BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

"Let us See to it. that a G vernment of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—[A. Lincoln.]

W. W. BROWN, A. B. HUTCHISON, } Editors.

BELLEFONTE, PA., MARCH 24, 1869.

VOL. I, NO. 12.

RAILROADS.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE CO. Branch R. R

NORTHWARD.

No. 1. leaves Lewistown at 7.20 a. m., and arrives at Milroy 8.15 a. m.
No. 2, leaves Penn'a R. R. 11.15 a. m., arrives at Milroy 12.15 p. m.
No. 3, leaves Pen 'a R. R. 4.05 p. m., arrives at Milroy 5.00.

SOUTHWARD.

No. 1. leaves Milroy 8.40 a m., and arrives at Penn'a. R. R. 9.40 a. m.
No. 2, leaves Milroy 1 15 p. m., and arrives Penn'a. R R. 2.10 p. m.
No. 3. leaves Milroy 5.07 p. m. and arrives at Penn'a. R. R. 6 00 p. m.

Stage leaves Bellefonte every day (except Sunday,) at 11 a. m., and arrives at Milroy 4 30 p m.
Stage leaves Milroy every day (except Sunday) at 5.30 p. m. and arrives at Bellefonte 10.30 p. m.
Stage leaves Bellefonte for Pine Grove Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 6 a. m.
Western mail closes at 4 00 p. m.
Lock Haven mail closes at 10.00 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE R.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the GREAT OIL REGION OF PENN'A.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS On all night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 23th 1868 the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	10 45 p.m
" " " Lock Haven...	9 31 a. m
" " arr. at Erie	9 50 p. m
Erie Express leaves Phila.....	11 50 a m
" " " Lock Haven...	9 50 p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....	10 00 a m
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8 00 a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	7 45 p. m
" " arr. at Lock Haven	7 45 p. m

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie.....	10 55 a. m
" " " Lock Haven...	11 21 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia..	10 00 a. m
Erie Express leaves Erie.....	6 25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven	6 10 a. m
" " arr. at Phila.....	4 20 p. m

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage Checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY AND TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCHES.

OPENING OF TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH TO CLEARFIELD, 41 MILES NORTH OF TYRONE.

On and after Monday. February 1st. 1869 two Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Lock Haven, and one Passenger Train between Tyrone and Clearfield—as follows:

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD.

Mail Leaves Lock Haven at.....	2 30 p m
"....Milesburg.....	3 55 p m
"....Bellefonte.....	4 12 p m
Arrive at Tyrone at.....	6 05 p m
B. E. Express leaves L. Haven at..	10 20 a m
"....Milesburg "...	11 48 a m
"....Bellefonte "...	11 55 a m
Arrives at Tyrone at.....	1 20 p m

EASTWARD.

Mail leaves Tyrone at.....	8 50 a m
"....Bellefonte at.....	10 50 a m
"....Milesburg at.....	11 02 a m
Arrive at Lock Haven.....	12 30 p m
B. E. Express leaves Tyrone.....	7 00 p m
"....Bellefonte at..	8 50 p m
"....Milesburg at..	9 05 p m
Arrives at Lock Haven at.....	10 30 p m

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD.

NORTHWARD.

Clearfield Mail leaves Tyrone at..	9 00 a m
"....Osceola at..	10 40 a m
"....Philipsburg..	11 10 a m
Arrive at Clearfield at.....	1 00 p m

SOUTHWARD.

Leaves Clearfield at.....	2 00 p m
".....	2 55 p m
".....	4 15 p m
Arrive at Tyrone at.....	5 50 p m

CONNECTIONS:

Passengers leaves Clearfield at 2 o'clock p. m, Philipsburg at 3 55 p. m, Osceola at 4 15 p m., arrive at Tyrone at 5 50 p. m., making connection with Cincinnati Express East at 6 17 p. m., and with Mail West at 6 44 p. m., on Main Line; also with Bald Eagle Express, leaving Tyrone at 7 00 p. m, arriving at Bellefonte at 8 45 p. m., at Lock Haven at 10 30 p. m., connecting with Erie Mail East on the Philadelphia and Erie road at 11 21 p. m. arriving at Williamsport at 12 40 a. m.

