

THE TIoga COUNTY AGITATOR.

Select Advertisement.

Life in a Powder Mill.

Dickens thus describes a visit to the powder mill of Hounslow, near London:

In this silent region, amid whose ninety-seven work-places no human voice ever breaks upon the ear, and where indeed no human form is seen, except in the isolated house in which his allotted task is performed, there are upwards of two hundred and fifty work-people. They are a peculiar race, not of course by nature, in most cases, but by the habit of years. The circumstances of innumerable destruction in which they live, added to the most stringent and necessary regulation, have subdued their minds and feelings to the condition of their hire. There is seldom any need to enforce these regulations. Some terrific explosion here, or in works of a similar kind elsewhere, leaves a fixed mark in their memories, and acts as a constant warning.

Here no shadows of a practical joke or caper of animal spirits ever transpires—no witicism, no chaffing or slang. A laugh is never heard; a smile seldom seen. Even the work is carried on by the men with as few words as possible, and these are uttered in a low tone. Not that anybody fancies that mere sound will awaken the spirit of combustion or cause an explosion to take place, but that their feelings are always kept subdued. If one man wishes to communicate anything to another, or ask for anything from somebody at a short distance, he must go there—he is never permitted to shout or call out. There is a particular reason for this last regulation. Amid all this silence, whenever a shout does occur, everybody knows that some imminent danger is expected the next moment, and all rush away headlong from the direction of the shout.—As to running toward it to offer any assistance, as common in all other cases, it is thoroughly understood that none can be afforded.

An accident here is immediate and beyond remedy. If the shouting be continued for some time, (for a man might be drowning in a river,) that might cause one or two of the boldest to return; but this would be a very rare occurrence. It is by no means to be inferred that the men are selfish and insensible to the perils of each other; on the contrary, they have the greatest consideration for each other, as well as for their employers, and think of the danger to the lives of others, and of property at stake at all times, and more especially in the more dangerous houses. The proprietors of the various gunpowder mills all display the same consideration for each other, and whenever any improvement tending to lessen danger is made by one, it is immediately communicated to all others. The wages of the men are good, and the hours very short; no artificial lights are ever used in the work. They leave the mills at three and a half in the afternoon, winter and summer.

Stick to one Pursuit.

There cannot be a greater error than to be frequently changing one's business. If any man will look around and notice, who got rich and who did not, out of those he started in life with, he will find that the successful generally stuck to some one pursuit.

Two lawyers, for example, begin to practice at the same time. One devotes his whole mind to the profession, lays in slowly a stock of legal learning, and waits patiently, it may be for years, till he gains an opportunity to show his superiority. The other tired of such slow work, dashes into politics.—Generally at the end of twenty years, the latter will not be worth a penny, while the former will have a handsome practice, and counts his tens of thousands in bank stock or mortgages.

Two clerks attain a majority simultaneously. One remains with his former employers, or at least, in the same line of trade as at first, on a small salary, then on a large, until finally, if he is meritorious, he is taken into partnership. The other thinks it beneath him to fill a subordinate position now that he has become a man, and accordingly starts in some other business on his own account, or undertakes for a new firm in the old line of trade. Where does it end? Often in insolvency, rarely in riches. To this every merchant can testify.

A young man is bred a mechanic. He acquires a distaste for his trade, however, thinks it is a tedious way to get ahead, and sets out for the West or California. But in most cases, the same restless discontented and speculative spirit, which carried him away at first, renders continued application at one place irksome to him; and so he goes wandering about the world, a sort of semi-civilized Arab, really a vagrant in character, and sure to die insolvent. Meantime his followers—apprentices who have stayed at home, practising economy, and working steadily at his trade, has grown comfortable in his circumstances, and is even perhaps a citizen of mark.

THE EARLY LIFE OF BISHOP BASCOM.—The following account of the trials of Bascom, the celebrated preacher, illustrates what the home missionary had to undergo forty years ago. In the western part of Virginia was situated a log cabin, the chinks of which were daubed and filled with yellow mud; it had, perhaps, half of a second story, where you could study astronomy without leaving bed, and adopt the hydropathic without the aid of any doctor; the kitchen serves as a breakfast and dining, a dressing, and preaching room. A number of hens, with their chickens, are taken in for safe-keeping. Amid the barking of dogs, and the noise of children, the preacher had to study; and, after midnight, when all had retired to rest, stretched on his stomach before the embers of the fire, which served for his midnight oil, he not only acquired a sufficient knowledge to prosecute his calling, but became master of several languages. He preached in one year four hundred times, travelled five thousand miles, and at the end of that time his salary amounted to twelve dollars and ten cents! That man was Henry Bascom, who was since raised to the Methodist Episcopacy, in which position he was an ornament to the church.

