

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1865.

VOL. 12.-NO. 2.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 4th Monday of Sept. 1865.

Final account of Miles Read, Executor of John B. Read, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of Jesse Lines, Administrator of R. M. Smiley, late of Brady township, Clearfield county.

R. M. Smiley, late of Brady township, Clearfield

Final account of Hulbert Le.gey, Trustee of the
Real Estate of Francis Leigey, late of Covington,
township, Clearfield county, deceased.
Supplemental account of William Irvin, Administrator of Matthew Irvin, deceased.
The account of LW Clearing Administrator county; deceased

The account of J. W. Olewine, Administrator of Jonas Ulewine late of Graham township, Clear field county Pa., deceased.

The account of John Porter, Administrator of Martha Heburne late of Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The account of C. Howe and Joseph Goss, execus tors of the last will of George Goss, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Final account of David Horn, Administrator of James A. Woods, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

The final account of Cecelia Irvin and James

Irvin, Administrators of David Irvin, latel of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased. The account of A. C. Tate administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Clark, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, deceased.

I. G. BARGER,
Register's Office, Aug. 30, '65. Registe

Regi-ter. SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 25TH DAY OF SEPT. 1855, the following described Real Estate, to wit :

Three certain tracts of land situate in Karthaus township. Clearfield county, Penn'a, described as follows: 1st, One piece or tract of land, being a part of a larger tract surveyed on Warrant No. 1023, containing 79 acres, with two dwelling hou-ses and about 20 acres of cleared land thereon, bounded by lands of Karthaus Estate and others, and the Susquehanna river 2d One piece being part of larger tract, surveyed on Warrant No. 1023. containing SS acres, with about three acres cleared, bounded by piece No. 1 the Susquehanna river. Salt Lick tract, and others. 3d. One other tract containing 933 acres and 147 perches, bav-ing thereon erected a large two story dwelling house; a double barn 44 by 60 feet; store house; carpenter shop, 18 by 32 feet; saw mill, 32 by 52 feet in good running order, and about 80 acres cleared land thereon; being part of two larger tracts, Nos. 3465 and 3472, beginning at hemlock on river. 396 perches by the river below post, the South West corner of No. 3463, thence down the river the same course 678 perches to post corner on river, theuce N. 56 W, 13 perches to post, N. 41 E. 13 perches to maple, South 56 E. 13 perches to a birch corner on river, thence down the river 44 perches to white oak, thence North 48 perches to post, thence West 511 perches to post, thence South 238 perches to post, thence West 16 perches to white pine, thence South 194 perches to stones, thence South 45 East 40 perches to hemlock and place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward M'-

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Fergu-sen township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded on the east by land of Robert Hamilton and G. F. Davis, on the south by H. D. Shaw, on the west by M. Watts, on the North by J. & F. Davis, containing 70 acres more or less. Also—one other tract bounded on the east by land of James Arthurs, on the south by A. G. Jamison, on the west by John Ferguson, and on the north by Henry Swan, containing about 100 acres. Seized,t a-ken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Gregory.

ALSo-a certain tract of land situate in Janesville, Gulich township, Clearfield county, Pa. Bounded on the East by lot of John S. McKeirnan, South by an alley, West by street and North by Main Street, containing a scre with house and while ereceted threon. Also, one other lot, in the same rillage aforesaid, bounded East by lot of Mrs. Gano, South by an alley, West by lot of Patrick Flynn, and North by main street, with house and shop erected thereon. Scized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of

ALSo-a certain tract of land situate in Becca ria township, clearfield county, Pa., containing one hundred seres, bounded by land of Abraham Loyers, Joha L. McCully, Frederick Shoff and John Robsen, with about six acres cleared, and a young orchard thereon, being the same premises purchased from Samuel Hegarty, and now in possession of Lewls A. Warren. Siezed, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Abra-

A.so- a certain tract of land situate in Covingtor township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded or the north by lands lof Williams and Humphries, on the east by John S. Hugueny and Leon M. Coudriet, on the south by M. Barto, and on the west by Francis Coudriet, containing 74 acres and allowance, and having thereon erected a log house and log barn. Seized, taken in execution

and to be soid as the property of John B. Pettit ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in Bloom township Clearfield county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Smith, Wm. Irvin and Wm. McNaul, containing one hundred and twenty five acres, eleared, having erected thereon a large two story house and barn, and with other out-buildings and with a thrifty orchard. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Titus M.

