## Bancaster Intelligencer,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1865.

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and oplinons is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In proscutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER OFFICE. November 6th, 1865. JAMES F. DOWNEY is authorized to receive money and subscriptions, and to contract for advertising and job work for us. COOPER. SANDERSON & CO.

Work for the State Central Committee. It is evident that the Democratic party was beaten at the recent election in this State because it was not properly organized. An energetic campaign, conducted with all the energy for which the Democracy have always been distinguished, might have supplied the lack of organization and have given us the victory. That, together with a proper organization, would have rendered our success sure beyond a peradventure. The campaign of next fall will be a most important one. We must elect a Democratic Governor and secure as many Congressmen as we possibly can. The campaign will be a vigorous one, and every inch of ground will be hotly contested. This will bring out a large vote. But what we want, and what we must have is such perfect organization of the Democratic party as will ensure the polling of its entire vote. If we can insure the doing of that we shall most assuredly triumph.

Can that be acco\_nplished? We are convinced that it can. Our present system of organization is exceedingly loose and imperfect; so much so, as scarcely to be worthy of the name. It leaves all the work of the party to be done by such men as are willing to do it voluntarily, imposing no specified duties on any one, except it be the members of the different County Committees. These local organizations have been inefficient in the past for many reasons. They have not always been composed of the right material, have had no specified and well defined duties to perform, and have been left to do what work was set before them in an indefinite and inefficient manner, because they were unguided and unassisted in their efforts. Zeal, without properly regulated method, will necessarily expend its energies without producing proportionate results.

We need and must have such an or ganization of the Democratic party as will give to its movement all the steadiness and precision of a well drilled army. This can be attained without a resort to the objectionable plan of organizing secret political associations. All the movements of this great party will, we hope, continue to be as open and undisguised in the future as they have been in the past. But, it must, and, unless we are mistaken, it will avail itself of the interval between this time and the opening of the next campaign to perfect an organization which shall be vastly more efficient than the present loose system. It must not be left to waste one-half its great energies in the coming campaign for Governor and Congressmen for the want of proper organization and intelligent guidance This work must not be left to the mere voluntary efforts of individual members of the party, as has been the usage of the past. A system of organi-

Close up the Banks. The hour of defeat is not the time for despondency, at least so far as the Demo-

to be entirely impartial tribunals there is hope for any people. An incorrupticratic party is concerned. A party, ble Judiciary is a barrier which will eventually check the fide of passion whose foundation rests on the principles of eternal truth, may, for atline, through the treachery of professed friends and the falsehoods and machinations of open nd corruption, and cause the laws to be respected and obeyed. But, when enemies, be defeated, but it cannot be courts lead themselves to injustice, and annihilated or hopelessly vanquished. ndges become pliant tools in the hands The Democratic party is indestructible, of designing demagogues, the strongest and, sooner or later, it will re-assert it barriers against tyranny are swept away, and the people hold their liber sway over the entire limits of the Republic, and again place the wheels of ties by a tenure which is most insecure Government on the well-beaten track An elective judiciary is more liable to aid down by Jefferson and Jackson. become corrupt than any other. Bad

self to be biased by passion or swayed

by party prejudice, would be found as

the citizens of a State as to an individ-

ual. And this has been proven to be

In the Border States the people have

been divided more distinctly than else-

true in a very recent instance.

But to secure the reins of power at an early day, it is absolutely necessary for the Democratic party to close up its somewhat broken and demoralized ranks as quickly as possible. There should not be a day lost, although an-

other trial of strength at the ballot-box is somewhat remote. In time of peace prepare for war, is a well-known maxim based on sound philosophical principles. And what is true of a conflict with bullets is equally so with ballots. There must be a complete and thorough organization of all the conservative voters of every township, ward, and precinct of every county in the State, and this ought by all means to be accomplished during the ensuing winter. It is a work for the present-not for the future; a work to be done now-not a few days or weeks before the election The party should keep up an active, living, working organization all the time

from year to year, so that the terms anathy and lukewarmness shall not be known in our political vocabulary. We therefore urge upon the several ward and township committees to commence at once the work of organization.

The ranks should be closed up without delay. We must go into the next grand battle, if we would win as a disciplined body of regulars; not as raw and inexperienced militia. Had we done so in the last campaign, we should not now have to regret the loss of our noble old Commonwealth to the Democracy. The time was in the history of Pennsylvania when we could afford to stand with folded arms and laugh at the puny efforts of the opposition to wina victory over us; but that time hasgone by, and we must work, and work hard if we would be successful. We have a desperate and unscrupulous enemy to conend with, and it is incumbent on us to use all the energy and all the means in our power if we hope to accomplish his

overthrow. We throw out these general reflections for the purpose of stimulating our friends to action. It is not our province to sugsest the details of a plan for organiza-

tion. We prefer leaving that to the intelligence and discretion of the committees above mentioned, and other leading and influential Democrats in the several election districts. They know best what plaus suit their respective localities. What we do insist upon is prompt and immediate action in the premises. With it we shall succeed at he next election. Without it we are destined to remain for years longer in a helpless and hopeless minority.

Negro Insurrection.

The English, who have had so much sympathy to bestow on the negroes in the United States, have now on hand to keep them in power by dis- other as cause and effect. some very serious work with their own franchising all who did not agree with ' freedmen '' in the Island of Jamaica. them in political sentiment. The Mary-The steamship Eagle, which arrived at land Convention we know was com-New York on Wednesday, brings intelposed of obscure men. In vain did any gence confirming the news previously one look for the names of the old and eceived of a negro insurrection in Jawell known citizens of the State. The maica. It appears that the negroes are body was principally made up of a set rising en masse against the whites in of ignorant and unscrupulous fanatics.

