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118 Walnut " Philadelphia.
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COAL OF ALL KINDS BY THE CARGO.
Jan 27, '66. 4-

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SHIPPERS OF
BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH, AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.
OFFICES: 26 Exchange Place, New York. 227 Walnut street, Philadelphia. S. C. Thwing & Co., Agts., 71 State St., Boston.
'58. 45-

CAIN, HACKER & COOK,
SHIPPERS OF
LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH.
Also, dealers in other first qualities of
WHITE AND RED ASH COALS.
No. 214 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River.
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
WM. F. MOODY, Shipper and Agent, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
February 15, '63 6-1y

Pier No. 10 Port Richmond.
JOHN R. WHITE & SON,
SHIPPERS OF COAL,
No. 318 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
DEPOTS FOR STORAGE AND SALE OF COAL:
No. 560 West Thirteenth St., New York.
Third Avenue and Forty-ninth St., New York.
Ives' Wharf, Providence, Rhode Island.
August 4, '66 31-

Pier No. 15.
BLAKISTON, GRAEFF & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
LORBERRY AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
Shippers of other approved qualities of
WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.
318 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
9 Trinity Building, New York.
Cor. of Kilby & Doane Street, Boston.
Feb. 14, '63 7-

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LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of
Anthracite and Bituminous Coals.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby Street, Boston.
Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, of
LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON, AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. '59 15-

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BANCROFT, LEWIS & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
Celebrated ASHLAND COAL,
FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE—111 Walnut Street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.
New York Office—77 Cedar Street. Boston Office—7 Doane Street. [Oct. 25, '59 43-

J. W. DUNKLEE & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
COAL,
Pier No. 19, Port Richmond.
AGENTS FOR
Manchester Red Ash, New Haven and Locust Mountain White Ash.
OFFICE 205½ WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
July 21, '66 29-tf

CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON
Miners and Shippers of Coal.
Burnside (from their Burnside Col. at Shamokin).
Lewis Vein (Red Ash).
Locust Mountain (White Ash).
OFFICES: 29 Trinity Building, New York. 215 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 15 Kilby Street, Boston.
Wharf No. 6, Port Richmond, Philad'a.
Feb 24, '66 [May 16, '63—20-tf] 8.

VANDUSEN, LOCHMAN & Co.,
SHIPPERS OF
LOCUST MOUNTAIN, LOCUST GAP, WILKESBARRE, LEHIGH, AND OTHER
WHITE AND RED ASH COALS,
Agents for the sale of the celebrated Georges Creek Cumberland Coal, from the Mines of the Consolidation Coal and Iron Company of Maryland.
SHIPPING WHARVES: Pt. Richmond, Elizabethport, Baltimore, Georgetown.
OFFICES: 201 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Trinity Building, New York. 5 Doane St., Boston.
Feb. 11, '65. 6 tf

WM. HUNTER, JR., & Co.,
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WHITE AND RED ASH ANTHRACITE
COALS.
OFFICES: No. 205½ Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 73 Broadway, No. 1 Rector St., N. Y. No. 21 and 23 Doane St., Boston.
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Feb. 18, '65. 7.

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Shipping Wharves for ANTHRACITE COAL at Greenwich, Delaware River, Philada.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
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OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 14 Kilby Street, Boston.
Feb 17, '63 7.

Wharf No. 2.
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OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth sts., Phila. 35 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

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DAVIS PEARSON, PHILA. EMANUEL DAST, ASHLAND.

AUDENRIED, NORTON & Co.,
Miners and Shippers of
COAL.
LOCUST MOUNTAIN—from HAPPY DELL COLLIERY.
SHAMOKIN—from ENTERPRISE COLLIERY.
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND—from the Consolidation Mines of Maryland.
OFFICES: 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 119 Broadway, New York. 134 State Street, Boston.
April 7, '66 14-tf

HAAS & BRENIZER,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
SPOHN VEIN RED ASH COAL,
Formerly mined by Repplier & Co., which we guarantee to ship free from any mixture with other Coal.
ALSO sole agents for the sale of Geo. W. Snyder's superior Pine Forest White Ash, and Spohn and Lewis Veins Red Ash Coal, which can be NOW prepared to ship.
Offices: 218 Walnut St., Philada. Room 63 Trinity Build'g, N. Y.
D. B. HAAS. WM. BRENIZER.
Feb 10, '66 6-1y

J. R. & W. TOMLINSON,
SHIPPERS OF
RED AND WHITE ASH COAL,
(By Schuylkill Canal.)
NO. 213 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Reshipping Wharves:
Foot of ALLEGHENY AVENUE, Port Richmond and foot of LAUREL STREET, Kensington.
March 17, '66 11-1y

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J. J. CONNER & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN
COAL!
Office:—Pier No. 19 Pt. Richmond, Phila. No. 309 Walnut St., Phila. No. 63 Empire Building, N. Y.
J. J. CONNER, (late Conner & Patterson,) Locust Mountain, Girardville.
ANDERSON & Co., Locust Mountain, Big Mine Run, near Centralia, Columbia Co.
CONNER & Co., Locust Spring.
May 19, '66 20-1y

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ROTHERMEL & SHANER,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS
COALS!
☞ Sole Agents for the Sale of the CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, from the CENTRALIA COLLIERY.
Office:—311 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 111 Broadway, N. Y., and 11 Doane Street, Boston.
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May 19, '66 20-tf

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GENERAL OFFICE
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BROAD TOP WHITE ASH
Semi-Bituminous
COALS,
No. 104 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT HARE POWEL, Manager.
CONNECTING OFFICES:
16 Traveler Buildings, Boston, Mass.
28 Trinity " New York.
Feb. 14, '63 7-tf

BROAD TOP WHITE ASH
SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL.
CALDWELL, GORDON & CO.,
No. 112 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, No. 111 Broadway, New York, No. 144 State Street, Boston.
Offer a superior quality of this celebrated coal from their
EDGE HILL COLLIERY,
Mined and shipped exclusively by them.
April 4, '65 14-1y

LORBERRY CREEK.

LORBERRY COAL.
WE, the undersigned, having consolidated our Three collieries in the Lorberry Region, will hereafter transact our business under the name of
MILLER, GRAEFF & Co.
MILLER, STEES & CO.
GRAEFF & NUTTING.
Mr. GRAEFF, a member of our firm, having associated himself with J. R. BLAKISTON, will reside in Philadelphia and all our coal shipped by tide-water will be under the exclusive control of BLAKISTON, GRAEFF & CO.
By increased care and attention in its preparation, we hope to maintain the reputation of our celebrated Lorberry Coal. Purchasers abroad can rely upon having this coal shipped in the very best order.
Feb. 18, '63. MILLER, GRAEFF & CO. 7.

MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS of the most approved Davy Patterns, for working, made of Improved Gauze. Also the Clanny Lamp Pattern or Gauze, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail by B. BANNAN, Pottsville.
☞ Lamp Gauzes, both Iron and Copper, ready made, always on hand. Odd sizes made to order.

1000 FEET GUM BELTING, different sizes, at reduced prices. For sale at BANNAN'S.

ELIZABETHPORT, &c.

