THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR

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P. C. Van Gelder.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TEN LINES OF MINION OR LESS, MAKE ONE SQUARE.

No. Sq'rs....	1 In.	3 Ins	4 Ins	8 Mos	6 Mos	1 Yr
1 Square, ...	$1.00	$2.00	$3.00	$5.00	$7.00	$12.00
2 Squares, ..	2.00	3.00	4.00	7.00	12.00	19.00
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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 staire, [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 URANDALL, } 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

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 nine 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 EVILS 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!
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.

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.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of T. H. Whiting, deceased, late of Sullivan township, having been granted to the undersigned, all those indebted to or having claims against said estate, will call and settle with
NATHAN S. WHITING,
Sullivan, March 29, 1871 6w* Admin'r.

The Tioga County Agitator.

VOL. XVIII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., APRIL 5, 1871. NO. 14.

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

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
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

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

R. E. Olney,
JEWELER,
MANSFIELD, PA.
KEEPS constantly on hand, ELGIN WALTHAM and SWISS WATCHES, Marine, Alarm & Calendar CLOCKS,
SILVER SPOONS,
Plated Spoons and Forks; Table, Butter and Fruit Knives; Cups, Castors and Cake Baskets; Napkin Rings; Cream-Salt Sugar and Mustard Spoons; Fine Gold and Agate Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Solid Gold Sets; Pearl Fancy and Plated Buttons; Watch Guards and Chains, &c., A large stock of SPECTACLES, GLASSES, and Colored Glasses, all at reduced prices.
N. B.—Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.
March 1, 1871.

Music.
MRS. F. I. EASTMAN still continues to give lessons in music, and is now prepared to furnish her pupils with instruction books and new music, as cheap as can be found elsewhere. Lessons given on the
Piano, Organ & Melodeon,
instruments furnished for practice. Also instructions given in vocal music. Having for many years been engaged in teaching, will guarntee satisfaction to all.
March. 1, 1871.—tf

A. B. EASTMAN,
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Office opposite Cone House, Wellsboro, Pa. All operations neatly and carefully performed. Satisfaction guaranteed at live and let live prices.
Feb 22, 1871 tf

European War!
Great Balloon Ascension!
MEN killed, Women and Children going crazy over the *Elegant Style and finish of*
PICTURES
from Naramore's new Photograph Gallery Wellsboro. All the latest Styles of pictures, such as German and Medallion Under Cabinet Size, new Victoria Size, and Porcelain Pictures (plain or colored), and many other Styles too numerous to mention. Stereoscopic views, and views of Private Residences made at reasonable prices. Copying old pictures and larging the same to any size required, a specialty, when desired they will be returned in India ink or colored in oil or water colors. A good assortment of frames constantly on hand. Call and examine specimens before going elsewhere.
N. B. Rooms opposite the place occupied by Mr. Eastman's Dental Rooms, Corner Main & Pearl Wellsboro.
D. H. NARAMORE.

Dissolution.
THE Firm heretofore existing under the name of Bush & Randolph, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes, and accounts will remain at the stand occupied by the above Firm, until settled. And the business will be hereafter conducted by
FISHLER & RANDOLPH.
March, 15th, 1871.-3w.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted on the estate of Richard B. Hull, deceased, late of Tioga township, those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them to MARY S. HULL, WARREN WELBS,
Tioga, March 23, 1871 6w* Adm'rs.

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., SUSQUEHANNA EXPRESS (Mondays excepted) for Buffalo, Dunkirk and the west.
6.05 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS daily, (6.15 A. M. for Rochester, Sundays excepted) for 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.
11.28 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 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. R. 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, 5.54. No. 8, 8.22. No. 10, 11.35. No. 12, 12.12. No. 14, 5.50. No. 16, 6.20. No. 18, 11.12.

GOING SOUTH FROM TIOGA.

