The Tioga County Agitator.

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

VOL. XV. WELLSBORO, PA., MARCH 11, 1868. NO. 10.

The Tioga County Agitator

Is published every Wednesday Morning at $2 per year, invariably in advance.

COBB & VAN GELDER.

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

ADVERTISING RATES!

TEN LINES OF MINION, OR LESS, MAKE ONE SQUARE.

No. of Sq'rs.	1 In.	3 Ins.	4 Ins.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 Year
1 Square.....	$1,00	$2,00	$2,50	$5,00	$7,00	$12,00
2 Squares.....	2,00	3,00	4,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Half Col.....	10,00	15,00	17,00	22,00	30,00	50,00
One Col.....	18,00	26,00	30,00	40,00	60,00	90,00

Special Notices 15 cents per line; Editorial or Local 20 cents per line.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

The proprietors have stocked the establishment with a new & varied assortment of

JOB AND CARD TYPE

AND FAST PRESSES,

and are prepared to execute neatly and promptly,

POSTERS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and a full assortment of Constables' and Justices' Blanks on hand.

People living at a distance can depend on having their work done promptly and sent back in return mail.

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, 1868.-1y.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Insurance, Bounty and Pension Agency, Main Street Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1868.

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, 1868.

HILL'S HOTEL,
WESTFIELD Borough, Tioga Co. Pa., E. G. Hill, Proprietor. A new and commodious building with all the modern improvements. Within easy drives of the best hunting and fishing grounds in Northern Penn'a. Conveyances furnished. Terms moderate.
Feb. 5, 1868-1y.

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, 1868.-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, 1868-1y

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

JOHN I. MITCHELL
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.
Claim Agent, Notary Public, and Insurance Agent. He will attend promptly to collection of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty. As Notary Public he takes acknowledgements of deeds, administers oaths, and will act as Commissioner to take testimony. Office over Roy's Drug Store, adjoining Agitator Office.—Oct. 30. 1867.

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.

ISAAK WALTON HOUSE,
Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.
HORACE C. VERMILYEA, Prop'n. 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, 1868.]

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.

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, 1867-1y

R. E. OLNEY,
DEALER in CLOCKS & JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, Spectacles, Violin Strings, &c., &c., Mansfield, Pa. Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired. Engraving done in plain English and German. 1sept67-1y.

Thos. B. Bryden.
SURVEYOR & DRAFTSMAN.—Orders left at his room, Townsend Hotel, Wellsboro, will meet with prompt attention.
Jan. 13. 1867.-tf.

FARR'S HOTEL,
TIOGA, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.,
Good stabling, attached, and an attentive hostler always in attendance.
E. S. FARR, ... Proprietor.

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

D. BACON, M. D., late of the 2d Pa. Cavalry, after nearly four years of army service, with 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.

Wm. B. Smith,
KNOXVILLE, Pa. Pension, Bounty, and Insurance Agent. Communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate. [jan 8, 1868-1y]

U. S. CLAIM AGENCY,
For the Collection of
Army and Navy Claims and Pensions.
THE NEW BOUNTY LAW, passed July 28, 1866, gives two and three years' soldiers extra bounty. Send for your discharges.
OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.
Three months' extra pay respect to volunteer officers who were in service March 3, 1865.
PENSIONS INCREASED
To all who have lost a limb and who have been permanently and totally disabled.
All other Government claims prosecuted.
JEROME B. NILES.
Wellsboro, October 10, 1866-tf

E. SMITH, M. D.
SURGEON.
OPERATES successfully for Cataract, Strabismus, (cross eye) Removal of Tumors, Hare Lip, Varicose Veins, Club Feet, &c.
Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eye and General Surgery.
Consultation at office free.
References given to operations recently performed.
Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M.
Office at his residence, Mansfield, Tioga County, Pa. March 27, 1867-1y.*

NORMAN STRAIT,
AGENT for the National Series of Standard School Books; published by A. S. Barnes & Co. 111 & 113 William, corner of John Street, N. Y., keeps constantly a full supply. All orders promptly filled. Call on or address by mail. N. STRAIT.
Osceola, Pa., June 19, 1867-1y.

