

# THE NEWSPAPER

GEO. FRYSSINGER & SON, PUBLISHERS,

LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN.

Whole No. 2751.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

New Series--Vol. XVIII. No. 16.

**Lewistown Post Office.**  
Mails arrive and close at the Lewistown P. O. as follows:  
**ARRIVE.**  
Eastern through, 5 33 a. m.  
through and way 4 21 p. m.  
Western " " 10 38 a. m.  
Bellefonte " " 2 30 p. m.  
Northumberland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 00 p. m.  
**CLOSE.**  
Eastern through 8 00 p. m.  
through and way 10 00 a. m.  
Western " " 3 30 p. m.  
Bellefonte " " 8 00 " "  
Northumberland (Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays) 8 00 p. m.  
Office open from 7 30 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sundays from 8 to 9 a. m. S. Comfert, P. M.

**Lewistown Station.**  
Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:  
**Westward.**  
Baltimore Express, 4 40 a. m.  
Philadelphia " 5 33 " 12 20 a. m.  
Fast Line, 6 26 p. m. 3 50 " "  
Fast Mail, " " 10 38 " "  
**Eastward.**  
Mail, 4 21 " 10 38 " "  
Through Accommodation, 9 12 a. m. 2 35 p. m.  
Emigrant, 10 20 p. m. 1 20 a. m.  
Through Freight, 3 40 a. m. 8 15 " "  
Fast " " 3 40 a. m. 8 15 " "  
Express " 11 00 " 2 35 p. m.  
Stock Express, 5 00 " 9 05 " "  
Coal Train, 12 45 p. m. 10 38 a. m.  
Local Freight, 6 45 a. m. 6 26 p. m.  
Galtzburgh's Omnibuses convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

## MIFFLIN COUNTY POOR HOUSE STATEMENT.

**Joseph Brover, Steward, in account with Samuel Drake, O. P. Smith and Moses Miller, Esqrs., Directors of the Poor, and of the House of Employment for the county of Mifflin, from January 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864.**

To amt. of orders on county Treasurer	\$300 00
To cash for 320 bushels 48 pounds corn at 75 cents, sold in March, 1863	247 40
To cash for 6 bushels corn, at 50c per bushel	3 00
To do 60 bu. oats, at 50c per bushel	30 00
To do 313 bu. 48 lbs. red wheat, at \$1.15 per bushel, sold September 23, 1863	363 11
To cash from Jacob Mickey, rent of Henry Kennedy's house, in Mifflin, for 6 months, viz. from April 1 to October 1, 1863	180 00
To cash from Jos. Brover, money loaned to do for 1 bu. 24 lbs cloverseed, at \$7	20 00
do for 39 bu. corn at 65c per bushel	25 35
do for 13 1/2 bu. oats at 55c per bushel	7 42
do for 4 beef hides, weighing 508 lbs. at 5 cents per pound	24 64
Balance due Treasurer	130 11
<b>4669 80</b>	