No. 1, 9.28. 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 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 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 65 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 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 6 & 10, a. m., arrive 1½ and 7 o'clock p. m.
WELLSBORO & COUDERSPORT.—Dep. Mon. & Thur. 7 p. m; arrive Monday & Thursday at 12 m.
WELLSBORO & JERSEY SHORE.—Depart Mon. & Thur. 9a m; arrive Tuesday & Fri. 5 p. m
WELLSBORO & STONY FORK.—Dep. Tues. & Friday at 3 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

Farm and Timber lot for Sale.
THE undersigned offers for sale, her farm in Middlebury Township Tioga, Co., known as the Ezra Stevens farm containing one hundred acres, with apple orchard, two frame barns, one large frame house, all in good condition, farm under state of good cultivation, best quality of flat lands on Crooked Creek, railroad depot near. Also adjoining timber lot of two hundred acres, containing large quantity of hemlock, and hard woods, with quite a large amount of pine.
Address W. A. STONE Esq., Wellsboro Pa.
HARRIET M. STEVENS.
Wellsboro, Feb. 15, 1871-tf.

Real Estate For Sale.
THE subscriber has for sale the following described real estate: Thirty village lots situate on State, street, in Wellsboro; the house and lot formerly occupied by Charles Williams; a six acre lot situated near the cemetery; and a farm of 50 acres, located near the farm of Collins Culver. For terms and particulars apply to
Also, Agent, for the North Carolina Land Company.
WALTER SHERWOOD,
Feb 22, 1871 tf Wellsboro, Pa.

Lots for Sale.
TOWN LOTS for sale in Tioga borough, by
H. E. SMITH & SON.
March 1, 1871 tf

NOTICE.
TOWN lots for sale in Wellsboro. Enquire of J. Emery Wellsboro, or W. V. Emery, Box, 2622, Williamsport Pa.
Wellsboro, Feb. 22-4t.

POET'S CORNER.

MILL-WHEELS.

Merrily waltzing in the ray
Of the warm sunshine, mill-wheels play,
Throwing at every round a rare
Luminous shower of gems in air.

Clapping their tiny hands in glee,
Young children watch them merrily;
And the gayest madcaps gaily reel
To mimic the action of the wheel.

The traveler, on the dusty way,
Glances over the copestone gray;
And as the waters fall and raise,
Feeleth a freshness in his eyes.

But the stalwart miller, with mealy face,
Works, whistling, in his hiding-place;
And he only thinks as he hears the wheel,
"What a famous river for grinding meal!"

All things upon the earth, in air,
Two different beings see and share—
The man by the world computed wise,
The poet with his dreaming eyes.

The latter, when rains have ceased to flow,
Sings to the seven-colored bow;
The former, his sense of beauty shut,
Calmly gauges the water-butt.

The poet sees forms in clouds that sail
Dreamily over the drowsy vale;
The practical man looks up to try
A guess at the morrow—or rainy or dry.

To lilies that sway to pendant bees
The poet almost bends his knees;
The practical crushes a thousand lives
To gather sweet produce from the hives.

Only in two things are akin
These souls antipodal—in sin,
And in their love for their little ones,
Dove-eyed daughters or sturdy sons.

Merrily waltzing in the ray
Of the warm sunshine, mill-wheels play,
Throwing at every round a rare
Lustrous shower of gems in air.

—*From the Dublin University Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THAT FRIEND OF MAN—(THE DOG.)

We are friendly to the dog. We have owned, trained, fought and hunted him, in his long and short haired conditions—with ears to correspond. We know him as a terrier, hound, pointer-setter, mastiff, Newfoundland and mongrel—not to mention greyhound and "yaller" dog;—and in all his aspects and affinities, we are pained to say that his leanings are decidedly toward vagabondism. We understand perfectly well that every man who owns a pot-bellied, andiron-legged whiffet, has "been offered $10 for him;" and that the owner of a mastiff or Newfoundland dog has always "been offered $50 for the fellow."

Oh yes; we have raised, trained and sold them. And we happen to know that the dog nuisance is one of the worst features that the agriculturists call on face. No man who has his money to earn by the hard lines of husbandry at present prices, wish the knowledge that his next neighbor's dogs will very likely eat them up during the first season. No farmer will invest his money in sheep husbandry, with a strong probability of their being eaten by dogs which belong to vagabondish men, who have no more pecuniary responsibility than the dogs themselves.

