The Tioga County Agitator

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COBB & VAN GELDER.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ten Lines of Minion, or less, make one Square.

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The Tioga County Agitator.

"The Agitation of Thought is the Beginning of Wisdom."

VOL. XIV. WELLSBORO, PA., JANUARY 16, 1867. NO. 3.

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 one door above Smith's Law Office. ☞ 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.

IZAAK 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 travelling 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.

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.-tf

GEO. W. RYON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Pa. Bounty, Pension, and Insurance Agent. Collections promptly attended to. Office 2d door below Ford House
Dec. 12, 1866-1y

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

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, coils, and swiches on hand and made to order.
H. W. DORSEY. J. JOHNSON.

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.

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—1y.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.—

FRANK SPENCER

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

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

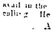
and is on hand to take all kinds of Sun Pictures, such as Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, Vignettes, Cartes de Visite, the Surprise and Eureka Pictures: also particular attention paid to copying and enlarging Pictures. Instructions given in the Art on reasonable terms. Elmira St., Mansfield, Oct. 1, 1866.

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.



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.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—J. B. Shakspear, dealer in Decker & Brother and Haines & 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.

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, 1866.-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.

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.

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

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. Erwin. [feb21'66ly

JOB-WORK, IN THE BEST STYLE, and with despatch, at THE AGITATOR Office.

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.

SNOW POWDER

Patented May 29, 1866.

THIS is an article for washing without rubbing, except in very dirty places, which will require a very slight rub, and unlike other preparations offered for a like purpose, WILL NOT ROT THE CLOTHES, but will leave them much WHITER than ordinary methods, without the usual wear and tear.

It removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.

This powder is prepared in accordance with chemical science, and upon a process peculiar to itself, which is secured by Letters Patent. It has been in use for more than a year, and has proved itself an universal favorite wherever it has been used.

Among the advantages claimed are the following, viz:

It saves all the expense of soap usually used on cotton and linen goods.

It saves most of the labor of rubbing, and wear and tear.

Also, for cleaning windows it is unsurpassed. With one quarter the labor and expense usually required, it imparts a beautiful gloss and luster, much superior to any other mode. No water required except to moisten the powder.

Directions with each package.

And can be readily appreciated by a single trial. The cost of washing for a family of five or six persons will not exceed THREE CENTS.

The manufacturers of this powder are aware that many useless compounds have been introduced to the public which have rotted the cloth, or failed in removing the dirt: but knowing the intrinsic excellence of this article, they confidently proclaim it as being adapted to meet a demand which has long existed, and which has heretofore remained unsupplied. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

Also, manufacturers of family dye colors. For sale by grocers and dealers everywhere. oct17, '66-3m

Claim Agency.

HENRY SHERWOOD & J. HARRISON Atty's, will collect BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, and all other claims against the Government.

Under the provisions of late acts of Congress

$100 Extra Bounty

will be paid to every three years' man who served out his full time, or was wounded in service, or was discharged by reason of the termination of the war, and to the widows, minor children or parents of three years men,

$50 Extra Bounty

will be paid to all two-years' men and their heirs under like circumstances, and to three years' men who served two years of their enlistment.

In no case will any extra bounty be paid when more than $100 has been previously paid.

No claim will be entertained unless presented under RULES AND REGULATIONS issued by the War Department Sept. 22, 1866.

The Department will receive claims from Oct. 1, 1866, until April 1, 1867. In case of claims by parents under late acts of Congress for bounty, the FATHER and MOTHER must both join in the application.

Increase of Pension.

$15 per month to every Invalid Pensioner totally disabled.

$2 per month for each child under 16 years of age of widow Pensioners.

Fees for procuring Extra Bounty,		$5
" "	Increase Pension,	$5
" "	Original Pension,	$10
"	collection the 4th of Sept. and 4th of March payments of Pensions,	$1

LAWRENCEVILLE DRUG STORE.