COAL. COAL.
A. T. STOUT & CO.,
(Successors to STOUT & VAN WICKLE,)
Miners and Shippers of the celebrated FULTON (LEHIGH) COAL, from the Ebbervale Colliery, near Hazleton, Pa., and dealers in the best varieties of
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Delivered direct from the mines or on board of vessels at
TRENTON, N. J., ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
N. BRUNSWICK, N. J., PORT RICHMOND, PA.
OFFICES—44 & 46 Trinity Building. 111 Broadway, New York.
A. T. STOUT. S. VAN WICKLE. G. LEE STOUT.
April 4, '64 14-

NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
HONEY BROOK
AND OTHER
LEHIGH COALS;
ALSO,
Wyoming, Lackawanna & Scranton,
Delivered on board Vessels at Piers Nos. 4 & 8,
ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
OFFICE,—43 TRINITY BUILDING,
111 Broadway, New York.
May 12, '66 19-1y

RICHARD HECKSCHER, Jr. FRED. A. MASON.
HECKSCHER & MASON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS
COAL;
OFFICE—NO. 71 BROADWAY, (EMPIRE BUILDING,) ROOM 34, NEW YORK.
April 21, '66 16-tf

DANIEL PACKER. E. A. PACKER.
DANIEL PACKER & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Lehigh, Schuylkill, Wilkesbarre, Lackawanna, Cumberland, and Elk Hill Gas Coal Company
COALS.
OFFICE—No. 4 Pine Street, New York.
October 14, '65 41-1y

DAY, HUDDELL & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS
COAL.
No. 109 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
" 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.
7 Doane Street, Boston.
Feb 10, '66 6-1y

JAS. W. CALDWELL. C. B. CONANT. WM. REED.
CALDWELL, CONANT & Co.,
119 Broadway, Corner Cedar St., N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
COALS.
LEHIGH, COUNCIL RIDGE, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY, RED ASH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, CUMBERLAND, BROAD TOP AND OTHER VARIETIES.
Feb 24, '66 8-tf

LEHIGH.

THOS. HULL & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
SMITH'S SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH
COAL,
Yorktown, Carbon County, Penna.
OFFICES:
329 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
JEANESVILLE, Luzerne County, Pa.
July 23, '64. 30-

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BITUMINOUS COAL & Iron Land, With New Blast Furnace, for Sale or to Lease.
Three thousand one hundred and eighty acres of land heavily timbered with hemlock, maple, bass, ash, &c. Three veins of Bituminous coal and several veins of iron ore underlie the property. Mines opened and coal now being mined and sold; coal very superior.— A splendid location for mining and selling coal, getting out lumber or manufacturing iron. Property lies directly on Northern Centra Railway, fifty miles from Elmira. Will lease blast furnace and mining privileges for coal and ore, or sell the whole property at a very low figure. For particulars call upon or address C. S. GREEN, Sec'y.
P. O. address and station—Roaring Branch, Lycoming County, Pa.
May 19, '66 20-3m

DEDERICK'S
COAL HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented April 12, 1863.
This celebrated and unequalled Coal Hoisting Machine has been in successful operation for over three years, and the unusually large number already sold are giving the most perfect satisfaction. It is simple and durable, having no gearing at all; is rapid in its operation, and very easy for the horse. Descriptive Circular, containing letters of commendation, prices, &c., sent free, on application.
P. & K. DEDERICK, Sole Manufacturers, Albany Agricultural and Machine Works.
March 24, '66 11-6m Albany, N. Y.

Pure Liberty White Lead will do more and better work at a given Cost than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by
Ziegler & Smith,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,
No. 137 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICE BASKETS, for holding scraps of paper, &c., at BANNAN'S Bookstore.

SCHUYLKILL CO.

T. H. SCHOLLENBERGER AGENT,
Miner and Shipper of the Celebrated
Black Heath White Ash and Peaked Mountain Free Burning
PINK ASH COAL,
P. O. ADDRESS—POTTSVILLE OR MINERSVILLE, Schuylkill County, Pa.
April 12, '62 15-tf

JAMES J. CONNER,
Miner and Shipper of the Celebrated
LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Penna.
1859 47-1y

ALTHOUSE & FOCHT,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
BOSTON RUN LOCUST MOUNTAIN
COAL.
PHILADA., 216½ Walnut St. N. York, 111 Broadway.
Agt. at New York—J. GEO. REPPLIER.
DAY, HUDDEL & Co., Port Richmond.
March 24, '66 12-6m

J. M. FRECK,
MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE
CELEBRATED
Centralia or Locust Mountain
COAL.
Post Office Address, ASHLAND, Schuylkill County, Pa., or Centralia, Columbia County.
June 2, '66. 22-

CHAS. J. & J. H. EASTWICK,
SHIPPERS OF
WHITE AND RED ASH COAL
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
BURNSIDE COAL AND IRON COMPANY'S
RED ASH SHAMOKIN COAL,
OFFICE—121 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
July 7, '66 27-6m

EAST FRANKLIN LORBERRY VEIN COAL.
My East Franklin Lorberry Coal is now sold exclusively by Messrs. CALDWELL, GORDON & Co., who are my sole Agents. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article.
OFFICES: No. 112 Walnut St., Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New York. No. 144 State Street, Boston.
Tremont, March 29, '62 HENRY HEIL. 13-

COAL LEASES.—The subscribers have determined to make several leases on their property, known as the KENTUCKY PROPERTY, situated in Schuylkill County, and in the immediate vicinity of TUSCARORA. The ground has been fully developed, and those desiring a first rate colliery, can obtain one, without making any further explorations of the same.
None need make application unless capable of erecting all the improvements.
Apply to GIDEON BAST, Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, Pa., or to DAVIS PEARSON, 207 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
January 7, '65. 1-tf

COAL. COAL.
THE undersigned is now prepared to fill orders for Lehigh, Wyoming, Shamokin, Schuylkill, White and Red Ash, Cumberland and Gas Coal—from Mauch Chunk on the Lehigh Canal; Schuylkill Haven, Port Carbon and Port Clinton on the Schuylkill Canal, and from Amboy, Trenton, Hoboken and Port Richmond for shipment East and North.
☞ Orders sent will receive prompt attention.
W. J. HARLAN,
Rooms 70 and 71, Trinity Building, New York.
June 20, '66 25-1y

COAL LANDS
TO LEASE.—The Schuylkill Coal Company are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County. These lands are located on the very best portion of the Heckscher Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby, Lealor, and all the veins known in that basin, both above and below water level. Favorable leases with an abundance of timber for mining purposes, will now be made to good tenants, on application to H. H. BODY, President of the Company, No. 8 Wall Street, New York. June 23, '66.—25-

DYSPEPSIA Permanently Cured by
SEDDON'S DYSPEPSIA TROCHES.
A Perfect Cure, or the Money Refunded.
These Troches not only give immediate relief but are sure to effect a permanent cure in Dyspepsia. They are not a purgative, and therefore their use does not create a necessity for the habitual use of Cathartics.— They cause no sickness of the stomach or griping of the bowels, and are perfectly harmless to the most delicate.
They will immediately correct a Sour Stomach, cure Flatulence, Heartburn, Sickness or Pain in the Stomach, Costiveness, Belching of Wind, Liver Complaints, Headache, and in fact all those disagreeable and dangerous symptoms of this disease, which unfit one for the pleasures and duties of life.
Weak and delicate persons who have been injured by the use of powerful stimulants and purgatives, will find them a mild, safe and sure restorer of the digestive organs to their original strength and vigor.
Prepared solely by the Proprietors,
S. J. VANDERSLOOT & Co., Chemists,
718 Market street, Philadelphia.
Sole Agent for Schuylkill County, Henry Saylor, Druggist, Pottsville. June 16, '66 24-3m

BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!
This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.
The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of serility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.
BIOKRENE
Cures IMPOTENCY, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS INCAPACITY, DYSPEPSIA, DEPRESSION, LOSS OF APPETITE, LOW SPIRITS, WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION, IMBECILITY, MENTAL INDOLENCE, EMACIATION, ENNUI— It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the Nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the
BIOKRENE.
The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DISPAIRING, the OLD should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.
To Females.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
28 Dey Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
October 21, '65. 43-1y sow

Corn Grater.—A new article that takes the corn off the cob clean, without any trouble. Call and see it at LEWIS C. THOMPSON & CO'S, Cor. Centre and Market Sts.

