The Tioga County Agitator

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

COBB & VAN GELDER.

M. H. COBB.] [P. O. VANGELDER.

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	30,00	50,00
One Col.....	18,00	20,00	30,00	40,00	60,00	90,00

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

The Tioga County Agitator.

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

VOL. XVI. WELLSBORO, PA., FEBRUARY 3, 1869. NO. 5.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

The proprietors have stocked the establishme 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, 1869.—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 Bilgoney'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. Seam'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. Dowen'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 F. 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. 13, 1867.—tf.

FARR'S HOTEL,
TIOGA, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.,
Good stabling, attached, and an attentive hostler always in attendance.
E. S. FARR, Proprietor.

Hairdressing & Shaving.
Saloon over Willcox & Barker's Store, Wellsboro, Pa. Particular attention paid to Ladies' Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, etc. Braids, Puffs, coils, and switches on hand and made to order.
H. W. DORSEY. J. JOHNSON.

D. BACON, M. D., late of the 2d Pa. Cavalry, after nearly four years of army service, with a large experience in field and hospital practice, has opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery, in all its branches. Persons from a distance can find good boarding at the Pennsylvania Hotel while 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 to 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.
JEROME B. NILES.
Wellsboro, October 10, 1866—tf

Dr. C. K. Thompson.
[WELLSBOROUGH PA.]
Will attend to Professional calls in the village, and immediate vicinity of Wellsboro.
Office and Residence on State St. 2d door on the right going East. [June 21, 1868.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE undersigned having returned to Wellsboro and opened his shop, on Water street, solicits a share of patronage. He proposes to do
WORK CHEAP FOR CASH.
Shoing horses $3,50 and other work in proportion.
April 29, 1868.—6m. J. W. RITTER.

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

Bounty and Pension Agency.
HAVING received latest 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. Personal calls at a distance can communicate with me by letter, and their communications will be promptly answered. WM. H. SMITH.
Wellsboro, October 24, 1866.

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 gentleman.—may 20 1868—1y.

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 RIES,
Advertiser Building,
Sept. 28, 1867.—1y. Elmira, N. Y.

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 ETHEE,
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 20, 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 reasonable hours.
Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867—tf.

Boots & Shoes.
Great Excitement! Johnson's Impeached, and Embree's Boots 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 at the 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.

THE PLACE TO BUY DRUGS.
AT the Lawrenceville Drug Store, where you will find every thing properly belonging to the Drug Trade
CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST,
and of the best quality for Cash. Also, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamps, Fancy Notions, Violin Strings, Fishing Tackle, Window Glass, &c.
Cash paid for Flax Seed.
C. P. LEONARD.
Lawrenceville, May 8, 1867.

Glen's Falls Insurance Company,
GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus $373,637.66.
FARM RISKS, only, taken.
No Premium Notes required.
It is LIBERAL. It pays damages by Lightning, whether Fire ensues or not.
It pays for live stock killed by Lightning, in barns or in the field.
Its rates are lower than other Companies' equal responsibility. I. C. PRICE, Agent,
Farmington Centre, Tioga Co., Pa.
May 29, 1867—1y

WALKER & LATHROP,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
STOVES, TIN-WARE,
BELTING, SAWS, CUTLERY,
WATER LIME,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Carriage and Harness Trimmings,
HARNESSES, SADDLES, &c.
Corning, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1867—1y.

HARKNESS & RILEY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Over Wilson & Van Valkenburg's Store, in the room lately occupied by Benj. Seeley.
BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds made to order and in the best manner.
REPAIRING of all kinds done promptly and good. Give us a call.
JOHN HARKNESS,
WM. RILEY.
Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1868.—1y.

Scales! Scales! Scales!
GOOD Fairbanks Platform Scales, all ordinary sizes, for heavy and counter use, may be found at the Hardware Store of Wm. Roberts, Wellsboro. These Scales are the Fairbanks patent and have no superior anywhere. They are made in the best style and have taken the premium at all the great exhibitions.
I have the sole agency for these Scales in this region. WILLIAM ROBERTS.
Wellsboro, Feb. 12, 1868.

GEO. W. MERRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office with W. H. Smith, Esq., Main Street, opposite Union Block, Wellsboro, Pa.
July 15, 1863.

THE largest assortment of Watches, Clocks Jewelry and Plated Ware in Tioga county at [19dec66] FOLEY'S.

