MERICAN VOLUNTEER. UBLISHED EVERT THURSDAY HORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

TERMS:

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MISCHIEF MAKING.

Oh! could there in this world be found ome little spot of happy ground, Some little spot of nappy ground,
Where village pleasures might abound Without the village tattling ! How doubly blost that spot would be, Where all might dwell in liberty, roo from the bitter misery Of gossip's endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known, lame peace might claim it as her own, nd in it she might fix her throne, Forever and forever: here like a queen might reign and live, While every one would soon forgive the little slights they might receive, And be offended never.

the mischief makers that remove rom our hearts the warmth of love. nd lead us all to disapproved What gives another pleasure-They seem to take one's part; but when hey've heard your cares; unkindly then ney soon retail them all again. Mixed up with poisonous measure

and then they've such a cunning way of telling ill meant tales; they say, Don't mention it I prav. I would not tell another. traight to your neighbors then they go arrating everything they know, nd breaking the peace of high and low-Wife, husband, friend and brother,

Oh! that the mischief making crow Were all reduced to one or two, And they were painted red or blue, That every one might know them; hen would our villagers forget o rage and quarrel, fume and fret, And full into an angry pet,

For 'tis a sad, degrading part, To make another's bosom smart, ed plant a dagger in the heart We ought to love and cherish hen let-us evermore be found n quiotness with all around, hile friendship, joy and peace abound,

And angry feelings perish.

I-CE CREAM.

I do not propose to give instructions in ice fream making, for I know but little about it. But I can tell of two ico cream sells that I we effected not five yards from our door the er day, when the thermometer stood at

1951 in the shade.

351 in the shade.

352 Johannes Jaguez, who drives his locomo tive ice cream concern passed our way, right out into Jersey somewhere every day, has got wvoice like a high pressure steamboat. I Tohunnes had been commander of the Army thing, and could have spoken ten consecutive Words of intelligible English, he could have displayed the column and formed the line of battle of the whole army without an aid-decamp. He could have made every body hear

Well, Johannes was dragging out through the sand at high scorching noon, roaring with all his monstrous might of lungs-

I scream! I SCREAM!"
Wal I'll be dod dingged if I don't think ou do scream, mister," soliloquized a rural ample of Jersey from away in yonder, who s resting his panting mag under one of the maples in front of our house.

Along came Johannes, bellowing his I-

fream twice at every revolution of his wagonheel. I brought the Teuton to a halt, and purchased a quart of the frozen fluid. Jery got a view of it, and opened his eyes very "I say-what d'ye call that are, yaller

"I-scream !" went off Dutchman, with ar that started Jersey half out of his boots. "Thunder and hoop-snakes! I know yo cam like all possessed. But I wanted to I explained-" Ice Cream.'

Thank, ye, marm. Is it good ter ea "Oh, yes-nice. Try a spoonful, sir."

Jersey opened his mouth like a four horse ornsheller, and I dabbed into the chasm as aped up spoonful of cream. His eye

en after swallowing two or three times, he "Oh. Jeminy! but that are is good! How d'yo sell her, mister?'

"Dree quarder dollars a quard," Dutch-"I snigs, that are's pretty steep up-but reckon I must have some for ther old wom-

an and gals. They never seed no sech stuff. Will it keep, mister?"
"Yeas it keeps goot ash never was." "Well, give us two quarts." basket out of his wagons "Will it keep

"Oh, yens, it geeps blentee." So Jersey got his two quarts of ice cream n his basket, which he hung up under the ick cover of his wagon where it was sever degrees botter than an oven ought to be.

Johannes took his \$1,50, and went on oaring away—" I—scream!" while Jersey—well—if the "old woman," or gals either, ees any of that basket of ice cream, mor han the basket, I shall purchase Jersey secret for keeping the material.

A Good ONE .- The following is reported as aving happened in Bristol county: A witty clergyman, accorded by an old acvaintance of the name of Cobb, replied:

'I don't know you sir.'
'My name is Cobb,' rejoined the man, who was about half seas over.
'Ah, sir,' replied the clergyman, 'you have so much of the corn on you that I did not see the cob.

A Blackwell's Island Convict Springs Nuked into a Parlor Full of Ladies.

