GOOD AS THE BEST, CARAP 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 or ALL KINDS OF GILT WORK

OUR MOTTO:

#### Executed in the best manner. Old Books re bound and made good as new. MAGAZINE READERS COMPLETE YOUR SETS!

I am propared to furnish back numbers of al Roviews or Magazines published in the Unite 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 eut 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 LADIRS; 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 Rate at all times, at a small advance on New York prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers; Al work and stock warranted as represented. I respectfully solicit a share of public patron age. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Address, LOUIS KIES, Advertiser Building, Elmira, N. Y. Sept. 28, 1867.-1y.

# UNION HOTEL.

MINER WATKINS, PROPRIETOR. AVING fitted up a new hotel building on the sit of the ofd 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.

### E. R. KIMBALL, GROCERY AND RESTAURANT, One door above the Meat Market,

WELLSBORO, PENN'A, DESPECTFULLY announces to the trading ceries, comprising, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, and all that constitutes a first-class stock. Oysters in every style at all seasonable hours. Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867-tf. ..

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

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

WALKER & LATHROP, DEALERS IN HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAIL STOVES; TIN-WARE,

# BELTING, SAWS, CUTLERY WATER LIME,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Carriage and Harness Trimmings, HARNESSES, SADDLES, &c. Corning, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1867-1y.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE! HEAR YE BARRELS, FIRKINS, CHURNS, BUTTER TUBS, &c.,

Kept constantly on hand, and furnished to or

W. T. MATHERS, tt his new store, 2d door above Roy's Buildin (June 10, 1868.)

Scales! Scales! Scales! THE Buffalo Platform Scales, all ordinar sizes, for heavy, and counter use, may be bound 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 premi um at all the great exhibitions. I have the sole agency for these Scales in this orion. WILLIAM ROBERTS. region. WILL! Wollsboro, Feb. 12, 1968.

### PACIFIC HOTEL 170, 172, 174, & 176 GREENWICH ST New York.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes pleas nd patrons that from this date, the charge the Pacific will be \$2,50 per day. Being sole Proprietor of this House, and there fore free from the too common exaction of an inordinate rent, he is fully able to meet the downward tendency of prices without any falling It will now, as heretofore, be his aim to mair tain undiminished the favorable reputation tho Pacific; which it has enjoyed for many year as one of the best of travelers hotels.

The table will be bountifully supplied with every delicacy of the season.
The attendance will be found efficient

obliging.
The location will be found convenient those whose business calls them in the lower part of the city, being one door north of Cortand of ready access to all Rail Road and Ston Dec. 2, 1868-6m JOHN PATTEN.

# New Tobacco Store! THE subscriber has fitted up the rooms adjoining D. P. Roberts Tin and Scove Store

for the manufacture and sale of CIGARS, (all grades), Funcy and Common SMOKING TOBACCO, Michigan Fine Cut CHEWING, and all kinds of ... PLUG TOBACCO, PIPES, and the choicest Brand of CIGARS.

A. Call and see for yourselves. Wellsboro, Nov. 11, 1868-tf.

TO FARMERS!

LIK RUN PLASTER.—We hereby cortify that we have used the Plaster manufactured Champney & Bernauer, at their works on Elk Ruo, in Gaines township, and we believe it to be equal if not superior to the Cayuga Plaster. Divid Smith S M Conable S M Conable A P Cone
H E Simmons J Bernauer Mil Cobb HE Simmor E Strait S & Davis ... I II Vatrous John C Mille L L Marsh Albert King , W II Watrous R.M Smith H M Foote O A Smith Jo Straie. P C Van Gelder Jarod Davis
L. Smith. C L King

V. B .- Plaster always on hand at the Mill.

Nov. 4, 1868.

Price \$5 per ton.

The Agitation of Thought is the Beginning of Wisdom."

VOL. XVI.

TYOGA CHAPTER, No. 194, R. A. M., meets at the Hall, on Thursday evening, on or before the Full Moon, at 7 o'clock P. M. TYOGA COUNCIL No. 31, B. & S.MASTERS, meets a the Hall, on the third Friday of each calonda mouth, at 7 o'clock P. M. TYAGAGHTON COMMANDERY, No. 28, of KNIGHTS TEMPLAN, and the appendant orders, meets at the Hall, on the first Friday of each calendar mouth, at 7 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. WILLIAM II. SMITH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Insurance, Bounty and Ponsion Agency, Main Street Wellsbore, Pa., Jan. 1, 1868. WM, GARRETSON. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Notary Public and Insurance Agent, Bloss-burg, Pa., over Caldwell's Store. GEO.FW.:MERRICK. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Office with W. H. Smith, Esq., Main Street opposite Union Block, Wellsbure, Pa. July 15, 1868.

