THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

P. C. Van Gelder.

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TEN LINES OF MINION OR LESS, MAKE ONE SQUARE.

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☞ Special Notices 15 cents per line. Editorial or 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.

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
MORGAN SEELEY—Osceola.
DAVID COATS, VINE GRANDALL, } Knoxville.

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, 1st door east of Laugher Bache—Main Street. Will attend promptly to all calls. 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.

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.

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 Harden'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 LIFE with Sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
May 4, 1870-1y. Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

TIOGA DRUG STORE!
H. 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 $1,25.
Jan 1, 1871—tf. W. B. VAN HORN

Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated in Copp Hollow on the road leading from Covington to Wellsboro. Said farm contains 226 acres, about 150 improved, with good building, orchard, and well watered. The unimproved part of the farm is well timbered.—This farm will be sold cheap, and terms made reasonable. Inquire on the premises of
SAMUEL KENDRICKS.
Dec. 14, 1870.-3m.

Notice.
ALE persons indebted to D. P. Roberts by Book account or Notes are requested to call and settle and save Costs, at G. W. Merrick's office.
Feb. 1, 1871.-tf D. P. ROBERTS.

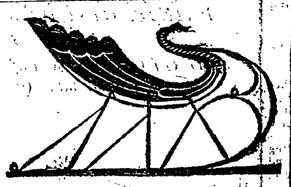
The Tioga County Agitator.

VOL. XVIII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., MARCH 22, 1871. NO. 12.

THE OLD "PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE"
LATELY known as the Townsend House, and for a time occupied by D. D. Holiday, 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



CUTTERS! CUTTERS!
FOR
FARMER'S,
DOCTORS,
LAWYERS,
MERCHANTS,
PRIESTS,
AND EVERYBODY
FROM $36 TO $100
FROM $36 TO $100
Cheap for barter, and cheap for cash at
H. BAKER & SON'S,
Westfield, Westfield Pa.
Westfield, Jan 4, 1871.

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, H'DKERCH'FS, &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

Administrator's Sale
THE undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Abner G. Goodell, deceased, will sell, on the premises of said estate, about 70 rods south of I. W. Tubbs & Co's Mills, in Lawrence twp, at public vendue, on the 11th day of March, at 1 P. M. the following described property: Bounded north by John Middaugh, East by Tioga river, south and West by Ralph Nobles, containing one half acre, more or less; dwelling house thereon. Terms cash. JOS GUILE
Wellsboro Feb. 15, 3t. Adm'r

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between R. B. Webb and H. S. Hastings is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by either of the late partners, at the new stand of Hastings & Cole, in Wright & Bailey's new brick block. R. B. WEBB.
Feb 8, 1871 3w H. S. HASTINGS.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

ERIE RAILWAY.

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

GOING WEST.

5.45 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS (Mondays excepted) for Buffalo, Dunkirk and the west.
6.00 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS daily, (Sundays excepted) for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and the west.
6.00 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, for 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.
11.38 A. M., DAY EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, connecting at Jersey City with midnight Express train for Philadelphia.
12.15 P. M., SUSQUEHANNA 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 midnight 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. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. L. D. BUCKER 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, 8.23. No. 10, 11.35. No. 12, 12.12. No. 14, 5.50. No. 16, 9.20. No 18, 11.12.
GOING SOUTH FROM TIOGA.
No. 1, 8.28. 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 Canandaigua leave Elmira as follows:
Accomodation at.....7 12 p m
Express (fastest train on road).....11 55 a m
Mail.....10 20 p m
Accommodation.....8 15 p m
On and after Dec. 5, 1870, trains will arrive and depart from Troy, as follows:
LEAVE NORTHWARD.
9 24 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 R. FISKE, Gen'l Sup't 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 8 & 10, a. m., arrive 1 & 7 o'clock p. m.
WELLSBORO & MANSFIELD.—Depart 8 a. m., arrive 6 p. m.
WELLSBORO & COWANESQUE.—Dep. Mon. & Thur. 2 p. m.; arrive Monday & Thursday at 12 m.
WELLSBORO & JERSEY SHORE.—Depart Mon & Thur. 6 a. m. arrive Tuesdays & Fri. 5 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.

