The Tioga County Agitator.

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

VOL. XV. WELLSBORO, PA., MAY 20, 1868. NO. 20.

The Tioga County Agitator

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

COBB & VAN GELDER.

M. H. COBB.] [F. 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
1 Square,	$1,00	$2,00	$2,50	$5,00	$7,00	$12,00
2 Squares	2,00	3,00	4,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Half Col.	10,00	15,00	17,00	22,00	30,30	60,00
One Col.	18,00	26,00	30,00	40,00	60,00	90,00

Special Notices 15 cents per line; Editorial or Local 20 cents per line.

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. Conveyances 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 B. 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 oaths, 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 E. 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 his room, Townsend Hotel, Wellsboro, will meet with prompt attention.
Jan. 14. 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 swiches on band 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 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, 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, Cartes 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, 1866.

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 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.

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.
Osceola, 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 Muley 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 all 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 their 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,
Sept. 28, 1867.-1y. Elmira, N. Y.

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.

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.

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.

Boots & Shoes.
Great Excitement! Johnson impeached, and Embree's Booots and Shoes triumphant! The subscriber would say to the people of Westfield and vicinity that he is manufacturing a Patent Boot which he believes to possess the following advantage over all others; 1st, there is no crimping; 2d, no wrinkling, save as they break to the feet; 3d, no ripping. In short, they are just the thing for everybody. Samples on hand and orders solicited. Sole right of Westfield township and Boro' secured. He has also just received a splendid set of balmoral patterns, latest styles. Come one, come all! We are bound to sell cheap for cash or ready pay. Shop one door south of Sanders & Colegrove.
Westfield Boro', Feb. 13 1868. J. R. EMBREE.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.
C. H. GOLDSMITH, Proprietor.—Having leased this popular Hotel, the proprietor respectfully solicits a fair share of patronage. Every attention given to guests. The best hostler in the county always in attendance.
April 29, 1868.—1y.

TIOGA GALLERY OF ART.
I would respectfully inform the citizens of Tioga and vicinity, that I have built a new
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
in the Borough of Tioga, and having a good Photographic Artist in my employ, I am now prepared to furnish all kinds of Pictures known to the Photographic Art. Also having in my employ a number of first class Painters, I am prepared to answer all calls for house, sign, carriage, ornamental and scenery painting. Address A. B. MEADE.
May 6, 1868—6m. Tioga, Pa.

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.
—o—
Capital and Surplus $373,637,66.
—o—
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. L. 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.

CALENDER, French, Marine and Church Clocks, at [dec19] FOLEY'S.

WANTED, AGENTS.
SOLDIERS, TEACHERS, ENERGETIC MEN AND WOMEN, for the
Life of Gen. U. S. Grant.
By Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, Chairman of the Military Committee in Congress. The only work of the kind issued under the sanction and by the authority of Gen. Grant himself. It is Official and is the most intensely interesting biography ever published in America. The author is one of the most brilliant writers in the country. Agents will find this THE SELLING work of the season. TERMS, THE MOST LIBERAL. To secure choice of territory, apply soon to
PARMELEE & CO.
Publishers, 722 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
April 22, 1868-6w.eow.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY
OF THE
BOOKS OF THE BIBLE,
BY PROF. C. E. STOWE, D. D.
Showing what the Bible is not; what it is, and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with its inspired authors, and completely answering all infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an ordinary library of Biblical history in a single volume; brief, clear, accurate, conclusive, and highly interesting.
The result of a life of study and patient research. Contains just what every Bible reader wants to know. Recommended by leading men of all denominations. No competition, for there is no other book on the same subject published or sold in the country. Send for Circular. Address
ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.'s
614 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa
Ap. 1, '68—6w.
STOWE ON THE BIBLE. — AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED!
1,000 MEN AND WOMEN!
To act as canvassers for a series of
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
5 beautiful Ideal American Faces,
Engraved in Paris by the most eminent Artists in the world.
For particulars and descriptive circular, address
L. D. ROBINSON,
16 Main-St., Springfield, Mass.
April 22, '68—7w.

