

declamation with a complacency which assuredly was not shared by his auditor.

One fine day a poor blind man was seated on the Pont Royal in Paris, waiting for alms. The passers-by were bestowing their money liberally, when a handsome carriage stopped near the blind man, and a celebrated oculist stepped out. He went up to the blind man, examined his eyeballs, and said: "Come with me; I will restore your sight."

The beggar obeyed; the operation was successful; and the journals of the day were filled with praises of the doctor's skill and philanthropy. The oculist himself subsisted for some time on a small sum of money which his benefactor had given him; and when it was spent, he returned to his former post on the Pont Royal. Some time, however, had he resumed his usual appeal, when a policeman laid his hand on him, and ordered him to desist, on pain of being taken into custody.

"You mistake," said the mendicant, producing a paper. "This is my legal license to beg, granted by the magistrates."

"Stuff!" cried the official; "this license is for a blind man, and you seem to enjoy excellent sight."

Our hero, in despair, ran to the oculist's house, intending to seek compensation for the doubtful benefit conferred on him; but the man of science had gone on a tour through Germany, and the aggrieved patient found himself compelled to add to the hard alternative of working for his support, and abandoning the easy life of a professed beggar.

Some years since there appeared on the boards of a Parisian theatre an excellent and much applauded comic actor, named Samuel. Like many a wiser man before him, he fell deeply in love with a beautiful girl, and wrote to offer his hand, heart, and his yearly salary of 8,000 francs. A flat refusal was returned. Poor Samuel, in a moment of despair, the head tragedian of the company, in his dolorous expressions of despair; but when, after a time, his excitement cooled down, he dispatched a friend, a trusty confidant, with a commission to try and soften the hard-hearted beauty. "Alas, it was in vain!"

"She does not like you," said the candid ambassador; "she says you are ugly; that your eyes frighten her; and, besides, she is about to be married to a young man whom she loves."

Fresh exclamations of despair from Samuel.

"Come," said his friend, after musing for a while, "if this marriage be, as I suspect, all a sham, you may have her yet."

"Explain yourself."

"You know that, not to mince the matter, you have a frightful sight."

"I know it."

"Science will remove that defect by an easy and almost painless operation." No sooner said than done. Samuel underwent the operation for strabismus, and it succeeded perfectly. His eyes were now straight and handsome; but the marriage, after all, was no sham—the lady became another's, and poor Samuel was forced to seek consolation in the exercise of his profession. He was to appear in his best character; the curtain rose, and loud hissing saluted him.

"Samuel! Where is Samuel! 'We want Samuel!' was vociferated by pit and gallery.

When silence was partly restored, the actor advanced to the footlights, and said: "Here I am, gentlemen; I am Samuel!"

"Out with the impostor!" was the cry; and such a tumult arose, that the unlucky actor was forced to fly from the stage. He had lost the grotesque expression of the comic mask, he had exposed to the house in a room he no longer appeared in his favorite characters. The operation for strabismus had quite changed his destiny; he was unfitted for tragedy, and was forced, after a time, to take the most insignificant parts, which barely afforded him a scanty subsistence. "Let well alone," is a wise admonition. "Let bad alone," may sometimes be a wiser.

exceed \$5. The amount due the claimant to be sent direct to him, less the fee of the agent or attorney.

6. Any agent or attorney receiving more than \$5 for such services, to be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, and to be forever disqualified from prosecuting any claim against the Government.

7. No soldier or sailor can assign, sell, or transfer his discharge, descriptive list, or other papers, for the purpose of conveying his interest in the bounty given by this act. And all such assignments, sales, or transfers, heretofore made are declared null and void.

8. All applications for the benefits of this act must be made within two years from its passage.

This strikes us as being a most just and excellent law.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866.

CIRCULATION 1,800.