Returning, passengers leaving Williamsport at 8 15 a m, on Erie Mail West, arrive at Lock Haven at 9 31 a m, connecting with Bald Eagle Express leaving Lock Haven at 10 20 a m, arriving at Bellefonte at 11 55 a m, Snow Shoe City at 5 35 p m, and Tyrone at 1 20 p m, connecting with Way Passenger West at 1 40 p m, and Mail East at 3 31 p m, on Main Line.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 2 30 p m, and Bellefonte at 4 12 p m, arrive at Tyrone at 6 05 p m, connecting with Cincinnati Express East 6 17 p m, and Mail West at 6 44 p m. on Main Line.

Passengers leaving Tyrone on the Clearfield Mail or the Lock Haven Mail, connect from the Day Express East and the Phil'a. Express West—and on the Bald Eagle Express, connect from the Cincinnati Express East and Mail West.

Geo. C. Wilkins, *Sup't.*
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, *Gen. Sup't.*

MEDICAL.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Sure the Science of Medicine has reached a period of its history, when it may be said that CONSUMPTION can be cured, is a most gratifying although unlooked-for event.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

is a justly celebrated medicine. It is prepared by Hazelton & Co., Warren, Pa.

It is for sale Wholesale and Retail.

HIRAM LUCAS & BRO, Howardville, Centre Co., Pa. Agents for Centre county

HORSE FOR SALE.—Any person wishing to purchase a good driving or riding horse, can be accommodated by calling at this office. The horse is good and safe. The purchaser can have his choice of two, a mare or horse. Also a good cow for sale.—For particulars, call at the office of the.
a20'69.tf. "REPUBLICAN."

OUR TERMS

FOR SUBSCRIPTION & ADVERTISING

The "BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN" is published every Wednesday Morning, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO.,

at the following rates:

One year (invariably in advance,)	$2.00
Six Months,.....	$1.00
Three Months,.....	50
Single Copies.....	05

It is Republican in politics—devoted to the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mining interests of Central Pennsylvania.

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

Advertisements of 10 lines, or less, $1.00 for one insertion, and 5 cts. per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisements by the quarter, half-year or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
One inch (or 10 lines this type)	$5	$8	$12
Two inches.....	7	10	15
Three inches.....	10	15	20
Four inches.....	11	17	25
Quarter column (or 5½ inches)	12	20	30
Half column (or 11 inches).....	20	35	55
One column (or 22 inches).....	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes, Paper Books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications relating to business of this office, to

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO., Bellefonte, Pa.

LODGES.

Bellefonte Masonic Lodge, No 263. A. Y M. meets on Tuesday evening of or before the Full Moon.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets second Friday of each month.

I. O. O. F. Centre Lodge, No 153, meets every Thursday evening at their Hall, Bush's Arcade.

For the conferring of Degrees the 1st Saturday evening of each month.

For Degree of Rebecca, second Saturday of every month.

I. O. G. T.—This Lodge every Monday evening.

Bellefonte Church Directory.

Presbyterian church, Spring St., services at at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m; No pastor at present. This congregation are now erecting a new church, in consequence of which the regular religious services will be held in the Court House until further notice.

Methodist Episcopal Church, High St., services 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday night. Rev. H. C. Pardoe, pastor.

St. John's Episcopal Church, High St., services at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Byron McGann, pastor.

Lutheran Church, Linn St., services 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. J. A. Hackenberger, pastor.

Reformed Church, Linn St., no pastor at present

Catholic Church, Bishop St; services 10½ a. m., and 3 p. m. Rev. T. McGovern, pastor.

United Brethren Church, High Street, west side of creek; services —

African M, E. Church, west side of creek; services at 11 a. m, and 7½ p. m. Rev. Isaac Pinnell, pastor.

DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

President—Ulysses S. Grant.
Vice-President—Schuyler Colfax.
Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of Treasury—George S. Boutwell.
Secretary of War—General Rawlins.
Secretary of Navy—Adolph E. Borie.
Secretary of Interior—Jacob B. Cox.
Postmaster-General—J. A. A. Cresswell.
Attorney General—Eben Rockwood Hoar.

STATE.