ATTENTION FARMERS!
PLASTER
ANY quantity on hand at the Elk Run Plaster Mill, 4 miles from Gaines. Price $5,00 per ton.
VERMILYEA & BENAUER.
Jan. 25th, 1871 -3m

New Music Store.
NOW opened in Smith & Bowen's block, second floor, a music room where will be kept on exhibition, and for sale,
Steinway and other Pianos,
Cabinet Organs, and a choice selection of Sheet Music. New music received every month.—Lessons on Piano and Organ, and in Singing will be given. Opportunity for practice afforded to those who may desire it. H. W. TODD.
Wellsboro, Feb. 15-3mo.

Horse for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale, one fine black horse ten years of age. Perfectly sound and true. Enquire of W. A. STONE Esq.
HARRIET M. STEVENS.
Wellsboro, Feb. 15-tf.

A. HUMPHREY & CO.
HAVE just opened, in their new store, on the site formerly occupied by the bank, an entire new stock of dry goods, and a great variety of groceries, all of which are perfectly fresh. They take this occasion to thank their customers for their patronage in the past, and respectfully solicit it for the future.
We respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to have unsettled accounts on our books, to make payment as early as possible, to enable us to meet purchases made before the fire.
A. HUMPHREY & CO.
Tioga, March 1, 1871 3w

POETS' CORNER.

AUTUMN SONG.

Leaves are falling (heaps lie rot),
And pumpkins are yellow, and maids are blue;
Potatoes and apples begin to rate
There's many a lover jilted too.

The dove stay late on the cabbage leaf,
And the red, red beet forsakes the ground
And loves' wanderings grow more brief,
And fewer loafers are loafing around.

The celery rivals the curain fairy
There's a new delight in the tender steak,
And boys go munching the chestnut rare,
Without one thought of the stomach ache

The last of the cattle shows is seen,
The monster squash to the cows is fed,
Everything's brown that once was green,
Except tomatoes, and they are red.

The drowsy citizen hates to rise,
The beds may be cold, but no is the air;
He heaven to slumber, for now the flies
Are less affectionate, and more rare.

And who is the bashful man we see?
'Tis the doctor, dashing by in his chaise
And well may he hurry, you will agree,
For it isn't ever patient that pays.

'Tis a rare, rare season! no frosty and bright
The dahlias, and even the squashes, are gay
One wouldn't regret the cold at night,
If it wasn't so decidedly cold by day.

A wandering shiver inspires the doubt
Whether Indian summer will come this year;
But its warmth can be felt when you don't go out,
And its haze may be seen through a glass of beer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Correspondence of the Agitator.]

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1871.

After an adjournment of ten days, the Legislature met and proceeded to business with renewed energy, and as a consequence rapid progress is made. The "local option" bill has passed the House, and now goes to the Senate, where it will probably meet with an untimely end, as that body is not fully prepared for the reform it proposes.—The apportionment bills introduced in the two branches of the Legislature are as numerous as the plagues of Egypt, and it will be very strange if some one of them is not satisfactory to the majority. This is the bill, if any, that will create a dead lock between the two houses; but if once passed, the balance of the session promises to be short, sharp and decisive. The Senate bills propose a radical change from the last apportionment, and such an one as the House will never agree to; and unless a compromise can be effected through a committee of conference, the chances are very slim for any change from the present districting.

Mr. Strang is now preparing the House bills, which will be introduced during the present week, and then comes the tug of war. The "Pine Creek bill" will soon be before the Legislature, with a present certainty of its passing and becoming a law, an end most devoutly to be desired.

The people of the Cowanesque valley are having some legislation preparatory to the building of a three-foot gauge railroad from Lawrenceville, and Farland, with a settled determination to construct it, or migrate to Dulutti; and this being a free country, they are at liberty to make their own selection.

The act passed last winter enlarging the limits of Wellsboro, is represented this session by a numerously signed petition for its repeal, the people taken from the township praying to be set back into their country retreat; as the heat and dust, bustle, strife, turmoil and taxes of a large monopoly like Wellsboro, is not congenial to their former quiet nomadic life. And if they have become sick of their newly wedded love, would it not be well to grant them a divorce? I only ask for information.

