Terms of Publication.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR is pub lished every Thursday Morning, and usiled to sub-acribes of the very madenable tirles of Chr. Dot. car per anumar importably invalence. It is intendical in the right of the rest in the rest of the right of th The paper will then be stopped until a further remittance be received. By this arrangement no man can be brought in best to the printer. 17 1012222 The Acres of the Costs.

THE AGIVATOR IS the United History of the Country, with a large and meading forcessing three latter meading, into specify, every parabhethood in the Country. It is sent free of postage to any Post office within the country limits, and to those living within the limits, but whose most convenient posterior with be in an adjoining Country. Business Carde, mot exceeding 5 lines, paper, dr.

1-55 Never tolers, he interpress New Mondal

A Neutricul Pototo-

When first thine eyes beheld the light,
A summer sun was shiping bright,
The birth were Maging fond and alent, And flowers were springing for and spare.

Dear Nelly. But though the summer days were bright, Our home was filled with purer light, And though the flowers were blooming thus, And though the howers are A sweeter blossom came to us,

Dear Nelly.

O'er that bright sun there passed a cloud, By heavy storms those flowers were rowed, And when the chilling breezes blaw,

So did the mushine leave our home;

So ceased our tender flowers to bloom; And our sweet bird did quickly rise To be a bird of Paradise-Dear Nelly1, VIRGINIA,

Select Miscellany.

ary gentleman of that name, in the summer

Brady had emigrated westward, or rather had marched thither in 1778, as a lieutenant frightened animal into quiet. in the distinguished Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under the command of General Richard Broadhead, of Easton. When, in turned away his face nuable to absweribim. the apring of 1779, McIntosh retired from The settler's already excited fears were thus command in the West, Broadhead succeeded turned into realities. The manly form shook him, and remained at Pittsburg until 1781. like an aspen leaf, with emotion-tears fell Shortly after his advent to the West, Brady as large throps of water over his bronzed was brevetted Captain.

Brady and served at the siege of Boston, fought at Long Island and White plains, gone close at hand and tied him. When he rethrough the whole of the terrible campaign turned, Gray had sunk to the earth, and a of Trenton and Princeton, suffered at Valley | great tremulous convulsion writhed over him, Forge, distinguished himself at Germantown and Brandywine, and narrowly escaped death He at once arose, and had gone but a few at Paoli. But his tastes led him to the er- yards until every trace of cemotion had apratic mode of warfare known upon the fron-liter. Indeed, his early education upon the bereaved husband and father—he was the upper Susquehannah had inculcated and de sturdy, well-trained; hunter, whose ear and sunctive hatred, which is begolien in the smallest twig. bosom of the white race, by long years of murder of his father and younger brother they proceeded, they saw from the tracks of cumstances...

troduction it brings us to that eventful mornthe ground, as Brady well knew, that the in contact with the spice whom they supposed woods were swarming with savages. Brady, to be lingering along the river.
however, had resolved to travel by the old in-

and his captain at the mouth of Beaver river, been ascertained, each one of the party proabout a mile above the fort, and where they posed some course of action. One desired must cross the Ohio, if they continued upon to go to Pittsburg and onthin assistance—anthe northern side. Biggs finally waived his other thought it best to return to McIntosh objections, and they crossed Beaver, and pro- and get some volunteers there-Brady listenceeded with the habitual caution of woods. ed patiently to both these propositions; but They had started early, and by rapid trave with Biggs, and said, " Come." 190 of a most abundant harvest.

municated to each other the necessity for at family of Gray upon their return, bothed keen waich. They slowly trailed them along? the side of the fence toward the house, whose two o'clock, at least wo hours wad been conthe indians after they had fired: a mettler's conting in the most of the independent of the independent of the indian in the first place," answered be, "this some conting in the most first place," answered be, "this some conting in the most first place," answered be, "this some conting in the most first place," answered be, "this some conting in the most first place," answered be, "this some conting in the most first place," answered be, "this some conting in the most first place," answered be, "this some conting in the most first place," answered be, "this some conting in the most first place," answered be, "this some conting in the most first place," answered be, "this some conting in the process of the individual state of the individual

ons: I we just not with the following times and Love," and take of copy of front the two definition in the thirty to make the offer of some of my finished. In the open them to a concern there are not the concern the proposition—to say in time the other than the concern the proposition—to say in time the other than the concern that the concern the other than the concern that the concern the concern the concern than the con and all, into the abled at the thought we looked over the them from such a of their future prosperts so the other who of Jordan | fearful casastrophe. But at the edge of Pine Phureday Morning, Peb. 5, 1857.