FOR GOVERNOR
MAJ.-GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

AT LAST Fenianism is on the rampage and Canada is invaded in earnest. About 500 or 400 Fenians are reported to have crossed Lake Erie last Friday night and captured Fort Erie. A skirmish took place at a place called Ridgeway, between the British and the Fenians, in which several lives were lost. It is a rash act, one to be deeply regretted, and must end disastrously to the invaders.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

The scene of the following "o'er true story" is laid in New England.

Sometimes in the early part of the present century a man of great possessions died, and left his vast property to his five sons. This property was chiefly real estate, comprising several townships in area, rich in timber, water power, mines, and quarries. The property was equally divided among the brothers; or rather, their interests were equal, but to be enjoyed in common. The increase, by improvement, by development of hidden resources, and enhancement of value by the progress of the surrounding country, was to accrue to all alike.

For several years the business was conducted with little bickering, and the brothers grew rich in available wealth. There were differences of opinion about the means to be employed in developing the mines, quarries, and so forth; and they were not quite a unit as to the policy of the general management of the property. Yet their differences were accommodated in some way without an open breach, for a considerable period.

But there came a time when these little differences of opinion changed character and diverged into wide disagreements. Three of the brothers agreed that the culture of the soil was sufficient to render the people to whom leases of land were given, prosperous and happy. The remaining two insisted that the latent power of the rivers and streams ought to be directed and controlled for labor-saving purposes—the mines of iron and the quarries of valuable stone developed, in even pace with the culture of the surface soil. They argued, that by opening mines and quarries, and building mills and factories, a market would be created for farm produce nearer home; and in this way the tenants on their lands would be greatly enriched.

So it came to pass that the three brothers first named combined to enforce their policy. And thus the breach in the family became wide and irreconcilable. Coupled with the stipulation of joint occupancy, was the condition that all differences were to be adjusted by an amicable vote, all parties being present. As may be guessed, the three brothers succeeded in establishing their policy, and the dissenting two, abiding by the condition of the will, acquiesced, but not without vigorous protest.

At the end of the first year under the rule of the three brothers, the books were posted, and a general survey of the field made by the firm. A good degree of prosperity was found to exist, and a fair balance of profit found standing to their credit. The minority pointed out the fact that nearly every manufactured article used by the firm and their tenants was purchased abroad; at ruinous prices, by which policy the surplus earnings were carried away from the property, and the aggregate profits greatly reduced. They still urged a self-supporting policy, but without effect.

Years passed on. The brothers grew rich and prosperous. The two dissenting still insisting that the concern prospered in spite of a bad policy, rather than by virtue of a wise one. To this the three returned by pointing to the cash book and balance sheet, and affirming that such prosperity was never seen before.

"But," said the two brothers in minority, "by developing the mines, water-power, and quarries, our prosperity would be still grander."

"Look around you," said the three brothers; "all this prosperity comes through our management. All the glory, all the riches, all the credit of this belongs to us, and our management!"

So the years passed on, the three brothers acting in concert. But there were troubles, nevertheless. The three looked upon their tenants as so many machines for their aggrandizement. They reduced the wages of labor to meet the constant drain upon their purse for manufactured articles purchased elsewhere. At last some of their tenants who leased mineral lands, and had embarked their capital in developing them, found themselves ignored by their patrons, and unable to compete with other, more dis-

tant, and wealthier parties in the same business. So the crash came. Hundreds went down into bankruptcy. The two brothers protested against the policy of degrading labor, by reducing its hire to starvation point.

"Behold," replied the governing three, "the wonderful general prosperity of our demesne! We are famed, at home and abroad, for our thrift and our progress. All the glory of success, all credit for progress belongs to our policy of management."