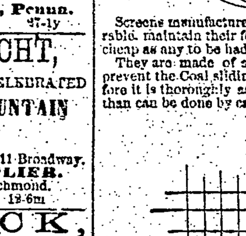
HARDWARE.

LEWIS C. THOMPSON & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, TOOLS &c.,
CORNER CENTRE AND MARKET, "SIGN OF THE SAW."
Pottsville, Pa.
March 17, '66 11-tf

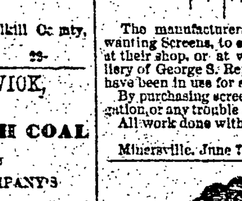
A. PURVES & SON,
Scrap Iron and Metal Merchants,
MACHINE AND FOUNDRY FURNISHERS, N. E. corner of SOUTH & PENN and No. 17 SOUTH Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Ingot Copper, Ingot Brass, Red, do, do, Yellow, Pig Tin, Bar Tin, Pig Lead, Bar Lead, Spelter, Antimony, Babbitt Metal, Bismuth, Solders, Ba. Iron, Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Steel, Borax, Crucibles, Foundry Facings, Anvils, Vices, Files, &c. Old Metals, Old Copper, Old Brass, Old Lead, &c. &c.
☞ New and Second-hand Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Tools, and Steam Engines, bought and sold.
☞ Articles of every description in use by Machinists and Foundrymen, furnished to order.
Cash paid for Scrap Iron, Old Rails, and all kinds of Metals. Feb 7, '66—6-

GEORGE BRIGHT & Co.
DEALERS IN
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HARDWARE & CUTLERY
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
PHOSPHATE LIME,
SAND, PLASTER & CEMENT,
COAL OIL
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS,
2ND DOOR BELOW WHITE HORSE HOTEL
AND NEARLY OPPOSITE
THE MINERS BANK
POTTSVILLE, PA.
March 31, '63.

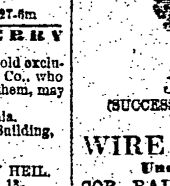
TO COAL OPERATORS.
GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COAL SCREENS.
The undersigned are now prepared to manufacture, at their shop, in Minersville, all kinds of SCREENS for screening Coal, of the improved manufacture, patented to Jonas Laubenstein, 4th February, 1863.



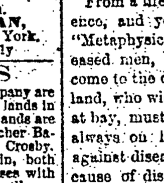
Screens manufactured by this process, are more durable, maintain their form better, and are furnished as cheap as any to be had in the County.
They are made of square iron, in such shape as to prevent the Coal sliding from one size to the other before it is thoroughly assorted, thus preparing it better than can be done by cast iron or wire screens.



The manufacturers urgently request all Operators wanting Screens, to examine those new patent Screens at their shop, or at work at the Mammoth Vein Colliery of George S. Repplier, near St. Clair, where they have been in use for some time.
By purchasing screens made under this Patent, litigation, or any trouble as to patent rights will be avoided.
All work done with promptness and dispatch.
J. & L. LAUBENSTEIN.
Minersville, June 7, 1862. 23-tf.



J. G. FRICK,
(SUCCESSOR TO BROCK & SHOEMAKER,)
MANUFACTURER OF
WIRE COAL SCREENS,
Under the Jenkins' Patent,
COR. RAILROAD & NORWEGIAN STS.,
POTTSVILLE PA.
Jan 28, '64. 4-



IMPORTANT NOTICE!
FROM
MRS. M. G. BROWN,
Metaphysical Physician, 410 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
From a life of study, observation and experience, and years of practical application of my "Metaphysical Discovery" on thousands of diseased men, women and children, I have justly come to the conclusion that every family in the land, who wish to get rid of disease, and keep it at bay, must have my Metaphysical Discovery always on hand. It is a certain preventative against disease. It also treats and destroys the cause of disease, consequently the effects die; beginning with Deafness, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, with every disease man, woman or child is heir to.
It is the only safeguard against Cholera. It cleanses every sewer of the human body, hardens the flesh and purifies the blood. In consequence of the above facts, I have this day reduced the price, so as to leave no barrier in the way of the diseased.
The package consists of three bottles, one used for the Eyes, one for the Ears, and one for the Scalp. These three work in conjunction passing into the system by absorption, thus killing the very root of disease, which is in a specific locality in the head.
My Metaphysical Discovery is packed in a neat wooden case, and will be despatched to any part of the world on receipt of the price, which will be from this 25th day of November, sold at $4 per pkg., or three pkgs., $10.
Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water. Large size, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Small size, 50 cts. Scalp Renovator $1, or six bottles for $5. The medicines can be obtained through your Druggists, or at the Depot, 410 Arch street, Philadelphia.
The following letter is one of the many which I receive daily at my different Offices:
SNAPP'S STATION, Nov. 20th, 1865.
MRS. M. G. BROWN—Madam:—I noticed an advertisement in a newspaper of your Metaphysical Discovery. I sent for a package of the medicine. I write to tell you that it has proved a perfect success in a case of deafness of many years' standing. Now I send to you for three packages for my neighbors, who are afflicted in the same way. Yours respectfully,
O. S. COATES,
Snapp's Station, Crawford County, Pa.
Perfect cure for weak and diseased eyes.
The Metaphysical Discovery works by laws as logical as those which revoke the stars.
The Celebrated POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER is the key which opens the door to the health of both mind and body. Use it morning and night.
Please send to the Depot for a circular.
For sale also by JOHN G. BROWN & SON, Druggists, Pottsville.
Dec. 2, '65 48-1y

TO CARPENTERS & BUILDERS.
The Schuylkill County
Lumber & Manufacturing Co.
Have on hand at their extensive establishment, on Railroad Street, a great quantity of lumber of every kind, and descriptions, which they can supply to Operators, Carpenters and Builders, at lower rates than it can be bought elsewhere. They are also ready to supply, through the means of their extensive business and labor saving machines manufactured articles in their line at a saving of 25 per cent. on former cost.
Their large workshops have been in successful operation for the last year, turning out vast quantities of
Doors, Window Frames,
Sash, Panel Work,
Mouldings, Bed-posts,
Blinds, Banisters,
Shutters,
And all kinds of Framed, Planed and Turned Work, which they have constantly on hand. They are ready to execute orders at the short est notice, for any quantity or quality of wood or manufactured stuff.
Dry and green Hemlock of all kinds for building purposes, Oak, Maple, Poplar, chair plank and scantling boards, Cherry, Walnut, Mahogany, &c., for cabinet work; White and Yellow Pine boards for flooring, raw or made to order; White Pine plank, 2, 2½, 3, 1½, 1¼, ... always ready; also, plank, beams, ... shingles, lath, ceiling ... and everything in their line ...

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Investigation of the Charge of His Complicity in the Assassination.

His Responsibility for the Treatment of Union Prisoners.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

Official Instructions to the Mississippi Boat-Burners and the Canadian Agents.