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

S. F. WILSON. WILSON & NILES, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW (First does from Bigoney's, on the Avenue)—
Will attend to business outrusted to their cure
in the counties of Tioga and Potter.
Wellsboro, Jan. I, 1868.

JOHN I. MITCHELL TTORNEY 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 Lounty. As Notary
Public he takes acknowledgements of deeds, administers orths, and will act as Commissioner to take testimony. 729 Office over Roy's Drug Store, adjoining Agitator Office.—Oct. 30. 1367

John W. Guernsey, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW liaving returned to this county with a view of making it his permanent residence, solicits a charo of public patronage. All business en-trusted to his cure will be attended to with vromptness, and tidelity. Office 2d door south of E. S. Farr's Hotel. Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa. sept. 26.'66.-tf.

JOHN B. SHAKSPEARE, DRAPER AND TAILOR. Shop over John R Bowen's Store. 200 Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and in best style. Wellsbore, Pa., Jan. 1, 1868-1y

TAILOR. Shop first door north of L. A. Sears's

Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1868.-1y. JOHN ETNER. TAILOR AND CUTTER, has opened a shop on Crafton street, rear of Sears & Derby's show shop, where he is prepared to manufacture gar ments to order in the most substantial manner,

to Cutting and Fitting. Murch 26, 1868-1y Will attend to Professional calls in the village of Wellsboro and elsewhere. Office and Residence on State St. 2d door

the right going East. [Juno. 24, 1868. D. B.CON, 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 thee lor, the practice of medicine and surgery, in all s branches. Persons from a distance can find go outding at the Ponnsylvanja Hotel when desired. will visit any part of the State in consultation, or to perform surgical operations. No 4, Union Block, up stairs, Wellsborg, Pal, May 2, 1866, 17.

KNOXVILLE, Pa. Pension, Bounty, and In surance Agent. Communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention.

Thos. B.Brydon. SURVEYOR & DRAFTSMAN .- Orders left a

his room, Townsend Hotel, Wellsbord, will meet with prompt attention. Jun. 13, 1867.-tf. R. E. OLNEY, DEALER in CLOCKS & JEWELRY, SILVER

& PLATED WARE, Spectacles, Violin Strings, 

Hairdressing & Shaving. Saloon over Willcox & Barker's Store, Wells boro, Pa. Particular attention paid to Ladies' Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, etc. Braids, Puds, coils, and swiches on hand and made to or-H. W. DORSEY. J. JOHNSON.

J. G. PUTNAM, MILL WRIGHT Agent for all the best TURBINE WATER WHEELS. Also or Stewart's Oscillating Movement for Gung, and Tioga, Pa., Aug. 7, 1868, 1y.

C. L. WILCOX, Dealer in DRY GOODS of all kinds, Hordware

PETROLEUM HOUSE, WESTFIELD, PA., GEORGE CLOSE, Propri-

the public .-- Nov. 14, 1866.-1y. FARR'S HOTEL, TIOGA, TIOGA COUNTY, PA

Good stabling, attached, and an attentive hos E. S. FARR, San 1800 . Proprietor. 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 thebest hunting and fishing grounds in Northern Penn'a. Conveyances. furnished. Terms moderate, Feb. 5, 1868-1y.

IZAAR WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tioga County, Pa. HORACE C. VERMILYEA, PROP'R. This is a new hotel located within oney access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in North orn Bunsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodition of pleasure seekers and

the traveling public. ... [Jan. 1, 1868.] Bounty and Pension Agency. HAVISO received definite instructions in regard to the extra bounty allowed by the act approved Jais 28, 1866, and having on hand a large supply of all necessary, blanks, I am prepared to prospente all pension and bounty claims which may be placed in my bands. Personstiving at a distance can communicate with mic by lotter, and their communications will be promptly answered.

HARKNESS & RILEY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS. Oper Wilson & Van Valkenbury's Store, in the room lately occupied by Henj. Seeley

TO OOTS AND SHOES of all kinds made to Norder and in the best dianner.
REPAIRING of all kinds done promptly and good. Give us a call.

JOHN HARKNESS, WM: RILEY. Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1868-1y.

## Loets' Corner.

THE FAIR MILLINGER. It was a millinger most gay, As she sat within her shop; A student came along that way,
And in he straight did pop.
Clean shaved he, of massive mould,
He thought his looks was killing her, So lots of things to him she sold; issaid "Thanks!" says the millinger.

He looked around, and seemed to try On all things to converse; The millinger did mind her eye, But also mound his purso.

The tried then with flattering tongue,
With housened to be filling ber,
But she was sharp, though she was young,
"Thanks!" says the millinger.

He asked her to the theatre, They got into my car;
They got into my car;
Our steeds were tired could hardly stir—
Hostlought the way not far.
A pretty picti-proishe made,
No dectors had been pilling her; Fairly the fair one's fare he paid; "Thanks!" says the millinger.

