ERICAN VOLUNTEER. HED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

RATTON & KENNEDY. Two Dollars per year if paid strictly ce; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid ree months: after which Three Dollars in every instance. No subscription dis until all arrearages are paid, unless at

Professional Cards.

SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW arlisle, Penna. Office in Building for cupied by Volunteer, South Hanover

KENNEDY ATTORNEY AT LAW, irlisle, Penna. Office same as that o ican Volunteer." South side of the Pub

B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT Aw. Carlisle, Penna. Office with Wm. J.

N LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW ce on South Hanover street, in the roo occupied by A. B. Sharpe. Esq.

ES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT v. Carlisle, Penna, Office a few doors Hannon's Hotel. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY OF COUNSELOR AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna Bouth Hanover street, opposite Bentz's y special arrangement with the Patent tends to securing Patent Rights.

BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY aw and Real Estate Agent, Shepherds st Virginia. Prompt attention given t ss in Jefferson county and the Countie

g 1t. 1866—1y. M. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY &C.
AT LAW, Carlisle, Pa. Office near Court
South side of Public Square, in "Inhoff's
"second floor. Entrance, HanoverStreet,
racticing in all the Courts of this Judicial,
t, prompt attention will be given to all
is in the Counties of Perry and Juniata, as
of Cumberland.

AS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTOR

EWSHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW Office with Wm. H. Miller, Esq., South-orner of Handver and Pomfret streets. 1, 1865—tf

HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the the Court House, next door to the "Her-lee, Carlisle, Penna.

IN. C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT Office formerly occupied by Judge uth Hanover street, Carlisle, Penna.

NEWTON SHORT, M. D., (for-merly of Centreville, Pa.) Physician and in having permanently located in Me-sburg, Pa., most respectfully offers his ser-to the public in the practice of Medicine argery in all their various branches.— calls promptly attended to.) Particular on given to Surgical Operations and the hent of Chronic Diseases. e on Main Street, opposite Rail Road ave-p stairs. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-ST. From the Baltimore College of Denta, Office at the residence of his mother, utter Street, three doors below Bedford,

NTISTRY-Dr. W. B. Shoemaker-

Medical.

CERTAIN PREVENTIVE FOR

GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS. gronderful remedy was discovered and inted about twenty years ago by Dr. S. Cheopteminent Egyptian physician.

Ind-long seen and felt the want of some y which would strike the root of disease, revent much of the suffering which the humily was then compelled to endure. Great question was presented to his mind day in vivid colors as he moved among the ind diving, and observed the inefficiency of all the remedles then in use. Thus he was think and experiment; and after ten years by and labor he presented to his fellow man moderful ZINGARI BITTERS. The effect of reparation in the prevention and cure of ewas so maryelous and astonishing that lost flattering marks of royal favor were wed upon him who discovered it. His name laced upon the Roll of Nobles, and a gold with the following inscription: Dr S. sus, the Public Benefactor, was presented by the Viceroy. Frequention has been used in several episof cholers, both as a preventive and cura-reasure, and with such great success, that it en introduced into nearly all the general isle of the old world.

Old saying that an ounce of prevention is

s of the old world, d saying that an ounce of prevention is pound of cure, applies with marvelous o cholera, and therefore any remedy that tect us against his terrible disease should

tect us against this terrible disease should y and persistently used.
thologists now agree that the cholera
cats on the system through the blood,
any combination which acts on the exorgans, and keeps, them in working orst prevent a sufficient accumulation of
in to exert its terrible effects on the orTais is true not only of cholerra, but of
ill other maladies, especially the differsof fever. all other manages, especially the mass of fever.
Lingara Bitters is just such a remedy as the conditions require. It acts on the organs retion and secretion, keeping up a perfect e between them. This Bitters is composed y of roots and herbs, so nicely concocted the secretary of the secretary of

ous cases of the following diseases have ed by it: Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Anemia, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Cholic,

te One Dollar per quart bottle, icipal depot at the Walnut street wharf, sburg, Pa.

10r sale by George Winters, wholesale and Ilquor dealer, Second Street, Harrisburg, Shower's liquor store, and at the Franklin, Carlisle

F. RAHTER, Sole Proprietor.

YSPEPSIA!

17. 1866-6m.

PERMANENTLY CURED BY LDON'S DYSPEPSIA TROCHES PEPSIA PERMANENTLY CURED OR THE. MONEY REFUNDED.

Money Refunded.

Toches not only give immediate relief e sure to effect a permanent cure in Dyst.

They are not a purgative, and therefore use does not create a necessity for the hause of Carthatics. They cause no sickness stomach or griping of the bowels, and are tly harmless to the most delicate.

