**JOBBING DEPARTMENT.**

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

**JOB AND CARD TYPE**
AND FAST PRESSES,

and are prepared to execute neatly and promptly

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

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

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

# The Tioga County Agitator.

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

VOL. XVI. WELLSBORO, PA., FEBRUARY 10, 1869. NO. 6.

**The Tioga County Agitator**
Is published every Wednesday Morning at $2 per year, invariably in advance.

COBB & VAN GELDER,
[M. H. COBB.] [F. C. VAN GELDER.]

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

| No. of Sq'rs. | 1 In. | 3 Ins. | 4 Ins. | 3 Mos. | 6 Mos. | 1 Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Square | $1,00 | $2,00 | $2,50 | $5,00 | $7,00 | $12,00 |
| 2 Squares | 2,00 | 3,00 | 4,00 | 8,00 | 12,00 | 18,00 |
| Half Col | 10,00 | 15,00 | 17,00 | 22,00 | 30,00 | 50,00 |
| One Col | 18,00 | 26,00 | 30,00 | 40,00 | 60,00 | 90,00 |

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

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

S. F. WILSON. J. B. NILES.
**WILSON & NILES,**
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, (First door from Bigoney's, on the Avenue)—Will attend to business entrusted to their care in the counties of Tioga and Potter.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1868.

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

**GEORGE WAGNER,**
TAILOR. Shop first door north of L. A. Sears's Shoe Shop. ☞ Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and well.
Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1868.-1y.

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

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

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

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

**IZAAK WALTON HOUSE,**
**Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.,**
HORACE C. VERMILYEA, Prop'r. This is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public. [Jan. 1, 1868.]

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

**GEO. W. RYON,**
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Pa. Bounty, Pension, and Insurance Agent. Collections promptly attended to. Office 2d door below Ford House
Dec. 12, 1867-1y

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

**Thos. B. Brydon.**
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 swiches 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 when desired. Will visit any part of the State in consultation, or to perform surgical operations. No. 4, Union Block, up stairs. Wellsboro, Pa., May 2, 1866.—1y.

**NEW PICTURE GALLERY.—**
**FRANK SPENCER**
has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Tioga county that he has completed his
NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
and is on hand to take all kinds of Sun Pictures, such as Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, Vignettes, Cartes de Visite, the Surprise and Eureka Pictures; also particular attention paid to copying and enlarging Pictures. Instructions given in the Art on reasonable terms. Elmira St., Mansfield, Oct. 1, 1866.

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

**U. S. CLAIM AGENCY,**
For the Collection of
Army and Navy Claims and Pensions.
THE NEW BOUNTY LAW passed July 28, 1866, gives two and three years' soldiers extra bounty. Send in your discharges.
*OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.*
Three months' extra pay proper to volunteer officers who were in service March 3, 1865.
*PENSIONS INCREASED*
To all who have lost a limb and who have been permanently and totally disabled.
All other Government claims prosecuted.
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. 24, 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.
Shoeing 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 Movement for Gang and Muley Saws.
Tioga, Pa., Aug. 7, 1867, 1y.

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

**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 and see. —may 20 1868-1y.

**CITY BOOK BINDERY**
AND
**BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,**
9 Baldwin Street,
(SIGN OF THE BIG BOOK, 2D FLOOR,)
ELMIRA, N. Y.
OUR MOTTO:
GOOD AS THE BEST, CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

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

ALL KINDS OF GILT WORK
Executed in the best manner. Old Books rebound and made good as new.

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

BLANK BOOK & OTHER PAPER,
Of all sizes and qualities, on hand, ruled or plain.

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

STATIONERY,
Cap, Letter, Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, &c.
I am sole agent for
Prof. SHEPARD'S NON-CORROSIVE STEEL PENS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Which I will warrant equal to Gold Pens. The best in use and no mistake.
The above stock I will sell at the Lowest Rates at all times, at a small advance on New York prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers. All work and stock warranted as represented.
I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Address, LOUIS KIES,
Advertiser Building,
Sept. 28, 1867.-1y. Elmira, N. Y

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

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

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

**E. R. KIMBALL,**
**GROCERY AND RESTAURANT,**
One door above the Meat Market,
WELLSBORO, PENN'A,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the trading public that he has a desirable stock of Groceries, comprising, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, and all that constitutes a first class stock. Oysters in every style at all seasonable hours.
Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867-tf.