By the following orders paid for the support of the poor at the Poor House, viz:  
Jno. B. Schmeier, stove, pipe and buckets  
C. Hoover, eqy. fees on orders of relief  
William Johnson, shoes  
John L. Brover, work on farm  
J. Irwin Wallis, tin ware and repairs  
Joseph Brover, Steward  
James Brown, mowing grass  
N. Comfort, eqy. fees on orders of relief  
Dr. Thos. Van Vliet, one year's salary  
Thomas Cox, shoes  
S. Kennedy, mchandise  
M. Frank, mchandise  
J. W. Shaw, 1 year's salary to January 1, 1863  
Jonathan Price, constable fees on ord. of relief  
William B. Hoffman, mchandise  
Henry Zerke, groceries, molasses, tobacco, &c.  
Geo. W. Thomas, eqy. fees on orders of relief  
Samuel Brover, services as Director  
J. W. Hough, 2 bushels cloverseed  
John L. Griffith, barbering  
James Parker, mchandise  
A. Felix, coffins, bedsteads, groceries, tobacco, &c.  
Samuel Drake, services as Director  
John Himes, fire wood  
William Butler, meat  
James Moore, 12 chestnut rails  
John Kennedy, mchandise, bacon, &c.  
Samuel Comfort, box rent and postage  
J. C. Smith, coal  
Marks & Willis, salt and plaster  
F. J. Hoffman, sylvr, mackerel, tobacco, &c.  
Samuel Bowersox, 100 chestnut rails  
Daniel Hearley & son, 5 plowshares and grate  
Martin Triester, work on farm  
Frederick Baker, one steer  
George Brown, mchandise  
John Evans, glazing  
O. P. Smith, services as Director  
James Brown, cutting grain, mowing and threshing  
Jacob Finkel, 13 bu barrels  
Joseph Stedley, huckling  
J. C. Blymeyer & Co., stove coal  
George Blymeyer, mchandise  
Samuel Bell, eqy. fees on orders of relief  
Samuel Eisenbier, firewood  
A. T. Hamilton, mchandise  
Robert Forsyth, one load of hay  
Jane Ferguson, cook  
Amos S. Ealy, repairing pump  
Wm. Montgomery, butchering 4 steers  
John L. Porter, work on farm  
John Himes, one steer  
John R. Weekes, 2 plowshares  
John Morrison, eqy. fees on orders of relief  
Orsey & Markley, order book and express paid for stamps on bank checks

**AMT. OF ORDERS PAID FOR POOR AT POOR HOUSE BY THE FOLLOWING ORDERS PAID FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE OUT-DOOR POOR, VIZ:**  
Samuel Withrow, grant for Cornelius Berp  
Pa. State Lunatic Hospital, support of E. B. Brown, Aida Sellers, Robert Starks and Lydia Adams  
Rachel Shude, keeping Anna Essicks  
Joseph Jenkins, keeping Ezra Jenkins  
Joseph Foshitch, mchandise  
Samuel Drake, 2 bu. wheat and load wood for Mrs. Lightner  
Mrs. Brothers, keeping Rebecca Applebough in confinement  
John Brown, keeping Elizabeth Forsythe  
George Kable, keeping Mary Kable  
Marks & Willis, flour  
N. Kennedy, orders to out-door poor  
Henry Zerke, do  
Dr. S. A. Martin, salary  
R. M. Kinsloe, mdse. for Mrs. John A. Sager  
Margaret E. Giles, for herself and children  
Dr. A. Zook, funeral expenses and Dr. bill for Christian Folk  
McCoy & Rohrer, mdse. for Malinda Owens  
Samuel Brover, expenses of taking Lydia Adams to Lunatic Asylum, and bringing E. B. Brown home  
David Heister, flour for Jackson Cornelius and Henry Snowden  
E. J. Hamilton, shoes  
Rachel Palmer, attending Mrs. Gasset and child, small pox  
William Butler, meat  
Jacob Landis, attending John Winn's family  
John McNeil, rent of house for Jacob Ort  
Dr. A. Rothrock, salary  
Dr. E. W. Hake, do  
N. Wilson, coffin for Anthony Levy  
Directors of the Poor of Dauphin county, boarding and Dr. bills for Sarah C. Bannon  
Wm. Kenney, digging two graves  
Mrs. Wharton, boarding and attending Jno. Schmeier  
Henry Steeley, keeping Robert Carson  
F. J. Hoffman, orders to out-door poor  
E. J. Hamilton, shoes  
M. Frank, mchandise  
Barton Bush, digging grave  
Rachel Edmanson, keeping Catharine Gibbings in confinement  
Marion Norris, keeping A. Levy, (col'd)  
Dr. F. S. Kohler, salary  
Bear & McSally, mdse. for Warren Kyes

Wm. Fields, flour for Mrs. Davis 3 15  
Wm. Hardy, clothing for John Peris 9 77  
George Blymeyer, mchandise 3 00  
Amt. of orders paid for out-door Poor 1575 11  
By the following orders paid for stock and farming utensils, viz:  
Thompson & Stone, corn sheller and cultivator 27 00  
John Davis, horse gears 45 93  
John R. Weekes, bull plow and 2 shares 8 38  
O. P. Smith, one horse 131 00  
Amt. paid for stock and farming utensils Amt. paid for the Poor, brought forward 3570 32  
Balance due Treasurer at last settlement 246 88  
Treasurer's per centage 40 29  
**Total 4069 80**