ALSO-a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, adjoining lands of John W. Miller on the south, Joseph Potter on the west, H. Thomas on the north, and J. Quigley on the east, containing in all about one hundred and sixty acres, being improved. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the

property of William H Miller.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, surveyed in the name of - Shaw, containing two hundred and thirty-two acres with allowance, and hav-ing four frame houses erected thereon, with fifteen acres of land cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jesse J.

Baily and J. Lacy Darlington

Also—a certain fract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county. Penn'a, ten acres of land, bounded on the north west by William Envens, on the south by Josiah Lamburn, and on the west by Michael Cader. Seized, taken in ex-edution, and to be sold as the property of Albert Harrison and William Selfradge.

ALSo-by virtue of a writ of Levari Facias the following described real estate, to wit:
All that certain two story L building situate in Guelich tp., Clearfield county, Pa., at the intersection of the Glen Hope and Little Bald Eagle turnpike and plank road, leading to Tipton the dimensions being attached to main and known as the tayern stand of Wesley Ne ling, and the land or piece of ground and curti-lege appurtenant to said building. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wesley Nevling. Aug. 30, 1865.

JACOB FAUST, Sheriff CANNED FRUIT, for sale by MEERELL & BIGLER

Mossop sells the Cheapest goods.

THIMBLE-SKEINS and Pipe boxes, for Wagons, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER

BONDS AND NOTES FOR SALE.—The b undersigned is prepared to farnish, to those seeking investments, Government and county bonds. Also five per cent Government notes. Clearfield May 4, 1864.

STRAY COW.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Pike township, about the 1st of August, white and red spotted cow, with a bell on, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold as the law directs. Aug. 23, 1865-pd. THOS. BLOOM.

STRAY MARE.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Morristp, on the 15th of August, a black mare, with right hind foot white. The owner is rquested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold as the law directs. Sspt. 6, 1865—pd. ROBERT BROWN. Sspt. 6, 1865-pd.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with one dark red, and one light brindle cow, now in possession of John Ryen, of —— township, as the same belongs to me and have only been left with said Ryen on loan, and are subject to my order. Sept. 6, 1865—81. EBEN M'MASTERS. Sept. 6. 1865-81.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters A of Administration on the Estate of Samuel Witson, late of Bradford town'p, Clearfield county Pa., deceased, having been granted to the un-dersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will pre-sent them properly authenticated for settlement. A. S. GOODRICH.

Aug. 2, 1845. EXECUTORS' NOTICE—Letters testa-mentary on the Estate of Samuel M. Smith, late of Beccaria tp., Clearfield co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims a-gainst the same will present them proper y au-thenticated for settlement J. M. SMITH, J. H. HEGARTY,

Aug. 2. 1865-pd. VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRI-vate Sale, his house and lot on Market street. in Clear-field—a desirable residence for a small family. Also, 4 town lots, known as the "Brick-yard lots," under good fence, and on which there is sufficient clay to make from 400,000 to 500,000 brick. For

further particulars and terms apply to Aug. 9, 1865-3m-pd. WM. JONES. N. E. Two stoves are also for sale. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testa-mentary on the estate of Peter Stouffer late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa,dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the se ne will present them properly au-

thenticated for settlement. SARAH ANN STOAFFER. Aug. 16, 1865.

