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OF ALL KINDS,
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

The Two Tickets.

The two tickets are now in the field.—Grant, Sherman, and Farragut are electioneering for the Union, and Lee, Early and Hood for the "Democratic ticket." A complete victory of Grant and Sherman is looked to by us to elect Lincoln. A complete victory by Lee and Hood is looked to by the Democracy to elect McClellan. Had McClellan succeeded as a general he would doubtless have been our Union candidate.—As he has failed he becomes the candidate of the Democratic party. What they desire are imbecility, cowardice and failure on our side—courage, energy and success on that of the rebels. These will place the Democratic party in power. There was a time when the mention of such a state of facts would have made the cheek of every Democrat tingle with shame. But that times past.

Our Generals.

The rumor that Gen. Hooker had declared for the Chicago Platform is false, and was sufficiently contradicted by his speech to the Brooklyn Academy of Music last week. He is for war, and not armistice. Gens. Franklin and Sickles, disabled in the service, and now at the Brevoort House, New York, are also earnestly for the Union and the party that represents it. There are Generals who support the Chicago "Cessionists," but they are in the Rebel army.

A Straw

A vote was taken yesterday upon the first through train from Cumberland. There were 126 voters, 10 of whom were soldiers. The following was the result: Lincoln, one hundred and eleven; McClellan, fifteen. Of the soldiers, thirty-nine voted for Lincoln, and one for McClellan.

Hotel Prices in Washington.

Artemus Ward says he went to Washington, and put up at a leading hotel, where, seeing the landlord, he accosted him with "How d'ye do squire?" "Fifty cents, sir," was his reply. "Sir!" "Half a dollar. We charge twenty-five cents for lookin' at the landlอร์ด, and fifty for speakin' to him. If you want supper, a boy will show you to the dining room for twenty-five cents. Your room bein' in the 10th story, it will cost you a dollar to be shown up there." "How much do you ax a man for breathin' in this equinokmal tavern?" said I. "Ten cents a breath," was his reply.

During the last winter a "contraband" came into the Federal lines in North Carolina, and was marched up to the office of the day to give an account of himself, whereupon the following colloquy ensued:

"What's your name?"
"My name's Sam."
"Sam what?"
"No, Sah; not Sam Watt. I see just Sam."
"What's your other name?"
"I hasn't got no other name, Sah. I see Sam—dat's all."
"What's your master's name?"
"I see got no massa now; massa runed away—yah! I see free nigger now."
"Well, want your father's and mother's name?" Sam—ain't nobody else."
"Haven't you any brothers and sisters?"
"No, Sah; never had none, no brudder, no sister, no sader, no mudder, no massa—nothin' but Sam. When you see Sam you see all dere is of us."

Ohio All Right.

The Union canvass of Ohio indicates that it will be carried for Lincoln, Johnson, and the Union by a John Brough majority, probably reaching 75,000.

Gold went up to 3,000 in Richmond at the news of the gobbling up of the Early birds by Sheridan. The rebel financial system has collapsed.

An Illinois regiment or one hundred days men (the 134th) voted in Chicago on Friday. They gave "Father Abraham" 740 and McClellan 4.

The Democratic party is at present shaping its conduct according to the scriptural injunction and is "all things to all men."

Misery is a crucible into which destiny casts a man, whenever she desires a scoundrel or a demi-god.

The new democracy: Not two-thirds of the delegates to the Chicago convention were democrats eight years ago.

Why are widows who want husbands like railroads that need repairing? Because they are ready for new ties in lieu of the decayed sleepers.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

The Sons of Liberty in Court.—Trial of H. H. Dodd.

