Che Tiogh County Anitator Is published every Wednesday Moorning at \$2 per year, invariably in advance.

COBB & VAN GELDER. [P.C. VANHELDEL

ADVERTISING RATES. TEN LINES OF MINION, OR LESS, MAKE ONE SQUARE. No. of Sq'rs. |1 In. |3 Ins. |4 Ins. |3 Mob. | 6 Mos. | 1 Year | Square, | \$1,00 | \$2,00 | \$2,50 | \$5,00 | \$7,00 | \$12,00 | \$2,00 | \$2,50 | \$5,00 | \$7,00 | \$12,00 | \$12,00 | \$13,00 | \$12,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | \$13,00 | Special Notices 15 cents per line; Editorial or

Local 20 cents per line.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY. w. D. TERBELL,& CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Wall Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfuinery, Paints and Oils, &c., &c. Corning, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1868.-Iy.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Insurance, Bounty and Pension Agency, Main Good as the BEST, CAEAP AS THE CHEAPEST Street Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1868.

WILSON & NILES, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW ivellsboro, Jan. 1, 1868.

HILL'S HOTEL, MESTFIELD 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. Convoyant furnished. Terms moderate.

Feb. 5, 1868-1y. GEORGE WAGNER, AILOR. Shop first door north of L. A. Scars's Shoe Shop. Med Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and well. Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1868.—1y.

JOHN B. SHAKSPEARE, BRAPER AND TAILOR. Shop over John R Rowen's Store. 23 Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and in best style. Wellsboro, Pa. Jan. 1, 1868-1y

WM. GARRETSON, AFFORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Notary Public and Insurance Agent, Bloss-burg, Pa., over Caldwell's Store.

JOHN I. MITCHELL

TORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Wellshare, Troga Co., Pa.
Usim Agent, Notury Public, and Insurance Agent. He will attend promptly to collection of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty. As Notary Public he takes acknowledgements of deeds, ad-unisters orths, and will act as Commissioner to take testimony. A Office over Roy's Drug Store adjoining Agitator Office.—Oct. 30, 1367

John W. Guernsov, ITTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. making it his permanent residence, solicits a hare of public patronage. All business entrasted 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. ant. 28: 66.-1f.

(ZAAR WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

HORACE C. VERMILYEA, PROP'R. This i n new hotel located within casy access of the hest dahing and hunting grounds in North-ym donneylvania. No pains will be spared or the accommodation of pleasure seckers and the traveling public. . *Jan. 1, 1868.]

PETROLEUM HOUSE, WESTFIELD, PA., GEORGE CLOSE, Proprietor. A new Hotel conducted on the principle of live and tot live, for the accommed the public -- Nov. 14, 1868-1 y. GED. W. RYON.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, Law renoeville, l'inga Co., Pa. Bounty, Pension and Insurance Agent. Collections promptly attended to. Office 2d door below Ford House Dec. 12, 1967-1y R. E. OLNEY,

DRALER in CLOCKS & JEWELRY, SILVER 4 PLATED WARE, Spectacles, Violin Strings. elry neatly repaired. Englaving done in plain English and German. Heaptiff ly. Thos. B. Bryden.

SURVEYOR & DRAFTSMAN -Orders left at his room, Townsend Hojei, Wellaboro, will meet with prount alsention

FARR'S HOTEL, floga, Tloga COUNTY, PA.

Good stabling, attached, and an attentive hos tler always in attendance. E. S. FARR, . . . Proprietor. Hairdressing & Shaving. Saloon over Willeox & Barker's Store, Wells boro, Pa. Particular attention paid to Ladius Her cutting, Shompooing, Dyenig, etc. Braids

lude, code, and swishes on band and made to or H. W. DORSEY. J. Johnson. BACON, M. D., late of the 2d Pa. Gavalry, after periode in field and hospital practice, has opened at a branches. Persons from a distance can find good

wording at the Pennsylvania Hotel when desired.— Will resit any part of the State in consultation, or/to-perform surgical operations. No. 4, Priori Block, up it as Wellsholo, Pa., May 2, 1805—19 YEW PICTURE GALLERY -

-FRANK SPENCER has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Tiogo sounty that he has completed his

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, end'ts on a end to take air kinds of Sun Pictures, such as Ambrotypos, Ferrotypes, Vignettes, Cartes de Visite, the Surprise and Eoroka Pictures; also particular attention paid to copying and enlargas Pictures Instructions given in the Artic isonaule torms. Elmira St., Mansfield, Oct 1,

Wm B. Smith, KNOXVILLE, Pa. Pension, Bounty, and In surince Agent Communications sunt to the above address will receive prompt attention (jan 5, 1868-13) U. S. CLAIM AGENCY, . For the Collection of

Army and Navy Claims and Pensions. THE NEW BOUNTY LAW passed July 28, 1866, give

tho and three years' soldier- extra bounty. Sena your dischinges. OFFICERS EXTRA PAY.

PENSIONS INCREASED chare lost a limb, and who have been perma-46 other Government claims pronculed JULONE R NILFS. Wellstone, October 10, 1866-11

NORMAN STRAIT, dent for the National Series of Standard School Books; published by A. S. Barnes & Co. 111 & 115 William, corner of John Street N. Y., keeps constantly full supply. All orders promptly filled. Call on or sedices by mail. Osceola, Pa., June 19, 1867-1y.