When we arrived at Bawdoin square,
A female to them ran;
Then says the millinger so fair,
"Oh, thank you, Mary Ann!
She's going with us, she is." says she,
"She only is fulfilling her
"Thanks!" says the millinger.

"Why," says that student chap to her,
"I've but two seats at hand?"
"Too bad!" replied the millinger,
"Then you will have to stand."
"I won't stand fhis," says ho; "I own
The joke which you've been drilling her,
Here: take the seats and go alone!" Here: take the seats, and go alone!"
"Thanks!" says the millinger.

That ere much tuken down young mun Stepped back into my car; We got fresh horses, off they ran, He thought the distance far. And she is now my better half, And oft when coo and billing her, I think about that chap and laugh; Manual free the millinger.

# Miscellaneous Reading:

THE DISGUISED HEIRESS.

Shoo Shop. An Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and well. and with dispatch. Particular attention paid Miss Vernon until the day before. A poor woman had come to the door in evident poverty, and asked for relief-on being alrestioned, she said that she had been employed in making shirts at twelve cents apiece for wholesale dealers—that after making a dozen and carrying them to the store, she had been roughly told that they were quite spoiled and that nothing would be paid her for her work ; but that she might by pretending that their work was unsatisfactorily done, when really no fault could reasonably be found.
The sum, small as it was, of which

she bad been defrauded, was all important to her, as it represented nearly a week's work. week's work.

'Only a dollar and forty-four cents
for a week's work!" exclaimed Miss

Vernon in dismay.
"That's all" said the poor woman. How, then, do you live?"...
"It can hardly be called living. It's just barely keeping body and soul to-

gether said the woman. "And who is this extortioner that first offers you starvation wages and then defrauds you of them? asked Miss Vernon very indignantly. "William Winsor."
"Who?" demanded Miss-Vernon.

firmly, quickly. William Winsor." "I can hardly believe this. I know the gentleman." "It is true, and if you will investigate the matter you will find it to be so." "I will investigate the matter. Here ire five dollars for your present needs Come here to morrow at this time; I The poor woman departed, invoking plessing upon the heiress.
"I will look into this," said Margaret

may have some work for you to do. Vernon, resolutely, "and, if it proves all the work you want at double rates, true, the engagement between William Winsor and myself shall be broken. I mistake." will not give myself to such a man." onnet you can lend me." that I am not got some that are so poor otor. A new Hotel conducted on the principle of live and let live, for the accommodation of the public.—Nov. 14, 1868.—1. "I have got some that are so poor

'will you lend them to me?" "Of coarse, Miss; but what would the likes of you want with such old clothes?"
"A little fun, that is all," said Miss

Vernon. "I am going to disguise my-self, and see if I can't deceive some-With this explanation Nancy was content, and produced the clothes, Miss Vernon put them on, and in adlition borrowed of another of the ser-

Margaret Vernon. of William Winsor, in large gilt let-

whoke to her in a rough voice,—
"Well, what do you want?" "I want to get some work," she said n a low voice. "We can give you some shirts."
"Anything."
"Can you sew Well?"

"I think so." At any rate, we will try you." satisfactorily done, she would be paid rainbow.

twelve cents apiece. These she carried Dr. Loomis' theory which he deduces

od her to call the next day. tricity near the south pole, and productive near the south pole. "Certainly, Miss," said Nancy, "if it the nature of these lights, by the intro-is not ashamed you are to appear in duction of a large number of observasuch miserable rags." "No one will know me, Nancy."

"Shure, Miss, you can take them when ever you like."
"I don't think I shall need them again Nancy, but thank you all the Not long afterwards, Miss Vernon, in her shabby disguise, entered the estab-lishment of William Winsor, with the bundle of shirts under her arm. She walked up to the counter; and

'What have you got there?" deman ded a pert young clerk. "Some work, sir," said Miss Vernon, "Well, why don't you open the bun-dle," said the young man, picking his teeth with his knife. Miss Vernon did so.

The young man deigned to tumble over the shirts, and sneeringly glanced at them carelessly.
"Shocking! shocking!" he said. "What's the matter, sir!"

we are soing to sell such shirts as these?"

"I am sure I thought they were all the telegraph wires, even when no battery was attached.

"You thought, did you?" repeated the clerk, mocking her. "We shan't seen on the wires about half the size of the seen of the wires about half the size of the seen on the wires about half the size of the seen of the seen of the wires about half the size of the seen of the pay you for these shirts. They will an ordinary jet of gas. At Boston a have to be sold at a loss,"

"But what shall I do?" asked Miss Vernon, in seeming distress.

"I That's your business, not mine.

"I That's your business, not mine.