Judicial Corruption. Lord Falmerston So long as Courts of Justice continue The death of the British Prime Minis ter, Lord Palmerston, which was briefly authounged a few days ago, was born on the 20th of October, 1785 and would have completed his eighty-first year if he had lived two days longer. Though an Englishman by blood and by birth, he was an Irish peer, and therefore not entitled to a seat in the British House of Lords. He cas sat in the House of Commons for nearly fifty-eight years. His first candidary was in 1806, when he was defeated as the candidate of the Tory party in the University of Cambridge At this time he was not quite twenty men will have the audacity to two years of age. The next year he suc aspire to wearing the judicial ermine, ceeded in obtaining a seat as one of the representatives of the borough of Newand weak and incompetent men, who are favorites with their party, will be port, having for his colleague Sir Arthur elevated to a seat in the halls of justice. Wellesley, since known to all the world Then, when party strife runs high, and as the Duke of Wellington. He sat for the strongest prejudices of the human this borough about four years; subseheart are all excited, it is not strange quently represented Cambridge Univerthat had and weak menshould be found sity twenty years; then represented one registering the decrees of their party instead of impartially construing the or two other districts for a few years; and finally was elected for Tiverton in

laws. Sad as such a spectacle is, it 1835, and continued, we believe, to reis one which the people of this present that borough down to the close country have had to look upon of his life. Lord Palmerston has at several diffrequently within the past four years. There is scarcely a State in the ferent times been a member of the Union in which justice has not been British Cabinet, and is said to have denied or delayed by Judges who have held office longer than any other British regarded party more than their solemn statesman of the last or the present oath of office. Courts have in too many century. He was Secretary of War instances ceased to be impartial trifrom 1809 to 1828, when he left the bunals, and the laws have been strained Ministry. He re-entered it in 1830 as or disregarded, in order that political Foreign Secretary, went out again in friends might be shielded from merited 1841 and resumed his place in 1846, and punishment, or political enemies pun-ished. It is no little thing for any incontiuned in it till 1851, when Queen victoria dismissed him for writing to dividual citizen in a State to feel that the British Minister at Paris, without any of his rights are rendered insecure first consulting her Majesty, a warm apby the corruption, the prejudice or the proval of Louis Napoleon's violent oversubservience to party interests of those hrow of the French Republic. The very whose duty it is to dispense impartia next year he took a seat in the Cabinet justice. To deny justice to the hums Home Secretary ; and in 1855, when blest citizen in a State is to deny it to eventy-one yearsold, he became Prime all, and the whole body of citizens are Minister. This he resigned in 1858, on alike individually interested in prosustaining a defeat in the House of tecting the rights of each one. The commons; but the ministry which corrupt Judge who would allow himsucceeded him was able to hold on only

till 1859, when Lord Palmerston was recalled to the Prime Ministry, which ready to deny justice to a majority of he thenceforth held till the 18th of October just passed, when he departed this life, full of years and of all the honors this world could confer upon him.

## Curlous Effects of Epidemics.

where, and there has been greater bit-The visit of the cholera to Europe terness between the contending parties. seems to be as fatal to birds and beasts Maryland and Missouri have been racked by intestinal feuds, which have as to man. We hear of wild birds as well as domestic beasts dying in large been bitter and uncompromising. In each of these States a minority have numbers. In England, sheep, cows, succeded in obtaining power, and their and horses are visited as with a plague. acts have been distinguished by intoler- In Belgium poultry is attacked the ance and disregard of law. In Missouri same way. In Paris, the dread of the the most fearful deeds of violence have cattle diseases is such, according to a been enacted, first by one party and correspondent of the London Times, then in retaliation by the other. The that all dogs running at large are to be courts of justice were closed, and the killed, lest they become agents for the old law of an eye for an eye and a tooth transmission of the contagion. A comfor a tooth, life for life was the only law mon impression is that these various known. In Maryland that extreme forms of disease among the lower aniwas not reached. In both States, how- mals, also the abundance of insects, are ever, a convention was held to revise a precursor of cholera, and originate in the State Constitution, and in each the a vitiated atmosphere. The frequent result was just what might have been | shocks of earthquakes denote that the expected. An intolerant faction com- magnetic and electric currents which posed of the most radical men of the course through nature, are producing State took good care to adopt such meas- great internal disturbance of the globe, ures as they hoped would prove sufficient and the facts may be related to each

Mexican Emigration.

By an Imperial decree Lieutenant M. Maury, now an adopted citizen of Mexico, has been nominated Honorary Counsellor of State, with the office of

Tal Herr of the Bound and the Over

lins.

The Cincinnati Commercial, one the most prominent and ably conducted papers in the country, contains the fol-lowing in regard to the airs put on by Mr. McPherson, in reference to the course he will pursue on the admission of Southern members :

Wendell Phillips, some months ago, made his proclamation that the fate of the nation was in the hands of the Clerk f the last House of Representatives, who by law, holds over till the new Congress elects a Speaker, and whose duty it is to prepare an official list of members. Mr. Phillips avowed that in the firmness of the Clerk in excluding from the roll the names of members from reconstructed States, was vested the only hope of National salvation. This was the rock or sandstone upon which we reposed, and he expressed a melancholy apprehension that the Clerk might not e a man of solidity. Mr. Edward McPherson, the Clerk of

the House, would have been a singular person if he had manifested any consid-erable opposition to this and kindred to magnify his office, but he have commended himself to the efforts would have judicious, if he had been careful not to show a disposition to assist in the pro-cess of the exaggeration of his conse-quence. We find in the New York these sadly shake the faith of those who more than the highest order of ani-Evening Post, a Washington letter da-

ted October 23, containing the followmals "The Clerk of the last Congress, by law, holds over till the new Congress elects a Speaker, and it is his duty to procure an official list of members. He and am still engaged in administering the instructions and comforts of relig-ion to all who send for me. 'Tis true I calls the roll when the House m cannot discharge these duties as quickly and when the election of Speaker takes an I with as much comfort to myself as I once did. I am compelled to travel place he uses this roll. Great power is conferred  $u_{pon}$  the Clerk, but it could not be otherwise. Mr. McPherson has my means of conveyance have been taken from me. In my large congregainformed his friends, without reservation, that he will not place upon the oftion all the carriages and horses, includficial list of members any person claiming to be elected from a State that has been in rebellion against the Govern-ment. To be differently would be to ment: there is but one left. which was decide, himself, one of the most important questions before Congress; for to let in eighty Southern members at the outhis proclamation, tendered free pardon, with restcration of the right of property, except that of slaves, to all who would set to vote upon the subject of their own recognition, would end the controversy in their favor at once." That members of Congress elected in