Will immediately correct a sour Stomach, latulence, Heartburn, Sickness or Pain, in omach, Costiveness, Belching of Wind, Omplaint, Headache, and in fact all those seable and dangerous symptoms of this the control of life.

and delicate persons who have been in-the use of powerful stimulants and pur-yill find them a mild, safe and sure res-the digestive organs to their original

VENTORS OFFICES. D'EPINEUIL AND EVANS,

ENGINEERS & PATENT SOLICITORS

atents solicited—Consultations on Engineer.
Draughting and Sketches, Models, and Manery of all kinds made and skiifully attended
Special attention given to Rejected Cases and
erferences. Authentic Copies of all Docunis from Patent Office procured.
L. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travnig expenses, as there is no need for personal
erview with us. All business with these Offican be transacted in writing. For further
ormation direct as above, with stamp encloswith Circular with references.

(b) 1, 1866—1y. Special attention given to Rejected Cases and deferences. Authentic Copies of all Docums from Patent Office procured.

B. Save yourselves useless trouble and traving expenses, as there is no need for personal erview with us. All business with these Officance of the transacted in writing: For further ormation direct as above, with stamp enclosion, with Circular with references.

MPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contin all the latest improvements; are speedy; biseless; durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted.—
Sherial discount allowed. No consignments lade.

Lath, Shingling Lath, Worked Flooring and Weatherboarding, Posts and Rails, and every article that belongs to a Lumber Yard.

All kinds of Shingles, to wit: White Pine, Hemlock, and Oak, of different qualities. Having cars of my own, I can furnish bills to order of any length and size at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. My worked boards will be kept under cover, so they can be furnished at litmes.

I have constantly on hand all kinds of FAM-II/X COAL, under cover, which I will deliver, clean, to any part of the borough, to wit: Ly-kems Valley, Broken Egg, Stove and Nut, Luke Fiddler, Treverton, Locust Mountain, Lauberryd which I will sell at the lowest prices.

Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal, always on and, which I will sell at the lowest figure. Yard west side of Grammar School, Main Street.

Dec. 1, 1895 ANDREW H, BLAIR.

American

Wolunteer,

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY

City Advertisements.

LEWIS LADOMUS.

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

HAS ON HAND

A LARGE & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY OF ALL

SUCH AS

RINGS, PINS, STUDS, DIAMOND SETS, &C.,

ALSO, ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MY ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY IS

COMPLETE IN ALL, RESPECTS,

Embracing Articles of the Highest Cost,

AS AISO,

Articles of Comparatively Small Value.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

PLAIN RINGS ON HAND.

SILVERWARE OF ALL KINDS.

ALSO FANCY SILVERWARE

SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing Watches

Diamonds and all other Precious Stones

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED. Feb. 1, 1866-1y.

REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

REVOLVERS, RIFLES.

MUSKETS AND CARBINES

For the United States Service. Also,

POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES,

difie and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials old by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally. In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank, and office, should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Platols, and superior workman-ship and form, will find all combined in the New

REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of ou Arms will be furnished upon application. E. REMINGTON & SONS, Hion, N. Y. Moore & Nichols, Agents. No. 40 Courtland St., New York. April 12, 1866—6m.

Stobes, Tinware, &c.

(Successors to J. D. Gorgas.)

The subscribers respectfully inform the public in general, that they have purchased the TIN and SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT of Mr. Gorgas, in rear of the Court House, where they are prepared to accommodate the patrons of the old establishment and all others who may favor them with their work. If you want the very best

COOKING STOVE

at the lowest price, COME TO US. All insured for six months or longer. We have nothing on hand but the best bakers, and warrant them to be such, for we keep none other. Come and see the great variety. We can give hundreds of testimo-nials if desired. Come and see our

PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES

for wood or coal.

HEATERS AND RANGES,

TIN WARE,

of all kinds in great variety, made from the ver best tin-plate. All you need in our lino can b had from us at a saving of 20 per cont. Call a our Store and Ware Rooms, in rear of the Cour House, and you will save money in your purcha

TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING

done at short notice.
By strict attention to business the undersigned hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

THE CARLISLE COOK!

TO NEW AND OLD HOUSEKEEPERS.

new and perfect Air-tight Gas Consumir Cooking Stove for Coal or Wood.!

CALL AND SEE IT!

At our Foundry and Stove Rooms, Main St., Carlisle

The paterns of this Stove are new and original in design and gotten up expressly for our use. We therefore call it

THE CARLISLE COOK!

It combines every new d Valuable Improvement in Cooking Stoves. It is exceedingly handsome in appearance—is a perfect Air-tight and Gas Consuming Stove, and may safely be pronounced the cheapest, best and most complete Cooking Stove in the country. We cast two sizes, adapted to the wants of both large and small families. Experienced Housekeepers will find upon examination that the

NEW CARLISLE COOK

combines every requisite for economy and efficiency in cooking. The public are specially requested to call and see it, as we are confident is will fully recommend itself.

