VOLUME 65.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

NUMBER 49.

Poetry. The Flag of True Blue.

BY A PRIVATE SOLDIER. Hang the glorious banner out, Over every home and hill; With a loyal song and shout, By every gleaming heartfelt will; So let the glorious heavenly beam All fill this passing hour, Round every Union heart gleam This fragrant glooming bower; With all its stiring voices, Heaven gladly rejoices.

The foe is striking hard, Upon their traitor bands; But in their castle yard, We snatch it from their hands; We shatch it from their manus; in forest and on sea, We show our during fights; Dur banner shall be free Flough we march through rainy nights; With all their crashing thunder We swallow up their blunder.

And when our soldiers brave, Deal out their deathly stroke, On battlefield or wave, Fight through battle's blazing smoke; Our banners we'll uphold The Union soldiers, cry, The Union soldiers cry,
And save its every fold
Though many brave must die
Though many a traitor scout
Will try to fight it out. Rise then each loyal man, And save your Nation's flag; Your homes you too must sean On hillside and on crag; And with your bravest soul, Go forth and let it yield; Our flag which bends the bough s still within our sight; hough whirlwinds round it blov /ill stand it through the fight;

Literary.

I'lli storming traitors fall, And we land safely one and all

Misplaced Kindness.

There is nothing like an obliging disposition, I thought to myself one day, when traveling in a railway car from Boston to Worcester, seeing a gentleman put himself to considerable trouble to land another gentleman, who had fallen asleep, at his destination. "Passengers for West Needham?" cried out the conductor: "the car stops

but one minute.' 'Hallo!" exclaimed a young man in spectacles, at the same time seizing an old gentleman by the shoulders, who was sleeping very soundly, "here's

get up, Captain Holmes, here you are." The gentleman got upon his feet and began to rub his eyes, but the young man forced him along to the door of the car, and gently landed him on the roadside. Whiz went the steam, and we began to fly again. The obliging young man took his seat again, and said, with a good deal of satisfaction to somebody near him: "Well if it hadn't been for me, Capt. Holmes would have missed his home finely. But here, he has left his bundles," and the young man picked up a paper parcel and threw it out. 'Well," said he, "if it hadn't been for me. Capt. Holmes would have missed his bundles finely.

When we stopped at the next station where Capt. Holmes had been sitting, and exclaimed in great alarm, "I can't find my bundle.'

"Was it done up in a piece of brown paper?" I asked. 'Yes it was, to be sure," said the

ady.
"Then," said I, "that young man yonder threw it out of the window at the last stopping place." This led to a scene between the obliging young man and the old lady, which

ended by the former taking the address of the latter, and promising to return the package in a few days, provided he should ever find it. "Well," said the obliging young man "catch me doing a good natured thing again. What can I do for that old wo-

man, if I cannot find her bundle?" Whiz went the steam, ding, ding, ding went the bell, the dust flew, the sparks flew, and the cars flew, as they say, like lighting, till we stopped again at the next station; I forget the name of it now, but it would be of no consequence if I could remember it. An old under the seat where Capt. Holmes had

"What are you looking for?" I inquired Looking for?" said the old gentle-

man, "why, I am looking for my bundle of clothes." "Was it tied up in a yellow handker-

chief?" I asked. "Yes, and nothing else," said the old

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the the chorus ofobliging young man, "I threw it out of the car at Needham; thought it belonged to Captain Holmes." "Captian Holmes!" exclaimed the

old fellow, with a look of despair; "who is Captain Holmes? The bundle contains all my clean clothes, that I was to wear at my son's wedding to-morrow morning. Dear me, what shall I do ?" address to the obliging young man as before, and console himself with the

promise that the bundle should be returned to him, provided it was ever; found. The obliging young man was in despair, and made another yow that he would never attempt to be obliging again. The next station was his landing place, and as he went towards the door of the car, he saw a silver headed East Needham."

"Well!" again exclaimed the obliging young man, "if here isn't Captain Holmes' Cane!" "Yes," said a gentleman who got in

at the last station, "and the old fellow is lame, too. He will miss his stick." "Do you know him?" inquired the obliging young gentleman. "Know him? I should think so,"

replied the gentleman; "he is my

"And does he live in East Needham? asked the obliging young man.

"Of course he does. He never lived anywhere else." "Well, if it don't best everything! said the obliging young gentleman "and I put him out at West Needham

M. D. Conway, who some time ago attempted to negotiate with Mr. Mason, the rebel representative in London, for the liberation of the Southern slaves, the Confederates to be recompensed by the support of Northern Abolitionists for their independence, which proposition was repudiated by the Abo-

litionists, as soon as it was made public, has written a letter to the Anti-Stavery Standard, in which he says that these views were endorsed by Garrison, Wen del Phillips and others who sent h We quote the following extract from his communication:

"I affirm that I had authority to declare, on behalf of the leading Abolitionists who sent me here, that their support was given to this war only because it is war of einen-

Miscellaneous.

THE EXECUTION OF MULLER.

Full Particulars of the Hanging of Mul-ler—Shocking Scenes Around the Gal-lows—Confession by the Condemned

[From the London Times, Nov. 15.] Yesterday morning Muller was hung in front of Newgate. He died before such a concourse as we hope may never be again assembled either for the spectacle which they had in view or for the gratification of such lawless ruffianism ns yesterday found its scope around the rallows. While he stood firm on the scaffold as the hang-man turned the last bolts beneath his feet, Muller with his last words owned his guilt. His quiet and almost instantaneous death cut short what might have been a full The mere details, however, matter not; enough, at least, was dis-closed to show that the sentence of mankind was right. In the quiet earnest words with which Muller bowed his head and said, "Ich habe es gethan!"
"I did it!" and so, in speaking, went

on Saturday and Sunday a dismal crowd of dirty vagrants kept hovering round them. These groups, however, were not composed of the real regular habitues of the gallows, but of mere young here in the same dim monotony of pale but dirty faces, which seemed to waver as the steem. of the gallows, but of mere young be-ginners, whose immature tastes were satisfied with cat calls in the dark, fondling the barriers or at most a hurried. scrambling throw of dirt at the police when they dispersed them. It was different, however, on Sunday night. During the early part of the evening there was a crowd as much of loungers as of drunken men, which stood the miserable drizzle with tolerable patience, while the public houses were open and flared brightly through the mist. But at 11 o'clock a voluntary weeding of the throng commenced. The greater part of the rough mass moved off, leaving the regular execution crowd to take cupied.