Three orders for 1800 unpaid 1241 90  
One order for 1861 do 138 42  
do 1862 do 100 00  
Nine orders for 1863 do 561 44

**Orders Unpaid.**  
One order for 1861 unpaid 1241 90  
do 1862 do 138 42  
do 1863 do 100 00  
Nine orders for 1863 do 561 44

**AMT. OF ORDERS OUTSTANDING, FOR THE YEARS stated, and which have not been presented to the Treasurer for payment** 2101 76

We, the undersigned Auditors of Mifflin county, elected and sworn according to law, having examined the accounts and vouchers of John W. Shaw, Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor and of the house of employment for the county of Mifflin, from January 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864, do hereby certify that we find a balance due to the said Directors of the Poor to the said John W. Shaw of one hundred and thirty dollars and eleven cents (\$130 11) and that we have cancelled the orders paid by the said Treasurer. Given under our hands at Lewistown, January 13, 1864.

H. C. VANZANT, } Auditors.  
H. L. CLOSE, }

**DR.**  
To amt. of orders on Treasurer \$547 50  
Balance due 107 55  
**655 05**

**CR.**  
By balance due at last settlement 141 80  
By cash paid for bringing paupers to and sending them to the Poor House 14 45  
By cash paid for oak poles

do do sweeping chimneys	1 62
do do planting corn	1 08
do do lime	1 00
do do repairing pump	3 50
do do mowing and making hay	2 50
do do whitewashing	2 25
do do planks and seeds	2 00
do do harvesting and reaper	40 00
do do filing and setting saws	2 00
do do work on farm	2 00
do do altering and spraying shafts	1 00
do do cutting cloverseed	1 75
do do cider barrel and making cider	1 50
do do pine wood	1 60
do do butchering hogs	6 60
do do stationery and postage	1 00
do do cutting and clothing for poor 25 00	
do do one year's sal. as Steward	400 00

**STEWARDS RAISED ON FARM**—701 bushels wheat, 50 bushels rye, 370 bushels oats, 1500 bushels corn in ears, 18 bushels cloverseed, and made 24 loads of hay.

**STEWARDS RAISED ON TRUCK**—48 bushels potatoes, 600 heads cabbage, 2 1/2 bushels beans, and 4 beehives weighing 225 pounds.

**STOCK ON FARM**—5 horses, 12 horned cattle, 1 sow and 5 pigs, 3 hogs and 8 sheeps.

**FEEDING UTENSILS**—4 four horse wagon and bed, 1 two horse wagon and bed, one truck wagon, 2 sets hay ladders, 4 plows, 2 harrows, 2 corn cutters, 1 wheelbarrow, 4 shacking forks, 3 dung forks, 4 pitch forks, 2 mowing scythes, 2 doobliesets plow gears, double set trap harness, single set harness, corn sheller, and grain drill.

**WORK DONE AT POOR HOUSE FOR PAUPERS**—35 shirts, 35 dresses, 15 aprons, 24 chemises, 13 haps quilted, 13 cases, 22 pillow cases, 12 pairs pants, 8 sheets, 10 pairs of pants, 4 under shirts, 8 flannel shirts, 25 pairs stockings knitted, and 10 barrels soap made.

**PAUPERS.**  
Number in Poor House January 1, 1863 34  
Admitted during the year on orders 42  
Born in the house 8  
Whole number of inmates for 1863 81  
Died in the house 5  
Bound out 1  
Discharged 36 42

**Number in Poor House January 1, 1864** 75 39  
**Out-door paupers through the year** 182 94  
do do discharged 10 18  
do do in the house 172 76

**No. out-door paupers Jan. 1, 1864, supported in part by the county** 57  
Whole No. of paupers Jan. 1, 1864 96  
We have also three inmates in the Penna. Lunatic Hospital, viz: Aida Sellers, Robert Starks and Lydia Adams, supported by the county.