F. GARDNER & CO.

Lumber and Coal.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they continue the

COAL AND LUMBER BUSINESS.

at the old stand of Delancey & Blair, when they will keep the best, and cleanest Coal in the Market, and perfectly dry, kept under cover. Fr milles will do well to try us: as we are determined to sell cleaner Coal and at as low mices as an

other Yard in the Town. Try us and be con-vinced.
We have also on hand, and will keep all kinds of Lumber usually kept in a first class Lumber Yard, which we will sell as low or lower than the

NOTICE.—All orders for Coal and Lum

NOTICE.—All orders for com and Edminer can be left at Martin & Gardner's, Harris' and Faller's Groceries, and at Creamer's Jewelry Store, and at Wunderlich's Glassware and Grocry Depot, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret Streets, which will be promptly attended to and at the lowest prices by DELANOY & SHROM.

The subscriber having leased the Yard formerly occupied by Armstrong & Hoffer, and purchased the stock of

COAL AND LUMRBER,

in the Yard, together with an immense net stock, will have constantly on hand and furnis to order all kinds and quality of seasoned

to order cultumber, BOARDS, BOARDS, FRAME STUFF, PALING, PLASTERING and

YOAL AND LUMBER YARD.

WALKER & CLAUDY.

ise, and you will save money in your purch It will fully pay you to come.

ationary and Portable.

July 12, 1866-1y.

March 22, 1866.—ly.

March 15, 1866.

YOAL AND LUMBER.

WALKER & CLAUDY,

AMERICAN, SWISS & ENGLISH WATCHES.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! MY MOTTO " Quick Sales and Small Profits,"

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has removed his CLOTHING EMPORIUM o the Room formerly occupied by H. S. Ritter n Main Street, two doors West of Saxton' (ardware Store, where he will continue the CLOTHING BUSINESS,

Clothing.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

in all its various branches. MADE UP CLOTHING constantly on hand. COATS,

PANTS and

VESTS in every style and variety. Shirts, white & gray linen, Stockings, Undershirts, Neckties Collars, Hand Drawers, Susp

Also, the best of French Cloths and Cassimeres, in every variety. He has engaged the services of an experienced cutter, and especial attention will be paid to putting up customer work in the latest and most fashionable styles.

JOHN TREIBLER. DEMOVAL!

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!. Henry S. Ritter would announce to the public that he has removed his CLOTHINGAND

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE to his new Store-Room, on West Main Street, three doors west of the First National Bank, Car-lisle, where he is fully prepared to MAKE WORK TO ORDER at short notice and in the best and most fashiona-ble style. He has recently returned from the city with a very large and carefully selected lot of Goods such as

Goods, Suc....
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced rates. He will always keep on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING of the best quality and style, and warranted to be as represented. Call and examine for your-selves and be convinced. His stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS as been selected with care, and embraces

DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKINGS,
Fine and Common GLOVES,

and all articles in that line.
Our custom department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from. GOODS SOLD BY THE YARD OR PIECE.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We are always ready to show our Goods to old we are unways comes and new customers.

Are Don't forget the Stand, West High Street, in the room lately occupied by R. E. Shapley's Jewelry Store.

H. S. RITTER. April 26, 1866-1v. CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

GREAT FALL IN PRICES. The undersigned is now receiving his complete ssortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which for style, beauty and price, cannot be excelled.

His stock consists in part of fine Black and Blue French and English Cloths, Extra Heavy Doe-skin, three cut and FANCY CASSIMERES. Also, a large variety of Cassinets and Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonnades, Linens, and Linen Drillings, in great variety. Also a great assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING of every style and quality, White Linen and Woolen Shirts, Summer Drawers, &c. Constant-ly on hand a large assortment of Ties, Collars, doslery and Gloves, Linen, Silks and Cotton Tanükerchiofs. Handkerchiefs.

Also a full assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises, of overy size.

Clothing made to order at the shortest notice.
Call and examine the stock. Don't forget the stand—South Hanover Street, adjoining Miller & Bowers' Hardware Store, Car-ISAAC LIVINGSTON. May 10, 1866.

Mardware, Paints, &c.

MILLER & BOWERS, LEWIS F. LYNE. North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa Dealers in American, English and German HARDWARE,

Cutlery,
Saddlery,
Coach Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Morocco and Lining Skins,
Lasta,
Bot Trees
and Shoemaker Tools

of every description. Solid and Brass Box Vices, Bellows, Files, Rasps, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Bar and Rolled Iron of all sizes, · HAMES AND TRACES, Carriage Springs, Axles, Spokes, Fellows, Hubs, &c. &c. Saws of every variety, Carpenters' Tools and Bulding Material, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plated Forks and Spoons, with an extensive assortment of Hardware of all kinds and of the best manufacture, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. We are making great improvements in our already heavy, stock of goods, and invite all persons in want of Hardware of every description to give us a call and we are confident you will be well paid for your trouble. Hoping that by strict attention to business and disposition to please all we will be able to maintain the reputation of the old stand.

