THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

P. C. Van Gelder.

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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, } Knoxville.
VINE CRANDALL, }

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
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

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 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.

E. 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.

W. 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

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 MANSFELD

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 J. 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.

IN DIVORCE —To Margaret A. Hyde; You are hereby notified that Franklin A. Hyde has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that said Court has appointed Monday, the 29th day of May, 1871, for the hearing of said applicant in the premises; on which occasion you can attend if you think proper. April 5, 1871 4w, E. A. FISH, Sh'ff.

The Tioga C

VOL. XVIII.

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

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

Notice.

ALL 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, Casters 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 heads, 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 enlarging the same to any size required, a speciality, when desired they will be retouched in India ink or colored in oil or water colors. A good asortment of frames constantly on hand. Call and examine specimens before going elsewhere.

N. B. dont mistake the place, over A. B. Eastman's Dental Rooms, opposite Cone House Wellsboro.

D. H. NARAMORE.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted on the estate of Richard R. 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 WELLS,

Tioga, March 22, 1871 6w Adm'rs.

IN DIVORCE.—To Henry J. Mowery: You are hereby notified that Harriet E. Mowery, by her next friend, Moses Smith, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that said Court has appointed Monday, the 29th day of May, 1871, for the hearing of said applicant in the premises; on which occasion you can attend if you think proper.

April 5, 1871 4w E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

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.

6,05 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, 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.

11,28 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 P. 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, 5,34. No. 8, 8,22. No. 10, 11,35. No. 12, 12,12. No. 14, 6,50. 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 Canandaguia 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 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 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 & MANSFELD.—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. 5 p. m

WELLSBORO & STONY FORK.—Dep. Tues. 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

C A S H.

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.

IN DIVORCE.—To Richard Bush: You are hereby notified that Ellen M. Bush, by her next friend, David P Roberts, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that said Court has appointed Monday, the 29th day of May, 1871, for the hearing of said applicant in the premises; on which occasion you may attend if you think proper.

April 5, 1871 4w E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

IN DIVORCE.—To Harriet Wilson: You are hereby notified that George Wilson has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that said Court has appointed Monday, the 29th day of May, 1871, for the hearing of said applicant in the premises; on which occasiot you can attend if you think proper.

April 5, 1871 4w E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA

POET'S CORNER.

A HAPPY WOMAN.

Her days are filled with homely tasks,
Her heart with love's content;
Whate'er she has, she enjoys, nor asks
For what heaven hath not sent.

She looks out toward the purple hills
Through shall-paned windows gray;
The sunshine ripples o'er the sills,
And the home-made carpet gay.

A soul serene, through clear mild eyes,
Her baby gazes forth;
His silence seems than speech more wise,
His smile a cherub's mirth.

She cares not many books to read,
But feeds on life instead;
And, trammeled by no formal creed,
Her heart inspires her head.

A home-spun wool of noiseless deeds,
Her life makes little show;
For words come hardly for her needs,
And ne'er like rivers flow.

And ne'er of duty doth she prate,
But straightway does the deed
Most needed, whether small or great,
Fulfilling thus Love's creed.

In babyhood among her toys,
She happy was for hours;
And now, amid her household joys,
She builds endearing towers.

And now as then she giveth joy
To all who near her dwell,
And feels the restful harmony
Which from her soul doth well.

As from a brook in leafy dell,
Or bird upon its nest,
Or whatsoe'er at home doth dwell
On nature's tranquil breast.

[*The Galaxy.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

We clip the following from the *Northwestern*, (Ill.,) which was written by one of the editors of that paper, while on a visit to this place. The very flattering notice of ourself and the *Agitator* makes us a little modest in the premises, but we have concluded to shut our eyes to that part of the article, and publish it *verbatim*, for the generous mentions made of our business men, the churches, hotels, and place generally:

"Wellsboro, the county seat of Tioga county, Pa., is 'beautiful for situation;' built in a basin of about a mile in circumference, and surrounded by hills from six to eight hundred feet high.—The village itself is on a high elevation, being about eighteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is quite an old town, having been settled in 1810, by persons who came here from the States of Delaware and Maryland, and bro't their slaves with them. Of course, as soon as they came to reside in the free State of Pennsylvania, they became, by the laws of the Commonwealth, *freedmen*. It contains a population of fifteen hundred; has about thirty places of business, five hotels, four churches, a court house and jail, two printing offices, both of which do job work and publish a weekly paper, one representing the Republican, [illegible] the Democratic party. 'The Tioga County *Agitator*' is the Republican paper, and is eighteen years old. It is published by P. C. Van Gelder, Esq., and is a radical paper, as its name indicates, high toned in its morals, and has always been fearless and outspoken on all the great moral subjects in which the State and community are interested. It is the friend of freedom, temperance and religion, and an uncompromising foe to vice and wrong doing. Its editor and publisher is a live business man, intelligent and straightforward in the management of his affairs, and nothing goes into the columns of his paper which the most fastidious parent would be unwilling for his children to read.

