THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR

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P. C. VanGelder.

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TEN LINES OF MINION OR LESS, MAKE ONE SQUARE.

No. Sq'rs....	1 In.	3 Ins	4 Ins	3 Mos	6 Mos	1 Yr
1 Square, ...	$1,00	$2,00	$2,50	$5,00	$7,00	$12,00
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☞ Special Notices 15 cents per line; Editorial or Local 20 cents per line.

Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

☞ Justice Blanks, Constable Blanks, Deeds, Judgment Notes, Marriage Certificates, &c., on hand.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. W. MERRICK,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR at LAW.
Office in Smith and Bowen's Block, across hall from Agitator Office up stairs, (second floor.)
Wellsboro Pa, Jan. 4, 1871-1y.

Jno. I. Mitchell,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Claim, and Insurance Agent. Office over Kress's Drug Store,
Wellsboro, Pa. Jan. 1, 1871-y

William A. Stone.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, first door above Converse & Osgood's store, on Main street,
Wellsboro, January 1, 1871 y

Seeley, Coates & Co.
BANKERS, Knoxville, Tioga, County, Pa.—Receive money on deposit, discount notes, and sell drafts on New York City. Collections promptly made.—Jan 1, 1871-y
MORGAN SEELEY—Osceola
DAVID COATS, } Knoxville.
VINE CRANDALL, }

Jno. W. Adams,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Jan. 1, 1871-y

Wilson & Niles,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to their care in the counties of Tioga and Potter. Office on the Avenue. Jan. 1, 1871 y
[T. B. WILSON.] [J. B. NILES.

John W. Guernsey,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Office 2d door south of Hazlett's Hotel, Tioga,
Tioga County, Pa.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Wm. B. Smith,
Pension, Bounty and Insurance Agent. Communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate,
Knoxville, Pa.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Seymour & Horton,
Attorneys and Counselors at law, Tioga Pa. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.
C. H. SEYMOUR. J. C. HORTON.
Jan. 1, 1871.

W. H. ARMSTRONG. SAMUEL LINN.
Armstrong & Linn,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
WILLIAMSPORT, PENN'A.
Jan 1, 1871-y.

W. D. Terbell & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, and dealers in Wall Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.—Corning, N. Y. Jan. 1 '71.

Dr. Bacon, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, 1st door east of Laugher Bache—Main Street. Will attend promptly to all calls. Wellsboro.—Jan. 1, 1871.

A. M. Ingham, M. D.,
Homœopathist, Office at his Residence on the Avenue.—Jan. 1, 1871.

George Wagner,
Tailor. Shop first door north of Roberts & Bailey's Hardware Store. Cutting, Fitting and Repairing done promptly and well.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Smith's Hotel,
Tioga, Pa., E.M. Smith, Proprietor. House in good condition to accommodate the traveling public in a superior manner.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Farmers' Hotel.
B. MONROE, Proprietor. This house, formerly occupied by E. Fellows, is conducted on temperance principles. Every accommodation for man and beast. Charges reasonable.
January 1, 1871.

Union Hotel.
Wm. D. Van Horn, Proprietor, Wellsboro, Pa. This house is pleasantly located, and has all the conveniences for man and beast. Charges moderate. Jan. 1, 1871-1y.

House and Lot and Nine Acres of Land for Sale.
CHARLES WILLIAMS offers for sale his house and lot on Main street, Wellsboro, and six acres of land near the cemetery. Enquire of Joseph Williams, at the Wellsboro foundry. Jan 1, 1871 tf

New Tobacco Store!
THE subscriber has fitted up the Store first door east Thomas Harden's dry goods store, for the manufacture and sale of
CIGARS, (all grades) Fancy and Common SMOKING TOBACCO, Michigan Fine Cut CHEWING, and all kinds of PLUG TOBACCO, PIPES, and the choicest Brand of CIGARS.
☞ Call and see for yourselves.
JOHN W. PURSEL.
Wellsboro, Jan 1, 1871—tf.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION,
For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.
ESSAYS ON THE ERRORS OF YOUTH, and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL EVILS with Sanitary and the Medical Means for the Afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.
May 4, 1870-1y

TIOGA DRUG STORE!
BORDEN keeps constantly on hand: Pure Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Lamps, Stationery, Yankee Notions &c.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
H. H. BORDEN
Tioga, Jan. 1, 1871—1y.

