The Tioga County Agitatory BY M. H. COBB.

Published every Wednesday morning and mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CEN'S subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CEN'S
per year, always IN ADVANCE:
The paper is sent postage free to county subscients, though they may receive their mail at postsofficial posted in counties immediately adjoining, for contactions of the counties of the counties immediately adjoining, for contactions of the counties of the counti

THE AGITATOR is the Official paper of Tiona Co. THE AGITATOR IS the Omelin paper of Tiola CA and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Solventions being on the advance pay system, it circulates the state of the state o emptions on a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as those views by any paper of equal circulation in Northern

Pennsylvania.

A cross on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire.

Papers will be stopped when the subscription time expires, unless the agent orders their continu-

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON. TIORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and

McKean counties. [Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1863.]

JOHN I. MITCHELL,

A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Tioga Village, Tioga County, Penn'a.

Prompt attention to Collections. March 1, 1865 .- ly.

JEROME B. NILES. ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAY Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pa.,

Having been specially licensed by the United S ates for the Prosecution of Claims for Pensions, sack par and Bounties.

Particular attention will be given to that clais of regimes.

Wellsboro, Feb. 15, 1865-1y.

PENNSYLVANIA BROUSE, ... Wellsboro, Pa.

D. HART'S HOTEL. WELLSBORO, TIOGA CO. PENNA:

MHE subscriber takes this method to inform his old friends and customers that he has a-Hotel," and will hereafter give it his entire attentive.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a renewal of the same.

DAVID HART Wellsboro, Nov. 4, 1863.-1y.

IZAAH WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

C. VERMILYEA.....Propriet r. THIS is a new hotel located within easy (b-L cess of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared or the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the tr [Jan. 1, 1863.

A. FOLEY,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING: NO. 5, UNION BLOCK.

Wellsboro, May 20, 1863. H W. WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMS & SMITH, LITORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, BOUNTY & PENSION AGENCY. , Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

WM. H. SM7 CB

S. F. SHAIBLIN,

BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER, SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE. Wellsboro, Dec 7, 1864.

WESTERN EXCHANGE HOT IL. KNOXVILLE, BOROUGH, PA.

THE undersigned having leased the above I stel for a term of years would respectfully in rm. the traveling public that he has put the Hotel in first the traveling public that he has put the Hotel in 1878 class order for the reception of guests and no I lins rill be spared in the accommodation of traveler and after as the situation will allow, he will keep a first class Hotel, in all things, except prices, which will be moderate. Please try us and judge for yourse ves. Knoxville, Oct. 19, 1864-tf. J. H. MARTI.

REVENUE STAMPS:

TOHN M. PHELPS, Deputy Collector of h installed, has just received a large lot of Ret nue sums, of all denominations, from one cent up i \$5. https://doi.org/10.1001/1 it Mausfield, or of M. BULLARD, Assistant Assa sor, it Wellsboro, Pa. J. M. PHELES. Mansfield, May 2, 1864.

P. NEWELL, DENTIST,

MANSFIELD, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., Is prepared to operate in all the improvements in the various departments of filling, extracting in-

ting artificial dentures, &c. Mansfield, August 10, 1864-1y. WELLSBORO HOTEL (Oorner Main Street and the Avenue.).

WELLSBORO, PA. B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor.

One of the most popular Houses in the county. It Hotel is the principal Stage-house in Wellsborn. Sugas leave daily as follows: For Tioga, at 9 a. m. ; For Troy, at 8 a. m.; For

ther Shore every Tuesday and Friday at ? p. m.; for Coudersport, every Tuesday and Friday at ? p. m.; for Coudersport, every Tuesday and Friday at ? p. m. Staces Arrive—From Tioga, at 12 1-2 o'clock [m.: From Troy, at 6 o'clock p. m.: From Joraey Ene, Tuesday and Friday 11 a. m.: From Gouders-Pt. Inesday and Friday II a. m.
N.B.—Jimmy Cowden, the well-known hostler, Wellsboro, Oct. 5, 1864-1y.

HUGH YOUNG: BOOKSELLER & STATIONEIL,

American Clocks, American, English, and Sw se Vatches, Jowelry, Silver Plated Ware, Spectacles, Putere Frames, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopis, Rimoscopes, Perfamery, Yankee Notions, Fishing latele and Flies, and Fancy and Toilet Artifles, School BOOKS of every kind used in factority, constantly on hand and sent by mail or otherwise, to order

NO. 5, UNION BLOCK, WELLSBORG, PA.

