THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

P. C. Van Gelder

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Subscription, (per year).....$2.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TEN LINES OF MINION OR LESS, WITH OUT SQUARE.

No. Sq'rs...	1 In.	2 Ins	4 Ins	3 Mos	6 Mos	1 Yr
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	25,00	30,00	50,00
One Col....	15,00	25,00	30,00	45,00	60,00	100,00

☞ Special Notices 15 cents per line; Editorial pr Local 20 cents per line.

Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

☞ Justice Blanks, Constable Blanks, Deeds, Judgment Notes, Marriage Certificates, &c., on hand.

The Tioga County Agitator.

VOL. XVIII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., JANUARY 11, 1871. NO. 2.

The Agitator

Book & Job Printing House,

Is well supplied with Presses and Types to execute all kinds of Job Work with neatness and dispatch.

Large additions of all the late styles of type have been added to this department.

Location—Smith & Bowen's Block, 2d Floor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. W. MERRICK,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR at LAW. Office in Smith and Bowen's Block, across hall from Agitator Office up stairs, (second floor.) Wellsboro Pa, Jan. 4, 1871-1y.

Jno. I. Mitchell,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Claim, and Insurance Agent. Office over Kress's Drug Store, Wellsboro, Pa. Jan. 1, 1871-y

William A. Stone.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, first door above Converse & Osgood's store, on Main street. Wellsboro, January 1, 1871 y

Seeley, Coates & Co.

BANKERS, Knoxville, Tioga, County, Pa.—Receive money on deposit, discount notes, and sell drafts on New York City. Collections promptly made.—Jan 1, 1871-y

Jno. W. Adams,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Jan. 1, 1871-y

Wilson & Niles,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to their care in the counties of Tioga and Potter. Office on the Avenue. Jan. 1, 1871 y

S. F. WILSON.] [J. B. NILES.

John W. Guernsey,

Attorney and Counselor at Law. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Office 2d door south of Hazlett's Hotel, Tioga, Tioga County, Pa.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Wm. B. Smith,

Pension, Bounty and Insurance Agent. Communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate. Knoxville, Pa.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Seymour & Horton,

Attorneys and Counselors at law, Tioga, Pa. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

C. H. SEYMOUR J. C. HORTON.

Jan 1. 1871 y

WM. H. ARMSTRONG. SAMUEL LINN.

Armstrong & Linn,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

WILLIAMSPORT, PENN'A.

Jan 1, 1871-y.

W. D. Terbell & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists, and dealers in Wall Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.—Corning, N. Y. Jan. 1 '71.

D. Bacon, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon. Will attend promptly to all calls. Office on Crafton Street, in rear of the Meat Market, Wellsboro.—Jan. 1, 1871.

A. M. Ingham, M. D.,

Homoeopathist, Office at his Residence on the Avenue.—Jan. 1, 1871.

George Wagner,

Tailor. Shop first door north of Roberts & Bailey's Hardware Store. Cutting, Fitting and Repairing done promptly and well.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Petroleum House,

Westfield, Pa., Geo. Close, Proprietor. A new Hotel conducted on the principle of live and let live, for the accommodation of the public. Jan. 1, 1871.

Hazlett's Hotel,

Tioga, Tioga County, Pa. Good stabling attached, and an attentive hostler always in attendance. Geo. W. Hazlett, Prop'r.—Jan. 1, 1871

Hill's Hotel,

Westfield Borough, Tioga Co., Pa. E. G. Hill, Proprietor. A new and commodious building with all the modern improvements. Within easy drive of the best hunting and fishing Grounds in Northern Penn'a. Conveyances furnished. Terms moderate.—Jan. 1, 1871

Smith's Hotel,

Tioga, Pa., E. M. Smith, Proprietor. House in good condition to accommodate the traveling public in a superior manner.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Farmers' Hotel.

B. MONROE, Proprietor. This house, formerly occupied by E. Fellows, is conducted on temperance principles. Every accommodation for man and beast. Charges reasonable. January 1, 1871

Union Hotel.

Wm. B. Van Horn, Proprietor, Wellsboro, Pa, This house is pleasantly located, and has all the conveniences for man and beast. Charges moderate.—Jan 1, 1871-1y.

House and Lot and Nine Acres of Land for Sale.

CHARLES WILLIAMS offers for sale his house and lot on Main street, Wellsboro, and six acres of land near the cemetery. Enquire of Joseph Williams, at the Wellsboro foundry. Jan 1, 1871 tf

New Tobacco Store!