WELLSBORO AND MANSFIELD
STAGE LINE.
THE undersigned, proprietor of this line takes this method of informing the public that the above Stage runs daily (Sundays excepted,) between the two places as follows:
Leaves Wellsboro, at 8 a. m., and arrives at Mansfield at 10 30 a. m.
Leaves Mansfield at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Wellsboro at 5 p. m. ☞ Fare $1,25.
Jan 1, 1871—tf W. F. VAN HORN.

New Music Store.
NOW opened in Smith & Bowen's block, second floor, a music room where will be kept on exhibition, and for sale,
Steinway and other Pianos,
Cabinet Organs, and a choice selection of Sheet Music. New music received every month. Lessons on Piano and Organ, and in Singing will be given. Opportunity for practice afforded to those who may desire it. H. W. TODD.
Wellsboro, Feb. 15-3mo.

Horse for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale, one fine black horse ten years of age. Perfectly sound and true. Enquire of W. A. STONE Esq.
HARRIET M. STEVENS.
Wellsboro, Feb. 15-tf.

The Tioga County Agitator.

VOL. XVIII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., MARCH 29, 1871. NO. 13.

THE OLD "PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE"
LATELY known as the Townsend House, and for a time occupied by D. D. Holiday, has been thoroughly refitted, repaired and opened by
DANIEL MONROE,
who will be happy to accommodate the old friends of the house at very reasonable rates.
Jan 1, 1871-y DANIEL MONROE.

Tioga Marble Works.
THE undersigned 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.
FRANK ADAMS.
Tioga, Jan. 1, 1871-tf.

Fall & Winter Millinery
AND FANCY GOODS.
MRS. SOFIELD respectfully announces to the public that she is now receiving a complete stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.
Special attention is invited to her assortment of
Corsets, and Ready Made White Goods,
Also, Zephyrs and Germantown Wools in Fancy shade.
Patterns in Zephyr and everything pertaining to the trade. KID GLOVES of the best brand.
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c.
The Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine for sale, or rent by the week.
Mrs. A. J. SOFIELD.
Wellsboro Oct. 5, 1870. tf

Wellsboro Union Graded SCHOOL.
A. C. WINTERS, A. M. SUPERINTENDENT OF GRADED SCHOOLS,
And Principal of High School.
IT is the determination of the Directors to make the course of instruction as thorough and systematic as can be found in the State. Commencing with the primary department, the pupil must master every year's allotted work, before being admitted to the next higher.
The best of teachers will be employed in every department, the most approved methods of instruction used, and the best of care exercised over the pupils in school and out.
The HIGH SCHOOL offers these advantages: The Principal is a graduate of the Rochester University, New York, a gentleman of large experience in the best conducted schools of the country, who has spent two years in Europe, and speaks German, French and Italian. He is qualified to give superior instruction in History, Fine Arts and the Ancient Languages. Instruction in Higher Mathematics, the Sciences, Book-keeping and Music, will be equal to that of the best academies.
The Board hope to hereafter be able to secure instruction in Painting and Drawing, by a lady who has had several years' instruction by the best masters in Germany, and who has practiced in the Galleries of Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Florence.
The best school is the cheapest school. The Board intend to obviate all objections to this, on account of expense, as far as possible. A sufficient corps of teachers will be employed, that full justice may be done to every pupil. Tuition is fifty to all within the old borough limits. Pupils from abroad are invited. Board in private families from $3 to $4 per week.
Tuition, Common English, (per term, $5.
Higher English, Mathematics, &c., $8.
BY ORDER OF BOARD.
September 7, 1870. tf

New Millinery!
MRS. SMITH, on Main Street, has just opened a very large assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
Which she is Selling at COST.
HATS, BONNETS, STRAW GOODS, LACES, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, COLLARS, HDKERCH'FS, &C., &C.,
Dam the only agent in this place for
GAY'S PATENT MUFF,
Ladies that have not noticed these Muffs will be astonished at their cheapness, beauty and comfort.
all of which will be sold much below former prices. All work done promptly, and to please.
MRS. CAROLINE SMITH.
Wellsboro, Nov. 2, 1870.

