Dansacler Jutelligencer.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 22,1865

"The printing presses shall be free to person who undertakes to examine the person who imiterial the stand of the boot of the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or samine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or samine the made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-neation of thought and opinions is one of the invaliable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak; write and printi on any sub-ject; Being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. The prosecutions for the publication of papers invasigating 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 INTELLIGENCEB 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.

The Teachers' Institute.

We have taken occasion to drop in several times during the week at the Teachers' Institute, which has been in session at the Court House, and have always been highly entertained. The exercises have been of such a character as to convince all that the teachers of this county at least are alive to the importance of the great work assigned to them. They show, not only a desire to prepare themselves properly to discharge the serious duties devolving upon them, but a fitness for their work, and a, zeal in the great cause of Common School Education, which should entitle them to the especial respect and the entire confidence of the community. There is no life more laborious than that of a faithful conscientious teacher, and none which meets with a poorer reward in.a pecuniary point of view. Nowhere are they paid as they deserve to be. It is strange that parsimony and an illiberal spirit should cramp the cause of education among us, and cripple the great instrumentality of our Common School System. But so it is in too many parts Pennsylvania, to her disgrace be it spoken, even to the present hour. We are glad to believe, however, that there is a growing feeling in this community and throughout the State, in favor of greater liberality in this respect. Indeed it is high time all our people had learned that in wherever else they may safely save, they cannot do it in the maintenance of their Common Schools. Whatever else they may cheapen, they should not allow themselves to attempt to cheapen the wages of the school teacher. A cheap teacher is sure to prove the dearest in the end. That school which pays the highest salary is sure to command the best talents, and to be the cheapest, because it is the best. Our people are beginning to see and feel this, and the time, we verily believe is not far distant when the profession of the teacher in Pennsylvania will be elevated to its true position; when it will not only be highly respectable, but sufficiently remunerative to_command the talents and the energies which are needed.

There is no single agency which is better calculated to promote this desirable result than Teachers' Institutes, conducted as is that of Lancaster county. They improve the teachers, give them clearer and more comprehensive views of their duties, elevate their profession in their own estimation, and impress the whole community with a sense o the duty of properly sustaining the great cause of our Common Schools.

+ -----More Coffins Wanted for the Freedmen.

A correspondence is in progress beevitably bring about a repetition of the tween the city authorities of Mobile and horrors of the Jamaica insurrection, and the "Freedmen's Bureau," in regard to repeat them it may be with ten-fold the burial of negroes who die "insolmagnitude and atrocity in the Southern vent." Mayor Forsyth says, "If they

eedmen; many thousands of coffins will be needed this winter. How shall they be supplied? Without meaning to be irreverent, without Intending to cast any slur upon the well established character of the Yankees of New England, we would respectfully suggest that the Freedmen's Bureau enough to refuse. rent, or confiscate, one of the largest and most densely wooded of the pine forests of the South, and then let out the con-

tract of converting the timber into coffins to the lowest bidder. We have no doubt New England would speedily-furnish the necessary capital to erect an establishment large enough to furnish pine coffins as fast as needed. Such a project would delight the heart of many Xankees who would see a chance to make a handsome margin by legitimate tricks long enough.

of Yankee trading. The coffins might not be according to contract, but their defects would be sure to be well concealed by that kind of Yankee talent which invented wooden hamsand manufactured wooden nutmegs. They would look well enough, and would answer the purpose of burying out of sight the evidences of the utter failure of Yankee philanthropy.

The Insurrection in Jamaica.

We give to-day a detailed account of the insurrection in the island of Jamaica. The details are horrible and revolting in the extreme; but they are only of a piece with the history of every uprising of the negro race. When once the passions of the negro are fully aroused, when hatred or interest gets the better of his natural cowardice, he is under all circumstances the most cruel and vindictive creature that ever wore human shape. The tiger passions of Africa are in his heart, and he has, when aroused to deeds of blood, no more pity than the merciless beast that haunts the ungles of his native land.

Meade.

Chicago Tunnel.

The facts elicited show that the mas sacre was the result of a deliberate plot for assassinating the white population and putting the negroes in possession of the island. The 29th of October was years to come. fixed for the rising; but the arrest of some of the conspirators on other charges precipitated the out-break several days. At the bottom of the conspiracy was George William Gordon, ex-magistrate and member of the Colonial Assembly, and, it would seem (though on this point the colonial papers make no definite statement). a white man. The active leader was Paul Bogle, a negro Preacher, and it is significant that most of the rebels were in some way connected with "religious" associations. Bo gle, Gordon and the other principal rebels have been arrested and hanged. Genoral Lamothe, ex-President of the Haytien Republic, is believed to have been implicated in the rising, and has been arrested on board a schooner, in which he was trying to escape from the island. At the date of last advices the revolt was nearly suppressed, though fearful stories continue to be told of the negro atrocities, and one road, eight miles long, was said to be impassable from the collection of dead bodies. The insurgents do not seem to have attempted the destruction of the property on

the island. Their aim was to assassinate the whites and then enter into possession of their property. The details of this horrible insurrec tion will be read with especial interest at the present time, when the prominent leaders of the dominant political party in this country are insisting that the negro shall be declared the equal of the white man. Their counsels would in-

treme radicals, and, as Forney hopes, to fr. Buchanan's Rook

prevent them from making a split in From a retirement which, in its com the ranks of the party. They hope to be able to influence President Johnson pleteness, during nearly five pleténess, during nearly five years of agitation, has been without a parallel-from a seclusion, af, his quiet home, to sign such a bill. Whether he will do which has been at least dignified, Mr. Buchanau at last speaks to his country-men. He is the oldest of fiving Amer-Hor not remains to be seen. We hope and believe he will have manhood ican statesmen, for, although General Cass is some years his actual senior, Mr. Buchanan'a civil services date much But, whether he does or not, by the assage of such an act in regard to the farther back. From the time when he District of Columbia, the Republican entered the House of Representatives t 1861, when he retired from the Presi party will have fully committed itself

dency, he was almost continuously in as a party to the doctrine of negro sufpublic function, legislative, diplo public function, registative, unpromatic and executive, and in no trust—anterior to that of the Chief Magistracy—does his worst enemy impute to him a fail-ure. His action, as President, has been which to have and uncorring aritifrage and negro equality. They cannot then dodge the issue any longer by quibbling resolutions and lying assertions that it is not an issue. We hope they will thus show their hands to the subjected to harsh and unsparing criticism; a rash judgment, by mischievous agency, has been passed upon it; his silence has been misinterpreted; his people. They have fooled them by false issues and betrayed them by lying words

