FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR NEWS.

The *Tribune* has the following from London, under date of the 21st inst.:

"A telegram from Berlin, which was received at the Embassy of the North German Confederation late last even'g, announces that Marshal Bazaine, at the head of the French troops, made a most desperate effort, just at daybreak this morning, to cut his way through the Prussian investing line. He was met instantly by the Prussians, in great force, and, after three hours of desperate fighting, repulsed with a tremendous loss to the French. Bazaine was driven to the inside fortress of Metz, with his force greatly damaged."

The *Tribune* correspondent at the Prussian headquarters gives the following account of the battle of Gravelotte:

"The battle fought to-day, the 18th, began at 10 in the morning and lasted till after 9 this evening. Until noon it was an artillery duel. The French lines being stretched along the hills covering the two roads leading from Metz to Verdun, having on their right flank a farm house, known as La Villette, with a walled garden, held in great force a sunken road that led straight from Gravelotte to the center of their position.

"On the French left, the road wound over the crest of a hill on which twelve earthworks had been thrown up. Eight mitrailleuses, beside artillery, were posted to command every approach to this strong position, and their guns swept the valley reaching from Gravelotte eastward, by which the Prussians had to advance. Behind this line of strong defense lay the forts St. Quentin, making the position apparently one of impregnable strength, and completely protecting the French rear.

"The position at first held by the Prussians was to the east of the French facing toward Metz, occupying the southernmost road to Verdun, and reaching over the chain of hills lying between Gravelotte and Rezonville. The result of the artillery contest was to compel the French to abandon their most advanced positions, and the line by which they hoped to cover both of the roads was pierced and driven back.

"At noon the Prussians were able to push forward their artillery, the French guns proving unable to resist the weight of the Prussian fire. The Prussian batteries shortly after noon were in position on either side of Gravelotte, so that neither of the roads, which at that point branch off to Verdun north and southwesterly, were any longer open to the French army. I reached the field just as this forward movement of the Prussians had been accomplished. The ground was favorable for a good view of both positions, and it was apparent at a glance that the French had already relinquished a line of defense important to them tactically as well as strategically.

"By 2 o'clock the French batteries covering the Verdun road from the north and east were silenced, and the Prussians had advanced so far from the south of that road as to occupy the farm house at Malmaison, a little northwest from Gravelotte. Twenty minutes later the French fire so slackened and wavered that the Prussian batteries were once more pushed forward, and took up a new position in front of Gravelotte. At 3:20 the Prussian cavalry went into action. They advanced under a hot fire from the French guns.—The attack was made in considerable force by the Uhlans, both curassiers and hussars; but they were at first without infantry support, and could make no serious impression on a position still naturally strong and still held in force by all arms of the French."

Another correspondent telegraphs from Pont-a-Mousson, on Sunday, 21st:

"The French, in the battle of Thursday, were driven back to the forts of St. Quentin, where from the Prussian front they are still visible. The villages of Vionville, Flavigny, Rezonville and Gravelotte are much burned, and resemble slaughter houses. The fields are covered with dead Prussians. Their cavalry, while charging the French lines beyond Gravelotte, suffered much.

"The vast numbers of dead French still on the battle field of Tuesday, show the battle of that day to have been as terrible for them as that of Thursday.

"The King arrived here last night. The Crown Prince is said to have met ed him this morning, and to have returned toward Vitry.

"There are many rumors of peace negotiations."

King William's account of this battle says the French were cut off from Paris and driven back to Metz.

A telegram from Pont-a-Mousson, of August 19, reports:

"Yesterday the Prussians won a brilliant victory near Gravelotte. The French were expelled from every position they held, thrown back upon Metz, and confined to a narrow territory around that fortress. They are completely cut off from Paris. A Prussian army corps holds the railways from Metz to Thionville. The Prussian losses have been heavy."

It is said the French loss during the week exceeds 50,000 killed, wounded and missing. The French claim a victory at Gravelotte.