TO COMSUMPTIVES .- Sufferers with Con sumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the REV. EDWARD A. WILSON of Williamsburg, New York, was completely restored to health, after having suffered several years with that dread disease, Consumption. To Consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 SOUTH SECOND STREET. ILLIAMSBURG, Kings county, New York.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—
INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS, AND Labres.—We are making a single machine which combines the best and cheapest portable Wine and Cider Press, the dryest Clothes Wringer, and most powerful Lifting Jack in the world. It is the only press adapted to making Apple Champaign, which is now regarded as one of the most important discoveries of the age. A good agent wanted in every county, to whom we will hold out such inducements as to insure \$1.000 before MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY ! out such inducements as to insure \$1,000 before Christmas The first one making application from any county shall have the exclusive agency Full particulars, terms, etc., by Circular. Ad-diess, HALL, REED & CO., Aug. 2, 1865. No. 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALES .- By virtue of sundry writs of Levari facias issued out of the Or-phans' Court of Clearfield county, and to me di-rected there will be exposed to Public Sale at the court house in the borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday the 27th day of September, A. D. 1865 at 1 o'clock P. M the following described Real Estate to wit :-

A certain piece of land in Penn township, county aforesaid, known as purpart No 2. in the division of the estate of Oliphant Cochran, dec'd said land being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, corner of purpart No 3 thence along line of said purpart North Seventyone and three-tourth degrees East thirty-four and or e-half perches to a post, thence along said line North eighty-seven and one-half degrees East Sixty perches to a post on line of purpart No 1, thence South along line of said purpart seventeen degrees East Sixty perches to a post by dead pine, thence South thirty-eight and one half derees West ninety-two perches to a post, thence North thirty seven degrees West One hundred orches to a post, thence North twelve degrees ast forty perches to place of Beginning, containng fifty-seven acres and one hundred and fortythree perches, and allowances Being seized and taken in Execution under an order of the Orphans' court, as part of the land which under the Will of Samuel Cochran, dee'd, a former owner, is charged with the payment of certain annual al-lowances in favor of Jane Cochran—lately occu-

pied by Wm P. Beck and Julia his wife.

Also—a certain piece of land in Penn township, county aforesaid, known as purpart No (3) three in the division of the estate of Oliphant Cochran, deceased, said land being bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a fallen white pine, thence North fifty-two degrees East eighty-six perches to a post, thence South forty-one degrees East fifteen and one-half perches to a white oak, thence North seventy-three degrees East sixty-five and one-half perches to a post, thence South twenty-three and one-half degrees East ferty-four perches to a post, thence along line of purpart No. 1, South sixty-nine degrees West thirty-two perches to a post, thence South along line of said purpart seventeen degrees East Seventy perches to a post, thence along line of pur-part No. 2. South eighty-seven and one-half degrees. West sixty perches to a post, thence along said line South Seventy-one and three fourth de-grees West thirty-four and one-half perches to a post, thence North forty and one half degrees West ninety-one perches to place of beginning, containing seventy four acres and one hundred and ten perches and allowances. Being seized and taken in Execution under an order of the Orphans' court, as part of the land which under the Will of Samuel Coehran, dee'd, a former owner, if charged with the payment of certain annual allowances in favor of Jane Cochran-lately occupied by Miles Spencer. Sept 8, 1885, JACOB FAUST, Sheriff.

Select Loetry.

AUTUMN RAIN. Dear to me the constant splashing Of the rain drops falling fast,
And the dripping leafless branches
Waiving in the autumn blast—
When the withered summer flowers

Dead and cold are strewn around, When the autumn leaves are lying Black and wet upon the ground,

Then I wander through the forest Then I haunt each dark retreat, But the leafy carpet never Starts an echo from my feet. I have listened to the murmur Of the quiet autumn rain.

As it fell with ceaseless patter On the tinkling widow pane. I have stood to hear the music Of the quiet autumn rain,
As upon the spectral darkness
Floated by the sweet refrain.
And I love the gentle whisper

Of the patter on the pane, For I feel the spirit near me When I hear the autumn rain.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The Evidence-Horrible Treatment of the Union Prisoners while at Andersonville, by Wirz, Olearly Proven.

From the evidence taken before the Comthe Andersonville prison, we extract the

Among the witnesses examined was Colonel GIBBS, who commanded the post at Andersonville. He said that Wirz had exclusive control of the prison. The prisoners were crowded so close as to remind him of an ant-hill. He gave a circumstantial account of the dicipline and disgusting condition of the prison, and remarked that one of the rules was that whoever crossed the dead line should be shot.

