

# Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

HARRISBURG, PA.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1864.

## Investigating Committees.

We are just as ready to denounce a fraud committed on the Government as any journalist in the country—and we have gone as far as the most zealous in condemning those in authority, when the public voice has pointed to their dereliction. But we wish to ask seriously, what are the benefits which have been conferred on the country by the different Congressional and Legislative committees whose investigations are daily being laid before the world? These committees, particularly when their attention is directed to officers in command in the field, constitute a source of annoyance to our fighting men, in nine cases out of ten, more dangerous than are the armed foes of the nation. The testimony before such bodies is always a jarring, discordant mass of crimination and recrimination—witnesses broadly contradicting each other—until the veracity of good men is placed in conflict—and the summing up of the evidence results in the failure to convict anybody—in fact to do anything but waste immense sums of money in paying the fees of witnesses, printing the reports, and scandalizing the nation at large. The evidence in the case of Major-General Meade is in point. Serious charges were preferred against this gallant soldier. These were sustained by men who fought bravely by his side while they were at the same time flatly contradicted by other officers who fought as bravely with their accused leader. Now, what are sensible men to think of such proceedings? What are the men in the ranks of the army to think of such investigations? They impress the nation, the world, and our brave boys who endure fire and sword, the weary march and the cheerless bivouac, with disgust. If wrongs are committed, let the proper tribunals take in hand and punish the offenders. It is not necessary that Congress should organize itself into a Court of Quarter Sessions, for the trial of dishonest contractors, or that it should form a Court Martial for the investigation of charges against military officers, if Congress attends to its legitimate business, it will have more labor to discharge than most of its members are capacitated for. If it legislates for the good of the nation, and frames wholesome laws for the punishment of criminals and delinquents, there are those outside of its halls who will see that they are enforced.

## A Legislator on the Rampage.

Benjamin Franklin Meyers, the editor of the *Bedford Gazette*, (one of the vilest and most intolerant copperhead sheets in the Commonwealth,) is also a member of the Legislature. In his leisure moments, (and they are numerous,) he amuses himself by writing letters from the "House of Representatives," to the *Gazette*, from one of which productions we extract the following:

There is quite a flutter, just now, among the "Republican" Abolition politicians. They are divided into three factions, the Chase, Lincoln and Fremont parties. The war between the Chasites and the Lincolnites is growing very bitter, and the whole Abolition Presidential imbroglio is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. The Democracy are united, harmonious and determined. "There is a better day coming, wait a little longer."

—When Benjamin penned the foregoing, he knew that he was writing an untruth, but the hunger of his readers for what is false and vile induced him, doubtless, to concoct the lie. That the Union men of Pennsylvania, and hereabouts particularly, are united and harmonious, is what troubles the bowels of such copperheads as Meyers. That the loyal men of the Legislature are undivided in favor of Mr. Lincoln, is palpable as the fact that they are devoted to the Union. And yet there is one who occupies a seat on the floor of that House, who in the presence of this unanimity, deliberately occupies himself with writing falsehoods to the readers of a journal, of which he is the controller, to serve the dirty purposes of his colleagues of his side of the House in *deceiving the people*. It is to be wondered at that the people are losing faith in the morality of many of our legislators?

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK has decided to enlarge their Capitol building to meet the increasing wants of the State Government. This reminds us that the wants of the Government of Pennsylvania, both executive and legislative, demand a similar enlargement of our Capitol building. The increased labors of the different departments have made it necessary to employ additional clerical forces—while the coming into operation of military departments whose duties, before the war, were merely nominal, completely crowded the Capitol building with business, taking up rooms which were heretofore used exclusively by committees, and forcing committees to meet in the Library rooms, for the transaction of their business. It is ardently hoped by those who have the public interest sincerely at heart, that the Legislature will not adjourn without providing for this great want of room to accommodate the different departments. Indeed the highest interests depend for success upon such enlarged facilities for the transaction of the daily growing public business.