A later account from King William, concerning the battle at Gravelotte on the 18th instant, says:

"About 8:30 P. M. fighting ceased gradually. Without this I should have acted as at Koniggratz. The troops have performed miracles of valor against an enemy equally brave, who withdraw by inches, resuming the offensive, to be again repulsed. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate. I shrink from learning our losses. I had designed bivouacking here, but I find that I am without my luggage. In fact, I have not removed my clothing for 30 hours."

It is reported that the Empress is urging Napoleon to abdicate in favor of his son. Gen. Trochu is in supreme command at Paris. The Committee of Defense, of which he is the head, have the fullest powers in all matters pertaining to the defense of the city.—Strasbourg is yet held in a state of siege by the Prussians. The general in command has driven out all non combatants, to husband the supplies of the city as far as he can.

The *Tribune*, speaking of the great battles before Metz, which seem to be the decisive battles of the war thus far, remarks as follows:

"The tactics of Sadowa were repeated at Gravelotte. The Prussians began the engagement with a divided army, or rather two armies moving from different directions, with orders to form a junction behind the enemy's position. Bazaine covered the point which the Prussians had selected as that upon which to converge, and actually lay between the two armies which he had to fight. It was not until after nightfall that the junction was effected and the victory won; but it was then complete, and forced Bazaine into Metz, where it had all along been the design of the Prussians to confine him. The battle was purely defensive on the part of the French. None of the several bloody repulses of Prince Frederick Charles's attacks were signal enough to enable Bazaine to follow with an offensive movement to extricate himself from his great danger. He held the strong positions of the field. The second line which he assumed was pronounced invulnerable, and the direct attack of Prince Frederick Charles would doubtless have failed to dislodge Bazaine, had not Von Steinmetz struck the right flank of the French soon after nightfall. The Prussian attacks were in overwhelming force, and persistent; at every hour, from morning until night, reinforcements for them arrived upon the field; and the French were outnumbered at least two to one. The slaughter was horrible, the Prussians losing by far the greatest number of men, in consequence of the desperation with which they attacked.

"The attack of Von Steinmetz on the French right, was but the repetition of Prince Frederick Charles's famous assault on the Austrian right at Sadowa—of Blucher's grand charge at Waterloo. It was as decisive of this battle as the others were of the fates of Benedek and the First Napoleon. Bazaine could not hope to resist it, and retired to Metz.—Darkness was his ally; else the attack of Von Steinmetz must have resulted in the rout, if not the total destruction of his army."

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Tioga County Republican Committee, held at Wellsboro, May 31, 1870, it was

Resolved, That an election be held by the Republican electors of Tioga county, at the several places of holding elections, in their respective election districts, on Saturday, Sept. 10, 1870, between the hours of one and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of electing two persons from each election district, to represent said districts in a Republican County Convention, to be held at Mansfield, on Friday, the 16th day of September, 1870, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing election.

The following named gentlemen were appointed Committees of Vigilance for their respective townships and boroughs. Their duty is to see that notice is given of the time of delegate meetings, and to open and conduct the elections for delegates at the time named.

Bloss, A T James, L B Smith.
Brookfield, L D Seeley, N B Selick.
Chatham, F W Smith, D C Beach.
Charleston, Robert Trull, Evan Lewis.
Clymer, C O Ackley, S Rowland.
Covington, L R Walker, Edward Klock.
Covington Borough, Thomas Jones, D F Price.
Delmar, John Dickinson, John Karr.
Deerfield, N V Purple, Elias Horton.
Elk, Lorin Wetmore, John Maynard.
Elkland, Joel G Parkhurst, Oliver Babcock.
Farmington, Jerome Robson, R H Closs.
Full Brook, A Pollock, M Stratton.
Gaines, George W Barker, D K Marsh.
Jackson, Joseph Setenger, J F Sturdevant.
Liberty, Wm L Keagle, W Nathor.
Knoxville, A Alba, Lindin Case.
Lawrenceville, Wm Pollock, R P Radeker.
Lawrence, Joseph Gulley, Nathan Grinnell.
Mainsburg, G D Main, Baldwin Parkhurst.
Mansfield, Wm E Adams, Wm Hollands.
Middlebury, Calvin Hammond, Merrill Staples.
Morris, Job Keane Wm Babb.
Nelson, Joseph Campbell, G H Baxter.
Osceola, Norman Strelt, W T Humphrey.
Richmond, Morrison Rose, A M Spencer.
Rutland, Elmer Backer, Seely Frost.
Shippen, G D Leib, Samuel Scranton.
Sullivan, Russel B Rose, Lafayette Gray.
Tioga, D L Alken, C W Loveless.
Tioga Borough, D Cameron, O B Farr.
Union, B F Irvine, J E Cleveland.
Ward, W Chase, Henry Hollis.
Wellsboro, Joseph Williams, Andrew G Sturrock.
Westfield, W N Hurlburt, Job Roxford.
Westfield Boro', N W M'Naughton, Charlton Phillips.