1864; on arriving there he was searched by Capt. Wirz, the prisoner whom he now recognized at the bar, who took from him his belt, containing \$150 in gold, \$280 in greenbacks, a jack-knife, a breastpin and gold ring, and his pocket book; these were never returned to him; on one occasion a weak man asked Capt. Wirz to let him go out for some fresh air; Wirtz asked what he meant. died two or three hours afterwards; the witsame place; the witness replied he was not and then made his escape; the man that was shot was named Wright, and belonged to the 8th Missouri; the prisoners would taken to Andersonville, testified that on or sometimes get water from the stream or brook, by attaching their vessels to the end

at with shells.

that he must go into the stockade with the others; after he entered the stockade he found nine men of his Company who had been brought there three months previous; within two months six of these men died; exposed to the heat of the sun; he still bore the marks of the sun by exposure on his not remember seeing any persons in them; the dead line was a slight wooden structure three or four feet high, running twelve or where the stream entered the stockade was broken down; he had seen men shot and killed there; the prison was in a horrible condition of filth; the swamp on each side of the stream was so offensive and the stench so great that he wondered every man there did not die; he believed it was the cause of the death of many of our men; the maggots were a foot deep, the soldiers dug up roots; they were dried in the sun and used for fuel; the sick lingered around the swamps as soldiers lie down to rest after a march; going and 35,000 prisoners there; he did not find to that locality he would find dead men; the much difficulty in obtaining medicines, exfeet of others were swollen; gangrenous cepting a few of the rarer articles; the men sores were without bandages; the sores were presented the most horrible specimens of filled with maggots and flies; the men were unable to move, lying in their filth; they generally chose that position and would prefer being near the sink; in one case a man, he was certain, died from lice, which were as thick as the man's garments; the food were served for calling the roll or attending | tients; the insects or white ants with wings, the sick; when the witness was sick within were such as result from decayed animal the stockade no medicine was given to him; and vegetable matter; they were so numerous nango county and Petroleum banks, said in-

gate; in some cases men would die while He stated the circumstances under which waiting to be carried out; in regard to removing the dead, four men were assigned to that duty and in return they were allowed to bring in wood, which, if they chose, they could sell inside for a dollar; the men became so hardened that they would say, "Thats right—sell off a dead man for wood;" the water passing through the camp was filthy generally, and not good to drink; at times those who had wells gave him a drink; at times they would not, and were so rude that he would drink the stream water rather than be abused; he had seen onions sold for 25, 50 and 75 cents each; the affect of Dr. James bucked, and, inquiring the reason, was informed that the punishment was inflicted by order of Capt. Wirz.

MARTIN E. Hogan testified as to having been a prisoner at Andersonville; the men there were in a miserable condition—as bad as possibly could be; the men were so thick 25, 50 and 75 cents each; the effect of this treatment was to demoralize the men; some became idiotic; the nearer the stockade the clearer was the water; some men would go that they could hardly chow then way, some lay in their own filth, calling for water and crying for food, but no attention was paid to them; he also testified to the miserable promises, and Southern oaths have been promises, and Southern oaths have been over the dead line where it was broken, without knowing it, and they not been warned, would have been shot; hounds were kept there to hunt and recapture those who attempted to escape; prisoners were allowed to go out in certain numbers to colleet wood; the witness told his comrades that the first time he got out of the stockade he would try and escape; he made the at-tempt and was hunted but not immediately found; he lay concealed an hour or two, and heard the yelping hounds in the distance, then nearer; they came so close as actually mission trying Capt. Wirz, the keeper of to rub his nose, and then made a circle around him until the hunters came up; the hunter or soldier said the witness must go with him; the soldier said the old Captain told him to make the dogs tear him (the witness;) but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition; when witness was brought before at the same time; one man was put in the Capt. Wirz the latter asked the soldier why he did not make the dogs tear him, when he replied, 'I guess the dogs hurt him enough;" Wirz then ordered the witness to being removed from Andersonville to Millen and the strong points were made in deplacetion of Northren distrust. A Colonel Alster of Georgia, who writes a letter to the New York Tribune, takes the same line of argube taken back to the stockade. The seurvy | the witness saw Capt. Wirz take a man by Dr. John C. Bates, an ex-rebel, who was a physician at the prison, another witness, gave a long and interesting account of that place and the shameful treatment to which the prisoners were subjected, stating which the prisoners were subjected, stating as to his opinion that with proper care the lives of seventy-five per cent, of those who lives of seventy-five per cent, of those who lives of seventy-five per cent, of those who lives of men had been employed in cut-THOMAS C. ALCOCK was sworn, and testified that he was captured and sent to Andersonville prison in some part of December, glad of a chance to cut wood; the men being