personal enemies, generally men who had received unmerited kindness at his A Banquet to Hon. Asa Packer. hands have been unscrupulously active A grand banquet will be given to the and even his friends-and he has then faithful and true-influ enced by hi Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, at wishes and example, have been silent the Sun Hotel, in Bethlehem, on Thurstoo. From this judgment Mr. Buchan-an now appeals; and that appeal, in the modest volume entitled "The Adminday next. One of Philadelphia's most experienced caterers has been engaged, and a sufficient number of distinguished istration on the Eve of the Rebellion we now gladly and proudly introduce to the public. It is well worth the careful perusal of the historical stuguests have been invited to comfortably fill the large dining hall. It is to be given by numerous gentlemen of Phila-delphia, New York, and the Lehighlent, for it is written in a style of calm Valley, among them Wm. H. Gatzmer, Esq., J. G. Fell, Esq., Lewis Auden-ried, Esq., Jno. Smylie, Jr., and John N. Hutchinson, Esq., and is tendered as a compliment to Mr. Packer for his liberality in curvet him relief to day judicial sobriety, which the fair-mind-ed student will duly estimate. There is no asperity, no vehemence-none of that temper which, as a general thing, that temper which, as a general thing, is the evil distinction of American poli-tical controversy—scarcely a harsh word, and yet no attempt to propitate hostile criticism, and, withal, a serene and digliberality in everything which tends to increase the wealth and enterprise of the Lehigh Valley, and especially for his gift of \$500,000 and fifty-seven acres nified disregard of small men and smal things which is very striking. If per of land for the establishment of a col lege in South Bethlehem. Among the sonal ingratitude has barbed many of the slanders which have been shot at invited guests are Generals Grant and im, these pages show that the wounds have been very superficial indeed -

There are certain vile agents of calumny -and, as in Mr. Buchanan's pages, so Serious Illness of Ex-President Pierce. Our readers will be pained to learn of they shall be nameless here-who may the serious illness of ex-President Pierce, conscious of a blush when they find that they are so far contemptuously for at his residence in Concord, New Hampshire. He is sick with chronic diargiven, that they and their confederate renoteven mentioned. Mr. Buchanan rhœa, tending toulceration. God grant narrative is defensive, not inculpatory that the life of this eminent statesman -and if it were, no one who knows him and patriot may be spared for many supposes that in anger he would now stop to trample on creeping venom. That among Mr. Buchanan's friends

there may have been a fair and friendly doubt whether "now" was the best time for this publication need not be Six of the cylinders forming the main shaft have been sunk, and the last will concealed. It was worthy of considera tion whether it might not be better be placed in position to be sunk in a few days at the farthest. In sinking the with the example of Sir Robert Pee and other statesmen whose public ca cylinder it has not been found necessary reers were the subject of controversy, to thus far to apply any additional prestrust to posthumous justice, and dele-gate the duty of vindication to faithful sure save their own weight, which has friends by and by. But this is a suggestion hardly proper to be made to a been sufficient to sink them. It will be required in the sinking of the last retired statesman, (Sir Robert Peel diec in harness), whose intellect and vigoro cylinder, the addition of which will drive the shaft about 35 feet into the mind are unimpaired, and who has a solid clay, to apply a high degree of right-conscious of such resources-t tell his own story-to watch pressure, and for this purpose preparaupon his countrymen-and to repel, i tions are making to bring to bear, with need be, adverse and unfair criticism. In short, and this is perhaps the best view to take of it, we are very the assistance of pulleys, as much of the weight of the crib as will be requisite.

sure that every one who reads this per-sonal record—so modest yet so self-reli-ant, so equable in tone, so tolerant in THE Connellsville Railroad Company has again commenced work at the Sand opinion, so thoroughly worked up with reference to evidence that no one but a trained reasoner could have done it, Patch tunnel, the former contractor, Mr. Humbert, having the job, and determined, as we learn, to drive it through to without a conviction that it is well for the cause of truth-well for the friends completion at the earliest practicable who, by their fidelity to him in his demoment. The Cumberland Civilian of cline, shame the poor motes that flutter a late date says: "It is confidently expected that by the first day of January ed in his sunbeams-that he did thi work for himself. No one familiar with his habits of thought and expression an opening will have been made through will doubt that it is all his own—and no one will begin it without reading every word of it to the end. While, as a matthe entire tunnel, and no effort will be spared on the part of the company to bring about an early completion of the ter of style, there is perhaps no phras in it which can be called pointed or brilliant, there is no one which sinks road." The present prospects of the company are bright, and with the aid below the high and uniform level of they have lately received, they have what we have ventured to described as every inducment to finish their road at

judicial propriety. Small as the volume is—and in these days of huge books this is no sligh merit—it is divisible into three portionsthat which may be described as prelimi nary-the sketch of the anti-slavery crusade during his public life, down in On the 11th of October, 1865, a communi fact to the ripening of the agitation on the cation appeared in the Lancaster Intelliorganization of the government in Kan-

815-" A brant discontinuance of subseriu ion to pro-slavery newspapers. Who can wonder, reading this ohn Brown's bloody pikes? Nay can wonder that the South, chafed to can wonder that the South, chaired or madness by such precept and practice, and by the appalling reality that these who petted Helper, and canonized Brown, had, at last, succeeded to power and office should have rushed to arms r descending on the scale to very little hings indeed. who does not see in Heli r's programme "No patronage to pro lavery merchants; no guestship in slave waiting hotels; no fees to proawyers; no employment to pro-slavery physicians; no audience to pro-slavery parsons," the germ of the social ostra-cism, the poisonous vegetation that has grown up for one discrete or provider rown up for our disgrace everywhere,

nd no where more than here Naturally enough, the great interest of Mr. Buchanan's book is in the part relating to the threatened outbreak of the war, and to that, we should dogreat injustice if we were to attempt to offer an abstract. Let any one who desires to arrive at truth, read it conscien-tiously, and he will come at once to the conclusion that, if ever gross popular injustice has been done, it has been to President Buchanan. Let us illustrate this briefly. Mr. Buchanan is lenounced, from one end of the land the other, as the aider and abettor of the South in its revolt at Federal au thority, yet not one word can be traced to his lips or his pen; no act, to his agency, to give color to the accusation. General Scott. on the other hand, is re garded, we believe, as the type of that peculiar loyalty to the Federal Government which characterizes a recrean Virginian. He placed superfluous Virginian. He placed supersharp-shooters on the tops of hou uses and planted artillery in the streets of Washington to protect Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln, riding in the same barouche He planned the impotent campaign of 1861, when McDowell was hurled back from Manassas. In short, he is, and always has been, the incarnation of loyal patriotism. Yet, on the ledge or consent of the President, General Scott published in the National Intelligencer-a paper with a large Souther circulation-an essay in favor of a dissolu-tion of the Union, rather than war, and the erection of not two, which wa all that war exacted, but four Con-federacies of which he furnished federacies of which he furn the actual metes and bounds. Such was Mr. Buchanan's Commander in-chief, and the world and posterity must determine who was the truest and most "loyal" man, the President silent-ly and anxiously watching the course of vents and trying so to guide them that he might be able to hand over to his suc essor-already designated-the great Executive trust unimpaired, or the fidgetty, garrulous soldier, who

words, written and printed, promoting eparation. Such was Mr. Buchanan's military adjutant when grim vissaged war was roughening its front. He turned to ongress-the Helper-Covode Congress To Congress he appealed, and what was the result? Congress, guided by Sumner and Seward, was deaf as an adder Mr. Buchanan, in his message of 1860, asserted the doctrine-of Hamilton and Madison-that a State, as a State, could not be coerced, but that the public prop-erty could be protected, and the response to it from all, except the fanatic who were the majority, was distinct and emphatic. "I do not believe," said Andrew John-

son, a Senator from Tennessee; "I do not believe the Federal Government has the power to coerce a State, for by the eleventh amendment of the Constitu tion of the United States it is expressly provided that you cannot even put one of the States of this Confederacy before one of the Courts of the country as a party. As a State, the Federal Govern ment has no power to coerce it.'