States Government. That oath has been taken by all of us. But what has been the result? We were told to identify our property. My carriage, buggy, and the barouche of a benevo-States that were involved in the rebellion will present themselves in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the first Monday of December next, is cer-tain. "Knocking at the dor," is a figure of speech. There is no military lent widow, were, by an order from General Hatch, taken from my premises, or other guard at the door to inspect the which were occupied by an English family with the protection of the Con-sul, and were not, in any sense of the passes of members, and pronounce upon their validity. Horace Maynard and Colonel Stokes, of Tennessee, will not encounter any more difficulty in walk-ing into the hall than the Hon. Benjaword, what could be construed as abandoned property. •When I inquired about the buggy, which I needed most, min Eggleston and General R. B. Hayes, I was sent from one office to another-

of Ohio. Tennessee, we suppose, may be countfrom post to pillar—for a few days, until time was attorded to send them to Hil-ton Head. I wrote to Hilton Head, but ed a State that has been in rebellion against the Government. Mr. McPher-son has—if the *Post's* correspondent is was informed that it was shipped to New York. My carriage I found in a depot in the city; but when the men well informed, and we have no doubt he is-told his friends without reservaplaced as guard ascertained that it was mine, they ordered me away and locktion, that he will not place the names of Maynard, Stokes, and others of the ed the door. That night they removed Tennessee delegation (the application of this example to all the reconstructed the pole, the cushions and wheels; and by these manœuvres, I am left without States is clear) upon his official roll. Perhaps a motion will be made direct-ing that he shall call all the States and any conveyance. Pictures, bedding, a clock, etc., were taken from my house by Rev. Mr. French, who had specula-ted largely and profitably among the the names of their Representatives; and perhaps he will refuse to do so. Can he imagine that the decision of this mopoor negroes, in urging them to be mar-ried over again, at only a dollar and two candles a pair. Many had no objection mentous question rests with him alone? An instructive precedent will readily be cited by readers of Congressional history. On the 2d of December, 1839, to the change, and, in the state of utter demoralization of the negro, have been married several times since, enjoying at the opening of the twenty-sixth Congress, Hugh Garland, Clerk of the their freedom ad libitum. I from one office to another. twenty-fifth Congress, refused to call the names of the members from New amused, my articles, which I had de tected in my neighborhood in the house of the United States officers, Jersey, because the seats of all the members of that State were contested. For were removed to the Pavilion Ho three days there was an excited and wild debate, the House being both untel. I followed them there, and was told to write to the Treasury Depart-

three days there was wild debate, the House being both un-organized and disorderly. On the fourth day, the clerk was directed to call the roll again, and commencing with Maine roll again, and commencing to the georoll again, and commencing with Maine had proceeded according to the geo-graphical situation of the States, as far as New Jersey, and was about to say, that he would not call the names of that he would not call the names of members of that State, when John Quincy Adams, who had not had any thing to say about the controversy up to that moment suddenly took the enment inquire. Certain it is, that of Counsellor of State, when the Chief of the Bureau of Colonization.— By another decree he is authorized to appoint seven agents of colonization, who are to establish themselves in the Chief, " Intervent of the controversy up to the proceeds, let the heads of the Gov-ernment inquire, Certain it is, that of floor and said: "I rise to interrupt the Chief of the Bureau of Colonization, who are to establish themselves in the Chief, " Intervent of the controversy up to the proceeds, let the heads of the Gov-ernment inquire, Certain it is, that of the ten thousands of persons deprived of their property in Charleston, not a thousandth part has been discovered.

tely these hardened men proceeded on ately these hardened men proceeded on their way, as if they had perpetrated no crime, and as if the God of Heaven would not pursue them with His vengeance. But it was not alone the poor blacks (to whom they professed to come as liberators) that were thus subjected to torture and death. Gentlemen of high character pursue do pororble and The Philadelphia Lutheran and Mistionary of the 27th of July, 1865, contained an article entitled the " Southern Lutheran Church," by the Rev. E. W. Hatter. Among other falsehoods Mr. Hatter charged the Rev. Dr. Bachman, to torture and death. Gentlemen of high character, pureand honorable, and gray-headed, unconnected with the military, were dragged from their fields, or their beds, and subjected to this pro-cess of threats, beating and hanging. Along the whole track of Sherman's army traces remain of the a widely and of South Carolina, with having refused to administer the communion to a Union soldier, and also with having gloated over the "barbarities" inflicted on Federal prisoners. Dr. Bachman has army traces remain of the cruelty and inhumanity practiced on the aged and defenceless. Some of those who were replied to these accusations in an article which appeared in the Lutheran and defenceless. Some of those who were hung up died under the rope, while their cruel murderers have not only their cruel murderers have not only Missionary of October the 26th. We are only able to make room for the foleen left unreproached and unhung, ut have been hailed as heroes and palowing extracts. We thought that we had formed an adequate idea of the triots. The list of those martyrs, whom the cupidity of the officers and men of horrors of war, but as we, from day to day, learn more and more of the story Sterman's army sacrificed to their thirst for gold and silver, is large and most revolting. If the editors of this paper will give their consent to publish it, I will give it in full, attested by the names of the purest and heat my and of the late conflict, we are staggered in the effort to realize that the incidents of which Dr. Bachman was an eyewitness could possibly have transpired in a civilized land, or that the demons of whom he speaks were begotten by Christian men. Such revelations as

names of the purest and best men and women of our Southern land. I, who have been a witness to these acts of barbarity that are revolting to very feeling of humanity and mercy, was doomed to feel in my own person the effects of the avarice, cruelty and believe that man is by nature something despotism which characterized the men of that army. I was the only male guardian of the refined and delicate fe-Up to this day I have never refused to visit any United States soldiers, etc., ales who had fled there for shelter and protection. I soon ascertained the plan that was adopted in this wholesale system of plunder, insult, blaspheny and brutality. The first party that came was headed by officers, from a Colonel to a Lieutenant, whoacted with seeming politeness and tod was that Colonel to a Lieutenant, who acted with seeming politeness, and told me that they only came to secure our firearms, and when these were delivered up, nothing in the house should be touched. miles on foot to visit the hospitals; all Out of the house, they said they were ing those of the aged widow and nonauthorized to press forage for their large army. I told them that along the whole line of march of Sherman's army, from combatant, were seized by the Governsaved by being claimed as British prop-erty; it has no horses, and therefore is olumbia to Cheraw, it had been ascertained that ladies had been robbed and of no service. President Lincoln, by tained that lanes had been robust and personally insulted. I asked for a guard to protect the females. They said that there was no necessity for this, as the men dare not act contrary to or-ders. If any did not treat the ladies with proper respect, I might blow their brains out. "But," said 1, "you have taken away our arms, and take the oath to support the United States Government. That oath has ve are defenceless.' They did not blush much, and made no reply. Short-