So time passed on, and each year added new bitterness to the strife. Sometimes the two brothers in minority were almost ready to resort to open resistance to cure the evils which thickened as the days went by. Happily they did nothing so foolish. But they fought the battle steadily, and forced the adoption of a more liberal policy in some respects. Meantime, the tenants and property-holders conferred together and divided into parties—some for the three brothers, and some for the two. It was observable that those who had shown most thrift and enterprise sided with the dissenting two; while those who fell behind in some respects, who lived from hand to mouth, who patronized the corner groceries and bar-rooms, almost invariably joined their voices to those of the three brothers, in glorification of their management.

At last, emboldened by long rule, the three brothers planned new schemes of aggrandizement. They promulgated the doctrine of class. They affirmed that Capital should command labor, and that food, clothing, and shelter for life, were full equivalents for labor; that the patron could not labor without degradation, and that the necessity for labor detracted from the dignity of manhood.

Against these startling doctrines the two dissenting brothers protested. They were promptly seconded by the forehanded and thrifty, and by all those who regarded labor as beneficent. The battle grew warm; and finally resulted in the disaffection of one of the three brothers whose management was trumpeted as having achieved all the glory and prosperity of the business. This disaffection enabled the minority to modify the policy of the concern somewhat, but at no time did it enable them to control the operation of the business.

However, these modifications led to new prosperity. "See," said the two brothers, "how a practical rendering of our views has quickened the entire business."

"We have always managed this concern," replied the three brothers. "Look around you: all this life, energy, and success, is the fruit of our policy. We are the authors of all this grandeur."

Soon the three brothers became reconciled, and the trio carried matters with a high hand. The oppressed laborer grew sullen, and there were certain signs of impending trouble. The adherents of the three brothers maltreated the adherents of the dissenting two, refusing to tolerate differences of opinion, and fomenting dissensions. But at last there arose a difference between the three brothers, and it widened to that extent that on one annual settlement day the two dissenting brothers fairly deposed the triumvirate, and took the management of the business into their own hands.

Then the storm came down. The agreeing two of the formerly united three brothers declared that they would never submit to the rule of the new heads of the business. They resorted to high words and threats; and finally withdrew from the firm, demanding an equal division of the property. To this the new chiefs replied, that to divide was to destroy, and that it must not be done. Upon this, the retiring two set about inflaming the passions of their former adherents, and finally resorted to force. They seized upon the property of the firm, and made war upon the new chiefs and their adherents. The contest was long, variable and sanguinary. But at last the rebellious party was disarmed and put down by the strong arm. But it was a notable fact, that during all the trouble, the business of the firm prospered as it never prospered in the palmy days of peace under the rule of the three brothers.

"See," said the new chiefs, "after the strife seemed closed, 'how the business has prospered even in spite of your rebellion. Labor is emancipated, the civil equality of our tenants is established, and now let us join hands and energies in making our business the grandest in the land."

"You are fools and asses!" replied the discomfited rebels. "It was our policy that built up the unexampled prosperity of the business. All the glory and credit is due to us."

"Not so," said the new chiefs. "Your policy was to rule or ruin. When you were fairly unseated you rushed to arms, and filled the country with mourning and lamentation. If your policy had any glory, it is more than eclipsed by the shame and disgrace of your bad faith in warring against the common interest."

"Liars and dogs!" replied the subjugated rebels. "You have involved the firm in stupendous debt. You oppress your tenants with taxes. You have violated the provisions of our father's will. You are dogs and destructives! You will never have good times until we take the reins."

"But had you acquiesced in our succession to the management, none of these things would have happened," replied the new chiefs. "We had to borrow money to whip you into submission to the provisions of the will of our father. It is not permitted to any man to advantage himself of his own wrong."

"Rumps, liars, and dogs!" replied the penitent rebels; "the business owes all its prosperity and success to our management. It will go to the devil, unless we are reinstated."

MORAL.—IF A MAN CHEATS YOU ONCE, BLAME HIM. IF HE CHEATS YOU TWICE, BLAME YOURSELF.

An exchange, alluding to the habit of Republican papers in attributing the barbarism of the Southern chivalry to

the malign system of slavery, inquired to what system must the barbarity of Probit, slayer of the Deerings, be attributed.

