The Tioga County Agitator

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COBB & VAN GELDER.

[C. H. COBB.] [P. C. VAN GELDER.

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Tioga County Agitator.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. D. TERBELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Wall Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints and Oils, &c., &c.
Corning, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1866.–1y.

W. A. NICHOLS. JOHN I. MITCHELL.

NICHOLS & MITCHELL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

Office formerly occupied by James Lowrey, Esq.
WM. A. NICHOLS. JOHN I. MITCHELL.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866–1y.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Insurance, Bounty and Pension Agency, Main Street Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866.

S. F. WILSON. J. B. NILES.

WILSON & NILES,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, (First door from Bigoney's, on the Avenue)—Will attend to business entrusted to their care in the counties of Tioga and Potter.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866.

F. W. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Mansfield; Tioga co., Pa.
May 9, 1866–1y

GEORGE WAGNER,

TAILOR. Shop first door north of L. A. Sears's Shoe Shop. ☞ Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and well.
Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866.–1y.

JOHN B. SHAKSPEARE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR. Shop over Bowen's Store, second floor. ☞ Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and in best style.
Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866–1y

JOHN I. MITCHELL.

AGENT for the collection of bounty, back pay and pensions due soldiers from the Government. Office with Nichols and Mitchell, Wellsboro, Pa. m30, '66

WM. GARRETSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, and Insurance Agent, Blossburg, Pa., over Caldwell's Store.

ISAAK WALTON HOUSE,

Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

H. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR. This is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public. [Jan. 1, 1866.]

Pennsylvania House.

AMARIAH HAZLETT PROPRIETOR.

THIS popular hotel has been lately renovated and refurnished, and no pains will be spared to render its hospitalities acceptable to patrons.
Wellsboro. May 9, 1866.

Blacksmith and Farrier.

JOSEPH MANLY would inform the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity that he has leased the old Mack stand, on Water street, lately occupied by Mr. Ritter, where he may be found prepared to shoe horses and oxen, and do all work pertaining to his trade. He also is a practical Farrier, and will treat horses for diseases.
October 24. 1866–tf

Hairdressing & Shaving.

Saloon over Willcox & Barker's Store, Wellsboro, Pa. Particular attention paid to Ladies' Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, etc. Braids, Puffs, rolls, and switches on hand and made to order.
H. W. DORSEY. J. JOHNSON.

J. HERVEY EWING,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, No. 11 Law Building,—St. Paul St., Baltimore.
REFERENCES.—Levin Gale, Attorney at Law, Edward Israel, Att'y at Law, Rev. J. McK. Riley, D. D., Rev. Henry Slicer, D. D., Conheid, Bro. & Co., F. Grove & Co., Ludwig & McSherry, John F. McJilton, Esq., Robert Lawson, Esq., S. Sutherland, Esq. [Mr. EWING is authorized to transact any business appertaining to this paper in Baltimore.]
Jan. 1, 1866–1y.

D. BACON, M. D., late of the 2d Pa. Cavalry, after nearly four years of army service, with a large experience in field and hospital practice, has opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery, in all its branches. Persons from a distance can find good boarding at the Pennsylvania Hotel when desired.—Will visit any part of the State in consultation, or to perform surgical operations. No 4, Union Block, up stairs. Wellsboro. Pa, May 2, 1866—ly.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.—

FRANK SPENCER

has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Tioga county that he has completed his

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

and is on hand to take all kinds of Sun Pictures, such as Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, Vignettes, Cartes de Visite, the Surprise and Eureka Pictures; also particular attention paid to copying and enlarging Pictures. Instructions given in the Art on reasonable terms. Elmira St., Mansfield, Oct. 1, 1866.

DENTISTRY.

C. N. DARTT,

WOULD say to the public that he is permanently located in Wellsboro, (Office at his residence, near the Land Office and Episcopal Church) where he will continue to do all kinds of work confided to his care, guaranteeing complete satisfaction where the skill of the Dentist can avail in the management of cases peculiar to the calling. He will furnish

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

set on any material desired.