To what color does a flogging change a boy?—It makes him yell O!

MUTUAL ESTATE.—We copy the following from the Columbia (Texas) Democrat. It is well known that the two gentlemen referred to have been at "swords' points" for some years past:

Gov. Sam Houston and Com. Moore, on their last visit to Austin occupied seats in the same stage. On entering a hotel one day, to dine, they were joined by the driver. Moore having retired from the table after dinner, said to the driver:

"You probably have more rascality on board, this trip, than you have ever carried before."

"Why?" asked the driver.

"You have Commodore Moore along," was the reply.

"Ah, General," says the driver, "I just heard Commodore Moore make the same remark, but it was on your account."

A WIFE IN TROUBLE.—Pray tell me my dear what is the cause of those tears?

Oh, such disgrace!

Why, I have opened one of your letters, supposing it to be addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr. Is that all? What harm can there be in a wife's opening her husband's letters?

But the contents! such a disgrace!

What! has any one dared to write me a letter unfit for my wife to read?

Oh, no. It is couched in the most chaste language. But the disgrace!

The husband eagerly caught up the letter and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking the wife's heart. It was a bill from the printer for nine years subscription.

A CLEBOYMAN CAN MARRY HIMSELF.—A curious case has been recently decided by the Irish Court of the Queen's Bench. The question was whether or not the children of a clergyman who, it appeared, married himself, were legitimate. The decision was in the affirmative.

A little boy going to Church on Sunday remarked:—

"Ma, there goes a woman with a hat on and O, see, mother, she's got boots on too!"

"O, no, my son, you are mistaken it is only a gentleman with a woman's shawl on, replied the mother.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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CLUBS.—Ten Copies, \$1; Fifteen Copies, \$1.50.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at \$1 per square, (of fourteen lines or less); for the first or three consecutive insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent one. Yearly advertisements inserted at a reasonable discount on the foregoing rates.

No advertisements discontinued until paid for unless at the option of the Publishers.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ALL LETTERS must be post-paid.

DR. WHITTAKER,
Hydropathic Physician and Surgeon.
ELKLAND, TIoga COUNTY, PA.

[June 14, 1855.]

W. W. WEBB, M. D.
Has established himself in the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the Township of Liberty Pa., where he will promptly attend all calls in his profession.

Liberty, Feb. 1, 1854.

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

Refers to Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., N. Y.ity Hon. A. V. Parsons, Philadelphia. July 13.

SPENCER & THOMSON,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
CORNING,
Steuben County, New York.

GEO. T. SPENCER. C. H. THOMSON.

April 18, 1855.—y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Esculapius:
OR EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE FIFTIETH EDITION,
WITH ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, SHOWING DISEASES AND MALFORMATIONS OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM IN EVERY SHAPE AND FORM. TO WHICH IS ADDED A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF FEMALES BEING OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE TO MARRIED PEOPLE, OR THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

BY WM. YOUNG, M. D.

LET NO FATHER BEASHAMED TO PRESENT A COPY OF THE PRACTICAL MEDICAL WORK OF DR. FINCH'S IMPROVED PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, THREE MILES SOUTH OF WELLSBOROUGH, ON THE JERSEY SHORE ROAD; AND FEEL WARRANTED IN SAYING THAT THIS MILL IS THE BEST EVER INTRODUCED INTO TIoga COUNTY BOTH AS RESPECTS CLEANING AND WELL, AND IN THE SAVING OF GRASS SEED.

FARMERS ARE SPECIFICALLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

OLD MILLS REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

ANGUS GRIFFIN & SONS.

DOLMAR, Oct. 12, 1854.—if.

DRY GOODS

WILL BE FOUND A GREAT VARIETY OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS CONSISTING IN PART OF

BERETTES, BERETTE DELAINES, ALL-WOOL DELAINES,

LAWNS, PLAIN AND PRINTED; GINGHAM,

ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN;

POPLINS, PRINTS OF ALL SHADeS

AND COLORS, A GOOD STOCK OF

SILKS.

ALSO, FOR MEN'S WEAR MAY BE FOUND BROAD CLOTHES

CASSIMMERS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, SILK, SATIN,

AND SUMMER VESTINGS.

ALSO, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN,

TICKINGS, SUMMER GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR, COTTON,

YARN, CARPENTER'S WARP, COTTON BATTEN, WITH A VARIETY

OF OTHERICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

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