SUNBURY



AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1863.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 30. execute, Printing.

Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College,

N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnutsts., Philadelphia.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the 18th year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as appli-

The branches insight are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lesses are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers incitities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a diploma, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

Ly-Crittendon's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College,

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, Attorney at Law.

February 8, 1882.—1y

February 8, 1862 .- 1y

MASSER'S PATENT PIVE MIN-I SMORTH CHICK SHAM CHICK ! As Improved for 1859 and 1860,

By E. KETCHAM & CO., 289 Pearl st., New York. THE only Proper constructed on scientific principles, with a revolving can and spring blade straper. The one hasters the freezing of the creamthe other removes it as fast as frozen.

The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity

of ice.

The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure.

For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the

Union. Each Freezer accompanied with a book of recipes

PRICES. 3 quarts. 4 querte, 6 querte,

8 quarts, 5 00 14 quarts, 8 00 20 quarts, 12 00 Apply to H. B. MASSER, Saubury, Pa. March 29, 1862.

ROCKEPELLER & HOVER. Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, Pa A JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON

B. BOYFR, respecifully amounce that they have entered into reperturishing in the practice of their profession, and will centime to attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Suyder and Montour, promptly, faithfully and carefully. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GER-MAN language.

MAN language.

Office-Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel. Sunbury, February 4, 1860 Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

TifE subscriber, having opened in Thompson's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gis, Old Rye, Scotch and Irish Whishey, Port, Sherry, Ma-

ween, Chambague and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesele, at the lowest city prices. Favorn-keepers, by baying of us, can save at least the freight. Persons deciness of purchasing liquors for FAMILY USE,

may rely upon being farnished with a pure and - Being determined to establish a reputation for selling chesp, he respectfully solid is the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to JEREMIAH'S, HALL. Danville, June 16, 1860.

Save your Pruit.

BY using Mason's Patent Sheet Metal Screw Top Preserve Jar. MASON'S PATENT SHEET METAL SCREW TOP! All that is amove any being to serve the Cap down apon the Rubber Gasket, which is placed outside upon the shoulder of the Jar, I of an inch distant ren the top; prevent the possibility of the fivor of ne fruit being injured by coming in contact with the

Persons desiring these Jars can be supplied by leaving their orders with H. B. MASSER, Agent Sunbary, June 2, 1860.

Washington Mouse, NORTHUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA,

(Neur the Bridge.) THE subscriber having leased this well known Tayern Stand, lately kept by Mrz. C. S. Brown, respectfully informs the public that he is relating and repairing the premises, and will be prepared to entertain, in a comfortable manner, his tumerous friends throughout the county, and all who may necessive his distillations. patronize his establishment.

JOSEPH VANKIRK.

Franklin Rouse, REBUILT AND REFURNISHED. Cor Howard and Franklin Street, a few Squares West of the Northern Central Radiacod Depot, BALTIMORE.

Lar Thems, 81 per Day. G. LEISENKING, Proprietor. July 18, 1859.—if The Ni. Louis. Chestuat Street, between Third and Fourth,

PRILADELPRIA. PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of amouncing to their friends and the traveling community that it is now open for the reception of gnests. The house, since the first of March lest, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the anommodation of those preferring the European

accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Bollars per week, according to location per week, according to location.

Board S1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

ILENRY NEIL.

ISAAC L. DEVOE.

April 12, 1862 - 1v

NATRONA COAL OIL! Warranted Non-Explosive,

and equal to any KEROSENE.

Why buy explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon with formsh you with a perfect Oil?

Made only by PA. SALF MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. February 15, 1862.—17 SAFONIFIER ! SAPONIFIER !!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER All Kitchen Greine can be made into good Soop, using

Directions Accompanying Each Box ! SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a cap of cof-fee. Manufactured only by the Puterthees PA. SALF MANEFACTERING COMPANY. No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Pehruary 15, 1802 -- 19

War! War! War! COME FROM THE NORTH. COME FROM THE SOUTH.