BLACKSMITHING.

PHE undersigned is every returned to Wells boro and opened als shop on Water street nelis a chare of patronaze. The proposes to de WORK CHEAP FOR CASH. Shain; horses \$150 and ther west a proper

Mod 29, 1868, 46 a 4 W W PPER J. G. PUTNAM, MILL WRIGHT - conf for di the los TURBINE WATER VHERE, Al In Stewart's Ose Harry Lovetocks in Sang to

VOL. XV.

BOOK BINDERY BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, 8 Baldwin Street, (SIGN OF THE BIG BOCK, 2D FLOOR,) ELMIRA, N. Y.

OUR MOTTO: BLANK BOOKS Of every description, in all styles of Binding and as low, for quality of Stock, as any Bindery FIGURIESS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, in the State. Volumes of every description Bigoney's, on the Avenue)—
Will attend to business entrusted to their care

Will attend to business entrusted to their care

dered. ALL RINDS OF GILT WORK Executed in the best manner! Old Books re-

bound and made good as new.

MAGAZIND RISADIARS COMPLETE YOUR SETS! I am prepared to turnish back numbers of all Roviews or Magazines published in the United States or Urent Britain, at a low price. BLANK BOOK & OTHER PAPER. Of all sizes, and qualities, on hand, ruled or plain BIEL 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 STATIONERY, Cap, Letter, Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, &c. I am sole agent for ? Prof. SHEPARD'S NON CORROSIVE STEND

PENS, or validos sizes, for latins -AND GENTLEHEN. Which I will warretor equal to Gold Pens. The best in use and no wishke The above stock I will self at the Lowest Rafes it all times, at a small advance on New York prices, and in quantities to suft purchasers. All, work and stock warranted as represented. I respectfully solicit a share of public patron age, Orders by mail promptly attended to.-Advertiser Building Sept. 28, 1867 -19. Eimira, N.Y

UNION HOTEL.

MINER WATKINS, PROPRIETOR. HAVING fitted up a new hotel building on the site of the old Union Rotel, lately destroyed by fire, I am now ready-to receive and enterthin 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 20, 1867.

JOHN ETNER, PAILOR AND CUTTER, has uponed a shop on Crafton street, rout of Sears & Derby's chop whop, where he is prepared to manufacture garments to order in the most substantial manner, to Cutting and Fitting March 20, 1808-ly

HAMILTON HOUSE. On strictly femperance principles, Morris Run, Pa. R. C. BAILLY, Proprietor. Horses and Carringes in let. - March 8, 1868. - ly.

E. R. KIMBALL, GROOERY AND RESTAURANT. One door above the Mert Market,

WELLSBORO, PENNIA, RESPECTFULLY announces to the trading public that he has a desirable stock of Grocortes, comprising, Teas, Coffees, Spreau Sinces Moinsees, Syrups, an can find constitutes in first daze stock. Oysters in every style at all cononable hours. Wellsbore, Jun. 2, 1867 -cf. .

Boots & Shoes. Great Excitement! Johnson impeached, and Embree's Booots and Shoes triumphant! The subscriber would say to the people of Westileld and vicinity that he is manufacturing a l'atent Boot which he believes to posses, the following adventage over all others; 1st, there is no crimping; 2d, no wrinkling, save as they break to the feet; 3d, no tipping. In short, they are just the thing for every body. Samples on hand and orders solicited. Sole right of Westfield township and Boro' secured. He has also just received a spleadid set of bulmoral patterns, latest styles. Come one, come sil! We are bound to sell chemp for eash or ready jay. Shop one door south of Samders & Colegrove.

Westfield Boro', Feo. 13 1868. J. R. EMBREE.

WEL: SBORO HOTEL. H. GOLDSMIIII, Proprietor. - Having leas ed this popular Hotel, the proprietor respect fully solicits a fair share of patronage. Every attention given to guests. The lest hostler in the county always in attendance. April 29, 1868 - 19.

TIOGA GALLERY OF ART. would respectfully inform the citizens of Ti PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

u the betaugh of Itoga, and having a good Phonographic Artist in my employ, I am now prepared to turned all kinds of Pictures known to the Phonographic Ait. Also having in my reputed to answer all calls for house, sign, car tage, oranmental and scenery painting. Ad ress. A. B. MEADE, May 6, 1868-6m. Troga: Pa.

T the forwrenceville Drug Store, where you A will had every thing properly belonging to he Drug Trade CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST, end of the best quality for Cash. Also, Paints Oils, Varnishes, Lamps, Fancy Notions, Violin

THE PLACE TO BUY DRUGS.

Strings, Fishing Tackle, Window Glass, &c.
Cash paid for Flux Seed,
C. P. LEONARD. Lawrenceville, May 8, 1267, Glen's Falls Insurance Company,

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y. Capital and Surplus \$373,637,66.