**Boots & Shoes.**
Great Excitement! Johnson Impeached, and Embree's 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 increasing crimping; 2d, no wrinkling, saves they break in 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 Borough for sale. He has also just received a splendid set of material 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 of equal responsibility. I. C. PRICE, Agent,
Farmington Centre, Tioga Co. Pa.
May 29, 1867-1y*

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

**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!*
THE Buffalo 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 pattent 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 16, 1868.

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 expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

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

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

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

**Weak and Delicate Children**
are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

*These Remedies are the best*
**Blood Purifiers**
*ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.*
*Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.*

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

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

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

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

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

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

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.
The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.
*Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take 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, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies.—Mar. 11, '68-1y.

## Poets' Corner.

**GOLDEN HAIR.**

Golden Hair sat on Grandfather's knee,
Dear little Golden Hair; tired was she,
All day busy, as busy could be.

Up in the morning as soon as 'twas light;
Out with the birds and butterflies bright;
Flitting about till the coming of night.

Grandfather toyed with the curls on her head,
"What has my baby been doing?" he said,
"Since she arose with the sun, from her bed?"

"Pitty much," answered the sweet little one,
"I cannot tell, much have I done,
Played with dolly, and feeded by bun.

"And I have jumped with my little jump-rope,
And then I made out of water and soap,
Buttle worlds—mamma's castles of hope.

"Then I have readed in my picture book,
And little Bella and I went to look
For some smooth stones by the side of the brook.

"Then I have comed home—and eated my tea,
And climbed up to my grandpapa's knee,
I'm jes as tired as tired can be."

We are but children; the things that we do
Are as sports of a babe to the infinite view,
That sees all our weakness, and pities it too.

And grant that when night overshadows our way,
And we shall be called to account for the day,
He may find it as guileless as Golden Hair's play.

And oh! when a-weary may we be so blest
As to sink like an innocent child to our rest
And feel ourselves clasped to the infinite breast.

## Miscellaneous Reading.

### A BANK CLERK'S STORY.

THE DETECTIVE DETECTED.

I had been a clerk in the Bristol Bank, in Providence for eighteen years, and had gained the confidence of the president and cashier by uniform good behavior and close attentin to my work. Other clerks had come and gone; some to more lucrative positions, and some I know not where, discharged as they had been for inaccuracies in their books. One of them, James Petrie, who had left us about a year before the events happened which I am about to relate, had been on friendly terms with me, and I had always found him an obliging, kind-hearted fellow. He had been rather too fond of a glass however, and I had frequently warned him that it would injure him in the opinion of the officers of the bank if it should be discovered that he indulged so freely. He had always promised me that he would reform, and had always failed to do so.

At last he came in the bank one day in a state which certainly would betray him if he should have to speak to the cashier, which he had often to do, and I was urging him to leave on the plea of sickness, when the cashier, who saw us talking, called him to his room on some matter of business. He went, and on entering the room, stumbled against a chair and fell. The cashier discovered his condition; and when the president arrived, poor Petrie was at once discharged. It was a custom, when an employe left the [illegible] to give him a statement of his conduct while there, and what was the cause of his dismissal. Such a statement was handed to Petrie, as he left the office, ruined us to any prospect of getting a position in a banking house afterward. I had never seen or heard of him from that time.

About a year after I was summoned into the president's room, and informed that I had to start that evening for New Hampshire. He stated that Hardie, a very eccentric man, who did a large business with the bank, had written him to send on a clerk to Keene, a town in New Hampshire, with $150,000 to pay for a large amount of property which he had bought there. It would have been easy for Hardie to have given a check on the bank for the sum specified, but he had a habit of always paying the money down, and he now proposed to pay a clerk's expenses to Keene and back rather than dabble with checks, as he called it. I had been chosen for the work, and a telegram was to be forwarded to Hardie to tell him that I would start by the 7:40 train that night.