A. L. ENSWORTH, Chairman.
A. M. BENNETT, Secretary.

General Sheridan was appointed by the President to visit the seat of war in Europe, as a Commissioner for our government, and he arrived on the ground in time to be an observer of the great battles recently fought. He had permission from the King of Prussia to accompany Gen. Steinmetz to the front. He snuffs the battle afar off, and he likes to be in at the fight. We have no doubt his observations will be of great value in any future war in which we may be so unfortunate as to be engaged.

The public debt of the United States is $2,369,314,476; that of Great Britain, $3,085,158,250; that of France, $5,833,400,825. Under the faithful administration of President Grant, our debt is diminishing at the rate of more than 100 millions a year, while those of the other powers named, are constantly increasing. They are so great a "blessing," that those countries are making them greater from year to year. We can well dispense with all such national comforts. The difference is, that we live on a peace footing, when at peace, while they live on a war footing all the time.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Our County Convention will be held on the 16th of September: the election of delegates thereto, on the 10th of the same month. We call the attention of the Vigilance Committees to the nearness of the day of caucus, and hope they will give notice of the time and place of holding it at an early day. A few notices posted in the vicinity, stating where and between what hours the election will be held, are all that is required. It is usually held at the place of holding the general election. We think the vote by ballot is a better system than a mere caucus. They are so held in most of the districts of the county. All who desire to take part in the nominations, may not be able to attend just at the hour of the caucus; and it is better, on very manny accounts, to have the election open several hours.

So far as we have heard, there is very little excitement over our local nominations this fall. No doubt there will be more before the final day of electioneering probation arrives. We heartily wish there were offices for all, so that none of us should be dissatisfied; but as there are fewer offices than aspirants, some of our friends must be disappointed. We have no doubt the defeated will retreat gracefully and in good order, when they fully learn that they are conquered.

The defeats are ordinarily better for those who suffer them, than victory would be. A man who is kept out of office, generally finds his opponents are his best friends, after all. They save to him his self respect, if they but make themselves heard before he concludes to be a candidate; but if he hears so much from his friends, and so little from his enemies, as to enter the field as a candidate, under our system of electioneering, he must ever thereafter feel that he has committed the unpardonable sin. Hence, in the interest of all aspirants to office, we have petitioned the people to abolish this system, so that those who come to fill our offices, shall have enough self respect left to be able to take the oath with some sort of appreciation of the obligation it imposes. Not that the candidates are to blame: they only bow to a custom which commands them to do so, and says if they do not, they shall not be burdened with the cares of official position. No; the *people* are to blame; and it is to them that we appeal for a correction of this evil. Were it not a custom, what more ridiculous and disgusting picture could we behold, than that of four and twenty officeseekers marching over the hills and into every corner where a voter can be found, parading themselves as strolling players, in search of the emoluments of office, which they are ready to receive and appropriate for the benefit of the people? And to think that so many of them are supernumeraries! Truly it is a great waste of talent!

