The Tioga County Agitator

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, at $2.00 a Year, invariably in advance, by

COBB & VAN GELDER.

H. S. COBB.] [P. C. VAN GELDER.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TEN LINES OF MINION, OR LESS, MAKE ONE SQUARE.

No of sqrs.	1 In.	2 Ins.	4 Ins.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 Year
1 Square, ...	$1.00	$2.00	$2.50	$5.00	$7.00	$12.00
2 Squares....	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	12.00	18.00
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Special notices, Fifteen Cents per line; Editorial or Local Notices, Twenty Cents per line.

The Tioga County Agitator.

"The Agitation of Thought is the Beginning of Wisdom."

VOL. XIV. WELLSBORO, PA., JANUARY 23, 1867. NO. 4.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

The Proprietors have stocked the establishment with a large assortment of modern styles

JOB AND CARD TYPE

AND FAST PRESSES,

and are prepared to execute neatly, and promptly

POSTERS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER HEADS, STATEMENTS, TOWNSHIP ORDERS, &c., &c.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and a full assortment of Constables' and Justices' Blanks, constantly on hand.

People living at a distance can depend on having their work done promptly, and sent back in return mail.

OFFICE—Roy's Block, Second Floor.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. D. TERBELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Well Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints and Oils, &c., &c. Corning, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1866.–1y.

W. A. NICHOLS. JOHN I. MITCHELL.

NICHOLS & MITCHELL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

Office formerly occupied by James Lowrey, Esq. WM. A. NICHOLS. JOHN I. MITCHELL. Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866–1y.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Insurance, Bounty and Pension Agency, Main Street Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866.

S. F. WILSON. J. B. NILES.

WILSON & MILES,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, (First door from Bigoney's, on the Avenue.)—Will attend to business entrusted to their care in the counties of Tioga and Potter. Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866.

F. W. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Mansfield, Tioga co., Pa. May 9, 1866–1y

GEORGE WAGNER,

TAILOR. Shop first door north of L. A. Sears's Shoe Shop. Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and well. Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866.–1y.

JOHN B. SHAKSPEARE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR. Shop one door above Smith's Law Office. Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and in best style. Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866–1y

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. m30, '66

WM. GARRETSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, and Insurance Agent, Blossburg, Pa., over Caldwell's Store.

ISAAK WALTON HOUSE,

Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

H. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR. This is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public. [Jan. 1, 1866.]

Pennsylvania House.

AMARIAH HAZLETT PROPRIETOR.

THIS popular hotel has been lately renovated and refurnished, and no pains will be spared to render its hospitalities acceptable to patrons. Wellsboro, May 9, 1866.

PETROLEUM HOUSE,

WESTFIELD, PA., GEORGE CLOSE, Proprietor. A new Hotel conducted on the principle of live and let live, for the accommodation of the public.—Nov. 14, 1866–1y.

J. C. STRANG.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Any business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Knoxville, Pa., Nov. 14, 1866.–tf

GEO. W. RYON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Pa. Bounty, Pension, and Insurance Agent. Collections promptly attended to. Office 2d door below Ford House Dec. 12, 1866–1y

C. F. SWAN,

AGENT for the Lycoming County Insurance Company, at Tioga, Pa. June 5, 1866.–3m

FARR'S HOTEL,

TIOGA, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.,

Good stabling, attached, and an attentive hostler always in attendance.

E. S. FARR, Proprietor.

UNION HOUSE.

[Formerly Hart's Hotel.]

MINOR WATKINS, Proprietor. This house is situated on Main Street, in Wellsboro, and is surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and has all the necessary accommodations for man and beast.—aug. 22, 1y

Blacksmith and Farrier.

JOSEPH MANLY would inform the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity that he has leased the old Mack stand, on Water street, lately occupied by Mr. Hunter, where he may be found prepared to shoe horses and oxen, and do all work pertaining to his trade. He also is a practical Farrier, and will treat horses for diseases. October 24, 1866–tf

Hairdressing & Shaving.

Saloon over Wilcox & Barker's Store, Wellsboro, Pa. Particular attention paid to Ladies' Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, etc. Braids, Puffs, coils, and switches on hand and made to order.

