rectitude with mercenary considerations.

For these reasons, and for many others which might be presented, did time and space permit, I cordially and earnestly unite with you in an appeal for constitutional reform; and demand it at as early a day as is consistent with a respectful regard for the due forms of law. The evils of which we complain are palpable and alarming, are becoming more and more aggravated every year, are inflicting great wong and injustice upon our people, and are fast eating out the vitals of the republic; and unless speedily and effectually arrested, may yet kindle the fires of revolution and involve us in untold calamities, as the outgrowth of erroneous principles imbedded in our organic law.

I am strong in the faith that the generation which conquered the late rebellion, which abolished slavery, and which has placed all men upon an equality before the law, will prove themselves equal to the new duties and grave responsibilities now devolving upon them. The nation and our sister States have given us noble examples of progress and reform, and surely the people of this great Commonwealth, who so signally aided in saving the National Government from the perils of anarchy and disunion, to be handed down to future generations with increase of power, beneficence, and renown, will demonstrate themselves able to achieve equal triumphs in the arts of peace and the science of government, and, by the blessing of God, to reestablish the political foundations of our grand old State upon the indestructible and everlasting principles of equality and justice, "VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE."

The haste with which this letter has been prepared amid the pressure of other duties, must excuse imperfections in composition and arrangement; and the magnitude and importance of the subject and my zeal and anxiety for success, must afford apology for its unexpected length.

Most respectfully your obedient servant, F. JORDAN.

[Correspondence of the Agitator.]

WILLIAMSPORT, Nov. 20, 1871.

Mr. Van Gelder:—The Supreme Court having dissolved the preliminary injunction prohibiting the Catawissa railroad from crossing the Philadelphia and Erie at grade, the former road commenced running this morning on the new extension from Milton to this place. Their depot here is at the foot of Pine street, near the bridge crossing the Susquehanna. The road is entirely disconnected with the Philadelphia and Erie and Northern Central, and ends, so far as the present is concerned, nearly a mile below the mouth of Lycoming creek, running along the bank of the river in front of nearly all the large lumbering establishments of the city. The road is located so as to give it almost the entire monopoly of the lumber carrying trade. At present, this is something of an item; but as railroads are made for all *time*, this item is of very little importance in the future. The road, as it is now, presents the singular feature of a great railroad from two great cities, running up thro' a rich country, and ending in a saw mill pond,—millions expended to connect said mill pond with New York and Philadelphia.

Any one acquainted with the operation of capital, can at once see that the road is not to stop here. It must and will have an outlet north and west.—Where those outlets will be, it may perhaps be difficult, just now, to guess; for, as yet, it must be guess work, no route having been decided on, and no regular survey having been made of any route.

The northern outlet, it would seem by looking at the map, must of necessity connect with either the Tioga railroad or the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville road. Either of these roads would afford good outlets into central New York, and would also become feeders to the Catawissa. A connection with the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville road would seem to be most desirable, as this would afford it an almost direct route to lake Ontario, with fewer interests to combine, and the benefits to accrue to the two roads would seem to be reciprocal and nearly equal: the road from Wellsboro to lake Ontario, when completed, if not now completed, being under the direct control of the Magee interest; and the Catawissa road affording them a direct route from their coal mines to New York and Philadelphia.

The route west, it seems to me, must be by the way of Pine creek; at least from its junction with the Marsh creek at "The Meadows." All other routes seem to be monopolized; and if they were not, it is questionable whether this route is not the best from Williamsport west. The Meadows may be reached by two routes from here: the one by Jersey Shore, up main Pine creek; the other by the way of Liberty, Wellsboro and Marsh creek.

The former route has very material advantages, as well as disadvantages.—It leads more directly up into the bituminous coal region, and opens up Babb's creek, Wilson creek, Stony Fork, Cedar Run, and other coal fields, and runs through a good lumber region, though the pine is nearly exhausted. But it is a hard route over which to build a road; the stream is rapid, heavy bridging will be necessary, and in places, especially between Blackwell's and the Meadows, are heavy grades and high perpendicular bluffs on both sides of the creek.—From the Meadows, this could be connected with the Magee road by an eight mile branch.

