The Tioga County Agitator
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COBB & VAN GELDER.
X. B. COBB. [F. 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., APRIL 17, 1867. NO. 16.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.
The Proprietors have stocked the establishment with a large assortment of modern styles
JOB AND CARD TYPE
AND FAST PRESSES,
and are prepared to execute neatly, and promptly
POSTERS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS BILL-HEADS, LETTER HEADS, STATEMENTS, TOWNSHIP ORDERS, &c., &c.
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and a full assortment of Constables' and Justices' Blanks, constantly on hand.
People living at a distance can depend on having their work done promptly, and sent back in return mail.
☞ OFFICE—Roy's block, Second Floor.

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.
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. P. 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.

D. ANGELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Doors, Sash, and Blinds. Also Planing and Turning done to order.
Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pa., Jan. 16, 1867–1y.

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

GEORGE WAGNER,
TAILOR. Shop first door north of L. A. Seare'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 John R. Bowen's Store. ☞ 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, Notary Public 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 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.

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 Corn 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.

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 Wilcox, & Barker's Store, Wellsboro, Pa. Particular attention paid to Ladies' Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, etc. Braids, Puffs, coils, and switches 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.

DR. 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 lodging at the Pennsylvania Hotel when desired.—Will visit any part of the State in consultation, or to perform surgical operations. No 4, Bolton 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.
W. M. 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 use of Anæsthetics which are perfectly harmless, and will be administered in every case when desired.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1865–1y.

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

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

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 8 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.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.
In addition to our main business of Photographic Materials we are Headquarters for the following, viz:
Stereoscopes & Stereoscopic Views
Of American and Foreign Cities, and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.
Stereoscopic Views of the War,
From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.
Stereoscopic Views on Glass.
Adapted for either Magic Lanterns or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.
Photographic Albums.
We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to $60 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to all others
Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, etc., etc.
Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.
Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order. The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. Jan. 2, 1867–9m.

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 as low prices as any other establishment in the country for cash.
C. P. LEONARD.
Lawrenceville, Nov. 5, 1866–tf.

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. [feb2166ly.

E. R. KIMBALL,
GROCERY AND RESTAURANT,
One door above the Meat Market,
WELLSBORO, PENN'A,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the trading public that he has a desirable stock of Groceries, comprising Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, and all that constitutes a first-class stock. Oysters in every style at all reasonable hours.
Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867–tf.

JOHN SUHR,
WOULD announce to the citizens of Wellsboro and surrounding country, that he has opened a shop on the corner of Water and Crafton streets, for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of
CABINET FURNITURE,
REPAIRING AND TURNING DONE
to order. COFFINS of all kinds furnished on short notice. All work done promptly and warranted. Wellsboro, June 27, 1866.

J. STICKLIN, CHAIRMAKER, Turner, and Furniture Dealer, opposite Dartt's Wagon Shop,
MAIN STREET, WELLSBORO, PA.
Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Fancy Turning done to order.
Oct. 31, 1866–tf. J. STICKLIN

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM CO.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company at a meeting held December 15, by resolution decided to close up the affairs of the Company and distribute the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, *pro rata* among the holders of paid-in stock. The property of the Company will be sold and the proceeds divided in like manner. Stockholders will present their receipts to the Treasurer. By order,
Dec. 19, 1866. M. H. COBB, Clerk.

RICH Bohemian Glass Vases, at
dec19 FOLEY'S.

AT GARDNER'S
YOU CAN FIND A FIRST CLASS STOCK OF
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
TEAS OF ALL KINDS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, SALT, SPICES, DRIED FRUIT, FIGS, CANNED FRUITS, PRUNES, ENGLISH CURRANTS, RAISINS, CITRON, CREAM TARTAR, SODA,
PORK, FLOUR, MACKEREL, WHITE FISH, CORN MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
ALSO HARDWARE,
NAILS, AXES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, FORKS,
Crockery, Jars, Jugs, Lamps and Chimneys, Lanterns, Wooden-Ware of all kinds,
Bedcords, Rope, Brooms, Brushes of all Kinds; Plug & Fine Cut Tobacco, Segars; also a large variety of Fancy Smoking Tobacco.
In regard to the sale of these goods I have a word to say, in strict confidence, of course. These goods were purchased for cash and will be sold for cash at prices which will make it an object for housekeepers to purchase. I mean to do a square and fair trading business. Call and see me—at the J. D. Jones' stand.
L. A. GARDNER.
Wellsboro, Dec. 12, 1866–tf

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 payment of pensions.....