THE subscriber has fitted up the Store first door east Thomas Hardgh's dry goods store, for the manufacture and sale of

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

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

JOHN W. PURSEL.

Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1871—tf.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION,

For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.

ESSAYS ON THE ERRORS OF YOUTH, and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL EVILS with Sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, May 1, 1870-1y Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

TIOGA DRUG STORE!

BORDEN keeps constantly on hand Pure Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Lamps, Stationery, Yankee Notions &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

H. H. BORDEN

Tioga, Jan. 1, 1871.-1y.

WELLSBORO AND MANSFIELD STAGE LINE.

THE undersigned proprietor of this line takes this method of informing the public that the above Stage runs daily (Sundays excepted,) between the two places as follows:

Leaves Wellsboro at 8 a. m., and arrives at Mansfield at 10 30 a. m.

Leaves Mansfield at 2 30 p. m., and arrives at Wellsboro at 5 p. m. ☞ Fare $1,00.

Jan 1, 1871—tf W. B. VAN HORN.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters of Administration to the estate of Henry C. Bosworth, late of Osceola, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same without delay to

EDWARD B. BOSWORTH.

Osceola, Dec. 31, 1870. Adm'r

THE OLD "PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE"

LATELY known as the Townsend House, and for a time occupied by D. D. Holliday, has been thoroughly refitted, repaired and opened by

DANIEL MONROE,

who will be happy to accommodate the old friends of the house at very reasonable rates.

Jan 1, 1871 y DANIEL MONROE.

Tioga Marble Works.

THE undersigned is now prepared to execute all orders for Tomb Stones and Monuments of either

ITALIAN OR RUTLAND MARBLE,

of the latest style and approved workmanship and with dispatch.

He keeps constantly on hand both kinds of Marble and will be able to suit all who may favor him with their orders, on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in the country.

FRANK ADAMS.

Tioga, Jan. 1, 1871-tf.

Fall & Winter Millinery

AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. SOFIELD respectfully announces to the public that she is now receiving a complete stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Especial attention is invited to her assortment of

Corsets, and Ready Made White Goods, Also, Zephyrs and Germantown Wools in Fancy shade.

Patterns in Zephyr and everything pertaining to the trade. KID GLOVES of the best brand.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c.

The Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine for sale, or rent by the week.

Mrs. A. J. SOFIELD.

Wellsboro Oct. 5, 1870. tf.

IOWA LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has the agency of a quantity of

IOWA LANDS,

which he will sell for cash, or exchange for real or personal property, on reasonable terms.

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED.

He would say that he has examined the property and titles for himself, and believes he can make it for the interest of persons going West, to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. For particulars, inquire of S. B. GOODELL,

May 11, '70 ly Sabinsville, Tioga Co., Pa.

Wellsboro Union Graded SCHOOL.

A. C. WINTERS, A. M. SUPERINTENDENT OF GRADED SCHOOLS,

And Principal of High School.

IT is the determination of the Directors to make the course of instruction as thorough and systematic as can be found in the State.—Commencing with the primary department, the pupil must *master* every year's allotted work, before being admitted to the next higher.

The best of teachers will be employed in every department, the most approved methods of instruction used, and the best of care exercised over the pupils in school and out.

The HIGH SCHOOL offers these advantages: *The Principal* is a graduate of the Rochester University, New York, a gentleman of large experience in the best conducted schools of the country, who has spent two years in Europe, and speaks *German, French* and *Italian*. He is qualified to give superior instruction in *History, Fine Arts* and the *Ancient Languages*. Instruction in *Higher Mathematics, the Sciences, Book-Keeping* and *Music*, will be equal to that of the best academies.

The Board hope to soon be able to secure instruction in *Painting* and *Drawing*, by a lady who has had several years' instruction by the best masters in Germany, and who has practised in the Galleries of Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Florence

The *best* school is the *cheapest* school. The Board intend to obviate all objections to this class of popular schools, as far as possible. A sufficient corps of teachers will be employed, that full justice may be done to every pupil.—Tuition is free to all within the old borough limits. Pupils from abroad are invited. Board in private families from $3 to $4 per week.

Tuition, Common English, (per term, $5.

" Higher English, Mathematics, &c., $8.

BY ORDER OF BOARD.

September 7, 1870. tf

New Millinery!

