

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The AGITATOR is published every Thursday Morning, and furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 per annum if paid in advance...

THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Survival of Healthy Republic.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR.

"THE AGITATION OF THOUGHT IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM."

W. D. BAKER, PUBLISHER.

VOL. 1. WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1854. NO. 3.

CLEAVER HOUSE.

(Late Graves Hotel) WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA COUNTY, PENNA. June 8, 1854. F. F. CLEAVER, Proprietor.

S. P. WILSON, Removed to James Lowrey's Office.

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties.

JOHN N. BACHE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office, north side Public Square, Wellsborough, Pa.

EDWARD MAYNARD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

FOLEY & RICHARDS, DEALERS IN Watches, Clocks, Silvers, Jewellery and Fancy Goods.

TIOGA MARBLE YARD, FITCH & SHERWOOD, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble.

C. E. GRAY, Dealer in Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.

CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL, THE subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the large and commodious house lately occupied by E. M. Bodine.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY, HENRY PETRIE would announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is continuing the above business on Grafton street.

REPAIRING done as usual, with neatness and despatch.

PAINTING and TRIMMING will be promptly executed in the best manner and most fashionable style.

BACKSMITHING, Any job of repairs, making or repairing Elliptic Springs, Horse Shoeing, in short, all kinds of work done in the best manner and warranted.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS, A CROWL would announce to the citizens of Tioga county, that he has associated with him a partner, and the business will be conducted under the firm of A. CROWL & CO.

BUGGIES & LUMBER WAGONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, etc., which for style, durability and elegance of finish, cannot be surpassed by any other similar establishment in the country.

REPAIRING done as usual, with neatness and despatch.

PAINTING of all kinds done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

FURNITURE, AT WELLSBOROUGH, PA. THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old patrons and the rest of mankind, that he is still carrying on the

CABINET MAKING, In all its branches, at his old Stand, near the Wellsborough Academy.

His work is manufactured from the best of materials, and all those who favor him with a call may rely upon obtaining articles which are second to none in the market.

He will endeavor to keep on hand all articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—such as Pier, Centre, Card, Breakfast & Dining Tables, French, Cottage & Common Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Common Bureaus, Dress, Light, Work, & Wash Stands.

Persons wishing any articles not on hand will be supplied to order.

COFFINS of every variety on short notice.

Chairs! Chairs! In connection with the above he would state that he has just received from the best factories in the country a large and well selected assortment of CANE AND COMMON CHAIRS.

Rockers of various patterns, which will be sold on reasonable terms. D. STURROCK, Wellsborough, July 14, 1854.

Worth Seeing! THE splendid assortment of Goods that the subscribers are now daily receiving is really worth a call to examine.

DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE! The New Store of JONES & ROE, 30 BURELS (over Seed just received and for sale by Mar. 30) M. M. CONVERS, DRIED APPLES, PEACHES and BERRIES, for sale by [June 22.] F. CASE.

Human Life.

Reason thus with life, A breath thou art, Reason thus with life, (Servile to all the enjoy influences) That dost this babbling, where thou keep'st, hourly afflict: methinks thou art death's fool!

HUMOROUS SKETCH.

From Gleason's Pictorial.

MR. SMITH'S ADVENTURE.

BY F. A. DURIVAGE.

On a very pleasant June morning, a handsome young man of twenty-two, or thereabouts, fashionably attired, and with that pensive, melancholy air, which will become his dark eyes and wavy locks, and which marked him as a poet of the Byron school, a rejected lover, or an unlucky gambler, or a briefless attorney, or whatever you will, for melancholy wraps her dark mantle round many shoulders in this dreary world of ours; a handsome, melancholy young man, we say, interesting enough to flutter the hearts of a whole boarding school, was strolling along through a pleasant lane in one of the rural counties of England. He had come down by the London coach, and while waiting for a conveyance to take him across the country to the place of his destination, thought to amuse himself by a brief ramble. He paused now and then to gather a fragrant rose, or a bunch of hawthorn from a hedge; or but he tossed away the flowers as carelessly as he pulled them.