REGULATOR!
ARE NOW OFFERING greater inducements than heretofore to the people of Tioga as they have placed their entire stock, consisting of
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MERINOES, ALPACAS,
Also a large quantity of Prints of desirable quality and patterns with a large stock of Sheetings,
HATS and Caps,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE & CROCKERY,
At a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent, below former prices, with a view of reducing their stock for the spring trade.
We invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident of giving satisfaction both in price and quality.
All kinds of
GRAIN AND BUTTER
Taken in exchange for Goods.
Jan. 30, 1867. WILCOX & BARKER.

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 *dindas* 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.
Of all the trades from East to West,
The cobbler part contending;
He's like in time to prove the best,
Who every day is mending;
How happy he who can command,
The soles of all his neighbors;
He's ever unmindful of his end,
And to his last still labors.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
MESSRS. NICHOLS & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the people of this vicinity, that they have the agency of some of the best
Life & Fire Insurance Companies
in the States, and are now prepared to insure at reasonable rates.
Mr. MITCHELL having been appointed
NOTARY PUBLIC,
will attend promptly to any business relating to his office, which may be entrusted to him.
They will be found at the office formerly occupied by Lowrey and Wilson, on Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa. March 13, 1867–1y.

HARKNESS & RILEY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
OVER HUGH YOUNG'S BOOK STORE.
BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds made to order and in the best manner.
REPAIRING of all kinds done promptly and good. Give us a call.
JOHN HARKNESS,
WM. RILEY.
Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867 1y.

PLATED WARE—Cake baskets, card baskets, castors, sugar bowls, etc., at
FOLEY'S.

Select Poetry.

CHILDREN.

Harmless, happy little treasures,
Full of truth, and trust and mirth,
Richest wealth and purest pleasures,
In this mean and guilty earth!

How I love you, pretty creatures,
Lamb-like flocks of little things!
When the love that lights your features,
From the heart in beauty springs,

Yours the natural curling tresses,
Prattling tongues and shyness coy,
Tottering steps and kind caresses,
Pure with health, and warm with joy.

Write them childless! those cold-hearted,
Who can scorn Thy generous boon,
And whose souls with fear have smarted,
Lest—Thy blessing come too soon!

Whilst he hath a child to love him,
No man can be poor indeed;
While he trusts a Friend above him,
None can sorrow, fear nor need.

But for thee, whose health is lonely,
And uncheered by children's mirth,
Spite of riches, thou art only
Desolate and poor on earth!

All unkissed by infant beauty,
All unloved by guileless heart,
All uncheered by sweetest duty,
Childless man, how *poor* thou art!

ANON.

Miscellaneous.

THE THREE THIEVES.

There existed at Boussu, in 1188, a respectable epoch, an honest sacristan named Vincent Lefevre. His good-nature and zeal had assured him a sufficiency in his old age; few people died without leaving him something in their wills. He was good and simple, and yet cunning withal, and he lived happily, untroubled by thieves, having only an old man for attendant, who was called Claude, and who treated the sacristan as a relative.

As he grew feeble, and it became a trouble to walk, while he still liked to attend the weekly market at Mons, where he indulged freely in beer, Claude persuaded him to purchase a steed; so he went forth on Saturday with a sum of money, which he was resolved to invest in a horse or a mule.

There dwelt at this epoch three men at Pomereul, who had been beyond the seas in the holy war, having accompanied Count Thierry d'Alsace on his fourth military pilgrimage to Jerusalem. They had not brought much that was edifying from their pious expedition. Returning idle and dissipated, they found it more agreeable to live at the expense of others than by the sweat of their brows, as many do in the present day. They had cast their eyes for some time past upon Viscount Lefevre, as he was known in possession of ready money—a thing at that time not very common; and as to how they became aware of his intention to buy a mule, we are told, every thing is known in small places. They went and posted themselves in his way, each at about a quarter of a mile from one another and when he came by on his mule, which he had purchased for six florins, the first rogue said to him:

"Heaven protect you Messire Vincent! Have you made a good bargain at the market of Mons?"