Governor—Jno. W. Geary.
Sec'y of Commonwealth—Frank Jordan.
Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth—Isaac B. Gara.
Auditor General—John F. Hartranft.
Surveyor-General—Jacob M. Campbell.
Treasurer—W. W. Irwin.
Attorney General—Benj. H. Brewster.
Dep'y Atty General—J. W. M. Newlin.
Sup't of Com. Schools—J. P. Wickersham.
Dep'y Sup't of Com. Schools—C. R. Coburn.
Sup't of Soldier's Orphan Schools—Geo. F. McFarland.

COUNTY.

President Judge—Charles A. Mayer:
Associates— John Hosterman, William Allison,
Prothonotary—James H. Lipton.
Register & Recorder—J. P. Gephart
Sheriff—D. Z. Kline.
Dep'ty Sheriff—D. Woodring.
Dist. Atty—H. Y. Stitzer.
Treasurer—A. C. Geary.
Commissioners, Wm. Keller, Wm. Furey, John Bing.
Clerk—John Moran.

BELLEFONTE BOROUGH.

Chief Burgess—E. M. Blanchard.
Ass't " Capt. C. T. Fryberger.
Chief of Police—Wm. Shortridge.
" Wm. Felty.
" Amos Mullen.
" Charle Cook.
Town Council—Wm. P. Wilson, *Pres't.*
" S. M. Irwin, *Clerk.*
" Robert Valentine,
" A. S. Valentine,
" Jas. H. McClure,
" F. P. Green,
" John Irwin, Jr.,
" Elias W. Hale,
" Jacob V. Thomas,
" Geo. A. Bayard,
High Constable—James Green.
Borough Constable—James Furey.
School Directors—John Hoffer, *Pres't.*
" Geo. B. Weaver, *Sec'y.*
" Wm. McClelland, *Tre's*
" S. T. Shugart,
" D. M. Butts,
" Dan'l McGinley.

LAMPS, every variety and kind at IRWIN & WILSON'S

GLASS, all sizes and qualities, at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja6'69.y

JAMES H. RANKIN, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Armory building, 2nd floor. ja6'69 1y.

SAMUEL LINN. A. O. FURST.
LINN & FURST, Attorneys at-Law. Bellefonte, Pa. ja6'69.tf.

EDMUND BLANCHARD. EVAN M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys at-Law, Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa. ja6'69.1y.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER. Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte Penn'a. ja6'69 1y

W. W. BROWN, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Penn'a., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care

E. C. HUMES, *Pres't.* J. P. HARRIS, *Cash'r.*
FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Bellefonte. Allegheny St, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN H. ORVIS. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER. Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny St. ja6'69.1y.

W. J. KEALSH, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Deeds, Bonds, &c, executed in the best style. mar10'69 3m.

URIAH STOVER, Licensed Autioneer, will attend to all sales entrusted to his care. Charges reasonable. Address, Uriah Stover, Houserville, Centre Co., Pa. ja6'69.6m.

GEORGE F. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon; Pension Surgeon for Centre county, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Office on High Street North Side. ja27'69.1y.

J. D. WINGATE D. D. S., Dentist. Office on the corner of Spring and Bishop streets, Bellefonte, Pa. At home, except the first two weeks of each month. Teeth extracted without pain. ja6'69 1y.

JAS. H. DOBBINS, Physician and Surgeon. Office up-stairs in J. H. McClure's new Building, Bishop St, Bellefonte, Pa. Will attend to all business in his profession, faithfully at all times, and all hours. ja13'69.y.

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO'S. Job Printing Office, "Republican" Building, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Penn'a. Every Description of Plain and Fancy printing done in the neatest manner, and at prices below city rates. ja6'69.

D. G. BUSH. GEO. M. YOCUM.
BUSH & YOCUM, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness. Office on Northeast Corner of the Diamond, in Mrs. Irvin's stone building. ja13'69 y.

WILSON & HUTCHISON, Attorneys at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections, and all other legal business in Centre and the adjoining Counties, promptly attended to. Office in Blanchard's Law building, Allegheny street. ja6'69.

WM. H. BLAIR. H. Y. STITZER.
BLAIR & STITZER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Can be consulted in both the English and German languages. Office on the Diamond, next door to Garman's Hotel. feb10'69.1y.

BELLEFONTE MEAT MARKET BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE PA.

The oldest Meat Market in Bellefonte.—Choice meat of all kinds always on hand. ja6'69.1y. P. V. BLACK.