"At Pittsburg, streams of fire were seen, when the telegraph circuit was properly of the properly

"These are done well," said Miss

tion?"
"More than you think, perhaps,"
said Miss Vernou, quietly.
"Don't rou wish any work."
"No, I don't wish any more," she answered, coldly. "Oh! you are on the high horse, are

you? Well, you may be glad to get work some day, when you can't have That evening was the oile which Wilhave some more, if she would agree to make them better. She added that this betrothed. When he was introduced, was one of the small ways in which the firm made money out of poor women, great Miss Vernon. She drew back coldly, and did not

offer her had to grasp his. On the 25th of September 1844, an ex-'' What is the matter, Margaret?'' traordinary disturbance of the magnet-he asked, surprised and startled.'' What ic instruments was observed at the obhave I done to entitle me to such a re-"My hand has taken yours for the needle were by sudden impulses; after last time, Mr. Winsor," said Margaret. each impulse the needle was stationary

of all this, Margaret? explain your-self. I cannot understand it." another position and was again station-ary. On the same day a remarkable grows rich by defrauding poor women ments was observed at Toronto, in Canout of their scanty earnings. has been slandering me. Confront me menced at very near the absolute time with my accusers. There is some mistake here.

'I will do as you desire. Wait just lve minutes." MissiVernon left the room and soon c-entered in her disguise. ... The young man strode up to the woman argrily me to Miss Vernon?" he demanded.

'I told her the truth." The young man reflected. Violent contradiction he saw would not avail him; he would try another course. "Hark ye, young woman," he said, in a low voice. 'There was a mistake —I will make it up to you richly. I will give ten dollars on the spot, and

"Too late, Mr. Winsor," said the ond Yanked Notions. Our assortment is large and Yanked Notions. Our assortment is large and prices low. Store in Union Block. Call morning to the chambermaid, "have showing the contemptuous face of Marning entleman.—may 20 1868-1y.

Will indicate the chambermaid, "have showing the contemptuous face of Marning entleman.—may 20 1868-1y.

Will indicate the chambermaid, "have showing the contemptuous face of Marning entleman.—may 20 1868-1y.

Will indicate the chambermaid, "have showing the contemptuous face of Marning entleman.—may 20 1868-1y.

Will indicate the chambermaid, "have showing the contemptuous face of Marning entleman.—may 20 1868-1y. nin. Good evening, sir. Confounded and astonished, William Winsor found his way to the door, and

[For the Agitator.] The Constitution of the Earth.

NUMBER TWELVE. The Auroral Lights.—The auroral lights, called also Polar Lights, and when seen in the north Aurora borealis, when in the south, aurora australis and ly in the northern and southern hemiwants a thick green veil, somewhat the more generally Northern Lights, were worse for wear, and then set out on her for a long time, perhaps are now, conmission. No one, in her disguise; sidered one of the mysteries of nature. would have recognized the usually ele-At one time they were supposed by currents one north and the other south, gant and richly dressed heiress, Miss some to be the reflection of the sun's actually has but one current, or perrays striking upon the great northern haps an infinite number of currents, Miss Vernon slipped out of the base ice-fields; others suggested that they all passing through the magnetic poles ment door and took her way to a large might be the emanation of lights from and dividing off into as many currents, store, on which was inscribed the name around the north pole, the result of the immense heat of the interior melted ridians, thus encircling the earth in fluid, which on account of the flattened a complete panoply of electricity, and She entered, and after a while a clerk surface at the poles came very near the also diffusing itself, throughout all the outer part of the earth's crust; others interior of the earth. attributed them to an optical illusion;

trical fluid. They were supposed to emanate from the region of the Pole, because however far we might go towards the pole, the fluid? those lights always appeared at about A bulf dozen shirts were given to Miss tween the observer and the most distance, never appearing between the observer and the most distance, never appearing between the observer and the most distance, never appearing become appearance of the northern and southern auroras as the following cases tenton, and she was informed that if

duction of a large number of observa-tions, of the effect of the polar lights

that any better theory has been intro-"They're wretchedly sewed. That's voltate battery whatever. During the sun, there is but what's the matter. How do you expect auroral display of August 28th of that the earth itself.

We will try you once more, and give broken. At Washington a spark of fire you another half dozen shirts. If they jumped from the forehead of a telegraph are done better, you will be paid for operator when his forehead, touched a ground wire

ground wire. Bright sparks were noticed on the Miss Vernon sat thoughtfully at her window plunged in deep thought. This need be searcely wondered at, for the question upon which she was pondering affected her nearly.

She was an helress, having come into possession, at her imajority, of fifty thousand dollars. She was possessing in her appearance, and this as was natural, as usual, was considerably exaggerated, and brought her suitors in plenty. Among them she made choice of William Winson, and in a few weeks they were to be married.