MRS. SMITH, on Main Street, has just opened a very large assortment of

FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS,

Which she is Selling at COST, such as

HATS, BONNETS, STRAW GOODS, LACES, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, COLLARS, HDKERCHIEFS, &C., &C.,

I am the only agent in this place for

GAY'S PATENT MUFF.

Ladies that have not noticed these Muffs will be astonished at their cheapness, beauty and comfort.

all of which will be sold much below former prices. All work done promptly, and to please.

MRS. CAROLINE SMITH.

Wellsboro, Nov. 7, 1870-tf.

NEW MEAT MARKET,

(*First Door East of Cone House.*)

THE subscriber has opened a market for the accommodation of all in want of

FRESH MEAT.

Cash will be paid for pork, beef, mutton, beef cattle, hides and sheep pelts

Fresh fish every Saturday.

HEZEKIAH STOWELL, JR.

November 2, 1870 tf

HARNESS SHOP!

G. W. NAVLE, would say to his friend and the public that his Harness Shop is now in full blast and that he is prepared to furnish heavy or light

Harnesses,

on short notice, in a good and substantial manner, and at prices that can't fail to suit.

The best workmen are employed, and none but the best material used. ☞ Call and see.

Jan 1 1871 y G. W. NAVLE.

For Sale or Rent.

A GOOD dairy farm in Tioga township, Tioga county, Pa., about 2½ miles west of the Borough of Tioga, about 100 acres improved, and 46 unimproved. Has on it three barns, three dwelling houses, an apple and peach orchard, and other fruit trees. Terms easy. Also adjoining on the west, a farm and timber lands from 40 to 200 acres as desired, with 80 acres improved, with a good barn, a good house and apple orchard. Good for a dairying farm.

Jan 1, 1871-tf. C. H SEYMOUR,

Tioga, Pa.

STRAY.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of last September, seven sheep, which are now kept at the barn of William Cole, in Broughton Hollow. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. A. J. KREINER.

Delmar, Jan 4, 1871 3w*

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

ERIE RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1870, Trains will leave Corning, at the following hours, viz:

GOING WEST.

5.45 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS (Mondays excepted) for Buffalo, Dunkirk and the west.

6.06 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS daily, (6.15 A. M. for Rochester, Sundays excepted) for Buffalo, Dunkirk, and the west.

8.00 A. M., WAY FREIGHT, for Rochester, Sundays excepted.

10.25 A. M., MAIL TRAIN, Sundays excepted for Buffalo and Dunkirk.

12.05 P. M., WAY FREIGHT, Sundays excepted, for Hornellsville.

2.00 A. M., BALTIMORE EXP., Sundays excepted, or Rochester and Buffalo, via Avon.

6.30 P. M., EMIGRANT TRAIN, daily, for the West.

7.35 P. M., DAY EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, (7.45 P. M., for Rochester,) for Buffalo and the west.

12.13 A. M., EXPRESS MAIL, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, Dunkirk and the west.

GOING EAST.

12.13 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, connecting at New York with afternoon trains and steamers for the New England Cities.

4.45 A. M., CINCINNATI EXPRESS, Mondays excepted, connecting at New Jersey with trains for Philada, Baltimore and Washington.

2.07 P. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, for Elmira, Sundays excepted.

11.29 A. M., DAY EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, connecting at Jersey City with midnight Express train for Philadelphia.

12.15 P. M., SUSQUEHANPA WAY, daily,

11.40 A. M., WAY FREIGHT, Sundays excepted.

4.30 P. M., DIVISION MAIL, Sundays excepted.

7.44 H. M., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily, connecting at Jersey City with morning Express train for Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

☞ A revised and complete "Pocket Time Table" of Passenger Trains on the Erie Railway and connecting Lines, has recently been published, and can be procured on application to the Ticket Agent of the Company

WM. B. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.

Blossburg & Corning, & Tioga R. R

Trains will run as follows until further notice

GOING NORTH FROM TIOGA.

No. 2, 2.35. No. 4, 9,28. No. 6, 5,34. No. 8, 8,22. No. 10, 11,30. No. 12, 12,12. No. 14, 6,50. No. 16 6,20. No. 18, 11,12.

GOING SOUTH FROM TIOGA.

No. 1, 9,25. No. 3, 4.55. No. 5, 6,01. No. 7, 1,15 No. 9, 7,20. No. 11, 10,18. No. 13, 1,42.

L. H. SHATTUCK, Sup't.

Northern Central R. R.

TRAINS FOR THE NORTH.