COME FROM THE EAST. COME FROM THE WEST-

Save the country and build yourselves homes, for now is the time to get your Lumber cheap. Yes, LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!! can be purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW-IRA T. CLEMENT. SUNBURY, PA.,

Such as Panel Lumber. Frame Lumber. Boards. Siding, Shingles from \$3 to \$5 par thousand, Plastering Lath. Paling, Roofing Lath. &c., &c.

All hills ardered, for any kind of Lumber, will be furnished at the shortest notice.
IRA T. CLEMENT. Surbury, March 9, 1981

ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY

ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE

DRY GOODS

are advancing, yet a single visit to that "attractive

THE MAMMOTH,

will convince any candid man or woman that, be the eport as it may, yet the proprietors of that "institu-

tion" have the facilities for furnishing

CHEAPER GOODS

which those who buy and sell on Long Credits not, and cannot nomine

AND ARE DETERMINED TO

CHEAPER SELL

THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSE-WHERE.

FRILING & GRANT. Sanbury, May 17, 1802.

HAPPINESS.

Said Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Brown,
As they were walking through the town,
"Where do you do your shopping?
That dress you're in, so neat and fine,
That when I see it, really mine
Looks positively shocking."

"I'm sure your husband, Mrs. Brown— Now don't be magry, pout and frown— Is not so rish as mine, And yet you can afford to buy Just twice as much, or more than I, And how, I cannot divine."

Says Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Smith :

The reason you'll be startled with, It is so simple, clear— on buy on credit, I for cash, I buy bargains, you buy trash, I cheap, while you pay doar.

"Whene'er you want a dress or shawt, A collar, hose, or what-not, call At the cheap Mannorn Stone,

They'll sell you goods so very low That you will cease to wonder so, How much rich goods I've wore.

"My husband, as you truly say. Is paorer, far, than yours to-day, And yet I can buy more. Because each dollar of his few

Is, to me, just as good as two, At the cheap Manmorn Storg," So satisfied was Mrs. Smith With Mrs. Brown's new arith-

metic, which did convinces
The first, and opened so her eyes,
She hasn't ceased to patronize
The Mannorn ever since. And now, when you chance to meet Her husband, Smith, upon the street, Around the corner coming.
His face is lighted with a smile,
His step clastic—all the while
A pleasant tune he s humming.

Ladies, if like effect you'd see In your dear spause, which you and be, Perchance, nee'r saw before, Just Mrs. Brown's prescription try, And all your list of Dry Goods buy At the cheap Mannorn Stone.

8-T-1860-X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind

They prevent missimatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Mor-

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head-They are the best Bitters in the woold. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herts, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont regard to age or time of day. Particularly recont was asked if he would not confess; but steadily and firmly, to the last, he related by all throsers. Druggists, Rotels and Selecons. P. H. DRAKE & OO., 202 Brook way, Now. York.

Now. York.

Now. York.

They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated devise.

Three times, in the progress of this horrithe being restored to consciousness, they begged for an hour in which to pray and to prepare for death, but this was refused them.

The ropes were readjusted, and the execution at once proceeded.

Among those who thus perished was Private Alfred Wilson, Company C, Twenty-first Chio Volunteers. He was a mechanic

FRILING & GRANT | MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXPEDITION TO DESTROY THE GEORGIA STATE RAILROAD.

Suffering of Union Soldiers-Report of the Judge Advocate-Gencral to the Secretary of War.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 27, 1863,-Sir-I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the accompanying dispositions of-

Corporal William Pittenger, Company G, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers; Private Jacob Parrot, Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers; Private Robert Buffum, Company II, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers; Corporal William Reddick, Company B,

Private William Bensinger, Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers; Taken at this office on the 25th inst., in

Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers;

compliance with your written instructions, from which the following facts appear:— These non-commissioned officers and prirates belonged to an expedition set on foot in April, 1862, at the suggestion of Mr. J. J. Andrews, a citizen of Kentucky, who led it, and under the authors, and direction of General O. M. Mitchel, the object of which was to destroy the communications on the Georgia State Railroad, between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