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 exclusively for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding these 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, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some extra stimulant 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, where the patient supposed he was affected 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 in strengthening and invigorating the system, when all other means have failed.

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, regulate 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, expand a bloomy to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-winded, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-fleshed, 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 COMPLETION.
Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurements, 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 10th, 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 any thing 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, Canada, South America, and the West Indies.—Mar. 11, '68-1y.

Poets' Corner.

SCANDAL LANE.

BY MRS. M. A. RIDDER.

It is not on the signboard, sir,
Go search both far and wide,
Or in the town directory,
The map or railroad guide;
And if you pump your neighbors, sir,
You pump, alas! in vain,
For no one ever acknowledged yet,
He lived in Scandal Lane!

It is a fearful neighborhood,
So secret and so sly;
Although the tenants oftentimes
Include the rich and high;
I'm told they're even cannibals,
And when they dine or sup
By way of change they'll turn about,
And eat each other up!

They much prefer the youthful, sir;
The beautiful and rare;
They grind up character and all,
And call it wholesome fare;
And should the helpless victim wince,
They heed not cries of pain;
These very bloody cannibals,
That live in Scandal Lane!

If you should chance to dine with them,
Pray never be deceived;
When they seem most like bosom friends,
They're least to be believed,
Their claws are sheathed in velvet, sir,
Their teeth are hid by smiles,
And woe betide the innocent
Who falls beneath their wiles!

When they have singled out their prey,
They make a cat-like spring;
Or hug them like the serpent, ere
They plant the fatal sting!
And then they wash their guilty hands,
But don't efface the stain,
These very greedy cannibals,
That live in Scandal Lane!

Miscellaneous Reading.

STORY OF A LONDON COBBLER.

In the rear of the splendid town residence of Lord L——, and facing on a much humbler street (for in large cities like London, it is impossible for wealth to avoid being jostled occasionally by poverty,) dwelt an industrious son of St. Crispin.

Now, it happened as the case often is, that the shoemaker was the father of a family almost numerous enough to qualify him for the responsible berth of a parish beadle—and being the father of eight,—it required a continuous exertion of his physical powers to procure them the absolute necessaries of life. He was, of course necessitated to work early and late; and the rat-tat tat of the shoemaker's hammer long before light in the morning, naturally disturbed the family of Lord L——, who were of that unfortunate class who are compelled by the requirements of fashionable society to convert night into day.

Lord L—— would have slept soundly under the very short of a locomotive, but his lady was unluckily the possessor of one of those intense nervous temperaments which naturally recoil at anything approaching the hum-drum confusion of plebeian pursuits. The noise of the shoemakers hammer was too much for her delicate organization, and she would awaken Lord L—— from point or a sharp, disturbance of her dreams, by reminding him of that horrible noise in the rear. Lord L—— was phlegmatic and foggy, by no means a *savant*, though an intense admirer of Lady L—— who was talented. He possessed none of the repellant discrimination of his lady, and would prefer the society of some clever representative of Billingsgate to that of a minister of the Church of England. But, as we have said, he believed implicity in Lady L——, and anything calculated to annoy that most excellent lady, must be removed at any cost. Of course, after consuming the night, and three or four hours of the morning, in the enjoyment of patrician pleasures, it was absolutely necessary to Lady L—— whose brilliant talents were perpetually on the stretch during those intoxicating moments, that she should have the privilege of commanding a few moments of undisturbed quiet out of the twenty-four hours allotted to the day, without suffering the inalienable prerogatives of her nobility to be disturbed by a vulgar and designing cordwainer.

Lord L—— and his lady had returned about four in the morning from the reception of the distinguished Duchess of ——, his lordship being in a blissful state of self-unconsciousness from the potent effects of certain wines of marvellous antiquity, and her ladyship highly enraged with the brilliant bonmots which had fallen like pearls from the eloquent lips of a distinguished savant, whose erratic disposition had consigned him to a suite of apartments including one room upon the attic floor. But scarcely had Lady L—— resigned herself luxuriously to the arms of Morpheus, when she was suddenly recalled to the vulgar realities of a practical existence by the everlasting thumping of the father of eight children in the rear.

She gave Lord L—— a sharp punch in the ribs, which aroused him in an instant to that astonishing state of self-consciousness, which led him to inquire in a somewhat testy, though oblivious manner—

"Lord bless me! Lady L——, what's the matter? What are you driving at my ribs for? You have thumped them now till they are sorer than Balaam's donkey. Why can't you let a poor fellow rest?"

