The Tioga County Agitator

Is published every Wednesday Morning at $2 per year, invariably in advance.

COBB & VAN GELDER.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

No. of Sq'rs.	1 In.	3 Ins.	4 Ins.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 Year
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The Tioga County Agitator.

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

VOL. XV. WELLSBORO, PA., APRIL 8, 1868. NO. 14.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

The proprietors have stocked the establishment with a new a varied assortment of

JOB AND CARD TYPE,

AND FAST PRESSES,

and are prepared to execute neatly and promptly,

POSTERS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c.

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

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. D. TERBELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Wall Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints and Oils, &c. &c. Corning, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1868.-1y.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Insurance, Bounty and Pension Agency, Main Street Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1868.

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

WILSON & NILES,

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, 1868.

HILL'S HOTEL,

WESTFIELD Borough, Tioga Co. Pa., E. G. Hill, Proprietor. A new and commodious building with all the modern improvements. Within easy drives of the best hunting and fishing grounds in Northern Penn'a. Convoyances furnished. Terms moderate. Feb. 5, 1868-1y.

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, 1868.-1y.

JOHN S. SHAKSPEARE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR. Shop over John R. Bowen's Store. ☞Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and in best style. Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1868-1y

WM. GARRETSON,

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

JOHN I. MITCHELL

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa. Claim Agent, Notary Public, and Insurance Agent. He will attend promptly to collection of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty. As Notary Public he takes acknowledgements of deeds, administers oths, and will act as Commissioner to take testimony. ☞Office over Roy's Drug Store, adjoining Agitator Office.—Oct. 30.-1867

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 B. S. Farr's hotel. Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa. sept. 26.'66.-tf.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE,

Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

HORACE C. VERMILYEA, Prop'R. 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, 1868.]

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.

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 1867-1y

R. E. OLNEY,

DEALER in CLOCKS & JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, Spectacles, Violin Strings, &c., &c., Mansfield, Pa. Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired. Engraving done in plain English and German. 11sept67-1y.

Thos. B. Bryden.

SURVEYOR & DRAFTSMAN.—Orders left at this room, Townsend Hotel, Wellsboro, will meet with prompt attention. Jan. 13, 1867.-tf.

FARR'S HOTEL,

TIOGA, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.,

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

E. S. FARR, ... Proprietor.

Hairdressing & Shaving.

Saloon over Willcox & 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.

D. BACON, 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 lodging at the Pennsylvania Hotel when desired.—Will visit any part of the State in consultation, or to perform surgical operations. No 4, Union Block, up stairs. 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, Carte de Visite, the Surprise and Eureka Pictures; also particular attention paid to copying and enlarging Pictures. Instructions given in the Art on reasonable terms. Elmira St., Mansfield, Oct. 1, 1867.

Wm. B. Smith,

KNOXVILLE, Pa. Pension, Bounty, and Insurance Agent. Communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate. [jan 8, 1868-1y]

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 5, 1866.

PENSIONS INCREASED.

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

All other Government claims prosecuted.

JEROME B. NILES.

Wellsboro, October 10, 1866-tf

E. SMITH, M. D.

SURGEON.

OPERATES successfully for Cataract, Strabismus, (cross eye) Removal of Tumors, Hare Lip, Varicose Veins, Club Feet, &c. Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eye and General Surgery. Consultation at office free. References given to operations recently performed. Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M. Office at his residence, Mansfield, Tioga County, Pa. March 27, 1867-1y.*

NORMAN STRAIT,

AGENT for the National Series of Standard School Books; published by A. S. Barnes & Co. 111 & 113 William, corner of John Street, N. Y., Keeps constantly a full supply. All orders promptly filled. Call on or address by mail. N. STRAIT. Dansville, Pa., June 19, 1867-1y.

C. B. KELLY,

AGENT for MARVIN & CO'S FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. Wellsboro, September 25, 1867.

J. G. PUTNAM,

MILL WRIGHT—Agent for all the best TURBINE WATER WHEELS. Also for Stewart's Oscillating Movement for Gang and Mulay Saws. Tioga, Pa., Aug. 7, 1867, 1y.

Bounty and Pension Agency.