MILLER & HOWERS.

HARDWARE.

The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities with the largest, cheapest, and best selected assortment of Hardware, ever offered in this county. Everything kept in a large wholesale and retail Hardware store, can be had a little lower than at any other house in the county, at the cheap hardware store of the subscriber. NAILS AND SPIKES.

Fifty tons nails and spikes just received of the very best makes, and all warranted. Country nerchants supplied with Nails at manufacturers chants ...
ces.
cles.
slx hundred pair ...
large assortment of

BUTT CHAINS,
HALTER CHAINS,
BREAST DO.
FIFTH CHAINS,
LOG CHAINS,
TONGUE CHAINS,
COW CHAINS, &c.
TO S ...
Hames C

Three hundred and fifty pair of Hames of all kinds just received. Common pattern, London pattern, Elizabethtown pattern with and without patent fastenings, cheaper than ever. · PAINTS AND OILS. Ten tons White Lead, 1,000 gallons Oil just received, with a large assortment of Varnishes, Turpentine, Japan, Putty, Litharage, Whiting, Glue, Shellac, Paint Brushes, Fire-proof Paint, Florence White, White Zinc, Colored Zinc, Red Lead, Lard Oil, Boiled Oil, Sperm Oil, Fish Oil, &c. Colors of every description, dry and in oil, in cans and tubs.

/ FARM BELLS. Just received the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Farm Bells in the county. Greencastle Metal and Bell Metal, warranted not to orack.

POWDER. Twenty-five kegs Dupont Rock and Rifle Powder, with a large assortment of Safety Fuse, Ploks, Crowbars, Stone Drills, Stone Sledges, Stone Hammers, &c. PUMPS AND CEMENT. Fifty barrels of Cement, with a very large assortment of Chain and Iron Pumps of all kinds, cheaper than ever, at the hardware store of HENRY SAXTON.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

Generals Steedman and Fullerton's Final Report.

SWINDLE.

NEGROES AT FIVE DOLLARS

The Freedman in the "House of His Friends."

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Squar dered--Fraud and Peculation by Bu-reau Agents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9

ber of officers and civilians employed by or attached to the Bureau in the departments above named were as follows:

GEORGIA. One brigadier-General (brevet major-general,) assistant commissioner for the State. One major (surgeon), two captains, one second licutenant—on staff duty, One surgeon, one assistant surgeon—having charge of hospitals.

One major, ten captains, seven licutenants—sub-assistant commissioners.

One superintendent of schools, at monthly pay of Vine contract surgeons, each at monthly

One major-general—assistant commissioner for ne State. Three majors, one captain, five lieutenants—or one lieutenant-colonel, six captains, two lieu enants—sub-assistant commissioners: Civilians.

MISSISSIPPI. One major-general, assistant commissioner for the State.
One colonel, two majors, two captains, two leutenants—on staff duty.
The assistant commissioner and the staff, in connection with their duty as Bureau officers, are erforming military duty. On Bureau duty only—Eleven captains, ter ieutenants, sub-assistant commissioners.

80,00

ly pay of. Two night watchmen, each at monthly pay of LOUISIANA. One brigadier-general, assistant commor the State.

Seven contract surgeons, each at month-Sight clerks (average), each ly pay of Seven clerks, each at monthly pay of One superintendent plantation department, at monthly pay of Two school directors, each at monthly Two school directors, each at monthly pay of Six artificers, each at monthly pay of Six artificers, each at monthly pay of Twenty teamsters, laborers, messengers, and porters, at average pay each per month

TEXAS. One brigadier-general, assistant commissioner for the State.
One Heutenant-colonel, two majors, one captain, one lieutenant-staff duty.
Two colonels, one major, ten captains, tour first lieutenants, three second lieutenants, sub-assistant commissioners.

Civilians. One contract surgeon, at pay per month One sup't of schools, "" Evo clerks, each "" Chree clerks """ The number of persons to whom rations have een issued in each of the above-mentioned tates since the ist of December, 1865, and up to he ist of April last, were as follows: Freedmen. White Refugees. Adults Children 201 171

ALABAMA. Freedmen. White Refugees. Adults. 1,140 1,983 4,680 5,651 MISSISSIPPI. Freedmen. 286 406 524 315 White Refugees. Chilaren

EXPOSURE OF THE GREAT

Revival of Slavery Under a New System.

A HEAD.

USELESSNESS OF THE BUREAU.

Washington, Aug. 9.

The following report was presented to the President to-day:

New Orleans, La., July 20, 1866.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y. of War.

Sir: We have the honor to submit the following report of our inspection of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Departments of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Taking up seriatim the points to which special attention is called in our order of instructions, we found first, that the number of officers and civilians employed by

The Bureau Machinery.