"I really believe, my lord, you would go to sleep in a hornet's nest, or on the brink of a crater," exclaimed her ladyship, petulantly. "I really wish, sometimes I were as happily and stupidly organized as you are. I should not be disturbed then by the everlasting thumping of that horrid creature in the rear."

"Ugh!" said his lordship, dozingly; "leave me alone this time, and I'll look to it the morning!"

Suddenly, the tat-a-tat tat which had subsided but a moment before, now recommenced with renewed vigor.

"Good Heavens!" cried her ladyship, renewing her manipulations upon the ribs of his lordship. "I shall positively go distracted with that odious shoemaker, unless you pay some future regard to my feelings, and put a stop to this perpetual thumping."

"Only be quiet, my lady, and I'll do it in the morning, at what cost," said my lord.

The fact of it was, our honest shoemaker, whom the pressing wants of a large family had compelled to rise early, had commenced the labors of the day shortly after the retirement of Lord L—— and his lady, and as the lady had not thought proper to stupify herself with the same potent beverage which had operated so advantageously upon the nerves of his lordship, slumber to her was of course denied.

On the same day, at a later hour, and agreeable to his promise, Lord—— paid the shoemaker a visit. He found him still pounding away at his humble calling, and they speedily entered into conversation. His lordship stated his wife's grievances, and desired to know if he could not wait till a reasonable hour in the morning before commencing his labors.

"Alas, my lord, I am very poor; and having the responsibility of a large family weighing upon me, am obliged to work early and late to pay my little rent here and support them. It is true, if I had a little money to do with, I should open a much larger shop in a more favorable locality, and should doubtless make a very good thing of it. But poverty, my lord, is a stern reality that may not be understood by people in the same walks of life as your honor."

"Ahem!" said his lordship; "how much money would it require to carry out these designs?"

"For five hundred pounds, I might open a shop and stock it handsomely, in the very heart of London. In some more obscure quarter, with advantages correspondingly less, I might open with less capital."

"Look here, my man," said Lord L——, "I am strongly inclined to favor your enterprise. I will lend you five hundred pounds to-day upon the conditions I shall dictate to you. In a word, you shall pay me back one pound per week for this money as you live, and when you die, your death shall cancel the debt. I will run my own risk as regards your longevity. What do you say—will you accept the money on those terms?"

"I will, and God bless your lordship forever, and your lordship's lady, and may you live a thousand years and be happy, and may I live as long to repay you!" exclaimed the delighted artisan tossing aside the shoe upon which he had been thumping away all the morning. "I have realized my dream. I'll take a shop in Bond street, and serve nothing but nobility—God bless them!"

"Call at the office of my solicitor, then, in an hour, and you shall find a check there for five hundred pounds for you!" and he handed him the address of the legal gentleman who transacted his business.—"And hark you," said his lordship, facetiously. "When you have bagged the bird, call at my club room in St. James street. You will find me there from one to three, in the afternoon." And with this, Lord L—— shook off the odor of leather and departed.

At the proper hour, Mr. Tubbs, (for that was the shoemaker's name) called at the office of Lord L——'s solicitor, and agreeable to the lordship's promise, received his money. He then visited the club-room and called for Lord L——, who presently appeared.

"Well, my man, did you raise the needful?"

"I did," said Tubbs, "and many thanks to your honor—may you never grow poorer."

"Leave alone the compliments," said his lordship, significantly, "for perhaps you are not acquainted with the rules and regulations of our club."

"Ales, my lord, I am but a poor man, and know but very little beyond my humble calling."

"It is only proper, then," said his lordship "that I should enlighten you. It is the custom always among us here, that whoever receives the money shall stand treat, and according to precedent it falls upon you, you being the receiver."

"With all my heart," said Tubbs, "if you will conduct me to a proper place for your lordship."

"That is easily done," replied Lord L——. "We patronize no other place but the Adelphi, and that, you know, is a few steps. Shall we go?"

"Anything to please your lordship, I am quite anxious not to conflict with any established precedent," said Tubbs.

On their arrival at this fashionable retreat, Tubbs inquired of his lordship what he would take.

"I always take wine in the afternoon," said Lord L——, "shall I take the liberty to order it for you?"

"Do, if you please; I am unaccustomed as yet to the usages of good society," said Tubbs.