O. B. KELLY,
AGENT for MARVIN & CO'S FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Wellsboro, September 25, 1867.

J. G. PUTNAM,
MILL WRIGHT—Agent for all the best TURBINE WATER WHEELS. Also for Stewart's Oscillating Movement for Gang and Mulay Saws.
Tioga, Pa., Aug. 7, 1867, 1y.

Bounty and Pension Agency.
HAVING received definite instructions in regard to the extra bounty allowed by the act approved July 28, 1866, and having on hand a large supply of all necessary blanks, I am prepared to prosecute all pension and bounty claims which may be placed in my hands. Persons living at a distance can communicate with me by letter, and their communications will be promptly answered.
Wellsboro, October 24, 1866. WM. H. SMITH.

BE CLOTHED!

JOSEPH INGHAM & SONS, two miles east of Knoxvile, Tioga County, Pa., are prepared to manufacture wool by the yard or on shares, as may be desired. They make
FLANNELS, FULL CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,
and can promise to satisfy customers. They pay particular attention to
ROLL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING
Twenty years experience in the business warrants them in expecting a generous patronage. No shoddy cloths made.
Deerfield, June 12, 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.

UNION HOTEL.
MINER WATKINS, PROPRIETOR.
HAVING fitted up a new hotel building on the site of the old Union Hotel, lately destroyed by fire, I am now ready to receive and entertain guests. The Union Hotel was intended for a Temperance House, and the Proprietor believes it can be sustained without grog. An attentive hostler in attendance.
Wellsboro, June 26, 1867.

TOWNSEND HOUSE,
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, PROPRIETOR.
HAVING leased for a term of years the popular and well known Hotel stand lately occupied by A. M. Hazlett I am prepared to furnish the traveling and local public with the best accommodation to be procured in the county. A good hostler always in attendance. Teams furnished to fishing parties.
Wellsboro, June 26, 1867.

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 seasonable hours.
Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867-tf.

THE PLACE TO BUY DRUGS.
AT the Lawrenceville Drug Store, where you will find every thing properly belonging to the Drug Trade
CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST,
and of the best quality for Cash. Also, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamps, Fancy Notions, Violin Strings, Fishing Tackle, Window Glass, &c.
Cash paid for Flax Seed.
Lawrenceville, May 8, 1867. C. P. LEONARD.

Glen's Falls Insurance Company,
GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus $373,637.66.
FARM RISKS, only, taken.
No Premium Notes required.
It is LIBERAL. It pays damages by Lightning, whether Fire ensues or not.
It pays for live stock killed by Lightning, in barns or in the field.
Its rates are lower than other Companies of equal responsibility. L. C. PRICE, Agent.
Farmington Centre, Tioga Co. Pa.
May 29, 1867-1y*

WALKER & LATHROP,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
STOVES, TIN-WARE,
BELTING, SAWS, CUTLERY,
WATER LIME,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Carriage and Harness Trimmings,
HARNESSES, SADDLES, &c.
Corning, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1867-1y.

SAVINGS BANK.
OTHERWISE
GARDNER'S
GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
OLD saying that a penny saved is a penny earned, justifies GARDNER in naming his establishment a Savings Bank. Economy is Wealth, said some old chap whose name I have forgotten; and it is economy to trade where the
SLAUGHTER
of high prices is being prosecuted with vigor and without reprieve. I can sell Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Pork, Flour, Corn Meal, Coffees, Canned Fruits, Spices, and everything intended for family use, giving the buyer the benefit
OF THE
fall of the markets, an advantage duly appreciated by everybody, excepting only those verdant
INNOCENTS
who prefer PROMISING TO PAY one hundred per cent. profits to the seller, to PAYING twenty-five per cent. cash on delivery of the goods. I shall offer my stock of goods at fair prices
EVERY MONDAY,
EVERY TUESDAY,
EVERY WEDNESDAY,
EVERY THURSDAY,
EVERY FRIDAY,
AND
EVERY SATURDAY,
and fill up as fast as I sell out.
L. A. GARDNER.
Wellsboro, June 12, 1867.