Civilian Employees.

\$150,00 If pay of Nine contract surgeons, each at monthly pay of One special agent, at monthly pay of One agent for St. Simon's Island, at monthly pay of One chief clerk, at monthly pay of One chief clerk, at monthly pay of 125,00 Two clerks, each, at monthly pay of Seventy-seven persons, employed as nurses, laundresses, ambulance drivers, and hospital stewards, at average pay per month, each, In addition to the foregoing, there are one hundred and seventy-seven agents of the Bureau, citizens of Georgia, who were appointed by the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, in accordance with a resolution of the Georgia State Convention, passed October 30, 1856, providing for such appointments. These agents are not paid from the Bureau funds, but by fees allowed them for approving contracts, and for other official duties,

ALABAMA.

Eleven contract surgeons each at month Eleven contraces and the superintendent of education, at monthly pay of Three civilian agents, each at monthly Three civilian agents, each at monthly pay of One civilian agent, at monthly pay of Fourteen cierks, each at monthly pay of One clerk, at monthly pay of One elerk, at monthly pay of One hospital steward, at monthly pay of Three hospital stewards, each at monthly pay of Thirty-six hospital nurses, average each, per month

Civilians. One superintendent of education, at monthly pay of Five clerks, each at monthly pay of One printer, at monthly pay of One superintendent of buildings, at monthly pay of Five contract surgeons, each at monthly pay of ly pay of our hospital stewards, each at month-Four hospital stewards, each at monthly pay of
Twenty-six hospital attendants, &c.,
each at average monthly pay of
Four carpenters, each at average monthly of
Three teamsters, each at monthly pay of
Twelve laborers, each at average monthly pay of.

for the State.

One major (surgeon), six captains, two lieutenants—on staff duty.

One lieutenant-colonel, one major, fourteen captains, sixteen first lieutenants, six second lieutenants, six second lieutenants, sub-assistant commissioners.

One chaptain, one lieutenant, on temporary du-

150,00

Freedmen.

White Refugees. TEXAS. Freedmen. White Refugees. Adults. Children.

NECESSITY FOR RELIEF. The necessity for the relief furnished will not extend beyond the present season except in Northern Georgia and Alabama, where probably a limited amount of assistance may be requisite for some time longer, unless these States are able to make provision for their own poor.— Much, however, depends in all the States herein mentioned upon the success of this pear's provision crop.

the department commander. General Wood has greatly improved upon the administration of his predecessor, Colonel Samuel Thomas, whose policy was not calculated to produce harmony between the races DISPOSITION OF THE CITIZENS. But little or no encouragement has been given to the operations of the Bureau by the citizens of any of these States, except Alabama and Georgia, in which the assistant commissioners, Generals Tillson and Swayne, have removed much of the regulation operator the Bureau by wiseless. there), made some remarkable statements to us, which, perhaps, may show the way in which the reports of agents of the Bureau are sometimes concocted. He at first said that the people of the district were well-disposed; that the freedmen were doing well, and were kindly treated by all except the poorer classes of whites, from whomelone they required protection. prejudice against the Bureau by wisely securing the co-operation of the civil authorities.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM. A great reduction in the expenses of the Bureau, and a reform which would ren-der it far less objectionable than it is now, would be effected by the discountenance of all paid employes not in the military service of the government. This would reduce the expenses for clerks, contract surgeons, hospital stewards, &c., the following amounts:

Total \$165,052 per annur All the labor performed by these employes except, perhaps, the occasional services of a contract surgeon, might be discharged by detail from the troops. In previous reports we have recommended the merging of the duties of the Bureau and the military. We would again re-spectfully urge this administration, and that one set of officers should be required to perform the joint duties, thus avoiding the expenses of maintaining two establish-

EFFECT OF THE BUREAU UPON THE HAB We have previously stated our opinions as to the effect of the operations of the Bureau on the habits of the freedmen, and their disposition to labor and

support themselves, and we have seen nothing in our subsequent investigations to induce us to change the views expressed on the subject in past reports. It is so apparent that a people compelled to labor for a livelihood must be industrious by for a livelihood must be industrious by the hope or impelled promise of support in idleness, that we deem it unnecessary to present further argument on this point. We proceed now to speak more in detail of the administration of the Bureau in

their contracts or marrying them, the chaplain levied on their personal proper-ty, in one case seizing a negro's empty wallet and a jack-knife for a balance of fifty cents. This close driving is probably the several States we have visited.