HOLD ON!
Go to KELLEY'S and see the Latest Arrival of
NEW GOODS!
Consisting of a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, **Hats and Caps,** GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C.
MRS. FRY'S CORSET AND SKIRT SUPPORTERS, AT KELLEY'S
Just call and see the new FURS at KELLEY'S.
NEW DRESS GOODS AT KELLEY'S.
Winter SHAWLS at KELLEY'S.
GENTS' FURS AT KELLEY'S.
☞ No charge for SHOWING GOODS at
C. B. KELLEY'S,
Wellsboro, Oct. 30, 1867.

ATTENTION, FARMERS.
SOMETHING NEW IN WELLSBORO.
I will pay cash for any amount of
EGGS
Delivered at my Store, where you can find a choice stock of
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, PORK, FISH, SALT, &C.
For sale at reasonable prices for Cash or Barter.
March 18, 1868. M. B. PRINCE

Flowers, Grape-Vines, and Garden Plants.
HARRY MIX, OF TOWANDA OFFERS FOR SALE—
FLOWER PLANTS.
Roses, Climbing, and other, an endless variety; Verbenas, Salvias, Bignonias, Geraniums, Pelargoniums, Petunias, Heliotropes, Lantanas, &c.
GRAPE VINES.
All the approved varieties—Some two years old, in pots. All true to name.
GARDEN PLANTS.
Tomatoes,—every variety, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Peppers, Celery, &c.
Cucumbers, and Egg Plants, in Pots.
Plants carefully packed, sent safely to almost any distance. Persons in the Eastern part of the County, may send their orders by mail and receive the plants by stage. Orders left with WILLIAM ROBERTS, at his Hardware Store in Wellsboro, will have prompt attention. All may depend upon getting plants exactly as ordered, and in good condition.
HARRY MIX.
Towanda, Pa., March 25, 1868-tf.

NEW JEWELRY STORE
IN WELLSBORO, PA.
L. M. WARRINER & CO. would say that they have opened a shop in David Hart's Store, on Main Street, where can be found the largest stock of
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
ever offered in Wellsboro.
SPECTACLES, FIFES, VIOLINS, VIOLIN STRINGS, AND FIXTURES,
Of the best quality, with many other Notions too numerous to mention here. They are also prepared to do
Clock and Watch Work
in all its various branches in a workmanlike manner and warranted. Their work and goods shall be cheap and as represented, for Cash on delivery. Call and see us. L. M. WARRINER.
March 1868—tf S. B. WARRINER.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER AT WRIGHT & BAILEY'S.

JOB WORK, IN THE BEST STYLE, and with despatch, at THE AGITATOR Office.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1835.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
and
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Read the following symptoms; and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.
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, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.
Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children
are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.
These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.
Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.
Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 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.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.
The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.
Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.
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.

Poets' Corner.

A WOMAN'S STORY.

We had no riches: our daily labor
Was all the wealth we could hope to win;
But we built in our hearts a royal palace
For love's own angels to enter in.

Our lowly future we proudly painted
With tender dreamings of household joy—
Sweet thoughts that thrill in woman's bosom,
And a true heart service without alloy.

Three days of leisure we roamed together
One golden summer by rock and wave;
But when the leaves fell with sad'ning rustle,
The church-yard grass lay above his grave.

And I, who had thought to rest securely
On the brave young heart that was all my own,
Had to bury my grief, and go forth unshielded
To toil in the weary world alone.

But he never knew me worn and faded,
My brown hair silvered, my eyes grown dim;
To the last he saw me thro' love's own splendor,
And he took that look to heaven with him.

So I fondly think, when my task is ended,
And the longed for rest shall my brow enfold,
He will meet me first on the hills of Eden,
And I shall be fair as in days of old.

Miscellaneous Reading.

The Dog and the Murderer.

In 1718 a Marseilles paper merchant went to make purchases at Toulon.—That done he left Toulon to return to Marseilles. His wife and son, apprised of his departure, awaited his coming.—For four long days they waited in vain, in a state of fearful and ever-increasing anxiety. On the morning of the fifth day, their dog, who had accompanied his master on his journey, arrived alone. The poor creature was in a pitiable state. Every sound of his voice, every movement he made, announced the deepest grief. He licked his mistress's hands, lay down at her feet, and began to howl.