HAVING received definite instructions in regard to the extra bounty allowed by the act approved July 28, 1866, and having on hand a large supply of necessary blanks, I am prepared to prosecute all pension and bounty claims which may be placed in my hands. Persons living at a distance can communicate with me by letter, and the communications will be promptly answered. WM. H. SMITH. Wellsboro, October 24, 1866.

CITY BOOK BINDERY

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

8 Baldwin Street,

(SIGN OF THE BIG BOOK, 2D FLOOR,)

ELMIRA, N. Y.

OUR MOTTO:

GOOD AS THE BEST, CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, in all styles of Binding, and as low, for quality of Stock, as any Bindery in the State. Volumes of every description Bound in the best manner and in any style ordered.

ALL KINDS OF GILT WORK

Executed in the best manner. Old Books rebound and made good as new.

MAGAZINE READERS

COMPLETE YOUR SETS!

I am prepared to furnish back numbers of all Reviews or Magazines published in the United States or Great Britain, at a low price.

BLANK BOOK & OTHER PAPER,

Of all sizes and qualities, on hand, ruled or plain.

BILL HEAD PAPER,

Of any quality or size, on hand and cut up ready for printing. Also, BILL PAPER, and CARD BOARD of all colors and quality, in boards or cut to any size.

STATIONERY,

Cap, Letter, Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, &c.

I am sole agent for

Prof. SHEPARD'S NON-CORROSIVE STEEL PENS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Which I will warrant equal to Gold Pens. The best in use and no mistake

The above stock I will sell at the Lowest Rates at all times, at a small advance on New York prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers. All work and stock warranted as represented.

I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Address, LOUIS KIES, Advertiser Building, Elmira, N. Y. Sept. 23, 1867.-1y.

BE CLOTHED!

JOSEPH INGHAM & SONS, two miles east of Knoxville, Tioga County, Pa., are prepared to manufacture wool by the yard or on shares, as may be desired. They make

FLANNELS, FULL CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,

and can promise to satisfy customers. They pay particular attention to

ROLL CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING.

Twenty years experience in the business warrants them in expecting a generous patronage. No shoddy cloths made. Deerfield, June 12, 1867-tf.

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.

UNION HOTEL.

MINER WATKINS, PROPRIETOR.

HAVING fitted up a new hotel building on the site of the old Union Hotel, lately destroyed by fire, I am now ready to receive and entertain guests. The Union Hotel was intended for a Temperance House, and the Proprietor believes it can be sustained without grog. An attentive hostler in attendance. Wellsboro, June 26, 1867.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, PROPRIETOR.

HAVING leased for a term of years the popular and well known Hotel stand lately occupied by A. M. Hazlett I am prepared to furnish the traveling and local public with the best accommodations to be procured in the country. A good hostler always in attendance. Teams furnished to fishing parties. Wellsboro, June 26, 1867.

JOHN ETNER,

TAILOR AND CUTTER, has opened a shop on Crafton street, rear of Sears & Derby's shoe shop, where he is prepared to manufacture garments to order in the most substantial manner, and with dispatch. Particular attention paid to Cutting and Fitting. March 26, 1868-1y

HAMILTON HOUSE,

On strictly Temperance principles, Morris Run, Pa. R. C. BAILEY, Proprietor. Horses and Carriages to let.—March 8, 1868.—1y.

F. D. RITTER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Graduate of the University of Buffalo, N. Y., Class of 1861.—Having located in Wellsboro, offers his services to the sick and afflicted. Having had much experience in Surgery, he will perform all operations entrusted to his skill in a satisfactory manner. Office at his residence on Pearl street, two doors below the residence of William Bache. Can be found by enquiring at either Drug Store. [Jan. 8, 1868-3m]

E. R. KIMBALL,

GROCERY AND RESTAURANT,

One door above the Meat Market,

WELLSBORO, PENN'A,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the trading public that he has a desirable stock of Groceries, comprising, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, and all that constitutes a first-class stock. Oysters in every style at all seasonable hours. Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867-tf.

THE PLACE TO BUY DRUGS.

AT the Lawrenceville Drug Store, where you will find every thing properly belonging to the Drug Trade

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST,

and of the best quality for Cash. Also, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamps, Fancy Notions, Violin Strings, Fishing Tackle, Window Glass, &c. Cash paid for Flax Seed.

C. P. LEONARD.

Lawrenceville, May 8, 1867.

Glen's Falls Insurance Company,

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y.