"Heigh!" he muttered to himself. "It remains to be seen what will be the upshot of this visit to my rich old bachelor uncle, my only surviving relative. Is it at all likely the whimsical old humorist will suit me, or that I shall suit him? A retired man of business, how can I expect that he will fancy a good-for-nothing fellow who never did a bit of business in his life?—a poet whose book did not sell; a dramatist whose play was a failure; a fitter who found no favor with the publishers? Will he pay my debts and make me his heir? My whole London life has been a failure; and the only agreeable episode was my trip to Bath. Poor Sophy Wraggles! I believe she loved me sincerely. But I acted honorably. When I found that my heart was engaged, I tore myself away without an explanation. For what had I to offer her?—I, bankrupt in hope and purse?"

"There's your young lady?" "Gone off!" "Gone off!" exclaimed the cockney. "Where? and with whom?" "With her husband!" "Her husband! it aint possible!" cried the cockney. "I tell you it is, though—I seed 'em with my own eyes," said the servant. "Wat's your name?" cried the cockney. "Sam."

"My dear angel!" cried Smith. "Tell me if I owe this happiness to your own free will, and not to your filial obedience." "Can you ask me, William?" replied the bride, blushing and looking up in his face. Smith pressed the lips of his adored. "What a strange courtship ours has been," said Smith, "carried on in the language of the eyes alone."

"I don't know this Simon Slow," thought Smith; "but I suppose he's my uncle's steward. The fellow thinks to compliment me by spelling my name Smythe; but plain Smith is good enough for me. It's a respectable family, but contains too many Johns." Of course he pocketed the money without demur and prepared to go through the ceremony with the easy grace and nonchalance of a man of the world. He was introduced to a great many people, and shook hands so many times that his shoulders ached. After breakfast the carriage was announced. The leave taking was hurried through, the happy couple escaped from their friends and took their seats, the postillions plied whip and spur in anticipation of liberal fees, and away they flew behind four spanking bays at a rattling rate down the same road up which the unconscious bridegroom had strolled that very morning.

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Advice to Housewives.

Britannia should first be rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in warm water and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. This treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

Clean a brass vessel with salt and vinegar, before using it for cooking. The oliver carrels are shaken the longer they will wear. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads. If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night. Woollens should be washed in very hot suds and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them. Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens—wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens. Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, and covered with molasses. Barley straw is the best for beds. Dry corn husks, slit into shreds are better than straw. When molasses is used for cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil well skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. When molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time. Never allow wood ashes to be taken up in wood. Always have your matches and lamp ready for use in case of a sudden alarm. Have important papers all put together, where you can lay your hand on them at once, in case of fire. Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes. It is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vinegar, and keep it corked tight. Are Leached ashes of any Value to Land?

To be sure they are, but of much less value than is anticipated. The leaching takes away from it all that is soluble in water, such as potash, soda and common salt. At least two thirds of the ingredients composing the ashes of hard wood, is left unchanged. This consists of lime, magnesia and phosphates &c. In applying it more in quantity is needed than before leaching. The value of ashes as a manure, is not sufficiently known or appreciated. Much of the land in this country needs it. It will not answer as a substitute in all cases. Whatever is wanting in the soil, that must be given it. If it is found in plaster, then use it. Ashes may contain it, then it answers equally well. The elements of the two are quite different. Experience must decide when an analysis of soils cannot be had.—M'Kean Citizen.

FARM & KITCHEN.

Hints for June and July.