The money was ready, and I went home to prepare for my journey, taking it along with me. I had scarcely arrived at home when I was attacked by a complaint from which I occasionally suffer and which completely prostrated me for the time. It was nine o'clock before I got over that attack, and then I was too late to get a train that night. I did not think, however, that it was of much consequence, as I could start by the 4:20 A. M. Express train, and be in time for the 7 A. M. train from Boston to Keene. This arrangement I carried out without thinking it necessary to inform my employers, since Hardie would have the money within a few hours of the time notified by the telegram.

In due time I reached Boston, and was passing up Tremont street on my way to the Fitchburg depot, when a hand was laid on my shoulder, and a voice quietly said:

"You must now be to your business, Glover?"

"What business?" I inquired, as I turned around and faced the man who had addressed me. There was something in the tone of his voice which made me think I had heard it before but one look at his face I perceived that he was a stranger to me.

"Ah! beginning to act," he said, looking steadily at me. "There is no use, however, trying that on," he continued. "You were missed last night; and as you had such a large sum of money, it was thought strange, and word was sent on here. I have been on the lookout for you since, and now you had better accompany me to the office without any disturbance."

"What office?" I inquired, with more and more amazement, for he was speaking in parables to me.

"To my office," he replied. "I am detective Steel, and have to arrest you on the charge of attempting to make off with a large sum of money from the Bristol Bank of Providence."

I was completely stunned. Surely I must be dreaming. But no. There was the detective, of whom I had so often heard, with his hand on my shoulder, and looking into my face with calm satisfaction. There could be no doubt of that. And he must have been instructed to arrest me. Otherwise, how could he have known my errand so accurately? I thought quiet submission the best course as I could easily clear up any doubt which might be cast upon me, by telegraphing the president of the bank how I had been prevented from starting the preceding night. I therefore walked quietly along with him till we came to a house in Hanover street, where he said the superintendent of police lived, from whom he wished to get instructions regarding me. He had a pass-key, by which he admitted himself, and we went into a room, where a gentlemanly looking man was waiting.

"Well, Steel," said this person, "is this your man?"

"Yes, sir," was the detective's reply. "He is quite green, or very deep."

"Has he got the money?" inquired the superintendent.

"I left the matter of searching for that till we should come here," replied Steel. Then turning to me and looking at the valise in which I had the money, he added, "I suppose you have it all. Open it.

I did as he directed, and the bundle of bills was produced. I observed a glance of satisfaction pass between the chief and his subordinate; but thinking nothing of the circumstances, I proceeded to state how I had been detained and that I had been crossing to the Fitchburg depot to take the train when Steel arrested me.

"Well, my friend," said the chief, "the truth of your statement will soon be known. It is suspicious, however, that your mother should have told the president's messenger that you started last evening when you did not come by the train specified. In the meantime I shall telegraph to our people at Providence to make inquiries, and you will have to be confined until their reply arrives. Steel," he added, turning to the detective, "will you show him down stairs to the floor below? I do not wish to make his case a public one until we ascertain whether there be any truth in his statement. He does not look as if he were guilty."

As the detective requested me to follow him, I thanked the superintendent for his courtesy, and requested him to let me go on by the 11 A. M., train, as I had lost too much time already. He said he would do what he could, and with a corteous bow to him I followed the detective. He conducted me to the cellars of the building, and after turning several corners ushered me into a room in which there was no window. He left a lamp with me, and telling me that he would return or send some breakfast to me, he departed, locking the door behind him.

What followed seems to me even now like a hideous dream. As the detective's footsteps receded beyond hearing, a cold shiver passed through me as if I were being shut out from the world and had taken my last look of the sun.

This feeling I tried to cast off as being without foundation, since I would certainly be released within a few hours. But ever and anon an agonizing gloom would come across my soul, as I listened to catch the noises which I knew the traffic of the city beginning for the day must be causing, and failed to hear the slightest murmur of a voice or the faintest roll of a wheel. As time wore on and nine o'clock approached, I began to be impatient for the detective's return; but nine o'clock came and went, and yet he did not make his appearance. At first I had seated myself on the bench which I found in the room; but my impatience had soon caused me to pace from end to end of the apartment, chafing in spirit at the disgrace which my employer's suspicion had brought upon me.