And the increase and other Communications and the Communications and

the COBB, STURROCK LOOP of it and the second are the second and the second at the seco

Strong de la contrata del la contrata de la contrat

perjeifeitrik and in order in and except and the state of All this rapidly transpired, and with Brady intonations, that it was a white man's in He passed rapidly in the direction whence the sound came. "As it approached, he conceuled himself behind the trunk of a large free. Presently a white man, riding a fine horse, came slowly down the path: The form was that of Albert Gray, the stallwart, brave, devil-may-care settler, who had built lim a

Brady wore, as he almost always did, the Indian garb, and had wat paint upon his face. He knew that if he showed himself An Unpublished Incident in the Life of Capt. Samuel Brady.

BY A WESTERS MAN.

About thirty miles below the present city of Pittsburg, stood an ancient fort, known as Fort McIntosh. It was built by a revolutionary gentleman of that name, in the summer sake be quiet."

Idea of Capt. Samuel Brady.

BY A WESTERS MAN.

About thirty miles below the present city of Pittsburg, stood an ancient fort, known as Fort McIntosh. It was built by a revolution ary gentleman of that name, in the summer sake be quiet."

home miles away from the fort, where no

one would dare to take a family except him-

sake be quiet." of 1778. It was one of a line of forts, which was intended to guard the people who lived South of the Ohio river, from the incursions of the savages to the northward. This fort was one of the favorite resorts of the great Indian spy and hunter, Captain Samuel Brady. Although his usual headquarters was side. Brade had time to leap forward, Brady had constituted by the sudden onstaught, and spring to the Pittsburg, then consisting of a rude fort and had caught him by the bridle. His foud a score or two of rough frontier tenemenst. snorting threatened to argues anythone who was near. The Captain soon soothed the

Gray now hurriedly asked Brady what the danger was. The astrong, vigorous spy, face. Brady permitted the indulgence for a moment, whilst he led the horse into a thicket Brady quietly touched him and said, "Come." veloped those tastes from the very earliest eye were acutely alive to every sight or sound boyhood. Hating an Indian with that in the waiving of a leaf or the crackling of the

He desired to proceed directly towards the contest and outrage, a bitter intensity was house, but Brady objected to this, and they imparted to the feeling in this case by the passed down toward the river bank. At by the Indians, under trying and terrible cir- horses and moccasin prints upon the places where the earth was moist, that the party Having premised this much by way of in- was quite a numerous one: After thoroughly examining every cover and possible place of ing in which Brady set out from Fort Mcla- concealment, they passed on to the south tosh, for Pittsburg. He had with him two of ward and came back in that direction to the his trusty and well-tried followers. These spot where Bevington stood sentry. When were not attached to the regular army, as be they reached him they found that Biggs had was, but were scouts and spies, who had been not returned. In a few minutes he came. with him upon many an expedition. They He reported that the trail was large and were Thomas Bevington and Benjamin Biggs. broad; the Indians had taken no pains to Brady resolved to follow the northern bank conceal their tracks-they simply had struck of the Ohio. Biggs objected to this, upon back into the country so as to avoid coming

The whole four now went down to the mind, no consideration could determine from After a long and minute search. Rendy die After a long and minute search, Brady discarrying out his determination. Bevington covered that none of the inmates had been had such implicit faith in his ability to lead, consumed. This announcement at once disthat he never thought of questioning his will. pelled the most harrowing fears of Gray. Quite a discussion arose between Biggs As soon as all that could be discovered had men who fully understand their business .- arose quickly, after talking a moment apart

ching they had reached, ere noon came, the Gray and Bevington obeyed at once, nor tast piece of bottom land on the north side of did Biggs object. Brady struck the trail and the river, just below what is known as the began pursuit in that tremendous rapid man-Narrows. Upon this bottom a pioneer, more ner for which he was so famous. It was daring than most others, had built a cabin, evident that if the savages were overtaken, it and opened a small spot of cleared land - could only be done by the utmost exertion. lie had planted it in corn, and it gave prom. They were some hours ahead, and from the number of their horses must be nearly all But as they approached the edge of the mounted. Brady felt that if they were not clearing, just outside of the fence, Brady dis- overtaken that night; pursuit would be utterly covered "Indian signs," as he called them. | futile. "It was evident that this band had been His companions discovered them almost as south of the Ohio and plundered the homes quick as he, and at once, in low tones, com- of the settlere. They had pounced upon the