No man is anxious to visit a neighbor who keeps a watch-dog—(i. e., a dog to bite his neighbors, and which is good for nothing else.) No one should send a child to a neighbor's of an errand, where a cross, snappish dog is kept.—No man who keeps such a dog deserves to have a friendly call from a neighbor, even in a case of sickness. In fact, the man who keeps an ill-conditioned, ill-trained cur about him for the purpose of dogging his neighbors, their cattle and sheep, should be cut off from all the friendly offices and kindnesses that are usually understood as pertaining to a friendly neighborhood. We write sharply, because there is reason for it. There is not in the United States a better county for sheep raising than this; and the reason why we are not pre-eminent in that respect, can be given in one word—DOGS.

Ask any man in the county who has gone into wool growing, what the greatest drawback is in that particular branch of husbandry. He will tell you, the almost certainty that his profits will be ruined by dogs. And more: that the bringing home of the mischief, and the collection of damages from the owners of the dogs, is a hopeless task. For years, the annual destruction of sheep in Ohio, as legally sworn, has amounted to over $65,000. But very many cases are never reported at all; and large sheep farmers of that State say that the real damage to the wool growing interest is not less than $100,000 annually.

The subject is exciting much interest throughout the country; stringent laws have been enacted in several Western States, and the *dog* is being generally recognized as the half-reclaimed savage that he is.

In connection with this subject, we clip an item or two from the report of the Department of Agriculture for February, 1870, which Tioga county farmers will do well to note:

"*Caledonia County, Vt.*—There has been a very general disposition among farmers to get rid of sheep, particularly the fine-wooled breeds, and to stock with cows. Those who keep sheep have got the coarser wooled kind, relying more on the mutton than *wool*. Fine wooled sheep have almost disappeared among us.

"*Owen County, Ind.*—The destruction of sheep by dogs, together with the low price of wool, have lessened the interest in sheep husbandry. To these causes may also be added the fact that mutton sheep were sought for during the past year on account of the high price of beef and other meats. There is a growing sentiment in favor of the larger, long wooled varieties, and if dogs could be banished, our county would be one of the best for sheep."

Tax the dogs $5 per head, and collect the tax.

A Kansas City editor, whose washing and ironing were entrusted to a heathen Chinee, has met with a big scare. He takes on as follows:

"They sent home with our washing yesterday, a thing that branches off in two ways a little below the top, like a railway junction, and has puckered frills edged with tatting on each end of the divide. We don't know what it is, and we're a poor, friendless man, with only one virtue, and none but villains would seek to injure that."

Who is the straightest man mentioned in the Bible? Joseph, because Pharaoh made a rule of him.

Secret Divorces.

The New Haven authorities recently overhauled a New York "divorce lawyer," to the public congratulation.—The offender, who had procured a divorce on fraudulent representations, belongs to a scurrilous class of fellows who should long since have been suppressed as nuisances. Crimes of a similar character are being constantly enacted in New York, and Mrs. Randolph is by no means the first person to discover that she has been "legally" separated from her married partner without her consent and knowledge. Not long since a clergyman was very much surprised to learn that his wife had some time previous procured a divorce from him on the trumped-up charge of infidelity. He had never received any intimation that his wife intended to seek a legal separation; and a knowledge of the fact that she had procured one came to him incidentally.

A few months since, a merchant residing in Connecticut, but transacting business in New York, came before a judge and testified that he was first informed of his wife's divorce from him "by seeing the announcement of her marriage with another man." He then proceeded to prove by reliable witnesses, that "he was never served with the process; that the proper documents were never forwarded to him; that the affidavits on which the divorce was obtained were never sworn to; that the wife was living (and had been living for a considerable time previous) with her second husband at the time the divorce was obtained; that she ran away with the latter to Europe, and kept her whereabouts unknown to her first husband until she was released from him by an illegal process." Many other instances of a similar character have been brought to our attention. There are fellows in New York who make a regular business of procuring such divorces. Advertisements are published in some of the country papers to the effect, that absolute divorces in this and other States will be effected without "publicity."

