BALTIMURE

LOCK HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACK-ERY.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE

CAN BE OBTAINED.

Fapecially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listen-

ing Senntes with the thunders of eloquence or waked to cestary the living tyre, may call with full con-fidence.

MARRIAGE.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

DAYS.

No Merevry or Nausrom Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON.



AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 16, NO. 28.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 24, NO. 2. Printing.

JOB PRINTING.

We have connected with our establishment a well

Lor Larger Advertisoments as per agreement.

selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, 3 times, 25
One square, 5 months, 25
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One year, 5 months, 500
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Merchants and others advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different advertising weakly, 1000
Business notices inserted in the Local Column, or before Marriages and Doaths, FIVE CEN'IS PER LINE for each insertion.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 23d.] SPEECH OF MAJOR-GENERAL

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain,
Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the
World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back
or Limbs, Strictures. Affections of the Kidneys and
Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility Nervourness, Dyspersy, Languor, Low
Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart,
Timidity, Tremblings, Dianness of Sight or Giddiness,
Disease of the Head, Throat, New or skin, Affections
of the Liver, Lunes, Stomach or Bowels—those Terri-Yesterday, Chester county manifested its devotion to the Union and appreciation of the all-important nature of the approaching election, by one of the largest mass meetings of its people ever known to congregate within the county for any political purpose. The gathering was held at Oxford, and the Disease of the Head, Throst, Nose or skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, Ac., impossible. whole day was appropriated to the occasion. The sturdy yeomanry were assembled from all parts of the county, and showed by their animation, cheerfulness, and enthusiasm, how much they have at heart the re-election of our patriotic Governor. The special train on the West Chester Railroad, which left Philadelphia about 8 o'clock, A. M., was largely filled, and arrived upon the ground before noon, at which time the meeting had been organized. Another special train left the depot at West Philadelphia an hour subsequent, containing Major General Butler and lady, Lieutenant Colonel Kinsman, of General Butler's staff, many of the members of the State Central Committee, and other

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities. &c.. speedily oured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

and lady, Lieutenan General Butler's staff of the State Central Prominent persons.

On the arrival a was met by a cavaler On the arrival at the grounds, the car was met by a cavaleade of the citizens of the place, preceded by bands of music, with anners and flags in profusion. General Butler's appearance was bailed with great delight, and as he mounted the stand was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

Rev. Dr. Junkin was addressing the meeting upon the arrival of General Butler. When he had concluded the General appeared, and after the applause had subsided he

Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and teartringe infpossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost assence by those failing into improper habits than by the prodent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring the most serious and destructive symptoms to soth body and mind arise. The system becomes Bernnged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakersel, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervons Irritability. Dyspepsea. Pulpitation of the Heart Indigestion. Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Congh, Consumption, Decay and Death Office. No. 7 South Frederick Street proceeded to speak : MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNION: I should owe you an apology if I came here to advise with you upon the ordinary issues of a State election. I would have no right, as a mem-Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street per of the Union from a distant State, to Left need side going from Bultimore street, a few door from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number. interfere with that peculiar and domestic policy with which you should choose that Pennsylvania should be governed, and were Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hung in his office. there any instances known to me which involved simply what should be done in Penn-ACTRE WARRANTED IN TWO sylvania, I assure you, fellow-citizens, I would not appear before you. But to me this contest has a nobler and a wider signideance than who shall rule in Pennsylvania, In this contest is involved the very life of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been speed in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astendard with ringing in the head and ears when release areas personners being alarmed at the nation, now engaged in a struggle, which shall give her a proud eminence among the nations of the earth, or sink her deep among the depressed implements which in God's providence has failed to work out that deswhen asteep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bushfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were tiny which seemed to be her glory. And why do I say to you that in the contest in Pennsylvania there is such an issue involved? PARE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Pr. J. addresses all those who have injured them solves by improper indulgeree and solitary habits which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz. Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Pinness of light, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the light, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the light, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the light, Postops ps., Nervous Irritability, Dernogement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptons and the Responsibility of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptons and the Responsibility of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptons and the Responsibility of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptons and the Responsibility of the Digestive Functions. Functions, General Debility, Sympdays from that date—and I am no sop of a The fearful effects on the mind are prophet-I predict that the rebellion will be Mistrative—The learned effects on the find are consistent with the fixed of the strength of th