"Waiter!" cried his lordship, "a bottle of Champagne de Sillery, and glasses for two!" They were brought and placed before them upon the polished slab.

"This, now, is a beverage worthy of the gods," said Lord L——, as he helped himself to a flowing bumper. "Test it, Sir Knight of the Strap—I forget your name—Tubbs."

The bottle was very soon dispatched, much to the exhilaration of Mr. Tubbs and his noble patron. The reckoning was then called for, and Tubbs discovered that the price demanded for the Champagne de Sillery was two pounds.

This announcement naturally operated like an electric shock upon the nerves of Tubbs, though he settled the bill, of course, without a murmur, and soon after withdrew. He found no difficulty, now that he had money at his disposal, in securing the coveted shop in Bond street, which had so long haunted him like the spectre of a future shape, now happily realized.

The shop was filled with a choice selection of soles, of every variety and description, in accordance with Mr. Tubbs' best judgment, and it was not many days before a brisk and profitable trade was opened very much to the delight of the aspiring Tubbs, who quite naturally exhibited his gratitude to his benefactor by taking the one pound to the club room in James street in just one week from the time of his former visit. He inquired for Lord L——, who appeared soon after, as on the previous occasion.

"My Lord," he said, "I have brought you the pound agreeable to promise, and I dare say you will not hesitate to act upon the precedent you gave me a short time ago?"

"And pray, what was that!" demanded Lord L——.

"Forgive me, your Lordship, but I think it was to the effect, that he who receives the money shall stand treat, and according to precedent it falls upon you, you being the receiver."

"With all my heart," returned Lord L——, "if you will name some suitable place for the occasion."

"Willingly your Lordship, but I know of no better place than the Adelphi, and that you know, is but a few steps. Shall we go?"

His Lordship saw that he was fairly caught, and with a dolorous look, he led the way once more to the Adelphi. When they were seated, he asked the innocent Tubbs what he would take.

"If you will suffer me to order it," said Mr. Tubbs, modestly.

"Do so by all means," replied his lordship, who was seriously in hopes that the order would be brandy and water for two.

"Waiter?" cried the excellent Tubbs, with an air of dignity that suited the occasion, "a bottle of Champagne de Sillery and glasses for two!"

Lord L—— accepted the butt of the joke drank his wine, settled the bill and retired.

In precisely one week after, the indefatigable Tubbs might have been seen wending his way from Bond street to St. James street with the promissory one pound.

His lordship presented himself, but drew back suddenly on beholding the amiable Tubbs.

"My lord, I have brought you the one pound," said the punctual and ever grateful Tubbs.

"Look here!" cried Lord L——, gruffly; "I never saw you before! If you have a pound for me you can take it to the devil, for all I care!" and he abruptly closed the door in the astonished face of Tubbs. Mr. Tubbs has since prospered to an extent to warrant a coach and four in the mind of Mrs. Tubbs, and, though he has met Lord L—— a thousand times since their last visit to the Adelphi, yet, strange to say, that nobleman has never recognized him in person or through his solicitor. From last accounts we learn the Tubbses are still going up, and are seriously taking of spending the ensuing Summer solstice either in Cheltenham or Brighton.—*London Magazine.*

[For the Agitator.]

The Constitution of the Earth.

NUMBER TWO.

The inequalities on the surface of the earth are generally the result of upheaval effected by some power acting from beneath.

In proof of this, geologists refer to vast chains of mountains and wide continental tracts, the rocks of which contain marine and freshwater fossils, which could not have lived except under water. These mountains of fossils contain almost always strata between each of which there is a stratum of matter composed of sand, argillaceous or other matter.

In the south of Sicily are horizontal mountain strata extending 2000 feet above the sea, and filled with shells, for the most part, of the same species as those now living in the Mediterranean. In the south of Sweden are high table-lands of horizontal strata of fossils which must have been formed under the waters and there is the most indubitable evidence that this land is now gradually rising.

The Table Mountain at the Cape of Good Hope is made up of strata of aqueous sandstone and fossiliferous rock. The whole lake district of the northern part of North America exhibits unmistakable evidence of having been under water, and the whole range of the Andes in South America and their continuation into North America, under different names, on examination have been found to present the same features of submergence. The same may be said of the Alleghanies.