A PHILADELPHIA paper of yesterday says "that a letter has been received from a friend of the late brave Col. Dahlgren, who served with that unfortunate officer during the recent raid about Richmond, which states emphatically that the so-called 'order' alleged to have been found upon the body of Dahlgren, was a fabrication and forgery in toto. No such order was ever written, issued, printed, or even considered by the noble young Colonel, as far as his friends are apprized. It is believed that this miserable lie was gotten up for effect, to cover the indignities visited upon the remains of Dahlgren.

## The Constitutional Amendments.—Senator Johnson.

The right of the soldier to vote—the right of the soldier to be represented in the Government, involves a question of the most vital importance. The original colonists, who pioneered the newly-formed States through the rough battle fields of the Revolutionary war, fought for identically the same principle for which the friends of the soldiers now contend. The colonists, while contributing to the success and the glory of the mother country, deemed that they had a right to representation—a right to participate in the control of a government of which they were so important a portion. We all know what followed the refusal to acknowledge this right. From its rejection sprang the mighty Republic which is now filled with a disension on identically the same question. A class at the South, which has assumed to itself aristocratic attributes, have long declared that there was too much representation in the Government—that the irresponsible masses had too much control in affairs of State—and hence to crush the idea of free government, the Southern aristocracy resolved, and for three years have waged a war for the introduction of slavery, and the degradation of free labor in all the States. Acting with the aristocracy in the South, (which is the only element of the influence which monarchial Europe left in the American States, after its rule was broken therein,) we have a party here in the North, seeking to carry out the original idea of disfranchising the masses. "They started the experiment by attempting to disfranchise the soldier. If they could outlaw the soldier, as it were, by disfranchising him, the path to the disfranchisement of the citizen would be considerably shortened. If they could degrade the defenders of the Government by refusing them citizenship, they would soon render our institutions too worthless to be defended, and thereby make certain the conspiracy to overthrow and destroy the Government. This is just the light in which to view this question of enfranchising the soldier. But we did not commence to write this article for the purpose of discussing the subject of the soldiers' right to vote. We rather took up our pen to point to the very able speech of Senator Johnson, published on our outside of this afternoon, Senator Johnson may be justly regarded as the champion of the principle involved in the question of the soldiers' right to vote, as it was he who introduced the amendment to the Constitution. His advocacy of that amendment has been persistent and eloquent; and the speech which we publish this afternoon, though brief, is nevertheless a very powerful defence of his principles. We trust that the soldiers who are now present in the capital, will not fail to read this speech. Our brave defenders are here to note the proceedings on this great measure of justice and of right. *By the vote on the passage of this amendment they can see that every Democrat but one, either voted against or dodged the question.*

## Personal and Political.

The Lancaster *Evening Express* announces the death of Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh. He died at his residence, near Lancaster city, on the morning of the 11th inst. Col. S., at one time, filled a large place in the political history of the country, and few men of equal political position were more widely known. He was a genial, warm-hearted man, and a true friend. In social life he was respected alike by political friends and opponents. The last official position he held was under President Buchanan, as Surveyor of Utah. In his early manhood, he was connected with the press of Pennsylvania and Washington city, and was, we believe, a practical printer.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Register*, upon the authority of Gen. Singleton, pronounces the statement "how going the rounds of the conservative press to the effect that Gen. Fremont had declared to Singleton his willingness to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, "a deliberate falsehood." According to the *Register*, Gen. Singleton asserts that no such language as that imputed to Gen. Fremont was employed by him.

The Boston *Transcript* has this paragraph: "Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, left here this morning for Washington. This distinguished lawyer, we understand, gives his services free to the Government, and he has recently refused the retaining fee in a heavy patent case, which would have brought him the stated sum of \$10,000, preferring to give his services to his country. He is probably the ablest authority on State and international law in the country, and his disinterested action is worthy of universal imitation."

When Morgan "raided" through Indiana and Ohio, Richmond editors called him the gallant cavalier of the South, and styled his horse-stealing and old men and women murdering operations "glorious" and chivalric. When Kilpatrick pitches his shells into Richmond and outrivals Morgan in the "raiding" way, minus the inhuman acts of the great horse-thief, the same editors call his operations "barbarous."