NEW MEAT MARKET,
(First Door East of Cone House.)
THE subscriber has opened a market for the accommodation of all in want of
FRESH MEAT.
Cash will be paid for pork, beef, mutton, beef cattle, hides and sheep pelts.
Fresh fish every Saturday.
HEZEKIAH STOWELL, JR.
November 2, 1870 tf

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to D. P. Roberts by Book account or Notes are requested to call and settle and save Costs, at G. W. Merrick's office.
Feb. 1, 1871.—tf D. P. ROBERTS

R. E. Olney,
JEWELER,
MANSFIELD, PA.
KEEPS constantly on hand, ELGIN WALTHAM and SWISS WATCHES, Marine, Alarm & Calendar CLOCKS,
SILVER SPOONS,
Plated Spoons and Forks; Table, Butter and Fruit Knives, Cups, Castors and Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings; Cream, Salt Sugar and Mustard Spoons; Fine Gold and Agate Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Solid Gold Sets; Pearl Fancy and Plated Buttons; Watch Guards and Chains, &c, A large stock of SPECTACLES, GLASSES, and Colored Glasses, all at reduced prices.
N. B.—Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.
March 1, 1871.

MUSIC.
MRS. F. C. EASTMAN will continue to give lessons in music, and now prepared to furnish her pupils with instruction books and new music, at prices as low as can be found elsewhere. Lessons, first or third
Piano, Organ & Melodeon,
instruments furnished for practice. Also instructions given in vocal music. Having for many years been engaged in teaching, will guarntee satisfaction to all.
March 1, 1871.—tf

A. B. EASTMAN,
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Office opposite Cone House, Wellsboro, Pa. All operations neatly and carefully performed. Satisfaction guaranteed at 'live and let live prices.'
Feb 22, 1871 tf

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

ALL RAIL LINE.

ERIE RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1870, Trains will run according to the following hours, viz:

GOING WEST.

5.45 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS (Mondays excepted) for Buffalo, Dunkirk and the west.
6.06 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS daily, (6.15 A. M. for Rochester, Sundays excepted) for Buffalo, Dunkirk, and the west.
6.00 A. M., WAY FREIGHT for Rochester, Sundays excepted.
10.25 A. M., MAIL TRAIN, Sundays excepted for Buffalo and Dunkirk.
12.05 P. M., WAY FREIGHT, Sundays excepted, for Hornellsville.
2.00 A. M., MAIL TRAIN, Sundays excepted, for Rochester and Buffalo, the west.
6.30 P. M., EMIGRANT TRAIN, daily, for the west.
7.35 P. M., DAY EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, (7.45 P. M., for Rochester) for Buffalo and the west.
12.13 A. M., EXPRESS MAIL, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, Dunkirk and the west.

GOING EAST.

12.13 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, connecting at New York with afternoon trains and steamers for the New England Cities.
4.45 A. M., CINCINNATI EXPRESS, Mondays excepted, connecting at New Jersey with trains for Philada, Baltimore and Washington.
2.07 P. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, for Elmira, Sundays excepted.
11.28 A. M., DAY EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, connecting at Jersey City with midnight Express train for Philadelphia.
12.15 P. M., SUSQUEHANNA WAY, daily.
11.40 A. M., WAY FREIGHT, Sundays excepted.
4.30 P. M., DIVISION MAIL, Sundays excepted.
7.44 P. M., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily, connecting at Jersey City with morning Express train for Baltimore and Washington.

☞ A PARLOR CARS ATTACHED THROUGH.

☞ A verified and complete "Pocket Time Table" of Passenger Trains on the Erie Railway and connecting Lines has recently been published, and can be procured on application to the Ticket Agent of the Company.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. L. D. BROOKER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Blossburg & Corning, & Tioga R. R.

Trains will run as follows, until further notice

GOING NORTH FROM TIOGA.

No. 2, 2.35. No. 4, 9.28. No. 6, 5.34. No. 8, 8.22. No. 10, 11.35. No. 12, 14, 12, 1. No. 14, 5.50. No. 16, 6.20. No. 18, 11, 12.

GOING SOUTH FROM TIOGA.

No. 1, 9.28. No. 3, 4.55. No. 5, 6.01. No. 7, 1.16. No. 9, 7.20. No. 11, 10.18. No. 13, 1, 42.

L. H. SHATTUCK, Sup't.

Northern Central R. R.

TRAINS FOR THE NORTH.

Trains for Canandaigua leave Elmira as follows:

Accomodation at	7.12 p m
Express (fastest train on road)	11.55 a m
Mail at	9.30 p m
Accommodation	4.10 p m

On and after Dec. 5, 1870, these trains will arrive and depart from City as follows:

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

9.24 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo, via Erie Railway from Elmira.
10.14 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira, Buffalo, Canandaigua, Rochester, Susp. Bridge and the Canadas.