Trains for Canandagua leave Elmira as follows:

Accomodation at	7 12 p m
Express [fastest train on road]	11 55 a m
Mail	10 30 p m
Accommodation	6 15 p m

On and after Dec. 5, 1870, trains will arrive and depart from Troy, as follows;

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

9 21 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo, via Erie Railway from Elmira.

10 14 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira, Buffalo, Canandaigua, Rochester, Susp. Bridge and the Canadas.

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

9 55 A. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, &c.

7 07 P. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

ALFRED B. FISKE, Gen'l Supt. Harrisburg. ED. S. YOUNG Gen'l Pass. Ag't Baltimore, Md.

Arrival and Departure of Stages.

THE Stages running over the different routes from Wellsboro, will depart and arrive as follows from the Wellsboro Post Office:

WELLSBORO & TIOGA.—Depart 5 & 10, a. m., arrive 1½ and 7 o'clock p. m.

WELLSBORO & MANSFIELD.—Depart 8 a. m., arrive 6 p. m.

WELLSBORO & COUDERSPORT.—Dep. Mon. & Thur. 2 p. m., arrive Monday & Thursday at 12 m.

WELLSBORO & JERSEY SHORE.—Depart Mon. & Thur. 9 a m arrive Tuesday & Fri. 6 p. m.

WELLSBORO & STONY FORK.—Dep. Tues. & Friday at 8 p. m., arr. Tues. & Friday at 12 m.

JEWELRY STORE!

WELLSBORO, PA.

ANDREW FOLEY,

who has long been established in the Jewelry business in Wellsboro, has always on sale, various kinds and prices of

AMERICAN WATCHES,

GOLD OR SILVER CLOCKS, JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, PINS, PENCILS, CASES, GOLD & STEEL PENS, THIMBLES, SPOONS, RAZORS, PLATED WARE,

SEWING MACHINES,

&c., &c., &c.

With most other articles usually kept in such establishment, which is sold low for

CASH.

Repairing done neatly, and promptly, and on short NOTICE. A. FOLEY.

January 1, 1871-y.

To the Citizens of Mansfied

AND VICINITY,

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that I have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK

STOVES,

both useful and Ornamental, which I am offering to the public cheaper than ever sold before. I will sell a good No. 8 Cook Stove with Furniture for $20. I keep in stock P. P. Peckham's popular Cook. This is said to be the best Stove made in the United States. I also keep the

Lightning X Cut Saw,

the fastest cutting Saw in the world. The manufacturers of this Saw challenge the world under a forfeit of $500 that that this is the fastest cutting saw made.

Thanking my friends for their patronage in the past, and hoping still to merit their favor, I am as ever, grateful,

G. B. KIFF.

P. S.—I challenge one and all of the Stov dealers in this county to sell as cheap as I do

V. W. Jagiah, not excepted. G. B. K.

Mansfield, Nov. 2, 1870.-3m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration *pendente lite*, having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Waterman McIntyre, late of Jackson township, Tioga Co., Pa., deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, and those indebted to the same are notified to call for settlement on

L. B. SHIVES, CAROLINE McINTYRE, Adm'rs.

Jan. 4, 1871.-6t.* Pendente Lite.

POET'S CORNER.

THE PRAYER-SEEKER.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Along the aisle where prayer was made
A woman, all in black arrayed,
Close-veiled, between the kneeling host,
With gliding motion of a ghost,
Passed to the desk and laid thereon
A scroll, which bore these words alone,—

Pray for me!

Back from the place of worshipping
She glided like a guilty thing:
The rustle of her draperies, stirred
By hurrying feet, alone was heard;
While, full of awe, the preacher read,
As out into the dark she sped,

Pray for me!

Backed by the light through which she came,
To unimagined grief or shame!
Across the threshold of that door
None knew the burden that she bore;
Alone she left the written scroll,
The legend of a troubled soul,

Pray for me!

Glide on, poor ghost of weal or ill!
Thou fear'st a common need within;
Each bears, like thee, some nameless weight,
Some misery inarticulate,
Some secret sin, some shrouded dread,
Some household sorrow all unsaid

Pray for us!

Pass on! The type of all thou art
Sad witness to the common heart!
With face in veil and seal on lip,
In mute and strange companionship,
Like thee we wander to and fro,
Dumbly imploring as we go:

Pray for us!

Ah, who shall pray, since he who pleads
Our want perchance hath greater needs?
Yet they who make their loss the gain
Of others shall not ask in vain,
And Heaven bends to hear the prayer
Of love from lips of self-despair:

Pray for us!