H. W. DORSEY. J. JOHNSON.

GOLD received on deposite, for which certificates will be issued, *bearing interest in gold*

E. W. CLARK & CO, Bankers, No 55 south Third street, Phila.

D. BAGON, M. D., late of the 2d Pa. Cavalry, after nearly four years of army service, with a large experience in field and hospital practice, has opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery, in all its branches. Persons from a distance can find good boarding at the Pennsylvania Hotel when desired.—Will visit any part of the State in consultation, or to perform surgical operations. No 4, Union Block, upstairs. Wellsboro, Pa., May 2 1866.—1y.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.—

FRANK SPENCER

has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Tioga county that he has completed his

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

and is on hand to take all kinds of Sun Pictures, such as *Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, Vignettes, Cartes de Visite*, the Surprise and Eureka Pictures; also particular attention paid to copying and enlarging Pictures. Instructions given to the Art on reasonable terms. Elmira St., Mansfield, Oct 1, 1866

ATTENTION SOLDIERS.

WM. B. SMITH, Knoxville, Tioga County, Pa., (U. S. licensed Agent, and Attorney for soldiers and their friends throughout all the loyal States,) will prosecute and collect with unrivalled success,

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND DUES

of all kinds. Also, any other kind of claim against the Government before any of the Departments or in Congress. Terms moderate. All communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention. Jan. 17, 1866.

DENTISTRY.

C. N. DARTT,

WOULD say to the public that he is permanently located in Wellsboro. Office at his residence, near the Land Office and Episcopal Church, where he will continue to devote his whole time and attention to the business, guaranteeing complete satisfaction where the skill of the Dentist is required in the management of cases peculiar to the college. He will furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

set on any material desired.

FILLING & EXTRACTING TEETH,

attended to on shortest notice, and done in the best and most approved style.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

by the the use of Anæsthetics which are perfectly harmless, and will be administered in every case when desired.

Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1865–1y

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—J. B. Shakspear, dealer in Decker & Brother and Haines & Brothers pianos, Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, Trent, Linsey & Co. melodeons, and the B. Shoninger melodeons. Room over J. R. Bowen's store. Sept. 12, 1866.

John W. Guernsey,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Having returned to this county with a view of making it his permanent residence, solicits a share of public patronage. All business entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office 2d door south of E. S. Farr's hotel. Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa. sept. 26, '66.–tf.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

(*Corner Main Street and the Avenue.*)

WELLSBORO, PA.

E. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor.

THIS is one of the most popular Houses in the county. This Hotel is the principal Stage-house in Wellsboro. Stages leave daily as follows:

For Tioga, at 10 a. m.; For Troy, at 8 a. m.; For Jersey Shore every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; For Coudersport, every Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.

STAGES ARRIVE—From Tioga, at 11½ o'clock p. m.: From Troy, at 6 o'clock p. m.: From Jersey Shore, Tuesday and Friday 11 a. m.: From Coudersport, Monday and Thursday 11 a. m.

N. B.—Jimmy Cowden, the well-known hostler, will be found on hand.

Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866–1y.

W. D. LANG.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

PATENT MEDICINES, Perfumery, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of all kinds, Fancy Goods of all kinds, &c.

MANSFIELD, PA.

Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded October 31, 1866.–6m.

THE THIRD LOT

OF

New Spring Goods,

JUST RECEIVED AT

VAN NAME & WICKHAM'S.

TIOGA, PA.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW and well selected stock of goods, which we are selling very

LOW FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

Good yard wide sheeting for ..... 20cts.

Heavy yard wide sheeting for ..... 25 "

Delaines, ... 25 "

Standard prints from ..... 14 to 20 "

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

We also keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PORK, &c.,

At very low figures. May 30, 1866.

NEW WINTER GOODS!

AT REDUCED PRICES

Great Inducements to the Public!

NOT having a big stock of *OLD GOODS* to shove off at auction, I am enabled to take advantage of the present low prices, and am ready to supply the public with a splendid stock of

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, LATEST

Styles, purchased to accommodate this market.

Particular attention is directed to my desirable stock of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, Alpaccas, Poplins, Prints, Delaines, &c., &c.

Added to which I am offering a large and splendid stock of

GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., at prices to suit the 1,000,000, at Osgood's old stand, Wellsboro, Pa.

C. B. KELLEY.

April 4, 1866.

