gress this afternoon: To the Senate and House of Representatives :- In my annual message to Congress at the beginning of its present session, I referred to the contest which had then for more than a year existed in the island of Cuba, between a portion of it inhabitants and the govern-ment and Spain, and to the feelings and sympathies of the people and government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as for all peoples struging for liberty and self-government, and said that the confest has at no time assumed conditions which amount to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence o a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recog-

nition of their belligerency.

During the six months which have passed since the date of that message, the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small and illy armed bands of men, roaming without concentration through the woods and sparsely populated regions of the island, attacking from ambush convoys and small bands of troops, and burning plantations and estates of those not sympathising with

But if the insurrection has not gained ground, it is equally true that Spain has not surpressed it. The climate, disease and the occasional bullet, have marked destruction among the soldiers of Spain, and although the Spanish authorities have possessed of every seaport and every town on the Island, they have not been able to subdue the hostile feeling which has driven a considerable unmber of the native inhabitants of the Island to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to endure the dangers and privations of the rouning life of a guerrilla.

On either side the contest has been conducted, and is slill carried on, with a lamentable disregard of human life and the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed in mitigation of the necessary horrors of war. The torch of the Spaniard and the Cuban are alike busy in carrying destruction over fertile regions. Murderous and revengeful decrees are issued and executed by both parties. Count Valmaseda and Colonci Bolt, on the part of Spain, have each startled humanity and aroused the indignation of the civilized world by the execution each of a score of prisoners at a time; while General Quesada, the Cuban Chief, coolly and with apparrent pinconciousness of aught else than a proper act, has admitted the slaughter, by his own deliberate order, in one day, of upwards of six hundred and fifty prisoners of war. A summary trial, with few if any escapes from conviction, forlowed by immediate execution, is the fate of the arrested on either side, on suspicion of infidelity to the cause of the party making the arrest.

Whatever may be the sympathies of the people or of the Government of the United States for the cause or objects for which a part of the people of Cuba are understood to have put themselves in armed resistance to the Government of Spain, there can be no just sympathy in a couffict carried on by both parties alike in such a barbarons violation of the rules of civilized nations; and with such continued outrages upon the plainest principles of humanity, we cannot discriminate in our censure of their mode of conducting a contest, between the Spaniards and Cubans. Each commit the 'same 'attrocities and ontrage alike the established rules of war. The properties of many of our citizens

have been destroyed or embargoed. The lives of several have been sacrificed, and the liberties of others have been restrained. In every case that has come to the knowledge of the Government, an early and earnest demand for reparation and idemnity has been made, and the most emphatic remonstrance has been presented against the manner in which the strife is conducted, and against the reckless disregard of buman life, the wanton destruction of material wealth, and the cruel disregard of the established rules of civilized

I have, since the beginning of the present session of Congress, Communicated to the House of Representatives, upon their request, an account of the steps which I had taken, in the hope of bringing this sad conflict to an end, and for securing to the people of Cuba the blessing and right of an independent self-government. The efforts thus made failed, but not without an lesurance from Spain that the good officers of this Government might still avail for the objects to which they have been addressed. During the whole contest, the remar-

kable exhibition has been made of large numbers of Cubans escaping from the Island and avoiding the risks of war congregating in this country at a safe distance from the scene of danger, and endeavoring to make war from our own grovernment becomes relieved from responsibility for acts done in the insurshores, to urge our people into the fight which they avoid, and to embroil this Government in complications and possible hostilities with Spain.

It can scarce be doubted that this last result is the real objection of these par-ties although carefully covered under the deceptive and apparently plausible demand for a mere recognition of belligerency. It is stated on what I have reason to regard as good authority, that Cuban bands have been prepared to a large amount, whose payment is made dependent upon the recognition by the United States of of either Cuban belligerency or independence. The object of making their value thus entirely contingent upon the action of this government, is subject for serious reflection. In determining the cause to be adopted on a demand thus made for recogni tion of belligerency, the liberal and peaceful principles adopted by the frather of his country and the eminent statesmen of his days, followed by the succeeding Chief Magistrates and the men of their day, may furnish a safe guide to those of us now charged with the direction and control of the public safety. From 1789 to 1815 the dominent thought of our statesmen was to keep when he was Secretary of State. He

the United Stater out of the wars which were devastating Europe. The discussion of measures of neutrality begins with the State papers of Mr. Jefferson, shows that there are measures of Na tional right as well as National duty that misguided individual citizens cannot be tolerated in making war ac cording to their own caprice, passions and interests, on foreign sympathies; that the agents of foreign governments, recognized or unrecognized, cannot be permitted to abuse our hospitality by usurping the functions of cullsting or equipping military or naval forces within their own territory. Washington inaugurated the policy of neutrality absolute abstinence from all foreign entangling alliances which resulted; in 1794 in the first municipal enactment

for the observance of neutrality. The duty of opposition to fillibustering has been admitted by every President. Washington encountered the efforts of Genet and the French revolutionists; John Adams the projects of Mideranda and Jefferson theschemes of Aaron Burr. Madison and subsequent Presidents had to deal with the question of foreign enlistment or equipments in the United States, and since days of of time, and carried away about 10,000,-John Quincy Adams it has been one of 000 feet of logs. The booms did not the constrant cares of the government of the United States to prevent piratical expeditions against the feeble South American republish from sure shores.