A second guarantees to do the same "with as little publicity as possible." A third advertisement reads in this wise: "Divorces legally procured in a short time for persons from any state or county without publicity or change of residence. Incompatibility or desertion sufficient cause." And these "lawyers," as they style themselves, have plenty of clients. The "security" which they guarantee places a direct premium upon domestic infelicities and separations.—Individuals who would otherwise be deterred fro meeking a separation on account of the notoriety, are encouraged to do so by this promise of secrecy. The promise is, to a certain extent, carried out by every such an application for divorce comes, turns it over to a referee. The latter, after hearing the facts, renders a decision to the judge, which is entered upon the court records. In this manner all publicity is avoided. The referee may, and probably often is, in league with the divorce lawyer. In that event, he decides without any regard to the justice or facts of the case. It very frequently happens, as in the case already cited, that the defendant is not made aware of proceedings. The notice, or summons, is inserted in an obscure paper, or purposely misdirected. No defendant puts in an appearance, and the plaintiff obtains a verdict by default. Several instances of collusion between husband and wife have occurred; one aiding the other to procure a divorce by failing to appear before the referee. In various other ways, individuals now contrive to obtain "legal separations" without either proceeding to Indiana, or having their domestic affairs paraded through the newspapers. A regard, therefore, for the sanctity of the marriage relation, and for public morals generally, dictates the immediate abolishment of the secret referee system as applied to divorce suits.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The following article from the *Revolution* gives a peep at high-life morals in New York:

"It sometimes happens that fine carriages drive to the house in the dead and silent hours, and an infant wrapped in embroidered flannel and fine lawn is left at the door, while those who brought it roll back perhaps to Fifth Avenue or Murray Hill, to resume their places in the best society. Probably no house in New York has so many dark and secret threads of life history, converging and forming a focus within its walls, as Sister Irene's Foundling Hospital.

"Since the opening of the institution, sixteen hundred infants have been received within its walls. It is stated that our police records show during this period about one-half as many cases of infanticide as previously stained its pages in the same length of time. Perhaps the worst form of murder has received a check through this beneficent means, that never could have been reached in any other manner, and which ought to silence forever all the carping objections that have been raised against this peculiar form of charity."

The *Tribune*, with its usual straightforward logic, thus hits the Democratic organs that are having the delicacy to abuse an honest, earnest lover of freedom, almost before he is cold in his grave:

With charming and characteristic delicacy, the *Chicago Times* observes that "some newspapers are engaged just now in canonizing Mr. Thomas Garrett, recently deceased, not because of his general organization as a philanthropist, his ability, or his energy, but as a thief." The acts of the rare old Quaker, which to the nicely-sensitive Democratic conscience look like theft, were comprised in the aid which he extended to men, women and children fleeing from slavery. Of course, your modern Democrat can never be made to understand the first principle of Democracy, viz: that every human being is the owner of his own body and soul, and that the man who holds him as property is a man-stealer—the very prince of thieves.

THE FRANKLIN FUND.—In 1771 Dr. Franklin bequeathed to Boston and Philadelphia, each, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, to be loaned to mechanics in small sums. He calculated that the fund would increase, so that in 100 years it would amount to £131,000, or over $650,000, and he gave directions as to its future use in each case. His expectations as to its increase have not been realized. The fund left to Boston at the beginning of the present year amounted to $42,068, and it is well and safely invested. The Philadelphia fund is still smaller; some of it having been lost by the failure of the United States Bank, and it now amounts to less than $50,000.

CAIN'S WIFE.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

If people do not ask questions, how shall they get information? Even if it be only curiosity that prompts the question, an answer may sometimes do good. We don't suppose any human being cares who Cain's wife was, for any practical reason. There is no Anneke Jans estate, we presume, dependent on it—no title of nobility that any one would be likely to covet. But, then, in a village where people are not so much in a hurry but that they can sit down and discuss a matter, many queer questions come up. Here is one of them, which has been on our hands a year, but as it has kept through so many ages, it is not likely to spoil in a few months, and so here it is:

DECEMBER 17, 1869.

Rev. H. W. Beecher.—Dear Sir:—Please to inform me, through the columns of the New York *Ledger*, who Cain's wife was, and oblige

A READER OF THE LEDGER.

There is no record of Cain's courtship or wedding. However interesting to the parties themselves, it is of no interest to us, except upon the supposition that the account in Genesis of the creation of Adam was designed to exclude the supposition that any people had been created. If Adam and Eve were the sole progenitors of the race, then Cain and Abel, it is inferred, must have married their own sisters—a connection which is shocking to the sensibilities of the whole race, at a subsequent stage of development.