Is there any doubt about the issue when their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the the currency is depressed more than twelve hundred per cent, against a currency almost Who have it jured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a limbit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asteen and if not eared renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately. controvertible to gold ! Can there be any possible mistake upon this question? Then, why is the contest prolonged? Why do we to day hear the painful tidings that our brothers, sons, and fathers are being slain What a pity that a young man, the hope of his purity, the durling of his purents, should be snatched around Chattanooga? Why do we hear of a short revival in other places of the rebel hordes? It is because they hope to prolong the contest, and, through the political divisions of the North, obtain terms at the ballot-box which they failed to achieve by the

cartridge box. [Applause.] If argument were needed to prove this, you have it in

the expressions of rews apers of the South

most for the first time since the battle of

by our wayward brothers-and, I believe,

the purpose of plunder. The fair city of Philadelphia was a great temptation. The

rich valleys of the Cumberland were tempt-

ing to those who had been wintering in

want. That was the object of the invasion

The Richmond Enquirer gives us an addi-

tional reason for a new invasion. It calls

upon General Lee to come once more; and

now not for the purpose of getting mules

and horses-by no means-but for the pur-

pose of strengthening the Democratic party

in Pennsylvania, including a new taxation,

a new conscription, and a new outpouring

of treasure. Therefore, it is that I have

come here to advise with you upon that

which concerns we in Massachusetts, as it

does you in Pennsylvania. My friends, how

is this aid, which the rebels expect to be furnished? I understand it to be the pecu-

liar idea of that Democracy, that as soon as

they can get the power, that Pennsylvania

troops, New York troops, New Jersey troops

and Ohio troops are to be withdrawn, and a

general amnesty declared, the Union to be

restored as it was before the war, and all

come back as a band of brothers. To this

proposition, I propose to address myself,

In the first place, the question recurs to us.

Do you wish the Union restored as it was ?"

tinetly, because upon this some of my old

Democratic friends are sorely troubled. Sup-

pose we could wake up to morrow morning

and learn that the rebels, every man of them

had laid down their arms and were willing

to come back to the place they occupied on

the 11th of April, 1861, the day of the bom-bardment of Fort Sumter. If the Union could be restored intact, I might be in favor

of it; nay, I am sure I would be in favor of

it, if we could bring back the glorious dead

who now sleep along the banks of the Chick-ahominy, the Potomac, and everywhere else where our army has fought so many buttles,

The Union as it was cannot be restored, and

In favor of the restoration of the Union as it

would be folly for him to say that he was

The next thing, continued the speaker

good enough, so far as he was acquainted with it. It has served us well. No man-

certainly no man that acted with him-de

sires the Constitution to be changed. Here is the difficulty. It is a mistake of terms. We desire the Constitution of some of the

States to be changed. Under the old arti-

very constantably, nationly desired to make a change, but when the pertocre broke to

I want to put the proprosition dis-

wayward sisters [laughter]-it was for

Brandywine, were pressed by a hostile foe-

When the fair valleys of Pennsylvania, a!

country, the darling of his parents, should be suntehed from all prespects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating MARRIAGE. reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote communial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filed with the unfauchtely reflec-tion that the happiness of another becomes bighted DISHASE OF IMPREDENCE.

eyes, cough and symptoms of contemption.

When the misguided and improdent votary of lessore finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this pleasure finds that he has inchined the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of diseasery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased uses, nothernal pains in the head and thats, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the banes of the nose fall in, and the victim of this swful disease becomes a horrid object of commissingtion, till death becomes a horrid object of commissration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that I adscovered Country from whence no traveller returns. It is a melanchaly first that thousands full victims

to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders who, by the use of that Deadly Poisson, Mercary, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the carry Unicarned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, accapable of Caving, they keep you triding month after month taking their filthy and poisonus com-pounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh

Over your gasting disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising. His credential or diplomas always hang in his office. His remails or treatement are unknown to all thers, prepared from a life spant in the great has dials of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive Private Practice than any other Physician

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY

Persons writing should be particular in directing heir letters to his Institution, in the following maner JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D., Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md. February 21, 1863-1 y.

PLEGANT CARDS DE VISITE that the Democratic party insist on, is the Constitution as it is. On that he was on NOW IS THE TIME TO FILL YOUR ALBUMS. I N connequence of the searcity of change, I will sell my elegant FENOGRAPH CARDE DE VISITE FORTRAFTS. Constitution as it is. On that he was on the same side with his Democratic friends The Constitution of the United States was

Sixteen for One Dollar.