LAWRENCEVILLE DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased the Drug Store of W. G. Miller, will keep a full stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye-Stuffs, Kerosene Oil and Groceries, which will be sold at as low prices as any other establishment in the country for cash.

C. P. LEONARD.

Lawrenceville, Nov. 5, 1866.–tf.

To the Farmers of Tioga County.

I AM now building at my manufactory, in Lawrenceville, a superior

FANNING MILL,

which possesses the following advantages over all other mills:

1. It separates oats, cut litter, and foul seeds, and chess and cockle, from wheat.
2. It cleans flax seed, takes out yellow seed, and all other seeds, perfectly.
3. It cleans timothy seed.
4. It does all other separating required of a mill.

This mill is built of the best and most durable timber in good style, and is sold cheap for cash, or produce.

I will fit a patent sieve, for separating oats from wheat, to other mills, on reasonable terms.

J. H. MATHER.

Lawrenceville, October 10, 1866–tf

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!!

AND CALL OFTEN AT

Nast & Auerbach's

CHEAP CASH STORE,

BLOSSBURG, PA.,

Where you can always find the best assorted stock of

DOMESTIC & FANCY DRY GOODS,

CLOTHS, NOTIONS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Manufactured under their own superintendence. Also Gents' furnishing goods, &c., &c.

In their merchant tailoring establishment they defy competition; having the best tailors of New York city, and an experienced cutter, Mr. H. Pfeffer, in charge.

LADIES' SETS from $1.50 to $30, at dec19 FOLEY'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR THE MULTITUDE.

OVER COATS! OVER COATS!

HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS, FINE BL'K SUITS, DRESS SUITS OF ALL GRADES.

FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Is fully stocked with the choicest and newest styles of Garments, equal in style, workmanship and material to the best custom work, both for

BEAUTY OF FIT, QUALITY & ECONOMY IN PRICE

shall be unsurpassed.

NEW STYLES CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.

All Goods will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

N. ASHER.

under the Agitator Printing Office, next door to Roy's Drug Store.

Wellsboro, Sept. 26, 1866.

SNOW POWDER

Patented May 29, 1866.

THIS is an article for washing without rubbing, except in very dirty places, which will require a very slight rub, and unlike other preparations offered for a like purpose, WILL NOT ROT THE CLOTHES, but will leave them much whiter than ordinary methods, without the usual wear and tear.

It removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.

This powder is prepared in accordance with chemical science, and upon a process peculiar to itself, which is secured by Letters Patent. It has been in use for more than a year, and has proved itself an universal favorite wherever it has been used.

Among the advantages claimed are the following, viz: It saves all the expense of soap usually used on cotton and linen goods.

It saves most of the labor of rubbing, and wear and tear.

Also, for cleaning windows it is unsurpassed. With one quarter the labor and expense usually required, it imparts a beautiful glass and luster, much superior to any other mode. No water required except to moisten the powder.

Directions with each package.

And can be readily appreciated by a single trial. The cost of washing for a family of five or six persons will not exceed THREE CENTS

The manufacturers of this powder are aware that many useless compounds have been introduced to the public which have retired the cloth, or *failed to remove* the dirt; but knowing the intrinsic excellence of this article, they confidently proclaim it as being adapted to every deserving and which has long existed, and which has heretofore remained unsupplied. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,

260 Broadway, Boston.

Also, manufacturers of family dye colors. For sale by grocers and dealers everywhere. oct17, '66–3m

Claim Agency.

HENRY SHERWOOD & J. HARRISON Atty's, will collect BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, and all other claims against the Government.

Under the provisions of late acts of Congress

$100 Extra Bounty

will be paid to every three years' man who served out his full time, or was wounded in service, or was discharged by reason of the termination of the war, paid to the widows, minor children or parents of three years men.

$50 Extra Bounty

will be paid to all two years' men and their heirs under like circumstances, and to three years' men who served two years of their enlistment.

In no case will any extra bounty be paid when more than $100 has been previously paid.

No claim will be endorsed unless presented under RULES AND REGULATIONS issued by the War Department Sept. 22, 1866.

The Department will receive claims from Oct. 1, 1866, until April 1, 1867. In case of claims by parents under late acts of Congress for bounty, the FATHER and MOTHER must both join in the application.

Increase of Pension.