A Record of J. Wilkes Booth in the Rebel War Department.

A Mysterious Advertisement in The N. Y. Daily News.

REJECTION OF PERJURED TESTIMONY.

DEMAND FOR A TRIAL OF DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 27, 1866.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolutions of the House of Representatives of April 9 and April 30, 1866, instructing the Committee to inquire into the nature of the evidence implicating Jeff. Davis and others, in the assassination of President Lincoln, and also whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial, if it should appear that there was probable cause to believe that said persons, or any of them, are guilty of inciting, concerting or procuring the assassination of the late President of the United States, and also whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring said persons to a speedy and impartial trial for the crime of treason, have investigated the subject as directed, and make the following preliminary report thereon:

It is notorious that said Davis was guilty of the crime of treason, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Committee are of the opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial which cannot be removed by legislation.— This is also the opinion of Attorney General Speed, as given in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee.

The evidence in possession of the Committee connecting Jeff. Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln, justifies the Committee in saying that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed; but the investigations which have been made by the War Department, and by the Committee, have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all the facts in the case. It is probable, however, that the further prosecution of the investigation by the Committee, and by the officers of the Government, will result finally in a full development of the whole transaction.

The capture of the Rebel archives has put the Government in possession of a mass of letters, papers and documents of various kinds, only a portion of which has as yet been examined.

The examination, thus far, has thrown light upon the general policy of the Rebel authorities, which, in many particulars, involved a total disregard of international law and of the usages of civilized war. The Secretary of War, through Francis Lieber, LL.D., Chief of the Archive Office, has furnished to the Committee copies of various letters and papers found in the War Office at Richmond, bearing upon four points of the policy of the Rebel Government.

First: With regard to the negroes bearing arms.

Second: The condition of Rebel prisons and the treatment of prisoners.

Third: Orders issued and letters written by the Rebel Secretary of War in relation to the Union prisoners; and

Fourth—Views and suggestions of Jeff. Davis in regard to Union prisoners.

Copies of these papers have been furnished to the Committee, and a synopsis thereof is herewith submitted as a part of this report. While the evidence thus furnished does not bear directly upon the question submitted to the Committee, it has been thought advisable to lay it before Congress and the country, as showing the brutal and inhuman policy of the men who instigated and guided the Rebellion, and as being in that particular intimately connected with the attempts that were made to burn the cities of the North, to destroy its commerce on the rivers, lakes and the ocean, without regard to the loss of life; and, finally, with the assassination of the President of the United States.

In 1862 Jeff Davis issued an order that all slaves captured in arms, should at once be delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective State to which they belonged, to be dealt with according to the laws of such States; and that the like order be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States army found serving in company with armed slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of the Confederacy. By the statutes of South Carolina, slaves or other negroes engaged in mutiny or insurrection were to be tried by two Justices of the Peace and three freeholders, associated together who were empowered and authorized to inflict the punishment of death upon such offenders. On the 13th of June, 1863, S. S. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General to E. Kirby Smith, and by his direction, addressed a letter to Gen. R. Taylor, dated at Shreveport, in which the writer says, in answer to a communication of Brig. Gen. Hubert, asking what disposition should be made of slaves found in arms, that "no quarter should be shown. If taken prisoners, however, they should be turned over to the executive authorities of the State in which they should be captured, in obedience to a proclamation of the President of the Confederate States.— Should negroes thus taken be executed by the military authorities capturing them, it would certainly produce retaliation. By turning them over to the civil authorities to be tried by the officers of the State no exception could be taken." On the 13th of June, 1863, S. Kirby Smith writes to R. Taylor, commanding the district of Louisiana, and says: "I have been unofficially informed that some of your troops have captured negroes in arms. I hope this may not be so, and that your subordinates in command of capturing parties may have recognized the propriety of giving no quarters to armed negroes and their officers. In this way we may be relieved from a disagreeable dilemma. If they are taken, however, you will turn them over to the State authorities to be tried for crimes against the State, and you will offer such facilities in obtaining witnesses as the necessity of the public service will permit." Again, Smith, writing to Gen S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, June 16, 1863, incloses two letters addressed to Gen. Taylor, and says:— "Unfortunately such captures were made by some of Gen. Taylor's subordinates." Jefferson Davis, in his message to the rebel legislature, January 12, 1863, referring to the proclamation of emancipation of January 1 of that year, says that "the negroes are encouraged to general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation to abstain from violence, unless necessary for self-defence.— Although our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty men is tempered by profound contempt for the impotent rage which it discloses, so far as regards the action of the Government on those criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all the commissioned officers of the United States who may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States provided for the punishment of those criminals engaged in inciting servile insurrection." On the 1st of May, 1863, the Rebel Congress passed a series of resolutions on the subject of retaliation. The fourth resolution declares that "Every white person being a commissioned officer, who shall accompany negroes or mulattoes in arms against the Confederate States, shall be deemed guilty of inciting servile insurrection, and if captured shall be put to death or otherwise punished at the discretion of the Court."

The seventh resolution of the series declares that "all negroes and mulattoes who shall be engaged in war, or taken in arms against the Confederate States, shall when captured in the Confederate States, be delivered to the authorities of State or States in which captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States."

This policy of the Rebel authorities was modified in the following year, but the declarations made and actions done in pursuance of these declarations made are conclusive proofs of the brutal and malignant feelings by which the leaders of the Rebellion were controlled, and rendered not only possible, but probable that they would at once engage in projects for the assassination of the chief men of the Republic.

The documents found in the Rebel archives at Richmond, fully sustain the statements that have been made by persons in the service of the United States concerning the inhuman treatment of Union soldiers in Southern prisons, and leave no doubt that Jeff. Davis and the Rebel authorities had knowledge of this treatment, and that they took no effective measures in behalf of humanity. Indeed, it is more than probable, from the evidence thus disclosed, that it was the part of the policy of the Rebel authorities to impair the effectiveness of the Union army by systematic ill treatment and starvation of prisoners.

Davis says in his message to the Rebel Congress of November, 1861, after reciting what he alleges to be the atrocities of the United States forces: "If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers and involve us in a species of war which claims non combatants, women and children, as its victims, they must be expected as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect, even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claim if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, but must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine." Again, in his message of August, 1862, he says: "No method remained for the suppression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to exercise. Retaliation in kind for many of them is impracticable. But stern, exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and villains that disgrace the profession of arms and seek to make public war the excuse for the commission of the most monstrous crimes. Nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and maintain our existence by employing against our foes every energy and every resource at our disposal." Reports of the condition of the prisons of the South, made by Rebel officers, fully sustain the declarations and threats of Davis in the extracts above quoted.

In September, 1862, a report was made by a Committee of the House of Representatives of the Rebel Congress. The Committee say that "they visited the hospitals of the sick and wounded of our enemies now in our custody, and found all of the wards in a wretched condition. The upper ward was such as to drive the Committee out of it instantly. The honor of our country will not permit our bringing the matter to the attention of Congress, and thereby making it public." Accompanying the report was a resolution by which the Chairman of the Committee was instructed to address a letter to the Secretary of War in relation to the condition of prisoners confined in the hospitals at Richmond, above referred to, and urging him to have the same placed in a more comfortable condition as soon as possible.