"Such a paper is a blessing to any community. The office of the *Agitator* is, in many respects, a model office. It occupies the second story of a large three-story building. The ceilings are high, the room commodious, well lighted and ventilated. Its presses for printing the paper and for doing all kinds of job work, are of the most approved patterns; and with all kinds of type of the newest styles, as good work is done here as is done in any of our city offices.

"The hotel accommodations of the place are excellent. The county being large, thirty miles square, and containing a population of thirty-seven thousand, the courts, which are held here quarterly, bring together a large number of persons from the county. This fact accounts for the number of hotels for so small a village. The Cone House is a large, first class hotel, altogether the best public house in Northern Pennsylvania. It is well kept, by Mr. A. B. Graves, and is deservedly popular with the traveling public.

"The church accommodations of the village are not as good as in most places of this size. The Methodists have recently completed a fine house, and, under the able ministry of Rev. Dr. Buck, they have a good congreation. The Presbyterians and Episcopalians are already agitating the subject of building, and without doubt will soon accomplish the object they have in view. The Baptists have a hall in which they worship, temporarily. It has a central location, is increasing in value, and they propose some day to sell it and build them a meeting house.

"The schools of Wellsbore are fully up to the times. They are graded, and in the hands of competent instructors. Professor Winters, the principal teacher, is a young man of liberal culture, having graduated at Rochester University, and spent some two years in Europe in study and traveling. He is thoroughly qualified for his position; and being possessed of an enthusiastic temperament, so desirable in an instructor, every department of the school feels his influence. The schools here are as good as our public schools in Illinois,—and that is high praise.

"The village as a whole is truly beautiful. Its streets are broad, and its walks are shaded in summer by double rows of trees, the elm and maple. The houses, many of them, are neat and expensive, with large yards in their front, tastefully ornamented with evergreens. But what constitute the charm of Wellsboro, are the dear old hills that surround it on all sides, rising to the height of from six to eight hundred feet. Some of these are cultivated to their very summits, and others are still covered with the primeval forests of

L Bache

ounty Agitator.

OUNTY, PA., APRIL 12, 1871. NO. 15.

pine and hemlock. It is still a great lumber region, and large sums of money are expended annually in cutting and hauling logs from the forests to the creeks, where they are floated to Williamsport, to be sawed and prepared for the market.

"The greatest drawback to the growth of the town, is the want of a railroad. For the present, the place has to be reached by stage from Tioga, a distance of seventeen miles. This will soon be obviated by a railroad now being constructed, called the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville road, connecting with the Corning and Blossburg railroad. It is already graded a greater part of the way, and the iron is being laid on the track, and the cars will run as far as Wellsboro the coming fall. Some of the finest mines of bituminous coal in the world have been opened in these hills, and the company who own them are building the road. They have great wealth, and are constructing the road in the most substantial manner, with the same gauge as the Erie road, and the bridges are made of iron. The large amount of coal and lumber to be freighted over this road, will make it a paying concern to the company. In anticipation of the early completion of the road, millions of feet of lumber are piled up by the side of the track, waiting for transportation. The hitherto quiet village has caught the spirit of enterprise, and has put on quite a business-like appearance. New buildings are going up on all sides, new streets are being opened, and 'corner lots' already bring high prices. The mining interests will soon add, probably, a thousand to the population. Already this beautiful, healthy retreat, is attracting the attention of many from our large cities and towns, who come here to spend their summer vacation. There is a good reason for this, for perhaps there is no pleasanter or heal thier spot to be found than this Pine creek region.