APPEARANCE OF THE CROWD. For a little time there seemed some-thing which was not alone confusion, but indecision in the throng till the dirty chaos settled itself down at last, and while noisy groups went whooping and wrangling away, a thick, dark, was sleeping very soundly, "here's noisy fringe of men and women settled Captain Holmes fast asleep, and this is like bees around the nearest barriers, West Needham, where he lives. Come, and gradually obliterated their close white lines from view. It was a clear bright moonlight night. Yet, though all could see, and well be seen, it was impossible to tell who formed the stable sight so early. They were well dressed and ill-dressed, old men and lads, women and girls. Many had jars of beer at least half were smoking, and the ighting of fusees was constant. gh not more constant than cries and laughter, as all who though lit them sent them whirling and blazing over their heads into the thicker crowd beyond. Occasionally as the rain, which fell heavy at intervals, came down very fast, there was a thinning of the fringe about the leams, but, on the whole, they stood it out very steadily, and formed a thick, dark ridge round the inclosure kept before the debtors' door, where Muller was to die. As we have said, as the showers came more or less heavily, fast, there was a thinning of the fring a lady began to rummage under the seat | the showers came more or less heavily enough to mark, like the line of massive grave, where the drop was to be brought in. From this great quad-rangle the sight-seers never moved, but from hour to hour, almost from minut to minute, grew noisier, dirtier, and more dense. Till 3 o'clock it was one long revelry of songs and laughter shouting, and often quarreling, though to do them mere justice, there was at least till then a half-drunken ribald gaiety among the crowd that made them Until about 3 o'clock not more than four thousand, or at the most five thousand were assembled and over all the rest of the wide space the white un-occupied barriers showed up like a network of bones above the about three the workmen came to finish the last barriers after the scaffold had been carried to the debtors' door, and

creased in numbers. DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE ASSEM-BLED MULTITUDE. Worsein conductit couldn't be, though still night hid its rufflanism. Some one attempted to preach in the midst of the crowd, but his voice was soon drowned amid much laughter. Then there was another lull. not, indeed, of quiet, gentleman started up and began to poke at least a full from any pre-eminent attempt at noise, though every now and then it was broken by that inexplicable sound like a dull blow, followed, as before, always by laughing, sometime by fighting. Then, again, another mar stronger in voice and more conversant with those he had to plead before, began the old familiar hymn of Promised Land." For a little time this man sung alone, and at last he was joined by a few others, when another, and apparently more popular voice gave out some couplet in which at once, and as if by magic, the crowd joined, with

Oh my Think, I've got to die.' Till this again was superseded by the

"Muller, Muller,

He's the man."
vocal efforts, however, were cut short by the dull, rumbling sound which, amid cheers, shouts, whoopings, clapping of hands, hisses, and cries of "Why wasn't it brought out for Town-" officers stopped. Dr. Capel alone ascendheralded the arrival of the dirty Nothing could be done but to give his derived the arrival of the dirty old gallows. This was for the time a great diversion, and the crowd cheered or hissed in parts, or as the humor took them, while the horses were removed the lumbering black box worked back slowly and with difficulty against the door of the jail. The shouts and obscene remarks which were uttered as the two upright posts were lifted into their places were bad enough, but pinioned close behind him; his face worked back slowly and with difficulty they were trifles as compared with the was very pale, indeed, but still it wore comments which followed the slow efcane, which he took hold of and read the inscription on it, "Moses Holmes, beam into its place. At last this was much removed from mere bravado as it finished, and then, amid such yells as seemed to be from fear. His whole only such sightseers and so disappointed could give vent to, a strong force of police filed in and took their places, doubly lining the enclosure round the drop, right before the foremost of the hungry crowd, who had kept their hungry crowd, who had kept their places through wet and dry, since Sunday night. Then, as every minute, the day broke more and more clear, the crowd could be seen in all the horrible reality in which it had been heard throughout the long, wet night. All the wide space in front of Newgate was packed with masses within the was packed with masses within the barriers, and kept swaying to and fro in little patches, while beyond these again, out to St. Sepulchre's and down toward Ludgate hill, the mob had gathered and was gathering fast. Among the throng were very few women; and even these were generally of the lowest class, and almost as abondoned in behavior as their few better dressed exceptions. The rest a mile and a half the other side of his of the crowd was, as a rule, made up of young men, but such young men as only a scene could bring togethersharpers, thieves, gamblers, betting men, the outsiders of the boxing ring, brickayers' laborers, dock workmen, German artisans and sugar bakers, with a fair sprinkling of what may be almost called as low a grade as any of the worst there met—the rakings of cheap singing-halls and billiard rooms, the fast young "gents" of London.

None but those who looked down

upon the awful crowd of yesterday will ever believe in the wholesale, open, broadcast manner in which garotting and highway robbery were carried on.
We do not now speak of those whom
the mere wanton mischief of the crowd led to "bonnet" as they passed, or else to pluck their hats from off their heads oss them over the mob amid roars and shouts of laughter, as they came from all sides and went in all directions, till

closure round the drop, and were kicked under the gallows by the police. The propriety of such an amusement at such a time admits of question, to say the least, even among such an audience.

least, even among such an audience. But even this rough play sinks into harmlessness beside the open robbery and violence which yesterday morning had its way virtually unchecked in Newgate street. There were regular gangs, not so much in the crowd itself within the barriers along the avenues which led to them, and these vagrants openly stopped, "bonneted," sometimes garrotted, and always plundered any person whose dress led them to think him worth the trouble; the risk was nothing. Sometimes their victims nothing. Sometimes their victims few minutes kept the crowd around them violently swaying to and fro amid the dreadful uproar. In no instance, however, could we ascertain that "Powas ever ealled.