to be accounted for by the fact that Chap-lain Livermore openly expressed his in-tention to return to Illinois with ten thousand dollars in his pocket. After he had been removed from his post, he offer-ed a military officer fifty dollars for his influence to rteam him in his position.— Chaplein Livermore left, no official pa-GEORGIA. The Bureau in Georgia, under the management of the present able and efficient assistant commissioner, Brevet Major-General Tillson, has been honestly administered, and has accomplished all the good of which the system is capable. It has been assisted by the Governor, by the induced the Supreme Court but to initial Chaplain Livermore left no official papers behind to show the disposition he hade made of the funds received. A judges of the Supreme Court, by the civil authorities, and to some extent by the citizens. The amended laws of Georgia citizens. The amended laws of Georgia are fully as liberal as those of any Norhern State, and place the negro in all respects on a perfect equality with the white man as to his civil rights. Notwithstanding this fact, we have found that agents of the Bureau have taken casses out of the hands of the civil authoristication. we could learn, no account was ever ren-dered of it. This class of officers have ties, and have tried and disposed of them in a manner never contemplated by the laws of the State. For instance, the citizen judge of the freedmen's court at Savannah sentenced two negroes to thirty day's labor on the chain-gang, on the charge of horse stealing, to which they pleaded guilty. A white man committing the same offense would have been liable, under the State laws; to be senten-

ced to the penitentiary, or even to death, at the discretion of the jury. In cases previously disposed of in this same court, one freedman, for assaulting with a knife with intent to kill, was fined \$20; and another freedman, for a similar offense, was sent to prison for five months, when, by the laws of Georgia, the punishment prescribed for the crime is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two or more than ten years. Decisions such as these must of necessity create among the white people a feeling of contempt for the freedmen's courts and of ill-will toward the United States government, which permits such an unjust interference with the large of the State. In the which permits such an unjust interference with the laws of the State. In the freedmen's court at Macon, presided over by Captain Louis J. Lambert, more serious irregularities have occurred. A Mr. M. J. Morgan and his son, a Mr. Boulton, and a Mr. Stansel Derwick were tried in this court for cruelty to a freedman, were convicted, and were fined in the aggregate \$550. The fines imposed upon the two Morgans, amounting to \$300, were reported by the agent, but no account was rendered of the remainining \$250. Captain Lambert, in a written explanation, tain Lambert, in a written explanation, herewith forwarded (marked A), states that the money and papers in this case were stolen from his office, and that he

made up his report from memory. It does not appear, however, that Captain Lambert made any official mention of the burglary until after this discrepancy was discovered by us. We found that Captain Lambert's records, as a rule, Captain Lambert's records, as a rule, were very loosly kept, and that his predecessor, who had collected thousands of dollars, had left no record of evidence behind him of the disposition made of the money received. A similar absence of records prevented our making a thorough investigation in other offices in the State. The freedmen of Georgia, when we went through the State, were generally at work, and wherever their wages were remunerative and regularly paid them, were contented and doing well.

In this State Major-General Wager Swayne, the assistant commissioner, has pursued a discreet, liberal, and enlightened policy in administering the affairs of the Bureau, laboring on all occasions to secure the co-operation of the civil au-thorities and to obtain from the judicial machinery of the State a recognition of the rights essential to the security and well-being of the freed people. This policy of General Swayne has produced a much more kindly feeling towards the Bureau than exists where its agents have

ssumed to exercise judicial powers. Though the adminstration at headquar ters has been satisfactory, subordinate agents have been guilty of considerable

ADVERTISING TERMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements in serted at a liberal reduction on the above rates. Advertisements should be accompanied by the CASM. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of Job and Card Printing executed in he neatest style at low prices.

VOL. 53.--NO. 10.

The following-named officers and agents of the Bureau in Alabma are engaged in

Captain and Brevet-Colonel C. Cadell

Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General. G. A. Harmeunt, local agent at Mont-

gomery.
J. F. McGogg, agent at hearquarters,

late Chief Quartermaster of the Bureau. C. W. Buckly, Superintendent of Edu-

S. S. Gardner, late agent at Selma. Our attention was called to the alleged

misconduct of the agent at Greenville in

selling government rations, but as General Swayne himself had undertaken to investigate the matter, we did not inquire into the case.

working on shares would lose their labor

and not be able to make subsistence fo themselve and families.

MISSISSIPPI.

The merging the Bureau with the Mili

tary Department in this State has placed the control of freedmens affairs in the hands of Major-General Thomas J. Wood,

the races.
At Columbus, Major Smith, of the Vete-

ran Reserve corps (the agent stationed there), made some remarkable statements

from whom alone they required protection. In a very few minutes afterwards he as

serted that outrages on freedmen had been committed by two-thirds of the planters in the neighborhood. When

pressed to state specifically the nature of the outrages and by whom committed, he mentioned three only, all of which had been committed on the same plantation by the overseer, and all of which had

remedied by the planter himself as soon as his attention was called to them. On investigation we found the statements of

this officer as to the ill-treatment of ne-groes grossly exaggerated, and learned that the agent himself had on one occa-

sion advised a planter with whom he was dining to "club" any negro who re-

fused to work.