In addition to the above there have been 50 transient paupers, supported for a short time (mostly over night) without orders or entry on the register.

We, the undersigned Auditors of Mifflin county, elected and sworn according to law, having examined the accounts of Joseph Brover, Steward of the Poor, from January 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864, do hereby certify that we find a balance due to the said Joseph Brover, from the Directors of the Poor, on the books, of one hundred and seven dollars and fifty-five cents (\$107 55) given under our hands, at Lewistown, January 13, 1864.

H. C. VANZANT, } Auditors.  
H. L. CLOSE, }

## THE MINSTREL.

### MILES O'REILLY ON THE NAYGURS.

Al—“The Low-Backed Chair.”  
Some tell us 'tis a burning shame  
To make the naygurs fight;  
An' that the thrall of bein' kilt  
Belongs but to the white;  
But as for me, uper my sowl!  
So liberal are we here,  
I'll let Sambo be murdered in place of myself  
On every day in the year!  
On every day in the year, boys,  
And every hour in the day,  
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him.  
An' devil a word I'll say.

In battle's wild commotion  
I shouldn't at all object  
If Sambo's body should stop a ball  
That was comin' for me direct;  
And the prod of Southern bagnet,  
So liberal are we here,  
I'll resign and let Sambo take it  
On every day in the year!  
On every day in the year, boys,  
An' wid none of your nasty pride,  
An' my right in a Southern bagnet prod.  
Wid Sambo I'll divide.

The men who object to Sambo,  
Should take his place and fight;  
An' it's better to have a naygur's hue  
Than live that's wake an' white;  
Though Sambo's black as the ace of spades,  
His finger a trigger can pull,  
An' his eye run straight on the barrel sights  
From under his chinch of wool,  
So hear me all, boys, darlings,  
Don't think I'm tippin' you chaff,  
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,  
And give him the largest half!

## MORAL & RELIGIOUS

### Childhood's Prayer.

One of the literary men of England, who has outgrown many of the religious influences of his childhood, gives the following touching sketch of the impression made on him by the habit of prayer taught at his mother's knee:

“Very singular and very pleasing to me is the remembrance of that simple piety of childhood, of that prayer which was said so punctually, night and morning, kneeling by the bedside. What did I think of? What image did I bring before my mind as I repeated my learnt petition with such scrupulous fidelity? Did I see some venerable form bending down to listen? Did he cease to look and listen when I had said it all? Half prayer, half lesson, how difficult it is now to summon it back again! But this I know, that the bedside where I knelt in this morning and evening devotion, became sacred to me as an altar. I smile as I recall the innocent superstition that grew up in me that the prayer must be said kneeling just there. If some cold winter's night I had crept into bed, thinking to repeat the petition from the warm nest itself, it would not do; it was felt in this court of conscience to be a fruitless performance; there was no sleep to be had till I had risen, and, bed-gowned as I was, knelt at the accustomed place, and said it all over again, from the beginning to the end. To this day I never see the little, clean white bed, in which a child is to sleep, but I see also the figure of a child kneeling at its side. And I for a moment am that child. No high altar in the most sumptuous church in Christendom could prompt my knee to bend like that snow-white coverlet, tucked in for a child's slumber.”

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Changes Wrought by the War.

Camp 1st Pa Reserve Cavalry, WARRINGTON, VA., Feb. 5, 1864.  
Thinking a few lines may be of interest to yourself and readers from this portion of the Army of the Potomac, at present the most active; in fact has been so since the return from beyond the Rapidan. At first only our brigade was encamped here, surrounding the town, no regiment being encamped nearer than a fourth of a mile from it. Do not imagine however that from the fact of our being near a town, that it presented inducements or allurements common as well as creditable to cities in our dear old Keystone. No, true, here is a town, but if you are thirsty go not in it to have your thirst quenched; or, if hungered, go not there to be relieved; or, if in search of amusement, go not there, for instead of mirth, you will be more apt to meet with gloom. In fact it is but a town on account of the churches, houses, taverns, &c. looming before you, with not one of the agreeable associations incidental to one in a free State. Its churches empty, its taverns dirty. Its inhabitants intensely secesh, but oh! how they will try to get your greenbacks, having far more confidence in, and respect for that desirable article than ye valiant copperheads of the North. They will offer you pies for fifty cents apiece, which to judge from the amount of mastication required to prepare them for the stomach, would not be amiss in inferring that their component parts were wax, corn meal and apples minus sugar, &c. Milk, 25 cents a quart; eggs, 75 cents a dozen; butter \$1 a pound. That they meet with but little encouragement in their wares is perhaps not very surprising.