blush much, and made no reply. Snort-ly after this came the second party, be-fore the first had left. They demanded the keys of the ladies' drawers—took away such articles as they wanted, then away such articles as they wanted, then locked the drawers and put the keys in their pockets. In the meantime, they gathered up the spoons, knives, forks, towels, table-cloths, &c. As they were carrying them off I appealed to the offi-cers of the first party—they ordered the men to put back the things; the officer-of the second party said he would see them d—d first; and without further ado packed them un and glanct date each ado packed them up and glanced at each other and smiled. The elegant carriage and all the vehicles on the premises were seized and filled with bacon oud other minutes and the second id other plunder. The smoke-buses were emptied of their contents and other and carried off. Every head of poultry was seized and flung over their mules, and they presented the hideous picture in some of the scenes in the forty this ves. thieves. Every article of harness they did not wish was cut in pieces. By this time the first and second parties had left, and a third appeared on the field; they demanded the keys of the drawers, and on being informed that they had been carried off, coolly and deliberately proceeded to break open the locks, took what they wanted, and when we uttered words of complete there were d words of complaint were cursed. Every

horse, mule and carriage, even to the carts, were taken away, and for hun-dreds of miles the last animal that cul-tivated the widow's corn field, and the yehicles that once bore them to the house of worship, were carried off or broken in pieces and burned.

Whilst thus

The first party that came promised to A ready one had puned me by the coat. "Show us the men." I gave no clue by which the guilty could be identified I walked slowly through the car, sprang into the waiting carriage, and drove off. Rev. E. W. Hutter, this is the way in leave ten days provisions, the rest they carried off. An hour afterwards other were stored. The women of the officers had selected what they wanted; the reordes of marauders from the same army came and demanded the last pound bacon and the last quart of meal.-On Sunday the negroes were dressed in which I have "gloated over the barba-rities inflicted on the prisoners." This their best suits, they were kicked, and knocked down and robbed of all their is the man whom you have wantonly Rhocked down and robbed or all their clothing, and they came to us in their shirt sleeves, having lost their hats, clothes and shoes. Most of our own clothes had been hid in the woods; the and cruelly traduced. It is scarcely necessary to add that I have not sought this controversy, and only defend myself when grossly and negroes who had assisted in removing them were beaten and threatened with unprovokedly traduced. If should be remembered that we are here writing under surveillance, and are at the tendeath, and compelled to show them where they were concealed. They cut der mercies of a Provost Marshal The open the trunks, threw my manuscripts and devotional books into a mud-hole, stole the ladies' jewelry, hair ornatime may come when men can speak freely. Under present circumstances, freely. Under present circumstances, it is but a contemptible, cowardly act to ments, etc.; tore many of the garments into tatters, gave the rest to the negro women to bribe them into criminal indrag men into a discussion where the freedom of the pen is restricted to one party, and given with unbridled license tercourse. These women afterwards Yours, &c., John Bachman. o another. returned to us these articles, that, after returned to us these articles, that, after the mutilations, were scarcely worth preserving. The plantation, of one hundred and sixty negroes, was some distance from the house, and to this CHARLESTON, September 14, 1865. Latest Dry Goods Quotations. om the Age.j From the Age.j PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, Nov. 3. A slight decline in prints and bleached goods marked the only change for the week, Desirable styles of woolens and dress goods are scarce and in demand at last quotations. The following are the wholsale net cash prices of the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the Philadelphin market. This weekly information provided place successive parties of fifty at a time resorted for three long days and nights, the husbands and fathers being fired at and compelled to fly to the woods. Now commenced scenes of licentioushess, brutality, and ravishment, that have scarcely had an equal in the ages of heathen barbarity. I conversed with ministry, the harmony that existed among us has been disturbed by no dis-cordant sounds. When the handful of This weekly information, speciall reported or the THE AGE, is of incalculable benefit of heathen barbarity. I conversed with aged men and women, who were witto every dry goods merchant in the country and worth ten times the subscription price nesses of these infamous acts of Sherman's unbridled soldiery, and several creased into three large congregations, I was under the hope that I had not of the paper: of them, from the cruel treatment they PRINTS. had received, were confined to their beds for weeks afterwards. The time interests of the Church in the South, beons for weeks alterwards. The time will come when the judgment of Hea-ven will await these libidinous, beastly barbarians. During this time the fourth party, who, I was informed by others, we had the most reason to dread, had Sprague.. Pacific.... Atlantic. made their apperance. They came, as they said, in the name of the great Gen. DELAINES. Sherman, who was next to God Al-mighty. They came to burn and lay in ashes all that was left. They had burned bridges and depots, cotton-gins, mills, barns and stables. They swore Pacific..... Hamilton..... Manchester... GINGHAMS. They I defy you and your contemptible inthey would make the d-d Rebel wom-en pound their corn with rocks, and eat their raw meal without cooking; they succeeded in thousands of instances. I walked out at night, and the innumergloated so openly over the barbarities inflicted on our prisoners as this same Dr. Bachman," you certainly do not place yourself in the position of a meek and lowly servant of Christ. You do not regard the command which enjoins us not to bear false witness; you drop the lamb and assume the attitude, the mouth and the malimiting of the firm SHIRTING STRIPES. able fires that were burning as far as Penn's Grove......25|Logan... the eye could reach, in hundreds of pla-ces, illuminated the whole heavens, and TICKS. testified to the vindictive barbarity of the foe. \* \* \* \* \* \* I was now doomed to experience in person the effects of avarice and bar-barous cruelty. These robbers had been informed in the ueighborhood that the family which I was protecting had buried \$100,000 in gold and silver. They DENIMS, BLUE. Mfl:o buried \$100,000 in gold and silver. They first demanded my watch, which I had effectually secured from their grasp. They then asked me where the money had hear hid. I told them I he money BLUE DRILLS. Globe Mills BROWN DRILLS. had been hid. I told them I knew n Laconta thing about it, and did not believe that Stark, H. there was a thousand dollars worth in BLEACHED DEILLS all-and what there was had been car Standard. ani—and what there was had been car-ried off by the owner, Colonel Cash. All-this was literally true. They then con-cluded to try an experiment on me which had proved so successful in hvn-dreds of other instances. Cooly and de-liberately, they appeared to identify the successful to the successf CORSET DRILLS. Pepperell... Washingto Conestoga... Fishervule 40 Bates...... 40 Lewiston... 30 Ipswich..... CAMBRICS. liberately they prepared to inflict tor-ture on a defenceless, gray-headed old Washington. Portland...... on a defenceless, gray-headed old They carried me behind a stable. man and once again demanded where the money was buried, or "I should be sent to hell in five minutes." They cocked their pistols and held them to my head. I told them to fire away. One of them, asquare-built, broad-faced, large-mouth-ed, clumsy Lieutenant, who had the face of a demon, and who did not utter five words without an awful blasphemy, now kicked me in the stomach, until I fell breathless and prostrate. As soon as I was able I rose again. He once more asked me where the silver way. OSNABURGE more asked me where the silver was. more asken me where the shive, was, i answered, as before, "I do not know." With his heavy, elephant foot, he now kicked me on my back until I fell again. -1 Patapsco. ....... 0 |7-8 Patapsco.... CANTON FLANNELS. kicked me on my back until 1 leil again. Once more I arose, and he put the same question to me. I was nearly breath-less, but answered as before. Thus was I either kicked or knocked down seven CBASH.