Everybody knows that Ravenswood is beautiful little village, pleasantly situated on Long Island shore, while in the river, be-tween it and New York, lies Blackwell's Island with its "peculiar institution" for the punishment of criminals. Ravenswood is a favorable place of residence, especially in the summer, for families of wealth, and it has many handsome villas. One of the latter was not long ago leased by a gentleman and family, consisting of a wife and several grown up

One evening last week the ladies were sitting in their front parlor, which communicated by large windows, which were open at the time, with the front piazza. They were conversing pleasantly, and one of them was playing the piano, fearing no harm, although the head of the nully was absent, and there was not a male servant about the premises.

Suddenly an uncouth looking object, about six feet high, and dripping with water, came bounding over the fence jumped on to the pi-azza, and precipitated himself headforemost through the window into the room. The queer intruder proved to be a big, brawny, red-headed Irishman, naked as he was born who, planting himself in the midst of the terror stricken, horrified shricking women, bawled out: "Give me a suit of clothes!" Here there were cries of: "Get out you villain! get out von nasty heast !" together with more shricks, as the women hid themselves behind curtains, chairs, sofas—anywhere, to shut out the shameful object before

To all of which he only responded: "Give me a suit of clothes and I'll get out of here fast enough. If you do not I will not stir." The upshot of the affair was, that the ladies were actually obliged to furnish the felabsent head of the house. Never did man ning shirt, breeches, boots, vest, coat and hat. Nor did he linger a moment, either to return thanks or to offer insult, but disappeared as

model artist was an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island, who had managed to get off and swim the river, and took this audacious method of providing himself with citicons dress. The disguise was successful, and

The family alluded to above begin to think going to remove.

The story was too good to keep, and some how leaked out in the neighborhood.

Our informant says that, if any fellow wants a good blasting, let him ask one of

those girls for "a suit of clothes." NEW YORK BEGGARS.—The number of our treet beggars or professionals, it is impossible to form more than an approximate estimate-say about ten thousand. Of these, about seventy-five per cent, are boys and girls, ranging from six to twelve years of age, and the rest are blind, maimed, and ng probably about fifteen hundred. These boys and girls are mostly sent out by parents more or less poor, and that not because it is

small currency, although the general avorage s not more than from one to two dollars per The amount of money made by the professimals, would, in fact, astonish any one unacquainted with the annals of beggary. Some of them even amass tolerable fortunes -- sav. amounts varying from five to ten thousand dollars; and many a skinny old crone, who gets your penny out of pure commiseration for her misfortune, is worth more money than he doner will ever succeed in amassing by

ionest labor. A case occurred to our notice up town some weeks ago, in which a very benevolent married lady was in the habit of receiving one of these pitiful creatures into the house occaonally, and regaling her with a fresh cup of Hyson. Things went on in this way swimmingly for some months, and the old lady lived in clover. One day, however, the beevolent lady's husband observed his wife's very pious friend" enter a place of business of far from his own, and a little investigation developed the fact that the friendless old woman was the mother of the proprietor, a gentleman of fortune and the owner of a block or two of houses in a paying part of the metropolis .-- N. Y. News.

A MAN BITTEN BY A DECAPITATED RATTLE NAKE .- Terrible Suffering of the Victim .-One of the most extraordinary cases of the effects of a snake bite of which we have heard, courred last Saturday at Bells Prairie in the orthern part of this county. Mr. Jacob Schuster, a farmer, was engaged in mowing, and in swinging his scythe, severed a rattlesnuke a few inches below the head. He hen, promoted by curiosity, proceeded to examine the reptile, and approached it for that purpose, supposing it to have been rendered narmless, when it instantly threw its head bout and fastened its fangs in his thumb. He threw the snake off by jerking his hand iolently, and immediately his whole system received a shock from the venom infused in to it by the snake. His arm swelled rapidly o four times its natural size and became of a dark color. He was seized with vomiting and purging of blood, and it even oozed through the pores of his skin, and large blisfilled with blood covered his arm and hands. His agony was intense, and all efforts to relieve him were futile, and it was found necessary to call medical aid. A mesenger was therefore dispatched to this city for Dr. Staples and he immediately repaired to the residence of Mr. Schuster, arriving suffering greatly, and though the case seemed hopeless, made every effort to counteract the point which was spread through his system. When Dr. Staples left him, at about noon on Monday, the patient was somewhat easier, but there was little expectation of his recovery.—Dubuque (lowa) Herald, July 11.

What is that which is always invisible, yet never out of sight? The letter I.

When is a man like a tea-kettle before it is on the boil? When he is going to sing.