Sent by meil Postage paid. These cardes are best published and are parameter. They embrace all the principal Generals nent. They embrace all the primapal Generals of the Army, President, Cabinet, Av. Also two of the geomesi villiage unbung JEFF and BEAUREGARD.

Catalogues sent on application. Sample copies anni on receipt of Ten Cente. Poptsumber 6, 1002. MISCELLANEOUS.

SUNBURY

as before? I don't. [Applause.] General Butler proposed next to speak on therefor. Addressing himself to his old Democratic friends, he said he did not change his political principles when he entered into this war. He was an old lover of Andrew Jackson, and with him endorsed saved." ridge. [Laughter.] He had taken every dose that had been offered him. More than that, he attended every Democratic National Convention since 1844, and helped to make for, up to the time he received his commission into the United States army, he had held no office in his life under the State or National Government. Down in Massachusetts, there was no such thing as a Democrat getting an office. He was a Democrat from principle. He had some right, therefore, to address his old Democratic friends.

There were, he knew, many loyal Demothrough a sense of duty. They have belie-lieved for a generation that the principles of the Democratic party have always been ad- ty of speech, let him shoulder his musket vantageous to the National Government. They cling to the organization now just as if it were as patriotic and as pure as in the early days of its existence. The question of slavery entered as a fair plank in the Demoplatform at the time of the election of Mr. Polk. In 1848 the slavery plank in the Democ atic platform was renewed, and so in all succeeding conventions. If slavery became a portion of the Democratic platform it was also part of the Whig platform, for the Whig party had it then incorporated. The agitation of slavery commenced in good earnest, with able men on both sides. (the speaker) labored for the Cincinnati platform at Charleston, because he saw the men of the South determined to leave the Union unless they got their way, and, frightened at the sight, he was determined to yield everything for the Union. He offered to nominate a young man from Kentucky, Mr. Breckinridge, for the sake of keeping the Southern men within the Union. the Southern men are not to be satisfied even with this. They organized for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, and Beauregard opened his guns, which sounded forth not the death of the Union, but the death of slavery. Why no we say the death of slavery ! He assumed there was no man in this crowd who, if left to the instincts God has given him, would wish there should be a slave on earth. [Applause.] There were many of us who stood by the institution so long as it was under the protection of the long as it was under the protection of the Michael, Wilber Worthington, Lewis R. Michael, Wayne McVearth, and others. Constitution. But what did our Southern Michael, Wilber Worthington, Lewis R, men do at Charleston for slavery? They Broomall, Wayne McVeagh, and others. withdrew from under the Constitution. They gave up all their obligations of that Constitution. From that day they released us from all obligations to them, and we Aid Society of Oxford. The presentation Democrats were left free to follow the dic-speech, and a very happy one it was was ta'es of our own conscience upon the matter of slavery. Previous to this we gave them every constitutional right. We hunted their negroes in Mussachusetts, and did everything they asked of us. They spurned us, and said they would make a new Government with slavery as its corner stone. broke the partnership. How much longer were we to be bound by the partnership article than they were? When they went out of the Union, they lost all rights under the Constitution. They had our bond, by which we were to give them not one pound. but many pounds of human flesh, and we then told them to beware that they did not draw any human blood, for in that case their goods were forfeited to the State. [Appliause.] We need not discuss the question of slavery. therefore, for it has become, to use a familia word, a demoralized institution. [Laughter.] The slave has learned his strength. He has learned his rights, and on that account he is no longer valuable as a slave. Having learned the value of the musket and rifle he is becoming a dangerous species of property, and masters will find him insubordinate. He has now learned vicious tricks, so far as a servant is concerned. The horse has learned to kick and is dangerous. Before the war an able-bodied negro would sell for \$2,000. He had noticed the sale of one the other day at that price. But mark you, that is hardly two thousand ten-cent pieces. The fact is, slave property has decreased in value, so much so that the South will soon be glad to get rid of it. Within the next six months, he had no doubt,

