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Business Cards

W. H. POSTLETHWAITE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Somerset, Pa. Professional business promptly attended to.

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J. C. COLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and faithful attention. Office in Diamond Hotel Building. No. 30, 1871.

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LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Colborn has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Mansion Building. [apr. 26, '75.

J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Somerset for the practice of the profession.—Office in Charles Krieghbaum's office.

DR. H. SNYDER offers his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office at his residence, one door west of the Reformed Church.

DR. R. KIMMEL, will attend to practice of Medicine, and Surgery in the general service of Somerset and surrounding country. Office at the old place, a few doors east of the Union House.

DR. S. M. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa., Office in Cronberry Block, up stairs, where he will be found at all times to attend to all kinds of work, such as Extracting, Filling, Inserting Artificial Teeth of all kinds, and of the best material inserted. Operations warranted.

DR. S. S. GOOD, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, SOMERSET, PA. Office in Mansion Block. [apr.12

DR. W. M. MARTIN, RESIDENT DENTIST, SOMERSET, PA. Having several years' experience, is fully prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth.—Artificial teeth inserted on all the improved plans, from one to a complete set. Preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Office in his dwelling west of the Somerset Hotel. Satisfaction guaranteed. apr13

DR. G. MILLER, after twelve years of active practice in Shanksville, has now permanently located at Somerset for the practice of his profession, and tenders his services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity.—Office in old Drug Store, opposite the Barnet House, where he can be consulted at all times when not professionally engaged. ☞All calls promptly answered. dec.12 '74-y.

JOHN BILLS, DENTIST. Office in Gnagey & Noll's new building, Main Cross Street, Somerset, Pa. nov11

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H. I. HOUSE, DIAMOND, SOMERSET, PA., JOHN HILL, Proprietor. The proprietor is prepared to accommodate guests at the most reasonable rates and satisfactory manner. The traveling public and permanent boarders furnished with the best of local accommodations.—The bar will exhibit the best of liquors, and the table will exhibit to be furnished with the best the market affords. Large and commodious stabling attached. [nov12

THE SOMERSET HOUSE. Having leased this magnificent and well known Hotel property from Mrs. E. A. Flick, the undersigned takes pleasure in informing her friends and the public generally that he will cure neither labor nor expense to make this hotel what it should be desired. Accommodating clerks and obliging waiters will attend to the wants of customers, and the table will at all times be laden with the best the market affords. Mr. G. H. Toy will be found at all times to wait on guests. P. LAVAN. [nov11

DIAMOND HOTEL, SCOTTDOWN PA. SAMUEL CUSTER, Proprietor. This popular and well known hotel is at all times a desirable stopping place for the traveling public. Table and Bar well furnished. Good stabling. Hacks leave daily for Johnstown and Somerset. [nov11

JOHN HICKS, JAMES H. HICKS. Agents for Fire and Life Insurance, JOHN HICKS & SON, SOMERSET, PA., And Real Estate Brokers. ESTABLISHED 1850. Persons who desire to sell, buy or exchange property, or to rent, will find it to their advantage to register the description thereof, as no charge is made unless sale or rental. Real estate business generally will be promptly attended to. [aug.15

D. KNOX MILLER, ARCHITECT, No. 451 SIXTH STREET, Late St. Clair Street, nov22 PITTSBURGH.

HOMES FOR ALL. I have for sale, on terms within the reach of every sober, industrious individual, homes, lots, farms, timber lands, mineral lands, building lots, &c., in different parts of Somerset county, in parcels of from one-fourth of an acre up to 1,000 acres. Titles warranted. Terms—one fifth in hand and the balance in ten equal annual payments, properly secured. None need apply who is not of sober and industrious habits. Call soon, as some of the properties will be for rent if not sold soon. 3m24 D. WEYAND

Banks.

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J. O. KIMMEL & SONS, BANKERS, Successors to Schell & Kimmel, SOMERSET, PA. Accounts of Merchants and other Business People Solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the Country for sale. Money loaned and Collections made. jan17

Cambria County BANK, M. W. KEIM & CO., NO. 266 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA., Henry Schnabler's Brick Building. A General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts and Gold and Silver bought and sold.—Collections made in all parts of the United States, and interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum, if left six months or longer. Special arrangements made with Guardians and others who hold money to invest. april 1875.