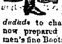
THE undersigned having purchased the Drug Store of W. G. Miller, will keep a full stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

Dye Stuffs, Kerosene Oil and Groceries, which will be sold at as low prices as any other establishment in the country for cash.
C. P. LEONARD.
Lawrenceville, Nov. 5, 1866.-tf.

COBBLER'S EMPORIUM.



BENJAMIN SEELEY, shoemaker, over Jerome Smith's store on Main Street, would just say to the Shoeless and Bootless—that is, that portion of them who have the *dududs* to change their condition—that he is now prepared to manufacture coarse gentlemen's fine Boots, or fine gentlemen's coarse Boots in as bungling a manner, and at as dear rates as any other establishment this side of Whitney's Corners. Anything in the line of Shoemaking or Cobbling will be admirably botched on the shortest notice. Don't examine my work; it won't bear inspection; but "go it blind." Remember the place, next door to Shakspeare's Tailor Shop. B. SEELEY.
Nov. 14, 1866.-tf.

For Sale.

A FARM of one hundred and fifty acres near Blossburg, fifty acres cleared and the balance timber land; about 80 acres river bottom, railroad running through it, house, barn and apple orchard thereon.

Also, twenty-six acres near Cherry Flatts, about eight acres cleared and the balance covered with pine and other timber, a house and a few fruit trees thereon.

Also, a house and lot in Wellsboro. Apply by letter or otherwise to S. H. Wetmore, near Blossburg on the premises, or to the subscriber at Wellsboro. ED. WETMORE.
Dec. 5, 1866-tf

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted upon the estate of Alvin Butler, late of Westfield, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, and all having claims against the same will call at once and settle with
ANDOTHA BUTLER, } Adm'rs.
HOLLISTER BAKER, }
Westfield, Dec. 5, 1866-6w*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Hiram Saxton, late of Tioga, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, should make the same known to
JNO. I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.
Wellsboro, Dec. 19, 1866-6w*

LADIES' SETS from $1.50 to $30, at
dec19 FOLEY'S.

THE GREAT
CENTRE OF ATTRACTION IS AT
LAWRENCEVILLE.

C. S. MATHER & CO.

Would announce to the good people of Tioga County that they have just returned from New York with their second full stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

embracing all the novelties as well as the substantials required.

DRESS GOODS *in all varieties*, STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, & BEST FRENCH WOVE CORSETS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.

FURS! FURS!!

MINK, CONY, and Siberian Squirrel.

The largest Stock of

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES *in the county*, READY MADE CLOTHING, *and* CLOTHING *made to order superintended by first class workmen.*

SHOP MADE BOOTS & SHOES *in endless variety*, HATS & CAPS *to suit all tastes*,

GROCERIES, &C., &C.

Our goods have been bought during the last panic in New York and will be sold at panic prices.

Prices are down, monopoly broken up. No other store can or dare compete with us in quality and price. For further particulars call at the store of C. S. MATHER & CO.

Lawrenceville, Dec. 19, 1866.

"REGULATOR."

WILCOX & BARKER

ARE NOW OFFERING great inducements to the people of Tioga county, as they have their store literally crammed with

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

of every description. Good Calico at 15d per yard, and other goods in proportion. Carpets and Oil Cloths, Bradley's Duplex Eliptic skirt on sale.

HATS AND CAPS,

in endless variety to suit everybody in size, price and quality.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

from a baby's size to a ten footer—all styles and prices—ranging from a fine gentleman's coarse boot to a coarse gentleman's fine boot.

GROCERIES.

This department is filled with choice groceries, and at prices that will compare favorably with competitors.

HARDWARE & CROCKERY,

we are offering at "live and let live" prices.—Carriage trimming always on hand.

In short, we would say to the people of this community, that we do not intend to be undersold, as we shall endeavor to keep on hand at all times everything to clothe a man on the outside, and lath and plaster him on the inside.

Just drop in and be convinced before purchasing elsewhere.

October 2. 1866. WILCOX & BARKER.

GREAT DECLINE

—IN—

DRY GOODS!