"As you see," he replied, "I bought this mule."

"What mule?" said the warrior from Palestine, looking around him.

"Why, the one I am riding."

"You are joking, Monsieur Vincent; the beast that you are riding is a donkey."

"A donkey?" replied the sacristan indignantly. And shrugging his shoulders he continued his way.

The second rogue he came up to saluted him after the same fashion, and asked him if there had been a good market that day at Mons.

"Yes, assuredly," replied the sacristan, "and I bought there the mule that you see.

"It is not possible," replied the other, "that you took it for a mule; it is a donkey."

The old man protested against the supposition that this mule was a donkey, but still he went away in a dissatisfied mood; and meeting the third rogue, who addressed him in the same terms, he felt so annoyed that he jumped off its back with greater activity than would have been expected from his age, saying: "If it is an ass, take it, and make what you can of it." And he returned home on foot much disconcerted.

When he came in and related what had happened, Claude laughed at him.

"Relative," he said, "they had played you a trick, and for the future every one at Harchis, at Pomereul, and at Saint Ghislain, will look upon you as a fool."

"Well do not vex yourself," replied sacristan, after having remained a few minutes: "If they have played me a trick I will play them two."

So the next day the old man went off to Quaregnon, and he bought two white goats from a peasant, which so resembled one another that it was impossible to distinguish them. The Saturday following, being market-day at Mons, he bade Claude have a good supper ready, and leaving one of his goats in the garden, he took the other with him to town. The three ex-crusaders were there.

"What do you come to buy, Messire Vincent?" said they to the sacristan.

"Provisions," he replied: and if you will come and partake of them with me it will afford me much pleasure."

The companions accepted joyfully. The sacristan, having selected fish and poultry, placed the load on the back of the goat, and said to it, as if it could understand him:

"Go away home, and tell them to cook the things forthwith, after the best fashion. Tell them also to have a pastry, and do not loiter on the way."

The three boon companions looked at one another in astonishment, wondering if the old man had lost his senses. The goat, in the meantime being set free went its way, and heaven knows into whose hands it fell. After having walked for some time with his three guests, and partaken of some of the old beer for which Mons was famous, Vincent Lefevre, deeming it was getting near supper time, led his friends away to Boussu. When they arrived there the three ex-crusaders saw the white goat in the garden, and took it for the one they had seen at market. They were filled with surprise, and their astonishment augmented when they heard the sacristan say to Claude:

"Have you done what I sent you word by the goat?"

"Yes," replied the other. And they sat down to table, where were the fish, the poultry, and the pastry. The rogues looked at one another, and deeming that it would not be very easy to steal the goat they said to the old man;

"Messire Vincent, you must sell us that white goat."

"I have no objections," said the sacristan, "if you are prepared to give me forty golden florins for it."

The goat seemed such a wonder that the three rogues counted out the money and took it away with them.

Next market-day they said to their wives:

"Have ready for supper for us what we shall send you, and do as you will be told." Then they took their way to Pomereul to the market at Mons with the goat, loaded it with provisions, and told it what it must say to their wives. But when they got home, and they inquired what had been done with the provisions sent home on the goat, their wives could not understand what they meant, for the goat had not come back, and, indeed, like its predecessor, was never more heard of.

"Some one has played you a trick," they said, "as you do to others daily when you get the chance."

The three robbers took up their, daggers in a great passion, and swore that they would have the sacristan's life. But Vincent Lefevre was prepared for them, and had warned Claude. He knew that he must act solely on the defensive with the ex-crusaders, for they were protected by the Count of Hainault, Baldwin V., the Courageous, who always sided with his old soldiers.—When he saw them coming in so great a passion, he said to them:

"Friends, listen to me. If a misfortune has happened to your goat, have patience, it will come back again; and what it has done must be the fault of my relative, Claude, who has permitted it to partake of some interesting herbs. So I shall punish him, as you shall witness."

And so saying he drew a long knife from his girdle, and stabbing Claude with it. There came fourth a torrent of blood (from a bladder secreted in his clothes) and the faithful attendant fell at the same time as if dead.