Capital and Surplus $373,637,66.

FARM RISKS, only taken. No Premium Notes required. It is LIBERAL. It pays damages by Lightning, whether Fire ensues or not. It pays for live stock killed by Lightning, in barns or in the field. Its rates are lower than other Companies of equal responsibility. I. C. PRICE, Agent, Farmington Centre, Tioga Co. Pa. May 29, 1867-1y.*

WALKER & LATHROP,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

STOVES, TIN-WARE,

BELTING, SAWS, CUTLERY,

WATER LIME,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Carriage and Harness Trimmings,

HARNESSES, SADDLES, &c.

Corning, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1867-1y.

CHOICE LOT OF GRAIN BAGS for sale cheap! at WRIGHT & BAILEY'S. Wellsboro, June 5, 1867.

HOOFLA[illegible]

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the purest vegetables, for as they are medicinal [illegible] Roots, Herbs, [illegible] and healing properties [illegible] extracted by a process [illegible] colorless menstruum of pure [illegible]

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the addition of a portion of Rush Orange, etc., making it one of the most pleasant and agreeable tonics, and it is the purest and best tonic ever offered to the public.

There is nothing a Medicine for use of Anybody can need, that is not [illegible] in these preparations, viz:

Ho[illegible]land's German Bitters,

In cases of nervous depression, where some alcoholic stimulant is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally grateful and contain the same medicinal glycine. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is one of the most sensitive organs in the system, and it feels the effect of every disturbance. Its functions become deranged, and it is the first to call for assistance when any of the other organs are out of order. The result of all disorder, extremely painful, is a loss of appetite.

To the aged persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, are highly recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

are greatly benefited by the use of either of these preparations. They will cure every case of MALARIA or chills and fever.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those will be found to include men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa of the Bowels, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY.

Persons who from any cause whatever have BROUGHT DOWN THE ORIGINAL VIGOR OF THEIR SYSTEMS, will find these preparations to be a SUPERIOR LIQUOR, HIGHLY MEDICATED, to invigorate the system, Regulate the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, Purify the Blood, Strengthen the Nerves, Give Good Appetite, Induce Regular Habits, and Restore the Patient to Sound and Perfect Health.

There is nothing extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system. An appetite is created, digestion is strengthened, the stomach digests its food, the blood is purified, the nerves quieted, and the patient gains flesh, strength, and color. There is no medicine extant equal to these preparations in cases of nervous debility, where some alcoholic stimulant is necessary.

And during the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all his attendant ills, will find in these preparations, or the TONIC, an agent to infuse a new life into their veins. Hundreds attribute the energy and vigor of more vigorous days, mind up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their [illegible]

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fifty one-half of the sickness and suffering in our population is caused by an improper action of the Liver. Nine-tenths of all the dyspepsia, extremely painful in its nature, and fatal in its results, is caused by a disordered Liver. Nine-tenths of all the cases of Liver Complaint are not dreamed of by the patients, they being of a latent character, giving the patient no pain until the system is poisoned with the accumulated bile, when it is too late to hope for a cure. It is, however, in the enjoyment of perfect health that we all feel most solicitous. We all want to be in our best health when we feel well. They are the means by which health is restored when we have lost our appetite.

For all persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, are highly recommended.

DIRECTIONS.

For a wine glass before each meal, for children and persons of weak stomachs, a teaspoonful.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

I find Hoofland's German Tonic to be a valuable tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and I can't hesitate to recommend it in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Pastor Eighth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: I have been frequently asked my name with recommendations of various kinds of medicines, but, relying upon my own observation of the effects of the ingredients of Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my rule to express my unsolicited testimony in favor of the system, and of Hoofland's German Bitters in cases of Dyspepsia, Debility, Want of Appetite, Liver Complaint, it is a safe and pleasant remedy. In some cases it may fail; but in most, it will be very beneficial. I speak from the above causes.

Yours very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Editor Baptist Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to persons suffering from general debility or from disease arising from derangement of the digestive organs.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeits.

Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,

Late Douglas, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.,

Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00

" " half dozen.....5 00

Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles.....1 50

" " per pint, or a half dozen for.....7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

The above Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine dealers everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies.—Mar. 11, '68-1y.

Select Poetry.

THE FARTHER SHORE.

BY MATTIE WINFIELD TORREY.

