## THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

## An Anticipated Deluze.

At the end of the fifteenth, and early in the sixteenth century, Stoeffer, the celebrated astronomer, was professor of mathematics at Tubingen. This eminent man rendered great services to astronomy, and was one of the first who pointed out the way of remedy. ing the errors in the Julian calendar, according to which time was then computed .--But neither his abilities nor his knowledge could protect him against the spirit of his sge. In 1524 he published the result of some abstruse calculations, in which he had been long engaged and by which he had ascertained the remarkable fact that in that same year the world would again be destroyed by a deluge. This announcement made by a man of such eminence, and made too, with the utmost confidence, caused a lively and universal alarm. News of the approaching event was rapidly circulated, and Europe was filled with consternation .-To avoid the first shock, those who had houses by the sea, or on rivers, abandoned them; while others perceiving that such measures could only be temporary adopted more active precautions. It was suggested that, as a preliminary step, the emperor Charles V should appoint inspectors to survey the country, and mark those places which. being least exposed to the coming flood, would be most likely to afford a shelter .---That this should be done, was the wish of the imperial general, who was then stationed at Florence, and by whose desire a work was written recommending it.

But the minds of men were too distracted for so deliberate a plan; and besides, as the height of the flood was uncertain, it was impossible to say whether it would not reach the top of the most elevated mountains. In the midst of these and similar schemes, the fatal day idrew near, and nothing had yet been contrived on a scale large enough to meet the evil. To enumerate the different proposals which were made and rejected, would fill a long chapter. One proposal is, however, worth noticing, because it was car ried into effect with great zeal, and is, moreover, very characteristic of the age. An ecclesiastic of the name of Auriol, who was then professor of canon law at the University of Toulouse, resolved in his own mind various expedients by which this universal disaster night be mitigated. At length it occured to him that it was practicable to imitate the course which on a similar emergencv, Noah had adopted with eminent success. Scarcely was the idea conceived, when it was put into execution. The inhabitants of Toulouse lent their aid : and an ark was built, in the hope that some part, at least, of ths human species might be preserved, to continue their race, and re-people the earth, after the waters should have subsided, and the land again become dry .- Buckle's History of Civilization.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR .- The Altoona Tribune gives the particulars of a singular affair of recent occurrence. A lady arrived at that place by the Mail Train, on her way, as she stated, to Philadelphia. Before arriving there, she concluded to stop off the train and pay a visit rake, lidaysburg. With this intentio The c got off the train and went into the waiting room of the Ticket office, to get a ticket for the Branch Train. While in the room she changed her mind and concluded to go on to the city, and laid down her pocket-book, said to contain \$500, on a window in the room, while she arranged some part of her wardrobe, and went off and left it .-She did not discover her loss until she had neared Duncannon station, where she stopped off and telegraphed back to the Agent at Altoona, but nothing could be found of the but no trace of the money or pocket-book could be found. She went over to Hollidaysburg and spent a day or two, returned again on Friday evening, but still there was no clue to the missing treasure. The tele graph was put in working to apprize her friends, whom she stated lived in Mansfield, Ohio, of her misfortune and distress, but they could not be reached, no one there knowing anything about the persons whose names she gave. As she evinced a desire to return home, she was accordingly put on the Exsent to Pittsburg. The case as Col. Boley may be the same "confidence" woman who made an attempt to victimize some citizens of our town not long ago, and who has since "operated" successfully in various other localities.

THE AGITATOR M. H. Cobb, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH. PA. Thursday Morning, Jan. 6, 1859. \*\* AllBusiness, and other Communicationsmust be addressed to the Editor to insure attention

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 119 Nassan St., New York, and 10 State St., Boston, are the Agents for the *Agilator*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the Cnited States and the Canadas. They are authorized to con-tract for us at our lawast rates. tract for us at our lowest rates.