The rule was such robbing and ill treatment as made the victims only too glad to fly from the spot where they had suffered it, and who, if even then they ventured on giving any information to before his God, he told enough to vindicate man's justice.

the police, could hope for no redress in such acrowd. Such were the open pascate man's justice.

A great crowd was expected around times of the mob from daylight till near the gallows, and indeed a great crowd came. The barriers to check the crowd space around the prison seemed choken space around the prison seemed choked with its vast multitude. Literally, "Hats off!" and the whole mass commenced, amid cries and struggles to wriggle to and fro as the bell of New gate began to toll, not as it sounded in-side the prison, loud upon the ear of the fast dying man, but with a muffled and that never would have quieted the yells of that fierce mob but that they somehow seemed to yearn and listen always for any token of the last But scene yet to come. APPEARANCE OF THE SHERIFFS AND

other officials.
About half-past seven o'clock, the sheriffs of London, Mr. Alderman Dakin and Mr. Alderman Besley, with the under-sheriffs, Mr. Septimus Davidson and Mr. De Jersey, went from the London Coffee-house, in Ludgate hill, where they had passed the night, to the court house of the Old Bailey, where they remained until a courter to eight. There mained until a quarter to eight. There they were met by Mr. Jonas, the Governor of Newgate, and by Mr. Gibson, the prison surgeon, and, forming them-selves into a procession, the authorities passed from the Sessions-house to the jail. The way lay through a series of gloomy passages, some of them subter-ranean and dimly lighted, and over the graves of malefactors who had been buried there during the last thirty years. Emerging at length into an open courtyard within the precincts of the prison they paused for a few moments, until a door at the further end of the courtyard was unexpectedly opened, and Muller presented himself, attended by a single warden, on the way from his cell to the scafford. He was pale, but quite calm and collected. He walked with a somewhat measured pace, with his hands clasped in front of him and looking upward, with a touching exso the crowd thinned and thickened in | slightest touch of bravado, his demeanessed in a remarkable degree. MULLER PREPARED FOR THE GALLOWS From the court yard he passed with his attendant into the press-room, followed by the authorities. There he

submitted himself to the executioner, and underwent the process of pinioning with unfaltering courage. While all with unfaltering courage. While all about him were visibly touched, not a muscle in his face moved, and he showed no sign of emotion. At this trying moment Dr. Capel approached and en-deavored to sustain him again and again. Repeating in a docile and affectionate manner words which the reverend gen tleman put into his mouth, the convict more than once said, "Christ, the Lamb of God, have mercy upon me." Dr. Capel repeatedly turned an anxious look first on the prisoner and then on those about him, as if he felt that all his efforts to induce him to confess if he was really guilty were about to be unavailing. As the executioner was reon the arrangement of which some care had evidently been bestowed, the convict moved his head about to allow of that being done more easily, and when these little articles of personal adornment were stuffed within the breast of his coat he remained callous and unmoved. The process of pinioning over Mr. Jones, the governor, approached the convict and asked him to take a seat, but he declined the offer, and remained standing until the prison bell summoned him to his doom. As he remained in that attitude one could not elp being struck with the appearance f physical strength which his figure oted, and still more with his indom-

itable fortitude. Though short in stat-

arms, hands, and the back part of his neck in particular. THE MARCH TO THE GALLOWS. A signal having been given by the Governor, the prisoner was escorted by the sheriffs and undersheriffs to the foot of the scaffold, the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary, leading the way, and reading officers stopped. Dr. Capel alone ascended it with the guilty man. The clergymen at once took their places on the little line of sawdust which had been laid to mark the outline of the drop which falls, and which, without such a signal to denote its situation, might bearing and aspect was natural. Like a soldier falling into the ranks, he took with a steady step his place beneath the beam, then looking up, and seeing that he was not exactly beneath the proper spot whence the short black link of chain depended, he shifted a few inches,

who at once pulling a white cap over the condemned man's face, fastened his feet with a strap, and shambled off the scaffold amid low hisses. LAST WORDS OF MULLER-HIS CONFES SION. While this was being done, Dr. Capel, addressing the dying man, said, Muller, in wenigen Augenblieken stehen Sie yor Gott; ich frage Sie nochmals, und zum letzen male, Sind Sie schuldig oder unschuldig? Muller—Ich bin unschuldig.

and then stood quite still. Following him close came the common hangman,

dig.
Dr. Capel—Sie sind unschuldig? Muller—Gott weiss was ich gethan habe.
Dr. Capel—Gott weiss was Sie gethan haben. Weiss er auch dass Sie dies Verbrechen gethan haben? Muller— Ja; ich hebes es gethan.

The words translated are as follows Dr. Caper said: Muller, in a few mo-ments you will stand before God. I ask ou again, and for the last time, are you uilty or not guilty? Muller answered Not guilty.
Dr. Capel: You are NOT guilty?—
fuller: God knows what I have done.
Dr. Capel: God knows what I have

Does he also know that you have committed this crime?—Mullerlyes; I have done it. FALLING OF THE DROP.