Removed
DR. A. B. BASTMAN has removed from the old stand to his new office, No. 12, Main-st Wellsboro, Pa., (two doors below Roy's Block) where he will perform all operations connected with the profession of Dental Surgery in a superior manner—having fitted up suitable rooms and prepared himself with all the improvements of the day.
In addition to the NARCOTIC SPRAY, Ether and Chloroform, which he has still in use, he offers to the public the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, which is perfectly safe even for the invalid, being free from all after effects, having no unpleasant taste or scent, and by far preferable to anything before offered. Please call and examine specimens of Mechanical Dentistry.
January 8, 1868.

F. D. RITTER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Graduate of the University of Buffalo, N. Y., Class of 1861.—Having located in Wellsboro, offers his services to the sick and afflicted. Having had much experience in Surgery, he will perform all operations entrusted to his skill in a satisfactory manner. Office at his residence on Pearl street, two doors below the residence of William Bache. Can be found by enquiring at either Drug Store. [jan. 8, 1868-3m]

CITY BOOK BINDERY
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
8 Baldwin Street,
(SIGN OF THE BIG BOOK, 2DFLOOR)
ELMIRA, N. Y.
OUR MOTTO:
CHEAP AS THE BEST, CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
BLANK BOOKS
Of every description, in all styles of Binding, and as low, for quality of Stock, as any Bindery in the State. Volumes of every description Bound in the best manner, in any style desired.
ALL KINDS OF GILT WORK
Executed in the best manner. Old Books to be bound and made good as new.
MAGAZINE READERS!
COMPLETE YOUR SETS!
Are prepared to furnish back numbers of all Reviews or Magazines published in the United States, at the lowest price.
BLANK BOOK & OTHER PAPER,
Of all sizes and qualities, on hand, ruled or plain.
BILL HEAD PAPER
Of any quality or size, on hand and cut up ready for printing. ALSO, BILL PAPER, and CARD BOARD of all colors and quality, in boards or cut to any size.
STATIONERY,
Gilt Letter, Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, &c.
Sole Agent for
Prof SHEPARD'S NON CORROSIVE STEEL PENS, for various sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
All which I will warrant equal to Gold Pens. The trade are and no mistake.
The above goods I will sell at the Lowest Rates at all times, at a small advance on New York prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers. All Book and stock warranted as represented.
I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Address, LOUIS KIRK,
Advertiser Building,
Elmira, N. Y.
Sept 28, 1867.-1y.

Grocery and Provision Store.
CORNING, N. Y.
C. D. SILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in all kinds of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE, GLASS & CROCKERY WARE,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, CABS & PERAMBULATORS, TOYS, &c., &c.
A full and complete assortment of the above mentioned goods of the best quality always on hand.
Particular attention paid to Fine Groceries. Dealers and Consumers will find it to their interest to examine his Stock before buying.
Corning, N. Y., March 11, 1868.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
TOLES & BARKER,
(NO. 5, UNION BLOCK.)
WE have just received our new and very large stock of
DRY GOODS,
such as
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
also a large and well selected stock of
CROCKERY, HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE, STONE WARE, KERO-SENE OIL, PAINTS & OILS, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
We are able to offer our customers the benefit of the
LAST DECLINE OF PRICES
in the New York Market, our Stock having been purchased since the great decline in Goods.
TOLES & BARKER.
Wellsboro, July 3, 1867.

HARKNESS & RILEY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Over Wilson & Fox's Walkelburg's Store, in the room lately occupied by Roy's Stocking Store.
BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds made to order and in the best manner.
REPAIRING of all kinds done promptly and good.
JOHN HARKNESS,
AVM. RILEY.
Wellsboro, Jan 17, 1867-1y.

NEW GROCERY!
At Darling's old stand.
THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a new Grocery and Provision Store at the above named place where he proposes to furnish goods as low as the lowest.
Market prices paid for Farm Produce, either in cash or trade. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. ALBERT TIPPLE.
Charleston, Dec. 11, 1867-tf.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Hoofland's German Tonic.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Great Remedies
FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH, or
DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
Such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,
RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER, PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, INDUCED BY SEVERE LABOR, ILLNESS, EXPOSURE, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the Appetite is strengthened, food relished, the stomach digests, blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated, from the eyes a brilliancy is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,
And feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will infuse new life into their veins, restore in a manner the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shattered forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE!
It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population, and a large portion of our male population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.
To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN
Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MALARIA, or Intermittent Fever.
Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.
Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good article, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 23, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my sphere, I have invariably declined. I do this with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will prove beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies have counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper, of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.
Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1.00
" " " half dozen.....$ 5.00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles.....$1.50
" " " per bottle, or a half dozen for.....$ 7.50
☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
The above Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies.—Mar. 11, '67-1y.