The Committee on Emancipation, of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, sitting at Alexandria, has reported in favor of the abolition of slavery, and its prohibition in the State forever, but negro children may be apprenticed under laws governing whites.

Gen. Banks is to be reinforced with negro troops, while two corps are to be sent from the Mississippi river to the Potomac army, which will probably be increased to two hundred and fifty thousand.

The allegations against Gen. Meade are said to come from Gens. Sickles, Doubleday and Birney. The opinion of the parties entertain for each other is that of mutual distrust. The Society of Friends are raising funds in London for the liberated negroes in America.

A statute of the Empress Eugenie in ornate costume is to be erected in the market place of Puebla. Gen. Pemberton is living in seclusion at Columbus, S. C., having been laid upon the shelf by Jeff. Davis.

## For the Telegraph.

### The Public Schools of Harrisburg.

MR. EDITOR:—Some days ago I handed to the local editor of the *Patriot and Union* the following communication, which promptly appeared in its columns:

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—The common school system of our State is one of her proudest monuments. She has reason to congratulate herself upon its excellence, and can look with honest pride upon what it has already accomplished. One of its admirable features is that, whilst it is adapted to all sections of the State, and capable of practical and profitable application to sparsely settled and poorer districts, it is at the same time especially suited to meet the educational wants of larger towns and cities; and, when properly developed and applied, secures, at the very lowest rate of expense, the very best educational facilities for the entire population.

That these excellencies of the system have not been illustrated in our own city is no fault of the system itself, but is owing mainly to two causes, the first of which is an unreasonable prejudice against the system, on the part of some of our leading citizens; and secondly, to a defective development and application of the system on the part of those entrusted with its management in our community. Were it not for the influence of these causes we should now have our common schools thoroughly graded, the primary schools reduced in size and supplied with truly capable teachers, and we should have one male and one female high school, to which our wealthier citizens, who are now paying their school taxes for nothing, could send their children without any further expense.

The opinion is indeed entertained by some among us that such carefully graded schools, culminating in a male and female high school for the entire city, have elsewhere proved a failure. We have been at some pains to ascertain the facts in the case, and have obtained permission from the present Superintendent of Common Schools of our State, C. R. Coburn, Esq., to lay before your readers several communications on this subject, which he has received from some of the leading educators of the land, in answer to interrogatories addressed to them by him, in consequence of our representation to him of the present condition of the schools in our city.

A CHRISTIAN PARENT.—In your evening issue of the same day, you noticed this item of your "morning cotemporary," and expressed your deep interest in the subject proposed for discussion, promising to watch the course of articles alluded to, and, as you might find them interesting, print some of them for the benefit of your readers, as you might have room to insert in your columns.

My second article for the *Patriot and Union* was, however, declined, in the next morning's issue, in the following paragraph: "To Correspondents.—It would afford us much pleasure to accommodate 'A Christian Parent,' but he asks more room than we can possibly spare in our limited department. The object he has in view is a good one, but it seems to us that the proper place to agitate the subject would be in the pages of the board of school directors, who have the matter entirely in their own hands."

To this I replied, in the next issue, as follows:

"MR. EDITOR.—I am glad to learn that you approve of the object I have in view in calling public attention to the defective administration of common school affairs in our city, and am sorry to learn that the length of my second communication has deterred you from its publication. Please assign me a space, however limited, in your columns, and I will endeavor to keep strictly within the prescribed limits. Be assured that very many of our readers feel interested in this question and desire its ventilation. I must beg leave respectfully to dissent from the opinion that the school directors 'have the matter entirely in their own hands.' Are they not public servants, and responsible to those who appoint them to office? Have we no right to discuss publicly and freely the mode of administering the trust confided to them? You surely speak inadvertently, Mr. Editor, and I cannot believe, that, upon reflection, you will exclude from your columns a calm and friendly discussion of this topic, so vital to the interests of the whole community, and in which every property holder has a personal stake. If you should refuse to do so, I should be obliged to you to be doubly direct, and to propose that the other daily paper propose to transfer at least the substance of my remarks to its columns, and in that case the facts and reasonings would reach the readers of both papers, who are all equally interested, or should be, in this, which is no party question."