FARM RISKS, oldy, taken, and It is hilbereal. It pays damages by Light ning, whether fire ensues or not. it pays for five stock killed by Lightning, in barns of the flor field. Its rot - are lower than other Companies of equal responsibility 1 C. PRICE, Agent, Farmington Centre, Tjoga Co. Pa May 29, 1867-15"

WALKER & LATHROP, " DEALERS IN " HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL NAILS,

STOVES, TIN-WARE, BELTING, SAWS, CUTLERY,

WATER LIME. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Carriage and Harness Trimmings. HARNESSES, SANDLES, Ac. Corning, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1867-13.

Young Bertrand! fills will known horse withe found the pres-Bounty and Pension Agency.

Having received longite instructions in regard to the extra bounty attended by the net approved lay 23, 1860, and having on hand a large supply of all accessary blanks. I am prepared to prosecute all pension and bounty claims which may be placed in my blads. Personstiving at a distance can communicate them by letter, and their communications will be from thy answered.

Wellstore, Oclober 24, 1866. I but was in is to lowe, vive

CHOICE LOT OF GRAIN BAGS for sale cheap! nr WRIGHT & BAILEY'S. Wellshore, June 5, 1867. C. L. WILCOX,

Dealer in DRY GOODS of all kinds, Hardware and Yankee Notions. Our assortment is large and prices low. Store in Union Block. Call in sentiaman —may 20 1808-1y.

Class PAID Folk Wool, by June 17, 1868, ... D. P. ROBERTS.

Pro Barrag

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA FROM GERMANY, in 1835. . .

经自由分类的 经收益 医抗性

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. 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 Dis-ordered Liver, Stomach, or the contract of the contract o IMPURITY OF THE BEOOD. 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 poverful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, well be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried for Dimgult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficiating 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 Blain and Eyes, Pain in the Sido, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, All litest indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoolland'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 litters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stime ulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Conic is a combination of all the ingredients of the Billers, with Pube Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Billers, 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 aire of the diseases namely there advertised for the aire of the diseases namely these faint schemes are more decocious of rum in some form. The TONIO is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its laste is erquisite. 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 partient 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 case of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest lonesh; attention and invigorating. DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a lone and vigor to the vinele system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, cound, healthy complexion, evolutes the fields tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, week; and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, slout, and vigo

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 mouths 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.

had blood. A Kep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digetive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will see the second of the second or 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 occasionatily. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming checks. CANTOCKON.

Hooftand's Oringa Remedia are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the Front of the indexe eviloper of each bottle, and the name of the article bloker in each bottle. All others Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these

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 norvous action in the system.

Yours lynly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD. FROM HON, JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1860. I consider "Hoofand's German Bit-ters" a valuable medicine in case of at-tacks of judigestion or Dyspersia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

From REY, JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D., Paster of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Postor of the Tonth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dran Sis:—I have been frequently requested to complet my name with recommendations of a different kinds of indicates, but regarding the practice as and of my appropriate sphere, 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 Billers, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the systam, 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, ...

Lighth, below Coales 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 Ir. Honfland's German Remedies that are so, asher; sally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take any thing clse 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 Medi-cine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuins. 2 1 10 10 15 16 1

The above Remedies are for sale by Druggists,

WELLSBORO, PA., OCTOBER 28, 1868.

"The Asitation of Thought is the Beginning of Wisdom,"

Loets' Corner.

CAMPAIGN MEDLEY Where, O, where Is my little Bully Blair?

Cried Horatio, fainting and ready to fall: I've looked for him here, and I've looked for hir there, hat I want somebody to swear, For I've been nearly skinned By the Hoosiers of Ind., By Nebraska and Ohio. Till I'm sick enough to die, Q !— He cannot be found He cauno, he found:
Any here above ground,
For they ve buried him, they say,
Down in Pennsylvania;
And my little Bully Blair isn't anywhere at all.

Strike the tents, and raise the standard ! The furlough now is ended; March! The foe is yet in arms March! The foe is yet in arms—
The pass must be defended!
"Fight it out," against oppression,
For justice guards our banners;
Let traitors North, as well as South;
Retreat before the "Tanners."
Fight it out, ye "Boys in Blue!"
Fight it out, ye "Tanners!"
Fight traitors, North and South,
Till victory crowns your banners!

Fight it out for brave Ulysses, Whose valer saved the nation; Show to the world that loyal men Must fill the highest station. Then lot each man in this campaign, From General down to drummer. Just "fight it out upon this line, If it should be all Summer." Fight it out yo "Boys in Blue!" Fight it out yo "Tanners!" Fight for the gallant, loyal Grant,

Till victory crowns your banners No man through all the ages, Has more of glory-won; Grant, on our history's pages, Will rank with Washington! In war, as our defender, He makes the Rebels yield, And again in November Will be master of the field! So we'll march right on, Till the victory's won,
Hurrah boys, burrah!
No Copperhead secession Can stop our grand procession, Hurcah boys, hurrah!

> See what a mighty host is this That rallies round the banner, And falls into the columns of Our glorious Master Tanner.
> Teere's full a million of us. Boys,
> Not one of whom twould suit ill
> To march to baitle-fields again,
> And fight for Yankee Doodil!

Good-by Roratio-Luck at the writing That speaks from the wall to you -You're tried in the scales and been found wantingarewell, old boy, adieu, ou'd better keep from the wild commotion, And nover attempt to be A President again when you race on the ocean Along with U. S. G. What is the matter with Seymour and Blair!