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

9.55 A. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, &c.
7.07 P. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

ALFRED H. FISKE, Gen'l Supt. Harrisburg. EDS. YOUNG Gen'l Pass. Ag't Baltimore, Md.

Arrival and Departure of Stages.

THE Stages running over the different routes from Wellsboro, will depart and arrive as follows from the Wellsboro Post Office:

WELLSBORO & TIOGA.—Departs 8½ 10 a. m., arrive 4 and 7 o'clock p. m.

WELLSBORO & COVINGTON.—Dep. Mon. & Thur. 2 p m; arrive Monday & Thursday at 12 M.

WELLSBORO & JERSEY SHORE.—Depart Mail Stages on arrival of Cars; arrive Tuesday at 11.00 a.m.

WELLSBORO & STONY FORK.—Dep. Tues. & Friday at 8 a. m., arr. Tues. & Friday at 12 m.

JEWELRY STORE!
WELLSBORO, PA.
ANDREW FOLEY,
who has long been established in the Jewelry business in Wellsboro, has always on sale, various kinds and prices of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
GOLD OR SILVER CLOCKS, JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, PINS, PENCILS, CASES, GOLD & STEEL PENS, THIMBLES, SPOONS, RAZORS, PLATED WARE,
SEWING MACHINES,
&c., &c., &c.
With most other articles usually kept in such establishment, which is sold low for
CASH.
Repairing done neatly, and promptly, and on short NOTICE. A. FOLEY.
January 1, 1871-y.

ATTENTION FARMERS!
PLASTER
ANY quantity on hand at the Elk Run Plaster Mill, 4 miles from Gaines. Price $5 00 per ton.
VERMILYEA & BENAUER.
Jan. 25th, 1871.—3m

Farm and Timber lot for Sale.
THE undersigned offers for sale, her farm in Middlebury Township Tioga, Co., known as the Ezra Stevens farm, containing one hundred acres, with apple orchard, two frame barns, one large frame house, all in good condition, farm under state of good cultivation, best quality of the lands on Crooked Creek, railroad depot near. Also adjoining timber lot of two hundred acres, containing large quantity of hemlock and hard woods, with quite a large amount of pine.
Address W. A. STONE Esq., Wellsboro Pa.
HARRIET M. STEVENS.
Wellsboro, Feb. 15, 1871-tf.

Real Estate For Sale.
THE subscriber has for sale the following described real estate: Thirty village lots situate on State street, in Wellsboro; the house and lot formerly occupied by Charles Williams; a six acre lot situated near the cemetery; and a farm of 30 acres, located near the farm of Collins Culver. For terms and particulars apply to Also, Agent for the North Carolina Land Company.
WALTER SHERWOOD,
Feb 22, 1871 tf Wellsboro, Pa.

Lots for Sale.
TOWN LOTS for sale in Tioga borough, by
H. E. SMITH & SON.
March 1, 1871 tf.

NOTICE.
TOWN lots for sale in Wellsboro. Enquire of J. Emery, Wellsboro, or W. V. Emery, Box, 2622, Williamsport Pa.
Wellsboro, Feb. 22-4t.

POETS' CORNER.

[From The Chicago Art Review.]

THE HAWK'S NEST.

BY ROBERT HARTE.

We checked our peace—the red road sharply rounding;
We heard the troubled flow
Of the dark olive depths of pines, resounding
A thousand feet below.

Above the tumult of the canyon, lifted,
The gray hawk, breathless hung,
Or on the hill a winged shadow drifted
Where furze and thorn bush clung;

Or where, half way, the mountain side was
towered
With many a seam and scar,
Or some abandoned tunnel dimly harrowed—
A mole hill seen so far!

We looked in silence down across the distant
Unfathomable reach,
A silence broken by the guide's consistent
And realistic speech:

"Walker of Murphy's blow a hole through Peter's
For telling him he lied,
Then up and dusted out of South Hornitos
Across the long Divide.

"We ran him out of Strong's and up through
Eden,
And cross the ford below,
And up the mountain (Peter's brother leadin')
And me and Clark and Joe.

"He don't us game; somehow, I disremember
Just how the thing kem round;
Some say 'twas wadding, some a scattered ember
From fires on the ground.

"But in one minute all the hill below him
Was just one sheet of flame;
Guardin' the crest, Sam Clark and I called to him.
And—well, the dog was game.

"He made no sign—the fires of hell swore round
him,
The pit of hell below,
We sat and waited, but we never found him,
And then we turned to go.