When the pursuit began, it must have been situation they well knew, until they stood sumed by the splessin making the necessary upon the brow of the bluff bank which over | exploration should the house, were they dis looked it. A sight of the most terrible des progelied it, and in examining the rulh note scription met their eyes. The cabin lay a a word was spoken sport the route by any mass of smouldering ruln ; from whence a one: Their leader kept steadily in advance. dull blue smoke arose in the clear August Occasionally his would diverge afrom the sunshine. They observed closely everything track, but only to take it up again a mile or about it. Brady knew it was dustomary for so in advantes: The " Committed within all

or hills, he saw the ladians with the later was and states in approximation and in the same that the later was and states in the later was and states in the later was and states in the later was and states and

gream and began to ascend the ravine. It kenton. He saw more service than any of the night some distance up a small creek or run, which debouches into Beaver River about three miles from the location of Fort McIntosh, and two below the ravine. The spot, owing to the peninsular form of the of (ashion, with hoops all holdly set, moved tongue of the land lying west of the Beaver, up the side-walk gaily, observed to all abstat which they expected to encamp, was full met. The walk was very wide, but the houpeon miles from that fort. Here there was a ed skirts were much wider, and twere useless

The proceedings of their leader, which would have been totally inexplicable to all others, were partially, it not fully, understood by his followers. At least they did not here too, upon his sleigh. The wind it blew quite the qr, question him. When dark came, Brady pushed forward with as much apparatus. ent certainty as he had done during the day, So rapid was his progress, that the indians had just kindled their fire and cooked their their meal, when their moral loe, whose presence they dreaded as much as that of the small-pox, stood upon a huge rock looking down upon them.

His party had been left a short distance in the rear, at a convenient spot, whilst he went forward to reconnoitre. There they remainor ward to reconnective. There they remained impatiently for three mortal hours. They discussed in low lones the extreme disparity of the force—the propriety of going to McIntosh to get assistance. But all agreed that if Brady ordered them to attack, success was certain. However impatient they were, he returned at lost

He described to them how the women and children lay within the centre of a crescent formed by the savages as they slept. Their oung were stacked upon the right, and mos of their tomaliawks, The arms were not more than filteen feet from them. He had crawled within fifty feet of them, when the snortings of the horses, occasioned by the approach of wild beasts, had aroused a number of the savages from their light slumbers, and he had been compelled to lie quiet for more than an

hour until they slept again. He then fold them that he would attack them. It was impossible to use fire arms.-They must depend solely upon the knife and Tamahawk. The knife must be placed in the left hand and the tomahawk in the right. To Biggs he misigned the duty of securing peir arms. He was to begin the work of hughter upon the right, Gray upon the left,

and Buyington in the centre.

After, each lairly understood, the duty assigned him, the slow, difficult, hazardous approach began. They continued upon their leet until they had gotten within one hundred yards of the foe, and then lay down upon heir bellies and began the work of writhing themselves forward like a serpent approaching a victim. They at least reached the very verge of the line, each man was at his post, save Biggs, who had the farthest to go. Just as he passed Brady's position, a twig cracked roughly under the weight of his body, and a nuge savage, who lay within reach of Gray's tomahawk, slowly sat up as if startled into this posture by the sound. After rolling his eyes he again laid down and all was still.