They say that slavery is gone, and are willing and anxious to have hired labor. This war has not destroyed negro property, but has rather increased its value tenfold, for the free negro labor will be much more beneficial than slave labor. Be assured, then, that slavery is dead. Beauregard killed it, and let it be buried. nearly all the privates had been stripped of Again alluding to his attachment to the old Democratic party, the General said he did not mean to desert that party. He meant to take it with him some day, and have a platform upon which all loyal Demo crats can stand. But we must sustain the Government through all its dangers. We must sustain a Republican Administration. We must go with them, right or wrong. The Administration is the only means by which we can be preserved from anarchy, and if you oppose the Administration, you oppose the Government. The time may one when this Administration will be changed. If so, it must be for a more vigorous presecution of the war. [Applause. A Democratic erator, the other day, made use of this illustration : The Government is represented by an engine, and the Adminis-tration by an engineer. The engine is very pretty, and altogether acceptable, but the engineer was a wicked fellow, and ought to be turned away. But the engine was now in danger. It is approaching a precipice—no time to be lost—and the fate of all the passengers hangs upon the skill of that en-gineer, whoever he may be. Do not tie his ands, and he will bring his precious load safely through. [Applause.] You will find that Wood and Vallandigham are opposed to that engineer, and would tie his hands Their friends in this State likewise; and are we to permit them to overthrow us on the precipice? It was a remarkable thing that precipice? It was a remarkable thing that thing from the citizens, and the cavalry reverses to the National arms were favorable guard who were outside of the infantry were

Louisiana will come into the Union with a

constitution for the abolition of slavery

Applause. He had seen the true men of

ouisiana, and they entertain this view.

own or others' property, matters changed, and now shall we take back those partners as before? I don't. [Applause.]

General Butler proposed next to speak on be any doubt about the election of the Union and their sabres only Charleston has fallen, but that the results of the cavary guard (was had their sabres of the cavary the subject of slavery. He was one of those who did not wish to see slavery back into the Union again. He would give his reasons sition to the Government does not come from the old Democratic party. That party has always been for the country in the past. There are bonest, conscientious men in the Democratic party who still vote that ticket because they believe the party is still for the with all his heart the patriotic sentiment that "By the Eternal the Union must be Southern brethren because the South is still [Applause.] From that source he a part of the Union. Let us look at this a learned his Democracy. He had voted for little. Are they in reality our brethren? Polk, Cass, Pierce, Buchanan, and Breckin- Are they our enemies, or are they not? They had no right to secede, but they did. If we find a man with his throat cut, we say he has committed suicide. He may not have had the right but he took the right. every Democratic platform. It might be The rebels in arms are not our brethren, said he was a politician. Well, he was not, They were our brethren, but the hate be-They were our brethren, but the late be-tween us now passeth all the hate ever into the field like a lot of cattle. Here we know between enemies. The Democratic were exposed to a Virginia sun, for there party cannot go for the Government, because it is not for free speech. Every man, he agreed had the right to his tongue, but he believed also that other men had a right to their ears, and when one man's speech be- until the sun rose the next morning and came offensive to another man's ears, it was dried my wet clothes. The nights were so time that it should be stopped. He was a cold that we could not sleep on the wet crats who adhere to the Democratic party stickler for free speech himself; but we are engaged in a great war now, and if anybody complained about an outrage upon the liberand put down the rebellion, and free speech covered with vermin, which, with a little will be restored. [Applause.] It is com-plained that the President suspended the habeas corpus. Now, the suspension of the inbeas corpus is essentially a Democratic idea. It never was recommended to be suspended until by Thomas Jefferson, in the Barr rebellion. Who actually did suspend it? General Jackson, and he was a good Democrat. General Jackson not only suspended it, but arrested the offender and imprisoned the judge. [Applause.] The suspension is therefore according to Democratic practice. But, without stopping to defend it upon that ground, how can we get rid of End the rebellion. Do not interfere with the Government. If it is weak, give it your strength; if it is weak, give it your power; if unpatriotic, give it your patriotism. Go with me, and end the rebellion. and there will be no further suspension of habeas corpus. End the rebellion, and all our woes are ended. There will be no further drafts, no more increase of taxation, no more infringement of the liberty of speech, Therefore, in conclusion, he would say if we wished this war stopped, and substantial peace again restored, work with and for the

Government. We in Pennsylvania could

do as much at the ballot box as our brave

soldiers can upon the battle-fields of the

Before leaving the grounds, Gen. Butler ed five ounces more of bread, and one pint was presented with a bandsome pound cake, by the Ladies' Soldier's speech, and a very happy one it was, was made by Mr. McVeagh, to which the General briefly replied, saying that the gift, coming as it did, from the patriotic ladies of this county, would long be remembered by him, in whatever field he might hereafter be

How our Captured Soldiers are Treated by the Rebels-The Destitution and Suffering

in the South.