PRICES FULLY REDUCED FROM 15 TO 25 PER CENT. IN THE LAST TEN DAYS!

THE subscriber having purchased largely at the late bankrupt sales in New York, is happy to inform the inhabitants of Tioga County that he is now prepared to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

to CASH PURCHASERS.

Amongst his Stock of Dress Goods, will be found

FRENCH MERINOES,

Warranted all Wool at 6s. per yard.

RICH POPLINS & EMPRESS CLOTHS,

At $1.00 per yard.

LADIES' BEAVER CLOAKINGS,

All Wool, at 20s. per yard.

An endless variety of

HOOP & BALMORAL SKIRTS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TABLE LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

All of which will be found remarkably cheap. All are invited to call and examine the Goods.

Wellsboro, Nov. 28, '66. T. HARDEN.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

J. H. RANDALL, Surgeon Dentist, would respectfully inform the citizens of Tioga, Lawrenceville, and vicinities that he has located permanently at Tioga (office over Tuller's Drug Store) where he may be found the first three weeks of each month, and will be at Lawrenceville the last week in each month at the residence of Chas. Vangorder.

Particular attention given to the treatment of of all *diseases of the Teeth, Gums*, and Alveolar process,

Cleaning, Filling & Extracting Teeth

and to regulate irregular Teeth in young persons. Also, especial attention given to Fitting Artificial Teeth, Palates, and obdurators on any kind of plate desired.

Anæsthetics administered and Teeth Extracted without pain in every case where it may be considered advisable.

All work will be done with promptness, and warranted, and at prices consistent with the times.

Let every one call who may need or wish for a good looking sett of teeth.

Tioga, Pa., Nov. 7, 1866.–tf.

Tioga Marble Works.

H. D. CALKINS, late of the firm of Calkins & Conklin, 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.

Stones discolored with rust and dirt cleaned and made to look as good as new.

HARVEY ADAMS, of Charleston, is my Agent, and all contracts made with him will be filled by me at shop prices. H. D. CALKINS.

Tioga, Dec. 19. 1866–1y

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

Original Poetry.

ECHOES OF THE YEAR.

The spring, that I have loved so well
And autumn's somber gray,
But echoes back the solemn knell
Of loved ones passed away;
When May had robed the earth in green
With flowers of richest bloom,
A cloud passed o'er the joyous scene
And wrapt my life in gloom.
My cup o'erflowed with bitter grief,
The first my heart had known;
No star of hope,—no calm relief,
A dreary path,—a vacant home.

Another spring,—we stood again,
A mourning household band,
The first link from the family chain
Was severed by death's hand;
He died, 'mid fancied scenes of strife
Within his native bowers,
We wrapt him in the nation's flag
And strewed his grave with flowers.
When gold and crimson tinted dyes
Had garnished hill and plain,
I watched with anxious tearful eyes
The cradle-bed of pain
And raised my heart, in anguish wild
To Him who life hath given,
That He would spare my only child,
My angel boy,—in heaven.

Thrice, autumn winds have kissed the pines
While tasseled branches wave,
Wreathing their leaves with myrtle vines,
Upon that little grave.
I ask not life,—I crave no boon,
I've seen earth's hopes depart:
And ere my sun hath reached its noon
'Tis winter in my heart.

TIOGA, DECEMBER 1866.

Miscellaneous.

LOOKING UNDER THE BED.

It is the habit of many persons to take a look under the bed before retiring for the night. Mrs. Evergreen, my beloved wife, indulges, if indulgence it can be called, in this particular practice. I do not object to it in the least so long as she does not enforce the performance upon myself; but when, as is sometimes the case, she forgets it until she has put out the light and ensconced herself under the comforter, then it is hard that I, who am not troubled with nervous apprehensiveness, should have to get out in the cold and do it for her. I have often remarked to Mrs. Evergreen, when I have seen her prying under the bed, that it was a silly habit, and that the sooner she gave it up the better. To this gentle admonition my better-half invariably rejoins:

"La, Evergreen! what harm does it do? It's a kind of satisfaction to know that nobody's under there, and then I don't think such a horrible thing after I'm in bed."

