



CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 10, 1864.

THE RESULT IN THIS COUNTY.

The election passed off quietly in this county, and the vote was large in all the districts. Below we give the result as far as ascertained at the time we put our paper to press. The majority for the Democratic Electors we estimate at about 780 or 800. Considering the super-human efforts made by our opponents, this is a proud and triumphant majority—the largest the county has given for many years. It is evidence of the sterling integrity of our people—evidence that they are not to be intimidated by the threats of a Vice President or "silver-tongued orator," or corrupted by the greenbacks issued by the Government. We have increased our majority over the October election in nearly every district. Democrats of Cumberland, you performed your whole duty on Tuesday, and let the result in the State be what it may, we can point to the majority in this county with a feeling of satisfaction and pride.

Table of election results for various wards in Carlisle, Pa., including Carlisle East Ward, North Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, etc.

THE STATE.

We have no reliable news from the counties. Philadelphia, it is reported, has increased the Abolition majority several thousand. The indications are that LINCOLN has carried the State by a large majority, and is doubtless elected.

Dr. Willing, the Rev. Wm. C. BENNETT, will preach at St. John's Seminary Rooms, at Bolling Springs, on next Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Subject—"King Solomon's Temple; its construction, furniture, consecration and typification." All are respectfully invited to attend.

HEAVY STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Last Friday a heavy storm passed over Mahanoy, city, in Schuylkill county, Pa., causing considerable damage. Two new churches in process of erection, one Catholic and the other Methodist, were blown down.

NICK LAW POINTS.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have asked the opinion of the Supreme Court of that State respecting the legality of the conviction of Greene, the Malden murderer, now under sentence of death. The legal points raised are, first, as to the authority of a single judge to sentence for murder; and, second, as to the effect of a plea of "guilty of murder in the first degree," it being urged that this plea does not remove the necessity of having a jury pass on the question of degree, under the present statute of Massachusetts, before sentence of death can be pronounced.

NICELY CAUGHT!—An Abolition paper, out West, the other day, contained an editorial pitching into a resolution passed at a Democratic meeting. It turned out that the resolutions were drawn by Thomas Jefferson I. This shows what chance Jefferson would have if he were alive. Why, the very men who now talk of devotion to the Declaration of Independence, would, without doubt, send its author to Fort La Fayette.

THE CABINET ORGAN of Mason & Hancock has, for so small an instrument, wonderful volume and power, and a variety of expression that is equalled only by a costly pipe organ, while its purity and sweetness of tone are truly charming. It is most admirably calculated to meet the wants of families and small churches. It can be transported with safety, takes up no more room than a melodeon, does not soon get out of order, and makes an elegant article of furniture for the parlor. We are but doing a favor to our readers by calling their attention to the Cabinet Organ.

MARRIED ON HORSEBACK.—A wedding took place at Sherwood, Ill., recently, the contracting parties being Mr. Josiah W. Crandall and Miss Helen B. Hurst. The ceremony was performed in front of the officiating clergymen's residence, the bride party being on horseback, and the bride and her three bridesmaids, (Miss Fanny G. Hurst, Julia Shellenburg and Miss Mary M. Thurber,) dressed and mounted on cavalry. The novelty of the ceremony attracted a large company of the neighbors.

TRAPPING QUAIL.—Sportsmen object that catching quail in traps is not legitimate sport, and claim that one trapper will depopulate a section of country more thoroughly than a dozen punners. The law for their protection is to allow for their increase, but in trapping all the parent birds the object is defeated. A trapper in a few months could thoroughly depopulate a district of this fine bird, while a hundred sportsmen could not succeed in doing the same thing. A wagon and trap with a business of catching quails for market, and it may be safely assumed that from wherever they are located sportsmen may emigrate. Naps Reporter.

The General Government has given notice that all the logs in Kentucky are required for the army.

Pennsylvania Election—1864.

HOME VOTE FOR CONGRESS—OFFICIAL.

First District Philadelphia.

Table of election results for the First District Philadelphia, listing wards 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 11th and their respective votes.