Thomas Taft, a sergeant in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and has but recently been ed at twelve o'clock. Here we saw the released from prison in Richmond, furnishes an interesting account of his experiences while in captivity, from which we extract the following, using his own language:

"We left the field of Gettysburg on the 4th of July, starting on foot for Staunton, two hundred miles distant. We reached Williamsport, on the Potomac, the 5th of July. Here we had an opportunity of seeing the means employed by the enemy in ever in their government; they told us that bringing across supplies to their army. The their pay was not worth the snap of their thing they had to cross with was an finger, and they would give eight dollars of hour passed. The girl who had thus in old ferry boat that was forced across the their mony for one of ours. A pair of boots troduced herself was Catharine E. Davidson, river by the current. This boat would carry about sixty men at a time. They were all fifty dollars, shoes from fifteen to twenty one day and nearly all night taking us over dollars, a pound of coffee, half rye, five dol -about three thousand in number. The rebels find laid a pontoon bridge across the river two or three miles below Williamsport, nearly every day; robberies and murders but our cavalry had destroyed it a few days are committed every night, and you can see before we reached the river. Between Hagerstown and Williamsport we passed over street, and all over the city to keep the ground that, but a few hours before, had peace." been the scene of a bloody engagement between Stuart's cavairy and small force of our cavalry under Kilpatrick. The Fifth New York were in this engagement. The dead men and horses were still lying on the field where they fell; all of the officers and

their clothing by the rebels, and then left unburied. HOW THE PRISONERS WERE FED. When we reached the river we had marched over forty miles, and in going that distance our captors had given us one pint of, flour, half pound of fresh meat and a little We mixed the flour on a piece of a barrel head and baked on a flat stone in

front of the fire. A PATRIOTIC TOWN. "The next day, after crossing the river, we marched fifteen miles, passing through Martinsburg, which is without exception the most patriotic town I ever saw; Philadelphia is nothing when compared with it. The people told us to keep up good courage, for the Stars and Stripes were coming, and not far in the rear. I was surprised to hear this from people living in Virginia. There was a whole brigade of rebels encamped in and around the town at the time, and by their showing us sympathy the people were not only endangering their property but their very lives. The ladies had cut and their very lives. The ladies had out and buttered whole buskets of bread and bud set them along the sidewalks to be handed out as we passed.

"Before we reached the town the guards had received orders to bayonet the first man who stepped out of the ranks to get any to the Democratic party. Suppose Gilmore is driven away from Charleston, Reservant tempted to give us anything to cat. In appeared in the veribule of the Continent from Chattaneogs, or Meade from Virginia, would that not tend to increase the Demo-where young ladies walked right between herself. Hor face betokened hard utage,

and stole all they could, whether of their contic vote at your next election? Undoubt the cavalry guard (who had their sabres that had added to her appearance ten years through, and that after the vessels withdrew own or others' property, matters changed, edly. Suppose, on the other hand, that not drawn ready to strike) and gave the prison to her natural life. She attracted more the utmost exertions were used, by sending

ARRIVE AT STAUNTON. . "From the time we crossed the river it was tiree days before they gave us anything to cat again. The second day after we left Martinsburg we arrived at Winchester, thirty-four miles from the Potomac, where we halted for one day. Here they gave us one quart of flour and half a pound of fresh beef for two days. The next day we started for Staunton, ninety-two miles distant, which we reached in five days, arriving there on the 18th of July.

THEIR TREATMENT AND SUFFERINGS. "We were then taken two miles south of the town, where we were marched in single file up to a pair of bars; here we found two officers, surrounded by guards, to search us; they took all arms, large knives, tents, rubwas but one small tree in the field of about a heavy shower in the afternoon; each time ground without blankets, so we were obliged to walk all night to keep warm. They gave us one pint of flour and a piece of bacon about one and a half inches square, all salt, constituted our daily rations. We suffered in this manner till the fourth of August, when they searched us for "greenbacks," and took all the money they could find about us. Then we were shipped for