So spoke every statesman in Congress And those who thought differently and who, as we have said, were a majority, tood by, persistently refusing all aid to the Executive and watching with a scoff the coming ruin.

"In this perilous condition of th country," says Mr. Buchanan, "it would scarcely be believed were it not lemonstrated by the record, that Con gress deliberately refused, throughout the entire session, to pass any act or resolution either to preserve the Union by peaceful measures, or to furnish the President or his successor with a military force to repel any attack which might be made by the Cotton States. It neither did one thing nor the other. It neither presented the olive branch nor the sword. All history proves that in-action in such an emergency is the worst possible policy, and can never stay the tide of revolution " Then followed, and we know no more dismal story, the Crittenden Compro great measure of projected conciliation which should, had not fanaticism hardened the heart of the nation, have con nanded respect as emanating from that great Commonwealth, Virginia, which was the last to yield to the tide of revo-lution, and which, without qualling and without repining, has borne with heroic constancy the sharpest agonies of war. But it was all in vain. The Republican party, says Mr. Buchanan, and so history will say," accomplished their object, and thus terminated every reasonable hope of compromise." All this is honestly told, without exaggeration, and without asperity, in this little volume; and so it went on to the bitter end. Congress passed no measures to ena-ble the President to execute the laws or efend the Government. They declined to revive the authority of the Federal Judiciary in South Carolina, suspended by the resignation of all the judicial officers. They refused authority to call forth the militia or accept volunteers, to suppress insurrections against the Uni-ted Vistor and its construction. ed States, and it was never proposed t grant an appropriation for this purpose. The Senate declined throughout the entire session to act upon the nomination of a Collector of the Port of Charleston. Congress refused to grant to the Presi-dent the authority long since expired. which had been granted to Gen. Jack-son for the collection of the revenue— The Thirty-sixth Congress expired and left the war just as they found it. Then came the catastrophe-or rather the portents of the coming crisis in Charleston harbor, and to Mr. Buchanan's chapters on the subject, we are glad to refer the reader without attempting any reference to it ourselves. They are absolutely conclusive of Mr. Buchanan's integrity of purpose, and indocence of all connivance imputed to him. We know nothing more interesting than his ingenuous and manly narration of the crumbling away of his Cabinet—the nancial difficulties and complications, in no wise affecting his character-th exactions of the seceding States-and his own calm dignity throughout, anxious but for two great results, to hand over to his successor the Executive trust unimpaired, and to avoid the effusion of fraternal blood How earnestly h labored, how completely he command-ed the respect of all around him who shared his confidence is shown by their voluntary and emphatic testimony. "In terminating our official relations, said Mr. Holt the War Secretary, "I avail myself of the occasion to express to you my heartfelt gratitude for the confidence with which, in this and other high positions, you have honored me, and for the firm and generous suped to me, amid the arduous and per-plexing duties which I have been called to perform. In the full conviction that to perform. In the fun conviction that your labors will yet be crowned by the glory that belongs to an enlightened statesmanship and to an unsullied patriotism, you have my sincerest wishes or your personal happiness." Our limits are now reached, and we can do no more than beg such of our readers as have faith enough in ou udgment to be guided by it to read this book for themselves. We wish we had room to notice in detail the closing chap which are full of interest, especially the one which treats of Mexican relations, now so critical. It is, however, impos ible Mr. Buchanan's book will, no doubt be the signal for a new outburst of vitu-peration. In fact, by a strange infideliy somewhere, his enemies have already begun it. The vocalbulary of abuse is not exhausted, and, if it were, a repetition of strains, of wicked calumny, is T+ is of little moment. His very easy. It is of little moment, His appeal to a nation's sober thought, we trust, will not be in vain. But if it is, looking to the sure judgement of poster-ity on this honest and manly record, his riends may well be content with the assurance it gives that James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, never, in his high unction, violated the letter, or spirit of the Constitution, and that on his hand there is no drop of blood. What higher praise, what purer consolation, any public man covet?—Age,

JAYAICA.

Full Details of the Negro Atrocitie The Revolt Deliberately Planned, The Bevoit Deliberately Planned; but Prematurely Developed-An Ex-Magis-irale and Member of Assembly at the Bottom of the Plot-All the Leaders Captared and Hanged.

OUTBREAK OF THE INSURRECTION. On Saturday, the 7th of October, 1865, a Court of Petty Sessions was held at Morant Bay. While the business of the court was being proceeded with a great noise arose in the court house, which increased to such a pitch as to compel a increased to such a pitch as to compel a temporary suspension of the proceed-ings. The justices ordered the party making the disturbance to be brought before them, upon which one Charles Geoghegan (a head rioter) left the Court House, followed by the police, who cap-tured him on the steps. He was imme-diately rescued by one Paul Bogle and several other persons, who had large bludgeons in their hands, and taken in-to the Market square, who had large bludgeons in their hands, and taken in-to the Market square, where some one hundred and fifty more persons joined them, **si**so with sticks. The police were severely beaten, and had to retire to the Court House without their series. Court House without their prisoner. On Monday, the Court of Petty Ses again meeting, and proceeding with the business, a man named Lewis Dick was tried for trespass. As soon as the case of trespass was called some one hundred and fifty persons, the same who rescued Geographication of the same who rescued Geoghegan, entered the Court House with sticks. The magistrate convicted Lewis Dick on his own plea of guilty. Paul Bogle immediately came forward and told the man not to pay any fine, but to appeal, which he did, and entered into the necessary recognizance. On Monday, the 9th, warrants were issued against Paul Bogle and twenty-seven others for riot and assault on Saturday. On the Police going to Paul Bogle's house and attempting to arrest him, a horn sounded, and about three hundred persons, armed with deadly weapons, made their appearance from Bogle's chapel and a cane piece near the house. Three policemen and one constable wer placed in custody and taken into Paul Bogle's house, where they were threa-tened that unless they took an oath to forsake the white and brown people and join their assailants they would be im-mediately put to death. Fearing that Fearing that Paul Bogle would carry out his threats they took the oath, which oath was administered by Paul Bogle. The police did not return until the following day, Tuesday.