We cannot publish anonymous communications. C Subscribers for the Tribune Almanac, as also all others wishing to procure that valuable Annual will find it at the Book Store. Price 1 shilling.

Farmers will do well to read the advertisement of Mr. A. Bixby. He sells reasonably and keeps the best quality of Plaster. Try it-extensively.

Merchants and business men will find a very exellent as well as convenient thing, in the shape of a folio Counting House Diary for 1859, at the counter of Smith & Richards. We have seen nothing neater and more appropriate for the Counting Room.

IF By reference to this week's new Advertisements it will be seen that Mr. Thos. Harden has become sole proprietor of the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Baileys & Harden. The latter gentleman s one of our most active business men and deserves well of the public.

The CARRIER, Master RANKIN, desires to return his grateful acknowledgments for the liberality of our village patrons on New-Year day. He does not quite know to which his good fortune is attributable -the genial rhymes he yended, or his own good-humored face. We suspect he is indebted to both.

It is pleasant to be remembered kindly by those who do not see us every day in the year. Those meeting one daily cannot forget one if they would. It is nice and comfortable to be remembered on the first day of the year-season of mirth, hilarity and too often of excess-for then is the compliment of greater value because of the more than ordinary dominion of Self.

So, when we found a mysterious box on the table as we returned from dinner on Saturday, a glow of pleasure pervaded our soul and body and measurably quickened our pulses. We opened it with tenderness unwonted, making no doubt that it contained cubic foot of johnnycake nicely embalmed in the compliments of the season from some considerate lady, or other. Snugly was that box put together. Well, if not a johnnycake-what? Now, the box was neither cumbrous nor heavy. The box was from a gentleman and contained nothing so comnon-place as johnnycake, but apple damplings, with the dumplings left out. In short, we are obliged to our friend A. C. Cole, Esg., for a box of excellent apples, of regal size and unequaled flavor. They do credit to the orchard no less than to the generos ity of our friend. Long may he wave!

We direct the attention of School Directors and all others interested in the education of youth, to the very liberal proposition of our enterprising Bookellers, Messrs. Smith & Richards. In our judgment, that Grammar is best which leads the pupil most directly and naturally to a knowledge of the science of the language. We are no admirer of a treatise or text-book which must be studied with Webster's Unabridged at one's elbow, or not at all. Some grammars are rendered cumbrous with technical terms-terms, too, which, once mastered, are of no practical use. What we want is a simple, direct and common sense mode of initiating the student into the mysteries of the science of the language which he is to speak and write during a life.

We have examined Brown's Grammar, not critically, but as a student first, and later as a teacher. It is a common sense treatise by a common sense man, and remarkably free of useless technicalities. Brown's Grammar of Grammars is to the English student as indispensable as is Webster's Unabridged. The Common School edition, however, is that more particularly referred to in this place. It is a standpocket-book. Subsequen [y she returned, ard work and is appealed to as authority oftener than any other. But our readers will find the proposition in our advertising columns.

time

## Castle-Building,

mide and the w

a creative world, as real to him as is this visible for such you have undesignedly proved. Obeying earth to others. He beholds life as a diorama-now shimmering in the glare of noon, now dusky with sued, we must vole for some of those whom we optwilight shadows. Thus has he a two-fold existence. vised by this.

Mag cannot comprehend an impossibility-we mean the impossible to him. True, he cannot com prehend the Possible to Creative Wisdom; but who will say that the line bounding the Possible to man, does not likewise bound the Impossible to him and the clearly Possible to Omnipotence? Every well. defined conception falls on the hither side of that line of demarkation, as the imperfect, by its imperfection, clearly establishes itself on the thither side. Here, then, we have the criterion by which the castle-builder must determine the practical worth of his conceptions.