FILLING & EXTRACTING TEETH,

attended to on shortest notice, and done in the best and most approved style.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

by the the use of Anæsthetics which are perfectly harmless, and will be administered in every case when desired.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1865–1y.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS.

WM. B. SMITH, Knoxville, Tioga County, Pa, (U. S. licensed Agent, and Attorney for soldiers and their friends throughout all the loyal States,) will prosecute and collect with unrivalled success,

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND DUES

of all kinds. Also, any other kind of claim against the Government before any of the Departments or in Congress. Terms moderate. All communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention. Jan. 17, 1866.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

D. G RITTER, PROPRIETOR.

Having leased this popular hotel property, lately occupied by Mr. Nelson Austin) I shall endeavor to make it truly the traveler's home.—Personal attention will be given to the table, and the comfort of guests will be a prime object. The stables will be under the care of an experienced hostler.
Well-boro, Jan. 1, 1866–1y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—J. B. Shakspear, dealer in Decker & Brother and Howes & Brothers pianos, Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, Trent, Linsey & Co. melodeons, and the B. Shoninger melodeons. Room over J. R. Bowen's store. Sept. 12, 1866.

PETROLEUM HOUSE,

WESTFIELD, PA., GEORGE CLOSE, Proprietor. A new Hotel conducted on the principle of live and let live, for the accommodation of the public.—Nov. 14, 1866.–1y.

J. C. STRANG.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Any business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Knoxville, Pa., Nov. 14, 1866.–1

C. F. SWAN,

AGENT for the Lycoming County Insurance Company, at Tioga, Pa.
June 5, 1866.–3m*

FARR'S HOTEL,

TIOGA, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.,

Good stabling, attached, and an attentive hostler always in attendance.
E. S. FARR, Proprietor.

UNION HOUSE.

[Formerly Hart's Hotel.]

MINOR WATKINS, Proprietor. This house is situated on Main Street, in Wellsboro, and is surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and has all the necessary accommodations for man and beast.—aug. 22, 1y

John W. Guernsey,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Having returned to this county with a view of making it his permanent residence, solicits a share of public patronage. All business entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office 2d door south of E. S. Farr's hotel, Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa.
sept. 26.'66.–tf.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

(*Corner Main Street and the Avenue.*)

WELLSBORO, PA.

B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor.

THIS is one of the most popular Houses in the county. This Hotel is the principal Stage-house in Wellsboro. Stages leave daily as follows:

For Tioga, at 10 a. m.; For Troy, at 8 a. m.; For Jersey Shore every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; For Coudersport, every Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.

STAGES ARRIVE—From Tioga, at 12 1-2 o'clock p. m.: From Troy, at 6 o'clock p. m.: From Jersey Shore, Tuesday and Friday 11 a. m.: From Coudersport, Monday and Thursday 11 a. m.

N. B.—Jimmy Cowden, the well-known hostler, will be found on hand.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866–1y.

W. D. LANG.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

PATENT MEDICINES, Perfumery, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of all kinds, Fancy Goods of all kinds, &c.
MANSFIELD, PA.

Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded October 31, 1863.–6m.

THE THIRD LOT

OF

New Spring Goods,

JUST RECEIVED AT

VAN NAME & WICKHAM'S,

TIOGA, PA.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW and well selected stock of goods, which we are selling very

LOW FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

Good yard wide sheeting for ..... 20cts.
Heavy yard wide sheeting for ..... 25 "
Delaines, ... 25 "
Standard prints from ..... 14 to 20 "

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

We also keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PORK, &c.,

At very low figures. May 30, 1866.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Robert Custard, Senior, has been placed in charge of tract No. 1590, and those parts of tract No. 1589, in the vicinity of Babb's creek, belonging to the heirs of Luke W. Morris; and all persons are forbid trespassing thereon, under penalty of prosecution.

ELLISTON P. MORRIS,
805 Market st., Philadelphia.
July 4, 1866.–6m.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Elastic and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.

GENERAL AGENCY, 23 Lake street, Elmira. Local agents supplied at factory prices, and new agents wanted for unoccupied districts.