Eleven o'clock passed away, and yet no release. The ticking of my watch alone broke the intense stillness around me, and the watch continued its sharp click, till I knew that the afternoon had passed and that night was closing upon the city. Night had come, but it had brought with it no prospect of escape from the solitary cellar in which I was confined. For a time my anxiety about the result prevented me from [illegible] these two enemies attacked me with full vigor. I had eaten nothing since my usual dinner hour of the previous day; the illness which had attacked me having made me think nothing of supper, and the haste with which I left Providence in the morning having precluded the possibility of my eating anything then. But hunger and thirst were alike forgotten for the time, as the night rolled away and another morning found me still a prisoner. The lamp still burnt, but the flame was waning and another hour would leave me in darkness.

I took the lamp and with it examined every corner of the room, that I might ascertain whether there was any way of escape. But, though I found no crevice by which I might effect egress, I made a discovery which sent an appalling thrill of terror through my heart. In a sort of cupboard I found three or four loaves of bread and a large pitcher of water. As soon as I found them a terrible suspicion struck me that I had been inveigled to this den by some clever scoundrel who had known of my having the money, and that he and his accomplice had locked me up here to prevent my being able to give information of the robbery. They had left me a little food to prevent my dying for some days; but whether they had made any arrangement for my final release was of course unknown to me. Probably not, for "dead men tell no tales," and possibly they had hoped for my death, though they had made a compromise with conscience by leaving me what would keep me in life for a time.

These thoughts passed through my mind with the speed and overwhelming force of a thunderbolt. What if I should never escape! And if this should happen not only would I lose my life, but my good name would be destroyed, for my employers would never doubt that I had fled with the money. The sickening terror that came over me unmanned me for a time; but after a little I recovered my fortitude, and uttering a short prayer for support, I shouted for help at the pitch of my voice, and hammered with my hand on the door. After I had made as much noise as I could for several minutes, I stopped to listen but all was silent as the grave. At intervals I repeated my endeavors to make myself heard, but no reply came to my calls, nor did any sound indicate that I had succeeded in drawing attention to my place of confinement. Faint and weary, I again bethought me of the food, and groping my way to the place where it had been left (for my light was now gone) I ate and drank ravenously.

Four days and nights this weary, terribly captivity continued. How time was passed I could not tell. I had no light to let me see my watch. I called for help till my voice grew hoarse from the continued shouting. I battered the door with my clenched fist till the skin was peeled off them in flakes. I prayed for help till my heart was weary with the unanswered cry "Lord help and deliver me!" In vain did I shout; in vain did I wildly rush against the unyielding door; in vain did I send up my cry to heaven. No help came, and I was almost tempted to curse God and die. At last there came a time when conciousness departed from me, and at the darkest hour, when hope had given way with me, the prayer which I thought unanswered was heard, and the help which I had despaired arrived.

When I recovered conciousness I was lying on a sofa in a handsomely furnished room. There were three persons around the sofa, two gentlemen, one of whom was a doctor, and a young lady. The lustrous eyes of the latter were filled with tears, and, though she did not know that I heard her, she uttered words of deepest and most earnest sympathy. I had again shut my eyes after a single glance at those bright orbs of hers, and now again I opened them, much to the satisfaction of the Æsculapius, who had been laboring to restore me to life. After a little I was able to sit up, and the doctor, seeing that I was very weak, asked the other gentlemen if he could give me a glass of wine. Scarcely had he uttered the request when my fair friend bounded from the room, and presently returned with some sherry. The wine revived me so much that I was able again to speak, and to thank them for their kindness. Naturally enough they inquired how I came to be in the cellar, and I at once told them my story.