Special Dispatch to The Cin. Gazette.
INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday Sep. 27, 1864.
The case of Harrison H. Dodd creates great interest in this city. The examination of witnesses on the part of the Government commenced to-day, before the Military Commission, Brevet Brig-Gen. Colgrove, President.
Felix G. Stidger testified that Dr. Bowles gave him the first information respecting the order of the Sons of Liberty; he was sent by Capt. S. E. Jones, Provost-Marshal, to learn the particulars of the organization, and had another interview with Bowles about the 20th of January, 1864; was regularly initiated into the order of the Sons of Liberty; this was about the 5th or 6th of June; was instructed in the third degree by Mr. Harrison, the Secretary of the Grand Council of this State; first met Dodd in the office of Mr. Bingham, editor of *The Indianapolis Sentinel*; had a letter of introduction to Dodd from Judge Bullitt; the conversation witness had with Dodd related to Mr. Coffin, a United States detective who was to be assassinated; Dodd said that such a man would have to be disposed of; the persons connected in this matter at that time were Mr. Dodd, Harrison, Dr. Bowles, Milligan, Dr. Humphrey, and R. G. Gatling; there were a number of others whose names the witness could not remember; persons were not admitted to the meeting of the Order of Sons of Liberty without a password; witness was at the time Secretary of the Grand Council for the State of Kentucky; was appointed by the chief officer of the State, Dr. Bollett, and still holds the position, if such an office exists; the Sons of Liberty was a military organization, it was in this organization that Coffin's murder was discussed, and it was decided emphatically that it should be done; there was to be a meeting at Hamilton on the occasion of Mr. Vallandigham's return, at which Coffin was expected to be present; at the meeting referred to, Dodd called on those who would go with him to murder Coffin; only one man responded.—McBride, from Evansville, Ind.—who thought he knew Coffin; he could not join Dodd; the witness, Bowles, Dodd, and Milligan went to Hamilton, but could not be found; there were two meetings on the day referred to; at the evening meeting they discussed the military organization of the Sons of Liberty; a number of speeches were made, all full of the oppression and tyranny of the government, and that it was to be restored by force of arms; they expected a definite time to be set for a general uprising, in which they were to seize the United States arsenals in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; the Rebel prisoners in the States were to be released and armed with arms seized from the arsenals; the number in the Order of the Sons of Liberty was calculated to be 69,000 to 75,000 in Indiana; Illinois was counted on as having a considerable number, and Missouri was believed to be almost unanimous; Ohio was not much counted on; Bowles told the witness that he had his command organized into companies and regiments; saw Bowles at Louisville; he was there experimenting with R. C. Bocking in the manufacture of hand grenades and Greek fire, which were to be used in destroying Government property; Bowles said that the Greek fire had been used for the destruction of the Government warehouse at Louisville and of the Government steamers; the programme of the meeting of the Order in Chicago in July was given by the witness, who said Dodd had told him that Chicagoans had agreed to seize the camps and depots of prisoners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; seize the arsenals in those States and in Missouri, and as much of Kentucky as possible; the date was not fixed definitely, as they were governed in regard to awaiting for the Rebel armies to co-operate with them; at a conference with Bowles, Milligan, and Warner, it was determined to go ahead on the 15th or 17th of August, and carry out the plan agreed upon, and eventually unite at Louisville, at the Chicago meeting of the Order, there were present Judges Bullitt, Dr. Bowles, Richard Barrett of St. Louis, Dodd, and John C. Walker; they agreed that the uprising was to take place from the 3d to the 15th of August, as should finally be determined by Vallandigham, the Supreme Commander of the Order, whom they were sworn to obey; Dodd was Grand Commander, and Walker, Bowles, Milligan and Humphries Major-Generals for Indiana; Rullitt had attempted to communicate with Col. Jesse and a Rebel Colonel Shipper, on parole in Kentucky, was initiated into the Order, and attempted to get permission to go to Canada, from whence he designed going to Mexico and into the Confederacy; at Chicago they agreed that the Order was to meet openly in the mass Democratic meetings, and on the day of the uprising August 6, were to have a mass meeting at Indianapolis, and carry out their programme—the design of the movement was to carry a portion of the States into the Confederacy; Bowles talked privately about the Northwestern Confederacy.

The constitution, rituals, &c. of the Order were exhibited to the witness, and identified as the genuine work of the Order, also the roll of members of the Order in Indianapolis, found in Dodd's office, which had been shown to the witness by Harrison, the Grand Secretary.—The Court adjourned to 8 a. m. to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28, 1864.