In vain removed and far and hate
Beat with bruised hands against a fate,
Whose walls of iron only move,
And open to the touch of love.
He only feels his burdens fall
Who, taught by suffering, pities all.

Pray for us!

He prayeth best who leaves unguessed
The mystery of another's breast,
Why cheeks grow pale, why eyes o'erflow,
Or heads are white, thou need'st not know.
Enough to note by many a sign
That every heart hath needs like thine.

Pray for us!

—*From the Atlantic Monthly for December.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

[For the Agitator.]

One Thousand Miles over the Rocks of Tioga County.

BY ANDREW SHERWOOD,

ASSISTANT GEOLOGIST ON THE OHIO SURVEY.

CHAPTER XI.

ERA OF WIND.—AGE OF MAN.

"From harmony, from heavenly harmony
This universal frame began;
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man."

The long line of being, which began far back in the Silurian Age, has culminated at last in reasoning and responsible Man, whose nature it is to look back on the ages which have rolled away, and to look forward to a glorious future. From the earliest dawn of life, all the creations which have passed across the stage of existence have pointed to man as the grand consummation of the great design which existed from eternity in the mind of the Creator.—The master existence of the Silurian Age was a mollusc; that of the Devonian, a fish—a step higher in the scale of life; that of the Carboniferous, a plant—a step still higher; that of the Mesozoic, birds and reptiles—another advance; and that of the Tertiary, mammals—the highest grade of development presented by the merely animal type. Thus we learn that there has been an upward progress from dead matter to the humbler forms of vitality, and from thence to the higher, until a point was reached beyond which progress could not go, save in the creation of a being endowed with Mind.—Such is man—a creature at the head of the kingdoms of life, and immeasurably above the brutes in his *intellectual* and *spiritual* elements. The first of these attributes enables him to comprehend nature and her laws; to acquire a knowledge of self and of God; while the second evinces a nature that partakes of the divine; that recognizes man's capabilities for endless improvement; that acknowledges the existence of a God, and ever whispers that his own soul shall live in an Age to be.

Looking back over the past, has there not been a progress of dead matter Godwards?—a development from the lower to the higher forms of life? Yet not in the manner suggested by Darwin; for all the types of life which have in turn been dominant, were the result of a creative fiat from the Almighty. The first fishes which left their remains in the rocks, were perfect individuals of their kind; so with the reptiles and mammals. All the evidence of geology goes against the development theory of Darwin, as well as against every species of Infidelity.

To Sir Charles Lyell and other investigators I am indebted for much of what follows.

The Antiquity of the Human Race is a question which is exciting special interest of late. Within the past few years, man and his works have been discovered in caves and ancient alluvium, associated with the remains of animals now extinct; and this fact with others has induced us to believe that the date of man's creation occurred more than 6,000 years ago. Geologists have very reluctantly accepted this idea, because caves are known to have been used in early times as places of abode and of burial; yet doubt in this respect has been dispelled to a great measure, by the recent investigation of the caves of Europe. One of these caves—that of Brixham, in England—was not visible at the mouth; and was only discovered by the falling in of a portion of the roof. It was found to be several hundred feet in length, and much of the distance it was filled to the roof with gravel, bones and stalagmite. At the top there was fifteen inches of stalagmite, hard as marble, and next below, fifteen feet of bone-earth—nearly as hard. Encrusted in the stalagmite, at the top, were bones of extinct cave-bears; while in the red loam, below, were numerous bones of the mammoth, rhinoceros, hyena and cave-lion. Still lower down, beneath the floor of stalagmite and the undisturbed remains of these extinct races, which gradually died out long before all tradition, were found many flint implements and human bones—the latter being in the same chemical condition as those of the mammoth.

Many other cases similar to the above might be cited, but lest some should imagine that we are obliged to resort for evidence of man's antiquity to the dark recesses of caves, which may have served as places of refuge or sepulture, I will give a few examples of another kind. For forty miles along the river Somme, in France, large quantities of flint implements and human bones have been taken from beneath the undisturbed remains of the mammoth, rhinoceros, and other extinct species. They occur in an ancient alluvium, 90 feet above the water, and 25 feet below the surface of the ground. The deposits which cover them are *stratified* clays and gravel, 25 feet thick, while there is, in close proximity, and *of more recent origin*, 40 feet of peat—the slow growth of centuries.