What is a man like in the midst of a desert, without ment or drink? Like to be

Where are balls and routs supplied gratis? On the field of battle. What is everybody doing at the same time? Why are deep sighs like stockings? Because

they are heigho's [high hose.]
Why is love like a canal boat? Because it is always transporting:

[From the Easton Argus.] A TRIP TO VIRGINIA,

We have just returned from a three-week's tour to Richmond, Lynchburg and other points in the State of Virginia. Thinking hat a synoposis of what we saw and heard long the route of our trip might not be with

out interest to our readers, we publish the ollowing notes from our memorandum book: Left Easton on the morning of the 24th of fune and reached Baltimore the same evenng. Took the new line of Steamers down the Bay and reached Fortress Monroe next morning at 8 o'clock. We had on board the boat a number of federal and several hundred rebel soldiers, the latter on their way home, havng just been discharged from various Union prisons. Hon. John M. Botts, a well-known virginia gentleman formed one of the com-pany. Mr. Botts was one of the few public men in Virginia who resisted the rebellion, having maintained his position as a Union man through all the fearful scenes of the last our years. He is a good-looking, florid-faced gentleman, genial as a companion, and frank and candid in the expression of his opinions. Mr. Botts is said to aspire to a seat in the United States Senate from the old Dominion, so soon as a new legislature is elected. Ho was formerly a whig in politics and has no great love for the abolition party. "I was in hopes," said he, "that when this rebellion, which I have never hesitated to denounce as the most causeless and wicked rebellion ever inaugurated in any country, was ended and slavery abolished, that we would be rid of the infernal agitation, but I believe if there was a nigger in the moon the d——d abolitionists would be after him. They have succeeded in forcing upon us Southern people for support, millions of helpless black a suit of clothes belonging to the freedom means and no idea of what their absent head of the house. Never did man fate is to be in the future. God only knows show more joy in receiving or celerity in don-what is to become of them... I have some forty or fifty women and children on my place. Here is a bill of \$250 for goods purchased in Baltimore; \$175 of which I expended for shoes and clothing for them. I am fortunate enough to have the means to do relief of shocked female sensibility.

The next day it was ascertained that the this, but I know hundreds of my neighbors who are destitute. Their farms have been devastated and their homes destroyed. They have no money to feed and clothe themselves. They can't feed these negroes and unless the government does it, they will starve. Not ontent with this the abolitionists insist on giving the negroes the right of suffrage.it don't pay to live in Ravenswood, and are going to remove.

The infernal fools know so little of the nigger that they have no idea of the practical working of this new scheme. Here is Mr. William Allen, who owns 16,000 acres of land along this river, whose estate we have been passing for the last three miles, and who had 1,500 negroes. Probably 700 of these are now on his plantation. They are an uneducated, ignorant race, but little above the brute creation. They have heard of George Washington and Andrew Jackson, berhaps-they have no doubt heard of Mr. Lincoln, but they have never heard of Thomas Jefferson or James K. Polk. Now, suppose these poor people are given a vote.

There are two candidates for President. One party says to them, "boys, you must vote this ticket—this is the right ticket." Another party says to them, don't vote that ticket—this is the right ticket." In their impossible to procure employment, but upon perplexity they go to their master, in whom philosophical principless. A bright, inventnce and whom they bave four to five dollars a day, in pennies and wisdom in the land and they say to him, "Master, we have a vote—one party comes and says this is the right ticket, another parcomes and says that is the right ticket. Now, what do you think? How shall we vote?" The master replies, vote for Jeff. Davis. They obey him and Mr. Allen casts

seven hundred votes. I know another plan ter in Virginia who employs five thousand negroes and every one of them would vote as he desired. The abolitionists are the great est fools imaginable for trying to force this thing of negro suffrage on the South and if they over succeed, in violation of every constitutional obligation, they will regret it the balance of their lives. The people ginia are willing to return to the Unionthey accept the result of the war and want But they ask the North to allow the South to manage the negro herself and not add to her afflictions by interfering in mat ters on which they are profoundly ignoran After much more conversation of a similar nature the party separated to take a look at