JOHN DIBERT. JOHN D. ROBERTS. JOHN DIBERT & CO., BANKERS, CORNER MAIN AND FRANKLIN STREETS, JOHNSTOWN, PA. Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made. Interest at the rate of Six Per cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits. Savings Deposit Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annually when desired. A General Banking Business Transacted. Feb. 10.

Ursina Lime Kilns. The undersigned are prepared to furnish Prime Building Lime By the Car Load. Orders Respectfully Solicited. R. J. BATZER & CO. Ursina, June 16.

New Firm. SHOE STORE, SNYDER & UHL. Having purchased the Shoe Store lately owned by H. C. Beerits, We take pleasure in calling the attention of public to the fact that we have now and expect to keep constantly on hand as complete an assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters BOTH OF Eastern and Home Manufacture as can be found anywhere. We also will have on hand constantly a full supply of SOLE LEATHER, MOROCCO, CALF SKINS, KIPS, AND LINING SKINS Of all kinds, with a full line of Shoe Findings. The HOME MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT will be in charge of N. B. Snyder, Esq., Whose reputation for making Good Work and Good Fits is second to none in the State. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to keep goods as good as the best and sell at prices as low as the lowest. SNYDER & UHL.

PATENTS OBTAINED. No charge for preliminary search. No fees in advance. No fees unless successful. Manual, with references, free. Offices in Washington and Philadelphia.—Western office, CONNOLLY BROS. & McTIGHE, 102 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. nov24

Miscellaneous.

APPLETONS' AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. NEW REVISED EDITION. Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with several thousand engravings and maps. The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863; since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, art, and industry, have induced the editors and publishers to submit to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition, entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative wants. The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their practical application to the industrial and useful arts, and the convenience and refinement of social life.—Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar magnitude. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced. Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the intrepid explorers of Africa. The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the rapid growth of thought into view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history. In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events. The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination. None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its contents as have been suggested by larger experience and enlarged knowledge. The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give fidelity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character. This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated, with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

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Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore "SHORT LINE" CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. 75 MILES THE SHORTEST LINE BETWEEN PITTSBURGH and WASHINGTON CITY! This is the ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO WASHINGTON CITY AND BALTIMORE. Persons purchasing Tickets by this Road TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c. Have the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Pullman Palace Cars, Air Brakes, and all Modern Improvements. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO DESTINATION. 2 THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS From Depot, cor. Grant and Water Sts. LEAVE A. M. DAILY, " P. M. DAILY, (Except Sunday.) For time of Local Trains, see Pittsburgh Daily Papers. ☞Save many hours time by patronizing the "SHORT LINE." Central Ticket Office, 438 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. E. K. HYNDMAN, Gen. Sup't. CONNELLSVILLE. November 10, 1875.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO. Merchant Tailors, And Manufacturers of Gent's, Youth's and Boys, Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods. 121 Wood Street, corner Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH. apr1.

SLATE ROOFS. Those who are now building houses should know that it is cheaper in the long run to put on Slate Roofs than tin or shingles. Slate will last forever, and no repairs are required. Slate gives the purest water for cisterns. Slate is fire proof. Every good house should have a Slate roof. The undersigned is located in Cumberland, where he has a good supply of Peachbottom & Buckingham SLATE for roofing—the very best article. He will undertake to put Slate Roofs on Houses, public and private, spires, &c., either in town or country at the lowest prices, and to warrant them. Call and see him or address him at his Office, No. 119 Baltimore Street, Cumberland, Md. Orders may be left with NOAH CASEBEER, Agent, Somerset, Pa. WM. H. SHIPLEY. April 14th, 1875.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT IN THE OLD HOUSE.

BY MRS. FELICIA ROSS JOHNSON.

The mistress mused by the glowing fire
When the year was in its wane:
And the frozen boughs, as the wind grew higher,
Knocked at the window pane,
Like a guest unbidden, and long delayed,
Who hummed thro' his beard, as he, knocking, stayed,
A tender chromatic strain.

The firelight glimmered on book and boat,
And the curtains' fern-wrought sweep
Swelled and swayed in a sudden gust
As the doors unclosed,—and like one asleep
She saw how a long procession came,
Man, and maiden, and stately dame,
And each had a tryst to keep.

A tryst, with the house that was once their own,
A tryst, one night in the year,
Where their sweetest hopes that budded and grown,
Where the Lord had drawn so near
In birth and in death, in gain and in loss,
And fed them with manna that dropped from the cross,
When the days were empty and drear.