The tide is deep and the waves run swift,
With a ceaseless ebb and flowing;
Our guide star's lost and our bark's adrift,
And a ruthless gale is blowing,
We strive to pierce with a troubled gaze
The dusk of the heaving ocean;
The sea is rough and its trackless waves
Are lost in the wild commotion.

Our hearts are filled with a thousand fears,
As we onward move in sadness;
Our eyes are dim with the mist of tears,
For we see no gleam of gladness.
Yet somewhere on the farther shore,
We know that a light is shining,
And somewhere hovers, the waters o'er,
The cloud with a silver lining.

When the waves run high, and the storm comes down
To toy with the crested billow;
When the masts are bent at its dreadful frown,
Like the boughs of the lithsome willow;
Then we gaze afar through the mist and spray,
With hearts that are sad and fearing,
To catch a gleam, through the darkness grey,
Of the farther shore appearing.

To the farther shore we are drifting fast,
Each day we are drawing nearer;
We hope to enter its port at last,
And see its light shine clearer.
We know that an unseen hand will guide,
That an eye is watching over,
And we feel in our hearts, let what will betide,
We have help that shall fail us never.

Miscellaneous Reading.

HOW PEEBLES ASKED THE OLD MAN.

BY JOHN QUILL.

Peebles had just asked Mr. Merriweather's daughter if she would give him a lift out of bachelordom, and she had said "yes." It therefore became absolutely necessary to get the old man's permission, so, as Peebles said, that arrangements might be made for hopping the conjugal twig.

Peebles said he'd rather hop the interrogatory to all of old Merriweather's daughters, and his sisters, and his female cousins, and his aunt Hannah in the country, and the whole of his female relations, than ask old Merriweather. But it had to be done, and so he sat down and studied out a speech which he was to disgorge to old Merriweather the very first chance he got to shy it at him. So Peebles dropped in on him one Sunday evening, when all the family had meandered around to meeting, and found him doing a sum in beer measure, trying to calculate the exact number of quarts his interior could hold without blowing the head off of him.

"How are you, Peeb?" said old Merriweather, as Peebles walked in as white as a piece of chalk, and trembling as if he had swallowed a condensed earthquake. Peebles was afraid to answer, because he wasn't sure about that speech. He knew he had to keep his grip on it while he had it there, or it would slip away from him quicker than an oiled eel through an augur hole. So he blurted right out:

"Mr. Merriweather, sir: Perhaps it may not be unknown to you, sir, that during an extended period of some five years, I have been busily engaged in prosecution of a commercial enterprise—"

"Is that so, and keepin' it secret all the time, while I thought you was tendin' store? Well, by George, you're one of 'em, now, ain't you?"

Peebles had to begin all over again, to get the run of it.

"Mr. Merriweather, sir: Perhaps it may not be unknown to you that during the extended period of five years, I have been engaged in the prosecution of a commercial enterprise, with a determination to procure a sufficient maintenance—"

"Sit down, Peeb, and help yourself to beer. Don't stand there holding your hat like a blind beggar with the paralysis. I never seen you behave yourself so in all my born days."

Peebles was knocked out again, and had to ponder back and take a fresh start.

"Mr. Merriweather, sir: It may not be unknown to you that during an extended period of some five years, I have been engaged in the prosecution of a commercial enterprise, with the determination to procure a sufficient maintenance—"

"A Which-ance!" asked old Merriweather; but Peebles held on the last word as if it was his only chance, and went on.

"In the hope that some day I might enter wedlock, and bestow my earthly possessions upon one I could call my own. I have been a lonely man, sir, and have felt that it is not good for man to be alone; therefore—"

"Neither is it, Peebles; and I'm all-fired glad you dropped in. How's the old man?"

"Mr. Merriweather, sir," said Peebles, in despairing confusion, raising his voice to a yell, "it may not be unknown to you that, during an extended period of a lonely man, I have been engaged to enter wedlock, and bestowed, all my commercial enterprise on one whom I could procure a determination to be good for a sufficient possessions—no, I mean—that is—that Mr. Merriweather, sir, it may not be unknown—"

"And then again it may. Look here, Peebles, you'd better lay down and take something warm; you ain't well."

Peebles, sweating like a four-year-old colt, went in again.