Select Poetry.

GONE ARE THE SONG-BIRDS.

Gone are the beautiful songbirds
To a fairer, brighter clime,
Where the snow-flake never falleth,
Where there comes no winter time.
They have left our Northern woodlands,
Fearful of winter's snows,
And gone where the orange-tree blossoms,
And the dark magnolia grows.

We miss them from orchard and meadows;
We miss them from valley and hill;
And their shady haunts in the woodlands,
Seem strangely silent and still.
No music is heard in our forests,
No green branches nod in the breeze;
The wild wind alone breaks the stillness,
As it whistles amid the trees.

But when the cold winter is ended,
And the reign of the Frost-King is o'er,
We'll welcome those beautiful warblers
To our Northern home once more;
And again o'er our hills and valleys,
Will the purest melody float,
And the arches green in the wild-wood,
Will resound with the song-bird's note.

—VIC VERNON.

Miscellaneous Reading.

A JOKE ON A DETECTIVE.

An accusation was made against a woman residing in——street, for the offense of theft, commonly and more clearly understood by the name of "shop-lifting." She was one, like most of her class of criminals, upon whom the eye of suspicion had never rested till the time when her guilt had plainly developed itself by some mischance of circumstances, or when, in an unexpected moment of peril, her right hand had forgot its usual cunning. This species of theft is most generally perpetrated by women of good address, of fair exterior, and always of such eminent skill that the suspicion of shop-keepers are diverted from them. In this instance the party suspected was one that had borne a reputable character, and, to all outward seeming, a blameless life. She was a widow. She had, as supposed, enough worldly goods to assure a maintenance. This belief was supported by her manner of living. She occupied a genteel house. She employed servants. She dressed in the fashion of the day, and enjoyed all the comforts that worldly abundance supplies.

It was a severe as well as painful effort to believe that such a woman could be guilty of theft. But the relation of the prosecutor led directly, if not conclusively, to such a belief. He, too, who had been a witness of the facts, possessed a conviction upon the point that was stronger that he could give expression to by any recital of them. The character of the party complained of only strengthened the belief and anchored the conviction of the prosecutor, for because of that character he was the most hesitant in his judgment and exercised his reason more closely and thoroughly, and till it carried him beyond the verge of doubt.

The warrant of arrest was given to officer S——to execute. He knew the accused by reputation, and from that knowledge had acquired the like opinion of her that had passed others. He was loth to execute such a process against such a party. He had a sense of admiration and gallantry for the sex that at times quite unfitted him for the rigorous discharge of the duties that his office required of him. He was appreciated among his fellows as one whose sentiments in this respect amounted to a weakness unbefitting his calling, and that impaired his usefulness, if it did not imperil his integrity. But he had, too, in an eminent degree, the usual ambition of his profession to acquire a reputation for zeal, tact and success. If the accused in this instance was guilty and should prove to have been a practical shop-lifter, the fact of her arrest would reflect some of its fame upon his official reputation. He, therefore, started upon his errand with conflicting sentiments of reluctance and desire.

He found the object of his search at home, and surrounded by all those elegancies of domestic life that instinctively repelled the suspicion that their owner could possibly be other than honest and virtuous. The suavity of her demeanor, the chastenessof her address, and the refinement of her bearing as well aided this assurance as they aroused the gallantry of the officer to a forgetfulness of his duty in the magnitude of his doubts. He would fain have receded from his mission, but the complaint and the warrant left him no choice. But he sought to give as little offence as possible to his own heart, and to the sensibility of his prisoner. He refrained, therefore from making known the true nature of his errand. He contented himself with politely advising the lady that the magistrate desired her attendance at court that he might counsel with her about some matter, and of the character of which he, the officer assumed to be wholly inadvised. She expressed her ready willingness to grant the favor asked; for, and with a polite grace that was in happy harmony with the suave decorum of the officer. The latter was too blind in the exuberance of his gallantry to observe the pallid cheek, the quivering lips, the tremor of the body and the confusion of speech, which, to a more circumspect eye, would have given evidence that the visit had startled guilt from its lair, and terrified it with all the sudden fears of detection and punishment.