"These are done well," said Miss bright sparks were noticed on the ventual said Miss bright sparks were noticed on the ventual said Miss bright sparks were noticed on the ventual said Miss bright sparks were noticed on the ventual said Miss bright sparks were noticed on the ventual said Miss bright sparks were noticed on the ventual so deaux in France. On the telegraph lines of Norway sparks and uninterproperation of the clerk, who was set ou fire by these sparks, and the was necessary to connect the lines of Norway sparks and uninterproperation of the clerk, who was set ou fire by these sparks, and the was necessary to connect the lines of Norway sparks and uninterproperation of the clerk, who was set ou fire by these sparks, and the was necessary to connect the lines of Norway sparks and uninterproperation of the clerk, who was set ou fire by these sparks, and the was necessary to connect the lines of Norway sparks and uninterproperation of the clerk, who was set ou fire by these sparks, and the was necessary to connect the lines of Norway sparks and uninterproperation of the clerk, who was set ou fire by these sparks, and the was necessary to connect the lines of Norway sparks and uninterproperation of the clerk, who was necessary to connect the lines of Norway sparks and uninterproperation of the clerk, who was necessary to connect the lines of Norway sparks and uninterproperation of the clerk, who was netured discharges were observed, paper was necessary to connect the carth in order to save the apparatus from destruction aggerated, and brought her suitors in plenty. Among them she made choice of William Winsor, and in a few weeks they were to be married.

William was engaged in the wholesale clothing business, and had the reputation of an active, sharp man of business. He was of good appearance, and so far as could the judged, was a good match for the heiress. Nothing to his prejudice had come to the ears of Miss Vernon until the day before. A will not pay me for these shirts. He says they are not well done."

At the time of this aurora of September 2, 1859, a person well known to a large number of the readers of the pay you for these, but you may have another bundle, and, if they are satisfactory, you will then be paid."

Didn't I tell you so?" said the clerk bition there as the most splendid that the most portion will known to a large number of the readers of the pay you for these, but you may have another bundle, and, if they are satisfactory, you will then be paid."

Didn't I tell you so?" said the clerk bition there as the most splendid that the most portion will known to a large number of the readers of the pay you for these, but you may have boro, was camping out on the Red to the North in latitude forty seven degrees. He describes the exhibition there as the most splendid that the most portion will known to a large number of the readers of the pay you for these, but you may have boro, was camping out on the Red to the large number of the readers of the sarge number of the readers of the sale of the sale of the sale of the readers of the sale of the sal ever varying mass of flame, floating up to change the organic law of the land, on every side to the zenith; each tongue and to admit to the ballot-box a whole of flame, as it leaped up catching every face hitherto excluded by caste legislation. heavens varying and mingling with the rapidity of thought, its various hues. The aurora very sensibly affects the

magnetic needle.

During the aurora of September 2, 1859, the entire range of the variation of the ordinary declination, at Toronto, was 3° 45′, and at Rome in Italy, 4° 13′. These extraordinary deflections of the needle prevail almost simultaneous over large portions of the globe, even where the aurora itself is not visible.

servatory of Greenwich, near London. The changes in the direction of the Good heavens! what is the meaning for a few seconds, then it was jerked to "I cannot take the hand of one who disturbance of the magnetic instruada, distant from Greenwich more than "Who says this of me? Some one 3500 miles, and the disturbances com-15° 55' S., distant from Greenwich 4,800 miles and from Toronto 6000. Similar disturbances occurred at the same time at the Cape of Good Hope, and at Trevandum, in India, diametrically opposite longitudinally to Toronto, and in latitude 8° 40'. At the same time an aurora was observed in various parts of North America, as well as in England, Norway and at Van Dieman's Land in latitude 42° 15′ S. At the time of the September 1859 aurora the magnetic instruments were very much disturbed and the needles carried beyon dthe range of their scales. At St. Petersburg the variation of the

needle beyond the mean declination was 4° 24', which was as much as their instruments could determine, but it was evidently much more. At Mel-bourne, in 88° S., the variation from the normal declinations was 1° 9'. the normal declinations was 1° 9'.

At Toronto the dip of the needle was increased more than 2° 49'. I might cite other examples, but these are enough to show that the auhas never ventured to enter the house rotal lights are the result of an increas-of the heiress since. He was paid for ed action or discharge of electricity— his meanuess in his own coin. that this increase of electricity gives the horizontal force an oscillatory force is increased, drawing the end of

needle down, as at Toronto. A sufficient number of observations I think would show that both the horizontal and vertical force is somewhat in proportion to the proximity of the magnetic pole. The observations made simultaneousspheres, would seem to indicate that the electrical fluid, instead of starting at the magnetic equator and forming two currents one north and the other south, as there are conceivable magnetic me-

May not this necessary condensation and a few supposed them to be an electricity at the poles, if the above supposition be true, be the cause of the auroral lights whenever any thing occurs to produce an unusual current of This would account for the simultan-

1859.!! Professor Loomis, after reciting a number of cases, sums up by saying— "So far, then, as a conclusion is authorized, from so small a number of observations, we should infer that whenevupon the magnetic needle.