Fortress Monroe, which we were approaching. It is here that Jefferson Davis is confined. It is a formidable fortress, frowning with cannon of immense calibre. The estates along the James river (or "Jeems" as the natives term it,) were for-merly very fine, but four years of war has made sad ravages and where once stood magificent mansions, the homes of wealthy, reined and hospitable Virginians, are now to be seen nothing but blackened walls and chimneys. There are many points of interest along the James river, which increase as we approach Richmond. Here is the planation of the rebel General Pickett, whose division fought so bravely at Gettysburg. His ouse is in ruins. Here are the remains of he old Jamestown Church-one of the first in the country. I am ashamed to say it was burned by some of our soldiers. It is interesting to look at the strongheld, Fort Drewry, now dismentled and grass-grown and the ng line of rebel fortifications, which extend for thirty miles over hill and dale. There seems to be no end to them. No wonder Richmond could not be taken from this direction. Here is General Butler's observatory, which, from the Bermuda side of the James, rears its skeleton from high above the forests and overlooking, like some horrid ghost, the desolated country from Urewry's Bluff to city point. Such of the residences as were not burned seem deserted. A melansholy interest will for all time to come, attach itself to the James river. It will become an historic stream. Reached Richmond about three o'clock, P. M. After registering my name in a book kept for that purpose, at the wharf, I took a stroll through the city. Saw the famous Libby Prison and one yast scene of destruction. Lee on his re-Castle Thunder. The Richmond of to day is treat and Grant and Sheridan on the pursuit, not the Richmond I saw six years ago. best part of the city—the business portion, is in ashes. It is Sunday and the streets are gone, tall grass and weeds are growing where live with negroes of every hue and shade. Here is the wench spreading herself in all the cheap floory and flummery within reach of the negro. Here is the swinging buck en-joying his "freedom" in white pants and kid gloves. The scene looks like a negro fantastic parade or a walking comic almanac. Immediately opposite the hotel at which I am stopping is St. Paul's Episcopal Church .-It is a large and beautiful building. In the

The church is crowded with the beauty of the city. The music is very fine. Bishop John leads the services. A more fashionably and extravagantly attired audience I have never seen in any northern city. The people are said to be poor, very poor, but there is certainly no indication of poverty in this church. I am told by my landlord that many of these ladies are from the North, the wives of Northern officers. Perhaps so.

Next morning I took a stroll through the

Richmond market—lound a plentiful supply of ments and vegetables at lower prices than in the Northern markets. , Beef, 20 cts., new potatoes, \$2 a bushel, blackberries, 5 cents a quart, huckleberries, 5 cents, butter, 30 cts., &c., &c. These prices are said to be so low, in consequence of the great scarcity of money. Passing through Grace street, saw the residence of General Lee. It is a neat, but plain-looking house, which was tentered to him by a number of citizens of Richmond. He refused to accept it, although the war left him quite poor-so poor that he sold his favorite white horse that had carried him through the war, in order to raise money to support his family. On his refusal to receive the property, a deed was made out in the cupy the house, as in case of refusal it would stand empty forever. The family then moved into it. I hear that General Lee proposes settling down on a farm in Camberland county. Several large farms, well stocked, have been tendered to him but herdeclines all offers of that kind. A great many little incidents are related, illustrative of the character of this great man. During the war he made it a rule, at all times, to share the hardships and privations of the common soldier. The fare of the humblest private in the ranks was his fare. On one occasion an officer of rank called at his quarters. Gen. Lee invited him to dinner. When his faith ful negro cook brought in the dinner there was no meat. Lee said to him, "John, where is the bacon?" The negro replied, "dis is not meat day, sir." "But when we have company you should raise a little meat, John," and he was about to dismiss the cook when the visiting officer detained him and spid. "Gen. Lee allow me that their distinguished leader, the told me that their distinguished leader, Gen. Lee, never had but two wagons to carry all his baggage and books and that of his soid. "Gen. Lee allow me to ask your servant even a common tent to shelter him from the said, "Gen. Lee allow me to ask your servant a question." "John," said he, "these greens were cooked with meat—how is that?" "Yes sir," said the cook, "they were; confederate armies never had any regular while I was preparing dinner a gentleman came along who had a piece of meet, and thinking it would improve de greens, I borrowed his meat and left it in de pot long enough to flavor de greens." On another occasion a dozen bottles of Port wine were sent to Gen. Lee while he was slightly unwell.— He used one bottle and distributed the rest

fast once in three days was considered a very ortunate individual. I also took a walk to the residence of the late President Davis. It is a very handsome mansion, now occupied by Gen. Terry. The upper part of Richmond is very beautiful.— The houses are large and expensive, with very large lawns around them, filled with el-egant shrubbery. I went through Libby Prison and Castle Thunder. The latter is a rison and Casse Inunger. In latter is a dour looking place, but Libby is not half so bad as has been represented. It is a very large, well lighted and well ventilated build-

ng, formerly used as a tobacco factory.