The mode of operation proposed was to each a point on the road where they could seize a locomotive and train of cars, and then dash back in the direction of Chattanooga, cutting the telegraph wires and burning the cuffed, and, with trace claims secured by bridges behind them as they advanced, un- padiocks around their necks, were fastened til they reached their own lines. The expedition consisted of twenty-four men, who, with the exception of its leader, Mr. Andrews, and another citizen of Kentucky, who acted on the occasion as the substitute of a soldier, had been selected from the different companies for their known courage

to have known anything of its precise directaken was ever returned. tion or object. They, however, voluntarily engaged in it, and made their way, in partics of two and three, in citizen's dress, and carthey reached at twelve o'clock on the night of the 11th of April.

place called Big Shanty, while the engineer and passengers were breakfasting, they detached the locomotive and three box cars from the train and started at full speed for Chattanooga. They were now upon the field of the perilous operations proposed by the expedition, but suddenly encountered unforeseen obstacles. According to the exhedule of the road, of which Mr. Andrews backedule of the road, of which Mr. Andrews had passenged bimself, they should have more speed to the perilous operations proposed by the expedition, but suddenly encountered unforceseen obstacles. According to the prison of Knoxville, Tenn. On arriving there, seven of them were arrighted before a contributed being speed. place called Big Shanty, while the engineer | the cars. extraordinary service.

supply of wood, water and oil exhausted, was only what all the guerrillas in the serabandon their cars and fly to the woods, which they did, under the orders of Mr. Andrews, each one endeavoring to save him-

self as best he might. The expedition thus failed from causes which reflected neither upon the genius by HOW TO PROMOTE DOMESTIC which it was planned, nor upon the intrepidity and discretion of those engaged in conducting it. But for the accident of meeting the extra trains, which could not have been a complete success, and the whole aspect of the war in the South and Southwest would have been at once changed. The expedition itself, in the daring of its conception, had the wildness of a romance; while it then the case appears to have produced its approgigantic and overwhelming results, which it sought and was likely to accomplish, it was absolutely sublime.

The estimate of its character entertained in the South, will be found fully expressed in an editorial from the Southern Confederacy a prominent Rebel journal, under date of the tion. The editor says :- "The mind and heart shrink back appalled at the bare contemplation of the awful consequences which would have followed the success of this one act. We doubt if the victory of Manasses or Corinth were worth as much to us as the not by any means certain that the annihilation of Beauregard's whole army at Corinth by these men.

So soon as those composing the expedition had left the cars, and dispersed themselves in the woods, the population of the country around turned in their parsuit, employing for this purpose the dogs which are trained to hunt down the fugutive slaves of the South. The whole twenty-two were captured. Among them was Private Jacob Parrot, of Company K, Thirty-third Regi-ment Ohio Volunteers. When arrested, he was, without any form of trial, taken possession by a military officer and four soldiers, who stripped him, bent him over a stone, and while two pistols were held over his head, a lieutenant in Rebel uniform inflicted, with a raw hide, upwards of a hundred lashes on his bare back. This was done in the presence of an infuriated crowd, who clamored for his blood, and actually brought a rope with which to hang him. The object of this prolonged scourging was to force this young man to confess to them the object of the expedition, and the names of his comrades, especially that of the engineer who had run the train. Their purpose was, no doubt, not only to take the life of the latter, if indentified, but to do so with every cir-

orphan, without father or mother, and without any of the advantages of education. -. Soon after the Rebellion broke out, though and threw himself into the ranks of our armies, as a volunteer; and now, though still suffering from the outrages committed upon his person in the South, he is on his way to rejoin his regiment, seeming to love his country only the more for all that he has He told them, that though they were all endured in its defense.

pedition, showed him to be wholly uncon-scious of having done anything more than but a soldier, regularly detailed for military perform his simple duty as a soldier. Such Spartan fortitude, and such fidelity to the spartan fortitude, and such indents to the trusts of friendship and to the aspirations of patriotism, deserve an enduring record in the archives of the Government, and will the old Union would be restored, and when find one, I am sure, in the hearts of a loyal its flag would wave over them again. And