A wordy passage at arms occurred in the Senate yesterday, between Senators White and Wallace, upon the apportionment bill; Mr. White charging the Democratic leaders with gerrymandering the districts so as to secure a Democratic majority in the next Legislature, and Senator Wallace replying in a most vindictive personal assault upon the Senator from Indiana; but suffice it to say, that his low and personal epithets were neither countenanced by the Republicans nor the better class of Democrats. Abuse is not debate nor argument; and he who resorts to it, will sooner or later feel its terrible recoil upon his own head. This is the first instance of the kind that I have observed in the three winters that I have been here, and for the credit of the Commonwealth may it never occur again.

General Harrison Allen, of Warren county, now State Senator, appears to be the most prominent candidate for Auditor General at the present time, and is a gentleman well qualified to perform the duties of the office; and to back his pretensions, can show a good military record, and honors gained in the field by active service.

Mr. Samuel S. Smedley, of Philadelphia, is the candidate for Surveyor General from the southern part of the State, being a practical surveyor, of the city, and also of the public parks of the city, and will be urged by the entire Philadelphia delegation and surrounding counties. The great object should be to nominate men of public political notoriety, who will carry the whole strength of the party, as we cannot afford a defeat this fall, on account of the demoralizing effect it would have in the Presidential election of 1872.

No careful observer will deny but that there is a good working Republican majority in the State, and they should see to it that the State is not turned over to the tender mercies of the Democracy until they show works meet for repentance.

We received a friendly call from the Hon. Henry Sherwood, when on his way to Washington to meet with the 42d Congress; and barring his politics, a more sociable and genial spirit it is rare to meet with; and who knows but what the influences operating upon him at Washington may make him one of us, like Reeder and Geary of Kansas notoriety.

The Susquehanna at this place has been up to a good rafting freshet for the last ten days, and still continues so, owing to the warm and spring-like weather that has prevailed since the first of March; the great depth of snow that covered the hills and valleys up to that time having entirely disappeared, and the grass begins to look green upon the capitol grounds.

The sweet warbling of the sparrows is heard among the trees, and the merry shout of locund children on the street. Winter's mantle is removed from the broad earth, and the coming of balmy spring is welcomed by all things animate. Welcome, thrice welcome, thou type of innocence and childhood. We hail thee as the harbinger of better days, of brighter hopes, and renewed exertions in the warfare of life. But spring is the usher of summer, summer of fall and winter—winter, the silver haired old man tottering on the verge of the grave. The soft patter of the rain is the gentle tread of early childhood, pure and joyous in its influences, reaching and entering the hearts of mature manhood, and creating bright oases in the desert soul of the worldly minded. Happy the man who heeds the gentle warning! X-27.

For the Agitator.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Mr. Van Gelder:—I wish to say a few words to the young men of Wellsboro and other parts of the county, on the value of time, money and reputation. They are what make up, in a great measure, man's life. A brother who has had something to do in training boys, once said to me that he never found much difficulty in keeping boys on the right track and making substantial men of them, if he could only get them to understand clearly the true value of money. Time of course is the foundation. It is, indeed, the white tablet on which is impressed the various shades and colorings that make up reputation; and money is what brings them out more prominently to view.—The rose of the poor girl, given to the suffering invalid, may warm and gladden the heart for the moment, and may be as acceptable an offering in the sight of Heaven, but money only can bring the substantial comforts of life. Reputation it is true may exist without money, and money may be possessed without reputation, but neither can very well be acquired without a due appreciation of the value of time. The idle boy seldom becomes a rich man, nor does the vicious boy often become a respected member of society, when grown to manhood. There are, it is true, exceptions to almost all general rules.—No young man, however, who commences by improving his moments to some useful purpose, often fails to acquire reputation; and that kind of industry which, if rightly directed, brings money, brings also reputation.