But many of the fathers of the church denied that Adam and Eve and their children were the only people on the globe. They affirmed that the text in Genesis very plainly implies that there were other inhabitants besides Adam's family. They allege that verse 14 of chapter 4th of Genesis plainly implies that the world was already widely populated. For, when God declared that Cain should be driven out from his family, and made a vagabond in the earth, Cain deprecated the sentence, and plead that "every one that findeth me shall slay me." It was plainly not his family connections that he feared, for he desired not to be driven forth from them. It was the people that he should meet when a wanderer in the earth. Who, then, were these people whom Cain feared to meet when he should have gone forth into the earth?

It is also reasoned by scholars that the natural method of soothing his fears would have been to tell him,—"There are no other people on earth except your father's children." Instead of that, the Lord is represented as falling in with Cain's impression respecting the population of the world, and that He "set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him." Still further, it is said that Cain, separating himself from his kindred, went to the land of Nod, east of Edom, "and he builded a city, and called the name of the city after the name of his son Enoch." The fathers very pertinently from that lived in this city. It may would be an extraordinary state of things which should have enabled Cain to fill up a city, however small, with his own children! And it is inferred, therefore, that there were people in the land besides the immediate posterity of Adam. If Adam was the only progenitor, Cain must have married his sister. If there were other lines of people, other Adams, as it were, then Cain might have married into another stock.

We do not express any judgment in the matter. We give our correspondent the opinions that have been held in the early days of the church, but with the additional statement, that almost all modern Christian writers have rejected them.

But as the origin of races has, in our day, assumed an important scientific development, and as very many able scientists hold to a variety of original race stocks, it is interesting to know that those views have been held before, and upon supposed Biblical grounds.

But are there no more questions about Cain? Does nobody wish to know his wife's name? Does no one wish to know what the *mark* was which the Lord affixed to Cain? Does no one wish to know when Cain died? Questions must be scarce to leave such points untouched. If Cain is to be raised, he ought to be thoroughly dealt with.—*Ledger.*

A CHINESE STORY.

Some years ago, when the Tai-ping rebels were devastating the most fruitful provinces of China, a novel plan was invented for discovering the money and treasure concealed by the terrified merchants and people on the first warning of the approach of the rebels.—Some ingenious Tai-ping thought within himself that as all men are devout worshipers of gold and silver, something composed from man would, in all probability, be more efficacious than anything else in discovering hidden treasure, without putting men to the pains of pulling down each separate brick of any suspected place, to get at the coveted hoard. He therefore seized the first prisoner he could lay hands on, and quietly proceeded to cut him up and put him into a large caldron, where he was allowed to simmer until a sufficient coating of oil had collected on the surface; this was carefully skimmed off, and then a roll of cloth was spread out and soaked in the human oil, after which it was tightly rolled up and converted into a torch. The rebel then lit his torch, and, in a fever of expectation, started in quest of a likely house. Having found one to his taste, he entered, and slowly waved the torch in all directions, intently watching the flame, which shortly commenced flickering—like a man's fingers clutching at gold! The rebel was overjoyed at this sight, and felt sure this was a sign that treasure was concealed exactly where the torch flickered. He accordingly set to work and pulled down that part of the wall, and sure enough there discovered a goodly hoard of silver. This plan was afterward universally adopted in the Tai-ping camp, and became so notorious that, on an imperial officer—in whose suit was my informant—taking one of the rebels prisoner, he questioned him as to the truth of the report, remarking at the same time that he could not possibly believe it. The prisoner declared that such was their method of discovering hidden treasure. Whereupon the officer replied that, as the prisoner persisted in vouching for the truth of the report, he would do himself the pleasure of testing its truth or falsehood on his person. The prisoner was immediately killed, cooked and converted into a torch, and used with the greatest success.—*Appleton's Jour.*

Church Column.

[For the Agitator.]

NO. IX.

Bishop Whitehouse, of the Diocese of Illinois, has lately given ordination to a young Swede, Rev. Mr. Almqvist, from Gotheborg, Sweden.