break, but the logs escaped under water. Most of the heavy manufacturers Mr. Dickens

American republics from our shores. In no country are men waiting for In no country are men waiting for any enterprise that holds out the promise of adventure or gain. In the early days of our national experience, the whole continent of America, outside of the United States and its islands, were all colonial dependencies of European powers. The revolution which from 1810 spread almost simultaneously throughout the Spanish America continental colonies. resulted in the establishuentalcolonies, resulted in the establish. ment of new States, like ourselves of European origin, and interested in excluding European policies and the ques-

tion of the balance of power, from further influence in the New World; the American policy of neutrality, important before, became doubly so from the fact that it became applicable to the new republics as well as to the dent sent the following message to Con- mother country. It then devolved mon us to dotermine the great international question, at what time and under what circumstances to recognize a new power as entitled to a place among the family of nations, as well as the preliminary question of the attitude to be observed by this Government toward the insurrectionary party pending the contest. Mr. Monroe concisely expressed the rule which has controlled the action of this Government with reference to a revolting country, pending its

struggle by saying: "As soon us 'the movement assumed such iteady and consistent form as to make the succoss of the provinces probable, the rights to which they are entitled by the laws of nations, as equal parties to a civil war, were extended to them."

The strict adherence to this rule of public policy has been one of the highest honors of American statesmanship and has secured to the Government the confidence of the feeble, powers of this continent, and which inclined them to rely upon its friendship in the absence of all signs of conquest, and to look to the United States for example and moral protection. It has given to this dovernment a position of prominence and of influence which it should not abdicate, but which imposes upon it the most delicate duties of right and of honor regarding American questions. whether those questions affect emancipated colonie, or colonies still subject

o European dominion. A new version of the Bible is in pro-The question of belligerency is one of cess of translation in England. The fact, not to be decided by sympathies for prejudice against either party. present is an old stony, but we imagine The relations between the present state it is about as good as it can be made, of the insurgents must amount, in, fact, unless the gentlemen in charge shear to war, in the sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and pro- off certain specimens of inspiration too tracted, does not alone constitute war. profoundly ridiculous for this age. There must be military forces, acting in accordance with the rules and cus toms of war, flags of truce, cartels exchange of prisoners, &c., &c., And to justify a recognition of belligerency, there must be, above all a de facto po litical organization of the insurgents, affairs. It is an able review of the quessufficient in character and resources to tions of international law involved in constitute, if left to itself, a State among the Cuban situation, viewed from what

nations capable of discharging the du ties of a State, and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such towards other Powers in the discharge of its national duties. Applying the best information which I have been able to gather, whether from official or unofficial sources, including the very exaggerated statements which each party gives to all that may prejudice their opponents or give credit to its own side of the question, I am unable to see in the present condition of the contest in Cuba those elements which are requisite to constitute war in the sense, or international law. The insurgents hold no town or city, have no established seat of government; they have no prize courts, no organization for the alism is unbiased by any mere selfish receiving or collecting of revenue, no seaport to which a prize may be carried, or through which access can be had by a foreign Power to the limited interior erritory and mountain fortresses which feeling is not unmixed with other conthey occupy. The existence of a Leg-islature representing any popular constituency is more than doubtful. In the uncertainty that hangs around the been a party growing up within our lientire insurrection, there is no probable evidence of an election of any delegated authority, or of any government outside the limits of the camps occu- ted States; and we apprehend that pied from day to day by the moving companies of insurgent troops. There is no commerce, no trade, either internal or foreign, no manufactures. The our citizens, is founded upon this greed late commanderin-chief of the insur- for more territory. gents having recently come to the United States, publicly declared that "all commercial intercourse or trade

with the exterior world had been cut ready we have more than we know off; and he further added, "To-day we what to do with: we had far better farm have not ten thousand arms in Cuba. It is a well established principle of pubwell what we have, than run the risk lie law that a recognition by foreign of war for more. One great question states of belligerent rights of insurgents involving our permanent national exunder circumstances such as now exist n Cuba, if not justified by necessity, is istence, is that of territorial extent .gratuitous demonstration of moral upport to the rebellion. Such ne-Can we hald me tank and diversiment a country together, and harmonize its ressity may yet hereafter arise, but it has not yet arisen, nor is its probability multifarious interests through all the future? This is a question which will If it be war between Spain and Cuba, be imminent not long hence.

and the latter be recognized, it is our duty to provide for the consequence We think the President's counsel which may insue in the embarrassment wise. We should court no wars., enof our commerce and interference with our revenue. If belligerency be recogcourage no "entangling alliances."-We are entangled enough among ournized, the commercial marine of the United States becomes liable to search selves. When we fully and finally and to scizure by the commissioned solve the problems of our own domestic cruisers of both parties. They become subject to the adjudication of prize courts. Our large constwise trade beaffairs, it will be time for us to direct our attention to the affairs of others. tween the Atlantic and the Gulf States. and between both and the Isthmus of Panama, the States of South America, engaging the larger part of our commercial marine passes of necessity almost in sight of the Island of Cuba. Unthe treaty with Spain of 1795, as

l'o what consequence the exercise o

Spain has not been able to suppress the

opposition to Spanish rule on the Island.

when their rights have been invaded.

sitizens without proper trial and confis-

the other question of the manner in

entitled to our protection. These ques-

Executive Mansion, June 13, 1870.