Examine carefully your grafts and budded trees. See that they are not robbed of their due proportions of sap, by shoots on the stock below. If you have trees that are shy bearers, pinch off the terminal shoots when they have attained about one half or two-thirds their usual growth, in order to develop the fruit buds for another season. It has been found a good practice in young orchards just come into bearing, to take off a large proportion of the blossoms that may set, that they may bear every year, instead of every two years, as is usual with apples. The apple tree left to bear freely, exhausts the materials for a fruit crop elaborated the previous season, and as there is not usually time after the ripening of the fruit, for its vessels to develop the fruit buds for another year, before the falling of the leaf; the consequence is, that usually the apple tree bears it still crop every other year. Cherry trees mature their fruit so early in the season, the time is given to elaborate the fruit buds ere cold weather sets in. Weakly and tender trees should not be permitted to bear freely—for present profit is purchased at the expense of future health and vigor. Mulch your newly transplanted trees and shrubs, especially those not hardy and vigorous growers. Cherry trees particularly require it. Treat your trees and shrubs as fairly as any of your hoed crops; supply them liberally with well decomposed manure, or better, with a good compost, spaded or plowed in lightly; keep your cattle from summer pruning or heading them back; watch carefully to keep them clear of insects, &c. Cherry trees, dust them with dry caustic lime or ashes. Jar your Plum trees smartly every day or two, early in the morning, and be sure to destroy by fire or boiling water, all the droppings therefrom. Soot and ashes freely dusted over your melons and cucumbers, will much promote their growth and materially assist in keeping them clear of bugs. When your squashes have commenced running, draw earth over the third or fourth joint and press it with your foot; they will root and perhaps save your fruit should the parent vine be destroyed by the bugs, &c. Keep your strawberry beds clear of grass and weeds, and remember that when swelling their fruit, they require a liberal supply of water. Sow peas and radishes every two or three weeks, if you would have a fresh supply for your table. Put your soap suds around the roots of your grape-vines, or pour them on to your manure or compost heap—in no case let them be wasted. Wash your trees with ley of moderate strength, as high as you can reach; they will soon show, by clean, smooth bark, how well they appreciate good treatment. Hang vials of sweetened water among your fruit trees. You will be surprised at the number of flies and insects that you may destroy, which would otherwise prey upon the leaves and fruit. A MODEL BOARDING-HOUSE.—Mrs. Brown keeps boarders. Shrewd institution, that Mrs. B. Likes to economize. Puts salt in the white sugar—says it goes further. Mr. Smellikins thinks so, too—the sugar-bowl went out in her tapioca puddings—says it is not healthy. Has two meals on Sunday—thinks people feel better for not eating so much. Thinks Bologna sausages very fine—because they keep the boarders sick all the time. Somewhat, that Mrs. Brown. Front rooms, 80—rear 84-50. MAKE hay while the sun shines.

GREEN PEAS FOR WINTER USE.—The lovers of green peas will be pleased to learn that they can be preserved for winter use by simply gathering them at the proper time for using them green, shelling them and drying them in the shade, and when well cured and perfectly dry, packing them away for use. When required for use, they should first be immersed in warm water for ten or twelve hours, which will render them as tender and deliciously succulent as when taken from the vines. The best method of preserving them after they have been thoroughly cured by the above process, is to put them into glass jars, or bottles. In this way not only green peas, but green beans and green corn may be had the year round. GRAVIES AND FRIED MEATS.—If fried pork must be used as an article of food, to some extent, do not suffer the drippings or fat to be placed upon the table for gravy. Turn it out, leaving but a spoonful or two in the skillet, then pour in water or milk, and thicken while boiling, with a little flour and water rubbed till free from lumps. With the addition of salt, this makes a very palatable gravy. Gravy should be made in the same way for all fried meats. Fried meats usually, however, absorb too much fat to be strictly healthful. Meats broiled on the gridiron or baked in the oven are more digestible.

THE FOURTH AT WILKESBARRE.—We learn from the Record of the Times of the fifth, that on the fourth a fight took place at Pittston, just above Wilkesbarre, between the Irish and Germans. The latter were enjoying themselves with music and lager beer, at a drinking saloon, when a drunken Irishman stepped in and began to interfere. He was put out, and immediately, as if a signal had been given, a party of Irishmen gathered and attacked the building with stones. A number of persons were injured. It was reported that two Irishmen were killed, but the Record could only ascertain that one was really dead, who was shot in the head. Officer B. F. Coolbaugh, of Pittston, was shot in the leg twice, in attempting to quell the disturbance. THE WOOL TRADE.—The Washington, (Pa.) Reporter, states that the clip of wool in that county, this season, is large, and that full one-third of last year's crop is still on hand. Some very good clips have sold at 40 cents, and none over 45 cents per pound. The Reporter is of opinion that the bulk of wool in that county will be sold at from 40 to 50 cents per lb. The market, however, is dull, with no prospect of last year's prices being realized.—Veos, Phila.

A youth asked his father's sanction to his project of marriage. The old gentleman requested his son to pray with him, that if the marriage was against the will of the Lord, he would throw obstacles in their way, and make it impossible. The son, interrupting, cried, "O Lord, don't you do it; for I must have her anyhow."