"You have to thank God, my friend," said the gentleman, "that my daughter there is gifted with the faculty of acute hearing. Two days ago, she returned from the country, where she had been visiting, and on going into the yard behind the house, yesterday morning, she heard a voice as if down in the bowels of the earth, calling for help. She listened a little without being able to distinguish from what direction the noise proceeded, and presently the sounds ceased. This morning she heard them again, and after little hesitation decided that they came from the cellars of the neighboring house, which has been untenanted for some time back. She told me of the matter and prevailed upon me—for I can refuse her nothing—to get the house searched. Procuring a couple of policemen and the necessary authority, we entered the house, and, after searching a number of closets, at last came to the one where you were confined. We had to break open the door, as we had no key, and this we hesitated about doing; but Annie was so sure that she was correct as to the locality, and I had previously got so many proofs of the extreme acuteness of her hearing, that I consented at last to yield to her entreaties, and I thank God that we did so, for we found you lying in a stupor from which you probably would have never recovered without assistance."

When he ceased speaking, I turned my grateful eyes upon the beautiful girl who had saved me, and in broken words of gratitude uttered my thanks. A woman feels a greater interest in a man whose life she has saved than in one who has saved her, and therefore my thanks were to her more than a reward for what she had done.

Le Baw, her father told me that he had heard of my disappearance and the loss of the money, and he most kindly proposed that he and Dr. Swint on should telegraph to the officers of the bank, telling them what had happened to me. At the same time I communicated with the police of Boston, and a detective officer soon arrived at Le Baw's house, to whom I related what had happened to me.

"This detective must himself be detected somehow," said the officer laughing. "It will never do to allow any person who chooses to assume the functions of the office to escape scatheless. Can you give any clue to the person who robbed you?"

I could not say anything definite, but the conviction had grown upon me that the man who had represented Steel was known to me.

"Think of all that he said to you," said the detective, "and try to fix upon some particular word, and then recall the voices of all the people you can remember. Ah!" he half shouted, "I see you have it already."

And, indeed, I thought so myself, for the man had pronounced the word "money" in a peculiar manner, as if it were "munnee." I stated this to him, saying that a clerk who had formerly been in our bank had pronounced it in the same manner, and that when I met the pretended detective, I had a vague conviction of having heard that voice before.

"[illegible] our man!" said the detective triumphantly. "[illegible] to find him. Description, please?"

Though I could not convince myself that Petrie, my old friend, could be the offender, I was in justice compelled to give his description; and as soon as he had got it in full, the detective left, saying he would call again in the course of the day. When he left I was glad to sleep, for I was utterly worn out; and sleep I did till seven o'clock, when I was aroused to have another interview with the detective, whom I found accompanied by the bona fide Steel this time. The latter was hot with ire that he should have been represented so successfully for such a purpose.

They had discovered that Petrie had been a clerk in the telegraph office, and that he had resigned his situation on the day that I had been immured in the cellar. They had found, too that he had been living a very fast life, and that the manager in the office where he worked had not been sorry when he left, for he had often been under the influence of liquor, and he was scarcely to be trusted about important work.—They had further ascertained that two men had taken two furnished rooms in the vacant house adjoining Le Baw's on the evening before, and though neither of them resembled Petrie in appearance, they had no doubt that it had been him in disguise. They had telegraphed also to New York, inquiring whether a person of Petrie's description, either as he really was or as he appeared with the disguise, had been seen there, and they hoped to have some correct information for me in the morning. I spent the rest of the evening in the society of Annie Le Baw and her father, and considered it the happiest in my life. Her pure heart rejoiced that she had done me good, and her eyes beamed with pity as she talked of the tortures I must have undergone. In short, I loved her, unconsciously to herself the feeling, which began as mere sympathy, deepened into love on her part, though I did not know it then.

Two weeks passed before any trace was found of Petrie. At last it was discovered that a passenger resembling him, had crossed in the steerage of one of the Inman steamers, and detective Steel and myself were dispatched in pursuit. At Liverpool we were somewhat at fault, but by dint of close, untiring search on our own part, and that of a Scotch detective by the name of McLevy, we at last hunted our prey down in the city of Edinburgh. Having ascertained that Petrie was a common name in Scotland, we went to the capital of that country, and there we got good assistance. Petrie had dropped the character of a poor man, which he had sustained while on board the steamer, and was now sustaining that of a millionaire, who had made a fortune in America. The detectives pounced upon him as he was going to church, and we brought him back to this country to pay the penalty of his crime.