Full fifteen minutes passed ere Biggs moved, then he slowly went on. When he reached his pace, a very slow hissing sound indi-cated that he was ready, Brady in turn retiand then plunged the knile. The tomanawk was not to be used unless the knile proved inefficient. Not a sound broke the stillness. inefficient. Not a sound broke the spillness of the night as they contiously felt and stationed, unless it might be that one who was feeling would hear the stroke of the others knife and the groan of the yielim whom the other had stain. One of them had not been killed outlight by the state of cray. He sprang to the four had stain, the state of cray. He sprang to the four haw it is the state of cray. He sprang to the four haw finished what the knife had begun. He staggered and fell heavity for ward over one who had not yet been reached. He started up, but Brady was to quick, he knife reached his hear, and the tomphawk his brain plines at the same in the stage.

fact, that from an elevited cress of a tong line of torsecithe leaveldade of horseculous for the fact, that from an electric control of hills, he saw the ladiabate of high light rections are men and electric approaching the forther

side of the Beavers He counted them withey slowly filed away dailer the relation of the creative and the slowly filed away dailer the relation of the creative away with the clining aun. There were hitten was thorough the work of the counter and have willed the clining aun. There were hitten and have will be the cade, and two children was the cade, and two children besides his and had five children.

The odds seemed learly to diggs and Bevington; although Brady made no comments, The moment they had passed out of light, Brady spain pushed forward with unflagging energy, nor did his his followers helitate. There was not domin among them whose muscles were not tense and rigid as whip cork, from exercise and railing from hardship and exposure. Gray's whole form seemed to diale into twice its natural size at the sight of his wile and children. Terrible was the vengence he swore.

Just as the sun set, the spies forded the stream and began to ascend the ravine. It stream and began to ascend the ravine. It

A STREET INCIDENT. A full rigged maid ton miles from that fort. Here there was a lamous spring, so delty and cunning situated in a deep dell, and so densley enclosed with check mountain pines, that there was little danger of discovery! Even they might light as fire and could not be seen one foundred ber hour of triumphi, and she didn't seem to yards. was or wan't about, her person much resembling an umbrella inside out. The passers stopped and wondered, as the swiftly sneeding sleigh devoutly kept onward, rushing past and fast away pahe boy scried " road," and liked it; and leasely " shied!! his sled; with his own feet pointing backwards and the maid's thrown out ahead. They gained the level safely, and the maiden, full of wrath, looked back in angered silence unon their investled, pather "You good for her hing scamp," she said, "I've a mind to shake you well." "Your face was covered up mem, and you know I never'll tell," said the coasting lad quite boldly, and in a jovial mood, being and said, "Good morning, mem; you held your feet up good you want Springfield Republican.

THE DVING BOY AND THE VIOLETS. little aufferer lay in a high dreary garret and were black and foul. His cheeks were scarbed of anthracite.

Something told the child that death was busy with his heart. It might have been an ally inclined to reading, he is called lazy, angel, for angels gather in bands around the ordered to put up his book, and told that he despised:couch of poverty. - west "Mother," he whispered, and a pale bent

woman knelt beside him; " is there one blow

now! Laok! look!" For the twentieth time the sickly woman lifted the tiny box of violets, and blood rushed to her face as she beheld one little bud drooping, just beginning to unfold. She carried it to the child, almost an inlant, and a smile lighted up his innocent features.

"Put it down, mother, where I can look at it until I die."

With a wild sob the poor widow placed it upon his pillow and watched his glassy eyes eagerly as they watched the flower. Hours passed—the brow grew whiter, the fingers. hat she clasped, were now clammy, the round lips that had so often called her mother, were purple, fading into a bluish white, and tremulous as though the failing voice struggled for utterance. She placed her ear close to his face and heard him distinctly utfer:

"Good-bye, mother-take good care of After the rough: pine coffing was scarried

away and covered with mould, while her worn fingers were nervously elitching on

WE LIVE IN DEEDS, NOT YEARS.—A big because they are not sufficiently respected, pleasant, cheerful, generous, charitable, mind, and are not chosen to make laws for the gover downan is never old. Her heart is as ment of States and the Nation. young at sixty or seventy as it was at eighteen or twenty; and they who are old at sixty or seventy are not made old by time. They are, made old by the rayages, of passion, and feelings of An unsocial and unserial instruction which have canteged their minds winkled their spirits and withered their hearts, -t 201

- Some gentlemen being at, waavern in gether, for want of diversion, constructed play; "but linesaid annther of the company "I have fourteen good reasons against gaining." "What are they " and another " the first place," anawered be " the are no