Seymour is sick and confoundedly blue. lair's quite down with the mulligrubs too. Boohoo! Boohoo! What can they do -But ory Boohoo!

Who are the friends of the sorrowful pair?

Pheir boat has capsized and their chances are slim, For such heavy weights cannot possibly swim.

Booloo! Booloo! While over their heeds the cormorants fly, The mourners gland dismellent and cry,

Miscellaneous Rending.

A STORY OF THE WAR. A friend some time ago related to us an anecdote of General Grant, which is

too good to be lost:

Such of our countrymen as served in East Tennessee during the winter cam- | pay and tobacco. He himself was no paign of 1863-4-and no doubt we have large number of them—will remember lied with clothing, and it was a common thing to issue corn in the ear as rations for both man and mules, each known as the "Persimmon Brigade," because not relishing corn in the ear. they chose to subsist on persimmons. off the regiment for more than a month. Gen. Grant having been appointed to the supreme command of the army paid flying visit to the forces. Grant arrived unannounced and unexpected, at the place, on a bitter cold day, and forbade the firing of a salute or making any demonstration. After spending some time with Genand mounted his horse. The sentinel, who was an uncouth specimen of the Hoosier, was trying to keep himself

pavement, and testing the solidity of General Grant appeared to be ammused at the performance' and addressng the soldier, said: Well, my man, to what command do you belong?"

the mun replied: "I belong to the One hundred and

Matter! why dod rot his old soul, e's starvin' us all to death." "Starving you?" 'Yes, sir, starvin' us. I don't expect o tell a white man; but it is the gospel truth; I ain't had a thing to eat for more than eight days, except a few 'simmens l''

"Well," said General Grant, " that is n pretty tough story."
"Yes, it is, but I'll take my oath on a tack of Bibles as high as that house Mister, can you give me a chaw of to-"I have no tobacco about me," said the General, "but I can get you some;" and turning to one of his escorts, he got

and looking up he said:

and blankets for Jim and me." nd blankets for Jim and me."

phere that surrounds the earth, I should think." blankets enough ?" Storekeepers, and Medicine dealers, everywhere blankets enough?"

Storekeepers, and Medicine dealers, everywhere blankets enough?"

"And why so?"

"And why so?"

"Blankets!—thunder! I spose you because I am told that there all bearing, and the West Indies.—Mar. 11, '68-17. Think I am an ungody liar; but I haint bodies lose their gravity."

had no blanket nor overcoat for more than six weeks—and lordy!—ain't it cold o'nights! I wish you had to try it

as we do No!—that a lie—I do not wish it either!" "Howcame you to be without an overcoat and blanket?" the General inquired) Why," said the Hoosier, "Col.the old rp, took us out of the camp over here at Clinch Gap, and while we were going, the Johnnies—blast their thievin' light. We cany an extract from his rebel heirts! I wish I had about ten

of them aere now—made a raid on the camp and stole all our overcoats and blanketst Durn 'em." "Well," said Grant, "you seem to have a hard time of it." "I rayther think we do," said he; and that aint all. I haint never had no pay neither! Durn me if I've had a dollar for more than four months." "What is the reason of that," asked the General. "Does not the Paymaster ever come round here?"
"Yes," said the soldier, "the Paymaster come round two months ago, and he was lousy with greenbacks." "Well, then," said Grant, "why didn't you get your pay?"
"Why, just this reason, Mister. After we'd signed the pay rolls, and the Paymaster had the ready John Davis counted out in piles for us, Col.—, the old rip, Marched off over to Clinch Gap, and I paint seen no Paymaster since. And Itell you, Mister, when this to-backer's gone, I'll be dod rotted to thunder if me and the balance of the boys con't make a raid on one of the sutless, if we are hung for it in five

"Now," said the General, "you look like an honest man; if you'll be sure to pay me !!!! lend you a dollar."

dress you as an intelligent audience, a few questions which, if not answered on the spot, will at least, I hope, lead pay me l'il lend you a dollar."
The Hoosier's countenance brightened Upon my soul and honor, Mister, "Very good; here's the money. Now beas good as your word," said the General, and he handed the soldier a gov-"Liello, Mister !!! said the soldier, opening the bill and looking at it...

This is a V. I won't take that much." "All right," said Grant turning his horse and starting off; "lend some of it to Jim and the rest of the boys. I have enumerated silks, velvets, costly laces, nothing smaller just now." The soldier set his musket against the fence, and running after the General, caught his horse by the bridle and the rich and the extravagant choose to stopped him; while the tears were streaming down his bronzed ckeeks said: !'Look here, Mister, you've got a derived from this source is any oppressoul! You are a Christian! I am myself when at home—and if you don't go to man, or is any hindrance to the pro-heaven there's no use having such a gress of the industrial interest of the excess of that amount. To the small

rot 'em, may go to the devil with their What can they do, etc. gentleman who telisthe story," although suffering for food, clothing and necessar

erument note.