Second District.

Table of election results for the Second District, listing wards 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and their respective votes.

Third District.

Table of election results for the Third District, listing wards 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and their respective votes.

Fourth District.

Table of election results for the Fourth District, listing wards 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 24th and their respective votes.

Fifth District.

Table of election results for the Fifth District, listing wards 22d, 23d, 24th, Bucks county and their respective votes.

Sixth District.

Table of election results for the Sixth District, listing wards 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th and their respective votes.

Seventh District.

Table of election results for the Seventh District, listing wards Chester, Delaware, and their respective votes.

Eighth District.

Table of election results for the Eighth District, listing wards Berks and their respective votes.

Ninth District.

Table of election results for the Ninth District, listing wards Lancaster and their respective votes.

Tenth District.

Table of election results for the Tenth District, listing wards Schuylkill, Lebanon and their respective votes.

Eleventh District.

Table of election results for the Eleventh District, listing wards Northampton, Carbon, Pike, Wayne, Monroe and their respective votes.

Twelfth District.

Table of election results for the Twelfth District, listing wards Luzerne, Susquehanna and their respective votes.

Thirteenth District.

Table of election results for the Thirteenth District, listing wards Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Montour, Columbia and their respective votes.

Fourteenth District.

Table of election results for the Fourteenth District, listing wards Northumberland, Dauphin, Berks, York, Adams, Lancaster and their respective votes.

Fifteenth District.

Table of election results for the Fifteenth District, listing wards York, Cumberland, Perry and their respective votes.

Sixteenth District.

Table of election results for the Sixteenth District, listing wards Adams, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton, Somerset and their respective votes.

Seventeenth District.

Table of election results for the Seventeenth District, listing wards Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin and their respective votes.

Eighteenth District.

Table of election results for the Eighteenth District, listing wards Centre, Lycoming, Clinton, Potter, Tioga and their respective votes.

Nineteenth District.

Table of election results for the Nineteenth District, listing wards Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Jefferson, Clearfield, Cameron and their respective votes.

The Cavalry Horse.

The cavalry horse is quite as familiar with the long lists of varying trumpet signals as the rider himself; he stops instantly when the signal for halting is sounded; passes from a walk to a trot, from a trot to a gallop, without requiring any reminder from the spur or rein. If his rider fall in battle, or lose his stirrups, he stops in a moment, waiting for him; if he remain lying on the ground, he stoops his head, smells at him, and when he ascertains that there is no hope of his remounting, makes his way back to his troop, wedges himself in his place in the ranks, and shares afterwards in the movements of the rest. Music has an amazing influence over him. If an air be suddenly struck up, you will see the worn out and mortally tired horse raise his sick head, prick up his ears, become animated and move briskly forward to the front.

During a halt or when quartered for the night, the cavalry division stretched out on the ground, lies sleeping confusedly together, a jumbling mass, which it would be impossible to disentangle; men and horses are piled, or rolling himself beside it to shield himself from the cold, the faithful creature seldom changing the position it has once taken. If it did so it was with the greatest precaution; first it moves its head and legs, endeavoring gently to free itself, then it raises or turns itself very slowly and carefully, so as not to trample upon or disturb those who surround it. If the halt takes place when the ground is wet or frozen, the rider will gladly force his horse to one side after it has lain down awhile, which by that time is warm if not dry.

The most affectionate relationship exists between man and horse, which is the result of their living together. The animal seems to understand everything connected with his rider; he knows his master's step, his peculiar ways; knows how to seek him out from among others; as a faithful disinterested companion and friend to him, and has this advantage over many other good comrades—that he does not grow weary of suffering for him.

The Words we Use.—Be simple, unaffected, be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word, not a well known idiom of manual industry; let home be a instrument not resident; a place a place, not a locality, and so of the rest. Where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness, you lose in honest expression of your meaning; and, in the estimation of all men who are competent to judge, you lose in reputation for ability.