"And then—you see that rock that's grown so
briatly
With chapparel and tan?
Suthin' crept out—it might have been a grizzly,
It might hev been a man.

"Suthin' that howled and gnashed its teeth and
shouted
In smoke and dust and flame;
Suthin' that sprang into the depths about it,
Grizzly or man—but tame.

"That's all—I reckon it took root rather pinky,
And kinder makes one thinkt
And guess lookin' down—a drop of whisky
Ain't a bad thing right here!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STRANGE STORY.

THE POWER OF FEMALE FASCINATION.

Annie E. M'Dowell, in the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, tells the following strange story of a woman fascinated by a woman:

"We were once acquainted with a woman of high culture and strong mental character, who, though really virtuous, had developed a power over her sex so many times stronger than that of character, and who was distinguished for firmness of purpose, that it was difficult to resist her personal magnetism. The woman had the singular power of attracting and holding in thrall the hearts and minds of young girls. She commenced her career as a teacher in a small country town. Among her scholars was a young girl, not particularly bright or attractive, to whose advancement in study she soon devoted herself almost exclusively.

"The child returned her affection with interest, and soon became utterly regardless of parents and brothers, whose pet and idol she was. From being exceedingly cheerful and sportive in her disposition, she became grave and comparatively silent, and when she was kept away from school by any cause, she grew morose and sullen. Indeed, she seemed to live only in the presence of her teacher.

"The parents, observing the infatuation, and being jealous of the influence of this strange woman over their daughter, withdrew her from the school of the village and sent her to a boarding school some distance away. Scarcely had they effected this removal, when the teacher threw up her situation, and packing up her belongings, made off. In a few days the parents learned that their daughter, when left at school, had shown symptoms of insubordination, and a desire to run away; that she had refused to study, or take part in any of the conversation or amusements of the other girls, and, indeed, had declined to eat, and it had been concluded that it would be best to send her home. When a lady arrived and requested to see the refractory pupil.

"The principal wrote: 'This visitor has worked a marvelous change in your daughter; she is now all laughter and frolic. The lady is a teacher, and she has applied for a situation in this institution; but as our rules allow of the engagement of none but those of our own faith, she has decided to remain in the village and open a day school.'—This she did, and thus she gained frequent opportunities of seeing and talking with her former pupil.

"At the end of the term the parents, finding that their scheme for weakening the influence of the teacher over their child had failed, sent for their daughter, resolved to keep her at home and engage for her another teacher. The week after her return her friend came, soliciting the position of governess. This request was refused, and a stranger was advertised for and obtained. Thus separated from the object of her affections, the girl seemed transformed into a fiend. She destroyed her books, threw inkstands and other articles at the head of the governess, and declared she would kill her if she did not leave. In self defense, the poor girl was forced to give up her situation.

"The former teacher renewed her visits, offering not only to instruct the child without charge, but also to help with the domestic work of the house, if she should be permitted to remain. This privilege was denied her, and she resumed her position as a teacher in the town. She was allowed, as her character was unexceptionable, and no rational excuse could be given for withholding consent, to visit her old pupil occasionally.

"These visits continued until the family became exasperated by noticing that their daughter (now grown into womanhood) loathed the company of all young men, and was particularly uncivil and averse to receiving the visits of one gentleman, of whom they highly approved, and who, they thought, would be a desirable husband for her. This greatly incensed them, and being the most influential and wealthy family in the town, they brought all their influence to bear against the poor teacher, and raised such a feeling against her that she lost her position in the school, and was obliged to leave, and seek a subsistence elsewhere. She came to this city, promising her girl lover that she would soon make a home and send for her to preside over it. She worked for a year or two, but did not succeed in carrying out her wishes.

"During this time she wrote daily to her beloved, endeavoring to cheer and keep her hopeful, but it was without avail. The young girl mopped and refused to be comforted, and she was fast passing into a condition of hopeless melancholy, when her friend wrote her to come and share her home, such as it was. This much to the chagrin of her parents, she resolved to do. They told her if she left their home, she left also her position as a daughter, that not one cent of their money should ever enrich so ungrateful and undutiful a child. All this was without avail. She left her luxurious and beautiful abode, and they saw her leave them for a life of poverty and labor, with stern eyes but aching hearts. She came to her friend, who was living in a small third story back room. Thus united, they resolved to cling to each other until death bid them part. The elder was the provider, the younger was the housekeeper. Often suffering for the comforts of existence, they yet, so they averred, were happier than they had been before. They had no society—cared for none; but were to each other all in all.