$15 per month to every Invalid Pensioner totally disabled.

$2 per month for each child under 16 years of age of widow Pensioners.

Fees for procuring Extra Bounty.....$5
" " " Increase Pension.....$5
" " " Original Pension.....$10
" collection the 4th of Sept. and 4th of March payments of Pensions.....$1

COBBLER'S EMPORIUM.

BENJAMIN SEELEY, shoemaker, over Jerome Smith's store on Main Street, would just say to the Shoeless and Bootless—that is, that portion of them who have the *dudgeon* to change their condition—that he is now prepared to manufacture coarse gentlemen's fine Boots, or fine gentlemen's coarse Boots in as bungling a manner, and at as dear rates as any other establishment this side of Whitney's Corners. Anything in the line of Shoemaking or Cobbling will be admirably botched on the shortest notice. Don't examine my work; it won't bear inspection; but "go it blind"; Remember the place, next door to Shakspeare's Tailor Shop.

B. SEELEY.

Nov. 14, 1866.–tf.

For Sale.

A FARM of one hundred and fifty acres near Blossburg, fifty acres cleared and the balance timber land; about 80 *acres river* bottom, railroad running through it, house, barn and apple orchard thereon.

Also, twenty-six acres near Cherry Flats, about eight acres cleared and the balance covered with pine and other timber, a house and a few fruit trees thereon.

Also, a house and lot in Wellsboro. Apply by letter or otherwise to S. H. Wetmore, near Blossburg, on the premises, or to the subscriber at Wellsboro. ED. WETMORE.

Dec 5, 1866–tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Hiram Saxton, late of Tioga, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, should make the same known to

JNO I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.

Wellsboro, Dec. 19, 1866–6w

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. H. RANDALL, Surgeon Dentist, would respectfully inform the citizens of Tioga, Lawrenceville, and vicinities that he has located permanently at Tioga (office over Tuller's Drug Store) where he may be found the first three weeks of each month, and will be at Lawrenceville the last week in each month at the residence of Chas. Vargordor.

Particular attention given to the treatment of all diseases of the Teeth, Gums, and Alveolar process.

Cleaning, Filling & Extracting Teeth

and to regulate irregular Teeth in young persons. Also, especial attention given to Fitting Artificial Teeth, Palates, and obturators on any kind of plate desired.

Anæsthetics administered and Teeth Extracted without pain in every case where it may be considered advisable.

All work will be done with promptness, and warranted, and prices consistent with the times.

Let every one call who may need or wish for a good looking set of teeth.

Tioga, Pa., Nov. 7, 1866.–tf.

THE GREAT

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION IS AT

LAWRENCEVILLE.

C. S. MATHER & CO.

Would announce to the good people of Tioga County that they have just returned from New York with their second full stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

embracing all the novelties as well as the substantials required.

DRESS GOODS *in all varieties*, STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, & BEST FRENCH WOVE CORSETS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.

FURS! FURS!!

MINK, CONY, and Siberian Squirrel.

The largest Stock of

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES *in the county*, READY MADE CLOTHING, *and* CLOTHING *made to order superintended by first class workmen.*

SHOP MADE BOOTS & SHOES *in endless variety*, HATS & CAPS *to suit all tastes*,

GROCERIES, &C., &C.

Our goods have been bought during the last panic in New York and will be sold at panic prices.

Prices are down, monopoly broken up. No other store can or dare compete with us in quality and price. For further particulars call at the store of

C. S. MATHER & CO.

Lawrenceville, Dec. 19, 1866.

"REGULATOR."

WILCOX & BARKER

ARE NOW OFFERING great inducements to the people of Tioga county, as they have their store literally crammed with

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

of every description. Good Calico at 15d per yard, and other goods in proportion. Carpets and Oil Cloths, Bradley's Duplex Eliptic skirt on sale.

HATS AND CAPS,

in endless variety to suit *everybody* in size, price and quality.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

from a baby's size to a ten footer—all styles and prices—ranging from a fine gentleman's coarse boot to a coarse gentleman's fine boot.

GROCERIES.

This department is filled with choice groceries, and at prices that will compare favorably with competitors.

HARDWARE & CROCKERY,

of every description, and for sale very cheap.

Carriage trimming always on hand.