ries, there were no better soldiers in the to help them. Colonel——, against whom the antipathies of so many soldiers were directed, was a brave and deserving officer, and was really in no wise responsible for the fact that his soldiers had no overcoats, food, blankets,

better off." Two Sharpers -A noted sportsman, that the soldiers were very scantily sup- taking dinner at one of our clubs, exhibited a diamond ring of great beauty and apparent value on his finger. A gentleman present had a great passion man receiving from one to three ears for diamonds. After dinner the parties per day. This was especially so of a met in the office. After much banterbrigade of Indiana six months men, ing, the owner consented to barter the ring for the sum of six hundred dollars As the buyer left the room, a suppressed tittering struck his ear. He concluded So much were the men kept on the that the former had sold both his ring alert, that though Major Ballard, a and the purchaser. He said nothing, paymaster, was present, the comman-but called the next day upon a jeweler, ing officer would not allow him to pay where he learned that the diamond was paste, and the ring worth about twenty-Such was, the state of affairs when live dollars. He examined some real diamonds, and found one closely resembling the paste in his own ring. He hired the diamonds for a few days, pledged twelve hundred dollars, the price of it, and gave a hundred dollars for its use. He went to another jeweler, had the paste removed, and the real diamond set. His chums, knowing he eral Wilcox, General Grant went out had been imposed upon, waited impatiently for his appearance the next night. To their astonishment they Hoosier, was trying to keep himself found him in high clee. He flourished warm by walking to and fro, alternately his ring, boasted of his bargain, and striking the butt of his musket on the said if any gentleman present had a twelve hundred dollar ring to sell for

the earth by thrusting his bayonet into six hundred dollars he knew of a purchaser. When he was told that the ring was laughed at their folly. Bets were freely offered that the ring did not contain a Picking up an old shoe on the point real diamond. Two men bet \$1,000 each, and two \$500. All were taken. of his bayonet, and twirling in the air, Umpires were chosen. The money and ground down, and that while the laborthe ring were put into their hands. th Injianny, Colonel the old applied all the tests, and who said the They went to a first-class jeweler, who rip,"
"You don't seem to like Colonel and was worth without the setting, and was worth without the setting, and was worth without the setting, but I wish you had to take my place under him for a month or two."

"Why, what is the matter with him?" inquired the General.

"Why what is the matter with him?" sold the ring was waiting for him who sold the ring was waiting for him him and to the case.

"Why what is the matter with him?" inquired the General. wanted to get the ring back. Heattempted to turn the whole thing into a joke. He sold the ring, he said for fun; he knew it was a real diamondall the time; you will believe me; it's a tough story tell a real diamond anywhere by its peculiar light; he would not be so mean as to cheat an old friend; he knew his friend would let him have the ring again. But his friend was stubborn, said that the seller thought it was paste, and intended to defraud him. At length, on the payment of eight hundred dollars, the ring was restored. All parties came that it's every word the gospel truth. to the conclusion, when the whole affair came out, that when diamond cuts diamond again, some one less sharp will be selected.—Mathew Hale Smith. a plug of tobacco and handed it over to

a plug of tobacco and handed it over to the Injianian.

He took out his knife as if to cut it, and looking up he said:

"Pshaw! what a fuss about nothing! Why, if my grandfather was alive he and looking up he said:

"Please. Mister, may I take two." "Please, Mister, may I take two chaws! I haint had a taste of tobacker for mor'n four weeks dod not the sut-

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

The Copperheads are making great efforts to prejudice the working classes against the Republican party, by representing that the Republicans have imposed the burden of taxation upon the poor. This representation is without the shadow; of foundation. Mr. Blaine, ings since, put this matter in its true light. We copy an extract from his speech: Now, the revenue to be raised this

year from this entire country by the National Government would amount to three hundred and thirty millions of dollars. This is a very large sum, I admit; but it must be remembered that the country which is called upon to pay this sum is a very large country, and one which possesses immense and almost incalculable resources. It would be a burden upon the city of . Philadelphia for her to undertake the payment of this three hundred and thirty millions; it would be oppressive upon this great Keystone Commonwealth to pay that amount; it would be oppressive to compel this payment by any five or by any ten States of this Union; but when you take our whole vast domain with its well-nigh forty States and ten Territories and its forty millions of people, with a development of wealth before known and altogether unparalleled in all history, the amount actually, demonstratively, and inevitably becomes quite inconsiderable as a burden or an

oppression.

But I do not propose to rest upon a minutes! Durn'em, they're as bad as the rebs! They won't trust a fellow out of their sight?"

But I do not propose to rest upon a mere general statement of this character. I propose, with your leave, to address you as an intelligent, audience, a dress you as an intelligent, audience, a to such reflections as may call forth a significant answer at your polls on the 3d of November. Of the 330 millions of revenue which I have spoken of as the Federal receipts of the current year, 160 millions will be raised from the tariff on foreign imports, 170 millions from the receipts from the internal revenue. Of the tariff receipts, nearly 90 millions will be derived from the duties on articles of luxury, many of which articles are pernicious and in-jurious in their general use, such as rich India shawls, and the other innumerable gewgaws and luxuries in which

indulge.

I take it for granted, without arguing that no one will contend that revenue sion to the poor man or the place. Mister, do you live in injayanny? nation. The remaining seventy or excess of that amount. To the small want to pay you when I get home." eighty millions that are derived from manufacturer, to the enterprising be I want to pay you when I get home."