"Oh! miserable wretch that I am!" exclaimed the sacristan. "What have I done? I have killed my relative; and now I must resuscitate him, if I have only strength sufficient."

While the three rogues of Pomereul stood there aghast, the old man went away and brought in a flute, upon which he began to play a lively air. Claude moved, stretched out his hands, opened his eyes, and soon after got upon his feet. The anger of the three thieves had by this time passed away; they began, indeed to hold the sacristant rather in awe, and finished by giving him forty florins for his flute.

A few days afterwards one of the robbers got into a great passion with his wife and killed her with his dagger. But recovering himself afterward he regretted the deed, and had recourse to the flute. But it was in vain that he played upon it for more than an hour; his wife did not come to life again. When he related what had happened to the two others, one of them said:

"I, suppose it is because you don't know the air that the sacristan played. Give it to me, and I will try it."

So, in order to make the experiment, he forthwith stabbed his comrade, making sure of reviving him and his wife afterward. But he played upon the flute in vain: death would not give up either of his victims.

The two remaining thieves became upon this furious with passion.

"Vincent Lefevre," they said, "is most assuredly a magician, and he shall pay for these tricks dearly. There is only one way of destroying one who is in league with the devil, and that is to tie him in a sack and cast him into the river Haine."

They accordingly went away, seized upon their old comrade, tied him in a sack, and cast him into the river.

As they were going along an incident happened to disarrange their plans for a moment. The count of Hainault happened to be passing by on his way from Flanders where he then reigned, in virtue of his marriage with Margaret of Alsatia. The two comrades being obliged, according to the custom of the day to salute the count, and to join his escort as far as the next village they deposited the sack and its contents in a ditch by the way side, and joined the procession: Baldwin being accompanied by his wife and son, the brilliant young prince who was one day to be Emperor of Constantinople.

In the meantime a shepherd, who had come to the road-side with his flock to see the count go by, was taken aback by hearing a voice coming from the sack, which said, "They wish me to wed her, and I won't for she is lame."

The shepherd hastened to untie the sack and, surprised at what he saw, asked the sacristan how he came there.

"I was put here," said the sacristan, "because Monseigneur the Count of Hainault wishes me to marry his daughter, the beautiful Yolende; but I won't do it, for she is lame."

The shepherd said musingly, "Do you think, Messire, they would give her to me? I should be willing to marry her."

"Most assuredly they would to you," replied the sacristan, "for she is lame. But you must allow yourself to be tied in this sack, and carried away without saying a word."

The shepherd did as he was bade, and Vincent Lefevre, having tied him, went away with his flock of sheep. A quarter of an hour afterward the ex-crusaders came back, lifted up the sack, carried it to the river-side, and then threw it into the water, to the great discomfiture of the poor shepherd, who, however, was providentially rescued. Thinking then of the glorious revenge they had had, they took their way home to their village. As they were journeying they saw a flock of sheep close by, and resolved to try and secure a lamb for their supper. But on approaching the flock what was their astonishment at finding that they were under the care of the very sacristan whom they thought they had just drowned. Rubbing their eyes, they asked him how he had managed to get out of the river.

"Leave me alone," he said to them; "you are no better than asses. If you had thrown me in ten paces further I should have come back with ten times as many sheep."

The ex-crusaders, feeling more and more assured that they had to do with a proficient in the black art, became quite respectful.

"Messire Vincent Lefevre," they said, "let by-gones be by-gones. It is in your power to make honest men of us. Only consent to place us each in a sack, and throw us into the Haine as far as you can."

"I will do it," replied the sacristan: "but only on your promise that you will become good members of society."

The rogues promised, and the old sacristan, tying each in a bag, cast them into the river, where they reckoned upon finding their flocks, but only sound their end.

The late Judge F——, of Connecticut, was not remarkable for quickness of apprehension. At a certain time R. W. Sherman was arguing a case before him, and in the course of his remarks Mr. S. made a point which the Judge did not at once see. "Mr. Sherman, I would thank you to state the point so that I can understand you." Bowing politely Mr. S. replied in his blandest manner, "Your honor is not aware of the task you are imposing upon me.

A DIFFERENCE—A woman said in a police-court, the other day, that before marriage her husband pretended to be much struck with her, but now she was every day struck by him.