"Misfortune had come to the house," she said. "A presentiment of evil chokes my breath. If your father should be dead! The Lord have pity on us!"

"If you wish, mother; I am ready to go in search of him."

"Go, my boy; go by all means.—Take Bristol with you. He will be sure to lead you to his master, alive or dead."

Bristol, hearing what was said, rose to his feet and walked slowly towards the door. The young man saddled a good horse, and set off at once upon his mission. He did not return until the following day. During the whole time of his absence his mother had prayed and wept.

"You are alone," she said; "I understand what that means. Your father is no more, and I am left a widow."

He knelt by her side, and Bristol licked their hands while they wept together.

"What information have you obtained?" she asked.

"My father has been murdered in the forests of Cogniou."

For a whole month, the authorities on one hand, and the widow and her son on the other made every effort to discover the murderer; but all in vain; they could not even find out any individual on whom they could fix a reasonable suspicion. Six months elapsed. The attention of the officers of justice being directed to more recent crimes, they thought no more of the paper merchant. But those he had left still mourned his loss. Bristol had lost all his gayety. He spent whole hours sorrowfully stretched on a little straw in the court-yard of the house.

One evening, while following his young master about the town, he entered with him into a cafe in which several strangers were assembled. The young man took his seat at a table beside a couple of acquaintances, and Bristol having nothing better to do, beguiled the time by walking up and down the room. Suddenly, after uttering a low growl, he furiously flew at a tall thin man who was amusing himself with a game of draughts.

The man, in alarm, called out for help.

The guests rose from their seats and crowded round him. They tried to keep the dog back; they beat him severely about the head and loins; but all to no purpose. It only redoubled Bristol's fury. He paid no attention to the persons who maltreated him; all his rage was directed against the man who was playing draughts. As soon as he was driven off, he attacked him again. He tore his clothes and bit his legs.

"This is insufferable, abominable!" shouted the bystanders, addressing Bristol's owner; "Call off your dog, and take him out of the room."

With some difficulty the young man succeeded in making the enraged animal loose his hold, and could find no other means of calming him except by carrying him quietly out of the cafe.—But before they had gone a hundred steps, Bristol left his master, returned to the cafe, and again attacked the tall thin stranger. Once more the young man was obliged to use force to separate the dog from his enemy.

Among the witnesses of this terrible scene there happened to be a commercial gentleman who had formerly been intimately acquainted with the paper merchant. Pale and trembling with emotion, he approached the young man, and inquired in a whisper, "When your father took his unfortunate journey to Toulon, had he this dog with him?"

"Yes," replied the paper merchant's son. "Bristol even reached our house before the disaster which has ruined us was known."

"During the secret conversation, Bristol, whom his master held in check by means of a rope tied round his neck, made extraordinary efforts to get loose.

"I may be mistaken," the other continued, "but it is just possible this man may be your father's murderer.—Remain here while all these people are talking amongst themselves about what has happened; I will run to the Commissaire de Police for a force sufficient to arrest the man."

In a quarter of an hour he came back with a posse of men, who surrounded and filled the public house. The suspected individual was at once arrested, and conducted forthwith to prison. On searching him, they found upon him the paper merchant's watch and several other trinkets which were identified as having been his property. The possession of these articles was a strong presumption of the prisoner's guilt; but it was also proved that, on the same day of the murder, he had been met by a little girl as he came out of the forest of Cogniou. Other corroborative evidence turned up. He was found guilty, and condemned to death. After strong and reiterated protestations of innocence, he avowed the crime to his confessor at the last moment, as he was mounting the very steps of the scaffold.

An inventive Yankee has produced an apparatus which he says is a cure for snoring. He fastens upon the nose a gutta-percha tube leading to the tympanum of the ear. Whenever the snorer snores he himself receives the first impression, finds how disagreeable it is, and, of course, reforms.

A Legend of 1776.

Night had set in deep, and in a small log-cabin, situated a few miles from Trenton, N. J., sat five men, four of whom were seated around an old oaken table in the centre of the room engaged in playing cards, while they frequently moistened their throats with large draughts from an earthen jug that stood on the table.