"No matter," said Grant, "where I live. You will find me some time." And the General, disengaging his hand from the bridle rem, put spurs to his horse and rode off.

"By ginger," said the man, "Isn't he a buster? And won't our boys have to hardly ask, which shield our mechanics and artisans from the competition of foreign labor and pauper. petition of foreign labor and pauper backer and a good time? I'll make him wages, shall be stricken down. I need Government asks this small considera and his people rich. The sutlers, dot hardly ask here whether you are willrot em, may go to the devil with their ing that your vast industrial establish-tobacker! And he walked back to his ments which have grown up in your beat, ignorant of the name and rank of midst, and have given wealth and prosthe person of whom he had horrowed movies to your noble State and promptthe person in will the mark," says the shall now be placed under t pauper labor of Europe; for such will the tax is easily apparent. If you but

army than the Persimmon Brigade.
The officers were as destitute and as helpless as the men, and were powerless lishments are indebted for their growth be the inevitable result of striking five dollars', worth of cloth it actuall and their maturity, and which, by its | might possibly enhance the price of the continuance, would give them an as-sured future of still greater posperity tax thus unseen and unjet the Gov than they have ever yet realized. I will not so far insult the intelligence millions of dollars. of the audience that I have the honor to address as to put these interrogatories ation known as the stamp law, this beto them in any other form than as proests, as it is the undoubted Republican | check, to much on an article of agreshall be fostered, stimulated and rewardious or beneficial. Now, while the

and now to argue the matter before a Pennsylvania audience. tariff. And if the tariff is to be changed from a protective to a revenue tariff, surely it is to be done solely by the Democratic party, without the concurrence and against the protest and united opsition of the Republican party. [Great applause.] If, then the tariff is not follows that the supposed terrible oppaste, and that he had been cheated, he pression upon the laboring classes is

caused by the system of taxation that is assessed through the medium of our ing men has cause to groun, the rich go about clad in purple and fine linen-a whole brotherhood of "bloated bondholders." living on what has been filely. ed from the laboring classes. I repeat various sources from which the entire amount of the internal revenue is derived. That amount, as I have stated, is \$170.000,000. As I now recapitulate the sources from which that amount comes, I should be glad to inquire or any one in this audience, whether Republican or Democrat, which one it is of the different classes of the tax that oppresses him. The first source which

I shall name is the whisky tax-the for mor'n four weeks dod rot the sutlers!" replied madame, without emolers! said Grant, "you may
keep the whole plug if you choose. We
have plenty."

'Misfortunes never come singly!

This morning my poor dog Azore was
greatly troubled with indigestion."

'Misfortunes never come singly!

This morning my poor dog Azore was
greatly troubled with indigestion."

'Which, my dear lady, do you think
the merriest place in the world?"

"Which, my dear lady, do you think
the merriest place in the world?"

"Which, my dear lady, do you think
the merriest place in the world?"

"That immediately above the atmosand blankets for Jim and me."

"Ah!" replied madame, without emosisted in paying it nhout seven or eight
times each per day. But I take it that
in the sober and discreet city of Brotherly Love you can find no man of any
party willing to assert or confess that he
considers the whisky tax an oppression
upon any one under the sun. Then we
have disposed of fifty-six millions—
have disposed of in that locality the
members of the party on an average assisted in paying it about seven or eight
times each per day. But I take it that
in the sober and discreet city of Brotherly Love you can find no man of any
which this is raised is not accidental or
considers the whisky tax an oppression
upon any one under the sun. Then we
have disposed of fifty-six millions—
have disposed of fifty-six millions—
have disposed of the party on an average assisted in paying it about seven or eight
times each per day. But I take it that
the various suns I have in the various suns I have value agrees as
times each per day. But I take it that
the various suns I have value agrees as
times each per day. But I take it that
to one hundred and seventy millions or
money. The system of taxation on the
the various suns I have value agrees as
the value agrees as
the various suns I have value agrees as
the value agrees as
the value agree have disposed of fifty-six millions.—

Next comes the tobacco tax. I frankly daxation that to those of you who smoke the country should not be affected. and those of you who chew, a few cents while the burden, jell only upon arimore on the pound for tobacco, and a cles of luxury and accumulated capitar.

and are prepared to execute neatly and promptly, posters, handbills: circulars: bill.

NO. 43.

ed than by the imposition of fax upon this hurtfullikury of tobacco. I will esteem him a public benefactor and tender him my personal acknowledgments.