The people of Richmond look sad and deected-they are proud in defeat. There is no intercourse between the citizens and the federal soldiers-none whatever. It is plain to see that though subjugated they have no love for the North. I fear the present generation never will have. Many of the old est citizens have died since the evacuation broken hearted men. One of the most re spected residents was on the street and on seeing the fire in one end of the city and the federal army entering the other end, he fell down dead. The hotels here are well kept,

though at rather steep prices.

Left Richmond at six in the morning for Lynchburg, over the Southside Railroad. was for the possession of this road that Gen. Grant fought so long and sacrificed so many thousands of men. He finally succeeded.— The atter exhaustion of the South is in noth ing more apparent than in the condition of her railroads. The track of this road is worn out. The few passenger cars still here are ragged and dirty, without glass in the winlows or cushions on the seats. The rolling stock looks rusty, broken down and altogether unserviceable. About the Southside de-pot at Richmond are ten locomotives terribly crippled. The ride from Richmond to Lynchburg is tiresome. The worn out engine puffs along at the rate of about five miles an hour. We finally reach Burkesville Junction, where we find about two thousand federal soldiers on their way home. About five hundred rebel soldiers are going the other way. The contrast is great. The Union soldiers look happy and clean and have a fine band sections mingle freely with each other and the road and it has not been repaired. We are obliged to make 18 miles in an ambulanse. The country all along this route is one yast scene of destruction. Lee on his releft sad traces of their march behind them once were smiling fields of grain. Dead horses are scattered profusely along the road, which passes over farm after farm without regard to the rights of property or former land-marks. Passed the rifle pits and forti fications at Amelia Court house, Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where Lee made his final stand and subsequent surrender. We finally reached Farmville, a pleasant but very dirty Virginia village. The single hotel here has been well described by a correspondent

runners for a single round trip. No nation in the world could long stand such a heavy drain upon its resources. Their soldiers had home. As a necessary consequence the men by their for became dissatisfied and demoralized and the themselves, officers found it impossible to keep up any sort of discipline. As the Confederate territory was retaken by the federal armies the men residing in the re-captured districts would desert and return to their homes.— Gen: Lee had but 35,000 men in the intrenchments around Richmond and Petersburg when Grant made his final assault. The North will probably never believe with how small a force the South carried on this terrible war. This officer went on to say: entered on this contest determined to have our independence or nothing. We succeeded in getting nothing. We accept the result.— We acknowledge that we are a subjugated people. We fought until our resources were exhausted and until we were overpowered by name of Mrs. Lee, entered on record and numbers. We acknowledge the United States word sent to her that she might as well octo be our country although it cannot be expected that we can ever have any love for the

ted States government. All we ask is to be allowed to make an honest living and to manage the negro in our own way." In speaking of the Union army he said he thought the ledoral army was the best equipped and best provided for army that the world my district the said here. world produced. He stood for three days looking upon the federal forces as they pass-ed through Richmond and it was wonderful to see the endless procession of well-dressed the ranks was his fare. On one occasion an and well-armed men, the substantial wagons, tents. They erected temporary shelter when ever they encamped. He contended that in the beginning of the war the rebel cavalry was far superior to ours, but their horses gave out and they had none to replace them.

The federal cavalry became irresistible and the best branch of the Union army. The rebel artillery, on the contrary, was ably and

> In answer to a question we put to the same officer as to the condition of the people of Richmond he assured us that there w suffering and want in the city. People who before the war were wealth; are now penni less. He knew gentlemen who were worth who are now obliged to borrow money to go to market. Some of these people may recovor from the shock, but others are too far ad vanced in life to begin anew. The same may be said of the people all through Virginia.— EXHAUSTION is written on the whole land.— The entire population had their surplus means invested in government securities or Confederate notes, bank stocks, railroads and other corporations. All this is a dead loss. The people have no good money or at best very little. Their supply of provisions is short. First the Confederate government and then the federal stragglers took all they had, leaving them in many instances without a pound of meal, a peck of corn or a particle of of the formerly wealthy people in the towns are compelled to draw rations from the gov The poor animals are fed just enough to keep them. Many poor people come a distance of