But the people seem bent on having just such a scene each year. Many of them feel slighted, if not visited by the candidates. Now there are about forty thousand inhabitants in the county.—Think of electioneering the Republican forces among all these! Of arguing claims to five thousand voters, and playing the agreeable to twenty thousand not voters, but so related and connected with the five thousand, as to make a favorable impression, if left upon their minds, of prominent importance! Of kissing all the babies, praising all the wives, and of chucking all the chubby boys and girls on their chubby chins!

Good people, let us have done with all this waste of time and money and public conscience. Let us do away with officeseeking, and let the office seek the officer. When that day comes, we shall have better men in office, and there will be more honor in holding office. It has come to pass, that men holding office are looked upon as beggars, whose importunities for alms have been answered, to be quit of them, by some, and by others with expectation of favor. If a man holds an office, he is expected to contribute to every charity, and to subscribe liberally for every public enterprise, and why? Because he is considered a public beneficiary himself. So it will be so long as office is looked upon as a charitable bequest;—when it ceases to be this, and is imposed as a duty, only upon those who are chosen for their fitness, it will reflect honor upon the holder.

POLITICAL.

Lewis D. Campbell has been nominated for Congress in the third district of Ohio, by the Democrats. Gen. Schenck, we are glad to know, is the Republican candidate. It was expected that Vallandingham would be put forward again, to be beaten by the old war horse; but he is saved that humiliation.

—The Temperance party have nominated Myron H. Clark for Governor, in the State of New York, and Wendell Phillips, in Massachusetts. It is poor policy for Republicans, as most men who will support that ticket, belong to the Republican party. In Maine they have done the same thing. Parties cannot now be divided merely on the temperance question: the time has not come: other questions are of more immediately vital consequence. Sobriety and temperance are high recommendations for candidates for official positions; but we fear many would be left vacant, were such a standard adopted and enforced.

—Horace Greeley is mentioned as a candidate for Governor in New York. The standard of public morals is too low, in New York, to permit the election of so fearless an advocate of justice and good morals, as Horace Greeley, to any such office in that State. The reward of such men does not come from the emoluments of office.

—Poor Whittemore, the man who was turned out of Congress last winter for selling cadetships, is said to have given up in despair.

—The Republicans are having a stormy time in the Erie district of this State, over the nomination for President Judge. Erie county, which has over 8,000 Republican voters, claims that she should have as many votes in the Conference as both Elk and Warren counties, which together cast 3,588 Republican votes. The delegates from the latter counties refuse to accede to this demand; when a bitter contest follows, in which more than 300 ballots are had, without a nomination. An adjournment brings the parties together again, and, after much contention, the Erie delegates withdraw, when Mr. L. D. Wetmore, of Warren, is nominated. It is supposed that Erie will insist. Parties should respect the wishes of the mass of voters composing them, if they would maintain their strength.

—Hon. John A. Bingham is again nominated to Congress from Ohio.

The Legislature passed a law last winter, a copy of which we give below, and call the attention of persons subpœnaed as witnesses to it particularly. It is a law made necessary by the prevalence of a tendency on the part of many citizens to disregard the mandates of courts in such matters. The law is as follows:

"That if any person shall have been required, by virtue of any writ of subpœna, or other process, to attend and testify in any prosecution in any court of record, or before any magisterial tribunal in this Commonwealth, or who may have been recognized or held to bail to attend as a witness on behalf of the Commonwealth or defendant, before any court having jurisdiction, to testify in any prosecution, as aforesaid, shall unlawfully and wilfully, from this Commonwealth, or from the jurisdiction of such court, and with intent to defeat the ends of public justice, elope, abscond or conceal himself, and refuse to appear as required by said subpœna or other legal process or recognizance of bail, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being thereof convicted, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court."