They were heavily bearded, coarse-looking men, and from their dress, which somewhat resembles the British uniform, they were evidently Tories. The other was a stout-built young man, clad in the continental uniform: He had sat in one corner of the room with his face buried in his hands.

"Tom," said one of the Tories, rising from the table and seating himself near the young prisoner, for such he evidently was, "Tom you and I were school-boys together, and I like you yet. Now, why can't you give up your wild notions and join us? You are our prisoner, and if you don't we shall hand you over to headquarters to-morrow, while if you join us your fortune is made, for with your bravery and talents you will soon distinguish yourself in the royal army, and after this rebellion is crushed out, your cause would be rewarded by a knighthood and promotion in the army. Now there are two alternatives; which do you choose!"

"Neither," said the young man, raising his head, and looking the Tory steadily in the eye.

"I am now, as you say, your prisoner, but when the clock strikes twelve I shall leave you; I shall disappear in a cloud of fire and smoke, and neither you nor your comrades, not even myself, can prevent it. You may watch me as closely as you please, tie me hand and foot if you will, but a higher power than yours or mine has ordained that I shall leave you at that time."

"Poor fellow! his mind wanders," said the Tory; "he'll talk differently in the morning." And he returned to his seat at the table, leaving the youth with his head again resting in his hands.

When the clock struck eleven the young prisoner drew a pipe and some tobacco from his pocket, and asked the Tory leader if he had any objection to his smoking. "None in the least," he said, adding with a laugh—"that is, if you'll promise not to disappear in a cloud of tobacco smoke."

The young man made no reply, but immediately filled and lighted his pipe, having done which, he arose and commenced pacing the floor.

He took half-a-dozen turns up and down each side of the room, approaching nearer the table each time, when, having exhausted his pipe, he returned to his seat and refilled it.

He continued to smoke until the clock struck twelve, when he arose from his seat, and slowly knocking the ashes out of his pipe, said:

"There, boys, it's twelve o'clock, and I must leave you. Good-bye!"

Immediately all around the room streaks of fire ran hissing and squirming; the cabin was filled with dense, sulphurous smoke, amidst which was heard a clap of thunder. The Tories sat in their chairs paralyzed with fright.

The smoke soon cleared away, but the prisoner was nowhere to be seen. The table was overturned, the window was smashed to pieces, and one chair was lying on the ground outside of the building.

The Tory leader, after recovering from his stupor, gave one glance around the room and sprang out of the window, followed by his comrades. They ran through the forest at the top of their speed in the direction of the British encampment, leaving their muskets and other arms to the mercy of the flames, which had now begun to devour the cabin.

The next day two young men, dressed in continental uniform, were seen standing near the ruins of the old cabin. One was of the night previous. "Let us hear all about it, Tom," said the other.

"Well," said he, "last evening as I was passing this place, two Tories ran out of the cabin and took possession of me. Before I could make any resistance they took me in, and who do you suppose I saw as a leader of that party but John Burton, our old school-mate. He talked with me, and tried to induce me to join them; but I told them I couldn't do it, that at twelve o'clock I was going to escape, disappear in a cloud of fire and smoke, but he laughed at me, and said I was out of my head.

"About eleven o'clock I asked him if I might smoke. He said he had no objection, so I filled my pipe and lighted it, and commenced walking the floor. I had about a pound of gunpowder in my pocket, and as I walked I strewed it all over the floor. When the clock struck twelve I bid them good-bye, and told them I had to go; and then knocking the ashes out of my pipe, the powder ignited, and a dazzling flame of fire shot across, around, and all over the room, filling it with suffocating smoke. Before it cleared away I hurled a chair through the window, sprang out and departed, leaving them to their own reflections. You know the rest."