Also, a large stock of machine findings. For circular, address THOS. JOHNSON,
General Agent of G. & B. Sewing Machines,
June 13, 1866–tf 23 Lake st., Elmira, N. Y.

KING'S PORTABLE LEMONADE is the only preparation of the kind made from the fruit. As an article of economy, purity, and deliciousness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by physicians for invalids and family use. It will keep for years in any climate, while its condensed form renders it especially convenient for travelers. All who use lemons are requested to give it a trial. Entertainments at home, parties, and picnics should not be without it. For sale by all Druggists and first-class Grocers. Manufactured only by

LOUIS F. METZGER,
Jan. 1, 1866–1y. No. 549 Pearl St., N. Y.

SPEAR'S FRUIT PRESERVING SOLUTION—for preserving all kinds of fruits without the expense of air tight cans—sold at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

GOLD received on deposite, for which certificates will be issued, *bearing interest in gold.*
E. W. CLARK & CO, Bankers,
No 35 south Third street, Phila.

LAMPS.—A new kind of lamp for Kerosene—no breakage of chimneys—at FOLEY'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR THE MULTITUDE.

OVER COATS! OVER COATS!

HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS, FINE BL'K SUITS, DRESS SUITS OF ALL GRADES.

FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Is fully stocked with the choicest and newest styles of Garments, equal in style, workmanship and material to the best custom work, both for

BEAUTY OF FIT, QUALITY & ECONOMY IN PRICE

shall be unsurpassed.

NEW STYLES CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.

All Goods will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

N. ASHER,

under the Agitator Printing Office, next door to Roy's Drug Store.
Wellsboro, Sept. 26, 1866.

WHOLESALE DRUG STORE,

CORNING, N. Y.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS,

THADDEUS DAVIDS' INKS, CONCENTRATED MEDICINES, CINCINNATI WINES AND BRANDY, WHITE-WASH LIME,

KEROSENE LAMPS, PATENT MEDICINES, PETROLEUM OIL, ROCHESTER PERFUMERY

AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW GLASS, AND DYE COLORS,

Sold at Wholesale Prices. Buyers are requested to call and get quotations before going further East.

W. D. TERBELL & CO.

Corning, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1866–1y.

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!!

AND CALL OFTEN AT

Nast & Auerbach's

CHEAP CASH STORE.

BLOSSBURG, PA.,

Where you can always find the best assorted stock of

DOMESTIC & FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, NOTIONS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Manufactured under their own supervision.

Also Gents' furnishing goods, &c., &c.

In their merchant tailoring establishment they defy competition; having the best tailors of New York city, and an experienced cutter, Mr. H. P. Ewing. [feb2166]y

NEW WINTER GOODS!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Great Inducements to the Public!

NOT having a big stock of *OLD GOODS* to shove off at auction, I am enabled to take advantage of the present low prices, and am ready to supply the public with a splendid stock of

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, LATEST Styles, purchased to accommodate this market.

Particular attention is directed to my desirable stock of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, Alpaccas, Poplins, Prints, Delaines, &c., &c. Added to which I am offering a large and splendid stock of

GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., at prices to suit the 1,000,000, at Osgood's old stand, Wellsboro, Pa.

C. B. KELLEY.

April 4, 1866.

To the Farmers of Tioga County.

I AM now building at my manufactory, in Lawrenceville, a superior

FANNING MILL,

which possesses the following advantages over all other mills:

1. It separates oats, rat litter, and foul seeds, and chess and cockle, from wheat.
2. It cleans flax seed, takes out yellow seed, and all other seeds, perfectly.
3. It cleans timothy seed.
4. It does all other separating required of a mill.

This mill is built of the best and most durable timber, in good style, and is sold cheap for cash, or produce.

I will fit a patent sieve, for separating oats from wheat, to other mills, on reasonable terms.

J. H. MATHER.
Lawrenceville, October 10, 1866–tf

Miscellaneous.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

DUN, THE ROBBER.