CENTRE CO. BANKING COMPANY. Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
HENRY BROCKERHOFF, *President.*
J. D. SHUGERT, *Cashier.* ja13'69y.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain.—Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja13'69.1v.

AARON E. PAUP. J. T. SALMONS. LEVI R. PAUP.
PAUP, SALMONS & CO., Contractors and Bricklayers, Bellefonte, Pa., adopt this method of informing those wishing to build that they will furnish Brick and lay them, by the job, or by the thousand. Will set Heaters, and do all kinds of work in their branch of Business. ja20'69.1y.

J. H. TOLBERT, AUCTIONEER Would respectfully inform the citizens of Nittany Valley in particular, and the people of Centre county in general, that he has taken out a license and holds himself in readiness to cry Vendues, Auctions, or other sales at all times, and at all places with in the limits of Centre and Clinton counties. Charges reasonable. ja27'69.1v.

J. W. RHONE, DENTIST. Boalsburg Centre Co., Pa., most respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute any description of work in his profession Satisfaction rendered, and rates as moderate as may be expected. Will be found in his office during the week, commencing on the first Monday of each month, and at such other times as may be agreed upon. ja13'69.1y.

INSURANCE—LIFE & FIRE. Joseph A. Rankin of this Borough, insures property for the following Stock and Mutual companies, viz: Lycoming Mutual, York Company, Pa., Insurance of North America, Enterprise, and Girard of Phila., Pa., Home, of New Haven, and any *other* reliable company desired. Also, Provident Life Company of Phil'a, and other good Life Companies. ja6'69.1y.

J. F. HOLAHAN, Physician and Surgeon, having removed from Emporium, Cameron county, has located in Milesburg, Centre county, Pa., where he will faithfully attend to all business entrusted to him in his Profession. Office in his residence on Main St., where he can always be seen unless professionally engaged. In his absence from home, orders may be left at the store of Thos. Holahan. mar10'69-1y.

Select Poetry.

HAS FATHER BEEN HERE?

BY E. W. LOCKE.

"Please, Mister Bar keeper, has father been here?
He's not been at home for the day,
'Tis now almost midnight, mother's in fear,
Some accident keeps him away."
"No, no, little stranger—or, yes, he's been here,
Some officers took him away;
He's gone to the lock-up, I'm sorry my dear
He 's done something, they say."

CHORUS.

Oh, 'twas not my father who did the bad deed,
'Twas drinking that maddened his brain,
Oh! let him go home to dear mother, I plead,
I'm sure he'll not touch it again.

"Please, Mister Policeman, my father is lost,
A man says you took him away,
Oh! can't he go home, sir, and what will it cost
If mother will send you the pay?"
"Oh! no, little pleader, your father can't go,
We put him in prison to-day,
Go home to your mother and quick let her know
What's keeping your father away."

"Please, sir, Mr. Jailor, please let me go in,
They say that my father's inside,
I scarcely can tell how unhappy we've been,
We could not feel worse had he died;
Please, sir, it was drinking that made him do wrong,
I'm sure, sir, he will drink no more.
Oh! just a few minutes, a minute's not long,"
But no one would open the door.

All day the young watcher stood fast by the door,
In vain with his father to speak;
It creaked on its hinges twice ten times or more,
As prison doors only can creak;
Then speeding thro' darkness to home, sad as death,
A promise most solemn he bore.
Dear mother, I'll shun it as long as I've breath,
I'll taste, it, and touch it no more.

History of the 49th Pennsylvania.

BY A. B. HUTCHISON, Late Captain of Company 'C.'

CHAPTER V.

Camp No 19—Hogans House—Rain storm—Fair Oaks—Passage of the Chickahominy—Birthplace of Patrick Henry—Camp No 20—Picketing in Front of Richmond—Our Fortifications—Coffeemill Battery—Health of the Army—Our confidence in our Success—Great Popularity of Maj Gen McClellan.