POR SALE .- HOUSE & LOT on Main Street. adjoining Wright & Bailey's Store. 20 agres of had in Delmar, between John Gray and Merrick. House and Lot on Covington Street. For terms, apply to HENRY SHERWOOD, Seq. Wellsboro, May 31, 1865-tf.

LOUR AND FEED, BUCK WHEAT FLOUR, Meal Pork and Salt, Tea. Codies, Sugar, topp. Codies, Saleratus. Tobacco and Kerosene Od. Also, Mackeret, White Fish, and Trout; by the Mekson mekson. sackage or pound.

Willsboro, Jane 28, 1865.

DROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY OF THE U. S. SANITARY TO MISSION—All the papers and correspondence in the procure Pensions, Bounty, and Black Plystop Prize Money for discharged SOLDIERS, and ELLORS, and for the RELATIVES of Soldiers and Stilets dying in the RELATIVES of Soldiers and Stilets dying in the service of the United States, repared and forwarded, and the proceeds of all clams, when collected, remitted to the parties of CHARGE.

Office 1307 Chestnut Street: Philadely da.
Or for further information or assistance, apply to
Lucy Moore Hotouriss, Wellsboro,
S. E. Morris, Manefield, Associate Managers for Tioga Cou ly.

KEROSINE LAMPS at ROY'S DRUG STOLE.

Devoted to the Artension of the Area of Freedom and the Apread of Bealthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. XI. WELLSBORO. TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1865.

RICHMOND HAS FALLEN!

And so has the price of

DRY GOODS

LEE HAS SURRENDERED, AND WE HAVE SURRENDERED THE EX-TEME HIGH PRICES OF GOODS.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

is now receiving additions to their stock of

GOODS: BOUGHT DURING THE LATE DEPRESSION IN PRICES,

and they will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET BATES.

We have made arrangements to get. Goods every week, and as we keep posted in regard to. the New York Market, we shall at all times make the stock on hand conform to new prices,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

and we wish it distinctly understood, that however much others may blow,

WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE UNDERSOLD BY. ANY,

quality of goods considered. It shall be our aim to keep constantly on hand a good stock of such goods as the community require, and

SUCH ARTICLES AS WILL GIVE SATISFAC-TION TO THE CONSUMER.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM

ander which our business has constantly increased for the last ten years will be adhered to, as also the and a

READY PAY SYSTEM

more recently adopted. Don't buy-until

YOU HAVE EXAMINED OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

STORE DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE DICKIN son house,

and first door east of Hungerford's Bank.

SMITH & WAITE,

Corning, N. Y., May 17, 1865.

THE BIG FIGHT having been closed up by Messrs. Grant, Sherman Sheridan, & Co.;

KELLY & PURVIS

have volunteered for a war of extermination against high Prices, and will be found entremohed behind a huge pile of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

at the old OSGOOD STAND, where their communitions with New York cannot be interrupted. They have just received a good stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

such as Prints, Delaines, Bareges, Muslins, Hosiery, Notions, Boots and Shoes, etc., in fact everything in the Dry Goods line may be found at our counters, and purchased at prices corresponding to the inte

HEAVY FALL IN GOODS.

We also invite purchasers to examine our fine stock of

GROCERIES.

Can't be beat this side of New York. Remember the place, "Osgood's Corner."
KELLY & PURVIS.
Wellsboro, Apr. 22, 1865-1y.

DETROLEUM! PETROLEUM!

Geologists and practical men unite in their beilef and so report that the Discovery of Oil in Wellshore is near at hand.

But I would say to the people of

TIOGA COUNTY & VICINITY. (before investing your Capital in Oil Stock) that I have recently purchased the Stock of Goods of M. Bullard, consisting of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., all at a great reduction from

New York. Jobbing Prices, and am bound to give to my customers the advantage OF MY PURCHASE.

Being desirous of closing out the Clothing part of this Stock, I now offer the entire Stock AT COST FOR CASHI

HATS AND CAPS. I will almost give away; at all events, will sell them to cheap you will hardly know the difference. Call soon and avail yourself of this; A

RARE OPPORTUNITY. Remember the place, the Cheap Cash Store, Roy's

suitding. G. P. CARD. Wellsboro. Jan. 25, 1865-tf.