The twenty-two captives, when secured, were thrust into the negro jail at Chattanooga They occupied a single room, half under ground, and but thirteen feet square, so that there was not space for them all to lie down together, and a part of them were, in conse-quence, obliged to sleep sitting and leaning igainst the walls. The only entrance was through a trap door in the ceiling, that was raised twice a day to let down their scanty meals, which were lowered in a bucket,

They had no other light of ventilation than that which came through two small, triple-grated windows. They were covered with swarming vermin, and the heat was so oppressive that they were often obliged to strip themselves entirely of their clothes to bear it. Add to this, they were all handto each other in companies of two and threes Their food, which was doled out to them twice a day, consisted of a little flour, wet with water and baked in the form of bread ind spoiled pickled beef.

They had no opportunity of procuring any supplies from the outside, nor had they any means of doing so; their pockets having They were informed that the movement | been rifled of their last cent by the Confed was to be a secret one, and they doubtless crate authorities, prominent among whom comprehended something of its perils, but was an officer wearing the Rebel uniform of Mr. Andrews and Mr. Reddick alone seem a Major. No part of the money thus basely

During this imprisonment at Chattanooga the leader, Mr. Andrews, was tried and conof two and three, in citizen's dress, and car-rying only their side arms, to Chattanooga ccuted at Atianta, the 7th of June. They the point of rendezvous agreed upon, where the point of rendezvous agreed upon, where were strong and in perfect health when they twenty-two out of the twenty-four arrived entered this negro jail, but at the end of safely. Here they took passage, without something more than three weeks, when attracting observation, for Marietta, which they were required to leave it, they were so they were required to leave it, they were so exhausted from the treatment to which they had been subjected, as scarcely to be able The following morning they took the cars to walk, and several staggered from weak-back again towards Chattanooga, and at a ness as they passed through the streets to

had possessed himself, they should have met spics. The trial of course, was summary, but a single train on that day, whereas they | They were permitted to be present, but not met three, two of them being engaged on to hear either the argument of their own

xtraordinary service.

About an hour was lost in waiting to Their counsel, however, afterwards visited allow these trains to pass, which enabled the prison and read to them the written defense which he made before the Court in They removed rails, threw out obstructions their behalf. The substance of that paper on the road, and cut the wires from time to is thus stated by one of the witnesses, Cortime, and attained, when in motion, a speed | poral Pittenger :- "He (the counsel) conof sixty miles an hour; but the time lost tended that our being dressed in citizens could not be regained. After having run clothes was nothing more than the Confede-about one hundred miles, they found their rate Government itself had authorized, and while the Rebel locomotive which had been vice of the Confederacy did on all occasions chasing them was in sight. Under these when it would be an advantage to them to circumstance they had no alternative but to do so; and he recited the instance of Gen, Morgan having dressed his men in the uniform of our soldiers, and passed them off as seing from the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, and by that means succeeded in

reaching a railroad and destroying it. "This instance was mentioned to show that our being in citizen's clothes did not take from us the protection awarded to prisoners of war. The plea went on further to state that we had told the subject of the anticipated, the movement would have been expedition; that it was a purely military one for the destruction of communication and, as such, lawful according to the rules of

priate impression. Several members of the court-martial afterwards called on the prisoners and assured them that, from the evidence against them, they could not be condemned as spice; that they had come for a certain known object, and not having lingered about or visited any of their camp 15th of April, and which is appended to and adopted as a part of Mr. Pittenger's disposi- not be convicted. Soon thereafter all the prisoners were removed to Atlanta, Georgia, and they left Knoxville under the belief that their comrades, who had been tried, either had been or would be acquitted.

In the meantime, however, the views tertained and expressed to them by the frustration of this grand coup d'état. It is members of the Court, were overcome, it may be safely assumed, under the promptings of the remorseless despotism at Rich would be so fatal a blow to us as would have mond. On the 18th of June, after their been the burning of the bridges at that time arrival at Atlanta, where they rejoined the comrades from whom they had been separated at Chattanooga; their prison door was opened, and the death sentence of the seven who had been tried at Knoxville was read to them. No time for, preparation was al-

the eart, but the eart was empty-the tragedy had been consummated !