It is something to create a world and to people it with shadows which appear not to the eyes of others. It is well enough to fashion a world whose dwellers walk in millennial sunshine, " whose ways are pleasantness and all whose paths are peace." There lives no man or woman whom the often contemplation of such creations may not better. Such ture spread over the floor, and the room was instanta state may not distinguish either this age, or that which is to succeed it; but this age glides more which is to succeed it; but this age glides more nearly that desired condition than the age behind it. Its successor will yet more nearly approximate to it. And thus a Millennial Period already dawns in the East of the Possible.

All day-dreams seem stupendous fallacies to those who hear and behold not. The world puts little confidence in that which appeals not directly to some one of the senses. Thus, it has no living faith in Omniscience, but a nominal only. Its worship begins to put on the guise of idolatry. Not so with the castle builder : he dwells among intangible creations and recognizes the existence of things income all—in paper money, which was burned. Josiah putable which elude the sensuous perceptions. So Griffin had about \$40 in bills burned. ations and recognizes the existence of things incomis he made familiar with principles and with forces.

Success to the castle-builder! Life is broader, its current less broken by rapids to him than to the sternly practical. He lives more, it fawer years lie between his cradle and his grave than lengthen the spans of the more phlegmatic. He is more truly practical than he who believes in the existence of nothing that cannot be made commerce of. He is more truly practical because more intelligently solicitous for the uplifting of MAN. Speed the Castle-Builder !

Plainly, it will not do to glorify a bad thing-not ven ironically. Somebody will take your glorification in terrible earnest and presume upon it to the damage of community.

Last week we descanted upon glories of many kinds, muscle among others. We even placed the acknowledged musclemen of this age and country, Heenan and Morrissey, in the galaxy of Honorable men. 'Pon honor, we did not mean to exalt those unmitigated rowdies thereby; and no one can regret more than do we the manifest bad influence of our ironical glorification of Muscle. We propose to do ample penance for that error of judgment. We grieve to record it. It is not pleasant to deal

sternly with the wrong actions of men; and under resent circumstances does the task become particularly disagreeable. We shall not explain the nature of these circumstances further than to say, that it is not our practice to provoke a contention which we may not be able to see fought through. We prefer to fight our own battles.

Last Thursday night was a night of shame and disgrace to Wellsboro. The decency of the village was inculted and its good name seriously jeopardied. We shall not trouble our readers with the details of the most riotous proceeding that has blotted the annals of Wellsboro during our five years' sojourn-For legal proceedings will make these painfully notorious soon enough. We champion no man nor do we direct an attack against particular persons; but of the proceeding referred to we must speak plainly.

When the young men of Charleston choose to engage a room in a public or private house in Wellsboro, for a ball or for a party, we presume to say that they have an unqualified right so to do. If it seem desirable to them to make the party exclusive, o occupy the room themselves and to admit none of the village people, we presume to say that they have a right to do that. If the men of Wellsboro choose to go by onc, two. or one hundred, with the declared purpose to force themselves upon the company and so break up the party, they have just the same right to do so that they would have to forcibly intrude themselves upon a social gathering in the private dwelling-douse of any man-just the same d no more. Did we occupy a room a public house, that room would be our castle, to be entered with rudeness by no man nor by one hundred men except at his or their peril. The bar-room of a hotel is free to all who behave with decorum. But no man may presume to take a step beyond the apartments allotted to public use, without permission of some kind. The keeper of a hotel is entitled to all the consideration of a private citizen. No man, or body of men may destroy his property, break his

our inmost convictions of the true policy to be purposed a year ago, or vote not at all. No one is ad-

For the Agitator.