Tenants of by-gone years were they,
Holding their tenures one hour again;
Living their lives in the old time way,—
Burying, wedding, toiling as then;
Greeting their guests with a welcome kind,
Eating life's apple all clean from the rind
Then calling it bitter, like men.

The bride in her veil like a blossomy mist,
Came silently up the stair,
The bridegroom beside, but they shuddered. I wist,
At the sound of beseeching prayer;
At the sobbing wail of a funeral hymn,
And their fair young faces looked pale and dim
By the funeral torches' glare.

Softly the dirge died away on the ear.
The rooms were all lit and ashine
With jewels and satins and woman's gear
Fashioned in quaint design;
And the voices of viols rang loud over all,
While the feet of the dancers were swift to their call
And the goblets brimmed over with wine.

Ah, the lights were soon quenched, the viols all mute,
The red wines all spilled on the floor,
The garlands all withered and dead underfoot,
The guests down away—as a breeze
Whirls the ghosts of a thistle away out of sight—
When the chimes of the New Year rang out on the night
With a master hand touching the keys:

The mistress mused by the waning fire,
While the bells kept ringing on,
Saying and singing, "O soul aspire
From the plane of the year that is gone,
The dust of old errors shake off at its bier.
Gird thyself for the new one, and oh thou will hear
The voice of the Lord at the dawn!"

Ben. Hill's Speech.

The Government Charged With Inhumanity and Cruelty.

The South Has Come Back to Reign.

On January 11th the House proceeded to the consideration of the Amnesty Bill, and was addressed by Mr. HILL, of Georgia. He disclaimed all desire on the part of himself and his associates from the South to reopen ill feeling between the sections. The country had already suffered enough from feuds. He and his associates had come here with the patriotic ideas to remember nothing but the country and the whole country, and turning their backs upon all the honors of the past and to look, with all earnestness, to find glories for the future. The gentleman [Blaine], who was the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the House and was the aspiring leader of the Republican party of the country, has however, willed otherwise, and seemed determined that the wounds which were healing should be reopened and that the passions which were hushed should be reinflamed. He [Hill] wished the House to understand that he and his associates did not reciprocate either the purpose or the manifest desire of the gentleman, and while they felt it their imperitive duty to vindicate the truth of history as regards their section, they did not intend to say anything calculated to aid the gentleman in that work of crimination and recrimimination, and of keeping up the war by politicians after the brave men have said the war shall end.

The gentleman from Maine had made two points in his speech—the magnanimity and grace of the Republican party and the brutality of those whom he was pleased to term "Rebels." As to the first question, he did not propose to weary the House to-day, because, with the history of the last fifteen years yet fresh in the mind of the world, it was useless to speak of the grace and magnanimity of the Republican party. With the master enslaved, with intelligence disfranchised, with society disordered, with States subverted, with legislatures dispersed, its people could not afford to talk of grace and magnanimity. If that were grace and magnanimity, he prayed God to save the country in the future from such virtues. The gentleman from Maine had made the grave indictment against Mr. Davis that he was guilty of the murder and crimes at Andersonville, and the gentleman [Blaine] stood before the country with his very fame in peril, if, after making such charge, he failed to prove it.

He [Hill] would take up the gentleman's propositions in their order. He hoped that no one would imagine that he was here to pass any eulogy on Mr. Davis. The record on which his fame must rest, had been made up and his companions and friends had remitted that record to the only tribunal that would give an impartial judgment to an honest posterity. In the meantime, no eulogy of his could help it; no censure from the gentleman [Blaine] could damage it; and no act or resolution of the House could affect it. The charge against Mr. Davis was that he was a deliberate, willful, scheming murderer of thousands of his fellow citizens. Knowing the high character and reputation of the gentleman from Maine, he [Hill] had supposed when he heard the charge fall from his lips that he certainly made a recent discovery, and he listened for the evidence, but what was it? Nothing but the partial report of a Congressional committee. The testimony read was exclusively *ex parte* testimony, taken while the gentleman now on trial before the country was in prison, without a hearing and without the opportunity of a hearing. If there was any principle held sacred in the Anglo Saxon mind, it was that an Englishman was not to be condemned until he should be confronted with his witnesses. But the testimony was not only *ex parte*, but was mutilated, ingeniously mutilated, palpably mutilated, most adroitly mutilated. In this connection Mr. Hill referred to the statement of Dr. Jones, one of the witnesses on Wirz's trial, who had been sent by the Confederate Government to make a report as to the condition of Andersonville, but whose report never reached the Confederate authorities. That report had, in the hands of the Judge Advocate, been mutilated, and Dr. Jones had called the attention of the court to the fact, one of the suppressed statements being that homesickness and disappointment among the prisoners had been more destructive of life than any physical cause.