The latter route, by Liberty and Wellsboro, is almost a direct line across the county, by the headwaters of the Culver creek, to Wellsboro, and down Marsh creek to the Meadows. This runs across the great Blossburg and Wilson creek bituminous coal trough, meets the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville road near the headwaters of the Culver creek, thence by the route of said road to Wellsboro. By this route there will be little or no heavy bridging, there being no large streams after leaving Lycoming creek. The only difficulty will be the grade; but it is better to lay out a million in cutting down grades, than half a million in building bridges that are liable every year to be swept away. This route also would run through a heavy timbered country, across two coal troughs, the Ralston and Blossburg, open up a region hitherto distant from, and without carrying facilities to, market; and, what is more important to Wellsboro and its surroundings, make Wellsboro an important point in the great through route from New York and Philadelphia to the north and west.

The grade on this route has been considered an objection to its adoption; but it seems the grade is not so objectionable as has been thought. Recent explorations show that a good, feasible grade can be obtained without any tunneling, heavy fillings, or deep cuttings. I speak from authority, in saying that this route is considered the most feasible to the west and north. Respectfully yours. J. E.

—Judge Elwell has granted a rule, returnable at the regular term the 15th of January, citing the prosecution to appear and show cause why a new trial shall not be granted in the Ward case.

The Agitator.

CIRCULATION.....1,900.

F. C. VAN GELDER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wellsborough, Pa.:

Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1871.

The *Tribune* says Richard B. Connolly is in Ludlow St. Jail! The announcement has a novel and refreshing sound in a City so long misgoverned by the wickedly dishonest Ring of which Mr. Connolly was a member. The long comedy of keeping up appearances by the guilty ones is over, and the little farce of lodging one of the conspirators at a Broadway hotel, under semblance of arrest, is also closed. There should be nothing strange in the fact that rogues are indicted, arrested, and sent to jail in New York; but we have become so accustomed to seeing them sitting in high places that this turn of the kaleidoscope surprises.—Now, then, let Mr. Connolly have the consoling company of his fellow-craftsmen of the Tammany Ring.

The Woman Suffrage Decision.

The rapid progress of the woman's suffrage movement is a cause of alarm to its opponents and of gratification to its friends. Not long ago, Judge Underwood, of Virginia decided that the recent amendments to the constitution of the United States, removed all restrictions and made a female citizen a voter. And now the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided that the amended constitution, in plain words, confers upon women full citizenship, with all and every right, privilege, and immunity pertaining to American citizenship. In this particular District, however, the court expressed the opinion that additional legislation is needed to place her in full possession of the right to the ballot. We believe that, thus far, the courts have uniformly decided that women are included in the amendments among citizens who may vote. If the Supreme Court of the United States confirms these decisions, there will be a large addition of voters and of an element which we may hope will purify politics.—*Bradford Reporter.*

HON. R. G. WHITE.

The term for which Judge White was last elected, expires December 7th.—This completes twenty years of continuous service upon the bench of this judicial district. We desire to add our testimonial to his sterling virtues as a citizen and his incorruptible integrity as a Judge

Judge White became a resident of Wellsboro, and practiced the profession of the law here, some years before his elevation to the bench. From the first, he has been one of our most respected and influential citizens. Generous in every enterprise of improvement, interested and active in every measure of reform, his influence has always tended to the advancement of the material, social and intellectual interests of our place. No appeal in behalf of a worthy purpose ever left him empty-handed. Added to this generosity, he possesses, in a large degree, the sterner virtues, moral worth, and a firm, unswerving earnestness of purpose. As a lawyer, he was characterized for the care and research which he gave to the preparation of his cases, and for scrupulous fidelity to court and client. His opinions as a counsellor were carefully and deliberately given; and when the case required it, only after careful examination and weighing of authorities; and, as a consequence, were seldom erroneous.