We reply—to the system of keeping men in barbarous ignorance of their relations to society. This system miseducates men. Slavery miseducates men. Therefore the systems are identical, because their effects are identical.

It would be ill-natured to refuse to be amused at the occasional dissertations upon "morals" by the editors of Copperhead papers. The latest stone of stumbling discovered by that fraternity, is in the case of Rev. Madison Evans, who was shot by Dr. Newland, in Lawrence county, Indiana, for seducing the Doctor's daughter. We don't know of anybody who does not say "served him right," unless it be our friends of the Warren Mail and the Potter Journal.

The Copperhead papers assert that Evans was a "political preacher," and an elector upon the Lincoln ticket in 1864. Of either of these facts we know nothing, save on the "say so" of the aforesaid papers. Their "say so" is of doubtful authority; in other words, we know no more than we did before.

But from the moral intended to be drawn therefrom we must dissent. To say that meddling with politics leads clergymen from the path of virtue, is to say that "politics" is something utterly vile. We enter our protest against confounding politics proper with Copperheadism.

Jeff. Davis complains, through a toady army surgeon, that his days and nights are rendered wretched by the measured tread and creaking boots of the sentinels who guard his prison.

So the Copperhead papers make great ado about this inhumanity on the part of the military commander at Fortress Monroe.

Now we cannot avoid stating, and we do it without fear of successful contradiction, that the Copperhead press of the North has made tenfold more fuss about this alleged disturbance of the traitor Davis, than they did over the murder of our soldiers at Salisbury, Belle Isle, and Andersonville. In fact, out of half a dozen papers of that stripe on file at this office, we are unable to find a single sentence condemning the barbarities of the rebels toward our helpless soldiers.

But touch Davis, the arch traitor, and their sympathies are at once aroused. We would like to believe that Davis suffers from a stinging conscience, rather than from creaking boots. It is to be hoped that the vigilance of the sentries will be redoubled. Look out for an escape down there.

The latest, best, and by all odds the profoundest refuge of Copperheads, is their characterizing the Republican party as an "abolition party."

In the early days of last March, the Copperhead Convention which nominated Hester Clymer, very solemnly endorsed the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery.

There is where the joke comes in—But like the tailor's wife, when ducked for indulging in the habit of saying "Scissors," they still cry "Scissors!"

We see that the editors of verdigris papers are exhuming the long buried Dr. Nott, who, in concert with another surface ethnologist, once punished the scientific world with a large book upon the diversity of the human race. Since they have dug the rubbish away and brought the Doctor to daylight once more, we hope he will explain the reason why white men have black hearts, and black men white hearts. If somebody could coax the Doctor to carry his researches a trifle more than skin deep, he might get into deep water, and so meet death by drowning.

Announcements.

R. T. BENNETT, of Tioga, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

VICTOR CASE, of Knoxville, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

O. F. VELL, of Liberty, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

R. W. WHEELER, of Lawrenceville, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

Rev. MYRON ROCKWELL, of Jackson, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

DR. FRANK, of Liberty, will be a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

CAUTION.

My wife Henrietta having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and having absconded with her portion, I hereby sever all connection with her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLMONT PETERS.
Middlebury, June 6, 1866.

WANTED.

5,000 bushels of oats, 1000 bushels of corn, for which the highest market price will be paid. To be delivered at my mill on Hill's creek, Charleston, Tioga county, Pa.

C. B. BENNETT & NEWELL.
June 6, 1866.

FOR SALE.

All kinds of lumber, shingles, and lath, at the lowest market prices. A new and well assorted stock of goods, which can be had cheaper than any establishment in Tioga county.

At Bennett's Mills, Hill's creek, Charleston, Tioga county, Pa.

C. B. BENNETT & NEWELL.
June 6, 1866.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having been granted upon the estate of John Adams, late of Liberty, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to JEREMIAH ALEXANDER, Liberty, June 6, 1866.