A CHRISTIAN PARENT.—And to this note the Editor appended the following reply:

"We repeat, that we regard the object aimed at by 'A Christian Parent' as one of the highest importance, and heartily approve of his efforts to bring it before the public. The length of his second communication, in the discussion of the subject, he will confine himself within reasonable bounds, our columns are at his disposal."

My second communication, however, after being set up, was ordered by the proprietor to be set aside; and now, in his absence from town, the editor declines assuming any further responsibility in the matter. I trust, Mr. Editor, hoping that, if you will be kind enough to insert these well-meant and unpretending statements and reflections before your readers, the proprietor of the other journal will soon discover that there is nothing in them but truth, and just such truth as the great mass of his readers desire to know.

That grand old hero, who was not afraid to "take the responsibility," used to delight in the motto: "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

A CHRISTIAN PARENT.

## From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, March 10. A heavy easterly rain storm commenced early this morning, and continued all day. The Norfolk *Old Dominion* of March 10th says: "The enemy attacked our cavalry yesterday near Suffolk, and forced them back in disorder, capturing in their retreat several of the unfortunate fugitives."

"The farmers, with their families, are coming into our lines."

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 12. All departments are dull and inactive, but a few hundred bbls flour were sold only to trade at \$6@6 25 for superfine, \$6 50@7 for extras, \$7@7 50 for extra family, and \$8@8 50 for fancy brands. In rye flour and corn meal there is no business; small sales of the former at \$8. Offerings of wheat are light, and it may be quoted common at \$1 64 @ 65 for red, and \$1 70 @ 69 for white. Rye is dull at \$1 30. The demand for corn has fallen off, and it is offered to-day at \$1 17 in store, and \$1 19 @ 20 afloat, and delivered on board. Oats are unchanged. A sale of 100 lbs. question mark in private terms. Provisions are firm, with but little doing. Seeds are without noticeable change. Whisky dull, with sales at 93@96c for bbls, and 90@91c for drals.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 12. Flour dull at \$7 25 @ 37 1/4 for Ohio extra. Wheat active and firm. Corn advanced 2c; yellow and white, \$1 17 @ 18. Whisky quiet at 98 @ 94c.

# By Telegraph.

## FROM KNOXVILLE.

### LONGSTREET ORDERED TO NORTH CAROLINA.

LOUISVILLE, March 12. The Democrat has information from an office, who has just arrived from Knoxville, which place he left on the 6th, that Longstreet had sent his wagon train to Richmond and was mounting his entire force, and that the general impression at Knoxville was that Longstreet had been ordered to North Carolina.

## GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

### LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

#### Meridian the Furthest Point Reached.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Advices from Vicksburg, via Memphis on the 8th inst., state that General Sherman's expedition had returned to that place, except the 17th and 18th Corps, which remain at Canton, Mississippi, until further orders.

They did not proceed beyond Meridian, and had no fighting of any consequence.

The 18th New York lost two hundred from this cause, being greater than the entire loss of the balance of the expedition. Four thousand prisoners and six thousand negroes were brought in.

The negro troops at Haines' Bluff made a descent on Yazoo City on the 28th ult., and, after a sharp fight, occupied the place, with a loss of about thirty killed and wounded.

The Johnson Unionist Militiaists alofted their entire county ticket in Shelby county on Saturday last.

## FROM CALICO AND TENNESSEE.

CALICO, March 11.—The steamer Constitution, from New Orleans, arrived, this afternoon with five hundred bales of cotton and a large number of troops of Battery F, First Missouri Artillery.