Almost as soon as these words left his lips his kind spiritual guides quitted the platform, and the drop fell. Those who stood close to the apparatus could just stood close to the apparatus could just detect a movement twice, so slight, inmetimes even they fell within the on- | deed, that it sould searcely to ealled

movement, but, rather, an almost imperceptible muscular flicker, that passed through the frame. This was all; and before the pecular humming noise of crowd had died Muller had ceased to live; though, as he hung, his

features seemed to swell and sharpen so under the thin, white cap that the dead man's face stood out like a cast in plaster. For five or ten minutes the crowd, who knew nothing of his confession, were awed and stilled by this quiet, rapid passage from life to death. The impression, however, if any real impression it was beyond that of mere criosity, did not last long, and before the slight, slow vibrations of the body had well ended, robbery and violence, lead leading out in the fighting observed. loud laughing, oaths, fighting, obscene conduct, and still more filthy language reigned round the gallows far and near such, too, the scene remained, with lit tle change or respite, till the old hang man slunk again along the drop amid

hisses and sneering inquiries of what he had had to drink that morning. He

after failing once to cut the rope, I a second effort more successfully.

the body of Muller disappeared from Prenaring-Food for Stock. It is curious to remark that in the agricultural discussions which are had at the yearly exhibitions, the same uestions are constantly recurring, yet no approach is made to a solution of them. It is "never ending, still beginning." some holding one opinion very firmly, and another just as firmly the contrary. This is owing to the fact that so little care is taken to determine facts by accurate experiments. Opinions are made up on a very cursory observation of facts, and whether hastily or carefully men consider themselves bound o stand by their opinions.

We find in the "Country Gentleman" report of a discussion of one of these uestions, at the annual New York State Fair. The question was as to the economy of "steaming and cutting food for stock." After a long interchange of views, the subject was remanded to the executive committee, with the request that, in their discretion, it may either be made the subject of another discussion, or of prize essays.

One speaker on this occasion ressed the opinion that the effect of ooked feed on the health of animals was of great importance in the consideration of the subject. That pork and peef made on cooked feed was flabby and inferior to that made on dry feed. This seems to correspond with a common idea that the firmest and best pork s made on dry corn, and that even old corn is to be preferred to new for the purpose of finishing up the fattening process. Any way of feeding, the ame speaker remarked, that interfered with the natural mode, was of doubtful character—the cooked feed was passed sooner than it should be, and on this account impaired the health, and

was injurious A practical farmer, who had a large cutting machine of four-horse power, stalks cut for sheep-the butts of the stalk had very little nutrition. His sheep wintered well on clean straw and corn-stalks, and it was more economical to have the food consumed dry and uncut: has one hundred and fifty tons of straw, and wants the sheep to eat a large quantity and tread all they can under foot.

Another speaker alluded to the pracice of Mr. Horsfall, the famous English dairyman. The theory that he had adopted was that feed cut and steamed parted more readily with theorganic constituents, and the effect produced was remarkable. Under this process of feeding it was found, too, that the feed passing through the animal system was rendered in better order for the manure neap. But the practice of steaming feed had not been extensive. Again, a number had used cut food, hay

and straw, for ten years; had fed daily without cutting for experiment, and selieved fifteen or sixteen pounds of cut and steamed hay to be equal to twentyfive pounds not so treated. The food by teaming is rendered sweeter and more palatable. Steaming mouldy straw removes its flavor as if it had never been njured. Cutting and steaming inreased the value of the feed 33 per cent. there was no great increase of labor by adopting this system. All refuse material about the barns could be worked up into palatable food. Had made an experiment in feeding cattle and sheep on ure, he was compactly and symmetrically made, and there were manifest indications of strength about his chest, straw cut and steamed, with two quarts of bran per head, and they preferred it to the best hay. Had experimented with ten head of cattle, feeding five on cut and steamed straw, and five on hay, and then alternating; and there was the greatest improvement with those fed on steamed food. In experiments, have not weighed feed and animals, but find that those consuming three bushels of feed require but two when steamed: they at first eat the same quantity, but after a little, 25 per cent. less. steamed food is used for cows it improves the quality of milk, and gives a

better quality of butter. Another experiment was related, in which sixty-four cows were fed, and a steaming apparatus employed; had been cutting and feeding hay for some days; hay was mouldy and musty, but by steaming it was rendered palatable, and cows were well satisfied with it. Had it not been steamed, a large share of the feed would not have been eaten. Cows fed on steamed food were healthier, were not troubled with constipation and there was a saving of 33 per cent and there was a saving of 33 per cent.
in fodder. By cutting and steaming
the feed, could keep eighty head of
cattle where he kept fifty by the old
method, and the product of milk was
increased one-third. Had never weighed stock nor feed while conducting ex

point, and would be entitled to great veight but for the concluding re that there was no method used to tes its accuracy. In all this testimony, brought together upon an important question of farm economy, there are no acts brought to bear upon it, but only he opinions of several gentlemen who ve assume to be equally competent to udge, but who are directly at variance with each other.

With no more light than that

which these New York farmer

which these New York farmers throw upon the matter we should be tempted, perhaps to go to the expense of the cutting and steaming for a large and profitable milk dairy near a city, where labor can be commanded, and the highest prices asked for food. But on farms generally, where a lead-ing object in feeding stock is to convert the coarse material into manure, our opinion is, that these expensive opera-tions will not pay. Twenty years ago an intelligent farmer who did not inlulge much in theories, struck what, in my opinion, was just the right practice. For his laboring stock, at breakfast and dinner, when the time for eating was limited, he provided ground food, rye or corn, and mixed it with cut straw. moistened with water. This preparation enabled them to get a good, substantial repast in a short time. At other times he thought it well to have them at their

ADDRESS. To the Democratic Citizens of Pennsy

I have but waited the tardy move ments of our public authorities in col-lecting the result of the election held on the 8th ult., in order to discharge the in-cumbent duty of calling your attention to the means by which a majority of 20,081 votes (as I now learn from official circles) has been recorded against us.— This majority is made up from all the votes stated to have been given in the districts at home, including those by proxy, and all those given in the armies—negro votes and all—in every form of returns, lawful and otherwise There have been at least two palpable

forms of fraud practiced by the sup porters of Abraham Lincoln, in orde o make up this majority, and thus se lictitious ballots have been placed in the ballot-boxes, answering to false registries, the same as has been repeatedly proven to have been the case in our elections heretofore; and, secondly the suffrages of the volunteer soldiers verted by corrupt partisan officials, but the returns themselves, in many cases, have been tampered with and trans-formed. In reference to fictitious votes, who believes that the city of Philadel-phia has to-day, or ever had, 99,000 voters legally and properly registered in her various wards and precints?— And yet that number of votes had been counted as thus resident—giving near 12.000 Abolition majority in a city that ot many years since burnt an Aboli-