THE FIRST SHOT FIRED.

What had taken place at the execu-tion of the warrauts was communicated to the Custos, Baron yon Ketelhodt, who had just returned to the parish. The police further stated that the peo-ple were gathering in great numbers at Then commenced the Stony Gut, and that when they left there were over six hundred persons under arms; that shells were blowing in every direction, and that they were informed the people intended coming to Morant Bay on the following day, Wednesday. On this information the Custos sent off to the volunteers at Bath, and also an express to the Governor requesting that troops might be despatched without following day. The despatched without following day. The despatch was not received by the Government until eight o'clock Wednesday. On Wednesday the vestry met and proceeded with their business. About four o'clock P. M. drums were heard, and after rebels made their appearance. The volmen there as we passed at dusk, as well as Mrs. Shortridge and her children, unteers were drawn up in line before the Court House, eighteen in number. The Custos, who stood on the steps, ex-horted the people, some six hundred, armed with deadly weapons, not to en-ter the square, and stated that if they had any griedmone to correlate for and as we cannot find Shortridge we must murder his wife and children and get rid of the breed." Some fifty of the Hordley people, with faithful, hu-mane and honest hearts, met them at the foot of hill stating they would not permit them to come to the estate. They thereupon told the Hordley men, some had any grievances to complain of to sav so, and it should receive redress They, however, persisted in coming into the square, upon which the Custos read of whom instantly brought the inform-ation to Mr. Harrison that if he would give up Mrs. Shortridge and her chilthe Riot act. By this time the mob had come within a few yards of the volunthe Riot act. teers, firing a volley of stone at the vol-unteers. Captain Hitchins then gave dren they would not proceed further. It need hardly be added the monstrous proposal was declined. During this orders to fire. The most murderous at-tacks were then made on every one comparley several of the Hordley men rush-ed back to the great house, taking Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Shortridge, the children ing within reach of the rebels. The volunteers being overpowered took re-fuge in the Court House, where the

and the several ladies to different pla-Custos, magistracy, clergy and other gentlemen were. Finding that these parties had taken shelter, they smashed ces of safety, where they concealed them, and at the same time secreting all the other refugees. They then returned to the rebels and accompanied them to Hordley, apparently taking great interest in ferreting out their wished for wishing he windows to atoms, firing continually into the Court House, when the vol-unteers returned their fire, doing good vished-for victims, but in truth taking service. ATTEMPTS AT PACIFICATION

forgive me. Do you forgive me?" "Yes I do," she gasped with an agonizing look at her poor infant, who was near by within reach of the ruffian's grasp. "You lie!" he replied, shaking her with most violance there here there Thomas in the East is "A plau of King-ston," said to have been prepared under the direction of General Lamothe, the Haytien refugee Haytien retugee. The plan presents the point at which the city was to be fired—the points to which it was expected the authorities would repair—the points at which the massacre was to commence, and the points at which posts were to be station-ed, so as to cut, off the flight of those with more violence than before; "go down on your knees and tell it me." Apprehension for her child vanquished the repugnance she felt at the mere sight of the heartless murderer. What she would have suffered death for,

who escaped to the roads leading out of the city. The conspirators were to await rather than consent to on any other oc-casion, she did for the sake of the little innocent. Sinking to the abject posithe city. The conspirators were to awain the arrival of the troops at the scene of conflagration, and then on a given sig-nal were to seize the camp, the barracks, the arsenal and the batteries; there was to bain followed a consent proceed in inflocent. Sinking to the adject posi-tion he ordered, the poor lady repeated: "I forgive you; as God is my Judge I do! but save my poor child, whose father you have killed!" Half doubtful, o have followed a general massacre in Stewart looked once more at the pos-trate form before him. His fingers every street from both ends, every house being entered and searched. trate form before nim. It is ungers clutched as if ready to tear their prey; his features lowered with an expression of savage hate, at the sight of which the widow mother's heart was ready to THE PLAN FOR A GENERAL RISING From all that can be gathered it ap-pears that the outbreak at Morant Bay sink within her; but, struck apparent-ly by some afterthought, he bid her rise and go away with her child, adding, with a significant look after them as left, "If I could only believe you did

not forgive me I would kill you

CONTINUED ATROCITIES.

value thereafter. Proceeding thence to

yells and shouts they rushed up to the

after addressing a few words to was ordered to hold his tongue.

the cowardly scoundrels for dead.

the pillage which, ret

traitor's doom on the gallows

others,

was premature. It was to have com-menced, according to the best informaion that can be obtained, on Christmas Eve, and was to have been general throughout the island. In support of this, it is strange that verification of this both !' information should have been elicited A very short time after this occurrence rom a prisoner in the general Peniten-Stewart was taken, and received the iary.

ARREST OF GORDON

On Tuesday, the 17th of October, a body of armed policemen, escorted by At Duckenfield estate the rebels destroyed the great house and barracks with bludgeons and cutlasses. Some of them set fire to the rum store; but the the Kingston Volunteer troop, proceed-ed to the wharf premises occupied by Mr. George William Gordon. The prem-ises were quickly surrounded and forced open, when a coolie servant of Mr. Gor-don was taken up, and the papers and documents seized. Mr. Gordon was not found there. The Clerk of the Peace, accommended was prometiced of the server. flames were speedily extinguished by others, who stated they must on no account fire the works or buildings of any estate, as they would be required by and-by. All the liquor found was forthdocuments seized. Att. dordon was all found there. The Clerk of the Peace, accompanied by a proper force of officers went on to Cherry Garden, where also another ineffectual search was made. with imbibed or taken away-the very beds and mattrasses being cut and torn to pieces, so as to render them of no A guard being left at Cherry Garden, Amity Hall Estate's works, the rebels the Clerk of the Peace proceeded to Headquarter's House, in this city, where Mr. Gordon was brought in and surrenwent through the same routine of depre-dation and destruction. With fiendish dered to the warrant