GREAT FLOOD AT WILLIAMSPORT.-

There was a very sudden rise of water

at Williamsport last week. The water

rose some 19 feet in a very short space,

MASONIC.—The Encampment of K.

Templars at Williamsport last week,

appeared in uniform, and the process-

ion is said to have been magnificent.-

the Marine, of Washington, were in

The thermometer stood at 90, in the

Congress.

suffered loss.

attendance.

shade, on Sunday.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Charles Dickens, the great English author, died suddenly, of paralysis, on the 10th inst. At this writing, we have well as by the laws of nations our not the particulars of his illness; but vessels will be liable to visits on the high seas. In the case of belligerency, it is enough for us to know that he is the carrying of contraband, which now s lawful becomes liable to the risks of

Strolling leisurely along a lone way seizure and condemnation. The parent | we had so often frequented in boyhood, the train which bore the first news of gent's territory, and acquires the right his death rushed by, as if it were on no to exercise toward neutral commerce all errand of sadness or regret to any in the powers of a party to a maritime war. this isolated region; yet, when at the those powers may lead is a question which I desire to commend to the serious consideration of Congress.

In view of the gravity of this question, station, the first line which greeted our eyes in the morning paper-"Death of Charles Dickens"-carried deep down I have deemed it my duty to invite the attention of the war-making powers of into the heart of an illiterate but sympathetic stranger, the sad intelligence he country to all the relations and bearof his untimely death, it was a feeling ings of the question in connection with the declaration of neutrality and grantof lament which came over us, akin to that the lone heart feels when the loved ing of belligerent rights. There is not a de facto Government in the island of fall to rise no more! Traveling thro Cuba sufficient to execute laws to main- the bright realms of fancy in which he tain just relations with other nations. has roamed so much at ease, and written so much in the truth of nature, in nor to award speedy justice to other nations or citizens of other nations years gone now with all the reckonings of the past, who could do less than learn There are serious complications growing out of the seizure of American vessels to love the unrivalled father of Little Nell, and poor, little, but always "old," upon the high seas executing American Paul Dombey, if he had never created more? Inimitable creations people the cating or embargoing the property of American citizens. Solemn protests Dickens mansion. To have traveled have been made against every infraction of the rights of individual citizens of the United States or the rights of our them. It is a familiar manner to Dielege against every infraction through, and to have seen and known the United States or the rights of our through and to have seen and known the United States or the rights of our through and to have seen and known through a seen a in a familiar manner to Dickens, as the flag upon the high seas, and all proper steps have been taken and are pressed for the proper reparation of evry indighost who has done so much for our enjoyment and for the growth of the betnity complained of. The question of ter qualities of our nature. All his belligerency however which is to be characters are to us as real persons; decided upon definite principles and accoring to ascertrained facts, is entirely and, in making their acquaintance, we different from and unconnected with have learned by the way, to look upon which the strife is carried on on both the author as we feel they are themsides of the treatment of our citizens selves, not mere human creatures, born to die, but as spiritual beings who have tions concern our own dignity and responsibility and they have been made, as I have said the subject of relived out their time upon the earth, and entered into the eternal mystery of all peated communications with Spain and that is yet to be. Few of his general of protests and demands for redress on our part. It is hoped that these will readers ever thought of Dickens's death not be disregarded; but should they be, as a present and probable event; and these questions will be made the subon this account, the common regret is of a further communication to

all the more distressing. It is much to be enshrined in human hearts in every land, remembered and regretted in every household, not only in one's own country, but in every land where English literature travels: thus it is with Charles Dickens. In many an humble household is he mourned as one lost who had accomplished much

Mr. Dickens was born near Portsmouth, England, February 7, 1812: so he was past 58 years of age at his death. He died at his country residence, in Kent. He was first attacked at dinner, was a grand affair. Some 1500 Knights the day before his death, though his health for several years past had not Fifteen bands of music, among them been goods Still he was thought to be only in the prime of his life was thought to be durable only in the prime of his literary life. How swiftly, indeed, comes the messen-

men of the world have fallen! The The Agitator. prevalence of mortality among those who "toil so much with brain and pen," at the hoop skirt manufactory of A. B. admonishes all to refrain from over- Heine, Corning, N. Y.

WELLSBORO, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870.