The 4th Iowa Cavalry and part of the 16th and 17th Ohio Batteries of re-enlisted veterans have arrived, on their way home, and will leave to-morrow morning.

The steamer Hillman was attacked by guerrillas from the Missouri shore, while working past the foot of Island No. 13, on Wednesday. One soldier was killed, seven wounded, and two captured. The boat escaped.

The steamer A. J. Swoney, laden with Government freight, from Nashville, Tenn., struck the pier of the bridge at Clarksville, on Wednesday night, and took fire and was totally destroyed. 6,000 sacks of corn and 30 horses were lost. The boat was valued at \$40,000.

The steamer Atlantic, from New Orleans on the 4d, arrived this morning. The new State officers would be inaugurated on March 4th. Grand preparations were making to celebrate the event.

The steamer Gladiator brought up the 30th Illinois Infantry this morning.

## Mail Letting.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The Post Office Department has just concluded contracts for mail service. In Nebraska, Washington, Idaho and other far off Territories. Among them is one providing that the first day of July next the mails shall be thrice a week from the intersection of the overland mail route at Salt Lake City in Utah Territory; by Boise City and Auburn to Walla Walla, in Washington Territory, in ten days, in lieu of sending men via Placerville, Cal., to Portland, Oregon.

This saves 1200 miles of travel, and 10 days in the expeditions to the Territories. Washington and Idaho Territories. The important mail service is let to Berry Holiday at \$156,000 per annum. The mails for the new discovered gold mines of Idaho and Banock city will be sent three times a week from Salt Lake city, and the contract is awarded to Mr. E. Salwood, commencing at Fort Hall and intersecting the Walla Walla route at this route.

## Rebel Movements in West Louisiana.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.

Advices from Natchez, to the 2d inst., say that reliable information had been received there to the effect that the rebel force in West Louisiana was between 5,000 and 6,000 men, under the command of General Dick Taylor, Colonel Rollins and Colonel Harrison. The enemy were fortifying Fort Demse, Black river, uniting on the Ouachita.

There was only a provost guard at Shreveport. Three rams were building below that point.

The rebel gunboat Well recently showed herself at the mouth of the Red river. We have quite a fleet of iron clads and rams collecting there.

## Arizona News.—The Navajo Indians Subjugated.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.

Letters from J. Ross Brown, dated Tucson, Arizona, Feb. 6th, state that Kit Carson arrived at Santa Fe, after a very successful campaign against the Navajo Indians. He brought 280 prisoners, leaving over 500 with the command of General Dick Taylor, families could be gathered. The Navajos are virtually subjugated, and their principal chief is killed.

Governor Goodman had temporarily established his headquarters near the confluence of the Selma and Rio Verde, and is engaged in organizing civil government for Arizona. Nearly every white man in the Territory is a candidate for Congress.

Sixteen Mexicans were recently killed by the Apaches.

The news from the gold places is favorable. A large immigration from California is expected.

## The Indian Territory.

THE CHOCTAWS RETURNING TO LOYALTY.—MILITARY NEWS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 10.

A citizen of Santa Fe, who arrived here to-day via the Choctaw Nation, says the people of New Mexico are in great fear of a rebel raid into their country, in consequence of the occupation of the entire Southwest by the Federal troops, and the necessity the rebels are under of finding an outlet through that country. Gen. Herron having blockaded all the routes to Mexico or the Rio Grande. A leading member of the Choctaw Nation is called to meet in the middle of April, and will embrace all the leading men of the tribe. The rebel General Maxy failed to induce the Choctaws to continue their relations with the Confederate Government. The Government will propose the old terms of allegiance with the United States. The chief, Jack McCurtin, has circulated over five thousand copies of the President's amnesty proclamation, which were received with much favor.

## Blockade of Danish Ports.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The State Department has been officially notified of the blockade by the Danish Government of all the ports and inlets on the coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, from the 23d of February last, with the exception of Neustadt and the Islands of Als and Aeroe, and such other places as are actually under the authority of his majesty the King.

## Movements of a Blockade Runner.

PORTLAND, March 12.