"We arrived at Richmond on the moraing of August 5th; we were marched through the city to the tobacco warehouses, where we were stowed away, about three hundred men on a floor, with four small win ows at each end to let in the light and air, and were kindly told by the guard that the first man who put his head out of the window would be shot. We were kept here two Belle Isle, about half a mile from the city. Here they had an earthwork thrown up, about as large as that formed by a rifle pit; this enclosed about an acre and a half, and sand prisoners. They had tents for about ing. three thousand; the remainder had to lie itself. on the ground between the tents. Here at 10 o'clock A. M., they gave us a quarter of a loaf of bread; the loaves weighing twenty ounces. This gave each man five ounces of bread. Then they gave fifteen pounds of meat, bones and all, for one hundred men; this, when divided, gave each man about two ounces of meat, making in all seven ounces. This was our breakfast and dinner together. At four o'clock, p. m., we receivof soup, beans and rice alternately. The best that I ever had of either did not have in it three spoonfuls of rice or beans, and the soup was so thin, that if you blew the scum from the top you could see the beans or rice

THE PRISONERS STARVED.

at the bottom.

It was no uncommon sight to see two men holding up a comrade, he being too EXPERIENCE IN CAPTIVITY. If was there, some of the men would be carefully have you done so."

them up with a stone and then suck the The Governor pulled off the ring, and pieces to get what little nourishment there was left in them.

THE DELIVERANCE.

We remained here till the 28th of August when we were taken on to Richmond and placed in the tobacco houses again, where we remained till morning, when we were put in the cars for City Point, which we reach transport New York lying at the dock, with the Stars and Stripes floating from her masthead, causing the boys to shout with joy,-As soon as we were taken on board we all received a half loaf of bread and a piece of boiled pork; the most of them are this at once, being too hungry to wait and eat a little at a time.

PRICES IN RICHMOND "The rebel soldiers have no faith whatever in their government; they told us that in Richmond are worth from forty-five to of Sheffield, Ohio. She was engaged to be lars; sugar, three dollars; and everything else in proportion. They have "bread riots armed men stationed at the corner of

"THE HAND IS DEAD." An Incident in the Tour of Governor Curtin.

From the Philadelphia Press

The panorama of life, in times such as these, is thrillingly varied, intensely enthu siastic, wonderfully attractive, and decided ly interesting. In thus speaking, we allude particularly to that class of public men who occupy an exalted and proud position in State or National affairs, Of this class Governor Andrew G. Curtin has a preminent place before the people of the State-in fact, we may truly say the world. In his present four, an incident occurred that causal the tear of sympathy to start in the eye of the Governor. He had addressed a large meeting at Catasauqua, in the mountain As the sun was fast receding beed the mountain-top, and casting a long shade in the valley, the Governor took pass age in the train bound for more level regions. He arrived in Philadelphia in due time, having been met half-way by Colonel W. B. Mann, and by him and two other warm admirets was conducted to the Continental, where he sought repose. His nature was well-nigh exhausted. sleep, the fatigue of travel, the eventful scenes of his life, the universal hand-shaking, the surpounding crowds, the vivacity and vaciferations of the thronging multitude, all of which he had so recently passed through, made it necessary for retirement.

He was to start the next day on some business relative to the defence and protection of the State, in case of another rebel raid, which seemed to be projected. About ten, o'clock in the morning there

the latter of th

Presently Col. Wm. B. Mann came down the large winding marble steps; a slight if, on the next attempt, a determination to tap on his shoulder caused him to stop.— reduce the work was manifested. He gives The young woman stood before him, and said: "Sir, you are Wm. B. Manu, I believe."

us the precise locality where four of the shells from General Gillmore's "Swamp Angel" struck the city of Charleston, said : lieve."

"I am, madam, what do you wish ?" "I desire to see Governor Curtin." "Well, madam, he is very much engaged at present; is your business pressing-is it

of a public nature?" "I desire to see him; I have come all the

on earth," Such an appeal was resistless. The gallantry of Col. Mann, as well as his business, could brook no delay. He retired for a mo-ment, and presently ushered the strange lady into the presence of the Governor, "Oh! Governor, I am so glad to see you." said she, as she placed her left arm upon

his shoulder and imprinted a kiss upon his manly forchead.

"Madam," said he, quite overcome, "to what am I indebted for this unexpected

salutation ?" "Sir, do you not know me!"

'Take a chair," said the Governor, blandly, at the same time extending one of the ndsomest in the parlor. Col. Mann and the few gentlemen present at once became interested in the scene, and

silently looked on. "Shortly after the battle of Antietam you possession of it. were upon that bloody field," said she to the Governor.