The lady, after a moments pause, invited the officer to a seat while she equipped herself for the walk. The lapse of time that occurred before she re-appeared to respond to the official summons, let it have been much or little, was unobserved by the officer. It was passed by him in contemplation of the scene about him, of the improbability of the story of guilt, of the beauty and charms of his prisoner, of the renown that he should gather if, by chance, she should be guilty of what she was charged withal, and of the self-satisfaction that he should enjoy, and, possibly, the reward his courtesy should secure if her innocence should be established.

When the lady announced by her presence her readiness to go, the officer broke suddenly from his reverie and the two started for the court-room. The former was darkly veiled, but that might have been the fashion of her attire, or it might have been suggested by a prudent and harmless sense of delicacy. On the way the officer, somewhat proud of his position, bore himself with a mien that indicated both his politeness to his fair charge and his pride in having such a task imposed on him. He essayed to employ the time in conversation, but his companion was significantly reticent. That was of little concern to him, and he was satisfied with a nod, or an ejaculation of approval of the many pleasant things said by him.

The court room reached, the case came on for examination. During its progress the officer was busy in thought if not in action. The case, from all its concomitants, was singular, let it terminate as it might. He felt the importance of his connection with it. But as the facts developed themselves, and as the startling truth was exhumed that the prisoner had not only committed the theft in question, but that doubtless, this species of crime was her daily vocation, the officer saw, through the renown which the case would acquire, the gleam of that fame which would accrue to him for having made the fortunate arrest. After the prosecutor had given his narrative of the facts but one thing remained to conclude the case, and complete the proof of guilt, and that was the simple and brief identification of the prisoner as the party in question. The magistrate kindly desired the lady to remove her veil. She did not respond with alacrity. The officer, attentive as he was to every feature of the case, was prompt to aid in the denouement that was to complete the play. He stepped quickly forward, and, with the lingering sense of gallantry that his prisoner's guilt had not wholly blotted out, he compassionately desired her to comply with the magisterial mandate, and gently proffered to do it himself by removing her veil. That done, at the face of the prisoner laid bare to public gaze, the officer recoiled back from its presence, livid and speechless with surprise and chagrim. There was a calm expression of ease, mingled with a conviction of triumph, in that face, quite as well defined as Nature in its choice or color had given it ability so assume. The prosecutor looked aghast at the scene, the magistrate smiled as only such dignitaries are permitted or supposed to smile, while the whole assemblage of officers, attorneys and spectators quickly apprehending the case, united in a common outburst of laughter at the success of the trick practiced upon the law and its officer by the cunning hand of guilt. The face and the person was that of a dusky wench, the servant of the accused, whom her mistress had, in the extremity of her peril, employed to personate her to to the officer and the court while she found time to put herself safely beyond the reach of either.—*Albany Journal.*

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA. FEB. 24, 1868.

From Our Own Correspondent.

A three hours ride down the Potomac, past wooded shores or fertile farms, with huge old fashioned farm houses crowning the bluffs, past Mount Vernon with its never to be forgotten historic scenes, and when forty-three miles from Washington, we landed at Acquia Creek, and there on the cars of the Potomac and Richmond R. R., were moving at the rate of twenty miles per hour toward that famous city.

The Rappahannock, a river about two hundred yards in width, is crossed on a fine iron bridge, and a few minutes half at Fredricksburg enabled me to see that the city, like all others in the south, is old, dingy and dead. War has left its indelible marks in shattered houses and ruined business, in loss of commerce in general apathy; but more plainly in the country near the city where the white head boards tell the number of those who fell in attempting to rescue the city from rebel rule. Thirty miles further riding through a thinly settled, scattering pine covered country, and we stepped on the platform in the capitol of the late Confederacy. One peculiarity about the buildings in the South is that of the chimneys which are always built on the outside of the house, and often as great in area as half the surface of the wall by which they are built. The Yankee, ever ready for an explanation, says that the chimney is first built, and it draws well a house is added to it; if not it is torn down and re-built till a good draught is secured. As no houses have been erected in Virginia during the past seven years, we cannot say, from personal observation that such is the case.