In May, 1863, a Committee of the Rebel House of Representatives was appointed to examine into the condition of the prisoners confined in Castle Thunder Prison. Reports were made by the majority and minority of the Committee, and they agreed in condemning the management at the prison. In the minority report it is stated that the acts committed and complained of most were the killing of two prisoners, the shooting of a third, and the infliction of corporal punishment by whipping on the bare back in accordance with instructions from Gen. Winder, but unsupported by law, and confining prisoners in the prison yard, exposed to the weather. The minority say further that they think the infliction of corporal punishment, administered by Capt. Alexander was illegal and improper; that the punishing by exposing prisoners to the weather was improper and unwarranted, and that the order to shoot at those who came to the windows was unjustifiable, but inasmuch as it is not known that any serious consequences resulted from those acts, and inasmuch as they appear to be practiced by Capt. Alexander not from any wantonness or cruelty, but from a desire to maintain proper discipline, and perhaps from an erroneous conception of his rights and powers as keeper of such prison, it recommended that no further action be taken by the House.

The majority report and the minority report above referred to concur in the exculpation of the officers of the prison. A second minority report, which appears to have been made by a Mr. Herbert, says that he is of the opinion that Brig. Gen. Winder and Capt. Alexander, who have had the superintendence of Castle Thunder, have shown a want of judgment and humanity in the management of that prison deserving not only the censure of Congress, but prompt removal from the position they have abused. Winder was still retained in charge of the prison as late as January, 1864. One T. O. Stephens writes to Jefferson Davis and asks for the removal of Gen. Winder. He states that Winder is universally disliked and by many detested. In the letter various charges of a personal nature are made against Winder. About this time Henry Brown, Post Chaplain at Camp Lee, writes to the Secretary of War, and calls attention to the fact that "the Yankee deserters confined in Castle Thunder will freeze unless something is speedily done."

This letter is referred to the Provost Marshal, who admits that the complaints are well founded; that he has forwarded repeatedly complaints of a similar character, and that no remedy has been furnished. He says: "I do not doubt that there has been considerable loss of life already at the Libby and Castle Thunder from this cause. The fault is with those officers whose duty it was to furnish a supply of fuel, and who have not made proper provision."

The report from the Inspector of Prisons at Cahaba, Ala., in the Autumn of 1864, shows that the food issued to prisoners was poor in quality and insufficient in quantity. A similar report, made by R. S. Whitfield, Surgeon in charge of the prison at Cahaba, Ala., dated March 21, 1864, states that "the sleeping arrangements consist of rough bunks, but recently constructed; accommodating but 432, so that 228 are forced to sleep upon the ground with but one fire-place in the building. All the fires—about 40 in number—have been until the past few days, built at intervals upon the floor."

In September, 1863, R. H. Chilton writes a letter to John H. Winder, dated Andersonville, Ga., in which he gives certain extracts from the reports of military prisoners at Andersonville, Ga.

The report says: "There is no medical attendance furnished within; in the stockade some quantities of medicines are placed in the hands of certain persons of each squad or division, and the sick are directed to be brought out by the sergeants of squads daily at sick call to the medical officers who attend at the gates.

The crowd at these times is so great that only the strongest men could get access to the doctors; the weaker ones being unable to force their way through the press; and the hospital accommodations are so limited that the beds, so called, have all, or nearly all, two occupants each. Many—twenty yesterday—are carried out daily who have died from unknown causes, and whom the medical officers had never seen. The sanitary conditions of the prisons are as wretched as can be; the principal cause of the mortality being scurvy and chronic diarrhea. Rations have to be issued to a very large proportion, who are entirely unprovided with the proper utensils, and furnished with a limited supply of fuel, and are compelled to dig with their hands in the filthy marsh before mentioned, for roots, etc. After inquiry, I am confident that by slight exertion green corn and other anti scorbutics could readily be obtained."

Surgeon Isaiah H. White, says, in a report made, as we suppose, in November, 1864, that "Our excess of funds at Andersonville will be turned over to the Treasurer, because the Commissary at that post has failed to supply himself with funds to meet requisitions, while thousands of sick, both at this post and Andersonville, are in a state of suffering that would touch the heart of the most callous."

From the indorsements on this report it appears to have been referred by the Surgeon-General to the Secretary of War, by the Secretary of War to the Commissary General, by the Commissary General to the Quartermaster General, with the indorsement that the Commissary General had furnished to the use of the hospitals all the money that he obtained for that purpose. The Quartermaster-General returned the report to the Secretary of War with the declaration that the means at the disposal of his Bureau had always been liberally supplied to the military prisoners. By the order of the Secretary of War, the report appears to have been filed without anything being accomplished for the relief of the prisoners.

As late as January, 1865, a report was made by Col. H. Forno to General Winder, with reference to the military prisons of South Carolina. In this report it is stated that "the Subsistence Department is entirely deficient, and the ration issued daily amounts almost to starvation. There have been but two issues of meat in the last two months, and scarcely any sirup."

This report was referred to the Adjutant and Inspector General, then to the Commissary Department, then returned to the Inspector General, then referred to the Secretary of War, and by him referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who returned it to the Secretary of War, and then by order of the Assistant Secretary of War the paper was filed without any action being taken for the relief of the prisoners.

On the 12th of October, 1864, one Sabina Dismukes writes to Jefferson Davis from Statesburg, S. C., and incloses an article from the Sumter Watchman, which contained an account of the suffering of prisoners at Florence.

In her letter this woman says: "If such things are allowed to continue they will most surely draw down some awful judgment upon our country. It is a most horrible national sin that cannot go unpunished. If we cannot give them food and shelter, for God's sake send them back to Yankee land; but don't starve the miserable creatures to death."

The article from "The Watchman" is incorporated into this report, and it is herewith submitted to the House. It appears to be a truthful account of the condition of many thousands of our Union soldiers, and it cannot be read without the deepest emotion, nor without the conviction that the horrors of that prison far surpassed all the doings of the most savage races in the most barbarous times of the world. This communication was referred to Davis by the Secretary of War, by him to the Adjutant General, who referred it to Gen. Winder, who returned it to the Adjutant General with this endorsement: "The prisoners of South Carolina are not under my command. I cannot give any information, nor can I express an opinion." The Secretary of War then referred it to General Gardiner, who referred it to Colonel Harrison, the commandant of the prison at Florence, who referred it to Lieut.-Col. Iverson, who, on the 17th of September, 1864, makes a report thereon, in the form of an indorsement. The following is a copy of the article:

From the Sumter Watchman.

THE PRISONERS AT FLORENCE.—MR. EDITOR:—It may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to hear something from the Yankee camp at Florence. Your correspondent went over upon the summons of one of those ominous O. B.'s, which the times have made more familiar than agreeable to take a drove of cattle to the camp. Our party had in charge animals of all sizes, sexes and conditions, from the patriarch of the herd whose scanned and wrinkled front bore the marks of many a bloody battle, to old Crumpie, who had served her day at the milk pail, and whose constitution was evidently unable to stand the blasts of another March. We lost three on the way—two straggled and one fell from exhaustion. The buzzards, after all, were not cheated of their long expected prey. The country through which we traveled is "flat, stale and unprofitable." The crops are poor, and every cotton field destroyed by the army worm, as if in imitation of its more intelligent namesake. No object of curiosity was encountered on the way, unless we take into account the "long bridge" over what the natives call "Sprwa Swamp." Most of the house were uninhabited, with fences and outbuildings going to ruin.

No product now the barren fields afford,
But men and steed, the soldier and the sword.