The brig Wappoo, from Matanzas, reports that on the 3d inst., in lat. 32 58, long. 76 20, she saw a bark-rigged U. S. gunboat chasing and firing at a steamer, apparently a blockade runner.

## DEED.

On the 12th inst., WILLIE, infant son of J. W. and Harriet Moffitt, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited (without the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 25 North Second street, to-morrow afternoon at 10 o'clock.

On the 12th inst., SARAH, daughter of Charles and Susan Waterston, aged 12 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, North street, between Filbert and Spruce, on Monday afternoon, at 8 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

Yesterday morning, at his residence in Susquehanna township, JACOB GROVE, in his 65th year.

Funeral Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, to which the friends are invited.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, No. 7, in this city, adjoining the Jones House premises, containing two acres and six tenths of an acre, and extending back one hundred and fifty-seven and a half feet to Raspberry alley. Terms accommodating. J. HARRISBURG, March 11, 1864. O. H. C. RAWN.

FOR SALE.—That valuable Hotel property known as the PARKE HOUSE, situated on Market street, near Third.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

Our Straw Department WILL comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line; of the latest and most approved shapes and styles.

Soliciting an early call, I remain, Yours respectfully, H. WARD, Nos. 105 and 107 North Second street, Philadelphia. mar12-3t

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—At the last stated meeting of the Citizen Fire Engine and Hose Company, it was ordered that the House Committee be required to give notice, by advertisement, in both daily papers, to all persons having property belonging to the Citizen Fire Company, to return the same to the Company's House within ten days of the date of notice, and that said Committee be required to present to the House, whether members or not, who shall not comply.

BERNARD FRUSH, SAMUEL STILES, G. W. OSLER, House Committee. mar12-4t

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864, at the COURT HOUSE in this city, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the

STEAM MILL PROPERTY, IN HARRISBURG, PENNA., Located on East State street. This is the most valuable property in the city, either for a hotel or manufacturing purposes. It is located in the desirable vicinity of the lot on which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's depot is to be erected, and within one-half square of the canal and railroad. The lot is 53 feet, 4 inches, on State street, 180 feet, 7 inches, on Poplar Lane, and 95 feet on North alley. The foundation of the Mill, which was burned in 1850, is still standing, which makes it a very desirable site for a new building. There is a brick store house on the property, 28 by 42 feet, three stories high, in which there is about 75,000 brick. On the back part of the property are two frame dwelling houses, each containing 200 perch of good building stone. There is a brick store house on the property, 28 by 42 feet, three stories high, in which there is about 75,000 brick. On the back part of the property are two frame dwelling houses, each containing 200 perch of good building stone. There is a brick store house on the property, 28 by 42 feet, three stories high, in which there is about 75,000 brick. On the back part of the property are two frame dwelling houses, each containing 200 perch of good building stone.

Terms of sale, cash. For further particulars inquire of S. L. McCulloch, A. J. JONES, mar12-4t

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber being about to relinquish the farming business, will offer at Public Sale, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 15 & 16, 1864, on the premises on which he now resides, in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, two and a half miles above Harrisburg, on the river road leading from Harrisburg to Dauphin, the following personal property, to wit:

Four Head of Good WORKING HORSES,

One fine black Colt, (3 years old), seven head of first-rate Milch Cows, consisting of 2 full-blooded Devon Cows, 1 full-blooded Durham Cow, bred by Jacob S. Haldeman; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 3 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 5 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 7 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 9 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 11 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 13 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 15 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 17 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 19 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 21 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 23 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 25 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 27 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 29 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 31 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 33 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 35 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 37 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 39 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 41 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 43 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 45 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 47 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 49 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 51 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 53 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 55 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 57 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 59 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 61 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 63 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 65 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 67 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 69 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 71 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 73 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 75 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 77 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 79 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 81 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 83 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 85 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 87 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 89 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 91 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 93 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 95 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 97 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 99 years old; 1 full-blooded Devon Bull, 101 years old; 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