At the accession of King Henry I, not many years after the Conquest, England was beset, from north to south, by innumerable bands of highwaymen, bandits, rogues, and plunderers of all sorts. This, no doubt, arose from the general devastation and disorganization caused by the Norman invasion. The people had almost everywhere been driven from their homes and possessions, to satisfy the rapacious demands of the followers, high and low, of the first William. The new king himself set the example, and his successor, William Rufus, who laid waste wholeterritories that he might hunt therein at his ease, gave fresh vent to this wholesale spoliation.

The consequence was that those Saxon subjects who lost all sought aid from those disbanded Normans who could get nothing, and lived in thousands by a general retaliation of robbery and murder upon their aggressors.

When Henry Beauclerc ascended the English throne he found his kingdom a mere area for plunderers and cutthroats, to carry on a gainful and dreadful trade; but he was not the man to bear this. His vigorous policy at once grappled with the evil, and put it completely down. He stopped all spoliation, whether by Norman or by Saxon. His administration of justice was paid and relentless. On one occasion his justiciary, Ralph Basset, held a court at Huncote, in Leicestershire, and no less than forty-four robbers perished on the scaffold before the judge left the place.

The murder and rapine which prevailed in every province at the accession of Henry I, became so rare before his death, that the Saxon chronicler of the time relates that whosoever bore his burden of gold and silver no man durst say to him aught but good.

Among the robbers who were the terror of the nation when the king began his reign, Thomas Dun, the hero of the following anecdotes, was the most known and dreaded.

He was a Saxon and was born in Bedfordshire. From his earliest youth he had associated with marauders and thieves, and in the course of time, placing himself at the head of a numerous gang, he ravaged his native country and the adjacent country to a fearful extent.

The king came to the rescue, and finding that the neighborhood from St. Albans to Toweester, through which passed a much-frequented road to the, north, was infested by Thomas Dun and his followers, ordered the woods to be cut down and grubbed up; and having built a royal mansion for his own residence, called it Kingsburg, and encouraged some of his subjects to settle near him, by granting them lands at a small rent, a market, and various liberties and privileges.

Long after Dun and his gang were destroyed and forgotten, the success of the king's plan continued. Doustable, for centuries, was the sojourn of royalty; monasteries and churches which there arose gave a sacred character to the place; and the great approach to London presented an aspect of double security, from the power and the piety of those who dwelt in and about it.

But the return to Thomas Dun. Many are the stories that are handed down of his villainy and daring. The following anecdotes are samples of them:

Among Dun's gang were many artists, who enabled him to pick locks, wrench bolts, and use deaf files to great effect. One day, having heard that some lawyers were to dine at a certain inn in Bedford, about an hour before the appointed time he came running to the inn and desire the landlord to hurry the dinner, and to have enough ready for ten or twelve. The company soon arrived, and the lawyers thought Dun a servant of the house, while those of the house supposed him an attendant of the lawyers.

He bustled about, and the bill being called for, he collected it; and having some change to return to the company, they waited till his return; but, growing weary, they rang the bell, and inquired for their money, when they discovered him to be an impostor.

With the assistance of his associate he made clear off with a considerable booty of cloaks, hats, silver spoons, and everything of value upon which he could lay his hands.

After this adventure Dun and his associates went and put up at another inn. They rose in the night time, insulted the landlord and landlady, then murdered them both, and pillaged the house of everything valuable.

Dun had an animosity to lawyers, and he determined to play a rich one a trick He waited upon him, and very abruptly demanded payment of a bond which he produced, and the gentleman found his name so admirably forged that he could not swear it was not his hand-writing. He assured Dun, however, that he never borrowed the money, and would not pay the bond. Dun then left the lawyer, telling him he would give him some employment.

A law suit was entered into, and several of Dun's comrades came forward and swore as to the debt being just, and he was about to get a decision in his favor, when the lawyer produced a forged receipt for the debt, which some of his clerks likewise swore to; upon which Dun was cast.

He was in a passion at being outwitted, and swore "he never heard of such rogues as to swear that he had paid him a sum which was never borrowed."