I might also refer to the peat deposits of Denmark: "These bogs are composed mainly of moss, while at various depths are found trunks of trees, especially of the Scotch fir. This tree is not now, nor has ever been in historical times, a native of Denmark, and when introduced there has not thriven; yet it was evidently indigenous in the human period, for Steenstrup has taken out flint instruments from below the buried trunks of these pines, 23 feet beneath the surface. It appears clear that the same Scotch fir was afterward supplanted by the common oak, of which many prostrate trunks occur in the peat, at higher levels than the pines. The oak has now in its turn been superseded in Denmark by the common beech. This latter tree, which is so abundant in that country now, also formed magnificent forests there in the time of the Romans; and eighteen centuries have done little toward modifying the character of the vegetation."

But we need not go to Europe for evidences on this subject. The discovery of flint arrows in Missouri, beneath the skeleton of the mastodon, which was buried in a peat bed covered with 14 feet of sand, renders it quite probable that man was contemporary with the mastodon.

In an excavation for gas works, near New Orleans, several beds of vegetable matter were passed through, such as are now forming in the cypress swamps of the neighborhood. In this excavation, 16 feet below the surface, and beneath four buried forests, Dr. Dowler found charcoal and a human skeleton.

In the coral reefs of Florida, which are not less than 10,000 years old, according to Agassiz's mode of estimating their growth, human remains have been found, consisting of jaws and teeth.

In Calaveras county, California, Professor J. D. Whitney took a fossil human skull from the bottom of a shaft 131 feet deep. Above the layer of gravel in which it was found, were four beds of lava, with three of gravel interposed between them. The skull appeared not to differ much from those of the present Esquimaux. From all the circumstances, Professor Whitney thought its owner lived before the glacial epoch, and that man had therefore seen and survived that great convulsion.

It is clear that several races flourished in America before the red man. First, the mound-builders; second, a race in the territory which is now Wisconsin; third, a warlike race in the region south of lakes Ontario and Erie; and, fourth, a religious people in Mexico. Let us look for a moment at the first of these. They appear to have been an agricultural people, much further advanced in the arts than the red man, while the form of the features and the outline of the face were very different from those of the more recent race. They lived so long ago, that no tradition of them remains. Nothing is left to tell us that here the arts flourished, or that here great armies were marshaled to battle, save hundreds of large mounds and fortifications in the Mississippi valley. These fortifications generally enclose from 50 to 100 acres; while some of the mounds are nearly 100 feet high, with a base of 600 feet, and are estimated to contain twenty millions of cubic feet. Many are situated in dense forests, with trees growing upon them containing over 800 rings of annual growth, while the fallen trunks of their predecessors, greatly larger in size, lie rotting at their roots. Many, too, are found to be composed almost entirely of human bones.

Such are a few of the facts from which we infer that the place of man in the creation is much earlier than that usually assigned to him. Yet we have no positive evidence that man existed before the glacial epoch; but the discoveries made thus far, would seem to point to a time not long after the close of that period as the date of man's creation. At all events, the age of man cannot be less than 12,000 years; and either our chronology is wrong, or else, what is more probable, all mankind are not descended from a single pair.

Was Adam the first man created, and did all other types spring from that center? Many good reasons have induced me to believe that the popular opinion on this point is erroneous. Adam's name is not mentioned in the first chapter of Genesis, where it speaks of the creation of man, male and female; but in the next chapter, where it speaks a second time of the creation of man, his name is first used, after which follows an account of the creation of a helpmeet, in the person of a woman.—But what is more strange, in the fourth chapter, where the Lord drove Cain out of Eden, Cain answered, "It shall come to pass that every one that findeth me shall slay me." So the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him. Now is it not clear from this that there were other nations then existing in the country around Eden?—for surely Cain would not have been afraid that his own father and mother were going to kill him; or even his own brothers and sisters, though it does not appear that he had any. Furthermore, it goes on to state that he went and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden; that he procured his wife there; and that he builded a city! This clearly proves that there were other races at that time, some of which dwelt in the land of Nod, where he procured his wife, and the men to build his city,—for how could he build a city without workmen? and where were the people to come from which should occupy it?