Upon our arrival at the Chickahominy, we encamped in an orchard, hid from the view of the enemy by a woods, which extended almost to the river. While here, we heard the guns of Porter, in his engagement near Hanover Court House, in which the enemy were driven from the field, and their wounded fell into our hands. The buildings about the farm house near which we encamped, were occupied as hospitals for their wounded, who maintained, in most cases, a stolid indifference to their fate, though apparently surprised at their humane treatment. For, as yet, the soldiers of the rebel army were very ignorant of the character of the Union troops, looking upon them as demons, and fighting with desperation to prevent falling into our hands. Could all the misconceptions of our characters and purposes in the prosecution of this war be dispelled as effectually as this first one, charging us with cowardice and barbarism, less difficulty would attend the establishment of peace and Union, for the mass of our enemies, though ignorant, and as a consequence cruel, and even barbarous, are, after all, honest, but mis-guided men, persuaded that they are fighting for their own liberties, and for the same rights that our common fathers defended with their blood in the first struggle for our nationality.

Soon after our arrival at Camp No. 19, we were ordered to Hogan's House, to support a battery covering a crossing of the Chickahominy, at New Bridge. The Fourth Michigan had driven the rebels over the stream, after a sharp skirmish, and measures were being taken to secure possession of the crossing. A number of rebel wounded who had been left on the field in their hasty retreat over the river, were brought to Dr. Hogan's House. The Doctor had left the place with his family, previously, but returned to look for his son among the wounded. It seemed a vivid picture of the nature of our civil war, to see this old man looking among the wounded, in his own house, for a son, supposed to have fallen in the fields he had cultivated, and on the meadows where he had roamed, and by the stream, whose fishes had furnished him, doubtless, with many a holiday's amusement. He was not among the wounded, however; and if alive, was probably watching his foes, about his old home, from the opposite side of the river. If there was nothing more than their unrighteous cause to deaden our sympathy for such men, that were enough; but when we recollect that this same Dr. Hogan took, and subscribed, the oath of allegiance to the United States, in order to secure payment for several hundred bushels of corn seized by our troops, and afterwards, though a Physician, refused any aid to the wounded men of the comrades of his sons, when urged to render them some assistance, what at first appears like romantic and heroic sufferings, becomes natural and deserved retribution, and the homesteads whose hearthstones are polluted with treason and defiled by perjury, find their true fate in their own ashes. In this case, however, as was the general practice at this time, no damage was done, or allowed to be done, any description of private property, so far as could be avoided

The writer of this record was detailed, with a full guard, to protect what property was left by Dr. Hogan, in and about his house, and I can assure the weak knee'd of our friends, that I strictly obeyed the very particular orders of our Colonel, and allowed not even a strawberry to be taken from this perjured Rebel's garden, at least not by daylight. However, I allowed the Colonel to use one room as headquarters, and actually did "gobble up" a sugar bowl which did service on the right side during the war.

On the night of May 30th, we were visited by a most terrific rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning.—A portion of the regiment, with the writer, were on picket on the banks of the river, and were driven to the high lands by the great and sudden rise in the stream, which overflowed all the low lands. The lightning was so glaring and incessent as to be painful to the eyes, and render locomotion, in any direction, almost impossible. The thunder was like a constant roll of the heaviest artillery. The storm continued with unabated fury nearly the entire night, and several of the pickets who delayed their retreat from the river bank, very nearly escaped drowning, while three were knocked down at their posts by concussion arising from a stroke of lightning close to them. No one in the regiment could recollect having ever before witnessed so terrible a storm of rain, nor have we seen its equal since. Next day, about noon, the booming of guns and rattle of musketry told us, in unmistakeable language, that a battle was in progress on the south side of the river. Taking advantage of the freshet in the river, the enemy had attacked Casey's Division at Fair Oaks, and the struggle was being carried on in our hearing, though our comrades were beyond our aid. Almost constantly, during the entire afternoon, the firing continued, and was at times so heavy that the musketry firing at Fair Oaks has been ever since a sort of standard by which we describe the extent of an engagement. By reason of the freshet, and the distance to a bridge, or practicable crossing, no attempt was made to move us to the South bank, and for the same reason the affair had very nearly proved disastrous to our troops South of the river, when those who were nearest the bridge came to their assistance, and succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy.—Next day, strengthened by reinforcements, our troops drove the rebels back in confusion to the very gates of Richmond, and there are many who believe that, at this time, that city was within our grasp.