The office of Judge is one of tremendous power. In his hands he holds at once all the multiform interests of the individual and of society. Courts should be, are intended to be, and can be, an asylum for the oppressed, a refuge for the innocent, and the punishers of the guilty. Honestly and conscientiously administered, they are so. In theory, the judiciary is the balance wheel which adjusts and modifies the two other great departments of government—the executive and legislative. Presided over by men of probity and spotless honor, it is so virtually;—but it may be made the contrivance to force the whole machinery of government to speedy ruin. The stream of justice may become turbid and stagnant. The condition of the judiciary in the metropolis of a neighboring State affords the most startling evidence of this truth; where it is said that "injustice may be bought with a price," and where the adroit rogue, who practices, manipulates the pot house gambler, who presides, and whose joint roughs and assassins crowd honest suitors from the very halls of justice, and so desecrate her fair altar, that the wonder is, that fire from Heaven does not destroy them.

But the just judge is worthy of all reverence. Profoundly learned in all the vast learning of the law, he must know how to use that learning; he must know not only the statute law, but that other and boundless jurisprudence, the common law, which the wisdom of successive generations has silently built up. He must know nothing of the parties, but everything of the cause. He shall do everything for justice; nothing for himself; nothing for his friend; nothing for his patron;—everything for justice. On one hand may be all power, influence, honors; on the other, a beggar, with nothing but his rights—and those he must have, even to the "trepidation of the balance." The just judge,—that he is necessary, that his price is above rubies, that we must have him, if justice, law and security are needed among men,—none will gainsay. He should make his office illustrious; he should have the love and trust and affectionate admiration of the people; be no respecter of persons, but hold the balance of justice with an even hand. What fitter words than these?:

"The blessings of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

"My judgment was as a robe and diadem. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame."

"I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not, I searched out."

"And I brake the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth."

With judges of this description presiding over all our courts,—and this is their traditional character,—it makes little difference about the other departments of government; it will be a pure one, rest assured. That the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article largely answers this description, few who know him will dispute. He has presided on the bench with integrity and honor, endeavoring, in the best light of judgment, to do only justice between man and man; between every man and every other—down to the most abject and least beloved. And he retires from official duty respected, honored and endeared,—the noblest legacy a man can earn.

Judge White is succeeded as President Judge by Hon. H. W. Williams, who, as Additional Law Judge, has performed the larger part of the work of the district during the last five years. During this time he has earned an enviable reputation as a judge of the finest legal acumen. His decisions have been very generally sustained, and his name has been frequently and very favorably mentioned in connection with the Supreme Court. His ability would honor the position, and compare favorably with any present member of that Court.

Hon. S. F. Wilson succeeds Judge Williams as Additional Law Judge, and assumes the position with a fine reputation as a lawyer. The bar is the natural and proper school of preparation for the bench, and we shall expect to see Judge Wilson's reputation as a Judge equal his reputation as a lawyer.

The Amount of the Tammany Theft.

A writer in one of the New York papers, who seems to have studied his figures carefully, makes the amount which the Tammany thieves "have stolen or wasted in bribes of some sort to protect their stealing, in the last 20 months," to be "not less than fifty-nine millions of dollars." The total sum received by the city government during this period—from taxation, the sale of bonds, and miscellaneous sources—he sets down at ninety-nine millions of dollars. He estimates the legitimate current expenses of the city to be $15,000,000 per year, which in two years would make $30,000,000. He then adds $5,000,000 per year for permanent public improvements, giving an aggregrate of $10,000,000 in two years. He thus reaches $40,000,000 as the total expenditure for two years, on the supposition that the government of the city had been honestly and economically conducted. Deducting this from the amount received in the last twenty months, we have a balance of $59,000,000, of which the thieves have robbed the public, with which they have enriched themselves, and a portion of which they have used in carrying elections and bribing the Legislature of the State.