In short, we would say to the people of this community, that we do not intend to be undersold, as we shall endeavor to keep on hand at all times everything to clothe a man on the outside, and lath and plaster him on the inside.

Just drop in and be convinced before purchasing elsewhere.

October 2, 1866. WILCOX & BARKER.

GREAT DECLINE

—IN—

DRY GOODS!

PRICES FULLY REDUCED FROM 15 TO 25 PER CENT. IN THE LAST TEN DAYS!

THE subscriber having purchased largely at the late bankrupt sales in New York, is happy to inform the inhabitants of Tioga County that he is now prepared to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

to CASH PURCHASERS.

Amongst his Stock of Dress Goods, will be found

FRENCH MERINOES,

Warranted all Wool at 6s. per yard.

RICH POPLINS & EMPRESS CLOTHS,

At $1.00 per yard.

LADIES' BEAVER CLOAKINGS,

All Wool, at 20s. per yard.

An endless variety of

HOOP & BALMORAL SKIRTS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TABLE LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

All of which will be found remarkably cheap. All are invited to call and examine the Goods.

Wellsboro, Nov. 28, '66. T. HARDEN.

Tioga Marble Works.

H. D. CALKINS, late of the firm of Calkins & Conklin, is now prepared to execute all orders for Tomb Stones and Monuments, of either

ITALIAN OR RUTLAND MARBLE,

of the latest style and approved workmanship, and with dispatch.

He keeps constantly on hand both kinds of Marble and will be able to suit all who may favor him with their orders, on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in the country.

Stones discolored with rust and dirt cleaned and made to look as good as new.

HARVEY ADAMS, of Charleston, is my Agent, and all contracts made with him will be filled by me at shop prices. H. D. CALKINS.

Tioga, Dec. 19, 1866–1y

JOHN SUHR,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Wellsboro and surrounding country, that he has opened a shop on the corner of Water and Crafton streets, for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of

CABINET FURNITURE,

REPAIRING AND TURNING DONE

to order. COFFINS of all kinds furnished on short notice. All work done promptly and warranted. Wellsboro, June 27, 1866.

U. S. CLAIM AGENCY,

For the Collection of

Army and Navy Claims and Pensions.

THE NEW BOUNTY LAW passed July 28, 1866, gives two and three years' soldiers extra bounty. Send in your discharges.

OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.

Three months' extra pay proper to volunteer officers who were in service March 3, 1865.

PENSIONS INCREASED

To all who have lost a limb and who have been permanently and totally disabled.

All other Government claims prosecuted.

Wellsboro, October 10, 1866–tf JEROME B. NILES.

Select Poetry.

OLD FOLKS.

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline,
Once bore a heart as young, as warm,
As full of idle faults as mine?
And each has had its dreams of joy,
Its own unequalled, pure romance;
Commencing when the blushing boy
First thrilled at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell her tale of youth,
Would think its scenes of love evince
More passion, more unearthly truth,
Than any tale before or since.
Yes! they could tell of tender lays
At midnight penned in classic shades,
Of days more bright than modern days—
And maids more fair than modern maids,

Of whispers in a willing ear;
Of kisses on a blushing cheek;
Each kiss, each whisper far too dear
Our modern lips to give or speak;
Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,
Elastic form and noble brow,
And forms that have all passed away,
And left them what we see them now.
And is it thus—is human love
So very light and frail a thing?
And must youth's brightest vision move
Forever on time's restless wing?

Must all the eyes that now are bright,
And all the lips that told of bliss,
And all the forms so fair to sight,
Hereafter only come to this?
Then what are all earth's treasures worth,
If we at length would lose them thus—
If all we value most on earth
Ere long must fade away from us?

Miscellaneous.

FOREWARNED.

A VERY SHORT STORY.

In my ill-health I have had a dream or vision, and I mean to tell it. Prelude, there is none required, so I shall begin. I dreamt that my wife and I were sitting alone in the breakfast room in the wide house we inhabit. Marian had given me my cup of coffee not in the most gracious of moods; it was hardly her fault, I confess, for I had been hard to please this particular morning. We went to a party last evening; we went because we were asked—not because we wished to go. Marian thought we ought not to refuse, so I consented, ready to humor her. She does not like to give up the society to which she has been accustomed, and I cannot force her to do so.