A month or two ago the Democratic editors of rural Pennsylvania assembled in convention at Altoona, to counsel together as to their course in the coming campaign. The result of their deliberations was to make it "blistering, burning, scorching;" to demand a "white man's party," and the "restoration of the Constitution as it was."—They are already engaged in this Quixotic crusade against accomplished facts, and are exhausting the classic vocabulary of their model, the Rev. Petroleum Nasby, in their warfare. Democratic city papers, which were not represented at the convention, have eagerly followed the example of those who were, and the whole party press in the State is now fighting "under the banner under which all the substantial victories of the Democracy since the war have been won." Elsewhere, North and South, their colleagues have taken higher ground, and are denouncing the course of these Bourbons of America. The Memphis *Avalanche* thus rebukes them:

"The party in the North clinging to the belief that the results of the war will ever be reversed, is too small to take into account. It scarcely equals a corporal's guard in any one State. It is not represented by a single journal or politician of influence. Its representatives are the Brick Pomeroys and the Henry Clay Deans—leaders without followers, representatives without constituencies. Henry Clay Dean still talks of the divine right and re-establishment of slavery, threatens another revolution, and denounces all other platforms as radical. His test of Democracy is eternal warfare against the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, to be enforced by more bloodshed, if necessary. He is in perfect accord with the Southern Radical Democracy."—*Press.*

The notorious desperado, Mickey Boyle, who was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, at the October session of our district court for 1868, and who broke jail before he was taken to the penitentiary, was captured on Tuesday, in East Mauch Chunk, by Mr. Charles Miller, after a desperate struggle, is now in jail. It will be remembered that on the night of the 4th of July, another rough, known as Slippery Harkins, was beaten nearly to death, near the bridge on the east side, and his statement was to the effect that Boyle had committed the assault; and "Slippery," much to the surprise of those who witnessed the extent of his injuries, and the disappointment of others, finally recovered. On Tuesday, however, Boyle mysteriously re-appeared, and after jumping through a window and performing sundry other gyrations, pitched upon his ancient enemy, Slippery, who unfortunately came upon the scene at this moment, and inflicted another, but, compared with the former, a very slight drubbing. At this juncture Mr. Miller put in an appearance, and after a struggle succeeded in securely tying Boyle and conveying him to jail. If he don't break out, he will there remain until next court, when his sentence which has expired will be revived, and he will have an opportunity to visit the Eastern Penitentiary.—*Mauch Chunk Times.*

WELLSBORO UNION GRADED SCHOOL.—This school will open about the middle of September.

The Directors will spare no expense to make it a first class school from the start.

Pupils will be admitted at reasonable rates.

The languages, Higher English, and Mathematics will be taught. By order of the board.

MARRIAGES.

PRESIT—REBY—In Gaines, on the 16th inst., by G. W. Barker, Esq., Mr. Carl Presit to Miss Caroline Reby of Germania.

MOORE—MARVIN—In Mansfield on the 23d inst., by Rev. G. P. Watrous, Mr. Wm. H. Moore and Miss Phebe S. Marvin, both of Richmond.

OSGOOD—BAKER—At East Charleston, Aug. 22d, by Rev. C. A. Stone, Mr. Levi K. Osgood of Charleston, and Miss Libbie A. Baker, of Middlebury.

McPHEE—STEVENS—In Osceola, on the 14th inst., by N. Strait, Esq., Mr. Edwin McPhee to Miss Susan Stevens, all of Osceola, Pa.

DEATHS.

CLARK—In Charleston, Aug. 10th, 1870, Mrs. Electa Clark, wife of Seth Clark, aged 71 y'rs.

The deceased was born in Pittsfield, Vt., and moved to this place 38 years ago. She was a member of the Wesleyan M. Church, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her last sickness, though short, was borne with true christian fortitude, like Stephen, her last words were a prayer to the Lord, then calmly sank to sleep in Jesus.

HAVENS—In Westfield, July 24, 1870, Mr. Royal T. Havens, after a long illness of 4 months, aged 72 years.

MITCHELL—In Middlebury, Aug. 15th, lacking but a few days of 77 years of age—the well known and much beloved Mr. Edsel Mitchell.

Death did not surprise him. For more than half a score of years he had been "waiting" with girded loins and burning lamp for the coming of the bridegroom—waiting for "the day to dawn, and the shadows to flee away." The church has lost a pillar, society a good christian, and his home a good husband, a loving father, and a true friend. The first white child born in Tioga county—his life was almost coeval with the nation's. He had seen our population increase from four to forty millions; and the nation thrice emerge from the "baptism of fire and blood."