The late attempt to exercise the right of suffrage on the part of the volunteer soldiers, has proved a signal failurefarce I would call it, but for its various melancholy concomitants. The doubts entertained by many as to the wisdom and propriety of this measure, prior to its adoption, would seem to have been fully realized.

tion hall in open day, as a public nui-

It is impossible ever to secure a fair and full distribution of tickets, so as to allow a free choice to the voters in army service. The expenses of the attempt made to do so, are almost beyond belief On the part of this State, they will reach \$30,000; and the two political organizations expended fully as much more. The system will always be liable to great abuses, and must ever be un-equal in its operation, and unfair in its

results. Certain it is, that the privilege voting given to the soldier is a mockery, when the very man against whom per-haps, he would like to vote, has the haps, he would like to voic, namest despotic control over those rule that soldiers' every movement, and could send him at a word to the front of battle and to death, if he refus pliance with their behests. U volunteer soldiery have the power of choosing their own officers, the right of suffrage for other purposes can never be properly carried into effect in the army. Had they been fairly and freely left to their own preferences, can any sanc man doubt, but that there would have been about the same proportionate division of sentiment expressed by the soldier in the late elections, that manifested by their fathers and broth-

It is this army vote, (not to speak of the other frauds,) which has given our opponents their recent beggarly umph in Pennsylvania. Beggarly indid not find it profitable to use it—he deed—when it is recollected that it shows a falling off of from forty to fifty thousand in their majority, within the last four years! Such a victory, and so obtained, betokens a speedy downfall as a party, to the advocates of negro equal-ity in our staunch old Commonweath. Revolutions never go backwards, worthy of remark here also, t change of twenty-five thousand votes properly divided amongst the larger States, would have defeated Mr. Lincoln altogether.

was our duty, fellow citizens, to have rescued the constitution at the late elections, if we could. The effort was gallantly, but unsuccessfully made And now, in view of all that must in evitably transpire within the next four years, I feel honestly, more like congrat-ulating you as a political party, on having escaped a fearful responsibility, than offering explanations and condolence over a defeat. After entailing a weight of suffering upon this country, from which nothing but the most radical measures can ever relieve it; after hav unfortunate civil war now upon their hands as to leave searcely a hone of say

ing forced into operation a financial system, which is but the mask of ruin in that regard; after so mis-managing the ing the Union-it is but right that the Abolitionists, and their instrument, Abraham Lincoln, should remain in a position to feel the first fruit of their own wickedness and folly, and meet the curses and condemnation of an outraged and suffering people, when the impending clouds shall mature into storm and

Our plain duty, fellow-citizens, both as a party and as patriots, is to maintain our noble organization in all its power and activity. It now comprises up wards of two hundred and seventy-six thousand freemen—the bone, sinew and brains of the Commonwealth. Every hope of an ultimate re-union of the States, and of restoring the Governmen and laws to their original purity and vigor, lies in the progress and ultimate triumph of the Democracy. We must still continue to act as the sentinels of freedom, and vindicate our time-honored principles before the people. In-stead of disbanding our clubs and asso-ciations, let us increase their number and inspirit their action. Hold, at least, monthly meetings. Gather if possible, and organize a Democratic association in every school district, and boldly canvass on all proper occasions, the measures of our corrupt and imbecile rulers Expose the secrect leagues and banditti like gatherings of our opponents; and hold up to merited scorn those who, in midnight assemblies, and under kindred darkness conspire to rob and ruin our

country, and at the same time to de-grade our people by plotting an affilia-tion with the negro race. Let us, as a party, march steadily on our accustom-ed paths, employing neither stealth nor secrecy; they are unworthy of freedom, who are afraid to defend it in open day. Allow me, in this connection, to add word, also, in behalf of the Democratic press of Pennsylvania. Always but too poorly rewarded, now, when nearly all public patronage is in the hands of the fanatics, and the expenses of printin greatly increased, it becomes the man fest duty of every faithful Democrat to support and strengthen his local paper and to discriminate in his patronage, i compelled to do so at all, in favor of the Democratic press of our own State.— There is a culpable carelessness in this espect, in many of our public men, which is a very proper subject of repre-hension, as well as of remembrence to those who suffer from it.

Under ordinary circumstances, fellow citizens, I would deem the present duty of my place fully discharged in this hasty reference to the late election, and the sequent suggestions which I have ventured upon. And in what I further undertake at this time, it is possible may be charged with traveling somewhat out of the sphere of my appointment, and with entering upon a field of inquiry that is beyond its usual limits. But as my purpose is manly and upright, and, I may add, patriotic—I feel I safely rely in these times, that the spirit of liberty will secure me at least your indulgence.

On, or about the 1st day of September last, forty-four substantial and reputable citizens of Columbia and Luzerne counties, in this State, were seized by military authority and hurried with indecent haste, at the bayonet's point into the depths of a distant and disused military fortress, as a place of confinement. One of them, in a letter to his relatives, in simple words that must touch every honest heart, thus describes their imprisonment:

"Our treatment was inhuman. When first taken and incarcerated in this cell, not a stool or bench to rest our weary limbs or not a cup, or knife, or fork, or plate; and these few indispensable articles were pur-chased at exharbitant prices, attended with varations delay. Forty-four of us in one

cell, without even a separate place to attend to the calls of nature, it is no wonder that one of our number was soon laid in his last resting place, and many others prostrated by disease." Four of their number have recently

been brought to trial before a militar commission, and three of them sentenced to heavy fines and imprisonment, upon charges clearly cognizable in the Civil Courts of the State and of the United States. With the question of the guilt or innocence of these men, (and I believe them truly innocent of any delib-erate infraction of law,) I have in this place, nothing to do: It is the startling place, nothing to us: It is the starting fact that forty-four men, of good repute in their respective neighborhoods, some of whom had held places of high public trust and honor, should be seized by soldiery, in the heart of this peaceful and loyal State, dragged off to a noisome military dungeon, and there kept for months, without being confronted by an ccuser; one of them in the meantime ving, as is believed, from suffering confinement, while most of the others still continue shut up in Fort Mifflinvith a view of resisting a bombardment than anything else! A brave old name desecrated: a fortress associated with many proud recollections and memories of our forefathers' struggle for freedom turned into a Bastile for the uses of nodern tyranny!