The duties however being entirely too severe for our brigade, the entire division moved here, and even now it is often the case that men are not off picket or a scout more than 24 hours at a time, before they are again called to go upon duty. Prior to the second brigade moving here, it was quite common for men to be on picket 48 hours at a time, and bear in mind in all this time, we were not allowed to sleep; the cause of all this hard duty is the renowned Major Moseby and his gang. Until the last three nights the guerrillas and our pickets were fighting all night, not a few have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners on both sides; the guerrillas I believe are having the best of it so far.

At dress parade a few days ago an order was read from General Pleasanton, that hereafter any rebel or guerrilla taken prisoner, having on the uniform of the United States soldier, shall be hung on the spot. The order has given universal satisfaction, and its justice or fairness cannot be disputed—for it is a law of war among nations throughout the world, that if on being taken prisoner you have on the uniform oth-

er than that of the country you are fighting for you shall be treated as a spy. And did you but know how often our men, when on picket, have been duped by rebels having on the uniform of the United States soldier, who was in reality but an enemy of the cowardliest kind, who had the courage only of confronting you in the garb of a friend, and having gained your confidence, would then either take your life, or make you a prisoner, frequently the former. The order too possesses the merit of treating with murderers as murderers, for such they unquestionably are, and also, to hang them on the spot, thus making sure that the lawless assassin has received the doom he justly merits. I have said that the past three nights the guerrillas have not molested us, though the nights have been favorable for them, yet their absence is as unaccounted for. One inference, however, is that the mountains contain a large number of rebel deserters, and it is believed that Moseby is paying his attentions to them. Monday last five deserters came in, on Tuesday seven more; they represent the mountains as containing a large number, anxious to give themselves up to us, but are deterred from presenting their ugly forms to our pickets, believing just then they will become targets for our men to exercise upon with their carbines. Those who have come in presented anything but an inviting appearance, some were entirely barefooted, and others had bare sufficient clothing for common decency.

Re-enlisting is going on quite briskly in our regiment. Your humble servant obliged himself yesterday to serve Uncle Sam for three years more, and expects to pay you a visit ere the month passes away. How cheering it is to see the almost unanimous determination of those who respond to their country's call, to again offer their services, though the trials and dangers to which they have been subjected in the past two years, have no subject in history.

There are a few important matters that the soldier wants which is in the power of the citizen to give. First, honest Old Abe to be the next President; second, the right to vote. How absurd the idea that anything like fraud can be perpetrated at the polls of a regiment as at a tavern; as we are called upon to fight its battles, give us the American's pride, the right to vote. The weather is very pleasant here just now, though it has been very severe until the past few days.

## Plot to Assassinate Jeff Davis and Release the Union Prisoners.

The Richmond Examiner, of Feb. 8, says: “For several days past the Government has been in possession of facts that hinted, beyond a doubt, to the existence of a secret organization of disloyal men, having for its object the forcible release of the Yankee prisoners held at Libby and on Belle Isle, the assassination of the President, and the destruction of the Government buildings and workshops located here.”

Captain Maccibbin, chief of the detective corps, was assigned the duty of penetrating the mysteries of the case, and threading the details through the labyrinths of rumor to their head and source. That official put the matter into the hands of two of his most experienced detectives, Messrs Reese and Mitchell, who immediately set to work, and on Saturday night they arrested at his house, on Seventeenth street, between M. and Franklin, a German, named A. W. Heinz, a baker, upon the charge of being a prominent member of the treasonable association. He was furthermore charged with inciting Confederate soldiers to mutiny, and the assassination of the President. The detectives seized, along with Heinz, a great number of the most important papers, including the roll of membership of the organization, and documents of such a character as to leave no doubt of his crime and the criminality of others. The documents were taken possession of yesterday by Gen. Winder, who ordered Heinz to be placed in secure quarters at Castle Thunder, and to allow him no communication whatever with any outside parties.