Elephant Life in South Africa.

Commencing with the hugest specimen of nature's handiwork, the elephant, we have generally found two curious points overlooked or ignored by writers. One is the rapid and noiseless movements of this animal in the thickest cover; the other, his capabilities of passing over ground for him apparently unfeasible. The noiseless footfall of the elephant has been frequently referred to by writers on Indian subjects, and has been rightly asserted to be the most agreeable feature in journeying on elephant back. This peculiarity may be easily explained by an examination of the structure of the animal's foot; but the silent, stealthy way in which he will pass through the densest thicket, literally "slipping away," when his acute senses of smell or hearing warn him of danger, has been generally overlooked, and appears to us somewhat difficult of explanation. Let any one unskilled in the mysteries of "bush-ranging," attempt to move even for a few paces in any ordinary fox-covert without noise, and he will form some idea of the difficulties presented to the passage of so huge an animal as the elephant through the dense tangled undergrowth of a South African "bush." Yet that animal, despite his enormous bulk, will "draw off," when within a few yards of his pursuer, without the slightest noise, and with the greatest rapidity, even in the thickest cover, is undeniable. We may however, remark that this faculty, or by whatever other term it may be described, is not peculiar to the elephant alone, for it has been observed to a marked extent in the moose or cariboo of North America.—Again, his powers of passing over difficult ground are often underrated even by hunters. When experiments were first made in India in training elephants to draw the guns, it was observed with surprise that the animal's powers of ascending steep and rugged ground were far greater than had been anticipated. The gun, a light six-pounder, with which the trial was first made, was drawn up a slope so steep as to require the animal to crawl upon its four knees, without hesitation. On the other hand, hampered by the gun and harness, the elephant (a small female) showed unusual dread of soft and swampy ground. In Africa, marshes do not seem to possess the same terror for these animals in their wild state; for if they offer tempting pools, however uncertain the footing may be, the elephants appear to find a track across them. In the river-courses, too, deepened as they are by the torrents of the rainy season many yards below the surface of the surrounding country, and having banks nearly perpendicular, small shady pools close sheltered from the sun's rays often remain in the hot season when the rest of the streams has disappeared, and to these, should no other way be open, may be found tracks of the animals, leaving no doubt they had reached the coveted water by slipping down on their posteriors. In what position the hinder legs are placed during this operation we cannot tell, but the "spoor" leaves no doubt of its having been repeatedly adopted in places apparently inaccessible. The elephants generally remain in the thickest part of the forest during day, making for the water, to which they often go long distances, shortly before midnight, and returning to cover some hours before dawn. We may here remark that, although these animals, owing no doubt to their acute sense of hearing and of scent, have never been surprised in a recumbent position, there is ample proof that the bulls, at any rate, usually rest lying on their sides. The late Mr. Gordon Cumming was, we believe, the first to note this fact, which we can ourselves confirm. He remarked that the sides of the enormous ant-heaps, so common in this region, were apparently preferred, and that the ground was often distinctly marked with the impression of the under-tusk as well as of the animal's body. The influence of the particular tract of country in which they are found upon these animals, and the influence which they, in their turn, like all other living creatures, exercise on their habitat, should not escape a short notice. On the borders of the Cape Colony and Natal, we find the few elephants that remain large in size, but with comparatively small tusks of inferior ivory. As we approach the equator, although food is more plentiful, we find the animals smaller in size, having far larger tusks, the latter, too, being of an ivory far superior in hardness and closeness of grain. Indeed, although naturalists have not recognized more than one species of the African elephant, the varieties of the ivory exported from the north, west, south east coast, and the Cape, have each marked differences of quality by which they are easily recognizable. The animals in turn, however, likewise affect the economy of the country they inhabit. The damage done even by a single elephant in a very short time to a patch of cultivated ground is truly frightful, and, having been once seen, would lead one to imagine that when these animals are herded together in vast troops such as the one seen by Dr. Livingstone on the banks of the Zambesi, consisting of over eight hundred, covering an extent of two miles of country, their course would be marked by utter desolation. The havoc thus caused is not, however, preceptible, a fact which that observant traveller has attributed, no doubt rightly, to the care shown by the elephants in the selection of their food, a point, as he justly remarks, often overlooked in estimating the quantity of food required by the larger animals. Again, all these animals, rhinoceri and hippopotami, included, are as M. Krapf observed, the true pioneers, "the real pathmakers of the tropical forest, which, without their tracks, would be often utterly impenetrable to man." Further, these paths to the waters are often the only open channels for the surface flow of the heavy rainfalls, and thus materially contribute to the continuance of the water supply of the district, to the very existence of which they owe their formation. While the elephant does not thus destroy vegetation, which would ruin the shelter which appears indispensable to him, on the other hand he directly assists the production of new growth by his habit of searching for the many succulent bulbs to be found below the surface of the soil in every open space.—*Mr. H. Chichester, in the Intellectual Observer for August.*