These figures, which we give upon the authority of the writer referred to, may not be exactly correct; yet no one doubts whether this Tammany rascality presents one of the most monstrous instances of peculation and swindling known in the history of the world. Its bold daring, its insatiable greediness, its artful cunning, its corruption of legislation and the ballot box, its persistent and determined iniquity, and its fearful success, leave no doubt as to the total depravity of these Tammany robbers. Now that they have been thoroughly defeated at the ballot box, let them be hunted by the most vigilant and uncompromising justice. The people should not be content with simply driving them from political power.—Their ill-gotten millions should be restored to the city treasury; and then the villains themselves should be punished to the utmost extremity of the law. A system of laws that contains no adequate remedy for such crimes against the public, would be little better than a mere sham. This great uprising among the people is their solemn and authoritative mandate, directing the officers of law to bring these robbers to justice. If they escape, either by negligence or legal technicalities, the fact will be a burning disgrace to New York.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.,) Nov. 29, 1871.

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS.

From year to year the range of Congressional legislation has increased in extent and importance. It is found that as the country becomes older its interests are more diversified, and that the old policy of allowing everything to drift with the tide and take care of itself, can no longer be maintained.

Among the new measures which will come before Congress, and upon which the press and the people ought to be posted *pro* and *con*, are:

The organization of post office savings banks, which will enable the people to have a savings bank that can never break, at each county seat or other place of commercial importance. The Government will pay for the use of money, from five dollars upwards, 3.65 per cent., or one cent per day per hundred dollars, and transfer the deposits by post office money orders to any locality within the United States free of charge.

The abolition of the telegraph monopoly, and the establishment of a postal telegraph system, so that messages can be sent everywhere at a uniform rate, not exceeding twenty cents for ten words, and one cent for every additional word.

The establishment of a bureau of immigration, to take charge of the interests of newly arrived immigrants, who are now subject to very great and unnecessary hardships, by which means immigration, especially of the better sort, is found to be impeded and the immigrants demoralized.

The project of establishing a government insurance company, which will insure all the real estate in the country at a greatly reduced rate of premium, and not be affected disastrously by such a conflagration as that of Chicago, will also receive attention, as such an one is now in successful operation in Germany.

Measures for the better protection of the ballot box will be devised, so that the purchase and intimidation of voters, the repeating and cheating going on in New York city and in the South, may be checked, if not prevented.

The tariff will also be revised, and taxation diminished; and preliminary legislation looking toward the resumption of specie payment, will undoubtedly be enacted. Senator Sumner and other leaders are already moving in the matter of specie payments.

Measures for the revival of our foreign commerce and for the reorganization of the civil service will be up for discussion; and it being a Presidential year, all the political questions of the day will be thoroughly considered.

Under the circumstances, the capital will be the political focus of unusual brilliancy and power; and the political usefulness of every citizen during the coming campaign, will be in precise proportion to his intelligent appreciation of the new measures. Our local politicians and publishers must evince a disposition to learn what is new.—They will not be able to interest hearers or readers, if their whole stock in trade consists of bygone issues.

THE CAPITOL.

Visitors during the session of Congress, now about to convene, will find more than the usual change for the better. The widening of the south entrance to the rotunda and the removal of the grand bronze doors from that corridor to the east front; the remodeling of the old Representative chamber; the painting inside and out of various portions of the edifice; the curbing and sodding of the surrounding terrace and plateau; all add materially to the neatness and finish of this grandest of architectural structures.

Professor Gardiner, the electrician, who for some years past has been lighting the capitol by electricity, has been busy for a month past with a force of furbishers, making his splendid apparatus shine. During the recess, he has had calls from different parts of the country to introduce his patent electrical process, which until lately has only been applied to the lighting of the national capitol. The Grand Union railroad depot, the splendid Jewish club house, and the palatial residence of A. T. Stewart, have already manifested the enterprise of New York, and the capitol of California is also furnished with his electrical apparatus. One of the most interesting sights here, is to see him light several thousand burners, in the twinkling of an eye, by simply turning a crank and pressing a key.—The exploit resembles the glory of Genesis, when God said, "Let there be light, and there was light."