During the whole three months of Wirz's trial, the Federal Government, with all means at its disposal, had not produced a single witness to connect the name of Mr Davis with a single atrocity. Even on the day of his execution, Wirz had been offered a commutation of his sentence if he would implicate Mr Davis, but Wirz's answer to his counsel was, "Mr. Schade, you know that I always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis; he had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville; I would not become a traitor against him or anybody else, even to save my life." But what Wirz, within two hours of his execution, would not say for his life, the gentleman from Maine says to the country for the sake of keeping his party in power. [Sensation.] Sir, Christianity is a falsehood, humanity is a lie, civilization is a cheat—or the man who would not make a false charge for his life was never guilty of wilful murder.

Mr. Hill went on to argue that, on the logic of Mr. Blaine's speech (holding Mr. Davis responsible for the acts of Winder), President Grant might be held responsible for the acts of McDonald and Joyce, and he asked whether Mr. Blaine meant to establish a rule of construction that would authorize the country to arraign President Grant for complicity in the whisky frauds. Was Mr. Grant responsible, he asked, for the Credit Mobilier? for the Sanborn contract? or for the frauds in the District of Columbia? and yet Mr. Grant had absolutely sent to the Senate of the United States for confirmation for high office, the name of a man [Alluding to Alexander R. Shepherd, of Washington] who stood charged before the country with the grossest speculations and frauds on this District, after the charges had been made and while they were pending. He [Hill] was neither the author nor the disciple of such political logic, but if the gentleman's [Blaine's] proposition with regard to Mr. Davis were true, then by the same logic General Grant, instead of being entitled to a third term, was entitled to twenty terms in twenty penitentiaries. [Laughter.]

The argument was false; it was a libel on American rules of law, and was without precedent; no precedent for it could be found in any civilized country. He [Hill] acquitted General Grant of complicity in the whisky frauds, and the facts acquitted Mr. Davis of complicity with any atrocity anywhere. Mr. Hill proceeded to quote the law of the Confederate Government on the subject of the treatment of prisoners, in which it is provided that rations for prisoners of war shall be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished to enlisted men in the army of the Confederacy. That law, he said, was passed by the Confederate Congress, was approved by Davis, and was, so far as Davis' agency was concerned, executed. The gentleman from Maine has gone so far as to say that Mr. Davis had sent General Winder to Andersonville for the purpose of organizing a den of hoorrors. The answer to that was an order locating prisons, which Mr. Hill proceeded to read, and which provided that they should be in a healthy location, with plenty of pure water, a running stream, and, if possible, trees, and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw mills. That, he said, did not look like organizing a den of horrors. Mr. Blaine had said that no Confederate prisoner in the hands of the Federal authorities had suffered, but that they had always been allowed to buy whatever they wanted. The only answer he would give to that was that he himself had once had the honor of being in prison in the North, and on the first day of his imprisonment the officer in charge of the prison had kindly told him he would put him on Andersonville fare and would not allow him to buy anything. He [Hill] only got released, from imprisonment after ten days effort before General Dix, of New York.

He then proceeded to discuss the cause of the horrors of Andersonville. He said that the first cause was the want of medicine, but whose fault was it that they could not get medicine? They didn't have medicine in the Confederacy, and the Federal Government had made medicine contraband of war—a thing which no country on earth had done before—not even the Duke of Alva. Even the general officers had instructions to examine women passing the lines, to search their petticoats even, so as to prevent their carrying medicine to the Confederacy. Who, he asked, was responsible for that? There was also another misfortune, and that was the want of clothing. Clothing, of course, had been made contraband of war. He declared that whatever horrors existed at Andersonville, not one of them could be attributed to a single order of the Confederate Government, and that every one of them grew out of the necessity of the occasion, which necessity was fastened on the Confederates by the conduct of the other side.