No candid, fair-minded may certainly will be bold enough to assert that the tobacco tax hinders or thwarts the development of any enterprise in our core. velopment of any enterprise in our en-

tire country. Well, next we come to the income tax. I suppose it must be in this that the Democracy find the evidence of such the Democracy find the evidence of such the Democracy find the evidence of such the art-rending oppression upon the poor and the laboring classes. But you will please observe that no man is called upon to pay an income tax until he has upon to pay an income tax until he has the Mississippi is doing a large business in lumber and other trade to supply the court of the pays of es, Federal, State, and local, and thep can show a net annual gain and profit of more than \$1,000 over and above all those outlays. On the excess above that one thousand dollars the Government asks him to pay five per cent. Now, I do not know the standard of wealth in the State, which are reported as rich as do not know the standard of wealth in the State, which are reported as rich as do not know the standard of wealth in the State, which are reported as rich as Philadelphia; I am a plain country any in farming lands, even within ten call a man poor who has more than a thousand dollars net annual gain and profit after all his rent and repairs and expenses of business; and all forms of taxation, have been discharged. And

taxation, have been discharged. And ing out the best localities in these coun-with us, when a man has reached that ties; besides long lines of prairies choonstate of prosperity, which enables him to show a balance sheet of more than a thousand dollars after these outlays, we regard him as an ungrateful whelp if he is reluctant or unwilling to contribute something toward support of a government which does so much for him.-The Democracy, then, cannot seriously mean that this tax is an oppression to the poor man or the laboring classes. and from this source we get the comfortable sum \$35,000,000, exclusively ta ken from the pockets of the rich, of those who are well-to-do and prosperous in their business; for the income tax is based on this equitable and fair play principle that if a man has nothing he pays nothing. Not only that, bu he must have a great deal before being called upon to pay anything at all.
Well, next we come to the tax of two tentus of one per cent. on the sales o manufacturers above \$5,000 a year. A very enormous tax! two-tenths of our per cent. It takes a sharp practice in

ulgar fractions to find out how much that is. Reduced to its lowest figure we have one five-hundreths; and thus this oppressive Government goes to the large manufacturers, whose sales ex ceeds \$5,000 a year, and asks them to tion of two-tenths of one per cent. Up on whom is this oppressive? The man ufacturer pays it, irrely, without pro-test or grumbling. The people at large may have assisted in paying it in the anhanced prices of the articles as they normalisted them for consumption. How enormously this cost was enhanced by adds to its cost, if the tax be counted in, one whole cent! And in the man ufacture of two dozen shirts the tax ernment will this year derive severa-Well, next we come to a source of tax

ing so much for a stamp on a bant aith, not in Pennsylvania alone, but in ment, note of hand, deeds of real cs laine, and throughout the country, tate, and largely on patent medicine hat the labor of American mechanics and nostrums of all kinds, whether vie ded by a system of protective duties stamp tax may occasionally be a source such as are now in force under Repubican legislation. And, therefore, with- will pretend that it is ever a source of out stopping to justify our position on oppression-certainly not an oppression his point, I make the charge against to the poor and laboring classes. The the Democratic party that, by their r solutions, in their National Convention, plain of it, as in the case of the her they have committed themselves to a of Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, the recent policy which will strike down and for ly deceased millionaire of New Jersey ver destroy this system of duties under whose will, distributing some forty of which your own and other States have fifty millions of dollars, was admitte been enabled to build up those marvels to probate on the payment of five thous of prosperity and mechanical industry and distances that I have not been enabled to build up those marvels and dollars of stamps; but I have not been enabled to build up those marvels and the best than the payment of the best than the payment of the best than the payment that the payment that the payment the payment of the payment which now distinguish them. I assume | er heard that the poor and the laboring therefore, that so far as concerns the classes were particularly affected. It tariff and the \$160,000,000 of revenue destant, to speak of the stamp-tax as an ived therefrom, I need n t stop here oppression is simply absund. And yet from this source we derive the large sum of seventeen millions annually to Surely, if there be oppression from the Federal Treasury. We then come taxation, it does not come through the eral miscellaneous heads; the tax or the gross receipts of railroads and othe transportation companies; the specia tax on various trades, professions, am callings; the tax on gold watches, and upon gold and silver plate, where a fam ily has more than forty ounces; the tax burdensome to the laborer, I suppose it on billiard tables, theasure yachts, or follows that the supposed terrible on theatres, and on other places of aguse ment: These various taxes, somewha neterogenous; and not related, the onto the other, give to your treasury the internal revenue officers. Perhaps it is aggregate of sixteen millions of dollar here that we are to find that industry is annually, and I certainly am not able to identify a single one of them which a poor man or a laboring man would lesire to repeal or have removed. Fo myself, I think the railroads, and the gold plate, and the theatrest and the operas, and those who indurge in theamusements and luxuries, can well a ford to pay a tax; and I am at loss to know how sixteen unificans of dollar could be raised in a more equitable manner, and with so little detriment to the business of the country. of Federal taxation to name, and tha

And, now, I have but one other source of its small pages, within the space of of rederal taxation to name, and that two square inches. I have set forth the is the tax on national banks. I am no here this evening either to assail or de send the national banks, nor even t discuss the bank question; it is the sub dect of taxation of which I am speaking and Pailude to the national banks ont to show you that they pay into you Federal Treasury ten mithon donar annually as taxation, and that they pa about as muca more of local taxe the various communities in which they do business. Certainly this ten million generic phrase which denotes the entire that we derive from national banks h amount derived from the articles on not an oppression to the poor man. whisky, rum, brandy wine, ale, beer, Holders of bank stock are not generally and all f rms of malt liquor; giving us regarded as poor men, and as a legista for the current year the large aggregate tor, I am quite at loss to know how ter A man hearing of another who was a of \$56,000,000. Is there any one in this millions of dollars could be derived