On Monday the 27th of Dec., the house of Mr. Josiah Griffin in Charleston was consumed by fire at about  $2 \frac{1}{2}$  o'clock p. m., together with the furni-ture, clothes &c., of the family. At the time the fire occurred Mr. G. was absent one mile from the house. His brother Smith Griffin was at the house engaged in making what is known as the "Arabian Balsam," and for the purpose was melting rosin and mixing it with turpentine over the cook stove, A little of the mixture dropped npon the stove and flashing up like powder, the fire was at once com-municated to the contents of the kettle which was instantly in a blaze. He seized the kettle and started for the door in hopes to get it out before any se-rious damage was done. He had got but two or three feet before the fire had caught his clothes and he found himself compelled to drop the kettle in order to save himself. As he did so the burning mix. ly in a furious blaze. To render the fire still more unmanageable, it at once communicated to some 10 through it her clothes were on fire. She and Smith through it her clottles were on hre. She and Smith Griffin by rolling in the snow succeeded in extin-gaishing the fire in their clothes, but not until both were badly burned. A little daughter—an only child of Mr. Griffin, was at the time playing in the claunber. Before help could reach her the house was all in a blaze, and the child was consumed in the fire

the fire. Smith Griffin had in the house about \$100-his

It is a most distressing colamity, and one which entitles the afflicted family to the sympathy of the public, and we hope that substantial evidences of such sympathy will be liberally given. Nothing was saved except what clothes they had on, and Mrs. s were so burned as to be of little use. COM.

Marriage under Difficulties-A Romance.

More than three years since, one Oliver Wolcott, getting tired of his wife, sold her for a valuable consideration to a man who liked her better and could live with her more and amicably than the first husband was able to. The parties being provided with a legal document, drawn up in technical phraseology, and not being deeply read in Blackstone or Chitty, seem to have considered the first marriage dissolved, and proceeded to act as if the second had been legally consummated. Here the officers of the law stepped in, and consigned the sinning parties, except the greatest sinner of all, to the State prison. Mrs. Wolcott was pardoned out by the Legislature last spring, and Mr. Case served his ime and came out by expiration of time this fall. Mrs. Wolcott obtained a divorce from Oliver by the aid of Esq. Chapman and the next act in the drama is the regular reunion of the lovers, by a regular clergyman, in the holy bonds of matrimony. Considering' that a child was born of this union in our Hartford jail, and that while in State prison both parties were sustained and comforted by the mutual pledge of fidelity to each other and an unflinching determination to be reunited whenever the very serious obstacles could be removed, we think the marriage chronicled below worthy of note and creditable to both parties. The course of Lucy's love ran through a State prison and a terrible persecution from a desolate husband, which made her long for the protection of the prison walls. But Lucy has triumphed, and we give the happy couple our congratulation. Wolcott is beaten out of sight. Lucy sends us a loaf of cake and the following notice: Married, in Canton, November 28th, by the Rev. Mr. Fisk, Mr. Salmon D. Case, of Simsbury, and Miss Lucy French, of Canton. -Hartford Courant.

GET THE BEST DETECTOR .- Petersons Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List for January has been received by us, and is cor-Bankers and Brokers, and it is the best and Communications. For the Agitator. Zero

In consequence of the technical meaning of the term "zero, a great deal of metaphysical discussion has arisen, as to the propriety

of employing it in mathematics; and in treat ing the subject under consideration I hold that it is not within the province of the essayist to attempt to clear such a technical term as zero, of its ambiguity and vagueness to the general reader, or even to the common school teacher, for the theme itself presupposes the reader to be well versed in mathematical lore, and to understand the relations and properties of quantities, analytically, as well as numerically.

Many eminent mathematicians respectful differ as to the true signification of zero. Robinson for one commits a grave error when he says, in substance, that "zero is analytically, absolutely nothing." In his University edition where he treats of the summattion of a descending geometrical series he says, "Hence we may require the sum of any descending series, as  $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}$ , infinity, provided we determine the last term. Now we perceive the magnitude of the terms lecrease as the series advances; the hundreth term would be extremely small, the thousandth term very much less, and the infinite term nothing; not too small to be noted, as some tell us, but absolutely nothing?" Now a-a is certainly absolutely pothing, but according to the theory of Mr. Robinson a divided by on is equivalent to absolutely nothing, or in common language, a minus a is equal to the symbol of infinity, consequently all zeroes are equal, and all are equal

to absolutely nothing. I have known the literati—men of un doubted abilities, liberal education and long experience in the science and art of teaching, fail to make the intelligent pupil see that the infinite term of a decreasing geometrical series was absolutely nothing. I have seen these collegiates attempt to illustrate by diagram the theory of absolute zero by describing two lines converging as they were prolonged; this as a matter of course would awaken suspicion in the pupil's mind that if prolonged indefinitely they would probably meet, consequently, indefinite intersection and absolutely nothing are equivalent.