That the auroral lights are the result the dip is 70°, as aurora occurs at some That the auroral lights are the result of electrical action seems now to be pretty well established by observation and experiment; but Professor Loomis' theory of the source, or manner of the production, of this electricity is subject to very grave doubts. His theory of the tropical production of positive electricity which divides itself into other south, is not I think generally acquiesced in, though I am not aware that any better theory has been intro-It looks to me that Professor Loomis buttles of Revolution were fought.

duced.

In all the northern exhibitions of the funishes, the materials to most completely overthrow his own theory of auroral lights, if they are to any considerably degree brilliant, the magnetic needle, as well as the telegraph wires, is sensibly affected. During the display of September 2, 1859, the auroral caused so strong and steady a current on the telegraph wires, that it was poson the telegraph wires, that it was pos-sible to transmit telegraph messages by the use of this current, without any voltaic battery whatever. During the surroll display of August 28th of that

idea has been that some were born for An enquiry here naturally suggests rulers and others to be ruled.

The doctrine that the "King can do life that corresponds to this terrestrical electricity? An endeavor will be made continental and oriental countries in the next number to answer this ques-

J. EMERY. Wellsboro, Pa., April 5, 1869.

REMARKS Hon. Jerome B. Niles,

Member of the House of Represent-atives from Tioga County, Deliv-ered Tuesday Evening, March 23, 1869, on the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. Mr. NILES said:

Mr. Speaker, I approach the discussion of this question with diffidence—I mit fairly the whole question of govknow my own inability—I realize the ernment to his people. We should litmagnitude of the subject. Since I have the expect that Louis Napoleon would had a sent upon this floor T have mainrisk the perpetuation of his regime to a him a color differing from our own? ly left the discussion of the various questions that have been before us to gentlemen of more experience in legislation than myself.

But, sir, believing it a duty that I owe to myself and to the people that I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor, I propose to give my views upon this amendment—the adoption or rejection of which will affect our people for all time-which proposes radically The discussion of this question naturally divides itself into two divisions.

In the first place, have we the power to pass this amendment? And, having the ours. Man here, as there, is the same. power, ought it to be exercised at this time? Our Democratic friends contend that this whole proceeding is illegal. The have ever found the same struggle be-distinguished gentleman from Clarion tween right and wrong—the same effort affirms it not only to be revolutionary. but that its final consumation would be revolution itself-that it relates to a subject not contemplated by the framers of every principle of natural justice as

the Constitution, and that the whole subject of suffrage belongs exclusively to the people of the States. Now, Mr. Speaker, I aver that we are amending the Constitution of the United States in a constitutional manner.-That instrument provides two modes for its own amendment. Article fifth provides "that Congress, whenever twothirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the prevent the ultimate adoption of this several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents well might you attempt to push a frail and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures gara, as to stem the former of public of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other may be proposed by Congress."

This resolution has passed both branch- old right. But as the simlight of Christed to the Legislatures of the States, for their adoption or rejection. We are pursuing the only method erly controlled them, and seem more heretofore adopted. We have an un- willing to concede to others those rights freedom of the press and right of conscience—of the right of the people to understand how unwilling too many of science—of the right of the people to bear arms—of security from unlawful science—of indictments and rights of defendants—of trials in civil cases—of halls and fines—of rights reserved to the science—of rights reserved to the science—of halls and fines—of rights reserved to the science—of trials in civil cases—of halls and fines—of rights reserved to the science—of trials in civil cases—of halls and fines—of rights reserved to the science—of trials in civil cases—of halls and fines—of rights reserved to the science—of trials in civil cases—of halls and fines—of rights reserved to the science—of trials in civil cases—of halls and fines—of rights reserved to the science—of trials in civil cases—of halls and fines—of rights reserved to the science—of trials in civil cases—of halls and fines—of rights reserved to the science—of hall States—of the judiciary—the manner of electing the President—the prohibition of slavery-have been made to the Constitution in precisely this manner. Is there a Democrat here to-night who will say, that slavery was not legally

The first method has been adopted.—

And, sir, if in this manner we had movement, and also that the vertical the right to free four millions of human beings and extend to them all the civil where personal liberty was invided; in rights that we possess, will some of our Democratic friends tell me why we have not also the power to extend to them, in the same manner, a portion of our political rights? ... Some one may reply that we are going back upon the Chicago platform.-Not at all, sir. There is nothing in this amendment that conflicts with that .-