The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falshood may be a very thick crust, but in the course of time truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of all of us, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

Write much as you would speak; speak as you think. If with your inferiors, speak rougher than usual; if your superiors, speak no finer. But what you say, and, within the rules of prudence, say what you are. Avoid all oddity of expression. No one ever was a gainer by singularity of words, or in pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying about bladders of strange gases to breathe, but he will enjoy better health, and find more time for business, who lives on this common air. When I hear a person use a queer expression, or pronounce a name in a leading differently from his neighbor, the habit always goes down, minus sign, before it stands on the side of deficit, not of credit. Avoid, likewise, all slang words. There is no greater nuisance in society than a talker of slang. It is only fit (when innocent which it seldom is) for new school boys and one term freshmen to astonish their sisters with. Talk as sensible men talk, use the easiest words in their common meaning. Let the sense conveyed, not the vehicle in which it is conveyed, be your subject of attention.

To KEEP TIRES ON WHEELS.—A practical man says on this subject: "I ironed a wagon some years ago for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the fellics with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I ironed a buggy for my own use seven years ago, and the tires are as tight now as when they were put on. The method of filling the fellics with oil is as follows: Use a long cast-iron oil heater, made for the purpose; the oil is placed on a boiling heat, this vessel is brought on a stick, so as to hang in the oil each half an hour for a common sized fellic. The timber should be dry, as wet timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil be not made hotter than boiling heat, in order, that the timber be not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water, and the timber is much more durable. I was amused some years ago when I told a blacksmith how to keep tires tight on wheels, by telling me it was a profitable business to tighten tires, and the wagon-maker will say it is profitable to make and repair wheels; but what will the farmer, who supports the wheelwright and smith, say?"

OCCUPATION OF CHILDREN.—The habits of children prove that occupation is a necessity with him. They love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. With some children it is a strongly developed necessity, and if not turned to good account, will be productive of positive evil, thus vitiating the old adage, that "Idleness is the mother of mischief." Children should be encouraged, or if inherently disinclined to it, be dissuaded into performing for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of performing. They should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want, in short, they should learn to be as independent of others as possible, fitting and able to make good use of prosperity, and to meet with fortitude any reverse of fortune that may befall them. I know of no rank, however exalted, in which such a system would not prove beneficial.

A NEW DEVICE FOR GREENBACKS.—The next issue of greenbacks ought to be embellished with a picture of Old Abe holding Uncle Sam's nose on a grindstone.

About Great Men and Boys.

Among the mountains of California stand some of the most wonderful trees ever discovered. They tower up more than three hundred feet, or taller than the highest steeples in this country. Thore stood hundreds of years before civilized men ever saw them. But they were just as grand while alone in the solitude of the unbroken wilderness, when only visited by the winds, the wild beasts, and wild birds, and the equally wild Indians, as they are now, when travelers flock to admire their staleness. So all truly great men possess the same nobleness of nature before, that they do after the world has discovered, acknowledged, and applauded it. Those who long for opportunities of becoming great forget that the greatness is in the man, not in the opportunity. The opportunity only gives occasion for greatness to exhibit itself.

Washington possessed the same high qualities when he told the truth and loved his mother, as when he headed the American armies, and presided over the councils of the nations. A man may be great, though circumstances confine him to a narrow sphere, just as a ray of light is as pure, as cheerful, and as much the child of the sun when shining in a rude hovel, as when shining from the mirrors of a palace. Goodness, courage, devotion, manliness, patience, perseverance, reverence, and love, will make a boy great, though he live on the most secluded farm in the backwoods. There are thousands of such boys—many of them will read these words with their encouragement. The day may come when their noble qualities will be wanted in the public service, and all men shall see and acknowledge their worth. But if not, they are still rich in enduring wealth, and let them remember also that life only begins in this world.