CUBA.

should be extended to all people strug-

gling for their liberty, is the unqualified

sentiment of our country: that we

should involve ourselves in national dif-

ficulty at this time, in order to give

force and effect to this sentiment, is an

entirely different proposition, and is

one upon which public opinion is divi-

ded. So far as this sentiment of liber-

considerations, it is highly proper and

entirely consistent for us to indulge and

foster it. But we are aware that that

siderations. Ever since the promulga-

tion of the Ostend Manifesto, there has

mits, favoring the annexation or acqui-

sition of the island of Cuba by the Uni-

much of the sympathy entertained for

the Cuban patriots by a large class of

tioned by any one.

shows" are becoming popular.

Wherever the English language is spoy ken, they are familiar to all classes.-Red Cloud, the "big Indian" who has been spending some time in Wash-Before he had even visited America, he ington, along back, proposes to display had received numerous letters from ev- dies Bows and Ties very low at A. B. Haine's his eloquence in New York. "Indian ery part of this country, demonstrating how deeply he had touched the popular heart. Every condition, every fate Bayard Taylor is writing a very infinds a parallel in his books, and they teresting series of letters for the Tribare all so actual, that one needing such une, entitled "Notes from our new Field consolation, finds in them the same of Travel," giving an account of a trip eympathy that persons having such exto the Pacific via the Pacific railroad. perience in actual life, could, otherwise The track is well beaten; not, however, alone give. He has given expression to by such travelers as Mr. Taylor; and we learn from his pen, that the field is and value of his writings flow from his Two hundred and thirty miles of the Northern Pacific railroad, extending does not distort the truth: he follows it from the Dalles of the St. Liouis river in such easy harness, that he does not

The works of Dickens are too popu-

larly known to need particular mention.

an infinite variety of human emotions and probable experiences. The beauty intimate acquaintance with nature. He westward to the Red river of the North, even seem to copy. Yet we know he have been let to responsible parties .- | does copy-that is, his heart and life-This section is to be completed by the pictures are so perfect, that we know he first of July, 1871. Twenty thousand speaks only what he has, at one time or tons of rails, and large quantities of another, seen. Nature is infinite: for other materials, have been contracted any one to attempt to create a natural scene, is futile—the sketch is but a fancy piece, after all. Dickens drew all his from the one infallible source. If there is more in any one character than we have ever seen in actual life, yet all the features are natural, and the combination is so skilful, we feel convinced that cess, Empress, Jouvin and Alexandre Kid if we have not ourselves met with the B. Heine's, Corning, N. Y.

We never had any sympathy with those who complained of his criticisms of American manners. We deserved On the 13th instant the President sent them all, and more. But if we had special message to Congress on Cuban formed any unfriendly opinions on this account, his words on the occasion of his second and last visit to this country, should disarm every hatred and we conveive to be an impartial considlead us to render homage to the gener eration of the facts, not seriously quesous heart and manly soul of the great est literary artist of our day. That every legitimate encouragement

At his death, he was in the midst o what promised to be among his greatest works. It is the story entitled "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." How that mystery was to have been solved by the author, may, and probably will, remain secret. This was to be expected of some production, for such men never cease to labor while strength remains: and many before him have died with unfinished pages before them. Perhaps Hoop skirt manufactory of A. B. Heine. no death since that of Lord Macauley has so suddenly cut off such great expectations in the literary world. His unrivalled genius sleeps, or has flown to awaken in the mystic world of spirits.

BARGAINS

 ${f B}^{
m ARKER}$ has just returned with his second stock of

be essential to our national eafety. Al- New & Desirable Goods. His entire stock he offers at a lower price t

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS. BOOTS AND SHOES, GRACKERY, & A SPIENT DID ASSORTMENT OF

School and Borough Taxes. THE undersigned, Treasurer of the school and borough taxes of Wellsoro, will be at the office of W. A. Stone, Eaq., (Nichols' old office), for the purpose of receiving the above taxes, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, June 25, 27 and 28, 1870. Persons paying at the above time, will have five per cent. deducted.

WOOL! WOOL!! 20,000 LBS. OF WOOL wanted immediately, for which we will pay

To Bridge Builders. ty, for the building and repairing of the same, to the lowest and best bidder, on the premises, according to plan to be exhibited, on Thursday, 30th of June, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

P. V. VAN NESS,

JOB REXFORD.

THOMAS ALLEN. Clerk.

WRIGHT & BAILEY. 100,000 Shingles for sale. WRIGHT & BAILEY. 100,000 Pounds Wool wanted.