Felix G. Stidger, continued his testimony; saw Mr. Harrison at Dodd's; he complained that the order was dilatory in their uprising against the Government; believed that they had not arms enough to be of service; Dodd said if they did not openly resist he'd be dead if he would live under the present Administration; this was about the last Friday in July; Harrison was Grand Sec'y of Ind.; in respect to the contemplated assassination of Coffin, he said they expected to find him at Hamilton, at the Vallandigham meeting; pick a quarrel with him, if possible, and shoot him. [The roll of the Parent Temple of Marion county, Ind., was here shown to the witness, when he was asked to designate the names of such members as he knew belonged to the Order of the Sons of Liberty. He named W. M. Harrison, H. H. Dodd, Joseph Riston, and Dr. Athens.] A letter was written to Dodd, Bowles and Riston, signed Dick, supposed to be written by Dick Bright, warning them against Coffin, saying that he was a United States detective, and reported everything they did; Wilson met other persons in the Grand Council from other parts of the country; an old Gentleman by the name of Otey, Dr. Lemons, a Judge Borden from Allen county, Mr. Everett of Vanderburg county, Mr. Leech of the Burnt District, Union County, Mr. Myers of Laporte county, and Mr. A. D. Koga of New Amsterdam; the witness became acquainted with these persons on the 14th of June; was not sure that Mr. Lasse of Cass county was there; he was elected a member of the Supreme Council of the United States; John G. Davis was elected on the same day; Mr. H. Hoffman was a member of the Order; witness met him in Salem, Indiana, twice; he was the Deputy Grand Commander of the State of Indiana; he was formerly a Lieutenant Colonel of an Indiana regiment; told witness that he and Dodd had the right to call the Order together at any time they might think proper, and also said that the object and interest of the organization was to co-operate with the Confederate forces; the first time he saw the witness he took him for a Commissioner from the Confederate forces; told witness that there were seven regiments of Forrest's men disbanded in Kentucky to remain at home for a time, and to concentrate when necessary. A gentleman asked Heffren why a certain lady was sent to Salem, Ind. He said they expected trouble in Kentucky, and it would be safer in Salem, Ind. than in Kentucky, he met a man by the name of Piper in Louisville who said he resided in Springfield, Ill.; he was a member of the Order, and said he was on the staff of Vallandigham; Piper was present at the meeting of the Grand Council in Kentucky, and assisted in opening the meeting; he said that James A. Barrett, formerly of St. Louis, and their chief of Vallandigham's staff, and that Captain Hines, of the Rebel army, had had charge of the releasing of the Rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island; Piper said he had a communication from Vallandigham to Bowles, giving him charge of the releasing of the Rebel prisoners at Rock Island, which was to be done at the same time; Hines was then in Canada waiting for the order to be given and the time to come; Hines was afterward captured with John Morgan; Piper also said that he had attended a meeting of the Grand Council of Illinois; they had passed a resolution that if Kentucky considered it advisable to resist the enlistment of negroes, the members of the Order would prevent the Illinois regiments, or Loyal Leagues as they are called by the Copperheads, from being sent out of the State by the Government to enforce it; that the resolution was unanimously passed by the Grand Council of Illinois. [A conical shell about the size of a 32-pounder was here handed to the witness.] He said he saw a similar shell to that at Hocking's room at the Louisville Hotel, about the 29th or 30th of June; Bowles, Colfax, Charley Miller and others were there; the lower part or butt of the shell, which being unscrewed showed another, inside of which was an iron case to contain the powder; around this was an aperture to contain the liquid Greek fire, and this inner shell being loose and furnished with a percussion cap, caused an explosion on its striking or falling on any object; this infernal machine was intended to be used for the destruction of Government property, a spherical hand grenade about three inches in diameter was here produced, which being unscrewed in the centre, showed an inner shell furnished with several nipples for percussion caps; the inner shell was to contain the powder or powder and bullets, and the aperture between the inner and outer shell the liquid Greek fire; the shell or hand grenade, on being thrown at any object, would explode immediately it touched any object; everything near it would be ignited; this infernal machine was also explained to those persons named; Bowles told the witness that Greek fire had been used for the destruction of the two boats at Louisville in the Spring, and also for a number of boats down the river in April or May; this Greek fire on breaking, he said, would ignite instantly, or it might be made to ignite some time afterward. The order known as American knights had been changed, as Dodd said, by Judge Bullitt and Mr. Colfax, to the Order of the Sons of Liberty, and Dodd wanted me to distribute a new pamphlet or ritual of the Order throughout the State. The commands of the chiefs or the order were paramount

to all other laws or orders, and were to be obeyed in opposition to any civil laws or orders of the Government.

Cross Examined.

The cross-examination was lengthy.—Stidger's testimony was strengthened, many new points against the prisoner and the Order being developed. The witness had joined the Order as a detective, but was supposed to be a bona fide member by the Order. He had been assigned this work by Provost-Marshal Jones, of Louisville; he did not give any opinion of his own as to Coffin's assassination, but Judge Bullitt's opinion; Dodd and others concurred in that opinion; he never met Coffin in lodges; he knew him, but did not communicate anything to him; Gatling was present at the meeting of the Order where Coffin's assassination was discussed; the witness was asked for a description of Milligan and Humphrey, which was quite correct.