Communications,

ache has zamell vet auditezh e**kir un mendui**eze e **Kainad Conde-Arweite**eldverichenslynde ture of "Frank," in a communication publised in your paper of the first inel. says many things about Farmers and their occupation. But the sum of the article seems to be simply this:

pell That Agriculture is a most moble emblowment is De That Farmers ought be very thuch respected and hold high offices; bei cause of their business dualifications, and their very great share of intelligence phesessing; as he says, " more general intelligence than thy other class of men in the milion;" 3. Phat Farmers and their profession have been the subjects of innumerable eloquent addresses, 4. That, notwithstanding all this, formers seldom get to Congress, to the State Legislature, or even beyond the Surpervisor. ship of their own townships and that the hetter class" of "well bred gentlemen," and the more elevated portion of the human race," look down on farmers and their calling as low and degrading. Lastly, follows a long grumble over existing evils, with no emody prescribed for their cure.

Upon some of these points I beg leave to take issue; and I hope the writer will not be offen. ded it I speak my mind freely. I hope, also, that my brother furmers will take it kindly, if I speak the truth boldly and unsparingly,

What I say I shall say in kindness.
That agriculture, in its proper and most compretensive signification, is a most woble calling, is phoeniable. It is first in nobleness because first in necessity. It is to agriculture that we owe our present existence in this world. Without food we cannot live. Gentility, fashion, or extavagance, cannot sustain tile. Biot out agriculture as an employment and you blot out the human race. Again: Lis equal, if not superior to any of the learned professions, from the amount of science it lack; while the maiden didn't know what she contains. It presents a wide field, and a greater variety of subjects for scientific investigation, than any other profession. But that furming as practiced by the mass of farmers in this county is an elevated calling, is not

> With many, farming is a yearly round of ignorant toil and drudgery; and even with diany who asoire to be dulte imelligent, it is an annual round of operations, for which they can give no intelligent reason, nor any reason, offly, that they have always done so, and their falliers have hone so before them. They impovershing their farms. Their fand may be wearing out, but they know not why, nor how to prevent it. They profess no science, and of course cannot apply it in practice.
> There is no second of education with.
> farmers—in fact no education is required.—

day, and can neither read nor write, can learn. the beams above his head, and on every side to hold a plow, drive a team, lay up rails into a fence, swing an axe and u scribe; and hanlet with the flush of fever, and the unnatural dle a hoe; and if he does all this well, he is light of his eyes flashed in the dimness of the pronounced a good farmer. This is not all. coming evening, like a diamond in its gloomy For only is education not required, but, with many, it is considered of no use, and is actually discouraged. If a farmer's boy is naturnever can get right that way. Another son, who spends double the time that this one does with his books, and twice the money, in going to "apple cuts," "ship digs," .candy parties, sleigh-rides, and chasing after the girls, is considered all right if he lets books alone, and does his work well-lust as his father does it. Most of all dofarmers discourage reading upon the subject of their own calling. There is a prejudice amongst them against book farming; and everything that is written upon the subject of agriculture is looked upon with suspicion. They will consalt with their neighbours, and try to profit by their plans and experiments; but let one of those's ame neighbors write an article giving the result of hese same plans coperations and have it published in some Parm Journal, and they would scarcely read it; much less give it any credit if they did.

The case is different with other professions. Most other professions require a good literary education and a course of study besides. And the man who expects to stand high in any of them, must profess a great share of gederal literature, and a knowledge of collateral sciences. According to the nature of things, which of these classes would be the most see a vision of her early buried child in the likely to become "the most intelligent class of men in this nation." Who would make the best statesmen? Who would be most apt to go to Congress? And still farmers grum-ble because they are not sufficiently respected.