"After a time the elder of the two, worn out by over-work and anxiety, fell ill. Poverty was at their elbow, starvation stared them in the face. Friends were informed of their condition, and came to their relief. The teacher, who, although poor, belonged to one of the best families in the State, was quickly surrounded by friends.—Brothers and sisters clustered around to aid and serve her; but she had eyes, and thought only of the young girl who had left home and friends for her, and whom she must soon leave lonely and heartbroken. Suffering the most intense agony, she strove bravely to conquer all indications of pain. When all hope of her recovery was over, she could not bear with those imploring eyes beseeching her to stay, and in a spasm of great agony, said: 'Oh! darling, turn away your eyes and let me go!'

"As the young girl sank by the side of the bed, and buried her head in the pillow, the sufferer passed away from earth, leaving one mourner wholly desolate.

"This mourner returned to her home, and her parents now hope that, as the weird influence which had alienated her from them had been removed, she would in time become reconciled, and resume natural relations again with her friends. But they were doomed to a bitter disappointment.

"Eight years have passed since she was separated from the friend of her heart, and her bereavement is ever present to her mind. She sits alone in her own chamber, her eyes fixed on vacancy for hours. She never takes part willingly in any conversation, never seeks the companionship of parents or other friends. She is not insane—so physicians say. Her health and memory are good. When she talks at all, her conversation is rational and intelligent. It is thought by medical men that this abnormal condition of mind will pass off, and that she will manifest an interest in life, friends and home; but her parents utterly despair of any such favorable change."

Mr. Lo in Texas.

The following account of Mr. Lo's playful eccentricities are taken from the Galveston Civilian. We cheerfully commend the reading thereof to the attention of H. Greely and the Quaker Commission:

"The following are some further details of the recent massacre of a family in Wise county:

"In the night the Indians entered the house. Mrs. Paschal sprang from the bed where they were all sleeping, fell on her knees and commenced praying, "Good Indians, spare me my children." They shot her in the mouth, and killed her with knives, shooting the bed full of arrows, the children twisting and writhing in their blood, taking some of them and dashing their brains out against the wall, window, and door facings, killed with their knives, and clubs, as thought, all the children. They then shot three arrows deep into the breast of Mrs. Keenan, dragged her on the door shutter they had cut down, cut around the edge of her hair, and tore off her scalp. She was cognizant of all that passed, and lay in that state with the dead and dying all scattered around her."

"One of the children had its bowels cut out and its arm with the shoulder served from the body, with a knife, and the body dashed out into the yard. One of the women slipped an infant between the beds, and another small one was so secreted as to lie very quiet next to the infant. These were the only two that escaped unhurt. One of the little boys, about eight years old, after being severely wounded, jumped out of the window in the midst of the tumult and hid, and after the Indians left, carried water from a lake about two hundred yards distant, and gave to the wounded all night.

"Mrs. Keenan tried to pull the arrows from her breast, and twisted one off. She could not move her baby, and kept her place on the door shutter all night without covering. She lived twelve days. The suffering she endured cannot be expressed. The child that carried the water could be trailed the next day by the blood, was found holding a little infant near the embers next morning, and was crying, saying the Indians had killed ma and little Willie. The same evening the little girl who was nursing died."

A COMPLIMENT.—The bishop preached, the congregation subsequently requested him to publish his sermon.—The Bishop was delighted.

"And so," said he, with jocose affability, to the senior church warden, "the people were very much pleased, eh?"

"Well, you see sir," replied the official, "our folks would like to know summat about it; and—"

"Ah!" interposed the bishop, complacently, "I see, they'd like to read it at home."

"Well, sir, that's what they would like—(here he paused, and then added, confidentially)—it won'ver a pot weather, you see, and so, when you wor preachin' they were all asleep."

How Fine Looking Men Are Made Up.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican goes for the male element after the following graphic style:

"It is high time that some inconoclastic exposer of frailties, follies and female finery turn his or her attention to the men. Poor woman has had her hands so full in defending her own case, that men have enjoyed an immunity from criticism they don't deserve. That the little artifices of female toilettes are resorted to only to please the sterner sex, should win from them gallant silence. We all know how fond an old bald headed cuss always is of a bald headed woman. The old fellow who has a full set of store teeth never says a word about those six new gravestones Miss Penelope Scranton got in last spring? And those, the writers on the events of the period, they never give the world whole columns about those mysterious articles hung up in corset and hoop store windows? Oh, no. Now I'm going to have a shy at these critics. I've been getting myself up on the subject of man's imperfections and the devices adopted to conceal them. The strongest shafts of sarcasm, and the longest fingers of scorn have been used on the above mentioned store windows, and there's been no end to the talk about ladies' stuffing, and "pads" "palpitators," etc.