or down dead. Coolly and deliber "You dare not murder my father," said my child, "he has been a minister, in same church for fifty years, and God has always protected, and will pro-tect him." "Do you believe in a God, Miss<sup>20</sup>, said one of the bratal wretches;" "I don't believe in a God, a heaven, nor a hell." "Carry me," said I, "to your General." I did not intend to go to General Sherman, who was at Cheraw, from whom I was informed no redress could be obtained but to a General in could be obtained, but to a General in the neighborhood, said to be a religious man. Our horses and carriages had all been takén away, and I was too much bruised to be able to walk. The other young officers came crowding around we, very officiously, telling me that they would represent the case to the General, and that they would have him shot by ten o'clock' the next morning. I saw the winks and glances that were interchanged batwoon they.

I saw the winks and glances that were interchanged between them. Every one gave a different name to the officers. The brute remained unpunished, as I saw him on the following morning, as insolent and as profane as he had been on the preceding day. As yet no punishment had fallen on the brutal hyena, and I strove to nurse my bruised body and heal my wounds, and forget the insults and injuries of the past. A few weeks after this I was sent to perform a parochial duty, at Mars Bluff, some twenty miles distant. Arriving at Florence, in the vicinity, I was met by a crowd of young men con-nected with the militia. They were excited to the highest pitch of rare, and thirsted for rearger. nected with the militia. They were excited to the highest pitch of rage, and thirsted for revenge. They believed that among the prisoners that had just arrived on the railroad car, on their way to Sumter, were the very men who had committed such horrible outrages in the neighborhood Many of their in the neighborhood. Many of their houses had been laid in ashes. They houses had been laid in ashes. They had been robbed of every means of sup-port. Their horses had been seized; their cattle and hogs bayoneted; their mothers and sisters had been insuited, and robbed of their watches, ear and modeling ring. Some of their parents and robbed of their watches, ear and wedding rings. Some of their parents had been nurdered in cold blood. The aged pastor, to whose voice they had so often listened, had been kicked and knocked down by repeated blows, and his hoary head had been dragged about in the sand. They entreated me to exin the sand. They entreated me to examine the prisoners and see whether I could identify the men that had inflicted such barbarities upon me. I inflicted such barbarities upon me. I told them I would do so, provided they would remain where they were and not follow me. The prisoners saw me at a distance—held down their guilty heads, and trembled like aspen leaves. All cruel men are cowards. One of my arms was still in a sling. With the other I raised some of their hats. They all ber-ged for mercy. I said to them, "the other day you were tigers—you are sheep now." But a hideous object soon ar-rested my attention. There sat my brp-talenemy—the vulgar, swaggering Lieut who had ridden up to the steps of the house, insulted the ladies and beaten me most, unmercifully. I approach. me most unmercifully. I approach-ed him slowly, and in a whisper asked him, "Do you know me sir—the old man whose pockets you first seached, to see whether he might not have a penknife to defend himself, and then kicked and knocked him down with your fist and heavy scabbard." He present-ed the picture of an arrant coward, and the picture of an arrant coward, and in a trembling voice implored me to have mercy. "Don't let me be shot; have mercy. "Don't let me be shot: have pity! Old man beg for me! I won't do it again! For God's sake, save me! Oh, God, help me!"-"Did you not tell my daughter "Did you not tell my daughter there was no God? Why call on him now?" "Oh, I have changed him now ?" " Oh, I have change my mind; I believe in a God now." I turned and saw the impatient flushed and indignant crowd approachfushed and indignant crowd approach-ing. "What are they going to do with me?" said he. "Do you hear that sound, click ?" "Yes," said he, "they are cocking their pistols." "True," sound, click ?" "Yes," said he, "they are cocking their pistols." "True," said I, "and if I raise a finger you will have a dozen bullets through your brain." "Then I will go to hell; don't let them kill me. Oh, Lord, have mercy!" "Speak low," said I, "and don't open your lips." The men advanced. Already one had pulled me by the coat. ev!"

Central Committee : and steps taken to put it in operation throughout the State at the earliest possible period. It can be done, and we expect to see the good work begun at the meeting of the Committee on the 21st inst. If it is not called together for some such purpose we can see no use in its assembling at the present time. A thorough compact organization of the party is what is the island to restore order prove unaneeded. That is the work for the Committee. Let it see that it is well done, and done as quickly as possible.

## The Cholerá.

The cholera has reached our shores sooner than it was expected. Stealing on board an emigrant ship at Havre. and lurking in the system of some one of the steerage passengers until the vessel was well on its way to the New World. it showed its horrid visage and rioted in its work of death while making its voyage across the Atlantic. It was hoped we might escape a visitation from the terrible plague at this time. But when once it starts from its home in the East on a journey Westward and Northward no obstacles seem to be sufficient to stop its still but deadly advance. It leaps mountain ranges and walks across seas, appearing unexpectedly and suddenly at places when least expected. Its movements are mysteriously uncertain, and its presence strikes terror to the hearts of all who dwell in crowded cities or populous towns. Nor does it always confine itself to these. It not unfrequently stalks abroad through the country, visiting villages and sending up a despairing wail from quiet ham

Usually its ravages are greatest it summer when the air is most sultry, and when diseases of a somewhat similar character prevail. Yet it has raged with great violence even in cold climates during the depths of an almost arctic winter. So it once visited the Capital of Russia, and reveled in St. Petersburg, striking down its thousands of victims and causing the most terrible consternation among the people. It refused to be repulsed by the fierce winds that swept over the wintry seas, and heeded neither the falling snow nor the icv hail. It plied its death-dealing vocation until the souls of the Muscovites living in the brilliant Capital of the Russians had grown clothed with contagion, and horror had become pestilen tial.