He challenged Mr. Blaine to meet him face to face and fact to fact in the discussion of the question, declaring that the time was past when the country could accept impudence of assertion for force of argument—for the truth of history. He [Hill] didn't want to unfold the chapter on his side. He was an American who honored his country and his whole country, and it was not pleasant for him to bring forward proof that any portion of his country had been guilty of wilful crime or wilful treatment of poor, manacled prisoners. Most of these horrors were inseparable from a state of war, and he wanted the people to recollect that, so that hereafter they should not be hurried into another war. Still, as a set-off to the gentleman's [Blaine's] statement about Andersonville, he would read some extracts from a letter written by a Confederate surgeon, who was a prisoner of war at Elmira. He read portions of that letter, in which it was stated that the mortality at Elmira was not less than at Andersonville.

Mr. PLATT asked him who was the author.

Mr. HILL replied that he didn't know.

Mr. PLATT declared that he lived within thirty-six miles of Elmira, and that the statements were unqualifiedly false.

Mr. HILL replied that he did not say that the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements quoted on the other side; he merely used them as a set-off. But, after all, what was the test as to the degree of misery suffered in Northern and Southern prisons? The test was the result. The report of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War (the Republican side of the House will believe him) exhibited the fact that the Federal prisoners in the hands of the Confederate authorities during the war, 22,576 had died, and that of Confederate prisoners in Federal hands, 26,437 had died. Surgeon General Barnes (he supposed the Republicans would believe him also) had given the number of Confederate prisoners in Federal hands during the war as 220,000 and of Federal prisoners in Confederate hands as 270,000. Therefore out of the 070,000 prisoners in Confederate hands, only 22,576 had died, while out of the 220,000 Confederate prisoners in the Federal hands 26,436 had died.

The ratio was twelve per cent. of Confederate prisoners in Federal hands died, and less than nine per cent. of Federal prisoners in the hands of Confederates; my friend, [addressing Mr. Blaine with great emphasis] who are the murderers?

I would have believed General Barnes in preference to any politician over there. The gentleman [Platt] says he lives thirty-six miles away from Elmira. Perhaps he could have smelled the small-pox that far; he certainly could not have seen it; and I venture to say that if the small-pox was at the prison camp no one could have got him nearer than thirty-six miles. He is a wonderful witness. [Laughter], but it is not equal to the mutilated evidence which the gentleman from Maine introduced yesterday. We know how our prisoners suffered in Federal hands, if we choose to tell. Thousands of our poor fellows came home from Elmira, Fort Delaware and other places with their fingers frozen off, with their toes frozen off and with their teeth fallen out. But the great question is, at last, who was responsible for that state of things? and that is really the only important question.

He went on to discuss the history of the exchange of prisoners, stating that all propositions from the Confederates for exchange and for the amelioration of the condition of the prisoners, were refected by the Federal Government.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Hill whether he had not been a member of the Confederate Senate.

Mr. HILL replied that he had been.

Mr. BLAINE then proceeded to quote a resolution offered in the Confederate Congress by Senator Hill, of Georgia, to the following effect: "That every person pretending to be a soldier or officer of the United States, who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the first of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with the intention to incite insurrection and to abet murder, and that unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary before a military court, before which his trial shall be had, he shall suffer death." He asked Mr. Hill whether he was the author of that resolution.

Mr. HILL—I will say to the gentleman from Maine, very frankly, that I have not the slightest recollection of hearing it before.

Mr. BLAINE—You do not deny it?

Mr. HILL—I do not know. My own opinion is that I never saw the author of that resolution, but I have no recollection of it. If the gentleman can give me the circumstances under which it was introduced, I may recollect.

Mr. BLAINE—On the first of October, 1862, the Judiciary Committee of the Confederate Congress made a report and offered a series of resolutions, and thereupon Senator Hill is recorded as having offered the resolutions which I have just read.

Mr. HILL—I was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, and very likely, like the Chairman of the Committee on Rules at the last session, I may have consented to that report. [Laughter at the expense of Mr. Blaine.]

Mr. BLAINE—Does the gentleman admit that he made that report?

Mr. HILL—I do not know; but it is very likely. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. BLAINE—The copy which I have quoted from is entitled "Republicanism in America." I wish to know whether the gentleman was the author of that resolution.

Mr. HILL—I really do not recollect. [Renewed laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. BLAINE [Persistently]—The gentleman does not say that he was not the author of it.