## Fatal Disease.

A fatal disease has appeared in and around Rome, Ga. Within three weeks twenty persons have died of it, including thirteen of the Cherokee Legion, encamped close by. The Rome Courier says: “The physicians call it *Menigitis*, and say its pathology is an inflammation of the base of the brain and the spinal nerves. The patient is attacked with a chill, accompanied with a severe pain in the head, particularly in the back part, and in the spine. The head becomes drawn back, and the patient experiences pain in the neck, similar in kind to lock-jaw, and generally becomes deranged in mind. The disease generally proves fatal in from twelve to thirty six hours. The disease is not considered contagious, though it may possibly prove epidemic.”

## Exploration of a Wonderful Cave.

The St. Louis Republican gives an interesting report of a recent exploration of a wonderful and beautiful cavern, called Fisher's Cave, on the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad. We are assured, by the author of the report, that the cave is more marvelous than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, being richer in the fantastic incrustations that decorate its walls and ceiling, and more thickly studded with grotesque stalactites, stalagmites, and similar formations. This remarkable cavern will yet become a favorite summer resort for our citizens.

## Killed by a Shark.

A letter from Aspinwall gives the following account of the death of a seaman belonging to the West India R. M. steamship Solent, at that port. A sailor going ashore on a hawser from the bow of the R. M. steam packet Solent was seized by a shark, which took off one of the sailor's legs at the first bite. The next attack the man lost his left arm near the shoulder; then the right arm at the shoulder; and last his head was taken clean off. The trunk, with one leg attached, floated, was recovered and buried by the ship's company.

## The Chippewa (Wis.) Union has an account of a sad fire at Chippewa Falls.

A Mrs. Gilmore, whose husband is in the pinery, had left her two little children—one in bed and one tied in a chair—alone for about fifteen minutes, and on her return she was horrified to find the house on fire and her children burning. The house was destroyed, and it was with difficulty that the bodies of the children, nearly burned to a cinder, were got from the flames.

—To ascertain the length of the day and night at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the day. This is a simple method, which, we guess few people are aware of.

had our choice to ‘go in’ or ‘go up,’ that’s what was the matter.” “Don’t you think that slavery was the cause of the war?” “We didn’t once think so; we do now,” was the reply. One remarked that neither he nor any other man expected to live to see a train of cars as they had that day, with a Massachusetts regiment at its head, and a South Carolina regiment at its tail, and both in the Union service.—*Worcester (Miss.) Spy.*

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## The Right Sort of Religion.

We want a religion that goes into the family and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late, and keeps the dinner from being late—keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly-washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the door-mat—keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and keeps the baby pleasant—amuses the children as well as instructs them—wins as well as governs—projects the honey-moon into the harvest-moon, and makes the happy hours like the Eastern fig tree, bearing

er than that of the country you are fighting for you shall be treated as a spy. And did you but know how often our men, when on picket, have been duped by rebels having on the uniform of the United States soldier, who was in reality but an enemy of the cowardliest kind, who had the courage only of confronting you in the garb of a friend, and having gained your confidence, would then either take your life, or make you a prisoner, frequently the former. The order too possesses the merit of treating with murderers as murderers, for such they unquestionably are, and also, to hang them on the spot, thus making sure that the lawless assassin has received the doom he justly merits. I have said that the past three nights the guerrillas have not molested us, though the nights have been favorable for them, yet their absence is as unaccounted for. One inference, however, is that the mountains contain a large number of rebel deserters, and it is believed that Moseby is paying his attentions to them. Monday last five deserters came in, on Tuesday seven more; they represent the mountains as containing a large number, anxious to give themselves up to us, but are deterred from presenting their ugly forms to our pickets, believing just then they will become targets for our men to exercise upon with their carbines. Those who have come in presented anything but an inviting appearance, some were entirely barefooted, and others had bare sufficient clothing for common decency.