"I think, my dear, you might just as well pursue your investigations further and look into the bureau drawers and clothes-basket."

"Evergreen," she will rejoin, "don't mention the idea, or I will certainly do so. Come to think of it, a man could very easily get into the clothes basket!"

"Certainly he could, my dear, quite as easily as Falstaff. You should certainly include the clothes-basket, and by-the-by, there's the chimney, why not look up that as well?"

"Now, Evergreen, you are laughing at me. But I can't leave off the habit, and I never will. It's a comfort for me to know that there's nothing wrong about it, and I don't see why you should deprive me of it."

So under the bed goes the candle, and, no signs of humanity being discovered, she is able to repose in peace. But, as already observed, the precautionary act is sometimes forgotten, and I am myself obliged to rise, light the lamp and report. I have done it rather more frequently of late than is agreeable, and have intimated as much to Mrs. E. She says;

"Very well, Evergreen, I'll do it myself."

But this procedure is almost as bad, for she invariably lets the cold air on me both getting out and getting in. If it were not for increasing the menidiosyncrasy on the part of Mrs. Evergreen, by giving her some good reason to apprehend danger, I should relate to her what I am about to lay before the reader. In this narration, therefore, I ask the public most particularly to bear in mind that Mrs. Evergreen is of a sensitive nature, rather apprehensive and slightly superstitious, and what I have to say must under no circumstances be imparted to that lady. If for two-and-twenty years (that is the period of our wedded life, and happy years have they been) if, I say, I have for this long period refrained from imparting the matter to the beloved sharer of my joys and partaker of my sorrows, the public (which, as we know, always does keep a secret) will keep mine.

All young men, I suppose, have love affairs before they eventually fix their affections on the one who is to bless their lot in life. I know that I had and I don't regret it. Regret it? far from it. Mrs. Evergreen is not present, and therefore I have no hesitation in saying that if I had my life to live over again I'd like to go through with the same sentimental experience, particularly if it was to be succeeded by again leading to the hymeneal altar the present Mrs. Evergreen.

I was not bad-looking when I was in my twenties. I think I may go further, and confidentially say that "Gus Evergreen" was a decided favorite among the girls of Oakville, and I really believe that I could have had any of them "for the asking." As I before remarked, Mrs. Evergreen is not present, and I indulge my thoughts somewhat more freely than would otherwise be the case. I don't think that I cared particularly for any of the girls, however, and I might have kept my heart whole to this day if it had not been for the circumstances which I am about to relate.

Fred Evans, who had been my chum at school, came to make a visit at Oakville for "a day or two," as he said, when he came; but he made it a week or two easily enough after I'd taken him about a little among the "young ladies." When the time expired Fred said he really must go, as he did not know what his father and mother would think of his long absence; but it ended in his relieving their anxiety by a letter and sending for his trunks. I knew how matters were perfectly well, and that Belle Bronson had bewitched him out of his five senses. Fred tried to put it on to the "country air and the quiet which was benefiting his health, etc.," but it was no use trying to deceive me, and I told him so. Then he owned up frankly, and I promised to help him all I could, if he required any help in the prosecution of his suit. I never thought Belle a flirt, or that she would willingly distress any human being; but she had a way of *looking in one's eyes* as if to captivate them, for her personal amusement. At any rate she had a large share of beaux than the other girls, but all their attentions came to nothing. I feared it might be so with Fred Evans, and warned him accordingly; but Fred said he'd "have her if he tried all his life;" that "she was the only living being who had ever awakened real emotion in his breast, etc., etc. After that I said no more, but closely observed the lovers, and soon came to the conclusion that Fred was by no means dissagreeable to her. Things went on this way without any definite result until Fred received a sudden summons home on account of his mother's illness. When he came back to renew his visit he insisted upon staying at the Oakville Hotel rather than wear out his welcome at our house, and finding remonstrance unavailing, there he went. The landlord (honest old Downsbury—I wonder if he yet lives) gave Fred, at my suggestion, his best room, "No. 20"—I am particular in mentioning the number. "He shall have No. 20," said Downsbury. "Any friend of yours, Master Augustus, shall have the best I have as long as I'm landlord." It was a pleasant room, looking out on the distant hills and the beautiful winding branch of the Blackwater; but what cared Fred for scenery? he was in the hands of the blind god, and could not see even so far as his nose, except in the direction of Belle's cottage. I used to go over to Fred's room and smoke my cigar, while he, poor wretch, expatiated on his sufferings, doubts, and solicitations. Did she love him? that was the question which disturbed every moment of his existence, and to which, with the closest reasoning, he could not bring himself a satisfactory reply. Sometimes he thought a word or sign settled the point beyond a doubt in his favor; at others he fancied he read a coolness and indifference in her eyes. In this condition of uncertainty he dared not press the question lest a hasty step might bring him to grief.