WALTER A. WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,-The past five years. It embraces all the qualities necessary to make a perfect Mower. It recommends itself to every farmer for the simplicity of its construction. It is proved to be the lightest draft. It takes the preference for durability, easy management, and good work—Machines fully warranted. Send for Circulars—Price \$115 delivered on the cars at Corning.

EDGAR HILL, Agent, Corning, N. Y.

May 31, 1865-tf. Wood Mower has been in general use for the rast five years. It embraces all the qualities neces-

Select Boetry.

YOUR MISSION.

If you cannot on the ocean, Sail among the swiftest fleet, Rocking on the the highest billows, Laughing at the storms you meet; You can stand among the sailors, Anchored yet within the bay, You can lend a hand to help them;

As they launch their boats away. If you are too weak to journey Up the mountain steep and high, ou can stand within the valley, While the multitudes go by; You can chant in happy measure

As they slowly pass along, Though they may forget the singer, They may not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver.
Ever ready to command,

151 If you cannot towards the needy

be Reach an ever open hands 1773, and You can be a true disciple,

Stitting at the Saviour's feet.

If you cannot in the conflict 112Prove yourself a soldier true, A. A. A. A. A. If, where fire and smoke are thickest,.
There's no work for you to do;
When the battle field is silent, You can go with careful tread,

You can bear away the wounded, You can cover up the dead. Do not then stand idly waiting, For some greater work to do!. Fortune is a lazy goddess,

She will never come to you. Do not fear to do or dare ; If you want a field of labor, You can find it anywhere.

[Advertisement.] Wellsboro, Pa., August 9, 1865. Mr. VICTOR A. ELLIOTT, late Major 207th Regi-

ment Pa. Vols. Sir: On arriving at this Borough last evening, was somewhat surprised at seeing an article in the Agitator headed "Advertisement," with your name thereto attached, reflecting, to a certain extent, upon my character and course during my term of service as Colonel of the 207th Regiment P. V. As the "Advertisement" has been withheld from the time of our muster out of service, I take it for granted that just at this particular time your design is to defeat me, if possible, in my efforts to obtain a nomination at the hands of the honest voters of Tioga County. But to the "Advertisement": I will first say that after I had secured the privilege from the authorities at Harfisburg'to raise a regiment. I came to Wellsboro to risburg to raise a regiment, I came to Wellsboro to see what the prospects were for raising men. Shortly after, I met you at the Pennsylvania Hotel, and was made aware that you were at work against me at the time, for-you had posters all over the county telling the people how to avoid the draft, &c. But you found it was up hill business, and came to me and said you could not recruit men unless you told them that you were going to take them in my regiment. You asked were going to take them in my regiment. You asked me what was the best I could do for you in case you bronght your men with me. I promised to do "the fair thing" by you, which I did. On the morning of the fifth of September. 1864, at Harrisburg, I noting the officers to meet me at the Burdyne Harrisburg, I noting my officers to meet me at the Burdyne Harrisburg, I noting the officers proceeded to elect the Field and Staff by hallot, and when you and Captain Hale were duly nominated for Major, two of the line officers came to me and enquired who they should vote for. I told them "Elliott." If they had voted for Hale, you would have been defeated. At that meeting I did not vote-for my one, but acknowledge that I gave my influence in favor of Mr. Reynolds for Chaplain, and went with you and Captain Backer the same in ht to the

with you and Captain Backer the same night to the telegraph office, and sent a dispatch to Mr. Reynolds, stating that he had been duly elected Chaplain, and requesting him to accept and come on at once. The next day when I reported the proceedings to General Russell, he informed me that the election was not legal, as to the Chaplain, that he would have to get a majority of the names on paper after the officers were duly mustered. Mr. Wilson, who was there at the time, and was very anxious for the Chaplainey, took advantage of the illegality of Reynold's election, and did secure a majority of the officers names to his

paper and brought it to me, and, according to law, I
was bound to approve it, and did, calculating that Mr.
Reynolds had due time to reply:
I desire to be briof, and will call your attention to the affidavit of Mr. Weseman, M. D.