"I was," replied the Governor, thought

fully, with a sigh as the fearful scenes of carnage were thus unexpectedly brought to his memory.
"You administered to the wants of the

wounded and the dying."

"It was my duty, as a feeling man."
"You did your duty well. Heaven alone will reward you, sir, for in this life there is no reward adequately expressive of the days and a night, when we were taken to merits due you. You sir, imparted consolation and revived the hopes of a dying soldier of the 28th Ohio. He was badly wounded in the arm; you lifted him into an ambulance, and, the blood dripping from in this small place they had over four thou- him, stained your hands and your clothing. That soldier was as dear to me as life

"A husband?" said the Governor.

"No. sir."

"A brother, perhaps ?"

"No. sir." "A father ?"

'No. sir." 'A son ?"

"No, sir." "A lover?"

"No. sir." The little party around were more inested than ever. If not a husband, fathe brother, son or lover, who, then, could it

"My dear madam," said the Governor, at length breaking the silence, "this is an enigma to me. Please explain more about the gallant soldier of Ohio.

"Well, sir, that soldier gave you a ring-C. E. D. were the letters engraved on the weak to waik alone. A number died while interior. That is the ring now, upon your I was there. Some of the men would pick little finger. He told you to wear it, and

> sure enough the letters were there. "The finger that used to wear that ring will never wear it any more. The hand is dead but the soldier still lives, thanks to your kind attention on that bloody field." The whole scene was yet a problem, that even the sagacity of Colonel Mann could

The Governor was now more interested than ever.

"Well, madam," said he, "tell me all about it. Is this ring yours? Was it given to you by a soldier whom you loved?" "I loved him as I loved my life; but he never returned that love. He had more love for his country than for me; I honor him for it. That soldier who placed that

little ring upon your finger stands before you." So saying, the strange lady arose from her chair, and stood before the Governor. The scene that now ensued we leave to the imagination of the reader. A happy

married, but her future husband responded to the call of the President, and she followed him by joining another regiment. He was killed in the same battle where she fell wounded. She is alone in the world, father and mother having departed this life years ago. She was the soldier of the 28th Ohio who had placed the ring upon the finger of Governor Curtin, for the kind attention given her upon the bloody field of Antietam. The right arm had been amputated about

half way between the elbow and the shoulder. The interview finally ended, and having at last seen her benefactor, she bade him and his friends adieu, taking with her an order, bearing the bold signature of A. G. Curtin

for one of Palmer's patent arms. We had an interview with the heroine She was modest, although she had led the life of a "bold soldier boy," She was loud in her praise of Governor Curtin, and is firm in the belief that through his hardworking energy, powers of physical culturance, and great courage, he saved the lives of ten thousand soldiers, many of whom still lies to bless his name as one of the "few immortal, not born to die.

Interesting from the South. APPAIRS AT CHARLESTON - EFFECTS OF GREEK

PIRE.

A gentleman who has just arrived at Ne York, from Richmond, says:- The story about the rebels being in a state of starvation is abourd. They have plenty to cat of bread and meat, but very little of anything else. Luxuries are not thought of they are things of the past. A very large crop of wheat and corn has been raised—enough for all their wants a this respect. Their diet for the balance of the war will be extremely simple, but ample.

CHARLESTON AND ITS VICINITY. It has been but a very short time since

he left the city of Charleston, of which place he has been a resident much of the time ter was first bombarded by the iron clads, and he has positive knowledge of the injury sustained by that fortification during the attack. He says that a breach was made large enough to drive a horse and eart sun, till sufficiently hardened. during the war. He was there when Sum-

execute, in the neatest style, every variety of than ordinary attention of the throng mov. to the fort bales of cotton and sand bags, ing to and fro through the main avenue of to repair the damages sustained. Every one that palatial building. She maintained her supposed there would be a renewal of the silence, and appeared wrapped in deep thought. was, Sumter's chance would be a poor one,