At Fred's earnest solicitation I promised to sound Belle as to her sentiments if a favorable opportunity presented itself, or at any rate to let her know, in an indirect way, that Fred was languishing in distress on her account, and thus give her no excuse for unnecessarily prolonging his misery. It so happened, however, that my services were not called into requisition. Belle Bronson, because of the sudden arrival at her house of some country cousins, was obliged to give up her room—her mother's cottage being a small one—and to occupy for a single night a room at the hotel. We would cheerfully have offered her guest accommodation at our house, but we were in the same predicament. An agricultural fair in the village had brought many strangers into the place, and our own guests were so numerous that I had given up my room to two of them and had intended asking Fred Evans to let me pass the night with him.

For this purpose I went to the hotel at a late hour, and proceeded at once to Fred's room, but to my surprise found no one there. I did not even notice that his trunk was gone, or suspect the fact, which afterwards became apparent, to "oblige some lady guest for this night only," as the landlord expressed it, Fred had consented to give up "No. 20" and occupy a small room in the rear of the building. The gas being turned up I took a book to await his return, and hearing at last what appeared to be steps approaching the room, and supposing it to be Fred, in a momentary impulse to play a joke upon him I slipped under the bed, a large and high one, intending to imitate a cat (of which I knew he had a detestation) so soon as he entered the room. The door opened and I was on the point of indulging in my ventriloquial faculty by giving a long-drawn *miaow*, when from my hiding place I beheld Belle Bronson take quiet possession of the apartment!

My astonishment was so great, and the sense of mortification so intense, that I did not, as I should have done, make myself immediately known to her. Thus the opportunity for discovery and explanation was lost. I dared not move a hair, but hoped sincerely that some excuse might take her out of the room for a moment, and so facilitate my escape. She, however, locked the door, removed the key, and, as I knew by the sound, prepared to retire. Finally she kneeled down beside the bed, and clasping her hands and bowing her head (so fearfully near to mine that I could hear the soft words,) in an evening prayer in a manner so full of feeling and with such sweet accents of womanly tenderness and devotion, that I felt as if she was an angel bending over the vilest of mortals. That prayer went to my heart; but one portion of it went *through* it and held it captive. Never shall I forget my feeling of surprise and my deep emotion when I heard her utter these words: "Bless my dear mother, sister, and friends; bless all around me, and, O God! bless him I love, Augustus Evergreen, and shower down thy mercies over him. Amen." "Ah, Augustus," said my divinity to herself, as she arose from her devotional attitude, "if you but knew that I named your name in my very prayers, you would be less indifferent to me!"

If I breathed short before, after this my breath seemed to desert me entirely, and I verily thought the beating of my heart would betray me. Belle, pure as an angel, and white as a snow flake, proceeded to turn off the gas and to get into bed. I felt her soft pressure over my head; and shrunk closer and closer to the hard floor upon which I was extended. What thoughts rushed through my brain! Above me lay a young and unsophisticated girl wholly unconscious that the one she loved lay so close to her, and who had for the first time been made aware of her interest in him, by hearing words which she supposed went only up to heaven! I knew then that the night must pass away, and the morning come, and that Belle must first leave the apartment before I could venture to change even my position.