The camp we found full of what were once human beings, but who would scarcely now be recognized as such. In an old field, with no inclosure but the living wall of sentinels who guarded them night and day, are several thousand filthy, diseased, famished men, with no hope of relief except by death. A few dirty rags stretched on poles give some of them a poor protection from the hot sun and heavy dews. All were in rags and barefoot, and crawling with vermin. As we passed around the line of guards, I saw one of them brought out from his miserable booth by two of his companions, and laid upon the ground to die. He was nearly naked. His companions pulled his cap over his face, and straightened out his limbs. Before they turned to leave him he was dead. A slight movement of the limbs and all was over. The captive was free. The Commissary's tent was near one side of the square, and near it the beef was laid upon the boards, preparatory to its distribution. This sight seemed to excite the prisoners as the smell of blood does the beasts of the menagerie. They surged up as near the lines as they were allowed, and seemed in their eagerness to break over. While we were on the ground a heavy rain came up, and they seemed greatly to enjoy it, coming out a puris naturalibus, opening their mouths to catch the drops, while one would wash off another with his hands, and then receive from him the like kind office. Numbers get out at night and wander to the neighboring houses in quest of food. From the camp of the living we passed to the camp of the dead—the Hospital—a transition that reminds me of Satan's soliloquy:

"Which way I fly is hell,
Myself is hell, and in the lowest depths,
A lower deep, still threatening to devour me,
opens wide."

A few tents covered with pine tops were crowded with the dying and the dead in every stage of corruption. Some, lay in prostrate helplessness; some had crowded under the shelter of the bushes; some were nibbling their skeleton limbs. Twenty or thirty of them die daily—most of them, as I was informed, of the scurvy. The corpses lay by the road side, waiting for the dead-cart, their glassy eyes turned to heaven, the flies swarming in their mouths, their big toes tied together with a cotton string, and their skeleton arms folded on their breasts. You would hardly know them to be men, so sadly do hunger, disease and wretchedness change the "human face divine." Presently came the carts. They were carried a little distance to trenches dug for the purpose, and tumbled in like so many dogs. A few pine tops were thrown upon the bodies, a few shovels full of dirt, and then haste was made to open a new ditch for other victims. The burying parties were Yankees detailed for the work; an appointment which, as the sergeant, told me they consider a favor, for they get a little more to eat and enjoy fresh air. Thus we see at one glance the three great scourges of mankind—war, famine and pestilence—and we turn from the spectacle sick at heart, as we remember that some of our loved ones may be undergoing a similar misery.

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Soon 8,000 will be added to their number, and where the provisions are to come from to feed this multitude is a difficult problem. Five thousand pounds of bacon, or 10,000 pounds of beef daily, seems, in addition to more urgent draughts upon her, far beyond the ability of South Carolina. The question is: "Are we not doing serious injury to our cause in keeping these prisoners to divide with us our scanty rations? Would it not be better at once to release them on parole?"

HOWARD.

Indorsement on wrapper.

HEADQUARTERS FLORIDA MILITARY PRISON, December 17, 1864.

D, 1323 wrapper respectfully returned to Howard, who visited Florence when necessity forced the removal of prisoners here without any preparation whatever being made for their proper care or subsistence.— In my opinion it one of the ominous O. B.'s, was sent here to report to the front, there would be no danger of his exciting the nerves of ladies, and it might perhaps do the service some good. Mrs. Dismukes may rest easy and quiet in reference to the treatment of prisoners at this prison, for since I assumed command, the 18th of October, 1864, the deaths have decreased from 30 to 40 per day to one single demise, which my hospital and sexton's report shows for the last 24 hours — I call attention to the fact that the prisoners were all brought here from other prisons and solicit inquiry as to their improvement or still further degradation, and challenge any prison in the Confederacy, taking everything in consideration, for health, cleanliness, neat lookings prisoners, neat burial grounds, &c. They are given everything the Government issues to them. I am very respectfully your obedient servant.

JOHN T. IVERSON,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

On the 18th February, 1865, Bradley T. Johnson asks Gen. Gardner to remove Capt. J. M. Goodman from the office of Post Quartermaster at Salisbury Prison for inefficiency. In that letter he says: The only hospitals are buildings within the present inclosure. The only amelioration we can give to their sufferings is in pine bunks and straw to lie on the bare floor, with little or no covering on them.

On the first day of February, D. Wilson, Surgeon of the Prison, made a requisition for 10,000 pounds of straw, and also 100 bunks. Up to the 13th of February he had received 800 pounds of straw but no bunks. The sick, therefore, laid on the bare ground, and from the 1st to the 31st of January, 732 of them died. From February 1st to February 13th, 375 of them died. He says further in this letter: "This country abounds in straw; for a country as full of wood as this, energetic and methodical industry would have formed a depot to provide for such contingencies as a temporary failure of supplies in the early part of 1865."

Capt. Vance, of North Carolina, wrote to the Rebel Secretary of War, stating that "the prisoners of Saulsbury are suffering terribly." A report made by a Captain Hall says "the ground upon which the prison is situated is red clay, and in time of rain this clay holds the water, and makes the ground a perfect bog for a long time afterward. There is no drainage to the place, and the pools of filthy water would be certain to create a pestilence in warm weather. There is no stream running through the place." According to the same report, the number of prisoners confined at Saulsbury in the month of October, 1864, was 10,321, and of this number, 3,419 had died previous to Feb. 17, 1865.

The foregoing extracts present a small portion of the evidence contained in the letters and documents found in the rebel archives, concerning the condition and treatment of Union soldiers in the prisons of the South. It is true that various excuses were made from time to time for these outrages on humanity and the rules of war by those in authority at Richmond, such as the refusal of the United States Government to exchange prisoners, and their own inability to furnish supplies; but the fact still remains that from the year 1862 to the close of the rebellion, the authorities were fully and frequently informed, as well by letters and communication from private persons, as by official reports, that the prisoners in their custody were suffering every conceivable horror, and dying in great numbers daily in consequence of the treatment they endured at the hands of the subordinates of the Richmond Government; and it also remains a well established fact that no really efficient effort was made at any time to remove or diminish the evil.

COMPLICITY WITH THE ASSASSINATION.

The remaining testimony to be examined and considered relates to the complicity of Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, jr., and Jefferson Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln. In a letter written by C. C. Clay, jr., to President Johnson, dated Fortress Monroe, Nov. 23, 1865, he says:

Had your proclamation charged me with the very act of Booth, I could not have been more surprised and amazed than I was with being charged with concerting the crime.—I had been absent from Canada nearly six months, had never known or heard of Booth, or either of those charged as his immediate accomplices, and had not, to my knowledge or belief, ever seen any of them.

This letter to the President was written for the purpose of obtaining a release from confinement, and contains a positive denial of all complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. One of the reasons stated by the writer in his behalf is that he had been absent from Canada nearly six months. If the statement was true, it would not tend in any considerable degree to exculpate Clay if there were evidence tending to implicate him in the assassinations. But its falsity goes far to show that he had some reason for attempting to conceal the fact as to the time when he left Canada, and inasmuch as the statement was made in order to relieve himself from the charges contained in the President's proclamation, it has a strong tendency to convict him of complicity in the deed. A letter dated Montreal, September 10, 1864, addressed to J. Thompson, and signed L. E. Hope, is in the hand writing of C. C. Clay. This is apparent from a comparison of the letter with Clay's hand writing, and is also established by the testimony of Maj. Richard Montgomery. This letter is referred to in the synopsis of the Clay correspondence, and is marked L I I. The Richmond Enquirer of December 15, 1864, contained a "Personal" copied from the New York News of December 1, as follows:

November 20, 1864.