Next day, after the battle, we were ordered to move to the South side of the Chickahominy, by way of a bridge constructed by our troops several miles down the river, and christened "Tammany," by its builders, the New York Tammany regiment. As an illustration of the character of the country on the Chickahominy, it is only necessary to inform the reader that this bridge was one mile long, while the stream proper was about fifty yards, the remainder being swamp. Sickness began to invade our camps about this time, and our regiment was not exempt from the usual fate. When we crossed the river, a number of our men were left behind at Liberty Hall Hospital. This was a large house, said to be erected on the site of the birthplace of Patrick Henry of Revolutionary fame, and was soon filled with the victims of a war for liberty, in comparison with which, our father's struggle, which Henry so eloquently urged, seems almost to sink into insignificance—would, had it not been for so glorious a cause, and fought with such distinguished courage in the midst of calamity, and, apparently, without hope. How many a spot, sacred in the annals of our past history, has treason caused to be desecrated by the rude hand of war!

Having crossed the Chickahominy river, we marched to a point to the right of, and close by the Fair Oaks Battlefield, and went into camp. The earth was so saturated with water, even at this time, and on the highest ground, that horses mired in it at almost every point. We called this Camp No. 20, and also Camp *Near* Richmond, Va. It was laid in regulation order, swept clean daily, the officers quarters and company streets shaded with green boughs, laid on a framework of poles, renewed often enough to secure all from the effects of the sun; wells were dug, which supplied a better quality of water than the natural springs, and every effort made to get as much comfort as could be extracted out of our situation. We were deficient in nothing, except perhaps that degree of *camp craft*, we have since had enough opportunities to acquire. Our duty here as pickets was not arduous, but dangerous and exciting. Sometimes, on terms of truce, our men conversed freely with the opposing pickets, meeting for that purpose in the midst of the little patch of wheat, which alone seperated us. Here, on this neutral ground, were many mementoes of the several parties interchanged. Friendly pipes were smoked, and peaceful cups of coffee drank in temporay amity; and here, afterwards, was fought between these same opposing men, a stubborn battle, for the possession of the wheat field, where they had met as friends for weeks. Yet, at all times, there was danger of misunderstandings, and frequent spiteful skirmishes, between the lines before we had come to a perfect understanding, and several men from the regiment were killed by sharpshooters on this memorable picket line, scarce five miles from Richmond. While at Camp No. 20, we built a line of rifle pits, covering our front, not very formidable nor extensive. One redoubt was erected on Golden's farm, on the bluff, not far from the Chickahominy. The general impression prevailing that the time spent in front of Richmond was occupied in fortifying, is very erroneous, as we did very little of it, at least on our portion of the line, compared with what we might have done if we had expected to be put on the defensive, of which we never then thought for a moment. Why this long delay to attack, after the fight of Fair Oaks, it would be difficult to determine, as the question is one of partisan dispute, but certain it is, it was *not* for the purpose of fortifying, for we did not fortify to any extent, until fighting had actually began, and whatever other charge may be substantiated against Gen. McClellan, a too free use of the *spade in front of Richmond* was not one of his faults. As for the delay, however, we have no means of explaining that.

While in front of Richmond, two patent breech-loading guns, mounted on wheels, were furnished the regiment—They were loaded and fired with great rapidity, by turning a crank, but being complicated, did not work well, and ended their career with our first engagement in front of Richmond. The men named them the "Coffee Mill Battery," and soon added a dozen other cognomens when they were pronounced failures.

The health of our men began to suffer greatly while at Camp No. 20, probably as much from inactivity, as from the effects of unwholesome water, and peculiar climate. The very hot, dry weather, which succeeded the great rains of May, however, did undoubtedly increase the miasma usually found in such regions, and fevers succeeded. It is a fact, learned by subsequent experience, that the health of the army is always better on a campaign than when in camp.

Nevertheless, though numbers of our comrades left us sick, and many died, we were not discouraged, but had all confidence in our ultimate and speedy success. We fully expected to attack the enemy within a very brief time, and confident we could drive them into Richmond and possess the city.