Now zero in common language, means no thing ; in Arithmetic, it is called nought, or cypher, and means no number ; in Algebra it stunds for no quantity, or for a quan tity less than any assignable quantity. If we take the fraction a divided by x, and suppose x to remain constant whilst a continually diminishes, the value of the fraction will also diminish, and that, proportionally to the decrease of a, but when a becomes less than any assignable quantity, the value of the fraction will become less than any assignable quantity or o. On the contrary, suppose a to remain constant whilst x continually increases, the value of the fraction will become smaller and smaller : when x becomes very great in comparison to  $a_1$  the value of the fraction will become very small; finally; when x becomes greater than any assignable quantity, or on, the value of the fraction will ecome less than any assignable quantity, or o. Hence we see that Mr. Robinson last term of a decreasing geometrical series is not absolutely nothing as he supposes, but an infinitely small quantity, or infinitesimal. J. W.

For the Agitator. The New Year. Yes, another year is passing--going--gone. Already are we performing the funeral cere-

monies of eventful 1858 which is just making its final exit, and henceforth it is only to be known among the things "that were, but are not.". At this season it is usually, ay, almost universally the custom to give ourrected by Drexel & Co., the well known selves over to feasting and mirth. At the

folks (or a goodly portion of them) have

would have them something like the follow ing: "In the year passed have I done any thing worthy of a man? Have I used in passing moments to the best possible adra. tage? Have I improved myself morally, the cially, and intellectually ? Have I put for every effort in the cause of a common in manity ? Have I, in short, conducted my in such a manner as to receive the approving of that still small voice which chides us what wrong and encourages us when right ? if we have come short of our mark, now the time to resolve anew to do something worthy of an earnest, intelligent and refer ing man. If we have failed in the party us once more gird on our armor anew, us to-morrow enter life's battle thinking naught but final success. But good inter tions are of no value without earnest, efficient action, for every one knows that a man m "resolve and re-resolve still live and dia is same."

The man of to-day has every thing log. courage him. Ours is truly an age of in provement. Old Silurian forms are fast ing crumbled. What was new a half crat, ry ago, is entirely behind the age in which we live. True, some lament that they not born in an age of chivalry where the deeds of daring might have shone out bright ly on the historic pages of their time. Others mourn that they had not lived in a days of our own revolution where they min have displayed their patriotism by maning sisting the foe of our early fathers. But we are not blinded by the reflection of b. gone days-if we will look about us and m our country as it is, and intelligently see is relation we sustain to our country and the the relation that that sustains to future cire. zation, humanity and progress, we will be hold more to call forth the energies of the true worker than during the much boarded

days of ancient chivalry. Young man, look around you. Do you not behold from ocean to ocean a land filled with churches and school houses ? You me that the native forests have vanished before the axe of the hardy pioneer. You see cities and towns springing up on every hand; our nation's commerce whitens every sea; labor. saving and space-annihilating machines have broken down mountain barriers and brought all sections of the country together, and ill of these things have been brought about by

labor-nothing but labor.

Considering these things then in their true light, will you-not consecrate yourself ager to the god of toil, either, or both physically and mentally. If you would succeed you must not be afraid of a little sunshine ora little storm. Enter the arena of life like: man, determined to fight manfully and a struggle on, with a resolution and a will at isfied with nothing but a final crownings your early hopes. Suppose you do meet with disappointments-suppose you meet with reverses, they should only cause you to strage gle on the more devotedly, remembering energy

"That labor, all labor, is noble and holy, Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God." Middlebury, Dec. 30, 1858. FRANK.