At the trial he plead guilty, and said that he had sent the telegram to Hardie, as it was being changed from one line to another at Boston, and feeling persuaded that I would be the bearer of the money, he determined to make a bold attempt at getting possession, and adopted the plan which was so successfully carried out. He had got two-thirds of the money, the accomplice whom he found it necessary to employ, having been satisfied with fifty thousand dollars as his share of the prize.—He, too, was captured by Petrie's description of him, and both are now serving their time in prison.

The cashier of the bank retiring soon after, the directors were kind enough to bestow that position on me, in reward, they said, for the sufferings I had undergone in their service. About a year after my return from Scotland I paid a visit to Boston—not the first since I had met the pretended detective there, by any means—but I mention this one particularly, because then I took home Annie with me as my wife; and she has since proved herself the dearest and best wife in Providence, her only fault being that she occasionally laughs at me for having been so easily deceived by Petrie. I meekly reply that I do not care now, since my captivity brought me the good fortune of meeting her.

[For the Agitator.]

### The Constitution of the Earth.

NUMBER THREE.

Before going further I will give my readers some definitions of terms used in geology and which I may make use of these papers.

*Granite*, is the lowest rock that has been reached by the lowest mines, or by geological observation. It also forms the strata of most of the primitive mountains. It is composed of quartz, felspar and mica, but in it occur sometimes other minerals, gems or precious stones, called in respect of granite *accidental.*

*Quartz*, is a glossy looking rock, sometimes transparent and colorless and sometimes shaded with various tints from the presence of metallic oxides.—When pure it is composed wholly of silex and oxygen.

*Felspar*, is not so transparent and brilliant as quartz, has a very peculiar pearly lustre and is generally white when pure, but from admixture of minute proportions of other ingredients, it sometimes has a red, blue, or green tint. It is generally composed of about two-thirds silex, one-sixth alumina and one-eighth potash, sometimes soda instead of potash, with traces of manganese and oxide of iron.

*Mica*, is about one-half silex, one-fourth alumina, and the balance of various other ingredients, such as potash, magnesia, lime, &c. It splits into thin leaves, when pure is transparent and colorless, is generally the brilliant metallic-looking specks we see in stone and is often used for stove windows.

The basis of granite, it will thus be seen is *principally* silex.

*Hornblende* is a crystalized substance, commonly of a dark greenish color, and forms when melted under the blowpipe a dark green glass. It is composed of silex, (nearly one-half,) magnesia, lime, alumina, oxide of iron and generally small traces of some other ingredients.

Hornblende rock is made up of hornblende principally, with small proportions of felspar, mica, iron pyrites &c., is very tough, hard to break and unfit for building purposes.

*Gneiss*, is generally found next above quartz, is composed of the same materials, but more or less distinctly stratified and is generally considered a variety of granite. It may be called stratified granite.

*Mica-slate*, is composed of mica and quartz. The mica is disposed in regular layers and interstratified with pure grains of quartz.

It will thus be seen that if granite is the basis of the crust of the earth, then that crust is composed of silex principally, next alumina, with soda, potash, magnesia, lime and an intermixture of various metals and precious stones, such as gold, silver, iron, &c., garnets, tourmalines &c.

Whence all these metals and precious stones? Whence the silicium, the aluminum, the potassium, the sodium, magnesium, calcium, that make up the granite? By what laws did all these materials [illegible] combine? What is the nature of those laws? How do they differ from those laws by which other substances, not strictly part and parcel of the earth, are made up? How does the law or process that makes the "many accidental minerals and gems and precious stones that occur in granite" differ from the law or process that makes the pearl that *accidental* occurs in the oyster?