On that evening and the following morning the prisoners learned from the Provost Marshal and guard that their comrades had died, as all true soldiers of the republic, should die, in the presence of its enemies. -Among the revolting incidents which they mentioned in connection with this cowardly butchery, was the fall of two of the victims from the breaking of the ropes, after they

trade, had traveled much through the States North and South, and who had a greatness Soon after the Rebellion broke out, though of soul which sympathized intensely with but eighteen years of age, he left his trade; our struggle for national life, and was in and threw himself into the ranks of our that dark hour filled with joyous convictions of our final triumph. Though surrounded by a scowling crowd impatient for his sacri-fice, he did not hesitate while standing under

He told them, that though they were all wrong, he had no hostile feelings towards narrating the part he had borne in this expedition, showed him to be wholly unconscious of having done another. duty; that he did not regret to die for his country, but only regretted the manner of with these words the brave man died. He, like his comrades, calmly met the ignominious doom of a felon; but, happily, ignominions for him and for them only so far as the martyrdom of the patriot and the hero can be degraded by the hands of ruffians

The remaining prisoners, now reduced to fourteen, were kept closely confined under special guard, in the jali at Atlanta, until October, when, overhearing a conversation between the jailer and another officer, they became satisfied that it was the purpose of the authorities to hang them, as they had done their companions. This led them to form a plan for their escape, which they carried into execution on the evening of the next day, by seizing the jailer when he opened the door to carry away the bucket in

which their supper had been brought.
This was followed by the seizure also of the seven guards on duty, and before the alarm was given eight of the fagitives were beyond the reach of pursuit. It has been since ascertained that six of these, after long and painful wanderings, succeeded in reaching our lines. Of the fate of the other two, nothing is known.

The remaining six of the fourteen, consisting of the five witnesses who have deosed, and Mr. Mason, were recaptured and mined in the barracks until December, when they were removed to Richmond,-There they were shut up in a room in Castle Thunder, where they shivered through the winter without fire, thinly clad, and with but two small blankets, which they bad saved with their clothes, to cover the whole

So they remained until a few days since, when they were exchanged; and thus, at the end of eleven months, terminated their pitiless persecutions in the prisons of the South: persecutions begun and continued amid indignities and sufferings on their part, and atrocities on the part of their tratorious whose life is a crime against the very race to which we belong,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General.

Witness, Well, then, to suit you better Hon, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of

to publish, [From the Philadelphia Pross, of the 10th hist.]

IMPORTANT ARRESTS, ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES! SECRET TREASONABLE OR.

GANEZATION. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE ABBUCTED. A Northwestern Confederacy Established.

The Draft to be Resisted by Force, if Necessary.

SIGNS, PASSWORDS AND GRIPS.

If there is any person who has any doubt as to a secret political organization for the express purpose of resisting the laws, he may remove it all by reading the following vidence elicited yesterday before Mr. Chas. Heazlett, the United States Commissioner, The arrest of the parties named below was known to very few persons outside the law officers whose services, it was supposed, would be required. The great mass of ple, moving along Chesnut street and Pifth yesterslay, little dreamed that such proceedings, as somewhat detailed below, were progressing in the United States Commissioner's office. It was a wise thing, perhaps, that caution was used by the authorities to prevent undue excitement. The prisoners had been in this city from the evening previous, but as the affair was prudently kept a profound secret from indiscriminating gentlemen of the press, the great public were no less the wiser, and there was less likehood to ripple the stream of justice as it flows in its quiet stillness from the fountain of au-thority. It was not until after two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, that the public became aware that something was up, from the fact that a telegraphic despatch had been received from Reading, Pa., that several hundred men, some of them armed, had reached that place to effect a rescue of prisoners supposed to be at that place. It also being stated hat prisoners the crowd were in search of. made a suggestion to come to Philadelphia to rescue them here. Everything being unsatisfactory in regard to the movements of the rioters, it was deemed advisable to pre-They were told to bid their friends farewell, "and to be quick about it." They were at once tied and carried out to execution.—
Among the seven was Private Samuel Robinson, Company G, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers, who was too ill to walk. He was, however, pinioned like the rest, and, in this condition, was dragged from the floor on which he was lying to the scaffold. In "an hour or more the cavalry escort, which had accompanied them, was seen returning with described and carried out to execution.—