This is one of the few instances in which he did not display that barbarity of disposition which is evinced in all his other adventures.

He became, however, such terror to every one, that the sheriff of Bedford sent a considerable force to attack him in his retreat. Finding upon a reconnoitre, however, that his force was equal, if not superior, to the sheriff's levy, he commenced the attack and completely routed them, taking eleven prisoners, whom he hung upon trees round the wood to scare others by the example of their fate.

The clothes of those whom they hanged served them to accomplish their next adventure, which was a design to rob the castle of a nobleman in the neighborhood.

They proceeded in the attire of the sheriff's men and demanded entrance, in the name of the king, to make search for Dun. After looking in every corner, they asked for the keys of the trunks to examine them which when they received they loaded themselves with booty and departed. The nobleman complained to parliament against the sheriff, when, upon investigation, the trick was discovered.

Nothing prevented Dun from accomplishing any object which he had in view, as he possessed the greatest share of temerity and cruelty that could fall to the lot of man. He would, under the disguise of a gentleman, wait upon wealthy people, and, upon being shown into their rooms, murder them and carry away their money.

There was a rich knight in the neighborhood of Bedford from whom Dun wished to have a little money. Accordingly he went and knocked at the door; the maid opening it, he inquired if her master was at home, and familiarly entered his room. Common compliments having passed, he sat down in a chair, and began a humorous discourse, which attracted the attention of the knight. Dun then approached, and demanded a word or two in his ear;

Sir," said he, "my necessities come pretty thick upon me at present, and I am obliged to keep even with my creditors for fear of cracking my fame and fortune too. Now, having been directed to you by some of the heads of the parish as a very considerable and liberal person, I am come to petition you in a modest manner to lend me a thousand marks, which will answer all the demands upon me at present!"

"A thousand marks!" answered the knight. "Why, man, that's a capital sum: and where is the inducement to lend you so much money who are a perfect stranger to me, for to my eyes and knowledge I never saw you before in all the days of my life?"

"Sir, you must be mistaken, I am the honest grocer at Bedford, who has so often shared your favors."

"Really, friend, I do not know you, nor shall I part with my money but on a good bottom; pray what security have you?

"Why, this dagger," says Dun, pulling it out of his breast, "is my constant security, and unless you let me have a thousand marks instantly, I shall pierce your heart!"

This terrible menace produced the intended effects, and Dives delivered the money.

Having lost his road in the country, Dun arrived at a house, where he inquired if they could accomodate a benighted traveler with a bed. The gentleman of the mansion politely told him that all his house was occupied with friends and relations who had just arrived to be present at the celebration of his daughter's marriage, which was to take place next day, otherwise he should have been very welcome.

When he was unwilling to depart the gentleman informed him, if he was not superstitious or had courage enough, that there was one room in his house unoccupied, but that it was haunted. Dun was above all silly apprehensions of that nature, and after being well entertained retired to his room, the company all praying for his quiet rest.

There was a good fire lighted in the room, and when all the house was at rest he lay anxiously expecting something to appear, when the chamber door opens and in comes the bride, of whom he had taken particular notice at supper.

He was, at first, at a loss to know whether it was only a resemblance, but soon satisfied himself that it was really the lady, though whether she was walking in her sleep or not he could not say, but he resolved to watch her motions.

She seemed to look steadfastly upon his countenance, and then going round the bed, gently turned up the clothes and lay down by his side where she had not rested long till she drew a rich diamond ring from her finger, then placed it on the pillow, and left the room with the same silent step as she had entered it.

He did not wish to disturb her retreat when she had left so good a prize behind her. He soon fell asleep, and dreamed that the lady again appeared, said that she detested the person with whom she was going to be married, and entreated him to assist her in this conjuncture. Dun, however, had got what he wanted, and departed next morning without either satisfying the curiosity of the company or thanking the gentleman for his kindness.

By this time Dun had become formidable both to the rich and poor; but one melancholy circumstances attended the depredations of this man, which was, that almost in every instance, except those narrated, they were stained with blood. He continued his course for many years, the vicinity of the river Ouse, Yorkshire, being the scene of many of his exploits. As he was attended with fifty armed men on horseback, the inhabitants of the country were arrayed to seize him.