This may be seen in all the hills that surround Wellsboro. Take for example the high hill back of the Court House. From the bed of the creek to the top of the hill is a succession of layers or strata, composed alternately of sandstone and fossil rock, being, in some of the strata, composed of univalves of considerable size and in others, of minute shells too small for the naked eye to discern their form, and the whole changing more or less in their character as you ascend. I have never examined to ascertain the number of strata, but they cannot I think be less than two hundred.

On the Island of San Lorenzo," says Charles Darwin in his Voyage of a Naturalist, "there are very satisfactory proofs of elevation within a recent period. The side of the island fronting the bay of Callao, is worn into three obscure terraces, the lower one of which is covered by a bed a mile in length, almost wholly composed of shells of eighteen species, now living in the adjoining sea. The height of this bed is eighty-five feet. The shells higher up this terrace could be traced scaling off in flakes and falling into an impalpable powder by a gentle blow. At the height of 170 feet, and also at some considerable higher points, I found a layer of saline powder of exactly similar appearance, and lying in the same relative position."

On the Atlantic coast of South America from the Rio Plata to Terra del Fuego, a distance of 1200 miles, the land has been raised in mass within the period of now existing shells. The uprising movement has been interrupted by at least eight long periods of rest. The elevating movement has been equal all along the coast. This is shown by the step-like plains where the sea has eat back into the land, being, at far distant points, at corresponding heights. The lowest of these escarpments, or step-like plains is ninety feet high. Within the period of recent shells, this upheaval has been between 300 and 400 feet, and since the period of icebergs at least 1500 feet. An examination of the geology of La Plata and Patagonia leads to the belief that these upheavals have been slow and gradual. There can be little doubt that all the land of the Atlantic coast of South America has been gradually and at intervals upraised by a force exerted from beneath; and this conclusion is arrived at after a full examination by eminent geologists.

On the Pacific coast the evidences of upheaval are equally po verful. A distinguished naturalist after examing the coast from the southern point of the continent to Callao in Peru says—"the proofs of the elevation of this whole line of coast are unequivocal."

On the Island of Chiloe, at Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Callao, and, indeed, along the whole western coast, the same evidences of elevation by some internal force are presented and evidence too that this elevation has been gradual—that after long periods of gradual upheaval, there have been long intervals of rest, again periods of upheaval and so on till the land has attained its present position. Of the mountain ranges I will speak hereafter.

In North America different geological features are presented, and yet equally strong proofs of a gradual upheaval exist. In New England, where the soil rests mostly on what has been called primary rock, we find the land ascending from the rivers and coasts in the form of terraces.

On the Merrimac and on the Connecticut in New Hampshire where I have made personal examination, we have first the 'intervale,' then the 'Plains,' and still higher the 'Uplands.' By no washing down process can these terraces have been formed, and can only be accounted for on the principle of a first creation in that form, on the principle of subsidence, or of upheaval.

If you examine comparatively ancient beds of the Merrimac on the opposite side of the intervale from where it now flows, you will find that with the change of its bed, it retains substantially the level. On the Intervale opposite Boscawen plain you will find this strikingly verified.

On the wearing down hypothesis both the Connecticut and Merrimac must have eaten down through the solid granite in many places, hundreds of feet. The surface of the rocks show that there has been a wave like upheaval of the primary rock all over the more northern States of New England. At Hudson village near Nashua, N. H., the strata dip north-west sixty-five degrees, and a little east of that place, the dip of the strata is south-east showing that near Hudson is a central or anticlinal axis of upheaval.

On the coast from Massachusetts to Maine the dip is from the shore north-westerly for about ten or fifteen miles when the dip is southeasterly changing thus though somewhat irregularly to the western part of the State.

Kearsarge mountain in N. H., plainly shows that it was once an Island in the midst of a surrounding sea. Prof. Jackson, in his Geology of New Hampshire says—"The Kearsarge mountain is composed of compact mica slate rocks, much corroded by decomposition and deeply furrowed by drift-striæ and deep and broad furrows, presenting the appearance of having been for a long period of time subjected to the action of water and abrasion by moving masses of rock, sand and gravel. The strata dip northerly eighty degrees."

As you go up the Potomac river from Washington you see very conspicuous evidence of upheaval, and at Harper's Ferry, sixty miles above Washington, there seems to have been a meeting of forces from opposite directions. Says a distinguished geologist who has examined the locality—"The rocks which rise to a very lofty mural escarpment of eight or nine hundred feet, dip in almost every direction; sometimes the seams appear to form round nodules of one hundred feet