Roggles, very quictly, ordered a reserve of public to report forthwith at the Central it first was organized in the South; that the society had signs, passeords, and grips; he administered the obligation; whether time squads of police reported, and not having anything particular to do, passed their time in examining certain muskets, and going through a drill. The provost guard also had their drill in the State house yard, and a cavalry corps were trying the mettle of their friends fare—

Roggles, very quictly, ordered a reserve of society was a million strong; he stated that the first was organized in the South; that the society had signs, passeords, and grips; he administered the obligation; whether time squads of police reported, and not having anything particular to do, passed their time and which he was too ill to walk. He was, ing the collection of the mean swore on the Bible or not, I cannot be society was a million strong; he stated that the first was organized in the South; that the society had signs, passeords, and grips; he administered the obligation; whether time society had signs, passeords, and grips; he administered the obligation; the society had signs, passeords, and grips; he administered the met laber. I have no reseou to say that I think they well determine the men swore on the Bible or not, I cannot be society was a million strong; he administered the society had signs, passeords, and grips; he administered the obligation; the society had signs, passeords, and grips; he administered the society h accompanied them, was seen returning with city. The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, ex mem-

abandoned as hopeless. This youth is an from Cincinnati, who, in the exercise of his with a hay fork when the secret band of conspirators were probing about the straw in search of spies. Much other interesting aformation will also be found in the following. We might say that before the hearing closed, quite a number of the most promi-nent residents of Philadelphia crowded into the Commissioner's room. We observed one or two of the prisoners

We observed one or two of the prisoners selieve that some one or more in the crowd in the room recognized the sign thus made.

THE HEARING.

Philip Huber, Augustus F. Illig, Gabriel Filbert and Harrison Oxenelder were arraigned on the charge of consurers.

George A. Coffey, United States District Attorney, appeared for the Government.

Hon. J. Giancy Jones, ex-member of Congress appeared as counsel for the last three appeared as for the last three counsels of three cou

named defendants. John P. O'Neill, Esq., appeared for the

first named. Mr. Huber is the prime mover in organizing the alleged treasonable association. He expected Mr. Jones would defend him, but this gentleman declined. After settling some uninteresting preliminaries the affidavit was read by the counsel for the defence upon which the warrant of arrest was issued. This was made in April the 6th inst., by William Y. Lyon, United States detective, and it sets forth that there have been organized, in various parts of Berks county, Pennylvania, seditious and treasonable combinations, lodges, or societies, the object of which is to create disaffection against the Government of the United States, to prevent and resist the execution of the United States laws, and particularly the act of Congress providing for a conscription or draft of soldiers; the said lodges meet at night-time, pay an initiation fee, and are bound from fifty to eighty and a hundred members each; that one was organized at the house of Jacob Zeller, near Stouchburg, Pennsylvania, and other places. The affidavit further sets forth the names of some of the members of said association, of parties who

THE EVIDENCE.

have not been arrested.

he knows of his own knowledge. Witness, Yes, sir,

Question by United States District Attorney Coffey-Do you know the defendants? Answer. I do; I know Philip Huber, Dr. Augustus Illig, Gabriel Filbert, and foce, which illustrate far more faithfully than any human language could express it, the demoniac spirit of a revolt every throb of man named—(objected to by Mr. O'Neill, to him until the 7th of April. who said, never mind about receiving the information; just state what you know of

I will say from information that I received, distinctly.

I set myself to work to find out whether there was anything in this matter; I "piped" A. "That's so." The testimony elicited is too voluminous there was anything in this matter; I "piped" for it; there were complaints coming to me

first, and then proceed. Witness, I came here to tell the truth.