THE CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1864.—The final report (September and October) of the crops for the present year has just been made by the Agricultural Department at Washington. The returns are now full, and what was hitherto but estimates assume the character of ascertained quantities. The wheat crop amounts to 100,695,823 bushels. It takes about five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, which would make the production equal to thirty-three millions and a half barrels, or more than one and a half barrels to every one of the population of twenty millions whose industry produced it. The production of wheat is only about nine millions less than in 1863, which was considered an excellent crop. The rice production was 19,872,057 bushels, or less than one million short of the production of the previous year. Barley, 10,716,328, about the same decrease as rice in the year's production. Oats 170,000, 664 bushels, an increase of six million over the previous year. Hay 18,116,751 tons, or about a million and a half tons less than in 1863. Corn 630,581,403 bushels, or about seventy-eight millions increase over the year preceding. Buckwheat 18,700,540 bushels, an increase of nearly three millions. Potatoes 90,250,838, a decrease of 4,000,000. Taking the yearly production, therefore, the balance is in favor of 1864, and the quality is much better. If the currency and taxes did not affect prices, all the leading articles of provisions which form the support of life would be less in price. The sorghum, another valuable crop, shows a large increase. In the production of animal food there is, however, a material falling off in nearly all the States.—The production of flaxseed shows a very large increase. New Jersey and Pennsylvania taking the lead in this increase; in the first amounting to over fourteen per cent, and in Pennsylvania four per cent. Ten of the loyal States produce cotton. The falling off in tobacco set down at sixty-seven millions of pounds. Balancing all the increase and decrease of vegetable and animal production, and there is shown to be abundance of food for the population. The surprising part of it is that the production should be so large with so many men engaged in war, and so much destruction of animal life for war purposes. The use of machinery in farming has made up for the absence of hands; hereafter when peace is re-established, its good effects will be felt in highly increased crops.

A SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—The city of Pittsburgh is moving to establish a School of Design in that city, and, from the interest it has created, with every indication of success. The subscriptions to it are very fair, the want of such an institution being clearly acknowledged more sensibly now by the great demand for female labor to fill the hiatus made by the absence of tens of thousands of our men doing battle, and the uneducated efforts, struggles to live, on the part of mothers, wives and sisters who are compelled to resort to all sorts of menial employments to enable them to support the helpless dependants upon them, while husbands, fathers and brothers are detaching the nation from threatened ruin.

ADVICE TO YOUNG WIVES.—If anything occurs in your domestic concerns to vex or ruffle your temper, do not annoy your guests by relating your grievances; it is unkind to them and tends to mar their pleasure, without being of advantage to yourself. Some people possess the enviable talent of rendering every one happy with whom they come in contact; they are endowed, also, with considerable discernment of character, and know how to call forth the peculiar talents and perfections of others, while they encourage the timid and gently repress the encroaching. Such, however, may not be your privilege; but an earnest wish to promote the happiness of your guests is within your power, and you will not hesitate to do so.

The Detroit Free Press vouches for the truthfulness of the following sketch of Mary Ann Pittman, the witness for the Government in Judge Advocate Holt's great Western conspiracy.

"Mary Ann Pittman, the 'Southern lady' referred to in Judge Holt's infamous report, is a beautiful girl, and was taken from a plantation about ten miles from Fort Pillow. She drinks, chews tobacco, smokes dresses, in men's clothing when necessary, and is addicted to all the vices of a woman who is a regular camp-follower. She is shrewd, unscrupulous and vicious to the last degree, and will not hesitate at anything for pay. All this must have been known to Mr. Stanton and Judge Holt, and yet they have the impudence and daring to issue such a report against a million of loyal Northern men on the testimony of such an abandoned witness.