HIS TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

great house vowing vengeance on Mr. Augustus Hire. The nearer they ap On the 21st of October he was tried proached the house the louder became their savage cries. On entering the dwelling the were met by Stipendiary and convicted, and on the 23d inst. he was hanged. On the fatal morning the prisoner rose early, and asked for a basin of water to bathe his face and Justice Thomas Witter Jackson, wh them. hands, which was given to him by or-der of the Provost Marshal. While Hewas immediately cruelly beaten and left by bathing himself he said, "Should my The bathing himself he said, "Should my life be spared I shall never again med-dle with politics." A oup of ten was then given him, which he drank. It was evident, up to that time, that the wretched man had no idea of his earthnext victim wasa worthy old gentleman trated great cruelties, leaving him in a named Crichton, on whom they perpe m in s like condition as that of Mr. Jackson.— Mr. Hire and his son next fell under the clutches of these demons; both were beaten and chopped mercilessly, to the satisfaction of their relentless assailants. ly career coming so near a close. Short-ly after his tea his doom was announced o him, the effect of which was forcibly apparent on his pale and emaciated Then commenced the pillage of the stores; after which, return-ing to the house, the rebels found-Mr. Jackson had been placed in a bed in which Dr. Crowdy was also lying dangerously ill. With another yell they at once set fire to the bed, with the ountenance. He then asked an hour, which was granted to him, and which he employed in reading a couple of chapters in the Bible, and writing a short note to his wife. After doing so he was marched under a strong guard of the Sixth Royal regiment to the place of execution. With an apparentview of burning Mr. Jackson alive, but ere the flames had gained way they firm step, but a sorely troubled mind were extinguished, as the rebels stated -if the face is an index of the same hey must save the doctor's life, he hav mounted the ladder placed beneath the ng sworn to be on their side and not to dress the wounds of any white man. With renewed shouting they had pro-posed to go on to Holland Estate, but but this was overruled by the majority, who exclaimed "No, Hordley is nearer and we saw a lot of the damned Scotch-men there as we passed at dusk as well centre arch of the burnt court housethe rope hanging from the same-and stood on the barrel prepared as a trap Standing thereon, gazing be board. neath him on the loyal hearts a as well as the prisoners paraded to wit-ness the doom he so justly merited, and on eighteen of his brothers in crime who were hanging below. On his arms and legs being held to be pinioned he handed his spectacles to a sailor of the Wolverine. The Provost Marsha uttered the words, "Sentence hanged;" the order was given, The Provost Marshall then words, "Sentenced to be "Pull away," and the traitor was launched into eternity. Thus perished George William Gordon, member of the Assembly and ex-magistrate, a victim of the seditious doctrines he had himself freely disseminated. He struggled fully fifteen minutes.

PAUL BOGLE.

This notorious rebel was brought into forant Bay about eleven o'clock on the Tuesday following George William Gor-lon's execution. He came in escorted by a large body of Maroons, and his ar shalls, The greatest excitement pre-vailed in Morant Bay when it was positively ascertained that the monster had really fallen into our hands and was soon to meet the punishment heso justly

are unable to take care of themselves while living, or to receive interment after death, it seems clear that the power that placed them in that condition is bound to provide for them."

The Coroner writes: "The negro population of this city is even now suffering greatly, and greater and more numerous evils impend, from which there is for them no escape. The coming winter will, I fear, be to the negro a terrible time of suffering, with no kind master to admonish him in health, attend to him insickness, crowded in unventilated hovels, often without fireplaces, ill-provided and improvident the negro race will suffer, sicken and die by masses." He then appeals to the Bureau for means to provide a decent burial for the poor unfortunates. The speeches made at the meeting lately held in the church of the notorious Dr. Cheever, ought to have aroused all the philanthropy of the Abolitionists. The announcement that many thousands of coffins would be needed to meet the last earthly want of many of | ter concludes with the following words ; the freedmen during the coming winter ought, we think, to have been met by prompt and liberal action. But as yet we have not heard any response to the call. The appeal of the Mayor and Coroner of Mobile is another loud call for more coffins. The negroes are free now, and they need many things, which were formerly supplied by liberal masters, but their great want is coffins. Coffins, coffins for the freedmen! That is now theory. Shall it be unheeded? Will those who have for cibly thrust the negroesgro into the position in which they must ' die by masses" refused to supply coffins. They need not be a very superior article; need not be metalic cases, with plate glass windows, through, which friends may gaze on the haggard features of the starved dead for the last of uttering a falsehood then, or he has time; need not be constructed of rose wood or mahogany; need not have satin | real leaders of the party were fully linings inside and silver plating on the outside; but coffins of some kind the we were fully convinced; that they infreedmen must have, and that not a few | tend to agitate the question until the of them. They want them now ; and | negro stands the acknowledged equal of according to the statements of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau will want

many thousands more during the coming winter. How shall the coffins be provided? That is the question of the hour. That the present alarming rate of mortality will not only continue, but increase with accelerated rapidity during the present winter, is admitted by all who know anything of the condition of this unfortunate class of human beings known as freedmen. The doom of death is upon them. They must die by thousands .-There is no help for it. It is but a consequence of an inflexible and irreversible law of nature. A weaker and less cultivated race can never co-exist with one so much its superior except in a condition of dependence. There is an antagonism between the Anglo Saxon race and the African which makes the freedom of the latter his sure destruction.He can not keep peace in the struggle for existence with the Anglo Saxon, and must inevitably either die out, or come back to his legitimate relation

of dependence. There is no reversing the great law of nature in this respect. The weaker race must fade away and die until it becomes extinct, or it must assume a position of dependence and subordination. The first fruits of freedom have proved

to be very bitter to the negro. Thrust out upon the world they have found themselves utterly unfitted to provide for themselves. Grim death now stares them in the face, and they have not the necessary intelligence to evade it. Appalled by the horrors of their situation, unfitted to act the part of freemen, unable to provide for themselves or their families, they are dying by multitudes, dying in masses. The mere matter of burying them has become a subject of ment of such a law by Congress will go importance. Coffins are wanted for the | far to gratify the fanaticism of the ex-

sections of our own country. The n groes of Jamaica have long been freed, have long enjoyed the right of the elective franchise, have for many years been in the position to which fanaticism would assign the four millions of blacks

in this country; and their cleration socially and politically is accurately detailed in the account of the atrocious acts which we publish elsewhere. Such is the record which the negro has made for himself where he enjoyed all the privileges of a freeman.

The Boctrine of Negro Equality to be Endorsed by Congress.

Unless we are greatly mistaken one of the first acts of the radical Republican majority in Congress will be to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes in the District of Columbia. John W. Forney, who seems to delight in groveling in his own degradation, has a long letter in yesterday's Press, over his signature of OCCASIONAL, in which he argues the propriety of such an enactment, and urges its adoption. The let-The District is national ground. It is exclusively governed by the Congress and the President. Therefore it is not only right to do this thing, but it is a duty that should be cordially acknowledged and promptly discharged. There is not near as much becility to import the term much hostility to impartial suffrage among the remaining and returned residents as the remaining and returned residents as there was to the act of Emancipation.— There is excitement, of course, among those who may be voted out of the offices they have held so long by the aid of the unterri-fied Democracy; but this will subside be-fore what begins to look like the inevitable. And even the pardoned and reinstated rebels will be surprised how smoothly the experiment will work. will not lie.