Until something to eat can be raised on their farms, there must be much suffering. Some ernment. Fodder for horses is very scarce. them alive. There is no strong food to give forty miles to draw rations from the governmont. I do not believe any country on earth has ever been so completely ruined as Virginia is at the end of this war. To make matters worse the federal soldiers stationed in the country seats of each county, behave very badly. They scatter all over the country in squads of five and six; plundering the farms and houses of the people, robbing the fruit trees and gardens of the only resource the people have to sustain life. Many out-rages have been committed. A few weeks ago three soldiers went to the house of a widow lady in Amherst county, who was suspect ted of having specie in her house and deman-ded her gold and silver and watches. She denied having any. They pointed their pis-tols to her breast and threatened to shoot her if she did not give up her valuable property of music which is playing a lively air. The rebels look ragged and sad, though many a good face is seen beneath an old hat and uncombed, uncut hair. The soldiers of the two mattress and feather-bed and discovered two watches and a small quantity of gold. Even now the market wagons are daily stopped on shown by the victorious party to taunt or in- the streets outside of the city of Lyuchburg street was considered a slow and more causult the men they have conquered. At and robbed of all they contain. I spent sevitious General, but a very good fighter and a Burkesville the railroad facilities end for the oral hours in the Provost Marshal's office at very competent officer. Gen. Stuart, who present. Gen. Lee on his retreat, tore up Lynchburg, and during that time at least a was killed in the last year of the war, is re farms had been stripped and their market resources, but very imprudent in Gregg, a Pennsylvanian, does all he can to life through his imprudence gone, tall grass and weeds are growing where out severe punishment. A respectable gentle- ing an officer as he was dashin on the person of his daughter by a negro!—
All these things have occurred since the war is ended and are daily being repeated, it may a strict disciplinarian and showed but little be imagined that the people do not learn to at each farm house as a guard. The great-est evil of all, however, that has befallen this people, is the sudden discussions.

Jefferson Davis and Gen. Lee worshipped It was here that Mr. Davis was first notified of the retreat of Gen. Lee. The General was here this morning but did not fill his accustomed seat this evening, so that I failed to see this great Captain of the age. Gen. Lee is idolized by this people. His picture is in every house, public and private. They lave him as no man was ever loved before—

We had for a travelling companion from Richmond, a very intelligent gentleman who had been a Major in the Confederate army. He was a citizen of Richmond and gave me much valuable and interesting information. He attributed the immediate failure of their cause to the want of means more than the less. The importation of many necessary less of the enemy. "Strip them to the waist," said Juckson. His plan, however, was not them, if that was the case, to leave the plantation of the enemy. "Strip them to the waist," said Juckson. His plan, however, was not them, if that was the case, to leave the plantation of the enemy. "Strip them to the waist," said Juckson. His plan, however, was not them, if that was the case, to leave the plantation of the enemy. "Strip them to the waist," said Juckson. His plan, however, was not them, if that was the case, to leave the plantation of the enemy. "Strip them to the waist," said Juckson. His plantation of the enemy. "Strip them to the wait the leave the case, to leave lesome but exceedingly expensive. The Confederate government frequently paid as high as \$5,000 in gold to experienced blockade runners for a single round to support them. The old lady sent in Col. Moseby's men were more flush of good money than any part of the rebel army.—
They pounced upon Railroad trains and occasionally picked up a federal round they ever hal. Some of the nearest terms are casionally picked up a federal round to support them. The old lady sent is cold lady sent in Col. Moseby's men were more flush of good money than any part of the rebel army.—
They pounced upon Railroad trains and occasionally picked up a federal round to support them. The old lady sent is cold lady sent in cold lady the land belonged to them and that she was best executive officer he had in his armya-bound to support them. The old lady sent Col. Moseby's men were more flush of good they ever had. Some of the negro men think, "freedom" is a confounded humbug—that they are not as well off as they were before. And that is the truth. Free to go where they please, they lie around in idleness, leave they please, they lie around in idleness, leave the practice of his profession. He has established the practice of his profession. not been paid off in twelve months, and all they please, they lie around in idleness, leav-

And here the great difficulty commences. Just at this point we see the practical effect of the immediate abolition of slavery. Govexpment says to the slaves, "you are free."
The master replies to Sambo, "very well, I am agreed. But if you leave my plantation, I want you to take your wife and ten chil-United States officer, "what shall I do and where shall I go?" The officer replies, "you negroes and deserters from both armies, wno | sources of the great North. It now disannear at night from the plantations.