I know very well it is somewhat difficult for the boy to fully realize how much of the reputation and happiness of the man depends upon the right improvement of his time while in boyhood. You have all read, perhaps a hundred times, that old saying, that used to be a standing copy in those old days when the schoolmaster "set the copies"—"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." Now that saying is old and hackneyed, but it is not yet worn out. It is true still, that just as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined. Just as is the boy's bent in early life, so is the man's habits of thought and action in after life. If you are idle when young, you will be very apt to be idle, and thriftless, and poor, when grown to manhood. If you indulge in falsehood in youth, you will probably be unreliable when grown to be a man. If in youth you are dishonorable, you will find, when you are acting for yourself on the world's stage, your word will not always be taken, except with many allowances for your peculiar character. If you are dishonest when young, you will hardly be otherwise in after life.—If you contract, while young, an appetite for intoxicating liquors, you will very likely be an intemperate man; or, if temperate, your whole life will probably be a continual struggle and warfare against that terrible longing for strong drink.

No young man who contracts an appetite for intoxicating liquors, can well fail to spend a great deal of time in those places where they are sold. It is doubtless true that intoxicating liquors do for the time being infuse into the system more energy and strength; but for every over-excitement there is a corresponding depression; and if this alternation is continued, the system runs down, and the man becomes, in the end, listless and incapable of exertion, unless spurred up by his intoxicating beverage.

Let us look for a moment at the idle time, you, who have got into the habit of lounging about groceries, billiard saloons, restaurants and taverns, spend in those places, and if you are there, you must necessarily spend money.—Not only time and money are squandered, but reputation also. Contrast the reputation of such a person with the reputation of that young man who is never seen lounging in such places, never indulges in intoxicating liquors, never spends his money uselessly!—which reputation would you choose for yourself?

Just think for a moment of the probable amount of money you have spent during the last year for intoxicating drinks and their concomitants, in addition to the time lost. You will place the estimate too low, unless you are careful. The real amount would surprise you. Think also of the amount of time you have squandered. You will be very apt to place that estimate too low; and would be equally surprised at its real amount. Now put together both, the money spent, and the time lost, and how much is it? Ten to one a good many people who know you, are beginning to look upon you as a young man getting into very bad habits. You suffer in reputation. Well, put together the loss of time, the loss of money and the loss of reputation, and tell me how much you have lost during the past year. The amount will startle you, if you are inclined to look upon it seriously.

But this is not all it amounts to. You have probably a mother, who loves you; perhaps sisters. What do they lose by it? How much do they suffer on your account? Can you reckon it up in figures? Nor is this all. Look ahead.—Next year will it be any better? If not better, then worse; for these things do not remain stationary. And next, and next, and next; and what then? I know you don't calculate this way.—I, at least, am not to be ruined, however it may be with others." This is what you think, if you do not say it.

Would it not be better to stop short just now, and not run any risks?

There is another matter I wish to suggest to you. It is this: Is the liquor seller any more a friend to you than he is who opposes liquor selling? You are sometimes tempted into defending the seller of intoxicating liquors in his course of demoralization, and into speaking slightingly of active temperance men. Is the liquor seller really your friend? Has he any kind of regard for you, except so far as you have money to pay out for his whisky or other intoxicating drinks? Why zealously defend him, as some do, when his whole business is to get from you your money, for that which does you no good, but an immense amount of evil?

Let me suggest to you a greater pleasure, to be derived from the use of your money, than to pay it out to those leeches, who are not only drawing out of your pockets your money, but out of your hearts the very best affections of the soul. You have a mother or sisters, or perhaps both. Instead of laying out your loose cash for intoxicating liquor and its appendages, suppose the ten, twenty, and sometimes, the one hundred, or more, cents a day that you thus spend, were laid out in some little present for your mother or your loving sister. How such a proceeding would quicken in your soul all the more refined and pure principles that by the other course are kept down and finally smothered! Think of the joy your mother would feel when you returned to your home and handed her some present, or some article necessary to her comfort, and told her you had bought that for the money you had formerly laid out for liquor or cigars. How many loving presents you might make to your sisters and brothers, with the money you now spend so foolishly! Think of the joy and sunshine it would bring to that home, now sometimes so sad and dark from the anxiety its inmates feel for an erring son.

Why need life be made sometimes so sad, when it might be so happy!

Respectfully yours.

March 18, 1871. J. E.

Wendell Phillips Still Lives.

He lectured to a very large audience in Steinway Hall on the evening of March 7th, and we give a few of his points. They are sharp enough—and, more's the pity, true as sharp:

"REPUBLICAN CITY GOVERNMENT A FAILURE.