To his friends who came in to see him die, he said, "I'll look around this circle to see how many will try to meet me in heaven." To his children who came to receive his dying blessing, he said, "I have prayed for you all. I'll pray the prayer of my Saviour, and your Saviour—'Father, forgive them;' and as Stephen prayed—'Lord Jesus receive my spirit.' I'm going home to heaven. I shall soon know what the angels are doing there. Don't weep for me; you ought to rejoice. I am going home to glory."

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying, blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; from henceforth, yea, saith the spirit; for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

RAMSDEL—Liszel, wife of J. E. Ramsdell, aged 28 years, 1 month and 15 days.

And she to heaven has passed.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT MANSFIELD.—The course of musical instruction at this institution, is identical with that of the most successful music schools of the country. It opens the shortest possible road to a SOLID musical education, saving a vast amount of time and labor.

Instruction is given on the piano, organ, violin, and other orchestral instruments; in harmony and composition, cultivation of the voice, notation, and singing at sight.

The regular graduating course is divided into five grades; each grade being subdivided into three divisions. The music comprised in the course, is classified according to the divisions of the grades, beginning at the simplest and extending to the most difficult, and includes the piano forte works of the ancient and modern classic composers.

The preliminary technical studies are arranged in accordance with the divisions and grades, making a progressive series of studies from the beginning to the end of the third grade. After that point has been reached, the course is continued with the studies comprised in the course.

RATES OF TUITION.—Per term of fourteen weeks, payable strictly in advance.

Piano, two lessons per week	$14 00
Organ " "	14 00
Violin " "	12 00
Other orchestral instuments, each	12 00
Harmony and composition, two lessons a week	14 00
Harmony and composition, one lesson a week, 7 lessons a week, (in classes)	5 00

The above rates correspond with the old rates at $12 per term of twelve weeks—use of piano and organ two hours a day included.

Those who pursue the regular course, and can sustain a critical examination in the same, are awarded a diploma.

No deduction will be made for temporary absence from lessons, nor for lessons discontinued.

The fall term begins Sept. 7, 1870, [see advertisement in this paper.]

Teachers of music and the public generally can be supplied with music, and instruction books of the most approved methods. Persons about to purchase pianos or organs will find it greatly to their interest to correspond with us.—Orders will receive prompt attention, and should be directed to I. G. HOYT,

August 31, 1870. 2w Mansfield, Pa.

ESTRAY.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, about the first of August, a spotted (red and white) steer, about four years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. DANIEL FIELD.

Delmar, Aug 31, 1870 3w

Strayed

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 11th inst., a red yearling heifer, short neck and horns turned in. Any information of the above heifer will be liberally rewarded.

DAVID E. BOWEN.

Charleston, Aug. 31, 1870-3w*

New Firm!

EASTMAN & VAN HORNE,

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

Dentists.

A new and superior base for artificial teeth—having three times the strength of the vulcanite. Is offered with the assurance that it removes every objection made by the patient. Teeth filled, cleaned and extracted in the most approved manner. All work registered and warranted. Office No 18 Main st., Wellsboro.

Aug. 31, 1870.

J. Schieffelin Jr.

TIOGA, PA., Dealer in

HARDWARE,

of all kinds,

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL

IMPLEMENTS,

Building Material, Iron Nails, Cutlery, Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c.

MY STOCK OF STOVES embraces Forty different kinds, and I am prepared to guarantee

Bottom Prices to Cash Buyers.

I have also on hand a large stock of

Electric X Cut Saws,

and Moor's Double-Braced Arch Frame Wood Saws. These are the best saws in the world, and are fully warranted.

The best stock of Oil and Kerosene LANTERNS in the county.

I have many articles not kept by other dealers which I would be glad to show, and give prices that will defy competition.

Aug. 31, 1870. J. SCHIEFFELIN, Jr.

WELLSBORO AND MANSFELD STAGE LINE.