It will be remembered, that, just before the recent election in this State, Forney in a letter to the Press, repudiated the idea that the Republican party were in any way committed to the doctrine of negro suffrage. Either he was guilty changed his opinion since. That the committed to the odious doctrine then, the white man cannot be successfully denied now. It was only a few days ago that Henry Ward Beecher used the following language in his paper, the Independent :

Independent : "The former aims of the Republican par-ty are ended. Did it advocate the non-ex-tension of slavery? That was accomplish-ed. Did it advocate the prosecution of the war; That was accomplished. Did it advo-eate the Proclamation of Emancipation?— That was accomplished. Did it advocate the constitutional amendment? That was its crowning appeal. All these issues are now of the past. They do not survive. If now the Republican party accepts no new principle, it will have none at all. If it will have none at all it will perish. Are we the friends, therefore, or the enemies of that friends, therefore, or the ener friends, therefore, or the enemies of that party, when we warn it against its own de

struction? "A national party must have a national sue. The next issue before this nation is qual rights. The Republican party cannot scape. If the President shall decline it, scape. If the President shall decline n, hen Congress must accept. If Congress hall decline it, then the next Presidential anvass will lay it at every man's door fo verdict.

There is philosophy and political truth n the utterances of that political preacher. The Republican party was born in agitation, it lived upon agitation, it can never exist without agitation. And the leaders of the party, in and out of Congress, recognize the truth of Beecher's utterances and are ready to act in accordance with his suggestions.

Finding that President Johnson is not o be bent to their cherished design of forcing negro suffrage upon, the people of the South, as an antecedent condition to the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, and fearing to take ssue with him directly, they have resolved that the issue of negro equality shall be taken up by Congress, and the first bold step in that direction made by the passage of an act conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes in the District of Columbia. The solemn enact-

gencer, signed a Tax-Payer, insinuating that Thos. C. Collins had not made a just year 1864. Understanding from whence the communication came, and the object and the motive, I considered to take the advice of Solomon, not to answer a fool according to his folly, least you be like unto to him. But on the 3d of November a second slander was published in connection

an early day.

For the Intelligencer.

A Reply to a Tax-Payer.

with the first, stating, "That it was exceedingly strange that nearly one month has passed by, and as far as Jack, (meanng Jack Hiestand,) the invincible, is concerned, as well as Collins himself, the pub-ic have not been enlightened."

ing a second advice from Solomon I thought it best to answer a fool according

to his folly, least he be wise in his own conceit. I would say to this falsifier and slanlerer that if there is anything wrong in my return to the Assessor, let him notify him in the matter who is the proper person to apply to. He says if his statements be true t is due to the public that it should be thoroughly ventilated; if it should however be false, then great injustice is done to he accused and the public should be immediately enlightened in the matter. Be it as t may, however, there seems to be something the matter somewhere. Then he commences with a tissue of falsehoods, stating the amount Collins drew from the Treasury in 1864, for services rendered as one of the Commissioners from Lancaster county, which he states was over \$800. Then com mences his calculation, as to what would he return to the Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for that year, and goes on adding and substracting in connection with the proceeds derived from the two farms, he in the former communication says ('ollins sold, He says that it is a true saying that figures

Now, that the public may be enlightened in the matter, in place of drawing over \$800 from the Treasury in 1864, I drew but \$450 in that year, and I have not sold a farm in the lastten years. He says that figures will not lie, true and correct figures will not lie, but false figures and false calculations will both lie and deceive; but some men will lie and some lawyers do lie. Now that the point in our institutions. public may have some knowledge of my ourse as County Commissioner, I entered that office with a determination to do my duty, fearlessly, faithfully and honestly, as far as I knew, and resolved to pursue that course and guard the interests of the County gainst frauds and unjust claims, and as there are certain men who crept into the Republican party unawares, whose words and actions were before ordained to conlemnation, ungodly men foaming out

their own shame, and because they could not make a tool of me and influence me beyond my honest convicions of justice and right, have taken this method to calumniate and slander and vent their spite. I would say to the public beware of such men ; pretended friends but secret enemies; men in sheep s clothing, but inwardly ravenous wolves; men who would shake you by one hand and stab you with the other; and as there is a wee pronounced against the man whom all men speak well of, there is nothing that would sooner

make me suspect myself of being in a wrong course than if such men would speak well of me. The public will see that such an uncalled for malicious slander reuires a sharp reproof. I would forgive and pray for such men, that they might repent and turn from their evil ways, and if they do not, the blackness of darkness is

reserved for them forever. He signs himself a tax-payer, and here] would say, without boasting, that I pay more State and County tax in the small township in which I live, than one hundred other tax-payers in the township, and then he concludes, "now as Jack's mind is too much taken up with the subject of electing

member of the legislature to fill the vacancy which has recently occurred, I suppose no serious harm could possibly result by troubling your neighbor of the Express to assume the task and enlighten the he tax-payers of the county." In reply to this last insinuation I would say that neither Jack, nor the editors of the Express, nor any other respectable editor of the city, has for the first time to concoct with me either on the street or in the back room, for the purpose of presenting their claims or influencing me beforehand in favor of any measure they wish to bring before the Board of Commissioners. THOS. C. COLLINS,

LANCASTEB, Nov. 21st, 1865,

1858 · that action of his administration at its return to the Assessor, of his income for the close when the Nation was standing on the perilous edge of war; and the concluding portion as to his foreign policy, which even his ene-mies concede to have been successful. In what we have described as the pre-liminary narrative, Mr. Buchanan states with ampliasis his theory of political with emphasis his theory of political cause and effect, and attributes all our sorrows, all our failures to reconcile ections, to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, or in other words, to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the cardinal error of the South, and, subsequently, to the defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Tak-Court of the United States in the Scottcase, which was the flagrant crime of the North. When Mr. Seward, standing on the threshold of high office, said, as we know he did, that it was treason in the Supreme Court so to de-cide, he well illustrated the criminal spirit of insubordination to law, which ias made him the fit instrument in the overthrow of all law, and we pause in wonder that a firm-believer in the Dred Scottcase, such as the present President was and is, should so long tolerate the contact of a reckless rebel to its authori-ty. Mr. Buchanan is very clear as to the evil consequences of the Missouri repeal. It was a great mistake and a great misfortune. An eminent foreign statesman, years ago described the scene as he witnessed it, on a stormy night—stormy without as well as withwhen the Kansas-Nebraska bill finally passed the Senate. It was to him full of evil augury—and the very consequences which Mr. Buchanan

now attributes to it, were then forefold by a sagacious and farseeing statesman. It is in one of these preliminary chapters that Mr. Buchanan reproduces an extract from a speech of his in the Sen-ate thirty years ago, a quarter of a cen-tury before the South and the North crossed their bloody swords over the worthless corpse of slavery. We ven-ture, in the ghastly glare of these, our times of sorrow and uncertainty quote again words of ineffectual warn-

ing. On the 9th of March, 1836, Mr. Bu-chanan said as a Senator, "This ques-tion of domestic slavery is the weak point in our institutions. Tariffs may be raised almost to prohibition, and then they may be reduced so as to yield no adequate protection to the manufacturer; our Union is sufficiently strong to endure the shock. Fierce political storms may arise-the moral elements of the country may be convulsed by the struggles of ambitious men for the high-est honors of the Government—thesunshine does not more certainly succeed the storm, than that all will again be peace. Touch this question of slavery seriously-let it once be made manifes to the people of the South that they can-not live with us, except in a state of with us, except in a state of continual apprehension and alarm for their wives and their children, for all that is near and dear to them upon the earth—and the Union is from that moment dissolved. It does not then be come a question of expediency, but of self-preservation. It is a question brought home to the fireside, to the do mestic circle of every white man in the Southern States. This day, this dark and gloomy day for the Republic, will, I most devoutly trust and believe, never arrive. Although, in Pennsylvania, we are all opposed to slavery in the abstract, yet we will never violate the constitu-tional compact which we have made with our sister States. with our sister States. Their rights will be held sacred by us. Under the Constitution it is their own question, and there let it remain."