## For the Aminia Common Schools.

Over one quarter of the schools in the County have already been visited, and that far in most of them a marked improvement is observable. The drawling and sing-soz method of reading has given way to a min more natural and easy one. The "hu" method of teaching has been superseded in that of the "why," or the mechanical by " rational. But the greatest improvemented all is the ability of the teacher to go through with a thorough review of the class in all of the studies without using the book, is the ability of the pupils to give a complete synopsis of all they have been over. For of the schools last winter were able to a this, but many of them are now. The test commencement of a New Year, the young er seems to know what I mean when la a review of the class. The schools are generally well supp with teachers, but the reduction of wages 12 the rejection of those unqualified have some what thinned the ranks. There are enough however to supply all the schools. The who are teaching without certificates. have as thorough an examination as out and if found unqualified will have 15 / their time. The excuse "I did not that" teaching," is not a good one, and if it with lowed, there would not be a half dozen tert ers in the County forward for examination # the regular time. N. L. REYNOLDS, Co. Surt.

PRINTING BY CALORIC .- This paper is printed on a single medium Adams press, driven by a 12 inch Ericsson caloric engine. This first side was printed at a speed averaging seven hundred and fifty impressions per hour. The engine consumed, during the whole length of time it was fired up (five and a half hours,) fourteen pounds of anthracite coal, costing three and a half cents, at the rate five dollars per two thousand pounds. There is a saving of at least sixty-six per cent. in the quantity and cost of fuel for a caloric over that of a steam engine. By the use of these engines all danger from explosion is avoided-no water being used-and there is no occasion for an engineer, as they only require to be fed with fuel in the manner of an ordinary stove; among other advantages, besides the cheapness of cost in running them, is that of heating the room in cold weather (by taking up cold and ejecting heated air,) and that of causing no additional rates of insurance.-Schenectady (N. Y.) Advertiser.

"THEY SAY."-There is a decision in the last volume of Gray's Reports, which is at once sound morals and good law. A woman, sued for slander, was defended on the ground that she only repeated, and without malice, what was currently reported. The Court held that to repeat a story, which is false and slanderous, no matter how widely it may have been circulated, is at the peril of the tale bearer. Slander cannot always be traced to its origin. Its power of mischief is derived from repetition, even if a disbelief of the story accompanies its relation. Indeed this half doubtful way of imparting slander is often the surest method resorted to by the slanderer to give currency to his tale.

Pyra were twice-builded. The life of each true man is twice-lived. Every joy is twice-enjoyed, every pain twice-endured. The pyramids were first ideally exstent, now actually. So with the temples,

Man is a builder of Castles in the Air. If he project a more extravagant creation than he may be able to "embody forth," the wise laugh at himpress Train on Sunday morning last, and call him visionary and a fool. The wise have not achieved all knowledge. They have not mastered remarked was "singularly strange." This the Divine economy. The arrow of Jonathan yet falls beyond them.

We have great respect, mingled with veneration, for the builder of Chateaux d' Espagne. When he builds philosophically, though the fabric crumble into chaos, he is better for the seemingly fruitless labor. He has accomplished something which the practical world calls nothing, because it had no visible embodiment. With the Builder the structure

from foundation to dome, remains forever. It is visible to him; it suffers no decay from time and elemental war, for it rears its proud head without the bounds of Time and Circumstances. His idea actually took shape, but for him only. The world has been enriched, unconsciously, but not the less enriched.