## Changes Wrought by the War.

Camp 1st Pa Reserve Cavalry, WARRINGTON, VA., Feb. 5, 1864.  
Thinking a few lines may be of interest to yourself and readers from this portion of the Army of the Potomac, at present the most active; in fact has been so since the return from beyond the Rapidan. At first only our brigade was encamped here, surrounding the town, no regiment being encamped nearer than a fourth of a mile from it. Do not imagine however that from the fact of our being near a town, that it presented inducements or allurements common as well as creditable to cities in our dear old Keystone. No, true, here is a town, but if you are thirsty go not in it to have your thirst quenched; or, if hungered, go not there to be relieved; or, if in search of amusement, go not there, for instead of mirth, you will be more apt to meet with gloom. In fact it is but a town on account of the churches, houses, taverns, &c. looming before you, with not one of the agreeable associations incidental to one in a free State. Its churches empty, its taverns dirty. Its inhabitants intensely secesh, but oh! how they will try to get your greenbacks, having far more confidence in, and respect for that desirable article than ye valiant copperheads of the North. They will offer you pies for fifty cents apiece, which to judge from the amount of mastication required to prepare them for the stomach, would not be amiss in inferring that their component parts were wax, corn meal and apples minus sugar, &c. Milk, 25 cents a quart; eggs, 75 cents a dozen; butter \$1 a pound. That they meet with but little encouragement in their wares is perhaps not very surprising.

## The duties however being entirely too severe for our brigade, the entire division moved here, and even now it is often the case that men are not off picket or a scout more than 24 hours at a time, before they are again called to go upon duty.

Prior to the second brigade moving here, it was quite common for men to be on picket 48 hours at a time, and bear in mind in all this time, we were not allowed to sleep; the cause of all this hard duty is the renowned Major Moseby and his gang. Until the last three nights the guerrillas and our pickets were fighting all night, not a few have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners on both sides; the guerrillas I believe are having the best of it so far.

## At dress parade a few days ago an order was read from General Pleasanton, that hereafter any rebel or guerrilla taken prisoner, having on the uniform of the United States soldier, shall be hung on the spot.

The order has given universal satisfaction, and its justice or fairness cannot be disputed—for it is a law of war among nations throughout the world, that if on being taken prisoner you have on the uniform oth-

## had our choice to ‘go in’ or ‘go up,’ that’s what was the matter.”

“Don’t you think that slavery was the cause of the war?” “We didn’t once think so; we do now,” was the reply. One remarked that neither he nor any other man expected to live to see a train of cars as they had that day, with a Massachusetts regiment at its head, and a South Carolina regiment at its tail, and both in the Union service.—*Worcester (Miss.) Spy.*

## Plot to Assassinate Jeff Davis and Release the Union Prisoners.

The Richmond Examiner, of Feb. 8, says: “For several days past the Government has been in possession of facts that hinted, beyond a doubt, to the existence of a secret organization of disloyal men, having for its object the forcible release of the Yankee prisoners held at Libby and on Belle Isle, the assassination of the President, and the destruction of the Government buildings and workshops located here.”

Captain Maccibbin, chief of the detective corps, was assigned the duty of penetrating the mysteries of the case, and threading the details through the labyrinths of rumor to their head and source. That official put the matter into the hands of two of his most experienced detectives, Messrs Reese and Mitchell, who immediately set to work, and on Saturday night they arrested at his house, on Seventeenth street, between M. and Franklin, a German, named A. W. Heinz, a baker, upon the charge of being a prominent member of the treasonable association. He was furthermore charged with inciting Confederate soldiers to mutiny, and the assassination of the President. The detectives seized, along with Heinz, a great number of the most important papers, including the roll of membership of the organization, and documents of such a character as to leave no doubt of his crime and the criminality of others. The documents were taken possession of yesterday by Gen. Winder, who ordered Heinz to be placed in secure quarters at Castle Thunder, and to allow him no communication whatever with any outside parties.

## Fatal Disease.

A fatal disease has appeared in and around Rome, Ga. Within three weeks twenty persons have died