"Here are the headwaters of the Susquehanna river, and various streams or creeks that run around the base of these hills and through the deep ravines, are the best trout fishing grounds in the country. The hills are covered with berries in summer, and the abundance of game to be found in the forests makes it a most delightful place of resort to all lovers of nature. Then, too, the stranger can find good accommodations at the hotels; the citizens are intelligent, hospitable and polite to visitors, and the new comer at once feels that he is among friends. It is an excellent place for persons in poor health to come and recuperate. The high altitude, pure air, surrounding hills, the beautiful scenery that everywhere meets the eye, all conspire to bring health and vigor to the invalid."

[Correspondence of the Agitator.]

SILVER CITY, (N. M.,) March 13, 1871.

When I wrote you last, the Indians had been unusually quiet for a long time, and we were beginning to hope that our troubles with them were over. But, true to their natures, they have again made their appearance when least expected. A few weeks since they run Major Kelley, of horses and mules, and alry and a few citizens, gave chase.—After a weary march of 150 miles, they came upon a rancheria, situated on the top of a high mountain, near Dragoon canon, and succeeded in making a lasting peace with 14 of them. Many more were wounded, some of the stolen stock recaptured, and many Indian trophies secured, together with letters supposed to have been taken from the mail at the time of its capture last October. The celebrated chief "Big Foot," who rejoiced in a pedal extremity of 13 inches, departed this life during the unpleasantness.

A short time after the first stock was taken, the Indians dug a hole in the corral of Whitehill & Webb, and got away with eight mules and horses. A company of citizens was immediately organized, under the leadership of Captain John Bullard, who followed them 130 miles, when their village and hiding place was discovered among the foot hills of the Francisco mountains.

After leaving a guard of ten men with the animals, Capt. Bullard proceeded to attack the town. Three balls brought to the ground the first Indian making his appearance, and while dying he raised his revolver with both hands and shot Captain Bullard thro' the heart. He expired without a groan or a word. Nerved with hate and a determination for vengeance, the men made quick work, until 15 Apaches lay dead upon the ground and the remainder had sought shelter among the rocks. Some of the stolen stock was recaptured and an Indian boy brought back.

Much credit is due Major Kelley, Captain Bullard and the citizens and soldiers who accompanied the expeditions, for administering deserved punishment to the Apaches, who have been in the habit of murdering and robbing with impunity. The Indians have made one or two raids since, but with little success, as the stock is now kept secure.

The sad news has just reached us that Charles Kerl and wife, daughter of Major Rea, of the U. S. army, together with five out of seven men acting as an escort, were brutally murdered by the Apaches, while on their way to fort Bayard from Old Mexico, where Kerl had been on business. Only two escaped, and they were badly wounded. The carriage and party were attacked in a canon, and all killed on the spot except Mrs. Kerl, who succeeded in getting some rods away, when an Indian following lanced her through the body. After which, they stripped every shred of clothing from their victims, and taking guns, revolvers, four mules and one or two horses, made good their escape. Kerl and his wife had only been married about eight months, and were much thought of wherever they were known.

A meeting of the citizens has been held, and a strong disposition manifested to offer a large bounty for Indian scalps. Something must and will be done.

Our town continues to grow rapidly, and stands a good chance of being, ere long, the largest town in the Territory. The silver mines are proving extensive, and much excitement is manifested over some new discoveries at Lone mountain, six or eight miles from here.

NUF SED.

Mr. Lorenzo Day, of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, having married Miss Martha Week, a local poet comments:

"A Day is made, a Week is lost;
But Time should not complain,—
There'll soon be little Days enough
To make the Week again."

[For the Agitator.]

Mr. Van Gelder :—Will you please publish in your paper, for the information of the public, the following section of the license law passed on the 22d day of March, 1867:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That when application is made to any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth for license to sell intoxicating drinks, it shall be lawful for said Court to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of, and remonstrances against the application for such license; and, in all cases, to refuse the same, whenever, in the opinion of said Court, having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners for and against such application, such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers; and upon sufficient cause being shown, the said Courts shall have power to revoke any license granted by them; and all laws inconsistent with this section, are hereby repealed. *Provided*, That the sureties in the bond required of the applicant for license, shall be signers to his petition.

It will be seen by the above section, which is now in force, that there is no limitation of sex or age as to the petitioners or remonstrants, but all may sign either; and the Court are to refuse license, whenever, in the opinion of said Court—having due regard to the *number* and *character* of the petitioners for and against such application—such license is not necessary. The section is in plain English, and we trust can be easily understood by every one. I wish you to publish this, in order to satisfy the public whether it is the writer of this article who is pettifogging, or somebody else. The shirt of Nemesis is uncomfortable to wear, even when it fits; but whoever puts it on should remember the fate of Hercules.