We went; and we came back in a bad temper. Somehow or other, we have had more differences—I will not say squabbles—of late than I have ever known before. And yet I cannot accuse Marian of being generally ill-natured, or ever passionate. And for myself, there used to be people with whom I could agree perfectly—perhaps there are now, somewhere. It seems that my wife and I don't get on together as well as wife and husband should. What can be the cause;

Alas; there is not much difficulty in assigning a cause. The reason is not far to seek. I am confessing to myself that which I dare not tell my nearest friends: Marian was never meant for me, and I was never meant for Marian. Men do not take advice too often—that is not the way of the world—but I think I took advice on one occasion, the most important of all my life, when I ought to have decided for myself.

I was not very rich, and perhaps not very wise, and friends of mine considered that as Marian was both, I could obtain no more suitable wife. They thought that she and I were exactly fitted each for the other. She rich, I with a very moderate fortune; I not very wise; she certainly not foolish. I suppose both of us knew something of the world; Marian at any rate, knew quite as much of it as I wished my wife to know.

There was somebody else for whom I had a preference; somebody else whose merest word filled my heart with joy, whenever I was lucky enough to hear it; whose lightest touch thrilled through my frame. I knew her perfectly well; I recognized each tone of the varying voice. Over that face of hers no expression that was new to me could pass. I knew that all so well that each expression was but as another page of a well-loved, well-remembered book—a book that could not open but I knew the place.

The girl's name was Ethel; and she was the only girl I had ever loved. When her gray eyes—pure, deep, serene—fell upon my own, the light of them entered into my very soul. I thought I would have given my life, with all the years that lay before me; given all my prospects and hopes—such as they were—to know that that girl was mine. For her sake I thought I could have met death willingly. I thought so then; but, my God, Thou knowest that I deceived myself—that my strength failed me in the trial hour I passed through. Thou knowest that I shrunk, conquered. I wanted to have Ethel for my own, and I said so. It was opposed. I spoke more strongly; but the opposition became stronger too. Anxiety did its work. Ill-health came upon me. And in an evil moment—that I curse (inwardly I remember) to this hour—I yielded. A month or two afterward Marian was my wife. I resolved to do by her as well as I could; I should have been a brute to think of doing otherwise. She should have no cause to complain, if I could help it. Henceforth she and I were to live together, each for the other. Henceforth Ethel was nothing to me—nothing.

Was that possible?

I thought it possible then; secure of the victory which mind might gain over heart. There were good reasons—plausible reasons, at least—for my marrying Marian; and as I had made the bargain I would keep it. I had perfect confidence that my wife would do her part. She had always commanded my respect; but my love—that is quite another affair. For as the poet, the greatest poet of our day, says:

How is it under our control
To love or not to love?

But we got along pretty well together—Marian and I. Our life, looked at by itself, was not so very miserable; but compared with the life that might have been mine with Ethel, it was not life at all. Still it went on, and kept its even tenor. The passing days brought with them what are considered pleasures—for me, I hardly found them pleasures at all. The passing days brought with them no acute pain; there was only a dull aching at my heart—a void that nothing was likely to fill. I supposed I had forgotten Ethel.

But I found that I had not; and I found it out on the morning that we sat at breakfast together—Marian and I—as I said at the beginning of these words I am writing.

Marian knew nothing about her; she had scarcely heard her name; and if by chance she should hear it, she knew of no reason for keeping it from me. My wife reads the *Morning Post* daily at breakfast time; and she tells me some of its contents, as I dawdle over my coffee. On the morning I am speaking of, she read two or three paragraphs to me. The last she read happened to be the first that caught my attention. It was the following:

"We understand that a marriage has been arranged between Capt. Cecil of the 110th Regiment, son of Bernard Cecil, Esq., of Boddington Park, Bucks, and Miss Ethel Webbe, only daughter of Algernon Webbe, Esq., of Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park."

The sudden mention of her name, and the intelligence that accompanied it, made my heart stop beating at first and then set it throbbing with a rush of blood to my cheek and brow. My wife looked at me, and afterward I looked at my wife. She must have read the story in the expression of my face at that moment, I felt that my old love for Ethel was confessed, obvious, undeniable.