NOTICE.

All persons having been fairly cautioned in making any purchase of a bond made by the Commissioners of Tioga county, No. 222, and payable to O. L. BUTTS, on interest, annually, of said county, are hereby notified that the same, the first coming due October 1st, 1867, as said bond has been stolen, if not burned in his house.

O. L. BUTTS.
Farmington, June 6, 1866.

FLOUR FROM CHOICE WHITE WHEAT.

Backsack flour, corn meal and feed, always on hand. Call at the Charleston Mill before buying your flour and feed. I can make it an object for you to buy.

A. RUSSELL.
May 16, 1866.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jas. W. Fulkerson, late of Liberty, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to

CHAS. STOCKWELL, Adm'r.
Liberty, May 30, 1866.

F. SWAN.

AGENT for the Lycoming County Insurance Company, at Tioga, Pa.
June 5, 1866.

JOHN I. MITCHELL.

AGENT for the collection of bounty, back pay and pensions due soldiers from the Government. Office with Nichols and Mitchell, Wellsboro, Pa.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

The machinery of a first class saw mill, with engine, and all fixtures complete, and in first rate order.

A portable engine of twelve horse power nearly new.

The above property will be sold cheap, for cash or approved paper. Apply to the agent of the Morris Run coal company, at Morris Run, or at Blossburg, Pa. May 30/66.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all persons against whom a note drawn by us to Stearns & Henderson, for two hundred dollars, due the 1st of February, 1867, or near that time, dated February 5, 1866. Said note was obtained from through falsehood and fraud, and we have a just defence against said note.

J. M. KENEY,
G. A. KENEY,
Wellsboro, June 6, 1866.

Wellsboro Wool Carding Machine.

HAVING put this establishment in first-rate order, and secured the services of Mr. Van Valkenberg, an experienced workman, we are now prepared to card wool into rolls to order, with promptness and despatch.

The machines are operated by steam power, and persons bringing wool from a distance may depend upon having their work done as early as possible, in its turn.

JACOB HILTBOLD,
Wellsboro, June 6, 1866.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Arnot Rose, late of Rutland, dec'd., all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and all claims must be presented to

WILLIAM ADAMS, Adm'r.
Mansfield, June 6, 1866.

THE THIRD LOT.

OF

New Spring Goods.

JUST RECEIVED AT

VAN NAME & WICKHAM'S.

TIOGA, PA.

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A CHOICE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PORK, &c., &c.

At very low figures. May 30, 1866.

WAGON FOR SALE.

A LIGHT LUMBER WAGON, with pole and thills, and all fixtures complete, for sale by H. D. CALDWELL, Tioga, May 30, 1866.

GEDAR CAMPHOR.

For the ague, malarial fever, cholera, &c. Its odor is agreeable, and it is safe for use in all cases of the ague, malarial fever, cholera, &c. It is sold by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, 120 N. 3rd St. Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTIVE AND REFINED AMUSEMENT.

DAN RICE'S

Interesting School of

EDUCATED ANIMALS!

A Choice and Rare Menagerie

In conjunction with a FULL and REFINED CIRCUS COMPANY!

THE TRIPPLICATE FEATURES

So arranged as to form TWO SEPARATE and DISTINCT Exhibitions under the same Pavilion, and for ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATED ANIMALS!

Col. DAN RICE

SOLE DIRECTOR AND TRAINER

comprises some of the most instructive and interesting specimens of the brute creation ever introduced into this country, which will be found a HERD OF SACRED CATTLE

Objects of our triplicate are the beautiful heifer, and held in the highest esteem by all classes of the human race, and interesting animals are the only creatures of the kind to be seen out of their native country.

THE MONSTER ELEPHANT ROMEO!

Since the death of "Hannibal," the largest Elephant known to man, and the only one of the kind ever imported into this country. He is highly educated, and will be followed by his captor and trainer.