Richmond of to-day is quite different from the Richmond of seven years ago, though now a little of its old life has returned under the reviving influence of Northern trade. Many public and private buildings were burned by the rebels at the time of the evacuation, and the ruined walls still stand as monuments of their pride and hate.

Passing up through the ruins of their government arsenals and workshops we ascend to Capitol Hill, where in the center of a park of five or six acres shaded with linden and magnolia trees, stands the State Capitol famous during the war as the point from which emanated rebel rule and law.

The building is made of brick, in imitation of freestone, is of commodious size, but is really wanting in style and architecture, and wears inside and out a look of neglect and decay. The State Convention is now in session—its chief object being to frame and adopt a constitution that will be accepted by the people, and that will result in their again being represented in the National Congress.

The Constitution they propose to adopt is one better qualified to meet the demands of the people than any heretofore presented. One clause requires that the per capita tax, heretofore from four to six dollars in different counties, shall not exceed one dollar and a half, of which sum one dollar shall go for school purposes. As there never was a law on the statute books of Virginia requiring tax to be levied for the support of public schools, this proves that northern power, if not northern influence, has had its effect. Another clause requires that of all debts constracted for any purpose since the State seceded till the surrender of Lee but twenty-five per cent. can be collected. This will relieve the laboring class of a heavy burden, as the excessive taxation levied by rebel rule on the farmers compelled thousands of them to mortgage their farms in order to raise the required amount. Hence a large class will favor with their votes its adoption as it will directly benefit their present condition, and give an impetus to the agricultural interest which is now sadly embarrassed.

White and black delegates assemble in the same room, and take part in the same debate. Although the logic of the blacks is not of the most profound kind they are in earnest in their endeavors to promote the welfare of their unfortunate race, and are certainly more manly in their deportment than many of the white delegates who are noted for their much talking and the amount of abuse they heap on the freedmen and free institutions generally. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that the Southern people as a whole are as bitter and hostile towards our Government as they were when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter.

Four years of desperate war has learned them the lesson of apparent submission; but the life-long lesson of arrogance, insolence and pride can never be unlearned. It is the firm belief of many with whom I have conversed that a majority of the men in the South would readily take up arms against our flag if they could believe that they would secure what they failed to do in the last attempt. Their literature favors this belief; no other kind will be read. In this city a weekly called the "*Southern Opinion*," published and edited by H. R. Pollard, author of the Lost Cause, which is filled with hideous caricatures of Northern Generals, extracts from leading rebel papers, North and South, and for spite and enmity toward the North had no equal during the days of secession. More than fifteen hundred copies of the *La Crosse Democrat* are sold here each week; and it is on just such arguments as that affords that the South is trying to be reconstructed.

Forty-eight free schools for white and colored alike are now in operation in this city of 60,000 inhabitants.

The entire number of students is over *three thousand*, of which *two-thirds* are colored. These are supported entirely by the Freedmen's Bureau, or by benevolent societies in the North.

A free school, even for whites, does not, and never did, exist through the support of the local authorities; and if the workings of the Bureau were discontinued every free school would be broken up in less than a month. About five thousand persons are daily fed at the expense of the government, of which number nearly one-half are whites. A much larger number of these are eager to be thus cared for, but the city authorities will make no effort to relieve its destitute, and the Government agents do not feel called on to assist other of the whites than those who have no means of keeping famine from their door. Such is the ingratitude of those who have impoverished many that now have to beg of their enemies for bread.

About half a mile south-east of the Capitol we came to a large three-story brick building with heavy grated windows which a glance alone was needed to tell me was the far famed Libby Prison where so many of our men were confined, and where hundreds died of hunger and sickness while in the hands of the rebels. At one time over four *thousand Union* men were confined there—so closely packed that room was not afforded on which to lay their uncovered bodies down to rest.