But what was there to desire to deny? A man seldom marries the first woman for whom he cares. A man's wife will think no worse of him when she knows he has had other attachments; but then these attachments should not be lasting. Your wife will scarcely care even to pity your queen dethroned; but if, in your inmost heart, that queen reigns still, your wife—in discovering the fact—will waste no love upon her.

So I thought—if I thought at all—as Marian looked at me across the breakfast table. And I thought, also, what a wretched failure this had been, this joining of hands—for Marian and for me—when the hearts could never be joined! Our lives had been different from the beginning; and reality, if not in appearance, they must be different to the end. True union we might look for, seek after, but in vain.

"Where two lives join there is oft a scar."

Where our lives were patched together the scar was broad and deep; and now and again the old wound was touched, pierced to the ugly core of it, by the sturring of such a memory as had been stirred to-day.

And Ethel. Was she fit for Captain Cecil? Scarcely the sort of a woman to suit him, thought I. And was he fit for her? No, indeed, for he could not know her worth, and would never value justly—how could any one? her fresh young heart, her thoughtful mind, her face composed of flowers. He would never know the worth of her—she, who was as pure of soul as sound of body.

Nevertheless he must have her. The fact remained. For me there was no chance whatever now. I was too late by a *year or so of wedded life* (and happiness) with Marian. To-day there was the paragraph in *The Morning Post;* and there would be the church ceremonial, the breakfast, the departure. It was too awful a thought to bear in silence. Marian saw that. It was too awful a thought I say, to bear in silence; and whether I moaned or shrieked or—

Whatever I did, I jumped out of bed the moment I was thoroughly awake, and thanked God that that evil dream was not true yet, at all events. And Ethel—she was yet to be won. It was possible to guard against the future; whatever obstacles the future presented might be met and crushed.

I will meet them—that is resolved. They may take long to crush, but they—or, in default of them, my own life—shall be crushed at last. There can be no yielding the point I have strived for of old. It is only to strain the nerves once more; and, baffled, to fight it over again. Ethel, my life's set prize, must be won sooner of later. Until I get her for my own, let me work and strive and dare continually!—*Once-a-Week.*

[For the Agitator.]

MINNESOTA—ITS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.

BY AN OBSERVER.

At this time, when thousands are about to start out in search of new homes, when the fertile plains and woodlands of the west are rapidly filling up with actual settlers, and when the best of these lands are being bought, or "filed on" as homesteads by emigrants, (mainly from Europe, so far as Minnesota is concerned) a word concerning the merits and demerits of this State may not be out of place.

The writer of this article was in the State early in September last, and had a fair opportunity of seeing the various crops either before or just after harvest. of seeing also the degree of cultivation deemed necessary by the settlers to produce the crops, and was at some pains to ascertain average *costs* and *yields* per acre, as compared with older States. Such a blessed thing as perfection in *all* points does not belong to any State or country so far as known, and Minnesota is not Utopia, although it has its strong points in favor of the settler; whether these are more than sufficient to offset the drawbacks, is a question every emigrant must decide for himself.

And firstly, as to the disadvantages.

To put it mildly, we may say that the winters are cold, long, and hard. It is no uncommon occurrence for the mercury to freeze during a "cold snap," and the thermometer has been known to indicate 56° below zero at St. Paul, while farther north the cold was still more intense; but this was very unusual, even for Minnesota. Last winter was a very cold one and the coldest point reached was 46° below 0 on the open prairie, while in the timber it was milder by 10 degrees. Yet, men worked in the lumber woods during the coldest weather, and came through without a frost bite, having suffered less, as they declared, than while working in the open air at the east with the weather 30° warmer. This is owing to the dryness of the atmosphere as well as its being more fully supplied with oxygen; but after all, the intense cold *is* a drawback, and no light one either. Another drawback is the abundance and virulence of poisonous insects. An intelligent settler who had been some ten years in the State told me that if he could have all the nuisances in the State placed in two budgets, one of which should contain storms, tornadoes, cold and drought, the other to contain only mosquitoes, he would gladly banish the latter, and accept the rest with thankfulness. They *are* a torment, from early dawn until dark, but no longer; for, unlike our own, they have the decency to retire at early bed time, and do not present their bills after business hours. The wood-ticks, of which there are three varieties, need watchfulness, and care in extracting, but they are only dreaded by women and children; one variety with a dark, oblong body, is to some extent poisonous, and I have seen a lady, who pulled one hastily from her arm last June—with the arm still unhealed in December.