Why is it that farmers, brightest sons so often leave the, farm to become merchants lawyers, donors and ministers?; Is it because. they are needed in those professions? . Is there deficiency of members in any of them ? For my part labith thereare full enough merchantairto fellagoods irtol people wholdomot need them thusanaking communities banktupis fullienough doctors to cure (or kill) side-patients; instead instructing them, while in health; how to keep healthy z full enough lawyers to interpret; misconstrue, and missapply the civil law, and pocket "their enor-

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Makher obliged to choose has jure, muchantes

aid diple philipees went to sot as presidents. acretaries, and business committees? Again, a Farmers and their obcupation have gen the subjects loke innumerable cloquent addresses, len So they have and orators have lauded farmers to the mkies. But the more shamp, for them;; and for the farmers too. Shame to them: for being so hypocrisically and shame to the diarmers for being so ignocant, as not to discern their hypocrisy. These same; public speakers who represent the farmera as socrespectable and so intelligent, will neglect and slight them in severy day life 4 but, when they mount the stage, and promule gate their, showers of pompous flattery, the farmers open their mouths and awallow. The dose is sugar-coated. They cannot taste the bitterness of hypocrisy and deception within, and they conclude that the whole is augar.--Just think, Mr. Editor of the emanations which proceeded from the stand at our late County Fair. "Such intelligence was never found

n any assemby i at any time or place in the wide, wide world as was there on that occa-sion." Alassfor the putty heads who have composed the scientific conventions which have met from year to year. If the master had been in, that boy would have been whippad for making such a noise. I presume the speaker meant folks instead of intelligence; for there were a great many. Still this shower of nonsense was received with more favor by formers, than the scientific address given us the year before; Why was this? The mass had not intelligence enough to comprehend the latter. Even the petty jokes given by the last speaker on the stand, were received with much more applause and greater favor than would have been any able scientific ad-

Why do public speakers and writers con-tinue to flat er and deceive the farmers in this manner? Is it because they think the latter have not minds to comprehend anything else? If the object is to encourage them to improve their minds, and thus elevate them, they defeat their object by telling them that they know everything now. Why do not these men tell the farmers plainly that they lack intelligence, and point out the way for them to obtain it.

Farmers are "looked down upon," says Frank; not considered quite so respectable as some other classes of men. Why is this. If they comprise the intelligence of the nation, they are superior to all other classes; and consequently, other classes must, of hecessity. know not whether their course is benefiting or look up to them. Can an inferior class hoke down on a superior? Still farmers are looked down upon !"

But I must close, FARMER.

PROVIDENT FOR THE FUTURE,-A very singular occurrence took place the other day in the lower part of this city. We are particular to name the locality, the story is so improbable that no one would otherwise credit

it. An old gentleman, between 70 and 80 years of age, accompanied by a Sexton, for whom he expected soon to have service, called on the only cabinet maker in that quarter to inquire the price of coffins. A mahogany one was in yiew, and the old man eyeing it carefully, asked of what wood it was made: Upon being informed, he asked if there were not cheaper ones. He was shown another, which he said was too long; and a third, that was too narrow; and then said he wished one sufficient for a man of five feet eight inches. The desired size was placed before him, when he wanted to look inside. The manufacturer kindly removed the lid and turned round to place it one side, when on looking back, what was his surprise to see the old gentleman getting into it and stretching himself out, remarking that it fitted precisely. Satisfied upon that point, he inquired the price. It was very cheap-only seven dollars! "But," responded the sexton, "I can purchase so and so for six and a half." " If you take it from the shop and I am not troubled to put the corpse in, you may take this for six and a half," replied the maker. "Well, well," said the old man, who was in perfect health, "I want to understand the matter. I don't want to take it now, but wo'd have you keep it for me until Lahali need it;" whereupon he, with his sexton friend, departed, leaving the cabinet-maker more astonished than he had ever been in nearly a fifty years' term at coffin making. The old man has not sent for it yet; but if he is equally careful about all his matters, he will live almost long enough to bury himself and settle: his own estate... [Newburyport Herald.

ATROCIOUS ... The following is the latest manation from Terrell, the inveterate punster of the Lasayotte (Ind.) Journal:

A tattling correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Laneaster, pretends to give the gauge of al drink he had witnessed he President elect take, one frosty morning it-the sideboard at aWhentland, recently, Hesirreverently estimates it at it a couple of inches " and expresses the opinion that the depth of the HeSagaluli potations visibly increases with his years. There is nothing wonderful in this for hasn't it passed into a properly. The older the Buck the stiffer the horn ?va form me was to the for a

By constant femperance, habitual mode.