Aside from the places of which we have

spoken as being infested by bad men, we found the negroes in Mississippi working industriously, and, as a rule, kindly treated and doing well. In this, as in others we have visited, the officers of the Bureau

formerly imposed and collected fines, and many kept no records. We found a mark-ed instance of this kind at Grenada, where

a former agent of the Bureau, Chaplain Livermore, did a thriving business in the

way of collecting fines, selling rations and government horses and mules. This offi-cer seems not only to have collected fines ranging from fifty cents to five dollars from the freedmen for marrying them,

but also attempted to exact fees from resident white ministers for giving them permission to marry freedmen. In cases where the negroes were unable to pay the sum demanded of them for approving

large amount of money was also collected by the first two agents at Columbus, in

the shape of fees and fines, and so far as

lately been mustered out, or have disap-

The Bureau is this department is more

in uced of retrenchment and reform than any other State we have visited. More money has been collected, and more mon-

ey has been squandered in Louisiana than in any other three Southern States. The

expenses of the Bureau, is accounted for for the fiscal year ending the 1st of June, 1866, were over three hundred thousand dollars. To meet this expenditure there

vere collected in taxes and rents the fol-

Leaving a difficit of \$60,057,33 to be paid out of the National Treasury. These expenses are in addition to the transporta-

tion, rations, and quartermaster's sup-plies furnished by the government. It is difficult to determine to what use the vast

amount of property held by the Bureau has been supplied. At the very lowest estimate, the property taken possession of as confiscated or abandoned, amounted in

value to ten millions of dollars, and the

less than one per cent, on the entire val-

The expenditure of the Bureau under the present administration for agents, ci-vilian clerks, and employees about its headquarters alone, amounted to not less then 240 293 cm., amounted to the

than \$40,236 a year, exclusive of the pay of staff officers and orderlies in the mili-

A large proportion of the money ex

nended on the freedmen's schools under

the administration of the Rev. T. W.

Conway, the last assistant commissioner, we are satisfied was squandred. Mr. Mathew Whileen, formerly chief clerk

in the school departments, in evidence before us—which is hereto appended. marked "B"—stated that in September,

1865, Captain Pease, the school superintendent, reported officially that there were

40 schools in operation and in flourishing

condition, when in fact, there were but two. It was also sworn to before us that

the books and records, which would have shown this report to be inaccurate were de-

stroyed in Captain Pease's office and others substituted. We can see no object for the fabrication of this false report, unless

it was to account for payments made to persons who were not engaged in teach-

ing. On examing the pay-roll No. 2, for the month of August, 1865, we found that after it had been certified and approved,

him for various offences, and his books

\$253,148 47

lowing amounts:

For school purposes, From Rents,

Total.

tary service.

From poll tax, From Corps d'Afrique tux, From fines,

cation.

only show receipts from this source amounting to \$675,10.

The Bureau is cultivating a large plantation in this State, for which it pays ten or lifteen thousand a year as rent. We can scarcely imagine the excuse for renting land or account of the United States. ing land on account of the United States, when the government, through each Congress, is giving away millions of acres of public lands to corporations.

The facilities for traveling in Texas being so limited, and the State so large, we found it impossible to make such an investigation as would enable us to report fully upon the condition of affairs in that Department. The headquarters of the Bureau are located at Galveston, and a few agents are attained in the We found the freedmen in Alabama working well on the plantations, but the heavy rains had swollen the streams out of their banks, doing immense damage to the crops, and some apprehensions were felt that the freedmen who were working an shore would less their labor Bureau are located at Galveston, and a few agents are stationed in the most accessible and populous parts of the State. As to the condition of affairs in the interior, we were unable to obtain accurate information, either from the agents of the Bureau or from any other sources. We visited Richmond and Houston, where we met several of the agents from other districts, who were there in attendance on a court-martial.

on a court-martial. on a court-martial.

At Richmond Captain Sloan, the agent of the Bureau, is engaged in planting, in connection with his former clerk, Captain Porter, and an ex-officer of the rebel army, Captain Mitchell. Captain Sloan denied; under oath, that he was or ever had been interested in the plantation of Messrs. Porter and Mitchell, but Major Pearson, commandant of the troops at that point, and Dr. Boyd. Post Surgeon. that point, and Dr. Boyd, Post Surgeon, both subsequently swore before us that Captain Sloan had told them repeatedly that he was interested in the farm, and had mentioned to them the amount he expected to realize by it. Complaints were made to as by other persons that Captain Sloan had employed the power of the Bureau to take negroes from their plantations and place them on his own.