Gen. McClellan's popularity was unbounded, and his ability, at that time, unquestioned, at least in his army.—Whenever he rode about the camps, men hurried to the roadside to cheer him as he passed, and catch a view of the Chieftain, in whom was our trust, and in whose hands so much of our own and our country's cause depended. Trusting him implicitly, believing in the righteousness of our cause, confident in each other, the Army of the Potomac, unwearied, though after some marching and fighting; patient, even after some delays, confident still, after some disappointments, awaited the expected conflict, when they hoped to drive the enemy out of his stronghold and Capital, and held themselves in constant readiness in their camps until the memorable twenty-seventh of June; and then the conflict came, for our enemies, anticipating our advance, themselves commenced the attack. But of this, and our part in it, in another chapter.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Immediately after our last snow storm, the following was prepetrated by a new beginner in the poetic line:

"Softly, softly, while we slept,
Came the snow flakes gently down,
Came and sorrowfully wove
A shrowd of white for the buried town;
We rose with feelings grand and intense,
And hired a middle-aged Anglo-African shovelist to clean our side-walk off, for fifty cents."

To learn to read the following so as to make good sense is the mystery:

I thee read see that me,
Love is up will I'll have
But that and you have you'll
One and down and you if.

An old author quaintly remarks: "Avoid argument with the ladies. In spinning yarns among silks and satins, a man is sure to be worsted and twisted; he may consider him self wound up."

The ladies are to wear silver, gold and diamond dust in their hair next summer. Any young woman who can't get up and dust will be ruled out of fashionable circles.

Joining hands in matrimony—a custom arising from the practice of pugilists shaking hands before they fight.

It must be a happy thought to a lover that his blood and that of his sweetheart mingle in the same Mosquito.

The joy, the happiness of home is won by love, and is gained by kind words.

The first thing we swallow and the last thing we give up in life is—breath.

Many women waist time by improper arrangements of the stays.

Over head and ears in debt—Wearing an unpaid for hat.

An intellectual relative—A connection of ideas.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 12, '69.

Dear Republican:—I suppose by this time the fact that considerable new material has entered into the composition of the Cabinet, is pretty well understood.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, is now Secretary of State. Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass., Secretary of the Treasury, and Gen. John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, Secretary of War. The causes of these changes are easily explained.—The delicate health of Mr. Washburne forbade his undertaking the amount of labor devolving on the Head of a Department. The law of 1789 rendered Mr. Stewart ineligible, although at one time the repeal of the particular disqualifying section seemed probable, and the retirement of Gen. Schofield was of his own accord, he having no desire to remain in charge of the War Department for a longer period than would manifest to the country that *he* did not lack the confidence of the new President.

I will not dilate upon the qualifications of the new appointees, as each of them has a national reputation. Suffice it to say that the Cabinet, as at present constituted, appears to give general satisfaction; or, at least, those who are not perfectly satisfied, seem disposed to allow the wisdom of the appointments to be judged by the logic of events. This is as it should be, for the American people should not forget that during the whole of his military career, General Grant made few, if any mistakes, in the choice of his men. While we would not be classed among hero-worshipers, still less would we desire to rank with those who grumble merely to avoid being suspected of hero-worship.

A reception and supper, tendered to the Hon. John Scott, U. S. Senator, by the Pennsylvania Republican Association, was the occasion of a very pleasant gathering last evening. As an account of the proceedings might interest some of your readers, I make no further apology for entering into a brief description of the same.

The Association met at its Hall, about 8 o'clock, P. M., and headed by the splendid Band of the 5th Cavalry, proceeded to the parlors of the "Kirkwood House," to which Senator Scott had already been conducted by the Reception Committee. The Chairman formally welcomed, Mr. Scott, who replied briefly that he appreciated the compliment tendered him—that he realized the duties and responsibilities devolving upon him by virtue of his election to the Senate, and that he should endeavor to discharge the same with integrity and fidelity.—The members of the Association were then severally presented, after which the company, numbering about two hundred, and including a respectable share of the Congressional delegation, as well as other men of note, adjourned to the supper room to partake of the good things, the getting-up of which is our friend King's *forte*. Ample justice having been done to the viands, the Chairman announced the usual first toast "Our Guest," to which Mr. Scott responded at length, commenting on the natural advantages of Pennsylvania, her prominent position among the States, and her devotion to the Union during the rebellion. Referring to National affairs, he believed that, while it was proper to extend mercy to repentant rebels, it would have been but right to have made manifest *the power of the Government to administer justice.* In speaking of our foreign relations, he said that the ruling powers of England were against us in our late struggle, and that it would take more to efface this fact from the memory of the American people, than mountains of roast beef, and puncheons of wine lavished upon our Ministers in official dinners His remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

2nd toast—"Simon Cameron." (Applause.) Mr. Cameron was not present.