How rapid was the progress of ruin and misery thus foretold, will be seen in Mr. Buchanan's luminous pages; but one is actually startled by a recolout one lection, there suggested, of the fearful advance of fanaticism when, in 1839, Helper's book-for which Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward rewarded him with a lucrative office-announced the details of the fresh crusade. In the tumult of war we had almost forgotten this man Helper and and his patrons. Here is his

1st-"Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites of the South." 2d-"Ineligibility of pro-slavery slave-holders. Never another vote to any one

who advocates the retention and perpetua

who advocates the retention and perpetua-tion of human slavery." 3d..."No co-operation with pro-slavery politicians...no fellowship with them in re-ligion...no affiliation with them in society." 4th..."No patronage to pro-slavery mer-chants...no guestship in slave-waiting ho-tels...no fees to pro-slavery lawyers...no employment of pro-slavery physicians... no audience to pro-slavery parsons." o audience to pro-slavery parsons." 5th-"No more hiring of slaves by non

slaveholders."

About half past five o'clock the Court House was fired. The Custos then put out a flag of truce by advice of the Clerk of the Peace. The rioters asked what it meant, and were answered peace. They said they did not want peace, they wanted war. A second flag of truce was put out, with no effect, the rebels crying but war, war! On the roof of the Court fouse falling in through the fire that had been set to the premises, the Custos and other gentlemen burst open the

doors and ran down the steps, the rebels attacking them in every direction. THE FIRST MURDERS.

A cry was raised that the steamer was

A cry was raised that the steamer was in sight, and eager eyes were turned towards the place where she was sup-posed to be, but only to be averted again in disappointment. Mr. Arthur Cooke and Mr. Walton who attempted to escape through a window, were both killed; all the rest took refuge in the house at the Fort, when it was ascertain-ed that several volunteers had fallen. ed that several volunteers had fallen. The late Custos then asked if any one would go out and speak to the None ventured to doso; and while they were consulting, the roof was discovered

to be on fire. At the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Herschel a prayer was being offered, when shots came pouring in through the window, which caught his Honor the Custos, a child of Mr. Inspector Alberga and the Hon. Mr. Georges. Mr. Herschel then bandaged the wound of Mr. Georges with his clerical neck-tic the burning roof fell in, and the inmates vere compelled to rush out. Mr. Mc-Cormack was chopped to pieces on one of the guns at the steps of the Court

BARON KETELHODT AND HIS COMPAN-· IONS BUTCHERED. The Custos was armed with a sword

which he took up. Each endeavored to save himself. The mob cried, "Now we have the Baron; kill him," and loud shouts announced that the deed had been done. Dr. Gerard was then called to come out, and the mob protesting they would save him. Mr. McPherson and another concealed themselves. were soon discovered and assaulted. Mr McPherson, C. V., is since dead. The unfortunate victims were then killed in detail under circumstances of atrocity. Dr. Gerard was then discovered and came forth, Mr. Ratty clinging to him. The latter was, however, torn away and cut down. Captain Hitchins, who had behaved with undaunted bravery, seriously wounded at last, and, faint with the loss of blood, threw his arms round Dr. Gerard's neek, and was despatched in that position

After Mr. Alberga was butchered, the nob were about to murder his already wounded child, when some woman in terfered and saved the poor innocent. Mr. C. A. Price was murdered almost at the same time with Mr. Alberga, notwithstanding the efforts made William Donaldson to save him. This man, we must observe. deserves the greatest praise for the superhuman but which he used to save the lives of the victims. Dr. Gerard owed his safety in a great measure to this man's inter-ference. After a series of most eccentric acts, stealing nearly everything in the way of valuables and money from some houses, and sparing others, taking

the way of valuables and money from some houses, and sparing others, taking the watches and money of the murdered persons, and saving some and despoil-ing others, the mob retired from the town a little before the Wolverine hove town a neuro oerore the wolverine nove in sight. The volunteers behaved with great gallantry, and sold their lives dearly. Ammunition failing, they were nearly all destroyed, the very few sur-nearly all destroyed, the very few survivors having been most dangerously rounded

MUTILATION OF THE DEAD.

MULTICATION OF THE DEAD. Mr. Herschel's tongue was cut out, and the fingers of the Baron's hand were cut off, the murderers observing that they would write no more lies to the Ourse. The Olark of the M the Queen. The Clerk of the Peace concealed himself beneath the pillars of Dr. Gerard's dispensary, and so saved himself. The conduct of the mob was marked with cruelties only paralleled in the history of Indian or New Zealand warfare. The mob abstained liquor, but it was well ascertained that they partook of a mixture of rum and gunpowder, the day previous to their butchery butchery.

AN INCIDENT OF THE MASSACRE. All inclusion of the massacke. Stewart, who struck a fatal blow at the late lamented Mr. Hitchins, went aftewards to Bath, where that gentle-man's lady resided, and accosted her thus: "Are you Mrs. Hitchins?" On receiving an answer in the affirmative from the trembling lady he agents held from the trembling lady, he caught hold of both her shoulders, and shaking her rudely, added, "Well, I killed your husband, and I am come to ask you to need

merited. In annearance he was a mar the ladies and children were secreted. The rebels perpetrated a scene of pil-lage similiar to that pursued at other places, and emptying the stores. The door of the room which contained those at Hordley was defended by a brave and noble African named James Duffus, who sank at his post after he had received a cutlass wound on his arm which disabled him. HELP AT HAND.

form of cross examination. Thus closed the second day's work of MOSES BOGLE, Paul's brother, was placed along with the rebels, who appeared to be done up with excitment and exhaustion, as little him for trial, and portrayed the

noise was made by them; besides they knew something capable of reduc-ing them to soberness; some of their number engaged in plundering Bow-den's house had been disturbed by a couple of shells from a thirty-two-pounder on board the gunboat Onyx exploding among them and killing sevearal. Saturday morning called the rascals,

Siturday morning called the rascars, men and women, to a reckoning they did not anticipate. Troops were landed at Bowden, one party of whom marched towards Golden Grove, while the rest took the road through Bath, meeting at the grove. These collected all the whitesand colored on their line of march the grove. These collected all the whites and colored on their line of march who desired protection, escorting them to the gunboat anchored at Bowden The rebellion had proved an entire failure. PARTIAL FAILURE OF THE PLOT.