Mr. HILL—I do not; but I think I was not the author of it.

Mr. BLAINE—I thought that as the gentleman's effort was to show the humane character of the Confederate Congress, this might aid him in remembering the facts.

Mr. HILL—With all due deference to the gentleman, he did not think any such thing. [Laughter] He though, he would divert me from the purpose of my argument.

Mr. BLAINE [Apologetically]—Oh! no; the gentleman can have all the time he wants.

Mr. HILL—What measures the Confederate Government might have thought proper to take at that time to protect the women and children of the Confederacy from insurrection, I do not recollect; but I shall not be diverted by the gentleman from the course of my argument to go into the history of slavery or of insurrection, or of John Brown's raid. I know this, that whether I or any other gentleman on the committee was the author of the resolution (and while I think more than probable) our purpose was not to do injustice to any man, woman or child, North or South, but to adopt what we deemed stringent measures to protect our wives and children from servile insurrection and slaughter while our brave sons were in the field. [Murmurs of applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HILL then continued his remarks relative to the exchange of prisoners, and said: The Confederate Government officially proposed, in August, 1864, that if the Federal Government would send steamers and transports to Savannah, the Confederate Government would return the sick and wounded prisoners in its hands, without an equivalent. That proposition which was communicated to the Federal authorities in August, 1864, was not answered until December, 1864, when some ships were sent to Savannah. The records will show that the chief suffering, the chief mortality at Andersonville was between August and December, 1864. We sought to allay that suffering by asking you to take your prisoners off our hands, without an equivalent and without asking you to return a man for them, and you refused to do it. Mr. Hill went on to quote a series of resolutions passed by the Federal prisoners at Andersonville on the 28th of September, 1864, in which all due praise is given to the Confederate Government for the attention paid them, and in which it is said that the sufferings which they endured were not caused intentionally by the Confederate Government, but by the force of circumstances. Commenting upon that resolution, Mr. Hill said: Brave men are always honest and true; soldiers never slander. I would believe the statements of these gallant soldiers at Andersonville, as contained in that resolution, in preference to the whole tribe of Republican politicians. [Laughter on Democratic side.] What can be said of the people which could reject such appeals from its own soldiers? And yet even in response to that, succor did not come. Why, he continued, were all these appeals resisted? Why did the Federal authorities refuse to allow their own surgeons to attend their own soldiers, when prisoners of war, and to carry them medicine and comforts? Why did the Federal Government refuse to exchange prisoners, man for man and officer for officer? Why did it refuse to stand up to its own solemn engagement, made in 1862, for the exchange of prisoners? Who is in the fault? There must be a reason for this great atrocity, and that is the next point to which I wish to call the attention of the House. Listen to the reason.

The New York *Tribune*, in 1864, referring to the occurrences which I have related, says: (I suppose you would believe the *Tribune* in 1871, if you do not believe it now?) "In August the rebels offered to renew the exchange, man for man. General Grant then telegraphed the following important order: 'It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humane to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole, or otherwise, becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all the prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they count for no more than dead men. At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners in the North, would insure Sheridan's defeat and compromise our safety here.'"

Mr. GARFIELD asked Mr. Hill from what book he was reading.

Mr. HILL replied that the volume from which he was reading was the Life of Jefferson Davis. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.] He asked Mr. Garfield whether he would say that the telegram was not true.

Mr. GARFIELD—I haven't said a word about the telegram; I merely asked what book it was.

Mr. HILL—The extract in the book is taken from the New York *Tribune* of 1864; but here is General Grant's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, taken on the 11th of February, 1865. You believe him, don't you? [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL here read General Grant's testimony before the committee, explaining the reason why he was opposed to the exchange of prisoners, and which was in effect the same as was given in the telegram quoted, one sentence being in these words: "I did not deem it advisable or just to reinforce the enemy, and an immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect, without any corresponding benefit." Mr. Hill then quoted a letter from Junius Henri Browne in the New York *Tribune*, to the effect that General Butler had stated in a speech at Lowell, that he had been prompted by Mr. Stanton to put forward the negro question, in order to complicate the exchange of prisoners, Mr. Browne's comment upon it being that Mr. Stanton was the digger of the unnamed graves which crowded the vicinity of every Southern prison with never-to-be-forgotten horrors.