"Mr. Merriweather, sir; It may not be lonely to you to prosecute me whom you can call a friend for commercial maintenance, but—but—eh, dang it—Mr. Merriweather; sir—it—"

"Oh, Peebles, you talk as wildly as a jackass. I never seen a more first-class idiot in the whole course of my life.—What's the matter with you, anyhow!"

"Mr. Merriweather, sir," said Peebles, in an agony of bewilderment, "it may not be unknown that you prosecuted a lonely man who is not good for a commercial period of wedlock for some five years, but—"

"See here, Mr. Peebles, you're drunk, and if you can't behave better than that you'd better leave; if you don't I'll chuck you out, or I'm a dutchman."

"Mr. Merriweather, sir," said Peebles, frantic with dispair, "it may not be unknown to you that my earthly possessions are engaged to enter wedlock five years with a sufficiently lonely man who is not good for a commercial maintenance—"

"The very deuce he isn't. Now you just git up and git, old hoss or I'll knock what little brains out of you you've got left.

With that old Merriweather took Peebles by the shirt collar and that part of his pants that wears out first if he sits down much, and shot him into the street as if he had just ran against a locomotive going at the rate of forty miles an hour. Before old Merriweather had time to shut the front door Peebles collected his legs and one thing and another that were lying around on the pavement, and arranged himself in a vertical position, and yelled out;

"Mr. Merriweather, sir; It may be unknown to you—" which made the old man so wretched mad that he went out and set a bull terrier on Peebles before he had a chance to lift a brogan, and there was a scientific dog fight, with odds in favor of the dog, until they got to the fence, and then Peebles would have carried bull-terrier home, gripped like a clamp on his leg, if it hadn't been that the meat was too tender, and the dog, feeling certain that something or other must eventually give away, held on until he got his chop off of Peebles' calf, and went home a half a pound lighter, while Merriweather asserts, to this day, that they had to draw all the dog's teeth to get the flesh out of his mouth; "for he had an awful hold for such a small animal."

Of course Merriweather's daughter heard about it, and she was so mad that she never gave the old man any peace until he went around the next day to see Peebles about it. Peebles looked pale as a ghost from loss of blood and beef, and he had a whole piece of muslin wrapped around his off leg. Merriweather said:

"Peeb, I'm sorry about that muss last night, but if you didn't behave like a raving maniac, I'm a loafer. I never seen such a deliberate ass since I was born. What's the meaning of it, anyway?"

"I was trying to ask you to let me marry your daughter," groaned Peebles.

"Great—what?" You didn't mean to say—well, I hope I may be shot.—Well, if you ain't a regular old wooden-headed idiot—I thought your mind was wandering. Why didn't you say it right out? Why of course you can have her. I am glad to get rid of her. Take her, my boy; go it, go it, and I'll throw in a lot of first-class blessings into the bargain."

And Peebles looked ruefully at his defective leg, and wished that he had not been such a fool, but he went out and married the girl, and lived happily with her about two months and at the end of that time he told a confidential friend that he would willingly take more trouble and undergo a million more dog bites to get rid of her.

A German Colony in Brazil.

In 1852, a physician by the name of Blumenau conceived the idea of founding a German colony on the banks of the Itaguahi river, in Brazil. The district selected was in the province of St. Catherine; a province which possesses as fertile a soil as any in Brazil, and a climate resembling that of Spain and Italy. A Rio de Janeiro newspaper tells us the result of Dr. Blumenau's experiment:

The growth of the colony has been very rapid. In 1861 there were 1,531 colonists, divided into 348 families; in 1865 the number had increased to 2,625. Nearly every family has a comfortable house. The land thoroughly tilled.—The chief crops are tobacco, sugar cane, coffee, arrowroot, cassava, sweet and Irish potatoes, corn and kidney beans. Several farms are given up to cotton, and it has been ascertained that grapes and hops can be profitably cultivated. Thus far the tobacco crop has proved the most lucrative, but the farmers who have chosen to plant coffee have no reason to complain. Besides feeding themselves, the colonists exported produce in 1865 to the value of 90,000 francs, or $19,000. They were also represented in the Paris Exhibition.

The colony is not, however, entirely given up to agriculture. In 1865 it contained within its bounds fifty-three sugar refineries, sixty-one stills, forty-three grist mills, besides cider, vinegar and oil mills, and several breweries.—To a German colony these last are indespensable.