Belle had laid perfectly motionless for several minutes and was, I flattered myself, in sleep, when suddenly she exclaimed to herself, "There—I haven't looked under the bed! A horror ran through me; all is lost; what should I do? Belle rose and I heard her feeling for the matches. She struck one and was moving towards the gas-light, when the lucifer went out, leaving all darkness again. Blessed relief; but how brief! Again I heard her feeling for the matches and try to light one after another, as they failed to ignite; then an "Oh dear, there are no more!" escaped from her lips. "Safe! safe!" whispered my soul to me, and I thanked God in silence for my deliverance. Belle groped back to the bed, but did not immediately get in; she stooped and lifted the curtains which hung around the bottom and cautiously passed her arm under and around as far as it could reach. I almost felt her fingers graze my face as I held myself fearfully and silently back against the wall, just too far for her to reach. Apparently satisfied that no danger was near her, she lay down in the bed again and I counted her respiration till she was lost in slumber.

As for myself, sleep was utterly out of the question. I never was so wide awake in my life. How I lay upon that hard carpet and thought the night out!—thought of her, and her love for me. Yes, I was convinced from that moment that the hand of Providence had seen fit in this extraordinary way to open my eyes to the path of happiness and peace.

With the morning light fresh fears came upon me lest my unconscious room-mate might yet peer beneath the bed for robbers before she left the room, but my fears were groundless. She rose and dressed expeditiously, for she was to join her cousins at an early breakfast, and she had overslept herself. When at last she took the key, unlocked the door, and departed, I lost no time in slipping out of my shameful place of concealment and escaping from the hotel. On the stairs I met Fred coming out of his room, who exclaimed:

"Why, what's the matter with you, old fellow—You look like the last days of an ill-spent life. And your coat, too why, it's all over *feathers and dust*. Where *have* you been?"

"Why, I slept—slept *out* last night; that's all. Our house is full, and so I had to find quarters elsewhere. I'm just going home to dress."

"I should say so, decidedly. I see it all, old fellow! You've been on a lark, and had to put up in the watch house; come now, own up and tell us all about it."

"No lark at all, Fred; nothing of the kind, I assure you."

"Well, if not a *lark* what kind of a bird was it? From the looks of the feathers I should say it was a *goose*."

"*You're* the goose, Fred. But, seriously, I have a word to say to you of a most important nature. Be a man, Fred, and make up your mind to hear something excessively disagreeable. It must be told you sooner or later, and I may as well tell it now."

"Good Heavens, Gus! how earnest you look at me; you don't mean to say that—that anything has happpened to Belle Bronson?"

"Don't mention her name again, Fred, or think of her any more, for she'll never be anything to you. I have it it from one who knows all about it, that she has long been attached to somebody else, and that somebody else means to marry her. There's no mistake about it; so bear up and try your luck elsewhere."

But Fred Evans was not to be discouraged by *mere hearsay*. That very day he went to see her, Belle, determined to know his fate from her own lips. Soon after he left Oakville and I did not see him again for several years, when meeting him again in town one day, I insisted on bringing him home with me and presenting him to his old flame, Belle Bronson—the present Mrs. Evergreen.

"Ah, Fred! said he, after dinner, when my wife and the little Evergreens had left us to ourselves—"Ah, Fred, you served me a shabby trick when you allowed me to lose my heart to the girl you were all along intending to marry yourself—a very shabby trick, one of which I never suspected you!"

So I had to tell him all about the bedroom affair at the Oakville Hotel, and the love that grew out of it.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—We have reason to be thankful to God, for the blessings of peace, abundant crops, that industry has been rewarded, and that thus the Commonwealth has been able to do her full duty to herself, to the country and posterity.