We sell the best Horse Hay Rake.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

NOTICE.—The attention of Merchants and others liable to a License is respectfully others liable to a License is respectfully lied to the Act of the 11th of April, 1862,— Pamphlet laws. 492, regulating the collection and payment of Licenses which are payable at the Treasurer's office on the first day of May in each and every year, and by said act, all Licenses remaining unpaid on the first day of July, the Treasurer is required to sue and press to judgment and collection, as soon as practicable thereafter, and in default thereof, to be person-

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of Thomas Schoonover, late of Clymer, Tioga Co., Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said ectate are requested to make immediate payment, andthose having claims or demands againse the estate, will make known the same witout delay, to CLARINDA, SCHOONOVER, MANSEL SCHOONOVER, Wellsboro, Pa., June 15, 1870-6w*

Card Wool

to order. Bring on your WOOL in good order, and I will guarantee good work. S. A. HILTBOLD. June 8, 1878-4w.

MOVING MACHINES:

MOWING MACHINE ger of death to the great, as well as to the humble and little known! Within so short a time how were well as to so short a time how were well as to general agent for Tioga county. For sale by J. Wortendyke, Wellsboro; A. Shuart, Mansfield; and by P. Wortendyke, Rast Charleston, who is general agent for Tioga county. so short a time, how many of the great general agent for Tioga county.

East Charleston, June 22, 1870 tf

-If any of our skirts break within six months, they will be repaired free of charge

-Queen Elizabeth Ruches and Ruffs in nice patterns at the fancy store of A. B. Haine.

-The celebrated Velocipede Skirt, for only one dollar at A. B. Haine's, Corning, N. Y. -A nice assortment of new styles of la--Good twenty five spring skirts for 50 cents at the Hoop Skirt manufactory.

-Silk and Satins for trimmings in al colors at the fancy store of A. B. Haine. -Summer Underwear. Gauze Underskirts, etc., etc., for ladies and gents at A R. Haine's, Corning, N. Y.

-The best Hose in town for 10, 12, and 15 cents at A. B. Haine's, Corning, N. Y. -Embroideries on Cambric and Swiss Muslin, also Slippers and Ottomans of ex-

and blue Kid Gloves, cheaper than ever, just opened at A. B. Haine's, Corning, N. Y. -The cheapest and most beautiful Parasols in town, at A. B. Heine's, Corning. -A nice colored Kid glove for only 75 cents at A. B. Heine's, Corning, N. Y. -Sun Hats for ladies and children. cheaper than at other stores at the fancy -Pongee Parasols, in nice variety, good

Heine's, Corning, N. Y. -A full assortment of the celebrated Pringloves in all shades, color, and size, at A.

at A. B. Heine's, Corning, N. Y.

-Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, Cotton Fringes, and Marseille Trimmings in abundance, at A. B. Heine's, Corning, N. Y. -The Eugenie and Saratoga Bussel, neat,

-American and French woven corsets tory of A. B. Heine, Corning, N. Y. -Our Hoop Skirts are all made by hand

f the best material, therefore wear out onehalf dozen of those bought at other stores. -Ladies your attention is invited to our

-Our Ribbon department is the most comthere to delight the angels. When shall | plete in town. A. B. Heine, Corning, N. Y. -Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs in profusion at A. B., Heine's. -Our new frdmes for the manufacture

of the lates style hoop skirts just received. Ladies bring your orders to the hoop skirt manufactory of A. B. Heine, Corning. A large assortment of real point lace Tollars, af A. B. Heine's

Old skirts altered and repaired, latest styles made to order, at short notice; at the dop skirt manufactory. -Linen Handkerchiefs and Towels for

New Store! New Goods!

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

AVING taken the store recently occupied by Mr. Laugher Bache, and filled in with a new and elegant stock of all grades of

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

which cannot fail to please the closest buyers, we invite all to take a look through the same. We give a few of the prices of our Prints and mus-

Prints from 8 to 12½ cents. Bl'chd Muslins, yd. wide, 121 cents. Sheetings from 8 cents, up. Bleached Muslins from 8 cts. up.

We are offering great bargains to the ladies

a few prices of which we give below:

Light Alapacas & Mohairs, 22 to 25 ets Lawns, latest paterns, from 22 to 25 cts. Black Alapacas from 40 to 75 cents.

Grocery Department.

We have an excellent line in this department and at prices that must suit all. Look at the

figures: Sugar from 10 to 13} cents.

Tea from 75 cts. to \$1,50. D. B. Deans Saleratus, 10 cents. Syrup, 80 cents. offee from 20 to 35 cents. Chewing Tobacco from 80 cts. to \$1.

We also keep a large assortment of miscellan ous goods, such as is usually found in dry goods

Hats and Caps for Men and Boys, are varied and complete. We

Boot & Shoe

In opening our stock to the public, we propose to sell our goods at the lowest prices, and by strict attention to business to receive a liberal

N. B.—The Goods purchased of Mr. Bache, will be sold at cost until closed out.

C. C. MATHERS, June 15, 1870. Bache's old stand.

Farm and Mill Property FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale in Jackson township, on Hammond's Creek, his Steam Saw Mill and Farm. Sald form contains 65 acres, three dwelling houses, store, & good barn.
The Mill has been built 2 years, contains a
35 horse Power engine circular Mill, Shingle
Machine, Lath Mill and Edger. Mill 40 by 75
feet, besides beiler house, and in good condition. Good power and plenty of stock for custom work.
The farm is under good cultivation, about 60 acres improved, well watered, a good bearing orchard, and desirable for dairy purposes. The property should be seen to be appreciated. For property should be seen to be appreciated terms. &c., address O. HA.MII.TON, orms, do., address O. HAMILTON, June 8, 1870-tf. Box 888, Elmira, N.Y.