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Cabinet met at 10 o'clock yesterday, and adjourned at half past eleven, after attending to business which has not yet fully transpired. The early and short session was occasioned by the desire of the President to accompany Mrs. Grant to the wedding of Miss Patty Miller, daughter of Mr. Justice Miller, of the U. S. Supreme Court. The President and lady, Chief Justice Chase, other members of the Supreme bench, and Senators and members of the House from all parts of the country, youth and beauty, japonica and lavender, joined the *distingue* in making the affair one of stupendous *eclat*. The bridegroom, Mr. William F. Stocking, started last night with his lovely bride on a tour to the West, to return by way of Niagara Falls and New York city, reaching here in time for the New Year festivities.

Several other bridal parties are already talked of as soon to come off. Among the prospective brides is the youngest daughter of Admiral Jenkins, and also the daughter of Admiral Bailey, who is a favorite among the *elite* of Washington.

Quite a stir has just been made in the Treasury Department, by subpœnas requiring the attendance of Assistant Secretary Hartley and numerous Treasury clerks, to testify in the case of J. M. Binckley vs. ex-Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue bureau. The plaintiff claims $50,000 damages for being dismissed from the position of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, by a libelous letter alleged to have been written by the defendant. The original letter seems to have been lost, and a newspaper copy is all that the case stands upon.

When it is remembered that Mr. Binckley made reckless affidavits against the integrity of Mr. Rollins and others, and now confesses that he performed no considerable duty except that of swearing against men and attempting to take the law in his own hands, there will be found little sympathy, and perhaps less damages, in his favor. What a Baltimore jury will do, however, remains to be seen, as the case is still on trial.

Treasurer Spinner last evening forwarded checks for eight millions of dollars in coin to parties in various parts of the country who have sent their five-twenty bonds here for redemption.

Senator Osborn, of Florida, has just requested the President to issue a proclamation with a view of suspending the writ of habeas corpus in Jackson and Calhoun counties of that State, which he says are under the control of Kuklux. These names are ominous of Democracy, and *that* in the South means generally intimidation and violence to all who dare possess a difference of sentiment. Republicans do not dare vote in parts of Florida, unless they vote the Democratic ticket, and hence no opposition votes are recorded where hundreds were formerly.

Postmaster General Creswell has just announced that a thorough investigation regarding W. F. Prosser, Postmaster at Nashville, has shown that charges against him for prosecuting claims for pay while a member of Congress, are entirely without foundation.

NON-INSURANCE.

Fifty fire insurance companies failed in consequence of the conflagration at Chicago, and a large number of those which have not failed refuse to pay their risks. Thus it is manifest that there is little assurance of safety in the prevention of loss from fire when conflagrations occur. Absolute safety in all such cases, is the requirement of the day. Several broken savings banks in New York and elsewhere recently, manifest a necessity for reform in these trust companies, by which the poor are chiefly swindled.

The Departments here closed at 12 M. to-day, to enable those composing them to prepare for a Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow. The general holiday will also account for one of your correspondent's letters being one page short.

The first snow visited Washington last evening. C. M.

GREELEY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

As so much has been said in the papers of both parties, as to the probability of Mr. Greeley being a candidate in '72, we give below the correspondence between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Wm. Larimer, of Lavenworth, Kansas:

"LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 29, 1871.

Hon. Horace Greeley.—Dear Sir: Your many friends in Kansas desire to have your views in relation to your name being brought before the next National Republican Convention in 1872 for nomination for President. Without any disrespect to Gen. Grant, we believe that no living American statesman has the claims of yourself for President. Very respectfully, your friend, WILLIAM LARIMER."

TRIBUNE OFFICE, N. Y. May 4, 1871.