IS THERE NO STUFFING ABOUT A MAN? Oh, my sisters, when your rest your heads upon the manly bosoms of your fathers, and brothers, and lovers, and husbands, you feel little humps and hard things, don't you? Do you suppose it's their noble heart throbs, sending up their sternums in gentle kicks? When you throw your arms about their sturdy necks, do you think it's their clavicles that give such rigidity to their stalwart forms? And when they fade from your gaze, like beautiful streams, do you think there's nothing but scapulas and vertebral columns to produce those imposing figures? Great Cæsar, how innocent you are. It's stuffing.—Above their manly bosom they wear lots of fat under clothes, a puffy, starched, self-sustaining biled shirt, a well padded vest, and a coat, yes, two coats, with layers of buckram and wadding, and strips of whalebone stitched in, and horse hair cloth sandwiched in between outside and lining.

That is not stuffing at all, isit? Then those tremendous shoulders, that seem a tower of defense to the weak, little, oppressed sisterhood. Get a needle—a knitting needle—and start out in search of the flexors and extensors of that good right arm. Harpoon him with perfect safety; it is all cotton. His little shoulders live away back under a sort of a shed—a gambrel roof, an embankment.

There's an unnatural calmness about the fit of a man's coat on the shoulder, that should indicate to the careless observer the actual state of things. But it don't.

OTHER DEVICES.

Then there are lots of men who wear corsets. They make them at several stores for gentlemen opposed to public corporation. Then men often get nasty little mats made of hair, and stick 'em on with glue where they have bald spots, and have to put their old head to soak before they can get 'em off. I now women never resorted to such uncomfortable decoration as that. We tie on and pin on all the false hair we can carry; but we never did stick on things with mucilage and glue. Years ago, when it was fashionable to wear our dresses spatted close to our heads—each particular hair smooth and straight as a poker—some inventive man got up a gruel of quince seed called "Bandoline." But women voted the sticky stuff an abomination, and wouldn't be made elegant through such uncomfortable agents. Nothing on earth smells as villanously bad as the nitrate of silver dyes the men luxuriate in. Do the fastidious creatures revolt?—not they; its "offense is rank," but it don't hinder them from bathing once a week their mustaches, whiskers, hair and eyebrows in the detestable liquids.

A good story is told of Rossini. A composer desired to be introduced to him, and was amiably received by the mestro, who invited him to play something of his own composition. The pianist sat down to the instrument, hammered, banged, pawed, thumped, played with his elbows, feet and nose, and finally stopped, through sheer exhaustion.

"What is that?" asked Rossini.

"It is a funeral march I composed on the death of Meyerbeer. How do you like it, divine mestro?"

"Not bad, only it would have been better if you had died, then Meyerbeer could have composed the music."

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in relation to bounties, providing that the widows, children, or the father and mother of any soldier who enlisted for a less period than one year, and who was killed, or died in service, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as have been provided by law when the soldier enlisted for two years.

Mr. Wilson also introduced a resolution to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court relating to the bounties of soldiers enlisted between May 3d and July 22d, 1861. Passed. The bill gives one hundred dollars bounty to every discharged soldier enlisted between the dates named.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune, from Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 15th, says that a war, somewhat similar to that in Butler county, seems to have broken out against the horse thieves in Greenwood county. A vigilance committee seized eight men known to have been thieves, shot three of them and hung five by their heels till they were dead. Three of the men turned states evidence, but were hung notwithstanding.

Don Piatt declares that interviewing Sumner "is not such a pleasant business as some suppose. He has a toploftical, Senatorial way of looking down on the reporter that makes that representative of the mighty press feel as if he were in danger of slipping through the key-hole, and disappearing. And one of these hummers told me once that when the magnificent Chawles looked down on him and said, 'Sir,' he felt so small that his skin hung loose upon him."

TO THE WEST.

We call the attention of all who contemplate migrating westward, to the railroad route advertised below. By reference to a correct railroad guide, it will be seen that this is the most direct route from northern Pennsylvania or southern New York to Kansas or Missouri, or any part of the West where the route leads through those States.—The broad gauge roads are always more comfortable for the traveler, and we have never been on a road more satisfactory in all respects than the Atlantic and Great Western, which is a direct continuation of the Erie.