The condition of our finances is as follows:

Balance in Treas'y, Nov. 30, 1865		$2,373,6[illegible] 11
Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1866		5,32[illegible] 74
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1866		8,2[illegible] 60
Payments for same period have been		6,462,[illegible] 41
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1866		1,741,[illegible] 27
Amount of the public debt as it stood on the 1st day of Dec. 1865		$37,476,258 66
Am't reduced at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, '66,		
5 per cent. loan	$1,828,553 25	
4½ per cent. loan	25,000 00	
Relief notes	626 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	28 65	
		1,854,205 90
Public debt December 1, 1866		35,622,6[illegible] 16
To wit, funded debt:		
6 per cent. loan		400,6[illegible] 00
5 per cent. loan		32,07[illegible]
4½ per sent. loan		213,2[illegible] 00
6 per cent. loan, military, per act May 15, 1861		2,820,750 00
Unfunded debt, relief notes in circulation		96,625 [illegible]
Interest certificates outstanding		13,0[illegible] 52
do unclaimed		4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates		11[illegible] 67
		35,622,0[illegible] 16
Assets in Treasury:		
Bonds Pennsylvania railroad Co		$6,600,0[illegible] 00
do Phila. & Erie railroad Co		3,500,000 00
Interest on bonds of Phila. and Erie railroad company		1,225,000 00
Cash in Treasury		1,741,03[illegible] 27
		13,086,0[illegible] 27
Liabilities in excess of assets		22,536,01[illegible] 89
		35,622,0[illegible] 16
Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1861		$28,1[illegible] 36
Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1866		22,536,01[illegible] 89
Improvement in Treas'y since 1861		5,612,041 47

The extraordinary expenditures, during the war and since its close, in payments growing out of it by authority of acts of Assembly, have amounted to upwards of five million dollars, which, added to the actual payment of the indebtedness of the State, and money in the Treasury for that purpose, shows the revenues, above the ordinary expenditures, to have amounted to $10,612,000, which would all have been applied to the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth in the last six years.—A careful attention to the revenues of the Commonwealth, with such just and prudent changes as may be required in the future, and a wise economy in expenditure, will, in my judgment, ensure the entire payment of the public debt, within the period of fifteen years.

I present, for your consideration, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution of both Houses of Congress, passed on the 16th day of June last. I was glad that it was possible, without delaying the final adoption of these amendments, to ascertain the opinion of our people upon them, at the general election, in October last. By the election of a large majority of members openly favoring and advocating the amendments, that opinion seems to have been abundantly expressed. Indeed, the amendments are so moderate and reasonable in their character, that it would have been astonishing if the people had failed to approve them. That every person, born in the United States, and free, whether by birth or manumission, is a citizen of the United States, and that no State has a right to abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States—these are principles which were never seriously doubted anywhere, until after the insane crusade in favor of slavery had been some time in progress. What is called the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, has made it expedient and proper to re-assert these vital principles in an authoritative manner, and this is done in the first clause of the proposed amendments.

The right of prescribing the qualifications of voters is exercised by the respective States, under the Constitution of 1789; three-fifths of the slaves were

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counted in ascertaining the representative population of the several States.—The amendment to the constitution abolished slavery in all the States and Territories. Though it was formerly otherwise in most, if not all, of the old Southern States, yet for many years past free Negroes have not, in any of these, been permitted to vote. At present, therefore, the late slave States would be entitled to count the whole of their former slave population, as a basis for representation, instead of three-fifths thereof. That is to say, they would have in the existing ratio about twenty more members of Congress than they had before slavery was abolished, and the free States would lose the same number, making a difference of about forty members of Congress, or, say, one-sixth of the whole body. In other words, the treason of the rebellious States, the suppression of which has cost us so many hundreds of thousands of precious lives, and so many thousands of millions of treasure, would be rewarded by giving them a vast increase of political power. The absurdity, the second clause of the proposed amendments, designs to prevent, by the just, equal and moderate provision, that in future, the representative population of each State shall be ascertained by making a proportionate deduction from the whole population thereof, if its laws exclude from the privilege of voting, any male citizens, not criminals, of the age of twenty-one years. I have yet to learn that any plausible objection can be offered to such a provision.