Never Too Old to Learn. Socrates at an extreme age, learned to play on musical instruments. Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language. Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin. Boccaccio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literature; yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two. Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Colburn, the famous French minister, at sixty years of age returned to his Latin and law studies. Ludovico, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progressing age in new studies. Ogbly, the translator of Homer and Virgil was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past the age of fifty. Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year. Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered that indeed he began it too late, but he could therefore master it the sooner. Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

THE USEFULNESS OF BIRDS.—At the New York Farmers Club, meeting, Mr. Robinson read a communication from the Rev. Mr. Weaver, saying that his trees had been unusually free from canker worms, and he attributed it to the presence of large numbers of reed birds. "Dr. Trimble.—Mr. President, I must say a word for the reed bird. Were it not for the birds we could not live; insects would destroy the whole of our grains and fruit. One of the most valuable of all is the reed bird. When I see bunches of these brought into our markets in the fall, I am pained and grieved. It does not eat the canker worm, but it gets the canker worm and it eats your grain. I have seen a reed bird in the square. They were feeding on the canker worm, and it was curious to watch their mode of feeding. They could not rest on the slender ends of the branches where the worms were, and they would flutter off in the air and approach the worm till they could catch it with their beak. The worms seemed to have an instinct that their enemies were after them; they felt a jarring of the limbs, and they began to let themselves down by their webs in hundreds. The reed birds do not fly catches like the other birds, and the swallows, and they could not catch the worms while suspended thus in the air. The web is marked with yellow on the tips of its wings, and it has a crest on its head which it can raise at pleasure. Mr. President, I have devoted all my leisure time this summer to dissecting and examining the crop of these insectivorous birds, and I have no doubt that a knowledge of their usefulness could be spread throughout the community, it would result not only in laws for their protection, but in a public sentiment also which would enforce these laws. The most valuable bird that we have is the Baltimore Oriole. That eats the curculio, the great destroyer of our fruit.

FORGOT THE TRICK.—A boy, the other day borrowed a stick of candy from a candy store, showed him that he could pull it out of his pocket, he swallowed it, and then twisted himself in various ways to extract it; but at length he formed his companion he had forgotten the name of the trick. That is what the matter was at Washington. Lincoln told the people he would put the war through in thirty days with seventy-five thousand men, but after a few repetitions he "forgot the trick." He told them they would give him a piece of paper and a pay he would emancipate all the negroes in a day. He tried it but "forgot the trick." Chase said he would give him good money out of paper as fast as he could print the trick. Halleck and Stanton promised McClellan more men on the Peninsula, but they "forgot the trick." The Republican publican Congress declared they had made out a way to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, but they "forgot the trick." The Republican party proclaimed that if certain men were elected it would avoid a draft. They were elected, but not still they "forgot the trick." So it goes, and so it will go if Lincoln is elected again on the war-peace platform he "forgot the trick."

THE PAINFUL AND LUDICROUS CONDUCT.—A gentleman residing not many miles from Cambridgeport, who visited the White Mountains last summer accompanied by his wife, at the Hotel, and one night while there, had a sudden and violent attack of colic. An application of mustard, as he recommended to relieve his pain, was sent to him, but it did not do him any good, and he was obliged to get up and go to the hospital. He was taken to the hospital, and the doctor prescribed a dose of opium, which he took, and he was relieved. The doctor was called in, and he explained, and the man was left on the hospital, and the man was relieved. The doctor was called in, and he explained, and the man was left on the hospital, and the man was relieved.

Violent and Destructive Earthquake in Mexico.