My Dear Sir: I have yours of the 29th, asking pointed questions with regard to our political future. I must respond in great haste. I trust never henceforth to be an aspirant for any office or political position whatever; but I fully propose, also, never to decline any duty or responsibility which my political friends shall see fit to devolve upon me, and of which I shall be able to fulfill the obligations without neglecting older and more imperative duties. I have not yet formed a decided opinion as to the man who ought to be our next Republican candidate for President; but it seems to me advisable that he should be a steadfast, consistent believer in the good old Whig doctrine of one Presidential term. Yours. HORACE GREELEY."

RAILROADS.

Important Lines in Northern Pennsylvania.

Northern Pennsylvania, says the Troy *Gazette*, seems destined, ere long, to be the scene of various important railroad enterprises, which will bring to light its hitherto only partially revealed mineral wealth. It is a singular fact that there is scarcely a show of mineral product, further than lime or building stone, along the great east and west line on the Erie road, from Port Jervis to Hornellsville, while twenty-five miles south of the Erie, in Pennsylvania, on a parallel line there is hardly any five miles which is not rich in minerals. These will in time be developed. It is for the people to become awake to the importance of a great *through* line, rather than any side lines, which have so far been contemplated. The recent judicial decision at Pittsburg, in favor of the Catawissa railroad, will give that road an opportunity which it will soon embrace, to build a line up from Williamsport to Cogan House and thence to connect with the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville road at Antrim mines.

Another new road, already chartered, and which will probably be put through some time, is that from Little Meadows to Canton, Pa., shortening the distance from the North Central to the Erie.

The famous Jersey Shore and Pine Creek railroad, seems of late to have fallen into the hands of English capitalists, and we hear assurances that it will go through even without a subsidy in the shape of six millions dollars from the treasury of the State.

The Buffalo and Washington road, from Buffalo to Emporium, via Olean, will be completed next year, and will be an important north and south line, and especially valuable to Buffalo, which is the great distributing point for coal on the lakes.

The Bradford road, which has now reached Gilesville, from Carrolton, will before long be extended south, to intersect the Philadelphia & Erie road, at or near Ridgway, with a continuation south, thus connecting the Erie with the Philadelphia & Erie road.

The Cowanesque valley railroad is a short line, which will eventually be extended south.

But more important than any of these already mentioned, is the consolidation recently effected by the Atlantic & Great Western road. It will be recollected that some years ago Sir Morton Peto and other English capitalists had arranged a great through line west, by this name, had leased the Catawissa road for 999 years, and were just on the eve of success, when they were defeated by the machinations of the Erie ring, and the project was abandoned. But the managers of the enterprise were plucky, and have been working steadily for success. They are now extending their line from Salamanca to Olean, thus gaining one more length toward the east. Last month, too, both companies consolidated, and the Atlantic & Great Western road bids fair to be one of the great east and west lines. It is probable that the lease of the Catawissa road will be renewed, and important changes may be looked for. That the consolidation road will not lack for capital is evident from such information as the following;

A London dispatch says that the new company formed there with the object *of furnishing rolling stock to the* Atlantic & Great Western railway has been very successful in its operations. The five millions of dollars capital were subscribed to the undertaking threefold within a space of two days—*Williamsport Bulletin*

NEW BOOKS.—Hastings & Coles have just received a large assortment of new books for the Holidays. They are selling Diaries for 1872, less than last year. Call and see.

COOPER SHOP.—Mr. J. Milliken, will open a Cooper Shop on the 10th inst., in the building formerly used as a blacksmith shop, second door bellow Wagner's tailor shop, Crafton St.

HEAR THE BUGLE SOUND.—Go and see cheap John, in Searss's block, who is selling goods and notions, day and evening, to the crowd for nearly nothing.

RIGHT OF WAY.