We are told and truly too I suppose, that pure quartz is made up of 48.05 per cent. of silicium and 51.95 per cent. of oxygen. Whence the oxygen? By what law combining with silicium to form quartz? How is it different from the law by which the different materials of bone, hair, muscle, &c., combine to form those substances? Will my readers think of these things and answer these questions.

In the meantime let us consider another system of upheaval not taken into consideration in the last number.

If the reader will open his atlas at South America, he will see, commencing at the very southern extremity of that part of the American continent, a chain of mountains running northerly, following the trend of the Pacific coast, up to the isthmus of Panama, with a northeastern spur commencing in the south part of Columbia and terminating at the Atlantic coast near the gulf of Paria north of the mouth of the Orinoco. Still further south he will see another spur forming the southern boundary of Venezuela and Guiana, separating those two countries from Brazil and the waters of the Oronoco from the waters of the Amazon.

Going still further south he will find a central irregular mountain upheaval, separating the southwestern waters of the Amazon from the waters of the Pilcomayo and the Paragua, and northeasterly from that, a central upheaval, separating all the southerly waters of the Amazon from those that flow into the Plata near Buenos Ayres. From Rio Plata to Cape St. Roque on the Atlantic is another coast range, branching off into various spurs, and forming into numerous rivers the waters that flow into the Atlantic.

These mountain upheavals are immencely ancient, have during long cycles of time been wearing down by the joint action of water heat and frost, and the comminuted detritus has been carried by the waters and distributed over the valleys below and made those valleys fit for the existence of a most luxuriant flora and the habitation of an immense animal creation.

These different ranges of mountain rock are made up mostly of granite.

Now let us turn to North America. Commencing at the Isthmus of Panama, this same range called, in South America, the Andes, passes up through Mexico, into the United States, where it is called the Rocky Mountains, thence into British America and terminates with the Romanzoff mountains on the coast of the Arctic ocean in Alaska.

Coming back into Mexico, we find a coast range of mountains, having their initial in the peninsula of Lower California, extending up along the coast through California, into Alaska at the junction of the Yukon and Porkupine, thence turning southwesterly down through the peninsula of Alaska into the North Pacific ocean, where sinking down, or perhaps not having raised any higher, the various summits form the different Aleutian Islands. Passing east of the Mackenzie river, we find the commencement of another range, broken into various spurs and cut through by various rivers, running south-east on the south-west side of Hudson Bay into Canada, thence northeast into Labrador. The range from Mackenzie river to Canada, I am inclined to believe, is a succession of upheavals in a north-east and south west direction and the range that divides the waters that flow into James Bay from those that flow into the St. Lawrence, may be a continuation of the Alleghany range from the United States.

Then we have on the Atlantic coast of North America the Alleghany range commencing in the southern extremity of the United States and following very nearly the trend of the coast into Labrador.

I have mentioned the principal mountains that give shape to the American continent.

Passing near to the eastern continent, we have in Europe, the great Scandinavian range, beginning near Warranger Bay on the Arctic ocean, thence in a south western direction separating Norway from Lapland and Sweden to the southern Border of Norway, giving shape to the Scandinavian coast. Then we have the Carpathian mountains almost incircling ancient Hungary; the Alps; the Appenines giving shape to Italy; the Pyrenees separating France from Spain, the Cantabrian and other mountains of Spain and Portugal, running in various directions; the Balkan mountains being a continuation of the Alps from Adriatic to the Black sea; the Caucasan mountains from the Black to the Caspian seas, and the Ural separating the northern part of Europe from Asia.

If the reader will again turn over his Atlas, he will find that there are several ranges of mountains running east and west through the centre of Asia; two ranges called the east and west Ghauts running nearly north and south and giving shape to the peninsula of Hindostan, or perhaps more properly the Deccan; another north and south range from the Yellow sea to the sea of Ochotsk, and and another range starting near Bhering's Strait and running south-west under the names of Stanavoi and Yablonoi.

In Africa the mountain system is very simple, being little more than three coast ranges walling in the whole country from the incursions of the sea, and having few interior mountains.