The success of this colony is not entirely explained by the richness of the soil or the proverbial thrift of German emigrants. A part of the credit is due to Dr. Blumenau and his condjutors. Their management of the colony has been marked from the first by sterling good sense. They have not paid any emigrant's passage-money unless he was plainly unable to pay it for himself. In such cases the money is advanced, to be repaid at a later time to the funds of the colony. They have inns at Rio de Janeiro, and at the village of the colony, where immigrants are lodged and fed until they have selected their farms, or plots of ground, and built temporary houses. The land is never given away, but it is sold at very low rates. It was surveyed, so that the purchaser need have no fears about the soundness of his title. He has five years for the payment of the purchase money.

After the colonist has cleared his ground and dug drains, some little time elapses before it becomes fit for cultivation. During this interval he is employed by the colony, at good wages, on the roads, or at other works of general utility. When his ground becomes dry, the colony supplies him with seeds and farming implements, for which he is expected to pay when he has money of his own.

During the first six months of his residence in the colony he is entitled to the gratitious service of a physician speaking his own language. This gentleman is the Board of Health of the colony, and discharges his duties in so efficient a manner that the general health is invariably preserved.

Under this system the colonist is helped at every step, and yet left to depend upon himself. He receives no alms. Loans are made to him out of the common fund, which he is to repay whenever he becomes able. His success depends upon his diligence and economy. Nearly all who have joined the colony have possessed these properties, and are now thrifty farmers owning their own land. A few have proved lazy or vicious. These exceptional drones have nothing to expect from the colony. They sell their titles, live awhile on day wages, and leave some fine morning for Rio de Janeiro.—*New York Post.*

SIDEWALK ETIQUETTE.—Only villagers, or persons with rural ideas, any longer contend that ladies shall always be given the inside of the pavement in passing. The rule adopted in all cities is to turn to the right, whether the right leads to the wall or the gutter, and an observance of this common sense rule, would obviate much unpleasant "scrouging" by over gallant gentlemen who persistently crowd for the outside of the walk. Another common custom, not required even by fashionable etiquette, and one which is nearly as inexplainable and absurd is the practice of a whole string of men filing out of a church pew, making themselves as ridiculous as an "awkward squad," practicing at "catch step," in order to give a woman the wrong end of the pew,—is that of a man when at promenade or walk with a lady, to keep himself on the outside of the pavement.—A little exercise of judgment will convince any person of the utter uselessness of this bobbing back and forth at every corner. The common rule is this: "If men and women are walking together, she should always be at his right arm, whether it be toward the inside or the outside of the walk, then the woman will not be shoved against the passers. Those who giggle at persons who follow this rule are themselves the "greeneys," and should read the "book of manners" before they indulge in the laugh of fashionable fools.

(From the Bradford Reporter.)

HON. DAVID WILMOT.

DAVID WILMOT died at his residence in this borough, Monday, March 16, 1868, after a short illness, aged 54 years, 1 month and 26 days. The deceased was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he spent most of his boyhood and youth. He was educated at the Bethany academy, and at Aurora, N. Y. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law at Wilkes Barre, where he remained during the prosecution of his studies and until his admission to the Luzerne bar. Soon after his admission, he removed to Towanda, and engaged in the practice of his profession.

Immediately upon his advent here, Mr. Wilmot took a prominent position as a politician. He speedily became identified in the local divisions of the party in the County, taking the side of the faction opposed to the leadership of Gen. M'Kean. His commanding and persuasive eloquence, and his boldness and persistency, quickly gained him the position of a leader, and soon broke down the regime which for many years had controlled the politics of the County. For several years he occupied a dominanding position in the political affairs of the County, and made a reputation as an able and effective speaker, not confined to this locality.

In 1844, Mr. Wilmot received the unanimous nomination of the Democracy of the 12th Congressional district, composed of the counties of Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna, and thereafter known as the "Wilmot district." He was chosen, by a large majority over his opponent, Col. D. M. Bull, and took his seat at the opening of the 29th Congress, in December, 1845. The annexation of Texas, which Mr. Wilmot, in unison with the Democratic party of the North had supported, was consummated in 1845, and was speedily followed by war with Mexico. On the 4th of August, 1846, the President sent to the Senate a confidential message, informing that body that he had resolved on making proposals for opening a negotiation with Mexico, and asking of Congress an appropriation of money to aid him in negotiating a peace. The object of the money was to purchase of Mexico territory if the same should be expedient, and subsequent events proved that the war was caused and the money desired for the purpose of acquiring new territory for the occupation and spread of slavery. A bill was introduced in the House appropriating two millions of dollars for the purpose specified.