> The Court-What do you mean by cords? Witness-I mean that if they had been pilled up like wood, they would have made

the building; the number was large; they

several cords. Cross-examined by Mr. Baker-The witand turned round, pulled a revolver out of ness has seen maggets in the food and had his pocket, and shot him down; the man himself washed them off in the stream; maggots, too, were in sores and in such a ness spoke in condemnation of this act of way not fit to describe; the swamp was filled Wirz, who said he would put him in the with maggots occasioned by the filth of the men who could not reach the sink; one afraid of it; Wirz then called a Corporal night while the men were being removed to and two guards, who put upon him a ball | another prison one of them fell down; the and chain; he gradually, by working at the ball and chain, freed himself of the weight, night he could not see the blow, but yet he knew of the occurrence.

L. D. BROWN, captured at Plymouth and about the 15th of May, 1864, having written a letter to his parents and being about to of poles; while doing so they were often fired take it to the letter-box, he saw a cripple with one leg, who asked the sentinel to call SERGEANT BOSTON CORRECT testified that | Capt. Wirz; the captain came; the man he was in the United States service; was asked him to let him go out; the Captain captured at Centreville, Va., and conveyed | never answered but turned to the sentinel to Andersonville, where he arrived in July; and said: "Shoot the one-legged Yankee before he and his companions entered the devil." The shot was fired and a part of stockade, having remained some time, they the man's head was blown off, he died in were divided into detachments; he was ex- a few minutes; the blood-hounds were taken seedingly thirsty and asked a man near Capt. | round every morning. Capt. Wirz riding Wirz for a drink of water; the man was one | with them on horseback in company with of our own prisoners on his parole of honor the keeper; the witness had seen a man for a different occupation, but could not give | who had been lacerated by these dogs; when me the water; another man was sick in the he went to Andersonville his watch and \$175 stockade, and asked the Lieutenant of the in money were taken from him, and for one squad whether he could not be sent to the day the prisoners were deprived of food Hospital; the officer informed him that until they had arrested about 300 men who nothing could be done till to-morrow, and from starvation had made a raid on the

supply wagons. JACOB B. BROWN, a brother of the former witness, and late a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that on the 27th of July? 1864, he saw Wirz in the sentry box; when of 14 men who were taken to Andersonville a man came beyond the dead line to get when he was, only two returned alive; he water, Wirz ordered that he be shot down; was one of them; when he reached there he | the sentinel fired and killed him, the bullet saw forts and guns; he noticed several men | taking effect in the head; the witness mennear the headquarters in chains, with balls, tioned another case for a similar reason; the ball which was fired took effect in the man's breast; he did not see the man die, shoulders; he had seen the stocks, but did but had no doubt the wound was fatal; he had heard men threatened by Capt. Wirz; the latter said if the men did not fall into the ranks, they would be shot down; the fifteen feet from the stockade; the place men accordingly hurried into the ranks; the witness stated cases where the prisoners were deprived of rations from the 1st to the