THE undersigned, proprietor of this line takes this method of informing the public that the above Stage runs daily (Sundays excepted,) between the two places as follows:

Leaves Wellsboro at 8 a. m., and arrives at Mansfield at 10.30 a. m.

Leaves Mansfield at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Wellsboro at 5 p. m. Fare $1,00.

Aug. 24, 1870.—tf. W. B. VAN HORN.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted on the estate of Alfred Seeley, deceased, late of Jackson township, Tioga Co., Pa., all those indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to

Aug. 17, 1870-6w. LEWIS SEELEY, Ex'r.

For Sale or Rent.

A GOOD dairy farm in Tioga township, Tioga county, Pa., about 2½ miles west of the Borough of Tioga, about 100 acres improved, and 46 unimproved. Has on it three barns, three dwelling houses, an apple and peach orchard, and other fruit trees. Terms easy. Also adjoining on the west, a farm and timber lands from 40 to 200 acres as desired, with 80 acres improved, with a good barn, a good house and apple orchard. Good for a dairying farm.

Aug. 17, 1870-tf. C. H. SEYMOUR, Tioga, Pa.

FOR SALE.

THE Store, Dwelling House and premises in Blossburg, Tioga county, Pa., formerly occupied by Nast & Auerbach, in the most business part of the town, are offered for sale much below their value. For price, terms, &c., confer with M. F. Elliott, Esq., of Wellsboro, or the subscriber, C. H. SEYMOUR,

Aug. 17, 1880-tf. Tioga, Pa.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a village lot with house and barn on it, situated in Roseville, Tioga County, Pa. Address

Mrs. B. I. STEVENS,

Aug. 17, 1870-tf, Middlebury, Pa.

FOR SALE!

Real Estate and Store of Goods!

THE subscriber offers for sale a house and lot at East Charleston, Tioga Co., Pa., with a Store and Goods. Also a house and lot in Covington Borough, Tioga County.

The house and premises in East Charleston are well calculated for the accommodation of the traveling public. Desiring to live more quietly, I will sell this property at a bargain, and on easy terms. Address or call on me at East Charleston, Tioga Co., Pa.

Aug. 17, 1870-4t* ELIAS TIPPLE.

WOOL WANTED

CASH PAID FOR WOOL AT

SEARS & DERBY'S.

Wellsboro, June, 8, 1870-3m.

Select School.

MRS. M. HART, will open a Select School for Young Ladies of this village, Sept. 5, 1870. Term to continue 13 weeks.

Tuition—For common Eng. Branches, $6,00.
Higher Eng. with French or German, 800.

Aug. 17, 1870.-3w.

THE OLD "PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE"

LATELY known as the Townsend House, and for a time occupied by D. D. Holiday, has been thoroughly refitted, repaired and opened by

DANIEL MONROE,

who will be happy to accommodate the old friends of the house at very reasonable rates.

Aug. 24, 1870. DANIEL MONROE.

25,000

Bushels of LIME

for sale by

Aug. 24, 1870.—4t. W. C. KRESS.

Arnold B. Heine's

FANCY STORE,

AND

Hoop Skirt

MANUFACTORY,

No. 4 Arcade Block, Corning, N. Y.

Bargains for Everybody.

A rare chance for close Buyers!

WE shall sell from this date until Sept. 20, our entire stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Hoop Skirts,

Corsets, Kid Gloves, White Goods, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings and Laces, Hosiery, Gloves,

and a large assortment of

FANCY JEWELRY,

AT ENTIRELY REDUCED PRICES,

in order to make room for our large arrivals of

Fall and Winter Goods.

ARNOLD B. HEINE,

Aug. 31, 1870. Corning, N. Y.

TRUMAN BROTHERS,

Do not propose to be

UNDERSOLD!

CALL IN AND SEE

before

Purchasing Elsewhere,

and we will

CONVINCE YOU

that we live up to

OUR MOTTO:

Small Profits

and

Quick Sales.

We keep

Everything Usually Kept

in a First-Class

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE!