This is not all, nor in my view the

worst of the case—if it is to be established as a precedent: These men are being drawn out, one by one, to be tried before a tribunal unknown to the Constitution—called a Court Martial, in which they are denied the privilege—priceless in a freeman's estimate—of a trial by a jury of their peers, and of the vicinage! I should not impliedly impugn your in-elligence and love of freedom, fellow-itizens, by offering here, any elaborate discussion of this sacred right of trial by jury. No work of tyranny so stirs the inmost depth of every freeman's heart, as any attempt at infringement of this precious principle of liberty, which has come down to us untrammelled and unimpaired from the days of Magna Charto the present moment. The very idea of a Military Commission sitting in

the Reart of our faithful, law-abiding old Commonwealth, to try anything but simply breaches of military law and regulations, is monstrous and unbear . Our Legislature fairly humbled itself to subserviency, in passing laws punishing any resistance, by word or deed, to the conscription laws of Congress; and Congress in its turn has piled enactment on enactment—now endors ng our gracious President's proclama tions of martial law, and next restrain-ing them—but all the while pointing to the Civil Courts as the proper tribunals to try the class of offenses newly announced—shall I say, CREATED, by both President and Congress—Lord and Mas-ters of a submissive people! I submit, fellow-citizens, whether it

is not the duty of the two hundred and

venty-six thousand Democrats of eunsylvania, to inquire into this alarmug violation of those great principles of human rights, which even no monarch on the throne of our English encestors since the date of Magna Charta, ever yet invaded with impunity; and no administration of our Government ever before dared to infringe, even in the slighest degree? The fate to-day, of these men of Columbia county, if innocent, may be ours to-morrow. really has come to pass, that the old laws of the land require enforcement by bay-onets, and the new ones introduced, and about to be introduced, need the same be interesting to the people to know it, and be prepared to yield up gracefully all those cherished principles of civil freedom baptized in the blood of our fathers of the revolution, and bequeathed to us as their inestimable legacy!
True, we had the boastful announce ment of the Sedretary of State at Washington that the suspension of the writ of habcas corpus placed every indepen-dent heart in the land under his gaolership; and we had also the practice of places in other States, showing the same grand estimate of his powers; but that military commissions and secret trials, WITHOUT JURIES, were to be substituted for proceedings in the civil Courts of the country, in cases clearly defined by stat-ute law as belonging exclusively to their jurisdiction, is a state of things which could not have been fully contemplated by the people of Pennsylvania at the late election. We really seem to be fast reaching the condition of the German Baron of olden time, who, in order to provide the means for maintaining his eastle against assailants, mortgaged it to some neighboring Shylocks, who seized

and appropriated it themselves, before the Baron's defences were completed. Or, in plainer words, in conducting what appeared at the outset to be a pro per struggle to sustain the powers of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws over the Southern Statesow sinking the same vital principles here at home!
Who is responsible for this position of affairs so far as our State is concerned? The new Military Commander of this Division, with his own fair record to reserve, and a bright ancestral fame in memory, cannot be acting a voluntary part in them. The Governor of Penivlvania disavows all prior knowledge Columbia county prisoners, and all responsibility in the premises. The Judiciary, if applied to, would probably be disinclined to enter into a conflict with the military authorities, in which would simply be illustrated that the President and his Cabinet ministers are the Lords

paramount of our destinies, both civil nd military! The people can allow—can perpetuate, this position of our liberties if they de ire. They have the power—the awful ower to prove recreant to themselves; become the executioners of their own rights-their own happiness, and their own glory illustrated in the past. if they so elect as a people, they may, in cowardly supineness, allow themselves to be covered with the pall of a despotism as dark and dismal as ever shrouded any of its victims in the old world: and graves of National freedom, that lie in dreadful warning along down the great athway of time!
In behalf of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania C. L. WARD

Towanda, Pa., Dec. 5th, 1864. DEFAMING THE PRESIDENT .- Wm Freeburger was arrested yesterday after-1000, charged with cursing President Lin-1010.—Baltimore Sun of Saturday.

The above we print as a characteristic item in historical record now being made up in this last half of the nineteenth century, and in "the great modern republic," the United States of America! The reader will please not ommit the error-natural enough, we admit-of supposing that the little local item " above occurred in the dominions of some autocratic tyrant, or far away back in the dark ages. The arrest "for cursing President Lincoln' vas made on Friday, December 2d, 1864, in this our own "happy land." "God bless Abraham Lincoln!"-Age.

ANOTHER COAL OIL LAMP EXPLOS on occurred in Baltimore on Sunday day night, in the parlor of Mr. HINTON resulting in the death of a daughter of nis, aged about five years. Four other children who were sitting around the table were slightly burned. If our Laneaster dealers in Coal Oil do not take particular care in selecting their stock, we may have accidents of this kind to record here this winter. Much of the Coal Oil now being used in this city, gives unmistakable evidence of unfitness for illuminating purposes.

The Earl of Derby is rendering Homer's Illiad into English blank verse. It will be blank verse, no doubt.

Tobacco and Tobacco Smokers.