H. L. CLAY, RICHMOND, VA.:—Your's and B.'s received. Will try and leave as suggested by the 1st of December, and may go to Mexico; am very well; Rob. and wife with me; he is improving. T. E. LACY.

The names of T. E. Hope and T. E. Lacy were the assumed names of C. C. Clay, under which much of his correspondence was conducted. In an indorsement upon a letter dated New York, Jan 12, 1865, without signature, addressed T. E. Hope, Clay admits it to be his assumed name. The advertisement is signed C. J. The fact that this "personal" was written by C. C. Clay, is established by a letter from H. L. Clay, brother of C. C. Clay, to the wife of the latter, dated Richmond, Va., Dec. 8, 1864, in which he transmits the "personal" from the New York News, dated Nov 20, 1864, signed T. E. Lacy. It is probable that Clay intended to leave Canada by the 1st of December, 1864, and it is possible that he made the attempt to run the blockade, and subsequently returned to Halifax if not to Canada. On the 17th of January, 1865, H. L. Clay wrote a letter to the wife of C. C. Clay, dated Richmond, Va., in which, he says, "I have just seen Gen Singleton, of Illinois, here by permission of Lincoln and Davis. He tells me that brother C. will not attempt to run the blockade at Washington, but will certainly go to Mexico and then to Texas," as a reason for that, he says, "besides apprehension of capture, my brother C has been employed by a gentleman in Massachusetts, a Mr Pierce, to look after a large landed property interest in Texas. I tell you this to quiet your fears for his safety, and to let your patience have its perfect work."

A letter signed "Rob," which was written to C. C. Clay by Robert Brown, his nephew dated St. Catharines, 19th December, 1864 commences with this paragraph:

MY DEAR UNCLE: Your esteemed note from Quebec, 11th inst., came to me O. K., and I hasten to answer it, hoping this will reach you before you leave Halifax.

This paragraph renders it certain that Clay was at Quebec as late as the 11th of December, 1864, or within about four months preceding the assassination. In addition to the foregoing testimony, derived from papers found in the Rebel archives, there is in the War Department the affidavit of Hiram Lewis Hall of Toronto, Canada West, who states that he has known Clement C. Clay for 15 or 20 years past; that he saw him frequently in Canada—Toronto, St. Catharines and elsewhere—and that he met Mr. Clay at Toronto in December, 1864, shook hands with him, and bade him good-bye, as he was starting from Montreal to take ship with the intention of running the blockade and reaching the Southern States; that at that time he supposed he had gone, but that some time after New Year's, 1865, he met him again, when Mr. Clay said he had failed to run the blockade, and had returned to Canada.

George B. Hutchinson testified before the Military Commission that he last saw Clement C. Clay at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, about the 12th or 14th of February. The first allusion in point of time made to the presence of Clay in the South, among all the papers in possession of the Government yet examined, is a letter dated at Richmond, March 8, 1865 and written by H. L. Clay to C. C. Clay, Jr. This letter contains the following words:

Your indorsement upon a letter of sister to Celeste, brought yesterday by Capt Hudson, is the only direct intelligence we had from you since the telegram announcing your arrival in Charleston.

The evidence upon the branch of the subject establishes beyond reasonable doubt the fact that Clay remained in Canada far into the month of Feb, 1865, and necessarily convicts him of a false statement in his communication to the President upon a point which he deemed important in exculpating himself from the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The statement of Clay that he had never known any of the persons accused and convicted of participating in the assassination of President Lincoln, is shown to be false, by the evidence of Richard Montgomery, as reported in the testimony taken by the Military Commission.

Montgomery says:

I have seen Lewis Payne, the prisoner at the bar, in Canada; I saw him at the Falls in the summer of 1864.

And again:

I had some words with him at the Queen's Hotel at Toronto. I had an interview with Mr. Thompson, and on leaving the room I met this man Payne in the passage way, talking with Clement C. Clay. Mr. Clay stopped me and held my hand, finished the conversation with Payne in an under tone and when he left me for a moment, he said: "wait for me; I will return."

Clay, while in Canada, acted under the following commission:

RICHMOND, VA., April 27, 1864.

To Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., &c., Richmond, Va.

SIR: Confiding special trust in your zeal, discretion, and patriotism, I hereby direct you to proceed at once to Canada, there to carry out such instructions as you have received from me verbally, in such manner as shall seem most likely to conduce to the furtherance of the interests of the Confederate States of America, which have been intrusted to you.

Very respectfully, and truly yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This communication is written upon dispatch paper and appears to be in the hand writing of Benjamin. It is well established by letter and documents derived from Rebel sources, and now in the archives of the Government, that Clay under this commission was instrumental in organizing and executing with more or less success the raids upon the cities and towns along the border, the plans for the introduction of pestilence, the organization of conspiracies to liberate the prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, to destroy our commerce on the rivers, lakes and oceans, and finally to thwart and over throw the Government if possible by inciting a new rebellion in the North. It is also ascertained that Jacob Thompson, Beverly Tucker, George N Saunders, W C Cleary, Bennett H Young and K J Stuart were employed in Canada as special agents for the Confederate authorities.

In June, 1864, said Young, as directed by James A. Seddon, Rebel Secretary of War, proceeded without delay to the British Provinces under temporary appointment in the provincial army and reported to Thompson and Clay for instructions. He was authorized by Seddon to collect escaped prisoners to the number of not more than 20 and to execute such enterprise as might be indicated, implicitly obeying the instructions of Thompson and Clay. Confidential instructions were also given by Seddon, in cypher in which Young was ordered to reconnoitre the towns on the enemy's northwestern frontier, and to take the one most exposed, and to sack, burn and destroy banks, public buildings, stores and storehouses, and destroy railroad depots, mills, factories, cars, bridges and such houses and barns belonging to their enemies as he might think proper. He was ordered not to allow retaliation on women or children, or on unarmed and defenceless citizens; and then Seddon proceeds to say:

It is but right to say that the people of New England, and Vermont especially, some of whose officers and troops have been foremost in these excesses, and whose people have approved of their course, should have brought home to them some of the horrors of such warfare. It is but just retribution and retaliation.

He says further:

You are aware that other officers have also received authority similar to yours. Your respective commands are independent of each other.

After the duty assigned to you all at Chicago is performed you will visit Burlington and St. Albans, Vermont; others will visit other points as instructed.

These instructions were dated August 2, 1864, and were directed to Bennett H. Young, at Chicago.

On the 31st of the same month, Young makes a report, also in cipher, from Chicago in which he gives a muster roll of his command, which he calls "The Fifth United States Rebounders." Upon the roll are the names of several persons who were afterward concerned in the raid at St. Albans.

He says:

I shall, I think, after reconnoissance, attack Burlington or St. Albans, Vt; I cannot fully decipher my instructions of the 20th of the month.

The augmentation of the Federal troops here, and the fears of some of the so-called Peace Copperheads, prevents the carrying out of our plans to release the prisoners in the Federal Bastile here.