Tioga County, 82: -Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Pence, in and for said county, personally appeared William M. F. Weseman, late Quartermaster of the 207th regi M. F. Weseman, late Quartermaster of the 207th regiment, Pa. Vols., who, after being duly sworn according to law, did declare on eath that on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1864, I was at the United States Hotel in the City of Harrisburg, Pa., I then and there heard R. C. Cox, of the aforesaid regiment, say in the presence of Major V. A. Elliott, of the same regiment, that Chaplain Wilson had secured a majority of the officers names to a paper for the Chaplaing of the regiment, and that he regretted that the election was not legal, that was in favor of Mr. Reynolds, and this the wandered that Reynolds had never awayered that he wondered that Reynolds had never answered the dispatch; he said he did not believe he would accept libe, position in the field as Chaplain, to which Major Elliot replied that he certainly would; the Colonel then stated that the papers of Wilson had been approved and that he did not think it worth while for Mr. Reynolds to come on as it had been about four days since he had the dispatch. An officer stood by, at the time. I do not recollect whether it was Elliott or not; he said if the election of Mr. Reynolds was not logal then the papers of Wilson are not inegal, for sement the officers that signad, his paper were not mustered; the Colonel replied that he would at all times respect a majority of his officers, and when asked if he would allow the whole matter to go before the officers for a fair vote in case Reynolds came on he replied he was willing. that he wondered that Reynolds had never answered

came on he replied he was willing.

WM. F. WESEMAN, M. D.,

Late 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 207th P. V.

Sworn and subscribed this 7th day of August, A D. 1865, before me. J. J. Werline, J. P. SECOND. When we were on the front line of the desences of Bormuda Hundred, you were there, in October 1864, put under arrest by Colonel Potter, commanding Brigade, for a matter that I thought very You remained in that condition during ou trifling. You remained in that condition during our stay in the Army of the James. During that time I made application to have you restored to your com-mand. The Colonel replied that he did not punish you for sleeping too late in the morning, but for your

impudent language.
Thinp. The reason why I did not send your application to my superior officers for leave of absence, I was told by them that you could not be allowed to go home at that time; and you know full well that I advised you to see the Chaplain and come to my tent and have the whole matter settled, if possible; to which you replied that you were "under no obligations to the Chaplain." The result was that I forwarded the papers after waiting until I feared that I was implicating myself, according to military law. FOURTH. In April, 1865, while at Burke Station

you learned, so I was told, that it was in my power to restore you to your command. You made the request, and I at once made an application to my superiors for your release from arrest and confinement

May 31, 1865-tf.

May 31, 1865-tf.

The three sandstones of Oil Creek are local leave a disfigured sea for said County, personally came George M.

The three sandstones of Oil Creek are local leave a disfigured sea into her tearful factors allowed a leave a disfigured sea into her tearful factors allowed a local leave a

ment, did make an application to his superior officers to have Major V. A. Elliott, of the same. Regiment restored to his command, he, the Major, being then in arrest and confined to the limits of his Regiment. in arrest and conned to the limits of his regiment. Some three weeks after the papers were returned in a blotted condition, with a request that the Colonel make out another application on a clean paper which he refused to do for reason, that in my opinion fully justified him in thus refusing, and further saith not.

George M. Bastian,
Late Adjutant 207th Pa. Vols.
Sword and subscribed this 7th day of August, A.
D. 1865, before me.
J. J. Werline, J. P. My refusal was based upon the fact that, in a conmy remai was cased upon the fact that, in a conversation a few nights before with Capt. James A. Rogers, Co. B, 207th P. V., you made use of the following language: "If it had not been for those treacherous dayils that helped the Chaplain get me court-martialed, I would have been in that fight; and very one of them deserves to be court martialed. I hope the Lord will forgive me for my wickedness, but if my prayers had been answered they would all have been in hell on that day."

Very respectfully, yours, R. C. Cox;
Late Colonel 267th P. V.

Ja iscelland.

THE PETROLEUM ROCES.

If half a dozen saucers be placed one within another, and the edges ground down nearly to a level with the middle of the upper saucer, we shall have an illustration of the position of the several layers of rocks that form the basin in which our petroleum is found. This may serve indeed as an illustration of most of the rock formations that make up the crust of the earth, for as they have generally been deposited in the bottoms of lakes or seas, they exist in the form of basins. The illustration does not present an exact parallel, as the rock basins are irregular in their outline, and unequal in the thickness of the several strata, as compared with each other, and in different parts of the

same stratum. The basin-in which petroleum is found embraces. Lake Erie, the western part of Pennsylvania and portions of Kentucky, Virginia and Ohio. The rocks were deposited in the bottom of an ocean which was bounded by land on the north and east, and was open to the south and west. The materials for these deposits were obtained by the wearing away of the eastern mountainous shore of the ocean, and they were distributed by currents over the bottom of the sea; they are consequently of he greatest thickness at the eastern edge, and become thinner towards the west; they are also composed of coarse fragments in the eastern portion, and the sand and other matter grows regularly finer in the western and thinner stra-

During all the time that these rocks were being deposited the sea was swarming with fishes, and their bones in innumerable multitudes are mingled with the sand and mud that is now hardened into stone. After the amphibious unimals were created, and in the upper and more recent rocks their remains are found in great numbers mingled-with those of fishes.