4th of July, 1864. Dr. J. G. Roy, (rebel) being examined by Assistant-Judge Advocate Hosmer, testified that he was on duty at Andersonville; he was under the immediate charge of Dr. Stevenson; the hospital was in a deplorable condition, there not being a sufficient supply or tents and bunks : there were no cumforts; he was told that there were between 30,000 humanity he ever saw; a large number of them were affected with the worst forms of scurvy; he attributed the sickness to long confinement, exposure and absence of the comforts of life; there were maggots in the swamp near the hospital, the malaria from was insufficient even when double rations which had a most fatal affect upon the pa-

better article, which they called sour beer; | there was a dead-line, and one of his patients the sick men were carried out at the south was killed; but he did not see him shot. the prisoners were when Wirz had command of them, and while he was in the administration of his duties as a surgeon; all the surgeons came to the conclusion that Capt. Wirz had full authority over the prison un-der Gen. Winder; he had seen the chief-clerk of Dr. James bucked, and, inquiring the

as possibly could be; the men were so thick that they could hardly elbow their way; some quality of the food and its injurious effects; such as half-baked corn bread, which was sour, and the soup, when it was furnished, was of an inferior quality; men afflicted with the seurvy would crawl upon the ground; the sight was horrible; very many were insufficiently clad, and having no shelter, burrowed in the ground; as to hounds, he was brought back to prison by their a-gency; he had seen Capt. Wirz with hounds, trying to strike the track of an es-caped prisoner; for attempting to escape from prison about the 8th of October, 1864, after the most obscene abuse from Captain It is scarcely denied that dissatisfaction ex-Wirz, he was fastened by the neck and feet ists, but it is solemnly avered that the exand remained there for 68 hours; he heard Rebels do not again intend to fight for pc-Capt. Wirz give orders that he should not litical abstractions. Perhaps not, but if have food; but he did get food from some parolled comrades, who stole it for him; he had seen three comrades put in the stocks

opening the bodies. J. D. Kieser testified that he was in the fed on insufficient food and sorgum and mo- Andersonville; he arrived their with the that it shall not only accept the consequenlasses, they took sick and died in front of first party of 400 men; there was sufficient ces of Rebellion in words, but that its popuaccommodation then, but as others were ad- lation shall turn into the discharge of the duded affairs became bad, and the men began ties of civil life with an honest intention to be afflicted with diarrhea, disentary, scurvy and gangrene; they lay on the ground, and were not protected from the weather: in April or May, 1864, supplies were received from the North; some mouldy bread or cake was thrown over the dead line; one man reached beyond the line for a piece of this mouldy bread or cake, when the guard fired, and shot the man through the head; he saw another man after he had been shot in the abdomen; he had seen men in the chain gang with iron collars round their necks; some of them were thus punished for trying to make their escape.

Will They Escape?

The London Times suggests the possibility of escape from the cholera in England. Its course from the East towards the West has been marked by excentricities, which prove that it has not advanced from the sea coast into the interior as vet in a single instance. It appears abruptly at Alexandria, thence along the coast to Damietta, then at Smyrna, and along the Mediterranean till it reached Marseilles. The Times says, "upon a summary of the evidence, we come to this, not that an Asiatic pestilence is advancing upon us across Europe, but that there has been an extraordinary outbreak of cholera in the basin of the Mediterranean. Within the basin of the Mediterranean no shore has escaped; beyond it, no cholera has appeared. The latest intelligence reports a panic from Wallachia and Moldavia, but the disease had not yet declared itself in those provinces, though it is obviously probable that it might creep into the Black sea and make the circuit of those coasts also.' will not do to rely upon theories when the causes which control the course of this fatal disease are so little known. It should be assumed that it is likely to visit not only Western Europe but America, and every effort which can mitigate its effects and hasten its departure, should be made in all our cities and towns. Cleanliness, general and personal, public and individual, should be rigidly adopted. This will not only make cholera comparatively innoxious, but it will, by contributing to the general purity of our cities, exempt them from many other diseases equally fatal, but not dreaded to the same extent.

The Copperhead leaders after opposing the war, and withholding the right of suffrage from the soldiers, now talk of forming frage from the soldiers, now talk of forming a soldiers' party. If ever the right of suffrage shall be extended to the negroes, the same class of men will become noisy champions of black men's rights; and it has been well said that they will taim to have negro blood in their voins. Des. gogues are ever strong on the strong side, if they know which it is. But there is the trouble. They are often mistaken. are often mistaken.