Chemistry of the Weed—Effects of Smok-ing—Cigars, Pipes and Meerschaums

One of the most interesting and novel of all the speculations on the use of to-bacco was submitted to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its late session, and the information afforded will be well received by that large class of persons who indulge in the use of the weed. Dr. Richardson first contrived an automaton smoker into whose mouth pipes, cigars and meerschaums were placed, and the smoke from them being caught and collected, enabled him to determine the products of the combustion. These he determined as, 1, water; 2, free carbon; 3, ammonia; 4, carbonic acid; 5, nico-tine; 6, an empyreumatic substance of a resinous bitter extract. He says: "The water is in the form of vapor the carbon, in minute particles suspend ed in the water vapor, and giving the eddies of smoke their blue color: th

ammonia is in the form of gas combined with carbonic acid; and the carbonic acid is partly free and partly in com-bination with ammonia. The nicotine, he says, being a non-volatile body, remains in the pipe; the empyreumatic substance is a volatile body of an ammoniacal nature of the composition of which the Doctor confesses himself accommendated but which he believe the composition of the quainted, but which we have ventured to consider as resin. Whatever it is, it is that which gives the smoke of tobacco its peculiar odor, and determines the flavor of a cigar. It adheres powerfully o woollen materials, and when concentrated has a mostobnoxious and intolerable smell. The bitter substance is resinous and of dark color, probably having an alkaloid as its base. It is not volatile, and only leaves the pipe or cigar by being carried along in a fluid

The varieties of tobacco are innumerable. Simple tobacco that has not undergone fermentation yields very little free carbon, much ammonia, car-bonic acid, little water, a small quantity of bitter extract. The Latakia yields the same products uniformly, the Turksh generally more ammonia, Havana all these products. Cavendish varies considerably in its constituents; pigtail yields all very abundantly; the little swiss cigars yield enormous quantities of ammonia, and so drythe mouth; Manilas give very little. The Connecticut tobacco is comparatively mild in taste, rom the absence of the bitter extract. EFFECTS OF SMOKING.

The water vapor of smoke is not injurious, but the carbon in it settles on the mucous membrane and irritates the throat. The narcotic effect of tobacco smoke, if received into the lungs, re sides in the carbonic acid; the ammo-nia causes dryness, a biting of the nucous membrane of the throat, and an increased flow of saliva—experiences familiar to smokers. Absorbed into the olood, says Dr. Richardson, it renders he fluid too thin, causing an angularity the blood corpuscles, suppression o he biliary secretion and vellowness of skin, quickening and then reducing the action of the heart. In young smokers t produces nausea. It is doubtful whether all these effects are to be traced to the carbonic acid. If so, most of our mineral waters, so freely drank, are dreadful poisons, instead of being remelial agents as they are generally esteem-

The empyreumatic substance seem The empyreumanic substance seems to have little effect except in giving the peculiar taste to tobacco smoke, and after a while of making the breath of smokers unbearable. "Nicotine is smokers unbearable. "Nicotine is rarely ever imbibed by the cleanly smoker," says Dr. Richardson. It affects only those who smoke segars by holding them in the mouth, or dirty pipes saturated with oily matter. When absorbed, its effects are injurious, as palpitation of the heart, tremor and unsteadiness of the muscels, and great prostration. It will not, of itself which is the cause of this, imperceptibly swallowed and taken

The method of smoking makes all the ifference in the world. Those who use difference in the world. Those who use the clean, long pipes of clay—as did our old Knickerbockers—feel only the effect of the gaseous bodies and the free car bon. Wooden pipes and pipes with glass stems are injurious. Segars should never be smoked to the end: otherwise they are more injurious than all. Richardson says they should be cast

aside as soon as one-half is smoked, and always smoked from a porous or absorbent tube. Pipes are much less hurtful than segars. The best pipe is a long clay pipe; next to this, the meerschaum is the most wholesome. Dr. Richard son says, the perfection of a pipe will be found in a meerschaum bowl, an amber mouthpiece and a clay stem. All attempts at pipes to condense the oil have thus far failed. Every smoker should be careful of the manner in which he smokes. A short foul pipe is very un-

healthy.

The fashion of the meerschaum has largely prevailed in this country of late years. The material is now imported in years. The material is now imported in blocks, and manufactured here into various forms, some very handsome and costly. The prices range as high as thirty-five dollars. The proprietor of a good meerschaum thinks as much o it almost as of himself. If it is well color ed, which is the result of absoroing one oil of the tobacco, it not only becomes beautiful in his eyes, but the smoke is said to be sweeter to his taste. The cigar dealers assert that, notwithstanding the heavy tax on tobacco manufactures, the demand has fallen off, but the contrary.

The Pacific Railroad-Progress of the But few, if any, of our citizens have correct idea of the progress which has been made in the construction of the

Union Pacific Railroad from this city westward. We recently made an examination of the work, in company with Peter A. Dey, Esq., chief engineer of the road, and we frankly confess that we were agreeably disappointed both as to the quantity and quality of the work which has been done during the present summer and fall.

The masonry is first-class at all points.

and the graduation is in keeping with the magnitude and importance of the road, which is estimated to become the great highway of nations. Arched culverts, stone abutments and piers for the bridges, wide embankments and cutseverything is in harmony with the general character of the work, the greatest of modern times.
From Omaha west to the Elkhorn

River—a distance of eighteen miles—the earthwork is heavy, and on this portion of the line the maximum grade is 60 feet to the mile. At the Elkhorn River the Platte Valley commences— and thence, for a distance of 500 miles, the graduation of the road will be ac-complished with less expense than upon any equal distance of railway line ever constructed in the world. At no point for the distance we have named will there he a cut or a fill of five feet-and what is equally important, in the man-agement and working of the road, there will not be a dozen curves, and the av-erage grade will be less than five feet to erage grade will be less than five feet to the mile—the maximum not exceeding six feet. From Omaha to the Elkhorn River

the graduation will be performed chief ly with picks, shovels and self-loading carts—and on this portion of the line the work will be continued during the coming winter at all the heaviest. cuts. West of Elkhorn the company are using patent excavators drawn eight yoke of oxen each. Three'o these excavators average half a mile of grade per day. Already some twelve or fifteen miles of track have been made or inteel makes of track have been made ready for the ties and from by these ma-chines, which, we are informed, work admirably. The heavy work on the first eighteen miles will be nearly or quite finished by the first of May next; and there is every prospect that the iron-horse will reach the Loup fork of the Platte, at Columbus, eighteen miles west of this city, by the first of November next.—From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican, Oct. 21.