Dr. Chalmers asserted, almost before geology was known, that the Bible did not fix the antiquity of the globe; and I think we may safely conclude that it does not fix the antiquity of man, and that it does not restrict the origin of all mankind to a single pair. I believe that it gives us an account of the creation of only one particular family or race—that from which the Saviour sprung; and with this view I must continue to hold, with many eminent geologists, that such strongly marked varieties as the Negro and the European, which have not changed in color or bodily constitution since the dawn of history, originated from different centers. "If we admit the unity of their origin, how shall we resist the arguments of the infidel and the transmutationist, who contend that all closely allied species of animals and plants were derived from a common parentage?—Where shall we stop, unless we make our stand at once on the independent creation of those distinct human races?"

In entertaining these views, we must suppose that the Deluge was not universal—an idea which is now supported by all theologians of much note. The dimensions of the ark are given by the sacred writer, and its size is very inadequate to contain the animal world of the present day. Aside from fishes, over 660,000 species of animals and plants are now known—a number which ten such arks as Noah's would scarcely accommodate. The deluge was probably local, though it doubtless *appeared* universal to the inmates of the ark, and they therefore described it as such; but geologists have found no indication of a deluge outside of central Asia. It does appear that the country around the Dead Sea, including an area 2,000 miles each way, and embracing, perhaps, all the territory then occupied by the descendants of Adam, was submerged beneath the sea at no very remote period.

Thus I have attempted to give the reader some of the deductions of geology—deductions which are already known and believed by many, but which have yet, with the masses—like every new fact in science—to pass thro' the three stages contained in the saying of Professor Agassiz: "People first say, 'it is not true,' then that 'it is contrary to religion,' and, lastly, that 'everybody knew it before.'"

[For the Agitator.]

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF JEAN PAUL F. RICHTER

Die Neujahrsnacht eines Unglücklichen.

An old man, on New Year's midnight, stood at the window and gazed, with a look of deep despair, up to the immovable, eternally blooming heavens, and down upon the still, pure, white earth, upon which there was no one so joyless and sleepless as he.—*Close by him stood his grave.* It was covered only by the snows of old age, not by the green of youth; and he brought with him out of his whole rich life, nothing but errors, sins and disease, a wasted body, a desolated soul, a breast full of poison, an old age full of remorse. The beautiful days of his youth returned to-day as specters, and pointed him back to that fair morning on which his father first placed him where the paths of life diverge; the right leading along the sunny path of virtue, through a broad, peaceful land, full of light, of harvests, and of angels; the left drawing down through the mole-tracks of vice, into a black hell, full of dripping poisons, of serpents ready to dart upon their prey, and of dark, sultry exhalations. Alas, the serpents *now* hang around his breast, and drops of poison cling to his tongue, and he knows at last where he is. Beside himself, with inexpressible horror he cries to Heaven, "Give me back my youth! O, Father, place me again where the ways of life diverge, that I may make a different choice."—But his father and his youth were long since gone. He saw the ignif fatui dance over the swamps, and in the graveyard; and he exclaimed, "These are my misspent days." He saw a star falling from heaven, shimmer in its flight, and disappear upon the earth. "That is I," said his bleeding heart, and the serpent-teeth of remorse gnawed deeper in the wound again. His glowing imagination showed him creeping night-walkers upon the roofs, the wind mills raised their arms, threatening to destroy him,—and a mask, left in the empty charnel house, by degrees assumed his own features.

Suddenly, in the midst of the struggle, floated down from the tower the music for the New Year—like distant church songs. He became calmer: he glanced around the horizon, and over the broad earth, and thought of the friends of his youth, who, more fortunate and better than he, were now teachers of the world, fathers of happy children, or sainted men; and he exclaimed, "O, I could, also, as you, sleep away this first night of the New Year with dry eyes, had I so willed.—Alas, I could be happy, dear parent, had I followed your instructions and fulfilled your New Year's wishes!"

Amid these feverish reminiscences of his youth, it seemed to him as if the mask with his features, in the charnel house, arose,—and finally, through that superstition which on New Year's night sees ghosts and reads future events, became changed into a living youth. He could look on it no longer: he covered his eyes;—a thousand hot tears streamed from his eyes, sinking in the snow. Still comfortless and despairing, he only sighed lightly, "Only come back, youth; come again."

And it came again;—for he had only so fearfully dreamed on that New Year's night;—he was still a young man,—his errors only had been no dream. He thanked God that he, still young, could turn away from the filthy courses of evil, into the sunny path which leads into the pure land of Harvests.

Turn with him, young reader, if thou standest in his errors. This frightful dream will in future become thy judge; and then, if thou, full of remorse, shouldst cry out, "Come again, beautiful youth," it would never return.