Nor was his last adventure less remarkable than those of his former life. His infamy daily increasing, the people of that district were determined no longer to suffer his depredations. Though Dun was informed of what was intended, yet he still continued his career.

The country rising at last against him, he and his gang were so closely pursued that they were constrained to divide, each taking shelter where he possibly could; and Dun concealed himself in a small village. The general pursuit and search, however, lasting, he was discovered, and the house he was in surrounded.

Two of the strongest posted themselves at the door; with irresistible courage Dun seized his dagger, laid them both dead, bridled his horse, and in the midst of the uproar forced his way. To the number of a hundred and fifty, armed with clubs, pitchforks, and whatever rustic weapons they could find, they pursued him, drove him from his horse, but to the astonishment of all he again mounted, and with his sword cut his way through the crowd.

Multitudes flocking from all quarters, the pursuit was again renewed. He was a second time dismounted, and now, employing his feet, he ran for the space of two miles; but when he halted to breathe a little, three hundred men were ready to oppose him.

His courage and strength, however, still remained unsubdued; he burst through them, fled over valley, threw off his clothes, seized his sword in his teeth, and jumped into the river, in order to gain the opposite bank.

To this sad surprise he perceived it covered with new opponents. He swam down the river, was pursued by several boats, until he took refuge on a small island.

Determined to give him no time to recover from his fatigue, they attacked him there. Thus closely pressed he plunged again into the river, with his sword in his teeth; he was chased by the boats, and repeatedly struck by their oars, and after having received several strokes on his head he was at last vanquished.

He was conducted to a surgeon to have his wounds dressed, then led before a magistrate, who sent him to Bedford jail under a guard. Remaining there two weeks, until he was considerably recovered, a scaffold was erected in the market-place, and without a formal trial he was led forth to his execution—a barbarous one, for he was literally hacked to pieces.

Thanks to what we have related of Henry I, and to the Crusades, which cleared the country of so many idlers and marauders, England for near a hundred years after Dun's death remained secure from domestic robbery and murder; and ever afterwards the bandits that now and then in troubled times appeared committed their iniquities on a minor scale.

The Robin Hood and his outlaws of the next century; the robbers of Cromwell's time, and the highwaymen of a still later period, were but puny successors of Dun, and had such a strange spice of chivalry in their doings, that posterity rather inclines to enjoy the romance of their exploits than to condemn, as it ought to do, the manifold errors of their ways.

THE GLADIATOR.

Beside the Tiber on a certain day,
A swarthy plebeian took his glooming way;
Wise in low cunning—dexterous at dice,
And skilled in every infamous device;
A brawny Hercules whom all men feared,
And even when he cheated loudly cheered,
With corrugated forehead, like the bull,
Should'ring his weighty way (the street was full)
Strode to the coliseum, and the crowd
Applauded as he entered, long and loud.
"The gladiator in the arena died"—
So history says, but lying history lied.
For mad with blood, the multitudinous throng
Leap in the ring and on their shoulders strong,
Forgetting that they bore a brainless load,
Uplifted him and thro' the roaring road
Conveyed him to the forum—even where
Great Nero sat, and placed him by his chair,
A mass of knotty muscle, gnarled face,
Among the council sat this Great Disgrace,
A growling beap where Cicero shone before—
Alas, where such as he shall shine no more—
And trust his huge fist in the scale to weigh
The fate of nations. Is it so to-day?

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

The A. & P. P. R. R. Excursion—Distinguished Visitors—Te-et-i-quauk and his pappooses—Splendid Dinner—Speeches—Prairie on Fire—Kickapoos—Pensineau the Interpreter, &c.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Nov. 20, '66.