READY WIT.—Few are more ready with pertinent answers or more sharp at repartee than Theodore Tilton. Going up the steps of a western hotel, with his carpet-bag in his hand, he met a fashionable woman, who asked, "Are you the porter?" "No, madam," said Tilton. "Are you the chamber-maid?" Going down the Hudson on the steamer Dean Richmond he was accosted by Dean himself, who happened to be on board, with, "Tilton, I know you radicals; you like to make a noise to see your names in print." Tilton replied, looking around the saloon, "I don't know any radicals who want their names in print bad enough to have them on pitchers and spittoons." A near-sighted Congressman asked him, "What would you do, Mr. Tilton, if you could not distinguish your friends in the gallery?" Tilton replied, "Why, sir, I would try to distinguish myself on the floor."

A friend of ours has two boys, aged respectively six and eight years. The younger was partaking pretty largely of the good things of this life at dinner-table, immediately on their return from Sabbath school last Sunday. The elder, after eyeing his brother for some time said: "Charlie, if you were to eat much more, and it should kill you, you would weigh so much that the angels could not carry you to heaven." Little six-years old hesitated for a moment, and then, looking up, replied: "Well, if they couldn't do it alone, God would send Samson down to help them!"

The grandmother of a well-known celebrated English financier, having reached the patriarchal age of ninety-nine years and eight months, feeling very weak one morning, sent for her doctor, and asked him if he thought she would attain the age of one hundred. "Well, Madam," he replied, "you may depend upon me doing my best." "Oh, do," replied the old lady; "I should like to reach par."

"Why did Joseph's brethren cast him into a pit?" asked a Sunday school teacher of his class. "Because," said a young lady, "they thought it was a good opening for a young man."

Tioga County Teachers' Institute.

In accordance with the call of the County Superintendent, Rev. J. F. Calkins, the Tioga County Teachers' Institute commenced in the school-house in Covington April 27th, 1868. Opened with singing and prayer, as were each subsequent morning and evening Session. The Institute was organized with the following officers:

President: Sup't J. F. CALKINS.

Secretary—Miss Lizzie B Ames, of Covington, Assistant Secretary—Miss Maria Doane, of Covington.

Number of teachers small. The Superintendent occupied the time.

Adjourned to meet at 7:30, P. M.

Institute met at the appointed hour. The roll was called by the Secretary. The members responded to their names by sentiments. Arithmetic occupied the time of the evening session.

Tuesday morning 28th: Roll was called by the Secretary. Superintendent Calkins had charge of a discussion on the subject of the best method of teaching elementary reading, the supposition being that the class know nothing about reading. What is the first thing to be done? One member thought it a good plan to teach the names of familiar objects represented by pictures; and the letters composing the words, as the class proceeds, said she had had very satisfactory success in teaching children the alphabet in this way. All children are familiar with many common objects, and they can easily be interested in talking about that with which they are familiar. Another had been very successful in teaching a few letters at the first and then combining them in simple words, but it seems more interesting to pupils to first teach them words, and afterwards the names of the letters. Words mean something to the learner, whereas the names of the letters do not. The *great* object is to awaken an interest on the part of the pupil. The Superintendent desired to impress upon the minds of teachers the necessity of laying aright the corner-stone in the educational process. In teaching the children to read, you are laying the corner-stone for a whole lifetime. If you teach them to read *aright*, they may learn to *love* reading; bu if by a wrong method, they may hate it. After a short recess the subject was resumed in reference to more advanced readers, as we find them in common schools. How to break up the monotone, or the drawling habits of pupils we so often meet with? After the announcement of the programme for the afternoon session, the Institute adjourned until 1.30 P. M.

Afternoon Session.—The Institute discussed the Pestalozzian Syster of Teaching, assisted by Wm. Garretson, Esq., of Blossburg; and arrived at the conclusion that *Things before rules* and *definitions*, as a rule of Teaching, was only half true.

Tuesday evening—Lecture on the law of kindness by the Superintendent.

Wednesday morning, 29th.—First in order, was a discussion on school government, rendered both interesting and amusing by being converted into an experience meeting. Each teacher freely relating his or her difficulties, in the past, in connection with the profession of teaching. Then followed an address by Prof. F. A. Allen, of Mansfield, lasting until 12.30. Adjourned to meet at 1. 30 P. M. Institute called to order at the appointed hour when the subject treated of in the morning was resumed by Superintendent Calkins, giving the teachers permission to revise any objections to, or ask any questions concerning the various modes of government that had been brought before the institute. The time being profitably employed in this way until 4:30, P. M., it was moved that an item box be circulated in the evening. Adj. until 7.30. P. M.