H. M. W.

[Correspondence of the Agitator.]

SILVER CITY, (N. Mexico,) Dec. 1, 1870.

Less than one year since, a man by the name of Brown picked up a piece of rock in the road, near Barny Station, in this county, and took it with him to San Francisco. He there had it assayed, and it proved to be rich in silver.—A company was immediately organized, which sent Brown, with others, back to search out and locate any mines they might find bearing that kind of mineral. They came, and within two miles of Barny Station found immense leads of silver-bearing quartz, which could be traced for miles. The news spread, and soon thousands of claims were located. The rock assayed from fifty to two thousand dollars per ton.—A flourishing town sprung up, called Ralston; and on account of the scarcity of wood and water at the mines, a railroad will soon be built to the Gila river, about thirty miles, where stamp mills will be erected to crush the ore.—Some young men from Pinos Altos, who had been over to Ralston, went back and commenced prospecting.—They had only to go eight miles from home, to find by far the richest silver mine ever discovered in America, with plenty of wood and water in the immediate vicinity. Everybody was immediately transformed into miners, and prospecting was and is lively. New mines are daily discovered, and the ore assays all the way from one hundred to six thousand dollars per ton. This is no fiction, but solid truth. Mr. Corasco is now working the ore in a serpentON furnace, the old Mexican style of reducing ore. In this way, he took from 640 pounds of rock, 112 ounces of pure silver; and claims he did not save one-half the metal. He intends trying another method soon.

Silver City, a thriving town only three months old, situated in a beautiful valley close to the mines, contains now about 600 inhabitants, and is being built up rapidly. Miners are arriving every day from Colorado and other portions of the West, and two stamp mills are reported on the way here. The gold mines at Pinos Altos continue to pay the proprietors a handsome profit, though the late discoveries in silver have placed them far in the back ground. The Indians are unusually quiet, and it is asserted they are endeavoring to make a treaty.

The *Agitator* comes to us very regularly, considering the distance, and we could not well keep house without it.

NUF SED.

ON THE WAR.

At this time, when the eyes of the civilized world are turned toward Paris in dread expectation of the horrors sure to follow on the bombardment of the city, it may interest our readers to recall a few incidents connected with old time sieges, in which that metropolis suffered.

The following is taken from an article in the *Contemporary Review*.

When Edward III invaded France in 1359, he blockaded Paris for a time; and an incident of the siege, with its pleasant touch of human laziness, agreeably relieves the monotony of the story. The Parisians were so fearful that the noise of the bells ringing for matins should cover the sound of the enemy's approach in the dark, that it was ordered matins should be sung in all the churches and convents at curfew instead of at midnight; a change found so agreeable in some convents, says a chronicle, that they continued to sing matins at curfew instead of at midnight long after the English had departed.

Henry V.'s occupation of Paris after the treaty of Troyes, at the permanence of an English garrison within its walls for fourteen years after his death, filled a most disastrous period from France, and the horrors of the country were intensified in the city. Famine and pestilence reduced the population to one half. In the *Journal d'un Bürgeois de Paris* the writers says he saw boys and girls lying on dirt heaps, thirty and forty together, moaning, "I am dying of hunger." Dogs became so dangerous that dog killers were appointed; and from the environs wolves entered at night, and attacked people in the street. Death itself became happiness in the dreadful frost of one winter, where it is said to have snowed for forty days and forty nights, and men lay down in the streets, nerveless from hunger and cold, to sleep the sleep which knows no waking.

The last great siege of Paris was in 1590. At that date the city had been for nearly two years under the dominion of the League, composed of the *Conseil des seize*, led by the Guises, swayed by the intrigues of Phillip II. of Spain. Nine months before Henry III. had fallen by the knife of Jacques Clement, as but a few months earlier he had caused the Duke to perish by the daggers of Montthery and Loignaci, joined with his cousin, Henry of Navarre, he marched to subdue the city from which he had been cast out, and he is then said to have pronounced a threat of extermination that finds a partial echo now. "It would be a great pity to reduce so great a city, but I must have my rights on the rebels within it. It is the heart of the League and it is the heart we must strike. Paris! head of the kingdom, but head too large and too capricious, you want bleeding to cure you and all the rest of France, to which you impart your madness. But a few days longer and there will be seen neither houses nor walls, but only the place where thou hast been." The death of the author of this pious aspiration compelled his cousin the now Henry IV., to withdraw for a time, till, on the 7th of May, 1590