In reference to the military character of the Order, he testified that he did not know, personally, that they were armed or drilled, but was told that at the West they were arming, while from the East they expected money; it extended over Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York and Kentucky; Dodd told him that he was at Chicago at the meeting of July 20, and said "we came to such conclusions there;" their design was to confine the war to Kentucky by marching their forces there and co-operating with the Rebel forces against the Government, and join them at Louisville; it was a scheme in aid of the Rebellion; Dodd and Bowles were confident of success; Dr. Athon counseled caution; he was present at the meeting of the Grand Council, June 14; he advised delay until they were more thoroughly organized, and till they could see what they could do at the polls. The counsel asked the witness whether Athon did not counsel delay until they knew whether the election was to be controlled by bayonets. Witness replied: He said they should use their military power at the polls if the Government undertook to control them and that there would be a time when it would be proper to use their military power against the Government, but it was best to wait till after the election; Athon so stated to me at his office; Judge Bullitt told me Athon gave him the same opinion; before that Mike Bright, Jesse D. Bright's brother, had given Butler the same opinion; he thought twenty thousand men could be raised in this State for insurrectionary movements; Vallandigham was elected Supreme Commander in New-York, February 22; the witness understood from Piper that Vallandigham had knowledge of this insurrectionary movement, had given his sanction to it, and had supreme control; the particular day to rise was to be designated by him; Wilson did not know that he knew of the action in this State, but understood he did of the action in Chicago; the unwritten work of the order is its signs, &c., and its secret insurrectionary designs, and armed co-operation with the South; Dr. Bowles said he knew of a man who would furnish arms of any kind and quality at any time the order would designate; the committee of thirteen appointed on the 14th of July were to act in the recess of the Grand Council, and their acts to be as legal as those of the Council itself; Bocking explained his Greek fire at his room in the Louisville Hotel; Bowles said he was a member; assisting the South was discussed before him, and he said his machine was the very thing needed; Bowles said they had tested Bocking and sent him to Canada, and made him spend his money in testing this machine for the benefit of the Order, and to experiment with it for the destruction of Government property; Bowles, Dodd, Bullitt, and a chemist, experimented with Greek fire in a basement at Indianapolis one Sunday.

Without concluding the cross-examination, the commission adjourned to 2 p. m. on Thursday.

How Democratic Success is Possible.

The Toronto Globe, calmly and impartially discussing the Chicago Convention, as an outside observer of political affairs in the United States, says:

If no important success should be achieved by the Federal armies before November, the candidate put up at Chicago would poll a very large vote. If General Lee should win an important battle, it might be possible to elect the Democratic candidate, or at all events throw the election into Congress. An important Federal victory before Atlanta or Petersburg, however, would put Mr. Lincoln's success, by an overwhelming majority, beyond a peradventure. Thus, Democratic success is possible only by means of disaster to the national arms. If they ever think of it, the reflection must be an ugly one to the leaders of the Democratic party, that their failure in this political campaign, and the ultimate restoration of the Union under Mr. Lincoln's policy, would hand their names down to the execration of future generations of their countrymen.

Speaking of the Chicago platform, the Philadelphia Press says, "It might more properly be called a 'raft,' for its timbers are impractically shaped and bunglingly thrown together, and it is questionable if they will float anywhere but on the placid waters of Salt river."

President Lincoln.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Little did the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President know what they were doing. Little did the honest, fatherly, patriotic man, who stood in his simplicity on the platform at Springfield, asking the prayers of his townsmen and receiving their pledges to remember him, foresee how awfully he was to need those prayers, the prayers of all this nation and the prayers of all the working, suffering, common people throughout the world. God's hand was upon him with a visible protection, saving first from the danger of assassination at Baltimore, and bringing him safely to our national Capitol. Then the world have seen and wondered of the greatest sign and marvel of our day, to wit, a plain working man of the people, with no more culture, instruction or education than any such working man may obtain for himself, called on to conduct the passage of a great people, through a crisis involving the destinies of the whole world. The eyes of princes, nobles, aristocrats, of dukes, earls, scholars, statesmen, warriors, all turned on the plain backwoodsman, with his simple sense, his importunate simplicity, his determined self-reliance, and his incorruptible honesty, as he sat amid the war of conflicting elements with unpretending steadiness, striving to guide the national ship through a channel at whose perils the world's oldest statesmen stood aghast. The brilliant courts of Europe leaved their opera glasses at the phenomenon.—Fair ladies saw that he had homely hands and disdained white gloves. Dapper diplomatists were shocked at his system of etiquette, but old statesmen, who knew the terrors of that passage, were wiser than court ladies and dandy diplomatists, and watched him with a fearful curiosity, simply asking, "Will that awkward backwoodsman really get that ship through? If he does, it will be time for us to look about us."