The Institute convened at the appointed hour. Roll called; responded to by sentiments; collecting of items, after which Prof. F. A. Allen, of Mansfield, was introduced, and delivered a lecture upon "The General Order and Spirit of the School Room."

Thursday Morning.—The Institute opened with the usual exercises. The President appointed to act as critics Miss Maria Doane of Covington, Miss Anna R. Kelsey, of Wellsboro. The Institute then proceeded to the answering of items, and discussion of questions. Recess. After which, the subject of Orthography was taken up and discussed until noon. Report of critics.

Institute met at 1:30.—On motion, the following persons were appointed a Committee on Resolutions:

Miss Lowrey, of Mansfield, and Miss Anna Kelsey, of Wellsboro.

Then followed a discussion on the Art of Writing, the various systems, etc. Many teachers objected to the old plan of written copies, on the grounds of a change of hand with every change of teachers. Superintendent Calkins recommended that a set of printed copies belong to each school, to the end that a child might write after *one* hand so long as it attended school; considering it of the greatest importance that *one* system of penmanship be used in all our common schools. Superintendent Calkins then conducted an exercise in Grammar, describing methods of teaching the same to primary classes. The use of the study of Grammar is to enable pupils to understand spoken and written language, and to speak and write themselves in such a manner that others should be able to understand them. Nine-tenths of the scholars that leave our public Schools, used our language about as well when they commenced as when they left. They study the *science* of Grammar, and omit "to a great extent" the *practice*. It is only by noticing where we make mistakes, and correcting them, that we improve. Therefore, teachers, be vigilant in pointing out to your pupils their errors in common conversation. After listening to report, Institute adjourned to meet in the Baptist church at 7.30.

Thursday Evening.—Lecture in the Baptist church, on the subject of Temperance, by the Superintendent, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Watrous.

Friday Morning.—Exercises consisted of a general review of all the subjects that had come before us.

Among the articles from the item box that were from time to time considered, the following are selected for their general interest:

Resolved, That we can see no reason why the common schools of Tioga Co. should not merit the confidence and receive the patronage as they do the taxes of all our citizens.

Resolved, That if male teachers do not attend the Institute they should abandon the profession.

Resolved, That the U. S. History sho'd be taught in the Common Schools.

What is the origin of the term "Seven Sleepers?"

Who discovered the attraction of Gravitation?

Why is Pennsylvania called the Keystone State?

If we could penetrate to the centre of the earth what would we find?

What will a pound of tea weigh 1000 miles above the surface of the earth?

Through the committee on resolutions, thanks were tendered to the citizens of Covington for hospitality and general interest in the Institute. Also to the resident clergyman, Profs. Allen and Streit, for valuable encouragement.

A committee of one teacher from each district was appointed to co-operate with the County Superintendent in securing a general attendance at the next Institute.

Adjourned to meet in Mansfield, Monday, the 21st day of September, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Subject to such change of time and place as the Superintendent, in consultation with the committee, shall deem best. LIZZIE B. AMES, *Sec'y.*

Letter From North Carolina.

WILKSBORO, N. C., April 29, 1868.

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR:—When I came South in January last, I intended writing you occasionally; or as often as I could find sufficient matter to justify me in so doing; but my time has been too much occupied officially to allow me due attention to social matters, and, beside, facilities for transmission are so deficient in this country, that anything I could write might be ancient when received by you.

Since I last wrote you, my station has been changed to Wilkesboro, N. C., the home of Hon. Calvin J. Cowles, ex-President of the late Constitutional Convention of North Carolina, and a candidate for Congress in the recent election, but, I believe defeated by Nathaniel Boyden at Salisbury, who boasts of Union proclivities during the war, but who became a tool for rebels in striving to defeat the Constitution.