The storms of Minnesota are sometimes fearful. They are usually accompanied by almost incessant flashes of lightning and continual, crashing peals of thunder that are a little trying to weak nerves, but the damage by storms is much less, and the storms are less violent, than in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, or Nebraska. There are no instances of entire villages destroyed by tornadoes in this State, as has been done in Wisconsin and Iowa.

The State is notoriously well watered, and yet, a farmer going from among the exuberant springs and streams of northern Pennsylvania would be apt to find fault on that point. The small streams are often marshy, trifling affairs, difficult to get at even in warm weather, and of little avail when the ice is three or four feet thick; the "sluces" and lakes too, are often unavailable, and, on a majority of farms more or less resort must be had to the well, which as all farmers know is a tedious mode of watering stock, especially as the wells are all more or less liable to freeze.—Then, the water is hard, *very* hard, and must be softened before it will do to wash with; and the lakes and streams furnish water to the full as hard as the wells. This of course is a trial to the patience of housekeepers. On the whole, however, the country is well watered, and one thing can be said of it that cannot be said of the water of any other western State; it is all, even the water in the slues and marshes, free from miasmatic poison and wholesome to drink. Now, these disadvantages may be troublesome and annoying, but they are such as may be fared and "got along with" by people of ordinary Yankee thrift and energy, while the main *advantages* desired by emigrants are to be found, perhaps, in as great perfection in this State as at any other point of emigration.

Firstly, as to climate. Healthy, most decidedly so. There is no disease incident to this climate, except rheumatism, to which hard working men are *more* or less subject, as they are in all cold countries, and no more so in Minnesota than in northern Pennsylvania. I found a large proportion of the older settlers who had been induced to emigrate to that particular region in the hope of regaining lost health, and in almost every instance the hope had been realized.—Many who had dragged themselves thither from the east so enfeebled as to be utterly incapacitated for work, mental and physical, are now robust, healthy and energetic, and of course loud in their praises of the land which has given them a new lease of life. To the individual who is troubled with incipient asthma, bronchitis, catarrhal affection, or any of the various throat and lung disorders supposed to be indicative of consumption, Minnesota holds out more of promise than an entire medical college; but to the man who really has diseased lungs, the climate is generally fatal in a marvelously short time; "because," said an old settler, "our air is too strong and healthy for *tuberculated* lungs—it melts 'em down." There was a quaint shrewdness in the remark that came near the truth. Of all calamities that can befall a family of emigrants, sickness in a land of strangers, and far from medical aid at that, is about the worst; and other things being equal, the healthiest location is the *best* location. Minnesota *is* a healthy State beyond all dispute.

Secondly, as to soil. Of the best; this is freely admitted by all good judges who are at all conversant with it. The area of successful wheat cultivation is being rapidly circumscribed by exhaustion of the silica and lime necessary to the growth of straw and kernel, but above all to the ravages of insects, in all the older wheat growing States. The Genesee Valley, Onondaga district, Mohawk Valley, and many other once famous wheat regions have long since become failures, wholly or in part, so far as that cereal is concerned, and Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Ohio, give such uncertain returns to the wheat grower that the farmers almost universally prefer to plant corn; but in Minnesota such a thing as failure of a wheat crop is almost unknown. From Blue Earth county far away to the north, from St. Peter to St. Cloud, from New Ulm to Pembina, and from the Minisotan to to the Red River of the north, there is but one report from the wheat-growers, heavy crops, *sure* crops, and no destructive insects, save grasshoppers; which last, although numerous enough to excite alarm among farmers, have not interfered materially with the wheat crop as yet. It is no exaggeration to say that a farmer who cultivates carefully and harvests without unnecessary waste can fairly base his calculations on thirty-five bushels to the acre of plump Spring wheat, while five bushels more to the acre are not unfrequently grown by good cultivators. Winter wheat is an uncertain crop on the prairie, and, although it usually does well in the timber, spring wheat is mostly preferred.

(*Concluded next week.*)

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY,

Delivered January 15, 1867.

[ABSTRACT.]

FELLOW CITIZENS: In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "Waste desolation" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influences principally upon those unfort