Amongst the agents we met at Houston was Lieutenant C. F. Hardenbrook, First was Lieutenant C. F. Hardenbrook, First V. R. C., agent at Beaumont, Jefferson County, who stated to us that the freedmen were doing well in his district, and that the disposition of the people was very fair. Most of the freedmen were engaged in herding stock, and were paid from ten to fifteen dollars a month in coin. He subsequently mentioned that he had recently arrested Dr. Houston, a citizen in his district, on the report of a freedman that the Doctor had said he did not regard his parole; but finding it was not regard his parole; but finding it was impossible to obtain evidence against his prisoner, he had been obliged to release him. This officer reported to us other actions of his own, equally absurd as this, satisfying us he was utterly incompetent

for his position Having heard untavorable reports from Having heard untavorable reports from the Brenham District, we examined the agent, Captain S. A. Craig, Seventeenth Veteran Reserve Corps, whom we also met at Houston. He stated that his predecessor, Lieutenant Arnold, of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry, had kept no records, and had left nothing in the office but a list of contracts and a file of orders, and he could give us no information of and he could give us no information of his official acts.

All the Bureau agents in Texas exer-All the Bureau agents in Texas exercise judicial powers in both civil and criminal cases, and in the discharge of these arbitrary and dangerous functions frequently arrest and imprison respectable citizens upon mere rumor. Captain Sloan, the Bureau officer at Richmond before alluded to, while at Galveston, out of his district arrested a respectable citiof his district, arrested a respectable citi-zen and put him in prison on the plea that he wanted him as a witness in a case which he only knew from rumor would be brought before him.

Ten of the thirty-five agents in this State are citizen planters. One of them, Colonel McConnaghee, agent in Thorton County, was formerly a colonel in the rebel army, and was appointed agent of the Bureau by General Gregory, then assisiant commissioner for the State, while still unpardoned. While we believe General Gregory to have been honest in his administration, we think his extreme views and polloy produced ill-feeling and bitterness between the whites and blacks. So far as we saw or were able to get in-formation in Texas, the freedmen were working well, and the crops were very promising. The wages paid—all the pay-ments being made in specie—were better

than in any other department.

In pursuing this investigation, which has now extended over four months, we have found extreme difficulty in complyng with that portion of our instructions which requires us to report upon the op-erations of the Bureau and its mode of administration. The Bureau has no set-tled mode of administration. There is an ted mode of administration. There is an entire absence of system or uniformity in its constitution. In one State its officers exercise judicial powers; in an adjoining State all cases are referred to the cilyl authorities; while in a third State the Buthorities; reau officers collect the cases and turn them over to the military provost courts to dispose of. In some departments the officers of the Bureau have attempted to regulate the rate of wages; one form of contract between employer and employed is prescribed in one State, while in another a different form is adopted. In Louier a different form is adopted. In Louisiana the expenses of the freedmen's schools have been wholly paid by the government; in the other States the schools are partially self-supporting, and in Texas they are entirely so. In some localities, the Bureau officers interfere arbitrarily between the planter and the freedmen in favor of the freedmen; in other localities the Bureau is used as a other localities the Bureau is used as a means of coercing the freedmen in favor of the planter. The expenditure of the Bureau varies as much as its mode of administration. In one State the expenses are over \$400,000 a year; in another State, with an equal population, the expenses are not more than \$50,000. In some States the expenses have been met by taxes levied on and collected from the people; in other States the cost is entirely borne by the United States Treasury.

We found it impossible to investigate the accounts of the Bureau quartermas ters, for the reason that when the funds were received from taxes, rents, fines, and sales of abandoned property, there were no means of ascertaining the amounts received, except from the personnal statement of the officers themselves. A quartermaster in the army, drawing his funds from the government, has the amount charged up to him, and is obliged to account for it in his return; but the looseness of the administration of the quartermaster's department of the Bureau, and the absence of all check upon the officers, give no security, except the personal honesty of the men themselves.

The official report of Colonel Reno, United States army, Provost-Mashal General of the Bureau of Louisiana—a copy of which is herewith forwarded, marked "D"—shows a deficit of upwards \$7,000 in the accounts of the officers who were names had been added, and the totals erased and changed on every page. We found also a discrepancy of several hundred dollars between the pay-rolls for this month, and the labor-roll, No. 15. engaged in the collection of taxes in New Orleans, which deficit Colonel Reno says he is unable to explain in consequence of the loose manner in which the books were kept. One of the defaulting officers, Lieutenant Foster, who, Colonel Reno believes, appropriated to his own use, the largest amount of the deficiency, carried off his cash-book with him. This officer, on his own responsibility levied an "inthis month, and the labor-roll, No. 15.

From the sworn testimony, also hereto appended, it will be seen that Captain Morse, appointed provost-marshal of the Bureau, by Mr. Conway, made the provost-marshal's office a slave-pen, arresting freedmen and selling them to planters at five dollars a head, and sharing the on his own responsibility, levied an "incidental tax," which Colonel Reno calls an "invention of his own, and which proceeds with his special policemen who made the arrests. This officer further went into his own pocket." collected a large amount of money from freedmen and white persons arrested by

We are of opinion that at the close of [C ONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]