Advices from Mexico give the following account of the recent earthquake: On the morning of the 3d Oct., all the country within a radius of several leagues from the peak of Orizaba was shaken by a very violent earthquake, which considerably damaged many towns. Puebla and Orizaba appear to have suffered most, not only in buildings destroyed, but in human life, wounded of their population. A letter from the former place, dated the day of the catastrophe, says that seventeen French soldiers and twenty-nine citizens were known to have been among the victims, a complete list of whom had not then been made. The Eco de Vera Cruz, of the 13th, given the following particulars: "At five minutes to two o'clock on the morning of the 3d, one of the most violent and alarming earthquakes was felt in Orizaba, causing the destruction of several years' and considerably injuring many houses and buildings. It has also caused sad ravages in some towns of the district. According to dispatches, which these latter have sent to the Superior Prefecture, the accidents which have occurred are the following: In Acapulco, the church has suffered much and threatens to fall; also the hotel and ten dwellings in the town. In the village of Nozales the dome of the church has fallen, destroying in its fall the sacristy, priest's dwelling and school house. In Huixtla the roof of the church fell; as well as the walls of the court-house; those of the school-house being much injured. In Tenango the church tower was completely destroyed. The same happened to the church of La Peña, the walls of the building as well as those of the town hall being cracked in all directions." From Orizaba, the city engineer, Mr. Hill, reports as follows: "Today (October 3), at five minutes to two o'clock, A. M., an exceedingly strong earthquake was felt, which lasted very long more or less than two minutes. At first the movement commenced with violent trembling, followed by oscillatory vibrations, shaking every thing, but particularly the roofs of the houses, with singular force. These oscillations were sometimes from North to South, and as often from east to west. While the earthquake lasted a deep and prolonged subterranean noise was heard, which appeared to take an easterly course, proceeding probably from the volcano of Orizaba. The church (called the Peak of Orizaba), distant in an air line about six leagues to the Northwest of the town, and some rancheros who live at the foot of the volcano say they heard a noise like the report of a cannon issue from the crater about an hour before the trembling commenced. The terrible effects of the earthquake in this city are of considerable magnitude, since nearly all the houses, although for the most part of only one story, are cracked in all directions, and many completely bulged out. The higher houses have suffered much more in proportion, as may be supposed, and several churches are threatening ruin. The upper part of the tower of the central church cracked completely, and came down, and judging from the position of the rubbish, it is noticed that the crown of the tower fell during the tremulous motion, while the other parts fell during the oscillations, having been thrown in every direction to a distance of thirty yards from the tower, but falling more particularly in direction from north to south, and from east to west. The report from Acapulco says that for eight minutes preceding the earthquake the atmosphere was filled with many comets; then four slight oscillations from south to north were perceived, followed by a calm of three or four minutes' duration, at the end of which time came strong and rapid tremblings, at the rate of two or three seconds, lasting two minutes and ten seconds, terminating in a violent oscillation from east to west. The electric current in the telegraphic line from Mexico city to Vera Cruz was not perceptible till seven minutes after the earthquake, and required four minutes more before the operators could communicate. The usual casualties were remarkably few in that place; one person only—a child—being killed, and two women and three men wounded, the shock was felt at Vera Cruz and Mexico city very distinctly for about forty-five seconds, but no damage whatever was done. The time of its appearance in the latter city is said to have been ten minutes before two. These minute details I transcribe for the benefit of the learned.

The Reported Seizure of the steamship Roanoke by Rebel pirates, under Lieut. BRANN, is confirmed. The Roanoke left Havana on the 29th of last month for New York, and about ten o'clock on that night, the vessel, by a sudden movement, succeeded in securing all the officers. After seeing the passengers and crew on board another vessel for Bermuda, the pirates burned the Roanoke. Her freight was of no great value; but she had on board between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, which her captors secured.

The man who wrote the four simple lines, beginning with "Now I lay me down to sleep," seemed to do a very little thing. He wrote four lines for his little child. His name has not come down to us; but he has done more for the good of his race than if he had commanded the victorious army at Waterloo. The little fires which the good man kindled here and there on the shores of time never go out, but ever and anon they flame up and throw light on the pilgrim's path. There is hardly anything so fearful to my mind, reaching down the coming age as writing itself for evil upon the minds of unborn generations.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS vouches for the truthfulness of the following sketch of Mary Ann Pittman, the witness for the Government in Judge Advocate Holt's great Western conspiracy.

"Mary Ann Pittman, the 'Southern lady' referred to in Judge Holt's infamous report, is a beautiful girl, and was taken from a plantation about ten miles from Fort Pillow. She drinks, chews tobacco, smokes dresses, in men's clothing when necessary, and is addicted to all the vices of a woman who is a regular camp-follower. She is shrewd, unscrupulous and vicious to the last degree, and will not hesitate at anything for pay. All this must have been known to Mr. Stanton and Judge Holt, and yet they have the impudence and daring to issue such a report against a million of loyal Northern men on the testimony of such an abandoned witness.

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