In every great city on this great continent, the Mayor and Aldermen are nothing but a standing committee nominated by its grogshops, and have not been anything else for many years.—And thus it follows that there has not been a great city on this continent governed for 20 consecutive years decently, so far as the protection of life, free speech and property is concerned. So far as this theory of ours of self government, of universal suffrage, has grappled hitherto with the problem of governing a great city, it is a failure.

THE CURSE OF THE GERMAN WAR.

But the absorbing question of the next generation will be the labor question. In Europe its aspect is political; here it is social. We have seen half a million of workingmen in Prussia flung against half a million of workingmen in France. They did not hate each other; their ignorance of each other was made use of to create unfriendliness. While the Frenchman had built out of his imagination a demon and called it a German, the German had built out of his imagination a monster and called it a Frenchman; and both were mistaken. We see two forces thrown together in Europe, to accomplish this last collapse of civilization, which we call the German war, and it is the greatest danger of the 19th century. Men say it will take $1,000,000 to restore the beauty of Paris, but that is hardly a consideration worth mentioning beside the graver aspects of the question. It has devoted the Prussians to a system of preparation for a similar war that will monopolize all the energies of the State in that direction.—They take three adult years out of every man's life, merely to make him a soldier. Fifteen millions of people have given three years. Forty-five millions of wasted years, wherein a man has neither planted nor sown; to leave a mortgage on his fellows.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

This question is social here. Here it is the protest of labor against wealth—labor against capital. I am not going to enter in any breadth upon the complaint of labor against capital, altho' I agree with it. It is a sound that I believe our children will listen to and wonder that their fathers ever doubted it for a moment. Your great grandchildren will sit in these seats and listen to some orator telling the story of a Vanderbilt with as much wonder as a modern audience hears Agassiz describe the habits of a mastodon, or as we wonder now that we ever thought it right to keep a fellow creature in bondage; and so 70 years hence your descendants will listen to the story of a Vanderbilt or an Astor with incredulity. I do not say that these men are wrong; they are but the growth of a false social system.

THE VOTING LABORER.

We cannot afford to have a laboring class in this country narrow minded and ignorant. England can afford to have such a class; it don't matter. She looks down in Lancashire rotting in its ignorance, and does not care. If a man has intelligence enough to wield a spade, or attend a spindle, that is all that is wanted. We want him to wield the ballot. When the Earl of Shaftesbury looks down into a cradle, he knows that the child will never lift a hand against his fortune or title, and if he does anything, he does it for the simple bidding. But when your Wall street looks down into a cradle, it knows that that baby hand will in due time wield the ballot, and unless it hastens to put morality on the footsteps of that baby, your country is not safe.

If the time come when you have got a class of capitalists standing apart permanently—a class of labor standing apart—that is the end of the republic. In England there is a capitalist class. It has stood over 700 years unchanged. There is a labor class; it has toiled 800 years unchanged. Now and then, once in a while, a man makes his way over the chasm. There is a man worth a million of pounds; strong evidence that his father was; strong probability that his son will be. There is a man in New York worth a million of dollars; no evidence that his father was; no probability that his son will be. The fathers of your millionaries were peddlers. They count millions; their sons will die in the poor house.

Your papers print, with epithets of indignation, or astonishment, or disapprobation, the position of the miners of Pennsylvania; three millions of men ready to submit to such laws, would be enough to enslave the rest of labor;—and I say to-day, thank God, the miners of Pennsylvania have resisted.—Thank God, that labor, from St. Louis to Portland, has organized for resistance, for it is only the twilight and struggling dawn of a better future."

The Liquor Dealer's Advertisement.

The following shows the result of selling ardent spirits as a beverage. Those who deal in the article, if honest with themselves, must admit its truth.—ED.