The object of the measure had now become so apparent, that a consultation was held, at Mr. Wilmot's suggestion, by a few of the Northern Representatives, who were opposed to the extention of Slavery. There were present, Messrs. Hamlin, of Maine, Martin Grover and Preston King, of New York, McClelland, of Michigan, and others. The result of the consultation, was the offering by Mr. Wilmot of the celebrated Proviso, which has been so generally known as the "Wilmot Proviso," which provided, that in any territory acquired from Mexico, "neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist, in any part of the Territory, except for crime, &c." This proviso was adopted in committee by 80 ayes to 64 noes—only three members from the Free States (Democrats) voting against it, and the two million bill, containing the proviso, sent to the Senate, where it was killed by Mr. John Davis, of Massachusetts, "speaking against time" and preventing its passage in that body.

The Slavery question did not enter prominently into the canvass in this Congressional district, in 1846, at the time of Mr Wilmot's second election. He received, as usual, the unanimous nomination of this party. His vote upon the Tariff, and his well-known Free-trade views, were made the occasion for a violent opposition, in which joined a few members of his own party. Hon. R. G. White, of Tioga, an able and prominent Democrat, was his opponent, but Mr. Wilmot received the votes of the Democracy, with but few exceptions, and was re-elected.

In the meantime the slavery question had become the great and leading question of the country. The purposes of the slave-holders were palpable; in fact, they were boldly enunciated. We have not space to refer to the many heavy blows dealt the slave oligarchy and to the system of human bondage, by Mr. Wilmot in the discussions which followed. Proscribed by the administration of President Polk, deserted by many of those who had in the outset supported the cause of Freedom, he never for a moment faltered, but by his bold defiance of the Slave Power, by his burning words of eloquent denunciation of the "relic of barbarism," by his earnestness and consistency made himself a reputation world-wide, and endeared his name to the friends of humianity everywhere.

In 1848, the pro-slavery leaders had the control of the Democratic organization, and nominated for President, Hon. Lewis Cass, whose mind had "undergone a great change" on the subject of slavery, and whose Nicholson letter, enunciating the principle of squatter-sovereignty, gained him the nomination. A large body of Northern Democrats, refused to support him, and as the Whig nominee, Gen. Taylor, was not acceptable, Martin VanBuren was nominated by the Free Soil Convention, at Buffalo, receiving throughout the canvass the earnest support of Mr. Wilmot. Mr. W., however, received the unanimous nomination of the party for Congress, and although an attempt was made to draw of Democratic votes for the reason of his support of Mr. VanBuren, he was sustained by the people and re-elected by a large majority—Henry W. Tracy, of this County, and Jonah Brewster, of Tioga, being his competitors.

Having received the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party of the District, in 1850, the pro-slavery branch of the organization, at the dictation of the slave oligarchy, set about defeating his return to Congress. Mr. Wilmot, who disclaimed any personal or mercenary motive, at once offered to give way for any person who would represent the principle for which he was contending. Hon. Galusha A. Grow was named by Mr. Wilmot as an acceptable person, and accepted and elected. The cause of freedom never suffered at the hands of Mr. Wilmot's successor, and the people of the district returned him at every succeeding election, until another apportionment separated the counties of the "Wilmot District."

Under the provisions of the amendment to the Constitution making the judiciary of the State elective, Mr. Wilmot was chosen President Judge of the Judicial district composed of the Counties of Bradford, Sullivan and Susquehanna in 1851. He presided until 1857, when he resigned, and became the candidate of the Republican party for Governor, and was beaten by Wm. F. Packer, through the treachery of the Conservative and Know-nothing leaders. He was restored to his place upon the bench, by appointment, (Judge Bullock having occupied the position,) and was again chosen to fill the place at the next election.

At the Republican National Convention held in Philadelphia, in 1856, Mr. Wilmot was proposed as the candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Fremont. He could have commanded an unanimous nomination, but he was averse to it, and counselled the selection of some other man. Upon an informal ballot, however, he