The Atlantic Cable!

THOUGH transmitting its freight with very great rapidity, bilding defiance to time, distance, Herse Power and Steam, is nevertheless decidedly a

WET LINE!!

and in that Line most GROCERIES are to be

PUBLIC

will therefore take notice that L. A. GARDINER

continues to received and transmit to his cus-

DISPATCHES

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

with the most incredible dispatch. What is the need of mentioning articles when the public is assured that EVERYTHING that ever ought to

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE

is kept here and for sale. The only thing the subscribor promises to do as an attraction to oustomers besides keeping the best assortment of Goods in the town, is to try to give every

LIFE ASSURANCE

L. A. GARDINER.

Is it wise to delay the payment of a more pit-tance to some Life Insurance Company, when by doing so a handsome competence is secured to one's femily in case of premature death? In making an insurance two things are necessary to be considered: First, The security of the Company.

Second, Cheapness of the insurance. The ratio what known in this vicinity clearly demonstrate hich of the five is most secure: Ætna, 129,00. Home, 120,00. Equitable. 112,00.

Washington, 112,00. THE TRAVELERS' Insurance Company has \$53 more to each \$100 of liability to policy hol ders than any of the above companies. 25 to 35 per cent LESS for insuring than any o companies Compare the annua premiums charged by each for an insurance of life at the age of 30 years, payable at death:

Travelers' \$16,84 Ætna, 22,73

About the same difference running through all the different ages and plans of Insurance.—
The Travelers' is a stock Company. The the companies are mutual.

All the policies of The Travelers' are not orfeitable, and they contain in explicit terms th contract in full between the insured and the

ompany. The Mutual companies charge in their policies a large premium, but make a verbel promise out-side of the policy to return in the future some of the over charged premiums which they call dividends. Upon this point:

"Hon. John E. Sanford, (acknowledged authority,) Insurance Commissioner for the State of Massachusette, says: "The plan that secures the desired amount of Insurance at the smallest annual premium is the best.

The income producing and interest bearing, and savings bank plan, and a deven more of the

ame PROMISING Sort are well enough for those who can afford to go into life insurance as a spec-ulation, and throw away half their chances." SMITH & MERRICK,

Agents for Travelers' Ins. Co. of Hartford, also May 18, 1870-3m. I. M. BODINE. Office of the Washington Life Ins. Co.,

M. V. Andrews, Esq., Wellsboro, Pa., Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 18th inst Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 13th inst., has come to hand with policy No.21,227 Blanchard which we have changed and forwarded to Mr. A. Humphrey, Tioga, Pa., as requested.

Although you say nothing of a slip about the magnificent attractions of "the Travelers," we thought you perhaps intended to clicit our criticisms, and we therefore offer them, hoping they may be of some service to you.

Please turn to p. 120, of the 14th Mass. Report, and you will see that the Life Department of the Travelers was insolvent Dec. 31, 1868. Gross Assets, Life Dept., \$328,735 05. Gross Liabilities " " 354,435 79. But in the Accident Department there was

dent Department.. Where then is the "eccurity of the Co." to Life policy holders? Suppose too that the circumstances of the case were changed, and that the Accident Dept. was insolvent and the Life Dept. had a surplus, would not the Co. pounce on the funds of the Life Dept. to pay for the broken legs and arms?

2d, They claim "cheapness of the insurance." May not a thing be too cheap? Does not the insolvency of their Life Dept. prove their insurance too cheap? How long can they stand cheap rates? Should the insurant ever sacrifice security to cheapness?

the future some of the overcharged premiums which they call dividends." The Washington has always stated in the policy that it insured a ertain sum "with participations in profits."

The subject is not exhausted, but perhaps we tro telling you only what you already know.
We mail a Mass. Report for fear you may not

Yours Truly, W. A. BREWER, Jr. M. V. ANDREWS, Special Agent.

Cleanse the Blood.

WITH corrupt or tainted Blood you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing, But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities; it expels disease and stimulates the organs off life into vigorous action. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Fomale Disexees, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, also Syphilis or Veneral Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Ayor's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During lute years the public have been misled by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curitive ingredient whatever. Hence, bitter disappointments has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself hus become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound, "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloqay which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the class of diseases it is inteded to cure. We seem assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so universally known to surpass every other modicine for the cure of Conghs, Colds, Influenza, Hearseness

SPECIE PAYMENT!