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Come and See the New Goods!

HAVING 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 are offering great bargains to the ladies in

DRESS GOODS!

a few prices of which we give below:

Light Alapacas & Mohairs, 22 to 25 cts.
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:

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Tea from 75 cts. to $1,50.
D. B. Deans Saleratus, 10 cents.
Syrup, 80 cents.
Coffee 14 cents.
Chewing Tobacco from 80 cts. to $1.

We also keep a large assortment of miscellaneous goods, such as is usually found in dry goods stores. Our assortment of

Hats and Caps

for Men and Boys, are varied and complete. We keep in the

Boot & Shoe

trade, the different styles to please all, and of the best manufacture.

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 share of patronage. Our ☞ is extended to all.

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

C. C. MATHERS,

Aug. 10, 1870. Bache's old stand.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

just received at

May 4, 1870. THOS. HARDEN.

C. F. & O. Moore,

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLES Wellsboro, Pa. Office and Stables on Water Street, in rear of Court House. They will furnish horses, single or double, with Buggies, or Carriages, at short notice. Long experience in the business enables the proprietors to announce with confidence they can meet any reasonable demands in their line. Drivers furnished, if desired and passengers carried to any part of the country. Thankful for past favors, they invite continuance of custom. Terms reasonable.

Nov. 24, 1869.-1y.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Eastman & Van Horn for the purpose of carrying on the Profession of Dentistry at Wellsboro, Pa.

A. B. EASTMAN.
H. E. VAN HORNE.

Wellsboro', Pa., Aug. 10, 1870-3w.

J. STICKLIN,

Chairmaker, Turner and Furniture Dealer.

SALE ROOM and FACTORY opposite Dartt's Wagon Shop Main Street, where he is prepared to furnish Cabinet Ware of any kind to those in want.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Fancy Turning done to order.

Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1870. J. STICKLIN.

DR. FISHBLATT,

OFFICE 319 SECOND AVENUE,

Between 18th and 19th Streets,

NEW YORK CITY,

WHERE HE CAN BE CONSULTED.

DR. FISHBLATT, has discovered the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedy in the world for weakness in the back or limbs, strictures, affections of the kidneys or bladder, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, dyspepsia, languor, low spirits, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness, of sight, giddiness, disease of the head, throat or skin, affections of the lungs, liver, stomach, or bowels, those terrible disorders arising from solitary habits of youth—secret and solitary practices, more fatal to victims than the songs of sirens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN,

especially, who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunderings of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or young men and ladies contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, especially cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Fishblatt may safely confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely on his skill as a physician.

Organic Weakness

immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

This distressing affliction, which renders life miserable and marriage impossible, is the penalty paid by the victim of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, and wasting of the frame, cough, consumption, decay, and early death.

Dr. Fishblatt graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States; has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. Fishblatt addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the breast, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, symptoms of consumption, derangement of the digestive functions, &c.

MENTALLY.—The effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self-distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance, about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

Young Men,

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both body and mind, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of the country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospects hourly darken to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, fleck his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, years—long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health, to sigh over his trifling disappointment; or, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, hasten the constitutional symptoms of this terrible disease, such as affections of the heart, head, throat, nose, skip, &c., progressing with a frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to this dreadful suffering by sending him to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

P. S.—Those who reside at a distance, and cannot call, will receive prompt attention by writing, stating symptoms, &c.

DR. FISHBLATT, M. D.,

Aug. 24, 1870.-1y. 319 Second Ave., New York.

The Atlantic Cable!

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

WET LINE!!

and in that Line most GROCERIES are to be found, (sooner or later.) The

PUBLIC

will therefore take notice that

L. A. GARDINER

continues to received and transmit to his customers

DISPATCHES

of every thing under the heavens, in the line of

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 be kept in a

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE

is kept here and for sale. The only thing the subscriber promises to do as an attraction to customers besides keeping the best assortment of Goods in the town, is to try to give every man his money's worth.

June, 8, 1870. L. A. GARDINER.

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