Be patient with the Castle-Builder. Be charitable-he is aiding to work out the problem of life. Souls cannot be idle ; they constantly seek out new nafhs to happiness, not all practicable, perhaps, just at the time, but which time and change will render practicable. What matters it though his creations fail of visible embodiment; what matters it though he cannot render his castles habitable ; he is working for the world through himself. Be patient. Every departure from established customs is considered freakish and visionary. The man who undertakes to better the world must not look for sympathy and co-operation in the morning. The masses of men are castle-builders in their own quiet and unobtrusive way; but they look not upon the declared castle-builder with favor. To them he is a schemer, a visionary, an idler. The world jeered at

Columbus when he described in glowing words the castle which lifted its towers and turrets against the horizon that touched the Western Sea. Court iers jeered, savans sconted, the rabble hooted and hissed. But the vision remained to the visionary. the New World existed then as it does now-a reality.

And therefore we repeat that castle-building can never work harm to the world, or to the builder, though he may never set foot within the structure. The joy he pictures may never crown the hour to which he looks forward; the good he craves may never enter into his life in visible form ; but Anticipation has extracted the honey, and with it the sting of Disappointment. You cannot invade the domain of the philosophic castle-builder ; you cannot embitter him; you eannot discourage him. He dwells in

locks or disturb his guests with impunity; none but drunken men and professional rowdies are guilty of such outrage. It is the vocation of reckless men and thoughtless boys.

It matters not who struck the first blow. The in. tention to break up the party at Hart's Hotel was patent among the Wellsboro boys days before the riot took place. The Charleston boys were advertised of that intention, as we are informed. In our judgment, the latter might have resisted entry into the room they had hired and paid for, even to the killing of the forcible intruder, in law; for that room became their castle when they took possession and placed a watchman at the door. Morally, the life of the meanest individual is of more worth than the technical possession of any room for the purpose

of social enjoyment; but men do not stop to debate moral questions in such straits. In law and in common sense, the Charleston boys seem to be in the right.

No bones were broken, no lives lost. One man of the besieged had a cast-iron boot-jack broken over his head and one of the assailants received a cut in the head from a hammer. It is a happy thing that no lives were lost.

These, good people of Wellsboro, are some of the first and bitter fruits of FREE RUM. The work goes bravely on. Six months of unrestrained traf. fic added to the twelve months already had, must breed a revolution in public purpose as well as in public sentiment. It is a nanseous remedy, to be sure; so are all remedies nauseous. Nauseous diseases require like medication ; when health returns the patient begins life with renewed vigor. So will it be with this beautiful village : When the stench of its demoralization becomes unbearable the good people will send the Rum Fiend into exile. Speed the day !

To those who have done us the honor to ask our aid in reforming the Borough Government at the

approaching election we reply : We believe that the re-election of some of the present officers will conduce measurably to the ultimate reformation of Wellsboro. We did not elect those men. Ye who such a subverted system is marvelous, and descended to a coalition with the enemies of good is the first instance of the kind, we underorder must bury your own dead and father your own stand, that has come to the knowledge of the sots. We have no vote or voice in the matter, be- medical profession. Poor fellow whatever cause we will not act with men who; lodge Self may have been his defects, none could say above Principle. They must sweeten their triumph his heart was not in the right place .- Cinwith the disastrous result. Drink freely, friends, cinnati Enquirer.

most reliable Detector of Counterfeits or Altered Noter published in this country. The number issued this day full describes Fiftytwo New Counterfeits, and contains a facsimile of a Bogus Bank Note that is being altered to suit various banks all over the country, and which is being put into exten- form social gatherings, laugh, crack jokes sive circulation. It also contains several other pages of very valuable information of turkeys and mince pies; and finally the adeverything appertaining to Bank notes. It has been considerably enlarged this month having now forty-eight pages in, and contains also fac-similes of several hundred Gold and Silver coins, besides. We have no hesi-

tation in pronouncing it the most complete reliable and best publication of the kind in the United States, as it is not used to subserve the interest of any banking house, as most of the so-called Detectors ars. It should be in the hands of every storekeeper in the whole country, and we would advise all persons who handle money to send two dollars in a letter, for a year's subscription, to the pub lishers, and thus subscribe for the semimonthly issue of it at once; or one dollar for the monthly issue. It is published by T. B PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to whom all letters should be addressed. A copy of "Petersons' Complete Coin Book," the most

perfect and complete one in the world will be given gratis to all subscribers for 1859.