Lincoln is a strong man, but his strength is of a peculiar kind; it is not aggressive so much as passive, and among passive things it is like the strength not so much of a stone buttress as of a wire cable. It is strength swaying to every influence, yielding on this side and on that to popular needs, yet tenaciously and inflexibly bound to carry its great end; and probably by no other kind of strength could our national ship have been drawn safely thus far during the tossings and tempests which beset her way.

Surrounded by all sorts of conflicting claims, by traitors, by half-hearted, timid men, by border State men and free State men, by radical abolitionists and conservatives, he has listened to all, waited, observed, yielded, now here and now there, but in the main kept inflexible, honest purpose, and drawn the national ship through.

In times of our trouble, Abraham Lincoln has had his turn of being the best abused man of our nation. Like Moses leading his Israel through the wilderness, he has seen the day when every man seemed ready to stone him, and yet, with simple, wiry, steady perseverance, he has held on, conscious of honest intentions, and looking to God for help. All the nations have felt, in the increasing solemnity of his proclamations and papers, how deep an education was being wrought in his mind by this simple faith in God, the Ruler of the nations, and this humble willingness to learn the awful lessons of His providence. No man in this agony has suffered more and deeper, albeit with a dry, weary, patient pain, that seemed to some like insensibility. "Whichever way it ends," he said to the writer, "I have the impression that I shan't last long after it is over." After the dreadful repulse at Fredericksburg he is reported to have said, "If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him."

In those dark days his heavy eyes and worn and weary air told how reverses were upon him, and yet there was a never-failing fund of patience at the bottom, that sometimes rose to the surface in some droll, quaint saying or story, that forced a laugh even from himself.

There have been times when many, of impetuous impatience, when our national ship seemed to lie water-logged, and we have called aloud for a deliverer of another fashion—a brilliant General, a dashing, fearless statesman, a man who could dare and do, who would stake all on a die, and win or lose by a brilliant coup de main. It may comfort our minds that since He who ruleth in the armies of nations set no such man at work, perhaps he saw in the man whom he did send some peculiar fitness and aptitudes therefore.

Slow and careful in combining to resolutions, willing to talk with every person who had anything to show on any side of a disputed subject, long in weighing and pondering, attached to constitutional limits and time-honored landmarks, Lincoln certainly was the safest leader a nation could have at a time when the habeas corpus must be suspended, and all the constitutional and minor rights of citizens be thrown into the hands of their military leader.

Among the many accusations which in hours of ill-luck have been thrown out upon Lincoln, it is remarkable that he has never been called self-seeking or selfish. When we were troubled, and sat in darkness, and looked doubtfully towards the Presidential chair, it was never that we doubted the good will of our pilot—only the clearness of his eye sight.

But Almighty God has granted to him that clearness of vision which he gives to the true-hearted, and enabled him set his honest foot in that promised land of freedom which is to be the patrimony of all men, black or white—and from henceforth nations shall rise up to call him blessed.

An Interview with the President.

His views of the Democratic policy.

The Grant County (Wis.) Herald contains a very interesting letter from Hon. J. T. Mills, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, giving an account of a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, with a report of the remarks of the latter in regard to the consequences which would follow the adoption of the war policy urged by the friends of Gen. McClellan. We give the President's expressed views, omitting the preliminary account of the interview:

"I don't think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I cannot but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programme offered by any wing of the Democratic party but that must result in the permanent destruction of the Union."

"But, Mr. President, Gen. McClellan is in favor of crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the Chicago candidate."

"Sir," said the President, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed by Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States near 200,000 able-bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, they are to be converted into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one."

"You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them ultimate success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale.—Will you give our enemies such military advantages as insure success, and depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men, take two hundred thousand men from our side and put them in the battlefield or corn-field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks."

"We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places: where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the war Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave long before the present policy was inaugurated."

"There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought." Should I do so. I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President, it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion."

"Freedom has given us two hundred thousand men raised on Southern soil.—It will give us more yet. Just so much it has subtracted from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union. I will abide the issue."

The Presidential Election.

The assertion is often made that the Presidential election will take place on the first Tuesday in November, which is a mistake. The day appointed for election is the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. As the 1st of November falls on a Tuesday this year, the election will take place on the 8th, which is the latest day of the month on which it can take place; and the 2d is the earliest day on which it can be held. An election on the 1st day of November is impossible as the law now stands.

The Richmond Examiner of July 30th announced that Gen. Early had "gone over to stump the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the Peace party." We learn however, that one Phil Sheridan, a fighting Irishman, has lately made a new list of appointments for Gen. Early somewhere down South. He served official notice of them on him at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. Had for the Peace party, but bully for Phil.

The man who was lately "struck with a new thought," has resolved to overlook the act, it being the first time, and their is little danger of a repetition of the offense.