The west third of the building is now used as a prison for military offenders in the two companies of regular troops now stationed in the city; the remaining part is closed and gloomy, as if resting after the long period of suffering and sorrow to which its walls have been a silent witness.

Although never an inmate of this modern Bastile I now entered it with a feeling of undefined dread and fear, and while wandering through its gloomy rooms I could almost imagine that the spirits of those brave men who sickened and died unknown and unheard for were hovering around the accursed place, calling for vengance on the merciless wretches who caused their death. About a block west of the Libby prison stands a three story brick, barred and grated, which during the war was known as Castle Thunder, where prisers of State and officers of high rank were *confined*. The dark and gloomy building, both inside and out, accords well in looks with the merciless spirit of the power that confined persons for months, and even years, within its lonely cells. The building is now used for the manufacture of tobacco, for which it was erected.

From the city of the living we turned to that of the dead, and when two miles distant came to the Richmond National Cemetery, where repose the bodies of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six Union soldiers who died in Libby, or Belle Isle, or were killed in the battles immediately around Richmond.—The cemetery is laid out in the form of a square, with carriage drives and walks leading through it, and has in the center a large mound of earth on which stands a pavilion, and above all floats the free banner which those who sleep beneath its shadow died to save. At the head of each grave stands a neatly painted plank headboard which are divided into divisions and lettered; but little information does that afford the person in search of the grave of a son or brother, for of the total number there buried five thousand four hundred and sixty are marked *unknown*—leaving a balance of only eight hundred and sixteen graves whose occupants were known, and many of them only by their initials, their company or regiment.

These facts I derived from the record book kept in the office, both of which are open to visitors, and to give those of your readers who have never seen a battle field an idea of the way in which the dead are first buried I will append a few extracts taken at random from the many pages of a like purport in the book of records.

"These twenty-nine bodies were taken from White Oak Swamp, on a part of it owned by Robert King; they died 1862, and were thrown into the swamp in one place. Nothing can be ascertained as to their names or regiments."

"These six men were found at Hungry Station, but no one knows who they were. They were buried in a cultivert right at the station."

"These seventeen bodies were taken from ground belonging to the R. R. Co., at Gordonsville, Va., and were prisoners who died while on the cars. No mark to identify them."

"These twenty-one bodies were taken from Day's Ferry, Weldon Station on the Va. Central R. R., but the people would give no information concerning them."

"These six men were found near Richmond, where they had died from wounds while prisoners."

Pages of such extracts might be furnished, but those given will tell how the chivalry cared for our dead.

Five miles further on through a cordon of rebel forts, among fenceless fields and ruined homes, brought us to the Seven Pines Cemetery, which is situated on the battle field of that name, or Fair Oaks as it is better known at the North. The ground is low and swampy, and a more lonely spot in which to deposit our dead cannot well be imagined. But with no requiem save that of the sighing of the wind through the pine tops they rest in their faded coat of blue, as quietly as though they reposed in the sculptured sarcophagi of kings. The total number buried is thirteen hundred and fifty-five, officers and soldiers, of which one hundred and twenty-seven alone are known, and of this number forty-seven belong to Pa. regiments.

Twelve hundred and twenty-eight are thus buried of whom no clue could be found; and it is a matter of wonder that any could be recognized, as many were unknown when first buried by our troops, and the few rude headboards that were put over their graves who were known, were wantonly destroyed by the rebels when they regained possession of the several battle-fields after the evacuation by our army of the peninsula. In gathering up our dead they were known by the blue uniform they wore; while those wearing the rebel gray were left where they had first been buried by either army. Thus the Southern soldiers lie where they fell, for their people have made no general effort to give a christian burial to those who fought under the rebel flag, while the remains of our heroes have so far as possible been carefully gathered up, and deposited in places where mourning friends and relations can at least visit the spot where they are taking their long rest.

Four miles from Seven Pines is the Coal Harbor Cemetery where about two thousand more are buried who fell in the two battles bearing the same name—the first fought by McClellan's army in 1862; the last by Grant's two years later, and are in a like manner buried. About one-tenth of those are