A good-for-nothing looking wretch was brought up, charged with drunkenness. It was a clear case. The testimony showed he had been on a spree for a week. He was asked what he had to say for himself. "Well, yer Honor," said he, "me and my old woman never did live easy together."

"That's no excuse for getting drunk," said the court.

"You're right, yer Honor, and so it aint. We used to fight like cats and dogs together."

"Drinking only made it worse," put in the court.

"That's true; she discouraged the life out of me and kept me poor, until last week, when——"

"Well, what did she do last week?"

"She died, your Honor."

"And you have been drunk ever since?"

"Yes, yer Honor; I never could bear prosperity."

NASBY.

The Pure and Unadulterated Democracy of the X Roads receive the intelligence of the refusal of the Legislature of Ohio to strike out the word "white" from their Constitution—the rejoicings of the aforesaid Democracy as narrated by their Philosopher, Guide, and Friend, Mr. Nasby.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(wich is in the stait uv Kentucky,)
March 15, 1867.

The joyous intelligence uv the glorious ackshen uv the Legislacher uv the now trooly great State uv Ohio, in votin down the proposishen to strike the word "white" out uv her Constitooshen, reached us last nite at precisely 9 P. M. I am pertickeler ez to the eggsact date—the importance uv the event justifies it. I need not skarsely remark that the sad news sent a thrill uv satisfackshen, nay, uv exquisit joy, through the Corners, a thrill skasely less exquisit than that experienced on the receet uv the news uv Johnson's 4th uv March speech, Anno Domino 1855. I shel be better understood, probably, of I state that our thrill uv joy at this trooly unexpected triumph uv the proud Caucashun uv Ohio over the inferior sons of Ham, went jest ez fur in the dreckshen uv ecstacy ez did our pangs uv woe on the heerin uv Vallandigham's defeet in 1865 in the dreckshun uv utter misery. In short, we thrill now ez much ez we panged then.

Of course a meetin was called to rejoice over this unexpected deliverance uv our brethren ov Ohio from the unendoorable disgrace uv nigger equality, uv wich I wuz at first made chairman; but this wuz reconsidered, ez, bein the only one in the Corners edjucated to the extent uv writin, I wuz forced to act ez sekretary, and Deekin Pogram wuz made chairman. It don't take a hefty intellek to be a chairman uv a Democratic Convenshun, but talent is necessary at the Secretary's table.

The Deekin on takin the chair remarkt that this wuz the proudest moment uv his life, by all odds. Ohio he had given over to haardnis uv hart and reprobacy uv mind long ago. He had made up his mind sorrowfully, but certainly, to the fact that Ohio wuz Ablishen, and believed that the fanatics in charge uv that State wood foller out their avowed principles to their legitimit endin; and ez they hed declared the nigger a man, wood give him the rights uv a man. He hed bin happily disappointed—they had paused in their mad career, and now havin taken one step in the dreckshun uv Dimocracy, is ther not, he wanted to know, reason to hope that they will contynyo in well doin until—he dared to hope it—they wood pull down the nigger from the pinnacle onto wich they hed placed him, and make him agin wat he raely ought to be, a servant onto his brethren. He hoped the brethren wood speak their minds, breefly though, ez him and Deekin Gavitt had a game uv seven-up to finish, and time is wingin herself away to her eternal home at a rate friteful to contemplate.

Elder Gavitt blessed the Lord for this. He felt like soundin the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea. When he remembered that his niggers run