Whether the precautions taken prevent its spread from on board the ship in which it made its passage from Havre to New York will prove effective remains to be seen. Whether it will appear in a mild or a severe form when once it gains a foothold on our side, also remains to be seen. Heretofore this millions. city has escaped its visitation, even when it raged in the neighboring town of Columbia. It is to be hoped we may be as lucky in the future as we have been in the past; but we should see to it that all superinducing causes are removed at once. °

THE RETURN JUDGES of Adams county met again on Friday last, to count the soldiers, votes. The Compiler says these amounted to just two. After counting them and adding up the votes for the various candidates, it was found that C. M. Duncan, of Chambershurg, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, had eighty-nine majority over his Republican competitor, David McConaughy. It is said but five soldier votes were received in Franklin. We believe Mr. Duncan is elected by a clear and unquestionable majority of twenty-seven. Mr. McConaughy ran behind his ticket in Adams. He was one of the busiest "treason smellers" in Gettysburg, and the people of his own county and district have rewarded him according to his deserts. Thaddeus Stevens went over and made a speech for him, but even that failed to Save

zation must be perfected by the State every section of the island, massacreing who had no reputation to lose, and ndiscriminately not only the white | who seemed to have neither regard for men, but the women and children who law nor decency. They showed themare so unfortunate as to fall into their selves to be ready to go to any lengths bloody clutches. The number of revoltto secure a continuance of power to the ing murders committed by the blacks party whom they represented. Elected is increasing daily, and the utmost terby force and fraud, they knew that their ror prevails among the white populatenure of power would necessarily be of tion. The efforts of the handfull of very short duration if the ballot were military that are scattered throughout left free. To secure to themselves a continuance of misrule they boldly revailing against the fearful odds against solved to distranchise a majority of the them, and the arrival of troops from people of the State. This they pro-Halifax, and other near-by British naval ceeded to do in a manner utterly in de stations, was anxiously looked for by

the whites. Although the British Con-States and of all known and recognized sul at New York has as yet received no principles of justice and right. Never official intelligence from the British was there a more flagrant, unlawful and Consul in Jamaica relative to the numunrighteous enactment than the Regbers of the insurrectionists or the existration Law of Maryland. It is not tent of their ravages, he has received only plainly in violation of every contwo private letters from Nassau, N. P., stitutional right of the citizen, but is so where the British steamship Wolverine flagrantly outrageous in its provisions had arrived from Jamaica before they that the more respectable members of were written, in which it is stated that | the Republican party in the State, such several white persons of prominence on men for instance as Montgomery Blair. the island had been murdered under W. H. Purnell, formerly Comptroller circumstances of the greatest atrocity, of the Treasury, and now Postmaster of being literally hacked to pieces. By Baltimore, and others, have felt bound another source it is reported that a white in honor to denounce and repudiate it. magistrate, whom the blacks had seized. A few days since this outrageous and was tortured in every mode of cruelty that the spirit of vengeance could suggest to the demoniacal negroes. His of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal fingers and toes were cut off while he of Maryland, for their decision. The was still living, and after life had beday has been in that State when the come extinct a negro woman ripped opinion of that tribunal would have open his bowels with a knife.

been regarded as of unquestioned au-The departure of Admiral Hope from thority, and its decision received as Halifax, with the 17th Regiment, is final; but, now it is composed of men officially announced. elected for partisan purposes, and they neither regard the sanctity of their THE PORTLAND Price Current asserts high position nor the solemnity of their

that "the development of the domestic oath of office. By their decision, which wool interests during the civil war has declares the infamous Registration to no inconsiderable degree compen-Law constitutional, they have sated for the losses on the cotton crops." shown themselves to be the This assertion is Yankee all over. It mere willing tools of the baser and depreciates a Southern and magnifies a more unscrupulous men of the party Northern staple, and steers far away by whom, through traud and violence, from the truth in order to do this. they were elected to fill the seats which We imported thirty-three million they have taken the opportunity to dispounds of Wool in 1860 and produced grace. Such an exhibition of judicial sixty millions. In 1864 we imported baseness is enough to disgust every man eventy-five million pounds and proof sense. A few more examples of the duced ninety millions. The production kind will lead all honest and rightof 1864 exceeded that of 1860 by thirty thinking men to conclude that it was a million pounds, whilst the importation very great blunder to make the judiciary of 1864 exceeded that of 1860 by fortyof the States elective. If it should lead wo millions. to a return to the old system of appoint-We have gained in production thirty ments for life, or during good behavior,

million pounds, or about one-tenth the we are not sure but that it would be value of what we have lost in Cotton! productive of great and lasting good. This, we think, is a very "inconsidera-

ole degree of compensation." But this OUR FRIEND Wm. S. Stenger, Esq., is not the worst. We have lost in imof Chambersburg, had a close shave for portation more than we have gained in the District Attorneyship of Franklin production; for whilst our production county, but he got through by a majority has increased thirty million pounds, of three. Considering that all the balour importation has increased forty-two ance of the Democratic ticket was de feated by majorities ranging from eight

Putting the best face on it that we up to one hundred and seventy-seven, think it can justly be made to wear, we this is a great triumph for Stenger. must acknowledge a loss (instead of Wm. McLellan, Esq., Democratic a gain) equal to the difference between candidate for the Legislature, fell eight the increased production and the invotes behind Colonel Stumbaugh, his creased importation This loss would opponent in Franklin county, but ran amount to twelve million pounds. Ineighty-three ahead of his Perry county deed we think we should reckon our loss

competitor. The latter, however, is at forty-two million pounds, the full elected by the vote of Perry. amount of increased importation, because we have had these forty-two mil-

The Case of Wirz. lion pounds to pay for in gold. Mr. Lewis Schade, counsel of Captain The Yankees are great at ciphering Wirz, called upon the President asking in a general way, but it is no use for for an interview in behalf of his client them to try to cipher down the value of before the findings of the military comcotton, or to cipher up wool and flax .mission shall be finally acted upon by The cotton exported annually before the him. There being a crowd of persons war, to say nothing about what we consumed ourselves, was worth twice or in the room, and the President consequently busy, he informed Mr. Schade three times as much as all the wool we that he would see him on Wednesday produced combined with all that we upon that subject. imported in 1864!