Prints of seaweeds are found in all the formations, but while the lower rocks, contain no trace of any land plant, the vast coal deposits of the upper series have been formed by the

decomposition of peat and marsh vegetation. The lowest formation in which oil occurs in paying quantities is the corniferous limestone. so called because it contains nodules of hornstone flint. This is that ancient coral reef which was built up immeasurable ages ago in the warm and shallow waters along what was hen the southern shore of the North American continent. It can now be traced along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, the northern shore of lake Huron and Michigan and north

ward far toward the Pacific. Next above the corniferous is the Hamilton formation, which furnishes the flagstones for our sidewalks. The rich oil wells of Ennes-killen, in Canada, are in the corniferous and

Hamilton rocks. Next is the Portage group of sandstones, the rim of the deposit coming to the surface along the southern shore of Lake Erie, where

oil has been found in this rock.

Continuing upward we now come to the Chemung group of rocks, in which seveneighths of our petroleum is found. The rim of this deposit is traced nearly around the basin, extending south of the Portree a little inland from the shore of Lake Erie, bending southward through Ohio and Kentucky, and reappearing in several folds on the western slopes of the Alleghanies. The wells of Oil Creek are in the lower portion of the Chemung, those of Tidioute and Economite, in the middle portion, and those of Mecca and north eastern Obio in the upper portion. The rocks of this group are mostly alternate layers of sandstone and soft slate or shale.

The interior of the basin is filled with the carboniferous, or coal deposits. The coal occurs in smaller basins, which might be represented in our illustration by tiny saucers set within, the upper of the larger ones, the spaces above and below the basins of coal being filled with clay and sandstone, the last deposits upon the bottom of this sea, before the slow upheaval of the continent lifted it from the waters, and it

became dry land...-The wells of Smith's Ferry and Beaver R. oil are in the lower carboniferous; those of Dunkirk Creek, Fayette and Greene county, Penn., are in the middle carboniferous; and the shallow wells of West Virginia and Marietta districts are in the upper coals.

The Catakill portion of the Chemung is 800 feet in thickness, perpendicular to the strata, on the Catskill mountains, and thins out to the Alleghany river in McKean county, Pa, where it just tinges the soil. The Portage is 1700 feet. and the Chemung 1200 feet in their eastern portion, but east of the Cuyahoga River in Ohio they merge together. The Genesee slate is 300 feet thick on the Genesse, 30 feet on Lake Erie and does not reach Ohio. The Hamilton 6500 feet in thickness in their eastern portion,

gard the corniferous limestone as the mother of oil, and who are sinking wells at Oil Creek in search of that formation, are also doomed to

disappointment. The slow upheaval of the continent continued after the middle of the great basin was raised above the ocean, and it is now 800 feet above the level of the sea.

Neither was the work of creation suspended; as the seas were inhabited by successive species of fishes and amphibians, so the vast plains have been the abodes of successive species of land animals, which have one after another become extinct. Even since the advent of man this order of succession has been continued. We know that the race of mound builders, with their skill in working copper, were succeded by the more savage and warlike Indians, whose best implements were made of stone, and these have been swept away by a race who read the Scientific American, and discuss the problems of aerial navigation and the conservation of

In the slow oscillations of the earth's crust, perhaps some millions of years hence these plains of waiving grain may be again lowered beneath the level of the sea, the waters may then be inhabited by new species of fishes yet to be created, and ships, propelled by engines at present undreamed of, may navigate the surface of a stormy ocean a thousand fathoms above the submerged ruins of Pittsburg and Cincinnati.—Scientific American.

Human Progress.