WE do not pay specie in making change, but we do sell goods from

25 to 50 per Cent Less

Large Stock.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE!

and have bought them to sell in order to do this

quickly, have marked them at small profits,

Dry Goods

of all kinds are cheaper than they have been in

dress silks, french poplins, &c

IN PAISLEY SHAWLS,

we have a complete assortment and CHEAPER

Yankee Notions,

&c., &c.,

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

is full of fresh Goods AT SPECIE PRICES, and every one can now afford to have everything they

WE CORDIALLY INVITE THE PEOPLE OF TIOGA

the Regulator.

We always give customers from a distance the

New Goods!

C. B. KELLY'S.

THROUGH THE STOCK

and we will try and convince you, that we not

NEWELL & OWEN

County to call and examine our Stock and pri-

ces—being satisfied that it will pay them to come and buy their goods at

cat made good.

every lady can afford a new dress

THAN EVER BEFORE. Our stock of

WITH GOLD AT PAR AS A BASIS.

than any other store in this vicinity, which is better. We have just received a

2. The SECURITY IS ALREADY CHAR. TERED, the greater part of the line being in uccessful running operation.

and West Virginia.

eration.

\$1000, \$500 & \$100.

payable May 1st and November 1st.

Goods, Woolen Cloths, is as usual very large and varied, and we GUAR solute security with reasonable income. ANTEE PRICES to be as low as can be found any-where within 100 miles. Our

change, received in exchange for this Lean, at the full market value, and the Bonds returned

Pamphlets, Maps, and full information tur-

Pens.

Read the testimony of Physicians and patients who have used Rosadahs; send for our Rosadahs Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution, it will give you much valuble information Dr. R. W. Carr of Baltimore, says:

ry Syphilis with satisfactory results. As a fickat or of the blood I know no better remedy. Samuel O, McFadden, Muritersboro, Tichi 1942. I have used soven bottles of Rosadalis, and accenticely curied of Rhenmattem; send me four of tles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrotlen sore ever.

a perfect cure.

Rosodalis is sold by P.R. Williams & Co. and
W. C. Kross, Wellsboro; Philo Tullet. TagaM. L. Bacon, Blossburg, and Druggists generally
March 9, 1870.-1y.

Ingham's Woolen Mills!

THE subscribers will pay Cash, Full-Cloth, Cassimeres, Flannels, &c., &c., for Wool.—They also manufacture as usual—

TO ORDER, OR ON SHARES to suit customers. All work warranted as rep-

ROLL - CARDING GLOTH ORESSING.

INGHAM'S large stock of Cassimeres, &c., 25 per cent less than any competitors, and warrant

INGHAMS have as good an assortment of Full Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

and give more for Wool in exchange than any other establishment. Try them and satisfy your INGHAMS wholesale and retail at the Cowanesque Mills, 2 miles below Knexville Our Cloths are warranted and sold by the following persons:

O. B. KELLEY, Wellsboro, Pa T. L. BALDWIN & CO., Tioga, Pa. J. C. BENNETT, Covington, Pa.

100,000 Pounds of Wool

Wanted.

ject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. INGHAM BROTHERS.



The advantage and attractions of this Loas, or investment purposes, are many and impor-

1. It is based unon one of the Great THROUGH LINES between the SEABOARD and the

3. The Local Traffic, from the unrivalled Agricultural fregions fand Iron and Coal deposits adjacent, must be large and profitable.

4. The enterprise rec ives Important Concessions and privileges from the States of Virginia

5. It is under the management of efficient ani well-known Capitalists, whose name are guaran. tees for its early completion and 'successful on.

6. The bonds can beihad either in

form; they have thirty years to run. both pris.

7. They are of denominations of

bearing interest at the rate six per cent. in coin,

From our intimate acquaintance with the af. fairs and condition of the Company, we know these securities to be peculiarly desirable, and suitable for safe emplopment of surplus Capital and funding of Government Bonds, by Investors Trustees of Estates, and others who prefer ab-

Holders of United States Five-Twnties are enabled to procure these Bonds, bearing the same rate of interest and having a longer period to run, and to realize a large increase of capital

in Currency.

5 Nassau Street, New York

CSADALIS

tles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scio-leus sore eyes.

Benjamin Bechtel, of Lima, Ohio, writes, I bare suffered for twenty years with an inveteste eruption over my whole body; a short time suc-I purchased a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected

DUSINESS PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE—
To act as Salesmen, and general Superintendents
of Sales in this County, also one in each of the adjon
ing Counties, for Steel Plate Engravings, issued by
the National Art Association, sold by subscription *
superior in design and execution that their sales are
great during all seasons and times. Men must do business exclusively for us, not only receiving and allies
orders, throughout portions of the County, but employ and superintend the sales of a number of sales
men. A flow who do not wish to assume the responsbility of a Superintendency will also be accepted to
merely act as salesmen. Sample Engravings are caned in a Patent Roller Case. Frames are not generally
used or sold by dur Salesmen. To strangers we give
commissions on sales for the first sixty or ninety adv
when, from the business talent and energy manifeste
an equitablesalary can be agreed upon, should selbe preferred to remuneration by commission. Sch.
Teachers, Farmers, Agents, Mechanics and other leness and professional men can engage with great part
If by letter, state age, provious and present businesor protesional pursuits, explicity stating whether
Superintendency, or merely a situation as Salesman's
desired—what territory is preferred—the carriest his
the engagement could commence, and if for less or has
ger term than one year, its exact or probable duration,
&c., &c.
R. H. CURRAN & CO. 2

THE undersigned having secured the agency for the Patent Metalic White, Wire for Clothes Lines, which does not rust, and is cheap.

time and find it to be all it is represented:
P. C. VAN GELDER.
W. T. MATHERS. B. B. HOLIDAY, A. M. INGHAM, M. P.

ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted on the estate of Ruth Lincoln, late of Lawrence township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make

Coupon or Registered cipal and interest; being payable in gold.

Domestic Goods, Fancy Dress

Bonds and Stocks dealt in at the Stock Ex.

Price 90 and accrued Interest

FISK & HATCH,

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORMS, purifies the blood and cures Scrottle Syphiles, Skin Diseases, Rhoumatism, Diseases & Women, and all Chronic affections of the blood Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best often

Di. R. W. Care of Baltimore, says:
I take pleasure in recommending your Resaluts as a very powerful alterative. I have scent used in two cases with happy results—one macase of secondary spyhills; in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken we bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly amproving under its use, and the indications at that the patient will soon recover: I have signify cannined the Jumnia by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an exciler compound of alterative ingredients.
Or. Sparks of Nicholasville, Ky., says-le haused Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Scendary Syphilis with satisfactory results. As A chal

April 6, 1870.+1y. PATENT CLOTHES WIRE

er and more durable than any other invention. and will be sold cheap.

And Orders left at the Post Office will receive

L. P. HEATH We, the undersigned, cheerfully recommendent

June 1, 1870-tf.

immediate paymont, and those having claims against it to present the same to DYER INSCHO.

June 8, 1870.-6w*. B. O. MADISON,

quisite designs at A. B. Haine's. -A large line of those fashionable green

store of A. B. Heine. silk sun umbrellas for only \$1,25 at A. B.

original, the author has.

we see his like again?

GROCERIES, at bottom figuros. Produce taken in exchange. J. R. BARKER. Wellsbore, June 22, 1870 tf William A. Stone. Attorney and Counselor at Law, first door abou Converse & Osgood's store, on Main street.

Wellsbore, June 22, 1870 y

R. B. WEBB, Treasurer.

the highest market price.
T. L. BARD WIN & CO.
Tioga, June 22, 1870 4t THE county bridge across the Tiega river a the upper end of the village of Blossburg where the road crosses the river to go to Liberty will be let by the Commissioners of Tioga coun-

100,000 Bushels Wheat wanted.

WRIGHT & BAILEY. We sell the best Mowing Machines. WRIGHT & BAILEY. WRIGHT & BAILEY. We sell the best Hay Rakes.

ally liable. Those liable to a License are there ally liable. Those making to a License are merefore requested to be prompt in making their payments before that date, thereby avoiding any
trouble to themselves and much perplexity to
the Treasurer.

R. C. COX, June 15, 1870-3w.

Wool Carding! THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to trade, the different styles to please all, and of

share of patronage. Our par is extended to all.

-The largest stock of Kid gloves in town of every thing under the heavens, in the line of

-Silk, Cotton, Linen, Ivory and Sandallwood fans. also Palm Leafs, in great variety, at the fancy store of A. B. Heine. -Another new supply of those nice hair Chignons, Braids an Switches, for which our store is renowned, just received at A. B. Heine's, Corning, N. Y.

light elastic, durable and graceful, at the favorite fancy store of A. B. Heine. also Madam Foy's Corset and skirt supporter at the corset store and hoop skirt manufac-

large and beautiful assortment of French Jewelry of all kinds at low prices, at A. B. Heine's, Corning, N. Y.

No. 155 Broadway. New York, May 20, 1870.

But in the Accident Department there was a moderate surplus (\$60,052 75) which more than canceled (by \$34,852 01) the deficiency in the Life Department. You will observe that on p. 120 and p. 123 of above report, the capital (\$500,000,) is included in the assets of the Accident Department. Where then is the "security of the Capital Life policy holders? Suppose the

to suit customers. All work warranted as reprinted promise outside of the policy to roturn in their Water Proof

June 1, 1870-4t. Cleanse the Blood.

WE HAVE just received, lets of new Goods which we propose to sell to our customers

Corning, April 6, 1870.

GOOD GOODS. but that we are selling them clear down to the bottom of the market. We have a complete as-

> LADIES' DRESS GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, TEA, COEEEE, SPICES,

AD No charge for showing Goods. Call and SPECIAL NOTICE .- On and after Monday May 9, I will sell Goods down at the very lowes May 11, 1870.

Erc., Erc.

DEERFIELD, PA.

CASSIMERES, which are warranted in every respect. Particu

INGHAMS manufacture to order, and do all kinds of Roll-Carding and Cloth Dressing, and

Deerfield, June 1, 1870-tf.