The sooner we admit Southern Representatives to Congress and get the DRY Goons .- Our readers will be glad Southern people to settle down quietly to learn that Dry Goods are falling in and resume the culture of cotton, the price. The New York correspondent better it will be for the whole country. of this morning's Ledger says: The more wool we import to take the place of the cotton we formerly produced and consumed, the poorer we shall grow.

and the cities of New Orleans. and Mobile, respectively. Each agent is to receive as compensation for his services the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum and the further sum of three hundred dollars for necessary expenses. A third decree establishes a Land Office of Colonization. with Major General John B. Magruder as its presiding officer, and, for the purpose of imparting to the people of the fiance of the Constitution of the United United States all the necessary information on this important subject, ex-Governor Allen has commenced the publication of an American newspaper in the city of Mexico, entitled The American Times, which is supported by subvention from the Mexican Treasury. One band of colonists, consisting of from thirty to forty families from the United States, have already settled at Cordova, upon lands granted by the Mexican Government for this purpose to Emilio Longuemare, formerly, we believe, of Missouri, but at present the recognized agent at Cordova of the Bureau of Colonization.

A few days since this outrageous and unconstitutional enactment was by due process of law brought before the Court Policy.

Mr. L. H. Baker furnishes to the Manchester (Eng.) Examiner a letter of Wendell Phillips, addressed to himself, accompanied by the following note: From letters recently received from the United States, I believe that William Lloyd Garrison will visit England next pring, accompanied by his devoted riend and our esteemed countryman, Mr. George Thompson, when I am sure that the people of Manchester will give to these great champions of freedom a nost cordial and befitting reception most cordial and befitting reception. Wendell Phillips' letter is as under: Bosron, Mass., U. S. A., Sept. 25, 1865. DEAR SIR: The Manchester Examiner and Times shows me how kindly you have watched over my good name, and seen jus-tice done me in the matter of alleged argu-ing for repudiation. Accept my thanks. I judge you see our American papers. If so, you will observe that our best guides—both journals and public functionaries—are now directing the public attention to the very point, my arguing which, during the last year or two, has got me so much censure— I mean the point that national credit in pecuniary matters is one and the same question with justice to the negro. Let him vote, our public debts, State and national, will be paid, Shut him out from the franchise, and give back the unconvert-ed Southern white race their old power, and there's great danger we shall repudiate. I mail with this the Anti-Slavery Standard, September 23. Pleuse notice Thaddeus Stevens' speech on this point, of course you will see Summer's speech, aud will have observed Chief Justice Chase's obser-vations. Our journals are just printing an excellent letter of your noble Stanart Mill, which covers the whole ground. I hope we shall be wise in time, but I do not ex-pect that we shall. Ifear that Johnson will deliver us, bound hand and foot, into the hands of the old tyrant white race of the South. WENDELL PHILLIPS. Wendell Phillips' letter is as under: hands of the old tyrant white race of the South. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Large Barn.

For the edification of our numerous agricultural readers, we publish the fol-lowing description, by a contributor of the "Country Gentleman," of a barn rethe "Country Gentleman," of a barn re-cently erected on the farm of Lyman B. Lyon, at Lyon's Falls, Lewis county, N. Y.: "The barn is 221 feet long, by 48 feet broad. It sits upon a wall 20 feet birth which contains a thousand wards high, which contains a thousand yards of masonry. The drive way is 30 feet above the bottom, and 21 wagous can be unloaded at once from the barn floor. The mows on either side of the drive floor have expacitly for holding 650 tons of hay before you get above the level of the barn floor, and it is proposed to have machinery driven by water power for catching up the whole load and dumping it into the bays at once. The stables in the basement wil hold 200 head of cattle, and near by is an immense muck bed where an mount of this material may be readily had for mingling with the manures or using in the stables to absorb the liquid manyres. There are 13 ventilators running from the stable to the top of the building, the height of which to the peak is 80 feet. In the basement it is proposed to have a root cellar, and maproposed to have a root centar, and ma-chinery for doing all the work of thresh-ing, cutting roots and feed, carried on by water power which is conveniently near. This cost in the neighborhood of \$10000 and mbor conveniently and of this morning's Ledger says: The Dry Goods market closes up quietly. Nearly, all classes of domestics are lower, but the greatest failing off is in prints. Qualities which sold the other days at 31a (200, and when completed, as to ma-Qualities which sold the other days at 31a (200, and when completed, as to ma-go are: now called heavy even at 27 as c, interesting bara structure in the State."

We are in the situation of a certain man in the gospel, who fell into strange company. (Luke ii, 30). When these officiells and the ledice under the interin the Hall, and Mr. Adams said: We degrade and disgrace our constituents, and the country, because the Clerk of the house, the mere Clerk officials, and the ladies under their pro-tection, return to their homes in the North, (God speed them on their way,) they will be much richer than when they came here, and, alas! the poor will be poorer still. Watches, hadies' orna-ments wilver sponge and all more under whom we employ, and whose existence depends upon our will usurps the throng and sets us, the Representatives and vicegerents of the whole American people at defiance, and holds us in contempt. And what is this Clerk of yours? Is he ments, silver spoons, and all manner of household furniture, etc., must, by this to suspend by his mere negative, the functions of Government, and put an ime, be at a discount in the North end to this Congress? He refuses to call the roll? It is in your power to compel him to call it, if he will not do it volun-The Rev. Mr. French, who made lean sweep from the houses in my clean sweep from the houses in my neighborhood, must by this time be a man of wealth, and Gen. Hatch and another officer cannot be far behind. The elegant carriage of Miss Annaly could not be retained here, but was sent to the North to accommodate Mrs. Mar-tel. \* \* \* \* tarily. (Here Mr. Adams was interupt-ed by a member, who said he was au-thorized to say, that compulsion could not reach the Clerk, who had avowed that he would resign rather than call the State of New Jersey.) Well, sir, let him resign, continued Mr. Adams, and we may possibly discover some way by which we can get along without the aid of his powerful talent, learning and genave generations have been under my

ius. Mr. Adams submitted a motion to require of the Clerk to call the roll for the State of New Jersey, and there was a general outcry of "how shall the quespersons with which I began had in-State of New Jersey, and there was a general outcry of "how shall the ques-tion be put?" All knew the Clerk would not put it. Mr. Adams said: "I intend to put the question myself." That solved the difficulty. Richard Ćlerk been a useless laborer in advancing the