Yours respectfully, J. E.

LITTLE BREECHES.

The varied and vivacious Chicago *Tribune* having published a paragraph of some rather humorous import concerning a masculine disguise which a certain female compositor in that city had seen fit to affect, its city editor was recently called upon by the equivocating young lady herself, who, in justification of that which had been imputed to her, gave the following sketch of her life:

In 1867, being compelled to work her own way through the world, she left her native village in New England for the West, and, pausing first in Cleveland, Ohio, undertook to sustain herself there by needlework. A few humane families gave her what employment they could command; but as this yielded only a wretched pittance, there was a necessity that she should seek some other source of income. For a year thereafter she applied herself to the acquisition of the typographical art in a printing office; and then, finding herself competent to "strike out" for herself, went to a country town in Michigan, where female compositors were employed, and obtained work on the local newspaper. There, again, her earnings were not satisfactory, and, repairing thence to Chicago, she entered fairly into the larger world of typographical vicissitudes. At first gaining $15 a week in a book printing establishment, then doing not so well in a daily and a weekly paper office successively, she started, about a year ago, for St. Louis, where was an office promised. Once more however her old ill fortune overtook her. After only a brief turn of prosperity in St. Louis, she was thrown out of employment, and from thence ensued such an exhaustion of her little stock of money, as soon reduced her to actual distress. For a time she thought of resigning all ambitious schemes of life at once, and entering some family as a servant; but, even upon the verge of this step, it occurred to her to try whether it had been her incapacity or her sex which had so disastrously wrought against her. To make this trial, she pawned all that was left of her more luxurious feminine wardrobe, applied the pecuniary proceeds thereof to the purchase of a masculine outfit, and, in the appearance of a sprightly, handsome young lad, made renewed overtures for employment.—Now, according to her story, she encountered no difficulty at all in finding and retaining work, was rewarded with a man's wages, and, after earning enough to take her thither, returned to Chicago in August last, and readily obtained an engagement in the office of a daily paper. Elated by this success, and miserably fearful that her sex wo'ld be discovered before she had accumulated a sufficient fund to procure a new feminine wardrobe, and then pay her fare back to her native New England, she spared no pains nor ingenuity to perfect the delusion so precious to her. Buying a razor, she shaved her upper lip day after day, hoping, but in vain, to develope thereby some appearance of a mustache. In prosecution of similar masculine identification, she learned to, and did smoke a pipe, and was ever ready to propitiate her fellow workmen with cigars and small loans of money. Finally, however, one of the printers, who had long suspected the truth in the case, gave the brave girl to understand that her disguise was not perfect, and having persuaded her to take board in the family of his mother and sister, eventually induced a full confession.—And now, in the proper garments of her sex once more, and probably under an engagement of marriage, the late "little breeches" of the Chicago composing room gives her true story, as above, to the press, before coming on a visit to her family at the East.

Frail Husbands and a Fast Lady.

Anxious mothers who are uneasy with regard to the morals of their sons, should also have an eye to their husbands. Some time since, in Boston, Massachusetts, a very fine woman occupied private apartments on Charles street. A few of the "anxious mammas" of Beacon street, fearing lest their young sons should visit the aforesaid rooms, and thus be seduced from the path of virtue, called upon the "Fast Young Lady," and requested that she should relieve their fears by removing her quarters to some other part of the city. The *queenly* reply of the King—for the lady was the former by nature, and the latter by name—was not that expected by the residents of Beacon street; and the answer to their request, as published in the *Times* of that day, was as follows:

"Ladies—please be seated. I am delighted that you have called; I have long wished for this interview; and I now tell you that it is not for your *sons* welfare that you need be anxious, but I am much annoyed by the frequent calls of your *husbands!*"

A "Muscular Christian."

The following story is told by the Boston *Traveler*:

Some few years ago a gentleman, who was employed as superintendent in a really charitable institution in N. York, went into one of the markets of that city and selected a quarter of beef for "home consumption."

"Shall I send it home for you?" asked the market man.

"No, I thank you, I will carry it myself."

The market man regarded him with an incredulous look, and remarked—"What! you carry a whole quarter of beef?"

"Yes, sir," was the quiet response.