general jubilee, by drowning all care at public balls; to many the festive dance-the tripping of the light fantastic toe, is the sole and proper way for spending "New Year" as they call it. Older ones visit friends, and tell stories, fare sumptuously upon roast vent of a new year, in our country, is celebrated like unto the ancient Roman carnival : everybody gorges himself to his utmost capacity, and every means is resorted to, by which all care and thought either of the past.

present or future may be drowned. Such is the public opinion of to-day, that the mode of "holding" New Year is far the most popular which offers the best inducement for driving away all thought of surrounding things. Now, while I am strongly opposed to the sniveller-to one who is continually witnessing the "war of elements, the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." still is it not well at times to leave the common duties of life-to leave our mouldy pursuits for a moment, and briefly indulge a few thoughts as regards our "being, end and aim ?" More acting than thinking is a trait peculiar to us Americans. We have too few holidays, and those are used for purposes which ill-befit them. In my judgment, no day so strongly commends itself to us for sober and honest thought as the thirty-first day of December. This should be a day for

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PHYSICAL carefully turning over the leaves of the past, DERANGEMENT .- A day or two ago a man and ascertaining how our account stands in died who had been for some months an inthe book of remembrance. This is one of mate of one of our hospitals, and whose disthe most solemn, yet lovely days of the year ease had exhibited such peculiar and un--it is a day which calls forth a thousand recollections-a host of incidents from the known symptoms as to baffle the greatest skill of the best physicians. Under the circumstances it was deemed advisable to make bosom of the past, and seemingly the year is a post mortem examination, when it was lived over again.

found that in the diaphragm was a large hole, and that the intestines had been forced up, and had pressed the heart from its nathundred and fifty eight, an important part of ural position over to the right side of his our time on earth has granspired-one of body, where it had performed its functions man's allotted three score and ten has gone for several years; the man himself having from us forever. A year! How long !been prevented from his daily labor only for How short ! Long, when considered in ref. the last few months. How the patient could erence to our limited lime of sojournment here; Short, when we think how little has any sickness whatever. Indeed, with the heat accompliance whatever. have survived such a length of time with been accomplished wnen so much remains to be performed.

And it seems to be just the proper timeet—for every reflecting man to ask himself a few home questions—misestions which con-cern every one of us individually which I Duily Cincinaati Times. when the dying year is flickering in its sock-

SKATING INCIDENT .--- Forty policemet visited the Back Bay to put a stop to skallog in that locality on the Sabbath. The ice was cleared in a moment, with a single exception One unterrified individual refused to yield, and set at naught all devices to secure him. skated like the wind, and favored the helpis officials with an eccentric series of rate 12 brilliant evolutions. Like the Irishmal flea, of familiar memory, he was not when you thought he was. Finally, after repair unsuccessful attempts to accomplish their ?" pose, a line was formed, and "terrible as " army with banners," the "blue and god dignitaries marched down upon the dear skater. He was trapped ; thirty were than a match for one-but just at the point securing him, after executing one of his ma rapid and bewildering exploits, be date through the advancing line, and was st Loud applause greeted the discomfitute the police .-- Boston Transcript.

A MAN SUDDENLY STRUCK DUNEsaw in the city on Saturday morning asi Mr. Muchmoore, a young farmer of But Co., who is the victim of a sudden asi markable loss of speech. It seems that and a week ago, while in the full enjoy method health, with no ailment whatever, he suide ly lost all power of speech. He could utter a word. He has not suffered in the least with a disease of the throat, nor with at the time, nor is he since, troubled single affliction, he is enjoying perfect heals The last day or two he has been able out sionally to utter a slight whisper which which be understood. He is in hopes that that