EVERY able bodied negro who was once Wade Hampton's slave, in South Carolina, is now hired by him; men at \$10 per month women at \$8 without board. He expects to raise 300 bails of cotton this season, and means to give free negro labor a fair trial.

Yesterday officials connected with the Auditor General's office, Harrisburg, cancelled notes to the amount of \$208,000 on the Vethey however gave him sour meat and water, that it was dangerous for a man to open his and called it vinegar; our own men made a mouth at sundown. The witness heard that

THE LOYALTY OF THE SOUTH. It is a matter which cannot escape notice,

that certain persons who live in the South-

ern States are beginning to complain that they are misunderstood by the people of the

North. After the suppression of the rebellion, there were numerous Southern utterances to the effect that they were resolved to give up their errors, and endeavor to bemany things there are needed evidences of broken literally and in spirit. The people of the North have cause to doubt the profession of loyalty made by the persons lately in Rebellion, because actions speak louder than words. Oaths are only valuable as pledges when they are kept, and when we see majorities of a population who have formerly abjured former errors still reiterating those errors in language and by acts, we may be pardoned if we have our doubts of the honesty of the parties concerned. There have been sufficient indications of the old spirit manifested to render us suspicious. litical abstractions. Perhaps not, but if they mean to struggle to gain the same ends by political actions the results of the war have not been final. In the resolutions of the late meeting held at Richmond, Va., strong points were made in depracetion of ment. Various Southern presses and speakand we are being injured by the hostile sentiment which is accumulated against us, in which we are charged with insin-'cerity and dishonor." This is the language of injured innocence, but it may also be the language of pretence and deceit. What the North expect of the South is to forget the errors of the past, to bury all dead issues, and to act in conformance with the necessities of the present time. Slavery is dead, labor must be recognized. A black man who works should be faithfully paid a laborer's wages. The matter seems simple to us, with whom industry is a normal condition. But the Southern planters, while pretending to accept emancipation as a fixed fact, either attempt to act as if the old condition of affairs existed, or take advantage of ancient customs to oppress and defraud the negroes. Through the South the prevailing sentiment is the same as existed when Davis was in Richmond and Lee was at Petersburg. Thousands who are now depending upon the United States for their daily food still affect the braggadocia and violence of the Rebellion, and if they can be believed they intend to carry out every Rebel idea in defiance of the United States. Utterances like these are intensely common. Either they are the vaporings of falsehood, or they mean something. In the latter case how are we to judge of them in opposition to the occasional assurances of Southern politicians that they really intend to be good and loyal citizens. One cannot maintain the old Rebel State Rights doctrines and be a good Union man also. If the people of the North are becoming distrustful; of "Southern loyalty," who is to blame for it? We cannot understand a loyalty which talks against a Government and for it, when the actions coupled with such language generally evidence disaffection and dissatisfaction. There is an easy method of satisfying the people of the North and the United States Government that the Southern people actually mean to act as if they were once more recounciled to the old Government, and that can only be by abandoning the old State Rightsslang, renouncing the idea that slavery exists, or ought to exist, and by treating the

ABSURD HOPES, -The English holders of the rebel cotten loan have still an idea that the Government of the United States is responsible for the payment of aldebt contracted to destroy that government. Besides the absordity of such an idea, how are these bond-holders to come into court claiming rebel property as an indemnification, when they must have lent the money in violation of the neutrality act and the queen's prociamation?

freedmen as if they had certain inalienable

rights, and that among them are 'life, liberty

and the pursuit of happiness.'

When Pennsylvania wanted money to defray her war expenses, and when the struggle looked most uncertain for the cause of the Union, Jacob M. Campbell was among the first, if not actually the first man in the Commonwealth, to tender the use of his fortune, as well as his life, in the service of the country, by subcribing \$30,000 to the war loan of the State. This gentleman is now the Union candidate for Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania.

It is announced, on apparently good au-thority, taht the Great Eastern is shortly to be despatched from Sheerness to Newfoundland, for the purpose of fishing upon the way pieces of the broken cable, which, it is hoped can be recovered by means of grapling buoys. The English promoters of the enterprize intend, with the recovered portions of the old cable, to lay another the next year.