TO the subscribers to the fund for paying for "Right of Way" of the Wellsboro & Lawrenceville Railroad. I am directed by the committee, to call upon you for a payment of fifty per cent on your subscription. The committee desire me to say that they have recently incurred some obligations in the course of settlements with the claimants for damages, which they are unable to discharge without this payment; and that with the funds so furnished, they will be able to settle all damages without further call until the road is fully completed to Wellsboro. WM. BACHE,

Wellsboro, Dec. 6, 1871-3w. Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

A NEW Sewing Machine, in exchange for Lumber, or Hay. Enquire at this office. Dec. 6, 1871.

MERCHANT TAILORING!

GEORGE WAGNER, has just received a superb assortment of all kinds of

CLOTHS

for gentlemen's

COARSE & FINE CLOTHING

and is prepared to manufacture in the BEST STYLE, and on the shortest notice. Persons wanting Clothing will please drop in and see my stock. Good Fits and the best of work guaranteed.

Oct. 17, 1871. GEO. WAGNER.

Combined Clover Thresher and Separator.

THIS machine is run by eight horses with apparent ease, and requires but few hands to work it. It has no complicated parts, hence no breakages and consequent delays and expenses. No man can feed it faster than its ability to thresh, separate, hull and clean in a most thorough manner. For style of finish and graceful appearance it has no equal. It threshes the balls from the straw, separates the straw from the chaff, hulls the seed from the pod and cleans the seed for market all at one operation. Capacity from 20 to 60 bushels of seed per day.

Manufactured by the Birdsell Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Indiana. For further particulars, send to the manufacturers or their agent for the *Clover Leaf*, a paper which gives full particulars in regard to the machine, and has many valuable suggestions relative to the raising of the clover crop. Apply to W. J. MANN,

Mouth of Mill Creek, Tioga co., Pa.

Sept 27, 1871 3m

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The World-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

Also, DR. CULVERWELL'S "Marriage Guide, price 25 cents. Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Broadway, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

Sept. 27, 1871-1y.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is now offering village lot for sale in the western part of the village on reasonable terms. Said lots are large and nicely situated.

Also, about 150,000 feet of pine lumber for sale, at Truman & Bowen's mill, Wellsboro.

Sept 6, 1871. A. CROWL.

New Goods at Low Prices!

—o—

J. A. Parsons & Co.,

OF CORNING, ARE SELLING

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES!

IN THE COUNTRY.

Great Reductions in the Prices of Dress Goods.

See The Price List:

Handsome Col'd Alpacas, 31cts, worth 50.			
" Empress Cloths,	50	"	75.
" Scotch Plaids	25	"	37½.
" " " Extra wide	37½	worth	50.
" " " "	50	"	75.
All wool French Satteens	62½	"	87½.
" " " Extra	75	"	100.
Worsted Poplins	25	"	37½.
Alexander " wide	50	"	75.
Rich striped Dress Goods	27½	"	50.

New Goods received daily, and sold Cheaper than Ever.

Heavy Sheetings, 11, 12½, and 16c. New Prints, 6¼, 10, 12½c. Bleached Muslins, fine, 12½, 16, 18, 20c. Flannels, all kinds at less than value. Cloths and Cassimeres, less than value. Handsome Dress Goods, 25 and 31c. New Satteens, extra quality, 75c. Black Alpacas. 31, 37½, 44, 50c. Hoop Skirts and Corsets, cheaper than ever.

Shawls in Great Variety, and Cassimeres, all-wool and Union, at the Lowest Prices in the country.

Black all wool Beavers, in great variety, at much less than regular market rates. Black Velveteens, plain Blacks. Black Velveteens, Twill Blacks, in choice shades, very cheap.

Colored Velveteens, in all the desirable shades. Terry Velveteens, all colors. All the above styles cut on the bias, or straight, at the lowest prices in the country.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Men's 2-Sole and Tap Fine Kip Boots,	$4.00
Men's Tap Sole, A. H. Calf Boots,	4.50
Men's Tap Sole French Calf Boots,	5.00
Boys' half Double Sole Kip Boots,	2.75 to 3.00
Boys' 2-Sole & tap fine kip Boots,	3,25 to 3.50
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Sept 27, 1871 tf

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