3d toast—"The 16th District—one which Maryland *repeaters* cannot control, strive they ever so hardly." Response by Hon. John Cessna, who spoke of the necessity of harmony in the three co-ordinate branches of the Government, the enactment of adequate Registry Laws, and the exclusion from places of profit and trust, of all who are false to the principles of liberty and law.

4th toast—"The Congress of 1816."—Response by Hon. Andrew Stewart, ("Tariff Andy,") the oldest living person who served in Congress.

5th toast—"The 18th District." Response by Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, who set forth, in an eloquent manner, the inexhaustible resources of the State, and foretold her continued growth in wealth and prosperity, provided her interests could be protected from competition with the pauper-labor of Europe. The practical benefits consequent upon a judicious system of tariff legislation were ably discussed, and the hearty applause which greeted the speaker showed that the great industrial classes of Pennsylvania are still sound on the Tariff.

6th toast—"John Covode—the terror of official wrong-doers." Response by Mr. Covode in his usual happy vein, giving several interesting reminiscences.

7th toast—"The 40th Congress." Response by Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence.

8th toast—"The 19th District." Response by Hon. C. W. Gilfillan.

9th toast—"The 24th District." Response by Hon. J. B. Donley.

10th toast—"The 22nd District." Response—letter from Gen J. B. Negley.

11th toast—"Pennsylvania Association." Response by Col. A. S. Fuller, President.

12th toast—"The Pennsylvania Soldiery." Response by Gen'l Blakely.

13th toast—"The Loyal Women of Pennsylvania," and

14th toast—"Thaddeus Stevens," were drank standing, and in silence.

As the toasting was all done in cold water, no one was the worse for his many potations, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned, all going home highly satisfied, and with a determination to make an annual "Pennsylvania Reunion" a settled fact for the future.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association meets on the evening of the first Saturday in each month, at No 481, 9th Street, West. All Pennsylvanians visiting the city are cordially invited to attend its meetings. Its officers for the present half-year are, *President*, A. S. Fuller, of Fayette county; *Vice-Presidents*, A. A. Shissler, of Northumberland, D. R. B. Nevin, of Cumberland, and D. S. Keller, of Centre; *Cor. Secretary*, W. A. Short, of Allegheny; *Treasurer*, Thos. McNamara, of Blair, and an Executive Committee of twenty-four members, of whom two, at present, hail from Centre, viz: Mr. Daniel Welch, of Bellefonte and Roland B. Keune, Esq., of Milesburg. The cultivation of social relations among the Pennsylvanians temporarily resident in this city, and the advancement of the principles of the Republican party, constitute the objects of its formation, and it is hoped that the moral support of its friends at home will, in the future, as in the past, be extended to it.

The Senate declined acting upon the majority of the nominations, military as well as civil, sent in by the late President during his last few months of official existence, and consequently the bulk of these fall to the ground. No doubt such of the military nominations as were of really meritorious men will be renewed. In this class may justly be ranked that of Lieut. Col. and Bat. Maj. Gen'l L. C. Easton, Deputy Quarter Master General, to be Assistant Quarter Master General, with the rank of Colonel. Gen'l Easton was Sherman's Chief Quarter Master on the Atlanta Campaign, and also on the famous march to the Sea, and this recognition of his services is well deserved. The principal military nominations so far by the new President are, Sherman to be General, Sheridan to be Lieu't General, Schofield to be Maj. General, and Augur to be Brig. General. They were all promptly confirmed.

One of Johnson's last acts was the retirement of Gen. Brice, Paymaster General, and one of President Grant's first acts was his restoration. About the same time, J. M. Binckley, at one time celebrated as Assistant Attorney General, and Wholesale and retail dealer in *elastic opinions*, warranted to suit any turn of mind desired, and who, more lately, in the character of Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, did *not* discover the whiskey frauds in New York city, received his *quietus*. We hope the example set in this quarter will be followed in others. Let the good work go bravely on until every nook and corner of the Augean stable be thoroughly purified.

Kappa.

Brave John Manard.

John was well known as a sturdy, intelligent