On the 30th of Nov, 1864, K J Stewart writes from Toronto, C W, to Jeff Davis, in which he says:

"If Mr B has not as yet sent me the triplicate of check for $20,000,000, I will thank your Excellency to have the inclosed put in The Richmond Enquirer, among the personals, and also to send a carrier through to me with a line to the Hon J Thompson, stating the fact that the check was drawn, and advising him to consult me in any future raids.— These raids, of which Mr Thompson has said to me they have all gone wrong, have only served to create additional espionage and vexation to our friends, without materially crippling the enemy or hastening peace. We should strike hard when we do strike, or we beget hatred instead of fear. I also desire to express my conviction that much, very much can be done from this side, if you will give me time and money, and these further raids are stopped."

It is probable that Stewart was insincere in his condemnation of the raids undertaken by Thompson, for in another paper, which was probably sent to Davis he says:

In order to deceive the enemy, I will send to your excellency by signal corps, an occasional communication decrying these raids, &c.; as I have caused already a letter to be sent to Mr. C., containing a manifesto inciting the negroes in Washington City to revolt.

In the communication last referred to he says:

I propose that the men used here shall be formed into a partisan corps, after present service is performed, and each one be regarded as an officer, who shall have the privilege of hiring five or more colored servants. We can enlist ten men here where the enemy can enlist one. Strategy of an aggressive character can be used here to tremendous effect. If Col T—— has already created so much alarm and annoyance, and I acknowledge it is very great and expansive, by so many failures, how much more can be done by one great success.

It is probable, also, that a letter to Davis, dated Toronto, Canada West, Dec 12, 1864, in which he condemns the act of sending boxes of small pox clothing to Washington, was written for the purpose of deceiving the authorities of the United States in reference to the character of the policy by which he and his associates in Canada were controlled. The letter is, however, an admission that $100 public money was there paid to one Hyams, shoemaker, for services rendered in conveying boxes of small pox clothing to be sold at Washington. In the same letter he says:

I regard it as a kind and merciful Providence that has delayed my own action in causing the check for $20,000, sent by the Signal Corps to fall into the enemy's hands, for otherwise I should have been endangered by those abortive attempts of others.

While in his letter of the 20th he desires to have a triplicate of the check sent, and a notice published in the Richmond Enquirer, of which the following is a copy:

The New York News will please advise Mrs. Jacobs that she is authorized to pay Mr. Richmond the amount specified by him for the benefit of my children.

J. DAVIS.

This note is interpreted as a direction from Davis himself to Jacob Thompson to pay $20,000 of secret service money in Thompson's hands to Stewart, for the purpose indicated in his dispatch to Davis of the 30th of November.

It will be seen hereafter, the secret service money was placed in the hands of Davis and subject to his exclusive control, and applied to those purposes only that received personal approval.

On the 25th of October, 1864, J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, writes to J. Seddon, as Secretary of War, asking for a pass for Chaplain S. Cameron, who is, he says, employed with Mr. Stewart on the secret service, according to an understanding with the President, and the Chaplain will want to pass through our lines on his way to Canada, accompanied by two friends. It appears that the pass was given, and it establishes the fact that Stewart was the secret agent of Davis, following his directions, and that he was paid out of the secret service fund.

It appears from the records obtained from Richmond that on the 15th of February '64, J B Holcomb was commissioned by Davis as Special Commissioner to proceed to the British Provinces of North America. He was directed to report at Halifax to the Lieutenant Governor. His dispatch was signed by J P Benjamin.

On the 24th of the same month, Benjamin writes to Holcomb and incloses $8,000 to accomplish the object in his letter of the 19th inst. He says further:

"As this sum is furnished by the President from the secret service fund your accounts will not pass through the Treasury, but will be settled in the department. The remaining $3,000 are paid in compensation of your personal services, &c.

Benjamin then proceeds to say:

"For any sum that you may pay out of these $5,000 under circumstances or for purposes that do not permit your taking receipts, you will furnish a certificate on honor, which will be received as a sufficient voucher."

On the 14th of March, 1864, J A Seddon, as Secretary of War, authorizes one J S C Blackburne, to enlist a company of men, not to exceed fifty in number, for special service on the Mississippi River. In lieu of pay or other compensation, they were to receive such percentage of the value of all property of the enemy destroyed by them as might be awarded by an officer selected by the Department in charge of such duty, but in no case to exceed 50 per cent of the value. When Blackburne had enlisted 25 men he was to receive a commission as captain in the Provisional army, but without pay. Other orders of a similar character were issued to various persons. Among others, J T Beall was commissioned in the special service of the Rebels for the destruction of our commerce on the Chesapeake Bay and the Northern Lakes.— This Beall is the person who was afterwards executed at New York. The following entry is in one of the books of the Rebel War Department, marked "Letters Received:"

Alston, Lieut W., offers his services to rid the country of some of its deadliest enimies. Indorsed A. G. For attention O.

This letter hereafter is referred to and quoted by the Committee in connection with other documents. Evidence tending to show that Davis entertained propositions for the assassination of the principal officers of the United States Government. There is also a letter from E. A. Alston to the Rebel Secretary of War, dated "Headquarters Morgan's Command, Decatur, Ga., Feb. 28, 1864."— The writer says:

I addressed you a communication about ten days ago in regard to the matter which you were kind enough to discuss with me when I was in Richmond. I have anxiously awaited your reply, and for fear that my letter may have miscarried, I again take the liberty of calling your attention. Gen. Morgan, with such of his men as he can get mounted, will start on an expedition in about eight days. I will accompany him unless I hear from you in the mean time.

This communication may be from the person referred to as Lieut. W. Alston; but in any event both persons. If there were two, belonged to Morgan's command, and the letter of R. A. Alston is conclusive upon the point that the subject which he had discussed with Seddon when in Richmond did not relate to the business in which Gen. Morgan was engaged with his command, as is apparent from the last sentence of R. A. Alston's letter.

The following entries are found in books containing the record of letters received in the Rebel War Department: J Thompson, Nov 17, 1864—Relating to Physicians' Bureau of War proper, in index of letter received No 4, page 411. In the same volume is the following entry: Dr. J W Booth, Nov 13, 1864—Appeals Bureau of War proper, index letters received No 4, page 43. The fact that the subject of Thompson's letter was Physician, and that of Booth is styled "Doctor," renders it probable that both letters related to the same matter. The letters themselves have not been found. A letter was found among the Clay papers, dated "Toronto, Sept 2, 1864." The address and signature in the original have been cut out, but upon the outside is an indorsement of the word "Youngs." It is in the handwriting of C C Clay, jr; on the outside of the first sheet the subscription, "Hon C C Clay, jr.," has been partially erased. There cannot be much reason to doubt that the letter was written by B H Young to C C Clay, jr. The following is a copy of the communication:

While I am not prepared to justify your belief that Barrett is a spy, yet I am fully satisfied that the whole effort has been a miserable failure. It is too late for Singleton to say this, since he has received and not accounted for $13,000 from this same spy. I agree with you that we have fallen into the hands of men whose performance has fallen far short of their professions and apparent expectations.

TORONTO, Sept. 2, 1864.

In accordance with your order, I left St. Catharine's Friday evening, Aug 27, for Chicago, to engage with my company in the enterprise contemplated by yourself and Col Thompson, for the release of Camp Douglas prisoners. Upon reaching Chicago, we found that already a strong guard had been collected, and veteran regiments were still arriving. One regiment was placed in the inclosure with the Confederates, and 16 pieces of field artillery were parked ready to open upon these fearless men in case an attack was made.— It required no great amount of perception to see that an attempt to accomplish our object would result not only in their indiscriminate slaughter, but our own certain death. Under the circumstances, Capts. Hines and Castleman decided to make no effort in that direction. We quietly waited until Wednesday night, hoping that something would turn up