It is not four hundred years since Copernicus was ridiculed for asserting the daily revolution of our globe, and the comparative fixedness of the sun in the heavens. He who would now stand forth to assert the contrary would not be ridiculed, but would merit universal pity and contempt. The earth moves, even as the old German, and the later and more persecuted Italian, Galileo, demonstrated; but no more sure and wonderful is the movement of our globe, and the universe of which it is but a fraction, than is the march and progress of the human mind. Practical and flooded with light as is our age, we are too near to, and familiar with, its many marvels to appreciate them-to feel truly and fully the advance we enjoy in knowledge, skill and toleration (which embraces the humanities) as compared with even our forefathers on this soil.

Had there arisen, in the days of Salem Witchcraft, prophets prophesying the half of what has been discovered and demonstrated among men, from the birth of the steam engine to the launch of the "Leviathan," those prophets would have been hooted and stoned, and most likely, have had their heresies, and lunacies, and evil spirits of Whatever kidney purged by rope and faggot. That which is common-place enough with our age, and which we are in no wise astonished to see excelled or done away any day, is much of it really more fabulous, measured by the judgment two centuries ago, than any conjuration of Cagliostro-more strange, and fanciful, and revolutionizing, than the genii of the Arabian tales.

And perhaps the most notable, as well as the noblest proof of human progress, lies in this superior toleration which pervades the mind of our age, and which forbids, in the name of both God and man, that anything shall be cried down by bigotry or prejudice, but rather demands that all things shall stand or fall in keeping with the dignity of human reason.— True, here and there, owing to the personal necessities and perturbations of tyrants, there is a lack of freedom of speech on certain themes within the pale of Christendom, when king or ruler dare to torture or martyr, a Copernicus or a Galileo. The human intellect can speak out fearless in behalf of acience and art over the civilized world, whether it be to confirm or overthrow old knowledge and ideas. This is the very grandest contest which the human mind has achieved. In securing freedom and toleration for intellect, it has thrown open the whole kingdom of error to the assault of investigation, before which no wrong nor lie can long stand. With this attainment, all other desirable progress is possible.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT CUTTING TIMBER .-- Cut timber from September to December and you cannot get a worm into it. October and November are perhaps the best months, and sure to

avoid worms. Cut from March to June, and you cannot save the timber from worms or borers. May used to be called "peeling time" in my boyhood, and much was then done in procuring bark for tanneries when the sap is up in the trunk and all the pores as full of sap; whereas in the fall and early winter these pores are all empty; then is the time to cut, as there will

be no worms. When you see an ox-bow with the bark tight there are no worms, no powder-post, and you cannot separate it from the wood; and what is true in one kind is true in all kinds of timber, and every kind has its peculiar kind of worm. The pine, I believe, has the largest worms, and these worms work many years. I have found them alive and at work in whiteoak-spokes that I knew had been in my garret over twelve years, and they were much larger than at first:-they do not stop in the sap, but continue in the solid part. I never think of buying timber unless it is cut within the time above alluded to.

I have often wondered that there has not been more said upon this subject, as it is one of great importance, even for firewood, and especially for shipbuilding, &c .- Cor. Boston Recorder.

Charley W---, manly little fellow of five years, fell and cut his upper lip so badly group is 1000 feet thick in Hamilton county, that a surgeon had to be summoned to sew up N. Y., and in Canada at the west only 150 feet the wound. He sat in his mother's lap during thick. The whole of the above series are above, the painful operation, pale, but very quiet, resolutely shutting back his tears and moans .about 600 feet in Portsmouth on the Ohio, and In her distress, the young mother could not 50 feet on the Mississippi.

The three sandstones of Oil Creek are local leave a disfigured scar!" Charley looked up refrain from saying, "Oh, doctor, I fear it will deposits of very small extent, and it is labor into her tearful face, and said, in a comfortlost to sink wells in Obio in search of the "third ing tone. "Never mind, mamms, my musRates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one insertion, and \$1.50 for three insertions.
Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:

3 MONTES. 6 MONTES. 12 MONTES. Square, \$4.00 do. 6.00 do. 8.75 \$7.50 10.00 12.50 Column,10.00

10.75 12.00 25.00 42.00 66,60 Advertisements not naving the number of insertions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments.

Communication.

executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.

[Written for The Agitator.] THE BOOK OF "JEFF."

CHAPTER VI. After these things Abraham increased daily in wisdom, and all the people loved him, save only a few who were like unto the Jeffites.

And he said once again unto the people who tarried in their houses, come up to fight against Jeff, for his host is numerous, and it behooves us to unite numbers with valor, and lay waste his country, and destroy him if he return not to his allegiance.