The Republican party said in the Chicago platform that the question of suff-rage in the States lately in rebellion should be controlled by the General Government for the protection of the people, and for the purpose of insuring but that the question of suffrage in the loyal States belonged to the people of the same. This is the substance of the Chicago platform in this particular, It did not, either by expression or implication, take the graphal that the Redical the country against future rebellions; cation, take the ground that the Federal strange that a proposition of this kind Constitution could not be amended up-on that subject. It simply affirmed that a mere act of Congress could not kindness upon this question. Hersonally That is our position now. Congress gentleman from whom I expect will thirty-six millions of whites, it would alone has not the power. But, sir, we come opposition to this amendment. I hold that the people have the power to only regret that they will not rise above others. make suffrage uniform in every portion party prejudice, and unite with us in a constitution of the United States, and hood of man.

Only be party prejudice, and unite with us in a constitution of the United States, and hood of man.

Others.

This is a white man's government, the cries out the gentleman from Lehigh lowly, and elevate the whole brother lowly. That is my doctrine. I go in for that. No black

"Here are some shirts for you to make," said Miss Vernon.
"Why, they are the same as T have been making," said the poor woman in great surprise.
"That is true, and they came from the same place."
"Am I to take them back to the same place."
"Am I to take them back to the same place."
"Am I to take them back to the same place."
"Am I to take them back to the same place."
"No, you will bring them here. I some shirts for you to make," said Miss Vernon.
"In eleven cases of observations the centro of which was elevated about 15° above the southern horizon.
"In eleven cases of observations the elect of the prosed amendment, More than that, the posed amendment, More than that, the the centre of the centre of the centre of which was elevated about 15° above the southern horizon.
"In eleven cases of observations the elect of the proposition in the controlling the destinies of this take the controlling the destinies of this the controlling the centre of which was elevated about 15° above the southern horizon.

"In eleven cases of observations the elect of the proposition in the controlling the controlling the controlling the controlling that the sonit, More than that the "constitution its lift."

I take it for granted that every members agong the then despised Nazathe Constitution its lift.

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affection in a speak of the constitution." of the colored men in 1862, upon the fine this regard General Grant speaks ground that "niggers" wouldn't fight, the sentiment of the Republican party. greatest act of Lincoln's life, the Eman-

> I repeat, sir, that the same principles that prompted all these, and that have opposed the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Federal Constitu-tion, by which that great curse of this land, American slavery, was abolished, which to us has been more deadly than the hoofs of Atilla's horse, and here to day opposing the wiping out, by a high constitutional enactment, the last vestige of that "sum of all villainies" which, ever since this republic was born, has covered our nominally free institutions with blight and mildew.

I take it, there is not a member upon this floor who will not readily admit that slavery was, and is, an evil. None of our Democratic friends would desire to bring it back again. You will all admit that you are glad it has been ground to powder in the great conflict through which we have but recently passed. You will tell me that you are glad that the auction block has been abolished, that the fetters of four milwhere they accept as verity the princi-ple that royal blood courses through the veins of some, and that others are ushered into the world wearing the our country's flag—the sun does not rise upon a master or set upon a slave. You rejoice for all this. Now, why sending the balance of the family out will you not unite with us and consuminto the world to buffet its waves alone. mate this great act of simple justice by abolishing all caste and making every man equal before the law?

Why should not all men have equal

> our Democratic friends tell me? Do you object to the colored man voting simply because he is black? Notwith-standing all our inborn prejudices, no number of this House will make color

power growing in favor of liberty and the resident clerk, that daily lies upon humanity. For years this same struggle has been going on-liberty upon the yonder desk, is an object of attention of us all, without regard to party feelings. one hand and oppression grown gray My Democratic friends speak as kindly to him as though his whiteness was di er that gave us Plymouth Rock-that this prejudice against color exist. Our gave us the institutions of freedom, that have been the boast of the people of of black, rebrush their hats and retouch their boots, when they wish to make a sions; and my handsome friend from of the old world has been and is true of Cumberland looks none the less beautiful because of his black eyes and black curly bair.

In our own land, which in our national hymn has been called the "home of the cheat Father Time of his legitimate of the strong to oppress the weak-to more rigid and quite as repugnant to of a certain odor that might be offensive. Yet they, in days of yore, would have willingly been fanned by the plackest negro, no matter how sultry During all the conflicts through and hot the weather.

civilization-to prevent our people from vailing, and I say to my Democratic friends, in all kindness, that you cannot by time.
But once let a colored man, by amendment. You may hinder, you

strength of intellect, force his way up the ladder, and we are not only willing to tolerate but to seek his presence. A few months since a friend of mine was traveling upon the Erie railway, and entering one of its palatial cars found one end empty and the other thickly crowded. He went to the vacant end, and found a solitary negroenioving half a car to hirself in which the equal rights of all men before the enjoying half a car to himself, in whom es of Congress by a majority of more tian civilization causes the darkness of he immediately recognized the features than two-thirds, and has been submitted the past to disappear, so the people of Frederick Douglas. He shook his this, as well as other counties, are casthand warmly, and took a sent by his side. An animated conversation sprang up in relation to the course of President ing from them the prejudices that formbroken line of precedents in our favor. and privileges that they claim for them-Fourteen amendments—including the selves. We all understand the tendency as he spoke of the apostor of the as he spoke of the apostacy of the "sec-ond Moses," and in less than five min-utes the crowded end of the car was er, is grasping. It is never willing to concede anything.