The duty imposed upon Congress, to provide and maintain republican governments for the States, is to be accepted in the broadest meaning of the term. *It is not a mere formal or unnecessary provision.* The power was conferred, and the duty enjoined, to preserve free institutions against all encroachments or the more violent elements of despotism and anarchy. And now that treason has, by rebellion, subverted the governments of a number of States, forfeiting for the people all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including even those of property and life, the work of restoration for these States rests with the National Government, and it should be faithfully and fearlessly performed.

On what principle of law or justice can the rebellious State complain, if, after they have rejected the fair and magnanimous terms upon which they are offered brotherhood with us, and a participation in all the blessings of our freedom, and they have refused, if the government, in the exercise of its powers, should enter anew upon the work of re-construction at the very foundation; and then the necessity will be forced upon us to discard all discrimination in favor of the enemies of our nationality, to give us and them enduring freedom and impartial justice.

The Constitution has defined treason, and has given express power to suppress insurrection, by war, if necessary. It has not provided, in detail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How could it do so? It would probably not be contended by the wildest partisan, that these States had a right to be represented in Congress *at a time* when they were carrying on open war against the government, or that Congress was not then a lawful body, notwithstanding their exclusion. How then have they regained the right of representation?—Surely not by simply laying down their arms when they could no longer hold them. The United States have the right, and it is their duty, to exact such securities for future good conduct as they may deem sufficient, and the offenders, from whom they are to be exacted, can have no right to participate in our councils in the decision of the question of what their punishment shall be.

Practically, common sense determined the question of their rights to participate, when Congress proceeded in the enactment of laws, after the surrender of the last rebel military force. It was determined again, when the now pending amendments were proposed by Congress. If two-thirds of Congress, as now constituted, could lawfully propose those amendments, then three-fourths of the States, not excluded from representation in Congress, form a sufficient majority to effect their lawful adoption. It was determined again by the formal sanction of both the great political parties, when Congress by an almost unanimous vote, declared the rebellious States without the right of representation in the Electoral College of 1864.

We ought to go on resolutely and rapidly, with *all measures deemed necessary* to the future safety of the country, so that all parts of it may, at the earliest day, be restored to just and equal political privileges.

The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans, will exhibit the present condition and the result thus far of that undertaking. Nearly three thousand of the destitute children of the brave men who laid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from temptation, but are receiving an education which will fit them to re-pay the care of the State.

The appropriation made for this purpose, at the last session, has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I recommend whatever appropriation may be necessary, to continue and perfect the system under which the schools are conducted

Owing to the greater destitution and want of information on the part of their relatives, the orphans of our colored soldiers may require some special attention. Perhaps authority to the State Superintendent, to use, for a short time, the services of an agent, to ascertain their number and claims, and bring them into the schools that may be provided for them, will be sufficient. The whole number in the State is not large, of whom a few have already been temporarily provided for.

I recommend that provision be made for the maintenance of such of our soldiers as are in poverty, and have been so maimed as to prevent them from securing a livelihood by their labor, by renting buildings at once, or such other means as you may deem wise and proper, until the arrangements proposed by the National Government for their support are completed. They are probably few in number, and it is due to the character of the Commonwealth, that they should not remain in, or become the inmates of, poor-houses, or pick up a precarious subsistence by begging.—Patriotic and charitable citizens have done much for them, but speedy and proper relief can only be given them by the systematic and continued benevolence of the Commonwealth. The Legislature can alone afford immediate relief to all of this class of our citizens, and in thus exhibiting gratitude to heroic and faithful men, who did so much for the country, the burden will fall equally on all her people.

By our existing laws, juries are selected by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective counties. As these officers are generally of similar political affinities, the system has always been in danger of being abused for partisan purposes. During the last six years, it has been frequently so abused, in many of the counties.

To secure, as far as possible, the administration of equal justice hereafter I recommend that jury commissioners