STEWART CRAVEN.

THE BEAUTIFUL Arabian Trick Horse

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

THE WONDERFUL Blind Talking Horse EXCELSIOR, JR.

The most astonishing, beautiful, and completely educated animal ever known, and over whom Mr. RICE exercises a control and direction of such a nature, which cannot fail to surprise every one who has the opportunity of seeing him, and his magnificent exhibition of the power of the human mind over the instinctive faculties of the brute.

THE MENAGERIE

The Zoological and Horticultural Menagerie, comprising an excellent collection of the most beautiful and curious specimens of Nature's history embracing eight or ten species of

LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, &c., &c.

with unique Birds from various quarters of the globe.

A COLLECTION OF PERFORMING BEASTS

Will be exhibited by

PROF. LANGWORTHY, the Great American Drompteur.

A Flock of PALATINE SHEEP: Drive of ARABIAN CAMELS; AN INDIAN HORSE; and a BRAZILIAN TIGER, a beautiful specimen; a special feature of the Menagerie.THE TAJACA, or RIVER HOG. A Troupe of drompteur SHEETLAND PONIES, ridden by MONKEY JOCKEYS.

THE CIRCUS COMPANY!

Which is organized under the sole direction of MR. DAN RICE, will be found to number the most refined and noted artists in the profession; among whom are

Mr. S. Stickney, Jr., Mdms. Stickney, Mr. Geo. Dorton, Mr. Geo. Denton, Mr. Silas Baldwin, Mr. Fred Barclay, and others of equal repute, and Mr. Rice pledges himself that the performances in the Ring will be of such a character, that while the most fastidious and exacting, shall find no opportunity for cavil or objection, the most ardent admirers of Equestrian Skill cannot fail of being thoroughly gratified.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Order of Performances.

The EXTENSION OF MENAGERIE and School of Educated Animals, the Elephant, the Arabian and Monkey Jockeys, The Elephant, the Tiger, the Lion, the TAJACA, or RIVER HOG, and the PALATINE SHEEP, will appear in a SEPARATE AND DISTINCT Exhibition, under the same Pavilion, and for ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

During which, those who do not desire to witness the Equestrian Performances, will have an opportunity of seeing

At the expiration of the intermission, the Entertainment of the Arena will commence. In the course of the performance, in compliance with a universally expressed desire.

DAN RICE

will don the motley, and for the first time, in many years, appear as STICKNEY and JESTER.

SAM STICKNEY, JR., the favorite Jester and Clown of the entire corps of Male and Female Artists, will appear in a SEPARATE AND DISTINCT Exhibition, under the same Pavilion, and for ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

THE GREAT GREEN PAGANINI, will sign the entrance of the establishment into the town, at 10 A. M. This procession extends in length to 1000 feet.

DAZZLING MAGNIFICENCE

anything of the kind attempted on this continent, and will be by the new and beautiful GOLDEN SWAN CIRCUS, containing COLTON'S NORTH-WESTERN LIGHT BURN, down by TWENTY approved thoroughbred ARABIAN HORSES, and followed by ROMEO, the MONSTER ELEPHANT, with Drompteur, CAMEL, TRICK HORSE, POISE, MULES, CAMELS, DEER, VANS, CARRIAGES, &c.

Remember that DAN RICE will positively appear in both Exhibitions!

At 10 A. M. in the Menagerie, the favorite Jester and Clown of the entire corps of Male and Female Artists, will appear in a SEPARATE AND DISTINCT Exhibition, under the same Pavilion, and for ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

For full particulars, see our bill.

Admission to 75c. Extra 50c. extra. Children under ten years of age, 25c. extra. Admission to either Exhibition, separate, the same.

W. W. WELLS, Gen'l Agent.

Will Exhibit at

COVINGTON, FRIDAY JUNE 16.

WELLSBORO, SATURDAY JUNE 16.