The rights of suffrage in this country,

This was called to mind by the elo quent and learned speech of the gentlehaving been exercised by the white race; it having formerly been the rule It always gives me great pleasure to that the negro "had no rights that the listen to his remarks. He has seen the Anglo Saxon was bound to respect; it "handwriting on the wall." He has having been solemnly adjudicated by no doubt of the ultimate adoption of the highest judicial tribunal in the this amendment; and being a shrewd this amendment, and being a shrewd politician, is already trimming his sails to weather his craft through storms which he sees impending.

States of the public that they were but And, sir, as I looked across the hall, personal chattels; that they could be by gas light, I fancied that I could see mortgaged, sold and transferred, or put the silent tear glisten in his eye; his breast heave with deep feeling, and his lips quiver with emotion, as he turned his longing and earnest gaze into the lobby while he so eloquently and tearunknown to the toiling millions, who fully pleaded for the votes and kind rewere, in chains, dragging out a life of membrance of his "dear colored breth-unrequited toil; who were prevented ren" there assembled. I thought the fully pleaded for the votes and kind reby criminal statues from learning to millennium was at hand. Momentarily I expected to see the lion and the lambs lie down in the fond embrace to gether. But the little lambs did not ap pear " to come to time."

berland [Mr. Cornman,] that I am against our being ruled by black men, because it is a Democratic doctrine that the majority should rule, and as there control suffrage in the several States. I have received nothing else from the are four millions of black people and

satisfactorily done, she would be paid twelve cents apiece. These she carried twelve cents apiece. These she carried from a large range of observations, is from a large range

badge of inferiority—where the first born takes the wealth of the father,

If this amendment were submitted to

the consideration of the governments of Austria, France, or England, I should

expect for it the same opposition that it

is receiving from the gentlemen on the

other side of this thamber.

It would not be expected that the Emperor of Austria would willingly

part with his imperial powers, and sub-

people. Yet even in those countries we find a

by centuries of power upon the other.
It was the intolerance of kingly pow-

the world over.
What has been true of the countries

free and the land of the brave," we

permanently create a caste more marked

those of any of the autocratic countries of the old world.

which we have passed, we have ever

found a great party trying to stop the

political stepping from higher ground.
Thus far their efforts have been una-

may delay, yet the end is certain. As

sentiment that is setting in in favor of

For eighteen hundred years the con-

flict has been going on. It is the same

land that he had noright to see even

having been the rule in fifteen of the

States of the public that they were but

upon the public auction block, and knocked down to the highest bidder;

that the holy names of father, mother,

husband, wife and children were legally

read that book which is the foundation

I repeat, when we look at the recent

past-when we remember that within

I speak, in no fedlings other than

of Christian civilization.

should meet with opposition:

car of progress—to prevent our national advancement into a higher and better

will pay you for the work, when done, double the price you have been received in the carth, the carth when they become condensed by the arth when they become condensed by the mutual influence, neutralize each other works, when as neatly as possible. It is gradually descends again the carth when they become condensed by the mutual influence, neutralize each other works. It is the price you have been received in the carth when they become condensed by the mutual influence, neutralize each other works. It is the press, and at times from the pulpitation of the property of sex. It is property of sex. It is the property of citizens of the inition are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the Constitution."

The this regard General Grant appears a ground that "pagears" wouldn't fight.

cipation Proclamation, as unconstitu-tional, revolutionary and void.

legal and political rights? Can any of

free and untrameled vote of France, or Could be prevent it? "Can the leopard 'Him who doeth all things well?" The little black terrier of our friend, spotless purity! In nothing else does Democratic friends don their best suit

> favorable impression upon state occa-And if I mistake not, there are mempers upon this floor who are trying to fruits by vigorous applications of the all-prevailing vegetable hair ambrosis. Democrats object to his voting because

Sir, this objection upon the ground of color is founded in prejudice. We do not like the black man because he is of a race that for centuries has been ground to the earth by the heel of oppression and legalized wrong, # They have been prevented from entering any of the avenues leading to wealth and respectability, by custom, grown gray

Johnson and the reconstruction acts of