By Mr. Coffey. Tell, what you saw and

Witness resumed. On Saturday morning, the 21st of March, 1863, I received information there was to be a meeting; I proceeded and concealed myself in the barn of Jacob bert was there; Mr. Huber was there of course; he told them-

Mr. O'Neill objects that what Mr. Huber said is not evidence until the defendants first | the oath, said you do swear, etc. be conducted in the charge of conspiracy, When this is done then any admission of what Mr. Huber said, may be given in evi- ted States?

Commissioner Heazlett replied-"Well, we must begin this investigation somewhere, and we might as well commence Mr. Jones said, after the evidence has been

heard then the Commissioner can exercise his own judgment. With this understanding the witness made another attempt to give in his evidence, He said, there might have been a hundred men in the barn altogether; before they proceeded to business. Mr. Huber told them to search the barn, to see if there were any spics concealed in it; I cannot name the parties whom he was addressing; he directed them to run a dang-fork or hay-fork into to rescue them from the law authorities, had the straw, to see if there were any spics con-been taken to Philadelphia, the rescuers cealed under it; after this was done, be ordered pickets to be thrown outside the barn; this was, as near as I can judge, between eight. and nine o'clock; the men went out then the men inside took the obligation; Mr. pare for any emergency that might arise, no | Huber did the talking; he denounced the matter what, nor where it came from. Chief | war as unholy and unjust; he said that the

saying : "It's a lie." Commissioner Heazlett told Huber to keep lines 8. Gerhart sworn.—This witness was so essentially Pennsylvania German that an interpreter was

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By Mr. Coffey. Well, sir, go on. Did you hear anything else?
Witness. Yes, sir; I heard him may: "Are you in favor of resisting the draft or the Con-scription act?" Here there was some sensation among the crowd, and the windows were opened to let in a little fresh sir.

making certain signs—one of which was carelessly placing the foreinger of the right men who were there and who thus swore? hand vertically on the lips, meaning proba-bly to "keep mum." We have reason to Oxeneider.

Witness, I cannot swear positively that any of them were there; Mr. Filbert and Illig were at the house before the party went into secret session, and I cannot awear posi-tively that they were in the barn; I am sure that Mr. Huber was in the barn; am not mistaken about him; he was the only man that spoke at the meeting in the house; there was more or less talking among those who composed the meeting; \$83 were col-lected at the private meeting; Huber said he was the treasurer; he took the money; I have had some talk with him; I asked him some questions, and told him he might answer them if he choose; there was no compulsion; I know the rights of a prisoner when in custody; I asked him what the association was banded together for-was it to overthrow the Government? He said it was, and this could be done under the Constitution; he said the money was raised to fee lawyers if any one of the members was arrested; also, to try the constitutionality of the conscription act, and if this would not do they would use force, but did not say what kind of force; I believe this is about all I know of the affair; I am a Government detective, and since the 20th of March have

been deputy provost-marshal at Reading. Cross-examined by Mr. O'Neill.—Huber resides near the Black Horse, in Lancaster county, not far from the line of. Berks county; the public meeting was called at the bouse of Mr. Foust; I can't say that the by an oath; said societies have notice of the meeting was published; I Stouchburg: I was not in the house; I was in sight of it; this was on March 21st-Saturday; Huber made the speech at the house; all the doors were not shut; I was in disguise; I talked with no person; I listened against the shutter; I was pretty close; no one accosted me; I accosted nobody; I was rigged up for the occasion; William Y. Lyon sworn.

Mr. Jones, counsel for defence, now cautioned the witness to say nothing but what he knows of his own knowledge.

I was blackened and in disguise; I never spoke to Huber until April 7th; I have seen him sometimes; I did not see him speak; I knew his voice at the barn; I was secreted under the straw in the barn; I heard him speak at a meeting in Moonville. Question. Well, sir, you must be in error

because you have said you never heard him speak until the 7th of April.

Witness: You are mistaken, sir; I said nothing if the kind; I said I never spoke Q. Well, how did you recognize him by his voice, in barn, if you did not see him while he was speaking in the house?