A missionary of the American Sunday School Union, who has been for several years starting schools in southern Indiana, once stopped at the house of a man who was about to start a liquor shop. After dinner mine host addressed him as follows: "Mr., you seem like a mighty clever kind of a gentleman, and I ain't no scholar, and I'd like to git you to do a little piece of writin' for me." "Certainly," he replied, "if I can. What do you wish to have written?" "Why," said he, "I'm thinkin of startin a grocery, and I'd like to do it right. My pap used to say if you want to do anything right you must begin right, and I would jist like to git you to git up a notice for me, and put it in the newspapers. I'll pay the printer and all." He wrote the notice. We give it and the result below:

"*Notice.*—Friends and neighbors, you are hereby notified that I expect in a few weeks to commence the business of making drunkards, paupers and beggars. I will furnish you with liquors that will excite you to riot, robbery and bloodshed. I will for a small sum undertake, upon short notice and with the greatest expedition, to prepare men for the poor house, the prison and the gallows. I will warrant that my liquors will deprive some of life, many of reason, property and peace. I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a nuisance to the nation. If any one should ask what inducement I have to try to bring such misery upon my neighbors, my honest reply is "greenbacks." All can see that this is a profitable business. Some temperance men, and even some professing Christians, give it their countenance, and besides I live in a land of liberty, and intend to get license to shorten men's lives and ruin their souls. So, come one, come all; I pledge myself to do all I have herein promised; and farther, for the annoyance of good Christian people, I will agree to keep open on Sunday."

When I met him again, he said, "Mr., I'm the worst whipped feller ever you seed. That advertisement you put in the papers about my grocery jist opened my eyes. I tell you what's a fact, I never thought how much harm it might do; and I'm plumb ashamed of it, and jist made up my mind I'd rather work for a quarter a day than to go into it." I told him I believed he was an honest man, and needed only to see the awful consequences of the business to cause him to change his mind. He replied, "I'm mighty glad you writ jist as you did," and repeated, "I'd rather work for a quarter a day."

A Capital Joke.

And all the more palatable because it is true, and can be vouched for, took place a few Sundays since at one of the prominent New Jersey churches. It seems that a worthy deacon had been very industrious in selling a new church book, costing seventy-five cents. At the services in question, the minister, just before dismissing the congregation, rose and said: "All those who have children to baptise will please present them next Sabbath." The deacon, who, by the way, was a little deaf, having an eye to selling the books, and supposing his pastor was referring to them, immediately jumped up and shouted. "And all you who haven't any, can get as many as you wan't by calling on me, at seventy-five cents each."

The preacher looked cross-eyed at the brothers, and the brothers looked at the clergyman; the audience punched the audience in the side, the bubble grew larger until it burst into a loud guffaw; ladies colored up, crimsoned, blushed, and thanked the Lord for the low price of peopling the earth. There was no benediction that morning worth speaking of.

The deacon, after he had found out his mistake, changed his pew from the front of the church to the third from the rear; and though he cannot hear the sermon, he is consoled with the thought that the young ladies can't snicker at him.

Fort Wayne has a man named Martin, who has just been divorced from his seventh wife, and has married the eighth. He says he is just going to try five times more, and then if he don't get one that suits him, he will live a bachelor the rest of his days. He is too particular. It is said other men have married his old wives, and find them pretty good, considering.

Mrs. Emberling, of Prairie City, Illinois, requires no special legislation in her behalf. A few evenings since she followed her husband to a village saloon, armed with an ax. Finding him engaged, with several others, in playing cards, she smashed the table with her ax, scattered the cards, piled up the astonished players, and carried off her legal "protector."

The following rules for the government of children, which were first presented in one of Mr. Jacob Abbott's books, have been of great service to many successful teachers: "When you consent, consent cordially. When you refuse, refuse finally. When you punish, punish good-naturedly. Commend often. Never scold."

The *Courier-Journal* of Louisville says: Two boot-blacks were passing up Jefferson street late last evening, when one accosted the other with "I say, Jack, if I is you I be ashamed of myself, picking up old second-hand shaws fer tucker!" "Tend to your own business," retorted Jack. "I guess this is good enough to learn on."

The Vicksburg girl of the period, being called upon for some last "words," promptly remarked: "Bury me in a Pompadour waist, cut bias."

John H. Surratt wears a sandy moustache and a goatee of carroty color. His face is thin, his cheek bones are high and his eyes are well set back in their sockets. He is a thin-legged gentleman, and reads like a school boy. He drops the final g's of all the present participles.

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 sty