labor. The people acknowledge the superiority of white labor and are anxious to be re-The insolence, laziness and dishonest habits yet enjoy all the blessings of time in the woods, living on blackberries and such vegetables as they can steal, but when t freeze to death as sure as fate. I saw one | made by a negro man in a neighboring town, old colored woman and her family of children on the 4th of July:

who had actually taken up their abode in a on the Tennessee Railroad and permitted to ber. He has always treated me kindly, and and prosperous—nay, a very wealthy town. duty to my master. I expect to stay with It was the largest tobacco market in the him as long as we both live. I intend to do country. It contained four or five Banks with the very best for him I can, and feel that in will be saved from the wreck. It is estimated that there are now eight million dollars worth of tobacco in the Lynchburg warehouses. But there will be no more raised. The is to have nothing to do. Now I tell you, planters say it cannot be made a profitable people that will do nothing will cut a poor production with hired labor. The town now contains many poor, who, together with some hundreds of worthless, idle uegroes are now fed by the government. The federal officers are very severe on those negroes who refuse to work and throw themselves upon the government for support. There is but little charity shown to that class. There is a fine opening at Lynchburg for a National Bank. United States, Gen. John C. Breckinridge, spoken of, especially by those who served under him. He was brave as a lion, fearless and talented, handled an army well are the spoken of the specially by those who served upon you.—Charlotte (N. C.) The special company that the spoken of number of those who were in his command say that when Breckinridge led them into battle they felt confident of success. Longdozen citizens entered complaint that their presented as brave to fault, full of natural wagons plundered on the highway. General himself to the fire of the enemy. He lost his prevent these excesses, but acknowledges able cavalry officer. So was Wade Hampton, that many of his men are uncontrollable, and the fearless and hot headed South Carolinian. where he can trace out the offenders he deals | whose fine form made him as splendid lookman of Lynchburg entered complaint of a rape ous. Stonewall Jackson is said to have been feeling for his men. He would march them forty miles a day to gain a point and go into est evil of all, however, that has befallen this ericksburg the federal forces had possession people, is the sudden disruption of the social of the town, although they had been fully

this time their families were starving at ing their wives and children to be supported lished a name that will give him a prominent bome. As a necessary consequence the men by their former masters, who cannot support place in the history of this war. Gen. Joe. Johnston is regarded as a very superior man intellectually and a remarkably fine officer. As a General he ranks with Lee in the estimation of the Southern people and it is now regarded as a great error ever to have removed him from his command in the Southwest. There is much sympathy felt for Jefferson Davis. I have yet to hear the first person dren away from here. I do not want them." speak unkindly of him. If he is hung or Sambo can't do this. Ito has no home, no driven from the country, the present generaland; no money. In his dilemma he goes to tion of Southerners will never cease to hat the nearest military station and says to the the North, her people and her government. tion of Southerners will never cease to hate Those Northern merchants, principally Jows, who have brought goods to the South "But master don't want me." The answer is "your master must take you." The Unito take blackberries for their pay, they might ted States government finds it has caught an elephant in the negro and don't know what to do with him. For four years we have been "mighty skuce." The scarcity will no doubt carrying on a war to make Sambo free and continue until another good crop is grown .-Union. We have no attachment for the United States government. All we ask is to be freedom the government steps in and says, will hardly do more than furnish the bare "no, you must stay where you are." Is this justice? "Take another case: A farmer said to me, "I had fifty negroes on my place.—
Eleven of the able-bodied working men have "there was one consolation all were poor gone to the yankees. Out of the thirty-nine alike." Many people in and around Lynch-remaining, seventeen are under twelve years burg refuse to take greenbacks in their eveof ago, the rest are old men and old women, ry day business transactions. There is concome eighty years of ago. Deprived of the laboring portion of my hands, how am I to raise corn and meat enough to supply my own family and feed and clothe thirty nine helpless negro women and children? The the silver ware in the vicinity of Lynchburg government refuses to receive them, and if the properties remain on my plantation they will starve as sure as the sun shines. Such is the prospect before me." The negro will be the I have seen families who lost thousands greatest sufferer by this state of things. During the summer months he can lay out in the woods and live upon herries and fruits, cattle, three-fourths of their produce, all their or hang around the camps of our soldiers and | carpets, even their piano covers for blankets, feed on hard tack and fat pork, but when who now lose in addition all the money they winter comes he will discover that 'freedom' had on hand, all their Bank and Ruilroad is not what he supposed it was. Ho will stocks, to say nothing of thousands of dollars then take to stenling and become a curse and a nuisance in every neighborhood. If these yet they seem entirely cheerful. They regret abolition of slavery for the last twenty years of their cause. No people on earth were ever could spend a few weeks in the South and more devoted to a cause or fought more see how they have benefitted the negro, they bravely for its success, or made greater sacwould, if they are honest men, confess that rifices in its defense than these Virginiahs they have been greatly mistaken. Thouddid in behalf of their's. among his sick troops. His self denial was among his sick troops. The suff denial was searcity of caronno or ammunition in the ate army during the war were very great. The sufferings of the Confeder searcity of caronno or ammunition in the ate army during the war were very great. South and no want of inclination on the party that it is "root, hog or die" with them. An intelligent Colonel said that he had for weeks substituted on cheries and begrieblacks factors parted with millions of bushels of the people to stand by the cause. The work nigger or starve. This class have returned to their homes and begred their formancial data to the beautiful the had free grain without any renumeration. They made they have for the poole and appreciate their condition. They see derful confidence they had in the ultimate success of their undertaking. They do not turned to their homes and begred their formancial data beautiful that he had free the confidence they had in the ultimate that it is "root, hog or die" with them success of their undertaking. They do not turned to their homes and begred their formancial data beautiful to the beautiful they have been greatly mistaken. Thou did in behalf of theirs and sense to see And what surprises a stranger is the won—and appreciate their condition. They see derful confidence they had in the ultimate they have for their sands of negroes have the good sense to see And what surprises a stranger is the won—and appreciate their condition. They see derful confidence they had in the ultimate their condition. They see the formation in the proof of their sands of negroes have the good sense to see And what surprises a stranger is the won—and appreciate their condition. They see derful confidence they had in the ultimate their condition.