A. I did know his voice, and heard him

The witness was now questioned at great and somewhat tedious length in respect to

Mr. Jones here interrupted the witness by the oath taken by the alleged conspirators. saying that he had understood that Mr. The witness had made a memorandum of Lyon had had some conversation with the eath, with lead pencil, in a small book defendants, and anything they said to him in which he had written the word abdicaunless voluntarily made by them, cannot be tion, upon which mistake the learned counadmitted as evidence,
Mr. O'Neill further said that admissions witness said I am not a good speller nor a ould not be received unless the conspiracy good writer, but Mr. Huber said abduction; is first made out. Let us substantiate this I made the memorandum, the witness continned, on Sunday morning after I got home; it was then fresh upon my mind; I and nothing but the truth; I am a stranger did not make it on Saturday night, simply because I was tired; I went home in a coa train; felt sleepy; I'm a poor speller; I arrested Huber in the iron foundry of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad shop at Reading; I searched bing to see if he had any papers on him; I found one paper that to the place where the meeting was to be he had fixed for another meeting to be held; held; I went on foot in Marion township, that paper is now in the possession of Sam-Young, commissioner at Reading; Zellar, under the straw; Mr. Huber told when I asked him about the organization he the men who were there; I think Mr. Filsaid it was a Constitutional Union organization; said the dollar fee was for the purpose of testing whether the Craft was constitutional or not; Mr. Huber, in administering

Q. Was there not an obligation taken also to sustain the Constitution of the Uni-

A. Yes, sir. Q. Why did you not put this down in your memorandum book ? A. I put down what I thought was neces-

Crees-examined by Mr. Jones -I desired to find out whether there was anything in the organization; if there is anything illegal in it I want the members tried honorably, and honorably convicted if they are guilty; I live at Reading; I decline to name the party from whom I derived my information; it was give to me in my official capacity, and as an officer I strained not to reveal my informer; I will not tell it; I will tell you all he said if you desire to hear it. Mr. Jones. No, ar, never mind that.

Witness. The meeting at the house was public and promisonous, I suppose; it was after this the Secret meeting was held in the bern; understand me when he be made a speech at the house, the parties sigmed, then those who sigmed would go into secret meeting with those who signed would go into secret meeting with those who had before signed; when I found they intended to go to the larm. I went there about of them, and, secretic investigation in the street. ahead of them, and secreted myself under the straw.

By Mr. Coffey I am not positive they said at the meeting, to resist the draft by force; the obligations were spoken in English and German, or Pennsylvania Dutch

nia Datch.

The witness was now examined as to the character of the defendants. So far as he know of Massrs. Hills Oxenesider and Filbert, he considered their character good; never had any cause to suppose they would had their drill in the State-house yard, and a cavalry corps were trying the mettle of their horses in the northwestern part of the city. The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, ex members of Congress, in alinding to the reported riot at Reading, said last evening at the hearing, that the assemblage had yielded to wiser counsel, and it was not likely they would come to Philadelphia. We breathed free them. It will be seen in the following that it is deliberated plotted that Abraham Lincoln, the President of United States, shall be abducted, and that a Northwestern Confederacy is contemplated; that the so-ciety boasts of a very great numbers in the North, the South, the West, and in the army: that a deserting soldier was recognized by the signs and grips, understood by the members sign a first the signs and grips, understood by the members only, and that five deserters were rescued from the military authorities in the State of Indiana. It will also be seen that Mr. Lyon, a detective of the United States, and now deputy provost marshal at Reading.

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, ex members of the city. The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, ex members on the lightly see: they all answered yes after the total rectain; the early exist the such as they all answered yes after the obligation. We seek they all answered yes after the obligation was spoken to tream; he nelvest it was the way it would be done here; that if any one of the members should be taken and seed the sees a meeting to be held at a certain place—a man's house—and after this they go into a certain place—a man's house—and after this they go into a certain place—a man's house—and after this they go into a certain place—a man's house—and after this they go into a certain place—a man's house—and after this they go into a certain place—a man's house—and after this they go into a certain place—a man's house—and after this they go into a certain place—and afte

By Mr. Coffey. Well, sir, did they swear to these obligations? Witness. Yes, sir; they answered yes.