The market man again regarded his customer with attention, and no doubt made up his mind that he was overrating his strength. Then he said:

"Well, sir, if you will undertake to carry this quarter of meat home yourself, I will give it to you."

"Are you serious?"

"I am serious," replied the market man.

"Then," returned the customer, "if that is the case, just help me to get it on my back, and we'll see if I can't carry it."

This was done; and, without let down or rest, the gentleman carried it to the institution with which he was connected, the marketman accompanying him, lost in amazement at the unexpected development of strength and endurance.

On another occasion, the same muscular Christian, having purchased 25 pairs of shoes for the institution under his care, began gathering them together in order to carry them off.

"Are you," said the merchant, "going to carry these home yourself?"

"Certainly, I am," was the reply, "and if necessary would carry twenty-five pairs more."

The merchant looked thoughtful for a moment, and then turning to his clerk, (he knew the occupation of his customer,) said:

"John, you may put up twenty-five pairs more of those shoes for Mr. T—. And, John, do not make any charge for them."

Of course the customer who had carried the quarter of beef did not fear to shoulder fifty pairs of shoes.

The strong man—strong in faith as in works—is the Rev. R. G. Toles, now and for some years back the efficient superintendent of the Home for Little Wanderers in this city.

Impaneling Juries.

Questions alternately by the Court, the State's Attorney and the defense, as usually answered by an 'inteilgent juror':

"Are you opposed to capital punishment?"

"Oh, yes—yes, sir."

"If you were on a jury, then, where a man was being tried for his life, you would'nt agree to a verdict to hang him?"

"Yes, sir—yes, I would."

"Have you formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of

"Yes, sir?"

"Your mind, then, is made up?"

"Oh, no—no, it ain't."

"Have you any bias for or against the prisoner?"

"Yes, I think I have."

"Are you prejudiced?"

"Oh, no, not a bit."

"Have you ever heard of this case?"

"Think I have."

"Would you decide, if on the jury, according to the evidence or mere rumor?"

"Mere rumor."

"Perhaps you don't understand; would you decide according to rumor, or the evidence?"

"Evidence."

"If it were in your power to do so, would you change the law of capital punishment, or let it stand?"

"Let it stand."

The Court—"Would you let it stand or change it?"

"Change it."

"Now which would you do?"

"Don't know, sir."

"Are you a freeholder?"

"Yes, sir—oh yes."

"Do you own a house and lot, or rent."

"Neither—I'm a boarder."

"Have you formed an opinion?"

"No, sir."

"Have you expressed an opinion?"

"Think I have."

The Court—"Gentlemen, I think the juror is competent. It is very evident he has never formed nor expressed an opinion on any subject."—*Lou. Cour.*

* * *

We commend the following as worthy of all acceptation. It we only *would* live so as to balance each day's trials against the day's strength, letting to-morrow account for its own troubles, we should live the longer:

"LIVING BY THE DAY.—I compare, says John Newton, the troubles we are obliged to undergo in the course of a year to a great bundle of faggots, far too heavy for us to lift. But God does not require us to carry the whole at once. He mercifully unties the bundle, and gives us first one bundle, which we are to carry to-day, and then another, which we are to carry to-morrow, and so on. This we might easily manage, if we would only take the burden appointed for us each day; but we choose to increase our troubles by carrying yesterday's stick over again to-day, and adding to-morrow's burden to our load before we are required to bear it. Wm. Jay puts the same truth in another way. We may consider the year before us a desk, containing three hundred and sixty-five letters addressed to us—one for each day, announcing its trials and prescribing its employments, with an order to open daily but the letter for the day. Now we may be strongly tempted to unseal beforehand some of the remainder. This however would only serve to embarrass us, while we should violate the rule our Owner and Master has laid down for us: 'Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself.'"

* * *

The following dialogue in one of the coaches of a first class car is Frenchy:

'My little angel,' asks a fond husband, 'are you comfortable in your corner?'

'Yes, thanks'—

'You do not feel the cold?'

'Not at all.'

'Your window closes easily?'

'Very nicely, dear.'

'Then come and take my place!'

The Agitator

Book & Job Printing House,

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Church Column.

[For the Agitator.]

NO. X.

Some of the Principles of the Episcopal Church.

I. Evangelical Doctrine, embodied in Scriptural and fixed statements, wrought into every part of the Service, summed up in an Apostolical Creed, so simple as to be intelligible to a child, repeated always by the whole congregation, and thus rooted in the memory and the faith of young and old; its substance being, "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day, and forever."