The Rev. Jacob Totka, a minister of the German Reformed Church, has been received as a Candidate for Orders in Minnesota, and the Rev. Jos. T. Hillmar, late pastor of the Roman Catholic congregations at St. Anthony and Minneapolis, has been received into the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—*Episcopal Reg'r.*

It has ever been a principle of the divine government that every privilege should be bound up with some duty, some *act of faith*, on which it is in fact made to depend. This is true even in the natural Order, in the sphere of man's physical and intellectual life.—Every Right brings with it its corresponding Duty,—every Privilege its implied Responsibility. The two are forever inseparable. By the fulfilment of the duty alone, can the possession and enjoyment of the right be secured; by the recognition of the responsibility only, can the benefit of the privilege be retained.

Thus—to turn first of all to man's physical life—it is every one's right to enjoy the largest measure of health his constitution is capable of; but in order that he may not lose the practical good, the actual blessing belonging to this right, he must have a decent regard for the duty which it implies: namely, obey the Organic Laws of his being.—If a man degrade himself below the level of the brute, through gluttony, or drunkenness, or licentiousness, it is in vain for him to say, "I am a man, and therefore entitled to all the rights and privileges of a man! Cursed be Relentless Fate for depriving me of a sound body and good health!" The body becomes none the sounder, the health grows none the better, for all his talk about rights and privileges, until he makes up his mind in sober earnest to do his duty, be faithful to his responsibility, with respect to himself as a material being.

So, also, of Man's Intellect. If any one contains within himself the germ of a Bacon or a Newton, he has the right to become such: but who does not see that the mere clamoring for the right will never transform an ignoramus into a sage? Who does not see that study, application, years of hard work—that all this is implied?

But if all this be so with our rights and privileges in regard to the *less* important interests of life, why should it be deemed less true of those relating to the *more* important—ay, to the supreme interests of our being,—our rights and privileges as spiritual, immortal children of God? It is *not* less true! The actual enjoyment thereof, as real believers in Christianity, as sincere members of the Body of Christ, demands a proper understanding of the duties and *obligations imposed*. In the very nature of things this must be so.—While professing loyalty to the Church of Christ, we are not to imagine that we are making good our profession, whilst we at least secretly keep up an actual allegiance—if not also openly a defiant allegiance—to self and Satan.

Whatever the life of those "who profess and call themselves Christians" may be in other respects, the great question is whether, in the light of their relations to Christ and His Church, they are indeed true to their highest duty;—whether they indeed look beyond themselves, and discern in the safety, and honor, and good name of the Church as Christ's own Body, and in her divine communion, a higher and more sacred thing than is to be found in all other interests, in whatever light of self they may be viewed. Are they indeed to be accounted "Church people," who think (and very justly) that the majesty of the civil law must needs be maintained for the protection of society; and yet seem to consider it the veriest trifle to do despite to that which they pretend to recognize as the Kingdom of Christ upon earth? Are human institutions, founded by the wit of man, to be honored and defended; and is this divine institution, whose chief corner stone is Jesus Christ, whose builder is God, to be contemned and defamed at the dictates of a wounded self-love—or at the instigation of the devil?

We write thus plainly because of our conviction that, if all who are known as "Church people" could but be bro't to see their *suicidal* course as such—the great harm they are doing to the cause they nominally represent, but virtually stand in the way of—there *must* be manliness and *womanliness* enough within them, to rouse them to a sense of their duty, as read in the light of past vows,—no less binding than the most solemn oath administered in a court of justice! *Church members* standing aloof and occupying *neutral* ground in a life or death struggle between the Church of Christ and the Powers of Darkness! Until the Church returns to her first love,—until her children become ready once more even to lay down life itself for Christ's sake, the world may well doubt whether the salt has not lost its savor,—whether it is fit for aught but the dung hill, and to be trodden under foot of men! Suppose we shut our eyes to our Christian duties, refuse to look death and judgment in the face, deny our Lord for the sake of ease and self indulgence;—can all this secure for us an existence here forever, any more than if we died the martyr's death? No; sooner or later we *must* go: and to us it is the most conclusive proof that could be adduced, to show how slight a hold the sublime truths of Christianity have on the generality of men,—this fearful price they are willing to pay for a few brief years of ease, or self indulgence, or cold indifference,—a few years which, when flown, will seem like so many days, and, because of the use to which they were put, prove worse than *vanity!*

Apart from these interests which are represented