quently dealt out to his barefooted men an ear of raw corn per day. A man who selves of almost every thing, even to the last could succeed in raising a respectable break morsel of food to sustain the army.

great sacrifices. Many families robbed them same terms as they did before. At present pointment was very great when they found society is in a very disorganized condition.— all their hopes blasted. They had not formed the respectable break morsel of food to sustain the army. appropriate to their own use everything they can lay their hands on. All the crops of the field, fruit, poultry, sheep, and even beeves kindly—to encourage them in the work of reconstruction-to assist them in developing ...The farmers are disposed to adapt them their resources and improving their conditions.

Let them see and feel that the great North selves to the new order of things. They pro-pose to cut up their thousand acre farms into regards them as friends, not as enemics, and two hundred acre tracts and introduce white | much of the hatred that has been engendered by four years of war will die out, mus be forgotten. Harsh means will do no lieved of the negro altogether. When civil good. These people have been sufficiently law again resumes its sway in this old Compunished for the error of their ways. Let the monwealth, I think cuffy will stand a fair policy of the administration be a kind and punished for the error of their ways. chance of being legislated out of the S ate. lorgiving one and the present generation may of the negro will insure this result. At pre-try-knowing no North, no South, no East, sent thousands of them are idling away their no West.

> A SENSIBLE NECRO. -A friend furnishes us winter comes upon them they will starve and the following as the substance of a speech

> My Colored Friends :- I belong to the same locomotive that had been thrown off the track man I belonged to when I can first remem he is a perfect gentleman, and I am a gentle-Lynchburg, before the war, was a thriving man, because I have always tried to do my large capital. Perhaps 20 per cent. of this promoting his interest I am doing but good

service to myself. Now, many colored people are of the opinion that the way to be gentlemen and ladies gure in the world after a while, for they will ave nothing to go on. No true gentleman s lazy. If you wish to be gentlemen and ladies you must work, and in order to do this successfully you must have something to work with—you must have a home, land, and means of cultivating it. If you leave your former masters you can't have these. I have no doubt you have all the necessaries of life I find that the ex-Vice President of the in greater abundance than you can have after you leave your masters.

My advice is for you to go home, stay there,

The New York Express, in speaking of the silence of the press in reference to the murder at Washington, on the 7th instant,

says:
"The hanging of a woman by soldiers in time of peace, is a deep and damning dis-grace to civilization, and the press keeps as silent as possible, in order not to increase that disgrace."

FREEDOM !-It is officially stated that the mortality of the negroes along the southern coast and the Mississippi river for the last four years, amounts to more than 25 per cent. of that population in 1860. So much for negro freedom.

A correspondent of the New York Citizen revives the story of Stanton's resignation-on the ground of needed rest and ill health. Yes, the poor, dear fellow is very "sick." He ought to be "relieved" at once and then leave the country. .

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has It is a large and beautiful building. In the Capitol is a very fine life-size original portrait of Gen. Washington. Took a stroll is through the charming Capitol grounds, gized once more, on the statutes of Washington, Jafferson, Mason, Clay and Patrick Henry, and passed unmolested into the city, the last and then accepted a seat kindly tendered me six miles on o canal boat. rangement. tack and force the Yankees into the river. - I rangement.