"Lowest rates of fare and freight, via broad gauge Erie and Atlantic and Great Western railways, to Kansas and Missouri. Unparalleled opportunity. Now is the time for intending colonists to avail themselves of the reduced rates of fare and freight offered for the transportation of themselves, their families and their household goods to the West. The colonist tickets issued by this company are sold at greatly reduced rates, and entitle the holder to first class passage on express trains, with 150 pounds of baggage free, at any time within twelve days from date of purchase. Parties purchasing these tickets are also entitled to have their household goods, implements and other freights forwarded at reduced rates, by the car load or hundred pounds.

"See this! For the special accommodation of those desiring to visit the West to select lands or homesteads, and then return for their families, this company also sells excursion tickets to Kansas city, good for round trip passage within 30 days from date of purchase. For colonist tickets, freight rates, &c., to Kansas city, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka, and other places in the West, apply personally, or by letter, to the agents of the Erie railway company, at any of the stations mentioned below. This route is the shortest, quickest, and in all respects most comfortable for those transporting their families and property to the West.

"Don't trust the plausible stories circulated by inferior lines to secure passengers, but consult personally, or by letter, with the agents of this company, at any of the following offices or stations, who will cheerfully communicate all desired information respecting rates of fare and freight, furnish time tables, &c.

"Colonists' tickets for sale at these stations: Boston, 124 Washington street; New York, 38 Greenwich street; 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; 205 Chambers street; Chambers street depot; 23d street depot; on the Erie railway, at Jersey city depot, Paterson, Newark, Newburg, Goshen, Middletown, Port Jervis, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, Narrowsburg, Hancock, Deposit, Susquehanna, Great Bend, Binghamton, Owego, Waverly, Elmira, Corning, Bath, Rochester, Addison, Hornellsville, Genesee and Olean; on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, at Salamanca, Randolph, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Franklin, Oil City, Greenville, Clarksville, Warren; also at Albany, on the Albany and Susquehanna railway.

"Special rates from other stations and from points in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, will be communicated by the undersigned on receiving information as to the number of persons requiring transportation, destination, amount of freight to be taken, time of starting, &c.

WM. R. BARR,
General Passenger Agent, N. York.
JOHN N. ABBOTT,
Assistant G. P. Agent.

A WARNING TO TOBACCO USERS.

In a lecture on the "Origin of the Species," in New York city the other night, Professor W. D. Gunning, the eminent geologist, offered an illustration to prove that species change, and that the original world of to-day is the offspring of organisms which lived through the geologic ages, which serves as a warning to those who make habitual use of tobacco. Says Professor G.:

"A few years ago the Swiss government published a report on the natural history of Switzerland. Two very distinct species of rats were pictured and described; one was large, plump and glossy; the other was lean, scrawny, and almost terrified at itself. They labeled the distinct species. In the second edition of the report the rats are reduced to one. A naturalist had found how the meaner rat was made. One of its ancestors—a good, plump, glossy fellow—had wandered into a tobacco warehouse and made his abode there;—he began to nibble, curiosity led him on; he went from bad to worse, till you see where he turned up—so unlike his grandfather, that a naturalist mistakes him for another species—a warning to all who nibble tobacco."

We can add something to the above warning. We were once well acquainted with a lady who contracted the habit of snuff-taking in her 17th year—she being married at the time. Ten years after, she became addicted to smoking, a habit which she indulged in until the day of her death. She was the mother of 24 children; and more than one hundred grand and great-grand children attended her funeral, which came off in her 102d year. We were only a dozen years old then. But we shall never forget our feelings as we saw that solemn procession, like a general training in mourning—and reflected that but for this pernicious habit of using tobacco, the lamented might possibly have lived 400 years.

COAL.

A bright genius—who hides his name, though not his wit—thinks he has made a point in the following:

"SIR: Do you think your daily wailings over the absurd ways of the COAL PEOPLE in Pennsylvania will effect anything, beyond making the odium against Protection grow even with people favoring Protection till now? And do you think there is in God's wide world any other remedy for bringing these Coal people to their senses but an outright repeal of *all* tax on coal?"

Answer—There is no tax on the importation of Ice; it costs nothing to grow it and less than Coal to mine or quarry it; yet Ice sold last Summer at fully double the highest price yet paid for Coal. If there *had* been a duty of $1 per ton on imported Ice, there are demagogues rascally enough to ass