Mr. HILL then proceeded to sum up his argument and said: What have we proved? I have proved that the Federal Government broke the cartel deliberately. I have proved that they refused to reopen that cartel when approached by Mr. Stephens, as a commissioner, solely on the ground of humanity. I have proved that they made medicine contraband of war, and thereby left us the dread necessity of supplying prisoners with such medicines as could be improvised in the Confederacy. I have proved that they refused to allow surgeons of their own army to accompany their prisoners to the South. I have proved that the Confederate authorities proposed to return your sick and wounded, without equivalent, in August, 1864, and that you never designed to reply until December, 1864. I have proved that your high officers in command gave as a reason why they would not exchange prisoners that it would be humane to the prisoners but cruelty to the soldiers in the field. It was a part of your military policy to let your prisoners suffer, rather than that the Confederacy should have an increase of its military force. I have also proved that with all the horrors which you have made such a noise about as occurring at Andersonville, greater horrors occurred in prisons where you held our troops, and that the percentage of death was three per cent. greater among our prisoners in your hands than among your prisoners in our hands. When the gentleman from Maine rises again to give birth to that unmitigated effusion of genius without a fact to sustain it, in which he says, "And here, before my God, measuring my words, knowing their fullment and import, I declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the massacre of Saint Bartholemew, nor the thumb screws of the Spanish Inquisition begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville," let him add to it, "And the atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the atrocities of Elmira, of Fort Douglass, of Fort Delaware; and of all the atrocities, both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate Government stands acquitted from all responsibility and blame."

Mr. HILL then quoted from a speech made by Jefferson Davis to the Confederate soldiers after the retreat of General McClellan from before Richmond, in which he said that the crowning glory of the soldiers was their humanity to the wounded and the prisoners who had fallen into their hands. He also referred to the fact that the Richmond *Examiner*, which Mr Blaine had quoted yesterday, as authority against Davis, had stated that the humanity and generosity of Jefferson Davis would inevitably ruin the Confederacy. The gentleman from Maine had introduced that witness to prove Davis guilty of inhumanity, and yet the witness said that the humanity of Davis would ruin the Confederacy. Mr. Hill also quoted the following from the Richmond *Examiner*: "The enemy has gone from one unmanly cruelty to another; encouraged by their impunity, they are now and have been for some time inflicting on the people of the country the worst horrors of barbarous and uncivilized war; yet, in spite of this, in his dealing with the enemy, he is gentle as a sucking dove." And that, continued Mr. Hill, is the truth. Those of us who were there at the time know it to be a fact. One of the most persistent charges brought by the Richmond *Examiner* and some others against Davis, was his humanity. Over and over again has Mr. Davis been heard to say, when applied to to retaliate for the horrors inflicted on our prisoners [I quote his very language], "The inhumanity of the enemy to our prisoners can be no justification for a disregard by us of the rules of civilized warfare and Christianity." Therefore he persisted in it, and this paper cried out against him that he would ruin the Confederacy.

But why bring up such subjects? War is always horrible; war always brings hardships, death, sorrow, pain and devastation, and he is unworthy to be considered a statesman, looking to the pacification of the country, who will parade the horrors inseparable from war for the purpose of keeping up the strife which produced those horrors. My message to the gentleman from Maine is this: There are no Confederates in this House; there are no Confederate ambitions, desires or purposes in this House; but the South is here; and here she intends to reign. [Enthusiastic demonstrations on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] Let fanaticism do its worst; let it pass its nullifying act, trample on the Constitution, abnegate the pledges of the Fathers, incite raids on our people, multiply infidelities until they shall be, like the stars of heaven or the sands of the sea shore, without number; but know this—for all your iniquities the South will never again seek a remedy in the madness of another secession. [Renewed applause.] We are here; we are in our Father's house; our brothers are our companions, and we are at home, thank God! [Enthusiastic applause.] We come to gratify no vengeance, to retaliate no wrongs, to resent no past insults, to reopen no strife; we come with a patriotic purpose to do whatever in our political power shall be to restore an honest, economical and constitutional administration of the Government. We come charging on the Union no wrong. The Union never wronged the South; the Union has been an unmixed blessing to every section, to every State, to every man, of every color, in America. We charge all our wrongs to that higher power of fanaticism, which never kept a pledge or obeyed a law. We sought to leave the association of those who would not keep fidelity to a covenant. We sought to go by ourselves, but