DEAR AGITATOR: I have just returned from an excursion over the first forty miles of the Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R., and find the road one of the smoothest for a new road I have ever seen. A party from Boston, New York, Chicago and St. Joseph, numbering some two hundred, arrived here on Saturday night last, stayed over Sunday and were joined here yesterday by some two hundred invited guests and left at 11 o'clock A. M. for the west end which is now completed and in good running order for a distance of forty-five miles. Accompanying the excursionists are Maj. Gen'l S. R. Curtis and Gen. J. H. Simpson, of Washington, and Dr. Wm. M. White, of New Haven, commissioners appointed to inspect the second section of the road which commences on the Grasshopper, a fine stream on the Kickapoo Reservation twenty miles from this city.

The train consisted of six splendid passenger cars, two of which belonged to the Hannibal and St. Joseph and one to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R. Every preparation was made by the railroad company for a pleasant trip, and no one went out on this occasion that did not enjoy themselves finely. It was a warm and beautiful day till three o'clock when the sky clouded and a cool breeze kept up the remainder of the day.

Nothing worthy of note transpired along the route until we reached Muscotah, a new laid-out town on the Kickapoo Reservation. Scores of the excursionists had never seen an Indian.—Here was a wigwam a few rods from the track and a regular stampede from the cars was the result. All were anxious to get a sight at Te-et-i-quauk and see his squaw and pappooses. He was ushered from his wigwam to the front of the cars with his oldest son, a bright-eyed little chap of six or seven years and the lady passengers also had a view of them. A gentleman from Boston brought out in his arms one of the little pappooses and carried it through the cars much to the enjoyment of the crowd.

We reached the end of the second section (40 miles) at half past 1 o'clock, and at two camped and dined on the prairie. The pile of eatables spread out was a caution to hungry folks. The tables groaned with roast pig, beef, lamb, pork, boiled ham, turkey, chicken, wild goose, prairie chicken, quail, &c., and ample justice was done to it by the hungry crowd.

Speeches were made by Gen. Jas. Craig, of Missouri, Maj. Gen. Curtis, Gen. Simpson, Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, Gov. Smyth, of New Hampshire, Col. Clapp, of Boston, Rev. Pardee Butler (well known to the early friends of Kansas as the man who was tarred and feathered at Atchison eleven years ago for expressing his Free State sentiments) and others, winding up with a speeeh from Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, our distinguished U. S. Senator. All the speeches were received with applause.

At four o'clock we were again seated in the cars with our faces turned toward the east, stopping several times on the way in and meeting with a slight accident which detained us about half an hour. Between Monrovia and this place night overtook us and those who had never seen a prairie on fire at night had a fine view of one. It was a rich sight, the flames running high and the Bostonians and New Yorkers enjoyed it wonderfully.

A dozen Kickapoos presented themselves at Muscotah, wrapped up in bright red blankets, and were particularly delighted with the sight of a long passenger train and the large crowd. Mr. Pensineau, the interpreter, was there in a buggy with his huge squaw, and drove several times the length of the train and was much admired by all.—Mr. Pensineau has been on the frontier west of the Missouri river between thirty and forty years and knows the "Great American Desert" probably better than any other living man. He has traveled this country up and down the Missouri river and Mississippi for nearly two thousand miles and all the way to the Rocky Mountains and Pacific. He is a very intelligent man, has a splendid farm well stocked, and is much respected by all who reside in his vicinity.

The stockholders of the railroad will hold a meeting in this city to-morrow, at which it is proposed to change the name of the road to the "Central Branch Union Pacific." The work is progressing rapidly and the contractors intend to have the cars running out sixty miles before the first of January.

A grand ball was given by the Imperial Quadrille Club last night in honor of the distinguished visitors, who will go east this evening *via* Leavenworth and St. Louis.

We are enjoying some beautiful weather; it is as warm and pleasant as September. F. A. R.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

After a paragraph of congratulations upon the continued blessings of Providence throughout the land, the President says:

"In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled; and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States.—Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses reestablished, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African Slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

"Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its Constitutional authority. One thing however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

"In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of insurrection; and proceed, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

"I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee had engaged in the Rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of 50 members in the House of Representatives and of 20 members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much toward the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in the branch of the National Legislature.

"It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the

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