Healthfulness of Woollens. A lady's tollet now tells of wool wool of every grade, pile of every style, from the silvery Cashmere, the lustrous Alpacca, and the Merino, to the exquisite soft wools of improved mutton breeds. The garb of pastoral simplicity, once worn by mute emblems of gentleness and innocence, now adorns the impersonation of beauty and purity! From hood to hose, from bal-

RALL ADVERTISING, 7 coult a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subscition; inter-tion.

PATENT MEDICINES and other silvers by the

Quarter column. Business Carde, of ten lines cries

Assignees' notices, Auditors' notices, Other "Notices," ten lines, or less three times

L AND OTHER NOTICES

fulness of wool as an article of clothing. Is this not suggestive of a more glowing picture than that drawn by the Annales d'Hygiene? It says: In England, where the children go alf-naked; where the servants do their work in the morning with their arms naked up to their shoulders, and where the women are always lightly clothed, the women are always appulment of the pulmonary consumption exists in pulmonary consumption. In London one from

moral to baize, excelling these soft tex-

tures in blooming beauty, and radiant with charms that cotton cannot give,

the belle of the present day stands forth

a living example of the superior health-

ourth of the deaths results from The same authority says that this disease has only prevailed in France since the women wore their hair "a la Titus," their arms naked, and bosom in a great

egree uncovered.
It would be a difficult task to describe the present style of woollen goods, and combinations of silk and wool, and ther mixed woollen fabrics, made for voman's wear. It issaid by merchant and manufacturers that twice the quantity of woollen goods used ten years ago is now worn by ladies. In the summer, gossamer webs of barge and barge de laines are worn, and found to be cooler and more comfortable during the heat of summer, and under the exhaustion of exercise, than cotton goods. Flannels are multiplying rapidly—plain, figured and striped, and increasing in beauty and softness. Hosiery, formerly black, is now made into a multiplicity of styles and a variety of colors, intendof styles and a variety of colors, ed to please the eye, as well as to promote the comfort of the wearer. Balmorals, the gift of the matronly Queen Victoria, show wondrous ingenuity in many hued shades of beauty, and save the delicate texture of dress from the contamination of the sidewalk, without exposure of garments of ghostly hue, stainless to be sure, but cold and colorless. Then there are the de baizes in great variety, mixed goods, but cheap and serviceable: the mousseline de laines of American manufacture rich enough for daughters of princes; lustres of silk and wool; poplins of sim-ilar material, but heavier and dearer; Coburgs and other Merines in rich Coburgs and other Merinos in rich variety; and cloaking cloths, light, soft extreme length; or perhaps a close-textured, solid, fine fabric, of the best Merino. These latter goods are of every imaginable style, the prevailing tendency being to soft, lustrous, long-wooled goods.

Ascivilization and education advance and people learn the principles of hy-giene in the school of experience, it might be expected that such a clothing reform would be inaugurated. Hence, with the thick soles and high boots, and other improvements, in place of various barbarisms of female dress, have come in these healthful and beautiful frabrics, intended for the clothing of ladies; and health and fashion have for thus been joined let no Parisian milline recklessly and profanely put asunder! In such an era shall man be arrayed in sheep's clothing, and the prophecy of he poet of a hundred years ago will be

'Then rigid winter's ice no more should wound The only naked animal; but man With the soft ficece shall everywhere be cloth-

Fourteen Ways by Which People Get Sick. 1st. Eating too fast, and swallowing

ood imperfectly masticated. 2d. Taking too much fluid during neals.

3d. Drinking poisonous whiskey and ther intoxicating liquors. 4th. Keeping late hours at night, and leeping too late in the morning. 5th. Wearing the clothes so tight as

o impede circulation. 6th. Wearing thin shoes. 7th. Neglecting to take sufficient exreise to keep the hands and feet warm. 8th. Neglecting to wash the body suf-

ficiently to keep the pores of the 9th. Exchanging the warm clothing worn in a warm room during the day for the light costumes and exposures in

eident to evening parties. 10th. Starving the stomach to gratify vain and foolish passion for dress. 11th. Keeping up a constant excitement by fretting the mind with borrow-

ed troubles. 12th. Employing cheap doctors, and swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill.

13th. Taking the meals at irregular ntervals. 14th. Reading the trash and exciting iterature of the day, and going crazy on politics.

Brevity. It is said of the three most influential nembers of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States that in all the debates of that body no one of them made a speech of more ~ than twenty minutes. We have good authority for stating that Alexander Hamilton, though reckoned among the most diffuse orators of the day, did not occupy more than two hours and a half in his argument on the trial of a cause. and his rival Aaron Burr, not more than an hour and a quarter. A judge who was intimately acquainted with Burr and his practice, confirmed this statement, adding that within his knowledge this advocate repeatedly and successfully disposed of cases involving a large

mount of property in half an hour. Indeed, said he, "on one occasion he. talked to the jury seven minutes in such a manner that it took me on the bench nalf an hour to straighten them out." I once asked him: "Col. Burr, why cannot the lawyers always save time and spare the patience of the Court and jury by dwelling only on the most important points in the case? To which Burr replied:

"Sir, you demand the greatest faculty of the human mind, selection." He is well known to have been one of the most effective advocates in his time, and in this matter, if nothing else he deserves to be studied and imitated.

We refer to a single foreign example. an eminent English barrister:

"I asked Sir James Scarlet," says Buxton, "what was the secret of hig pre-eminent success as an advocate. He said that he took care to press home the one principal point of the case; without much regard to others. He also said that he knew the secret of being short.

ceed half an hour. I am always doing mischief to my client. If I drive into the heads of the jury unimportant matter, I drive out matter the more important I had previously lodged there. 12) We commend this method and his reason for it, not only to ministers, but onite as urgently to lawyers and mem-

bers of Congress.

"I find," said he, "that when I ex-