And they came up by thousands and by tens of thousands, until Abraham numbered many great armies. Then he sent them upon the borders, and sent them within the revolted colonies to subdue them, and they fought there, and discomfitted the men of Jeff, albeit the men of Abraham were sometimes discomfited. And as they warred one with another, prisoners sometimes fell into the hands of Abra-

ham, and sometimes into those of Jeff. Now Jeff was more cruel than any man, and had not in all respects the understanding of a man. For he said unto the keepers of his prison pens, "give thou unto the prisoners which fall into our hands, no sustenance, save provender, and take thou from them their clothing. so that they die and no more annoy us," and the rumor thereof spread throughout all the land of the free, and men shall fear to come up

And the jailers fed the prisoners with provender, and corn ground with the husks, such as the men of Abraham fed to their mules, their horses, their beasts of burden, and their swine.

to the help of Abraham.

And of the provender they gave them small measure, and many of the captives fell down dead daily. Now in Jeff dwelt neither wisdom, nor righteousness, nor understanding, and the fear of God was not before his eyes, but his heart burned with desire to rule over the land of Columbia, even as he ruled ever the revolted provinces; but the men of Abraham ferbade it. And Jeff cast in his mind what he should do.

more ships, with which to war against Abra-And he sought out men of cuuning devices, vorkers in iron, and heavy metals-; and they built him many cunningly devised ships of iron, called rams, which would strike with their heads; and when Jeff saw them he laughed in his heart, for he said, "of a surety I shall now

And he said within himself, behold I will build

destroy the ships of Abraham." But the men of Abraham slept not, 'till they had built greater vessels, of still more cunning device, with which the seafaring men of Jeff

Now Jaff was sore grieved in these things and terror laid hold of him. MEETA MELGROVE THE SCRIBE. Covington, 1865.

were daily beaten in battle.

EDUCATIONAL. - Dick Davenant believes in putting things exactly as they are according to to Lindley Murry, and keeping them so at somebody's expense. Dick has a mill down there on the upper

miller in four Deleware Hundreds. The other morning Sam Slather, slambanged into Dick's mill after a hundred of meal, and put it to Dick this wav-

Brandywine, makes the best corn meal in mar-

ket, and has the widest range of custom of any

'Mornin,' Dick. What's meal!" " Meal, as usual, Sam."

"Sho! I mean how is it?" "Pretty well, thank you. Always is!"

"Blast it, man! what do you charge for "Don't charge at all, Sam. Have to sell for cash these war times."

"Oh, thunder! How does it go?" "In barrels, bags, pillow-cases, sometimes in tin pans."

"Confound it all? How can you afford it?" "I can't, in reality. But I have to sell it as low us they do down in the village." "Lightnin'! Can't you understand English?"

"Well I'll be cussed. Here's a five dollar note. Will that buy a hundred?" "A hundred what, Sam?" "Gosh! can't I make the man understand

me? Mr. Davenant, I want to buy a hundred-

" Not in your way of speaking it."

weight of corn meal. How much will it be?" "It will be a hundred weight." "Look here, Dick-take this five and give me some meal for it." "Certainly, Mr. Slathers. Here is a dollar

change, and now I will weigh you out a hun-

dred pounds of meal." The proverb of "Circumstances alter cases," had a spicy illustration the other day at a Boston hotel, and two parties, one from this city, and the other of Boston, participated therein. A young man, who is the least bit feminine in his appearance, parting his hair in the middle, etc., went to Boston, and while in that city, was taken with a severe fit of cholic. Stopping at a hotel he put himself to bed, and sent for a physician. The doctor came, felt of . his patient's pulse, examined his stomach, and inquired solemply if his habits were "regular:" to which the young man, somewhat surprised. answered in the affirmative. The doctor then cautiously and politely informed his patient that his symptoms manifested some probabilities of an increase of the census in a short time. The surprise of the cholic-stricken young man at this singular announcement was only equalled by that of the doctor when he discovered the true sex of his patient. "Circumstances alter cases," always .- Springfield

A fast man undertook the task of teasing

Union.

an eccentric preacher. "Do you believe," he said, "in the story of

the prodigal son and the fatted calf?"
"Yes," said the preacher.
"Well, then, was it a male or female calf that was killed?"

"A female," promptly replied the divine. "How do you know that?"

"Because," looking the man steadily in the face, "I see that the male is alive now."