Now I want the reader once more to look upon the map of North and South America and see that the axes of the principal mountain upheavals are north and south; on the map of Asia, and see that the axes of the main upheavals are principally east and west; on the map of Europe, and see that the axes are in almost all directions, an on Africa and see that she has no mountain system.

Now if the earth was once a vast nebulous mass, set to whirling round like the child's top, gradually condensing into a solid globular shape, then melting by intense heat generated—how? and then after having been sufficiently long under "the effect of the heated term," commencing to cool, either from the centre, or at the circumference, would the breaking up of the crust have presented the same features in the mountain ranges we have been traveling over, or would they have been more or less regular? or is the cooling process sufficient to account for these various upheavals?

These questions will do to think about. J. EMERY.

Wellsboro, Feb. 1, 1869.

### NEW-YORK AFTER DARK.

EXPLORING WATER-ST.

When is a man not a man? When is woman not a woman? When they dwell in Water-st.

To describe with truth and sufficient force those dens in cellars which are termed under ground lodging-houses requires the artist's brush rather than the pen. No words can convey an adequate impression of their utter wretchedness; for it is the accumulation of little details of misery which renders these sleeping-places so horribly repulsive to any one accustomed to a civilized made of life. Imagine yourself descending through a sort of trap-door entrance into an underground cellar, only seven or eight feet high. Its dingy walls and blackened ceiling dimly lit up by the filthy kerosene night-lamp which the old hag, who is proprietress, holds over her head to enable you to look around. At first you can see but little, but accustomed to the gloom, you find that you are standing in a perfect maze of beds. Ranged around the room, as closely packed as possible, with a narrow open space down the middle, are 18 filthily dirty beds, all full. Look at the one nearest you. It contains an elderly man and a woman of at least five and twenty years of age. The old hag, who is inclined to be communicative tells you that they are father and daughter. You shudder and pass on. In the next bed lies a fine, handsome-looking laboring man of 40, his brawny arms stretching out at right angles on the dirty bundle which does duty for a pillow, the head of a sleeping boy resting on each arm. Neither the father or his boys have any other covering on them than the bed clothes. He is awake, and, in a tone of voice which implies a certain feeling of shame at being seen in such a den, he informs you that he once had a comfortable home of his own. "But my wife, Sir, took to drinking; she sold my little bits of furniture one after another; then all my clothes, with the exception of what I had on; and finally, she stole my tools—and here I am. But, fortunately for me, she died last 30th of July." And with a deep sigh, he added—"Ah! Sir, she was a bad woman." Beyond this poor fellow are three strapping young men, all sleeping heavily.—And then there is another shocking sight—a man, his wife, and their grown-up son, fast asleep in the same bed.—But why continue this dreadful tale of misery and unnatural degradation. It is the same sad story all around the room, and all around the neighborhood—men, women, children, many of them in a state of nudity, sleeping indiscriminately together.

We visited place after place, cellar after cellar, with infatuated persistence, hoping that we might at least find some few rather better than the rest. But it was not so, and in one of these dens human misery seemed to have reached its climax. As we entered the door of this particular cellar, a low, thin wail struck my ear. I turned quickly to our detective, saying: "Surely, that is the cry of a new-born baby. "Yes, sir," said the woman who lighted us in, an unusually well spoken Irishwoman, at the same time pointing to a figure on a bed in the further corner of the room, "that poor woman has just been confined, not ten minutes ago." "Good God!" I exclaimed, "in such a scene as this?" "Well, Sir," she replied, "poor folks can't afford to be as perticker as Fif avenue." "And that's true, Sir," quickly observed the poor creature of whom we were speaking. We hurried away. In one of these wretched dens, a young Irishwoman, who was sleeping near the entrance, suddenly sprang out of bed, and planting herself in the door-way, made a grab at one of our party with tiger-like ferocity, at the same time pouring out a torrent of abuse against us for coming in. Her whole demeanor showed that she was quite capable of mischief. Without taking the slightest notice of the infuriated Irishwoman, our detective turned to the proprietress and quietly remarked: "If there is the slightest disturbance I shall report this house to the sergeant." In an instant the landlady

(*Concluded on Fourth Page.*)