Three of them struck within four blocks of each other, and the four were within the space of half a mile. One hit the spire of St. Michael's church, at the corner of Mecting and Broad streets; one burst in the store and warehouses of John Fraser & Co., way from Ohio for the purpose. I have been on East Bay, near the Post Office; another to Catasanqua, but the train was too late: I at the corner of Brond and Church streets, arrived in the city this morning and must see him; he is the only dear friend I have the corner of Brond and Church streets, near the telegraph office; and the fourth services on carth." Battery, or rather the Park of Charleston, on Ashley River. The utmost consternation prevailed in the city. When these terrible missiles began to arrive the firemen were all ready to extinguish any fire that might be caused by the exploding shells, and the alarm bells summoned every one to arms, no one knowing what might be expected next. At this time there were not more than three or four hundred non-combatants in the city, and these have since taken their departure for a safer locality, leaving the city entirely to the care of those who would rather light than run away. He says that the citizens of Charleston have fully determined to destroy the city rather than surrender it. The latter they will not do, and have everything ready to apply the torch in a manner to render its destruction complete when it is found they can no longer keep

Beauregard's force he estimates at about nine thousand men before the reinforcement was sent bim from Virginia of the division of General Jenkins. This may bring it up to fourteen thousand, which includes the garrisons in all the fortifications around harleston, a force at Pocotaligo, Adams Run, and a point between Charleston and Branchville, on the South Carolina Railroad, These troops are all of the best; many of them are veterans, and even the home guards are as well drilled as regulars. Beauregard will delay our approach as much as he pos-sibly can, for the reasons above stated; he will dispute every inch, and strive in every way to recover the prestige he lost when he permitted General Gillmore to obtain a foothold on Morris Island, that must eventually cost them the loss of their beloved city, the hotbed of Secession, and the point from whence sprang this cruel and unnecessary war. Beauregard lost much of his reputation as a soldier and engineer officer

when he lost Morris Island. His popularity has fallen off wonderfully, especially with the people of Charleston, who idolized him before as the man who compelled seventy-five men to surrender to surrender to a force of ten thousand, aided by batteries of the heaviest description, and gave them possession of their Sumter, the fort that now possesses as much value to them as a work of defense as any pile of old bricks. The Carolinians will never forget or forgive Beauregard, when Moultrie, Sumter and the ground upon which Charleston stood passes from their possession into that of the Yankees."

SOUTHERN OPINION OF THE PRENCH IN

MEXICO. Singular as it may appear, the feeling of the Southern people is decidedly against the occupation of Mexico by the French. Publie men at public meetings do not hesitate to denounce in the strongest terms the prospect of an empire being established on this continent. They also say that if the United States would consent to a cessation of hostilities the army of the South would combine with that of the North and drive the Frenchmen into either the Pacific or the Atlantic Ocean. They do not desire and will not submit, to Frenchmen being upon American soil, or the French Emperor having anything to say in the affairs of this continent, and fear that his designs are not upon Mexico only, but also upon Texas and

RECIPES.

TABLE CORN.-In preparing sweet corn for table use, remove the husk and silk, put the corn into a pot of boiling water with about a tablespoonfull of salt to a gallon of water; let the corn boil fifteen to twenty minutes; then with a sharp knife slit the rows of grains and with the back of the knife press out the pulp, leaving the hull of the grain attached to the cob. Seasoned with pepper, salt and butter, it makes a superb dish that the most delicate may partake of. Some people suffer inconvenience from eating sweet corn, but this may be attributed to eating the hull of the grain. which is as indigestible as the cob. "Stowell" sweet corn is the corn for table use. It has from twelve to twenty rows of grains on the cob. Some add a quarter of tenspoonfull of saleratus to the boiling water before putting the corn in. sis. Bristol, Pa.

TOMATOES FOR SUPPER. - Few people know how to prepare uncooked tomatoes in the way adopted in my family, and in comparably better than any mode I have ever tasted. By this mode they are very desirable for supper or for breakfast. For a family of half a dozen persons, take six eggs, boil four of them hard, dissolve the volks with vinegar sufficient, add about three teaspoons of mustard, and mash as smooth as possible; then add the two remaining eggs, (raw.) yolk and white, stir well; then add oil to make altogether sauce sufficient to cover the tomatoes well; add plenty of salt and cayenne pepper, and beat thoroughly entil it from. Skin and cut the tomatoes a full tourth of an inch thick, and pour the sauce over, and you have a dion fit for a President.

CHAIN APPLE JELLY .- Jelly from any other tart apples can be made in the same way as the following apples, however, should first be sliced. The crab apples have a very delicate flavor—better for jelly than that of other apples. Put them in a kettle with just enough

water to cover them and let them boil four hours, then take them off the fire and rab them through a columber; this will separate the seeds and skin from the pulp; then strain them through a flannel bag. Then to each pint of the juice thus strained add a