The part of the plan already unveiled displayed an organization that might well cause lookers-on to tremble, and direct attention to other quarters than the houses of negroes for the designing Fire, an element of destruction

the black man delights to use, was not allowed to make havoc; no house, none of the works, none of the canefields were laid in ashes. The cattle were not only left uninjured, but all them driven into pastures on Thursday eve-ning, and the fences carefully replaced.

The rebels did not commemorate their miserable successes by lighting up a trash-house. The grand future restrained the madness of the present moment; those deluded beings were to awake some morning not simple planters and attorneys, but proprietors. ATTACK BY THE MILITARY. The bitterness of disappointment was

too visible in the countenances of the negroes on Saturday morning, as the military reached Golden Grove and attacked in earnest the rebels assemble there. A report was prevalent among the people that the military would side with them, but they soon discovered their fatal mistake. The rebels were their fatal mistake. The rebels were surrounded and either made prisoners or shot down. As the escort moved along Pleasant Hill towards Bowden, everal rebels showed themselves on the nountains, brandishing their cutlasses in defiance, little knowing they were within range of the soldiers' rifles, which speedily laid them on their backs in mortal agony.

MAKING SHORT WORK WITH THE AS-SASSINS. The following despatch is from Col.

Hobbs : JIGGER FOOT MARKET, BLUE MOUNTAIN VALLEY, NINE MILES ADVANCE OF MONKLAND, Oct. 19, 1865.

SIR-I have the honor to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that I marched at half past eleven last night for the rebel stronghold "Stony Gut." for the rebel stronghold "Stony Gut. About daylight this morning, in pass-ing through this village or cross roads (where the rebels had destroyed every-

(where the rebels had destroyed every-thing) I found a number of special constables who had captured a number of prisoners from the rebel camp. Finding their guilt clear, and being unable to either take or leave them, I had them all shot. I have Paul Borle's valet for my

I have Paul Bogle's valet for my guide a little fellow of extraordinary intelligence. A light rope tied to the stirrups, and a revolver now and then to his head, cause us thoroughly to understand each other; and he knows every single rebel in the island by name every single rebel in the island by name every single rebel in the island by name and face, and has just been selecting the captains, colonels and secretaries out of an immense gang of prisoners just come in here, whom I shall have shot to-morrow morning. One of the famous leaders and rebels rejoicing in the honored name of Author Welling-ton is among them, and three others

ton is among them, and three others. MARTIAL LAW

having been proclaimed throughout the county of Surry (Kingston excepted), courte martial were speedily assembled for the trial of all the rebels apprehend-

ed. Their sittings commenced on the 14th. THE CONSPIRATORS' PLAN.

Among the treasonable documents re-cently captured by the authorities in their search since the outbreak in St.

between forty-five and fifty years old, black, with thick, heavy, reddish lips, olurred eyes and very much pitted with small-pox. His sullen countenance and manner bespoke logged him a man capable of committing all the atrocities with which he was charged. At about one o'clock of the same day he was placed on his trial, and entered into no defence whatever except a few questions in the

sullen and dogged appearance. He was severely wounded by a brown man named Bothwell, who captured him, and who also received a severe wound on the right arm. Moses Bogle was what is generally termed a yellow ne-gro, taller and stouter than Paul, with large, heavy whiskers.

OLD BUIE. OLD BUIE, the Captain General of the rebel forces, was also tried and condemned on the same day. He was a man, we should suppose, bordering on sixty-five years of age, short, thin and remarkable in big any approximation from the arms the state his appearance from the grey beard which he wore. On the same day these three rebels—the principal ringleaders in the massacre—were executed at five o'clock, P. M., on the ruins of the old Court House—Paul hanging in the cen-tre, Moses on the left, and Buie on the right—all hanging on the centre arch of the burned building. Beneath them were fourteen others hanging. Neither of the three uttered one word after con-demonstron but most their demonstrates. demnation. but met their doom with an indifference painful to behold.

For the Intelligencer.

Great Fraud Detected---Distillery Seized. MESSRS. EDITORS : On Saturday last our isually quiet borough was thrown into a feverish state of excitement on the announcement that one of our own citizens had been perpetrating extensive frauds on the government. The amount at first was stated to be but a few hundred thousand, but before evening it was a mooted question between officials and outsiders whether these frauds should be estimated by millions or billions. Information had been lodged with the Deputy Collector that an extensive distillery was in operation in the suburbs of that classic region known as "Tow Hill," Madam Rumor represented subterranean passages and vaults in connection with the distillery on so extensive a scale, filled with pure tangle-foot, as to endanger the very foundation of our borough, and many praying sinners and intermittent Christians commenced a timely repentance in anticipation of an explosion which might prove as fatal to our borough as the eruption of a volcano or the destruction of an earthquake. Rumor also represented that so large a number of hogs were schedular so large a number of hogs were being fed in connection with this distillery that the price of pork would be materially affected in our market for several years to come. The case was represented to the officials in Lancaster, who visited the premises to-day and learned that the monster had been convisited the premises to-day and learned that the monster had been con-ceived and brought forth by Mrs. Frederick Smith, who is the daughter of a distiller in Germany; the building in which it is con-tained is a shanty. 7 by 10 feet, built over an oven, the monster itself is something larger than a piece of chalk, but not larger than an ordinary dinner pot. It was in proof before the officials that the monster was purchased in Lancaster, on the 23rd of last month; that the proprietor had since purchased one and a half bushels of chopped corn, four quarts of rye and two quarts of malt; that several experiments had been made pro-ducing about three quarts of whisky, which appears to be a perfect success, as one of the officials pronounced it to be twenty-five per cent, above proof; this will be good news for those who are fond of the "critter," provided they purchase direct from the dis-tillery. The matter was settled by the parties agreeing to take out a license and comply with the law in future. The officials deserve the eventasting gratitude of the public for their provide to the set of the parties agreeing to take out a license and comply with the law in future. The officials deserve the everlasting gratitude of the public for their prompt action in this instance; it has already secured seventy-five cents to the Government on the three quarts already produced, and it having been officially announced that this distillery produces whisky twenty-five per cent. above proof, the little moaster has a bright prospect in future, the whole stock consist-ing of two good sized porkers and seven small squeaters in such a condition that there-is no danger of the market being glutted the present season. It is to be hoped, if the na-sal organs of the officials have not "gin out" in their wonderful efforts in smelling out the hiding place of these three quarts of whisky, nor their minds in tasting the same, that they will be able to increase the revenue of Lancaster county by hunting up the incomes of some five thousand far-mers, each of whom appears to make enough to purchase an additional farm every five or six years, but no income on which to pay taxes. <u>ABGUS</u>, <u>COLUMBIA</u>, Nov. 20,