People living at a distance can depend on having their work done promptly and sent back in return mail. few cents more on the hundred for ci- On this system of taxation the Repubgars, form some part of the expense lican party stand. They do not apolo-which a Democratic rebellion entailed gize for it, they justify it, and they asupon the country. But if any gentleman can tell me how twenty millions work of accumulating the amount of of revenue can be more equitably derivemoney now raised, and to render its payment assured, no other system could possibly be devised by which the burdens would be so little felt by the great

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Letter from Prof. Streit.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 30, 1868. DEAR AGITATOR:—Since my last, there has been so much rain in this region of country that I have been unable to go about much Monday, notwither standing the forbidden clouds, found northern countles of Iowa. The Dubugue and Sioux City R. R. is finished to Afton and is pushing rapidly on to its terminus-Sioux City. It will open

to settle up these lands. It will not be rive years till these lands will command from \$25 to \$50 per acre. The R. R. projected from Minneapo-its to Sioux City is finished to Mankato, and will be pushed on through with western energy. This will carry lum-ber from the northern timber-lands of Minnesota making it as absent a Sion-Minnesota, making it as cheap at Sioux City as in any other part of the State. The Railroad from Dubuque will open up communication with the east. These and many other features, make this one of the most desirable regions for young men of energy to settle. They must, nowever, make up their mind to endure he privations of pioneers for a -year or

ers (covered wagons containing families

with their goods) daily wend their way

A bridge like that at Burlington is building across the Mississippi connecting Lunieith with Lutuque. It is B magnificent structure, and shows what energy and will will accomplish. To pproach this bridge on the Illinois s.de un immense tunnel, about 1000. eet long, is being made through solid ranite. Only about 40 feet of this tunel remains to be completed. From his place a ride of half an hour brought

GALENA he home of our next President, Gen. GRANT. Yesterday we called at his with him upon the interesting a sof he day. We were not disappointed in our estimate of the man, save that he s not quite so large, physically, as we ad supposed him to be, nor is he so aciturn as he is represented. He spoke reely of the issues of the canvass. I would that all our men in high places vere as thorougaly honest and loyal as s he. Speaking of the financial ques- ?? on he said: Plue South has had to love what it embarked in the rebelled in the it paid out to suppress. it. Should the Democracy succeed in the coming

e ection, they would not attempt to pay the debt in greenbacks, but would repudiate the whole."
With reference to matters at the outh and the Southern armies, he said: When Gen. Lee surrendered, the Southern people had given up all, and were willing to submit to any terms the North might dictate. They ex-pected to lose their debt, that much of their property would be confiscated, and that many of their leaders would be hang, or banished. They were wil-ling that this should be. Now it is

I remarked that this was owing to

President Johnson's had policy. He re-died: "Not only his policy is bad; he ia bad man." The General's house is a plain but eat structure, not more costly than any veli-to-do tarmer or mechanic might alord. Above its lookout constantly loats our glorious national emblem. The house was built by the citizens of ialenn and presented to the General oring the war. It is on a beautiful dateau over looking the business portion the city. The General is a plain man, are of the people, not estentations in he least. He intends to remain here ill the middle of next month. (Oct.) theosing the associations of his quiet

far different."

trength and energies. He spends an mour or so almost every, day chatting with his neighbors, making his head maiters at the store of L. S. Felt, near y his old business stand. THE LEAD MINES tere are doing a thriving business. Sevral new and rich leads or veins have een opened lately, and are filling the ockets of their owners with the despised ?) greenbacks. The miners are mostly rish and German. Many of them will ote the Democratic ticket. The city us heretofore been largely democratic,

out this year it is hoped will changethe

iome life-as best fitted to recruit his

ince to the other foot. Yours Truly, J. T. STREIT.

SPEED OF THE SENSES .- According o the researches of Helmholtz, a disinguished German physiologist, and others, it has been ascertained that the corous fluid moves at the rate of about finety-seven and one-tenth feet in a econd. Now, electricity travels with i speed exceeding 1,200,000 feet in a econd, and light over 900,000,000. A thooting star moves with a velocity of 100,000 feet in a second, and the earth in its orbit around the sun. 100,000. A munon ball has a mean, velocity of 1800 eet in a second; an eagle 130, and a ocometive 95. The nervous fluid, it will be perceived, has no very remar-table rate of speed, a fact which, among many others, it is asserted, serves to indicate its non-identity with electricity. Again, Prof. Donders, of Utrecht, colland has recently been making some nteresting experiments in regard to the apidity of thought, which are likewise nteresting. By means of two instrunents, which the calls the noematahograph and the noguntachometer, he romises important results in the future. for the present he announces that the nain requires sixty-seven one thousaidths of a second for the elaboration of t simple idea: Further, it is stated that-he eye requires seventy-seven one-thousandth- of a second to communicate on An ression to the brain, and that for he car to communicate a sound one undied and forty-nincone thousandths of a second are neckstary. The eye, herefore sets with nearly twice the apidity of the ear.

An old lady announced in court at thanta that she had no counsel," that God was her lawyer." "My dear madima?" replied the judge the does not ractice in this court."

The leaf of the potato is said to be a effect substitute for tolingeo. We soon. ball have eights of "Mere r-filled" and "Pinkeye wrapper."