We have not the returns officially as yet, but accurately enough to confirm what was anticipated; the ratification of the Constitution and a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Boyden is supposed to be the only conservative Congressman elected, and it is hoped by all true men who know him and his competitor, that Congress will not remove the political disability he incurred in the rebel legislature during war, and admit him to membership for, having been fraudulently elected by nefarious falsehoods and other conservative weapons in his own employ, to defeat the acts of Congress, and to deprive the people of their only chance for harmony with and restoration to the United States civil government; thereby foully defeating one of the purest and most indefatigable Union men in the South.

Election passed off very quietly at this point, and so far as heard from.

General Canby had evidently extracted the main spoke from the conservative wheel, and prevented the exercise of their pet argument by the publication of stringent orders prohibiting the *intimidation of voters*; and then, adding to the oppression of military despotism, he caused all the groggeries to be closed during election, and saved perhaps not a few Unionists from being demoralized by the chivalry.

It is hard for these Southern gentlemen to be deprived of their ancient and idolized institutions and the sacred privilege of having a class to lord it over, and to be left now with no other dignity to stand upon but that of color, and that insulted and ignored by a large portion of their own race, (mostly "poor white trash") who have never felt any other than the "white man's" rule, (which means here, *rebel rule*,) and who in preferring freedom to oppression under whatever color or name, and protection of their wives and children to systematic poverty and ignorance, think it no disgrace (because aided by another race, also persecuted) to be found in opposition to the rebel tyrants whose only political hope is in keeping the masses of the people as they ever have been in these Southern States, submerged in a condition of deplorable and abject ignorance; and who before consummating their own overthrow and humiliation, knew no other standard of respectability but that of wealth and leisure.

True, "the mighty have fallen," and why should they not take it hard? Why should we not expect them to employ every means left at their disposal to justify their devilish deeds of the past, and to maintain a party that will soften the frowns of history upon their lost cause? And to make capital for that party they must spare no efforts in retarding the progress of the colored race, to prove their condition not remedied by emancipation.

Enclosed, I send a copy of an official communication to the Adjt. General of the Freedman's Bureau, necessitated by flagrant inhumanity on the part of rebels. Yours sincerely,

JAMES CARLE.

BUREAU R. F. & A. L.
WILKESBORO, N. C., April 20, 1868.
Bvt. Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Chur, A. A. A. G.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to report relative to destitution in this vicinity, and am obliged to represent the condition of the poor as growing seriously worse, and as being much enhanced by men (white and colored) having committed the offense of refusing to vote contrary to their convictions of *right in the recent elections.*

Before and during election, care was taken to evade Military orders in regard to intimidation of voters; but since that event, the disposition to persecute is less disguised, and for voting in opposition to the will of tyrants many are oppressed from the scarcity of corn (the principal bread-stuff,) owing to its extensive distillation, I had anticipated distress here (if not obviated) before the next harvest—and I believe now that with the rebel element arrayed against the unfortunately more dependent class, prompt interference of the Government will be necessary to prevent starvation to some extent in this portion of the country—and would respectfully recommend that measures be adopted to compel those having surplus food material to sell at a specified rate to those who can buy, and that provisions be made to supply, until the next harvest, those destitute who are unable to pay at present.

In my opinion, much good may be done in fixing the price of corn, thereby releasing it from the monopoly of distillers.

I am Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES CARLE, Agent.

AVOID BAD COMPANY.—The following little fable contains a deal of wisdom; and editors, clergymen, indeed, all classes in society, will do well to remember it and govern themselves accordingly:

"A skunk once challenged a lion to a single combat. The lion promptly declined the honor of such a meeting. "How," said the skunk; "are you afraid?"

"Very much so," quoth the lion "for you would only gain fame by having the honor to fight a lion, while every one who met me for a month to come would know that I had been in company with a skunk."

An old lady inquired at one of the railway stations what time the 7:45 train would start; and was told a quarter of eight.

"Bless me!" she exclaimed, you are always changing the time on this line."

"Mother!" exclaimed an affected young lady, just returned home from boarding school, "mother here is a grammatical error in the Bible!"

"Law sakes," replied the old lady, adjusting her spectacles, "kill it! kill it right off, for its the pesky thing that's been eatin' up the book-marks."