Richard and strove to unite discordant material Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, sprang upon a desk, and moved that the Hon. John Quiney Adams, of Maswhich composed the old General Synod in the Northern and Middle St certainly did not expect that the voice sachusetts, take the chair as presiding officer, and officiate until the house be f slander would reach me in the advanced period of my life, being in the 76th year of my age. Here I have lived and labored, and here I expect my re-mains to rest with those that loved and organized by the election of its constitutional officers. The motion was put and carried. Mr. Adams was escorted to the chair. New Jersey was called and the House organized. If Edward cherished and clung around me from vouth to age. McPherson, "the mere clerk," "usurps the throne," and attempts to play the former to produce a single case of my inhumanity—and when you publish to the world "that no man in Charleston ole of Hugh Garland, it will not be difficult to find one who can follow the Adams precedent in bringing order out of chaos. It was easy for the Courtiers cloated so openly over the barbarities of Ferdinand to make an egg stand on end after Columbus had shown them how so remarkable a feat might be ac-

complished. Payne, the Conspirator. EASTON, Pa., Nov. 2, 1865.

growl and the malignity of the tiger. growl and the mainguity of the tiger. I appeal to every virtuous citizen of Charleston, if I have not devoted my life to mitigate the evils of yellow fever, cholera and civil war. \* \* \* \* During the war, I will venture to say, fo the Editor of the New York Herald: I send you the enclosed copy of a leter just received from the man Payne's father, which is the first that has ever been heard of his family. If you think it sufficiently interesting to the public you may publish it. It shows at least he told the truth. Very truly, W. E. DOSTER. I have visited, succored and attended at the bedside of more United States prisoners than you have done to the sick THE FATHER'S LETTER.

and wounded, including both armies. Allow me here to give you a few speci-THE FATHER'S LETTER. LIVE OAK, East Florida, Sept. 30, 1865, DEAR SIR: On my return home some days since, I found your very welcome let-ter, which brought me some interesting items in reference to my unfortunate and lamented son Be assured, sir, that your kindness, both to him and myself are high-ly appreciated. At the time your first let-ter reached me I was confined to my bed, and it was received only before the execumens of my "gloating over the barbar-ities inflicted " on your prisoners. You will be able to judge what were the causes of my resentment, and how I sought revenge when it was in my When Sherman's army came sweep-

ing through Carolina, leaving a broad track of desolation for hundreds of and it was received only before the execu-tion. I did not answer "it, for I intended coming to Washington as soon as possible, and started as soon as I could travel. At Jacksonville I met the sad intelligence of his execution and returned home in sor-row such as is not converting for home. miles, whose steps were accompanied with fire, and sword, and blood, remind-to be at row, such as is not common for human hearts to bear. The owner was a widow, Mrs. Ellerbe hearts to bear. As to his early history, he was born in the State of Alabama, April 22, 1844, (I see-by a statement of his that he was mistaken by one year in his age.) In the twelfth year of his age he made a profession of religion, and from that time he lived a pious life up to the time of his enlistment. He was soon ordered to Virginia. From that time for-ward I know nothing of him only by letter. seventy-one years of age. Her son, Colonel Cash, was absent. I witnessed the barbarities inflicted on the aged, the widow, and young delicate females.-Officers, high in command, were engaged tearing from the ladies their ear and wedding rings, the daguerreotypes of those they loved and cherished. A lady of delicacy and refinement, a perso-He was always kind and tender-hearted, yet determined in all his undertakings. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and bid fair for usefulness in Church and State. Please accept the warmest thanks of myself and family for the services ren-dered the unfortunate youth. Yery truly and sincerely yours al friend, was compelled to strip before them, that they might find concealed watches and other valuables under her dress. A system of torture was practiced toward the weak, unarmed and deor eight times. I then told him it was fenceless, which as far as I know and believe, was universal throughout the whole course of that invading army. perfectly useless for him to continue his threats or his blows. He might shoot me if he chose. I was ready and would not budge an inch\_but requested him Very truly and sincerely yours, GEORGE C, POWELL, Before they arrived at a plantati not budge an inch—but requested him not to bruise and batter an unarmed, defenceless old man. "Now," said he Before they arrived at a plantation, they inquired the names of the most faithful and trust-worthy family servants these "The Negro Bears off the Palm." When the white soldiers came home defenceless old man. "Now," said he, "I will try a new plan. How would you like to have both arms cut off?" He did not wait for an answer, but, with his heavy sheathed sword, struck me on my left arm, near theshoulder. I heard it crack; it hung powerless by my side, and I supposed it was broken. He then repeated the blow on the other arm. The pain was excruciat-ing, and it was several days before I could carve my food or take my arm out of a sling-and it was black and blue for weeks. (I refer to Dr. Kollock, of Cheraw.) At that moment the ladies, were immediately seized, pistols present-ed at their heads; with the most terrific eneral John Walker Jackson, Rev Robinson and his clique, had no word for the brave boys. There was no bancurses they were threatened to be shot if they did not assist them in finding buried treasures. If this did not sucquet given them, and the battle-scarred veterans scarcely received a hurrah. Now these free suffrage men propose to greet the blacks with a banquet, an oraceed, they were tied up and cruelly beaten. Several poor creatures died un-der the infliction. The last resort was greet the blacks with a banquet, an ora-tion, religious exercises, and an address of welcome from the Governor of Penn-

der the infliction. The last resort was that of hanging, and the officers and men of the triumphant army of General Sherman were engaged in erecting gal-lows, and hanging up these faithful and devoted servants. They were strung up until life was hearly extinct, when they were let down. or weicome from the trovernor of renn-sylvania. Why was not as much done for the brave white boys. Was it be-cause the "pegro bore off the palm" during the war, or what?—Harrisburg devoted servants. They were strung up until life was nearly extinct, when they were let down, suffered to rest swhlle, then threatened and hung up again. It is not surprising that some should have been left hanging so long that they were been left hanging so long that they were - The amount of State bank notes now in circulation is \$60,000,000.

American A.... 

WIDE GO

10-4 Utica Bleach d130 10-4 Waltham Bld. 12 FLANNELS.

Orange White 

-A large number of clerks will be dismissed from the Quartermaster's Depart-ment in December,



Union,