II. Congregational and responsive worship, engaging all the people, employing not only the ear, but the eyes, the tongue, and appropriate significant attitudes of the body—kneeling in confession and petition; standing up in praise, with frequent singing; and sitting to hear the Word; a worship conformed to the pattern shown in all parts of the Bible; animating the attention by its fitness and variety; in forms of language carefully prepared by the wisdom and fragrant with the piety of ages; gathering up all the sentiments and desires suitable to social and common prayer; avoiding all that might offend reverence, dignity, or a pure taste, and securing a noble and beautiful solemnity.

III. In preaching, an adherence to spiritual and permanent subjects, with a reverential treatment of them, by a Ministry in three Orders, ordained according to the apostolic model, customs extending through Christian history, and the personal practice of about seven-eighths of the Christian world.

IV. A system of holy education, training every baptized child to venerate and love his Church as the Mother to whom he belongs by a Divine Covenant in a blessed and joyous inheritance; to heed punctually all the ordinances that are a means of heavenly grace; and to understand clearly the reason of the hope that is in him, as preparatory to the sacred rite of Confirmation.

V. A system of Practical Righteousness, connecting all the great interests of life, such as youth, marriage, home, sickness, death—directly with the influences of the Church as the "Bride of Christ;" teaching the people that every man, woman and child should render some practical service to the Divine Master in the interests of this Church, under the rector's direction; thus, tending to realize a living, united and sympathetic Body of the Lord, "having many members."

VI. An observance of the "Christian Year," making all its Sundays and holy days, feasts and fasts, a round of interesting commemorations of the great events in the life and ministry of our Saviour, of the facts of redemption, and the saintly characters of the New Testament. By this means, each Sunday has its own individual associations, lessons and prayers, all over the world; directness and diversity are given to the discourses of the pulpit; help is extended to human infirmity; and the whole "Year of the Lord" is turned into a practical manual of evangelical instruction, both enjoining and illustrating the great truths of human [illegible], God's benignant sovereignty, the Holy Trinity, renewal and sanctification by the Holy Ghost, and justification thro' faith in the cross of Christ.

VII. A general cultivation of the spirit of religious awe, including reverence for sacred times and places, a loyal respect for authority and law, a conservative habit of thought, obedient and gentle manners, and uniformity in ecclesiastical usages throughout Christendom. A high degree of spiritual power is ascribed to the two sacraments—Baptism and the Lord's Supper—as Christ appointed them;—they are administered and received with signal marks of veneration. Each part of the church building has its peculiar meaning and reasons. The minister, as a priest of God, always appears before the congregation in a robe of his office, the same everywhere, the simplest and plainest possible, "covering up all the changing fashions of men," obviating all criticism or surprise, and designated by Jehovah as a symbol of purity:

VIII. A Church Polity conformed in its main outlines to the republican government under which we live, with legislative departments corresponding to the national, state and municipal authorities, combining clerical and lay elements, with an elective representative system securing the rights of all, and reserving the exercise of spiritual discipline in the local church to the clergy.

IX. A liberal practice as respects the terms of participation in sacramental privileges, abstinence from pulpit controversy, and a charitable spirit toward the members of all Christian bodies.

X. Christ having established a Visible Kingdom in this world, which is the Church, "the pillar and ground of the Truth," a profound conviction arises that on earth, our religion, like ourselves, must be of two parts: inward and outward, life and body, spirit and form, invisible and visible; that Christ Himself has determined certain characters or ordinances by which this Church should be everywhere and always known; and that a recogniton of the doctrines of this Church, with a cheerful allegiance to it, is not only essential to the final preservation of historical orthodoxy, but would provide a remedy for many evils in our present disordered condition.—*A Familiar Statement Concerning the Church, by Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York.*

AN EVASIVE ANSWER.—"Pat," said a gentleman to his servant, "I will be busy all day, and I don't want to see any person; so if any person inquires if I am at home, don't tell a direct lie, but give an evasive answer."

"Faith an' I will, sir," replied Pat.

In the evening, wishing to know how Pat got along, he called him in to his room.

"Well, did any one wish to see me to-day?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who was it?"

"Misther Brown, sure."

"What did he say?"

"He asked me was you at home."

"How did you answer him?"

"Evasively, sir."

"How is that?"

"I asked him was his grandmother a mule."