

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of lake—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The Union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GRIFFINBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1862.

Investigating Committee.

The Speaker of the House has appointed the following committee to investigate whether improper means were used to procure the passage of the bill at the last session of the Legislature for the continuation of tonnage duties:

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington; Mr. BROW of Schuylkill; Mr. STRONG, of Tioga; Mr. ALLEN, of Indiana; Mr. CASE, of Wayne.

Messrs. Hopkins and Ryan are Democrats; Messrs. Strong and Alexander Republicans; and Mr. Crane a Union Democrat. Messrs. Strong and Alexander were members of the last House, and voted against the bill. The other members of the committee were not in the Legislature at the last session.

Nothing of importance was done in the Legislature last week. We notice in the House proceedings the passage of a bill relative to the collection of taxes in York, Adams, Westmoreland and Fayette counties. The character of this bill does not seem to be known to the public here.

We have lately devoted very little space to the report of Congressional proceedings, for the reason that, during the whole of the present session, there has hardly been anything done in Congress worth mentioning. The everlasting "nigger" has occupied the valuable time of our Representatives, to the exclusion of other more important matters. An exchange very appropriately remarks:

"A soldier's woman sometimes laughs—
A talker's sometimes lays aside his stulticness.
A drunkard is sometimes sober;
But our Abolition Congressmen never will stop discussing the slavery question. Let a question of Finance come up—up jumps Mr. C. with his confabulation of Rebel property and the emancipation of the slaves. Foreign difficulties, domestic difficulties, finance, trade, commerce, let come what will, Samba will always show his woolly head somewhere."

The House at Washington, on Thursday, by a vote of 93 to 60, passed the bill authorizing the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of United States Treasury notes, including the clause making the notes a legal tender.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, among them one from Boston asking the Senate "to drop the negro question and attend to its business." The bill relative to the pay and emoluments of army officers, &c., was amended by reducing the salaries of members of Congress fifty per cent.

Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress from New York, and late prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward last week, and it has been determined to place the Rebel prisoners now in New York and Philadelphia upon a footing of prisoners of war with a view to their exchange for citizens of the United States incarcerated in the South.

So far about twelve hundred prisoners on each side have been exchanged.

Despatches from Johnston's Confederate camp were received by Gen. McClellan, by flag of truce, on Monday. Their purport has not transpired, nor has the decision of the Cabinet thereon.

We mentioned, two weeks ago, that Mr. Busby had filed an answer to the petition of Mr. Myers' friends, in regard to the contested seat in the House. The answer covers twenty pages of foolscap, made up of the most windy assertions imaginable, to all which we are informed, Busby's affidavits affixed. It is hardly to be supposed that either he or his counsel expected to be called upon to prove the declarations in this high-sounding paper, because immediately upon the reading of it his counsel made a motion to dismiss the case—i.e.—with a view to thus securing the seat to Busby, upon the mere say-so of two interested individuals! But the Committee chose to see into the matter for themselves, and they ordered the testimony taken in behalf of Mr. Myers to be forwarded to Harrisburg. This was done, and on Monday evening it was read, whereupon the Committee decided that enough illegal votes for Busby had been shown to overcome his majority of two, and that it became him to make good, by testimony, the declarations contained in his answer—precious little of which he was able to do.

We suppose Busby will take testimony this week. It is certainly about time it were done, if done at all.

A Generous Gift.—We saw by an exchange that the merchants of Chicago have presented to an editor of that city, a thousand dollars' worth of printing paper, as a New Year's gift. Editors are evidently appreciated there. In these parts, instead of receiving such presents, they make the publisher of several thousand dollars' worth of printed paper every year; or, what amounts to the same thing, they send their papers to subscribers who promise to pay, but don't.

By the way, we are compelled to remind those who are in arrears of long standing, that their accounts cannot be allowed to get much larger. Paper, ink, labor, &c., are cash matters—and we cannot afford, therefore, to supply persons with our paper who never make any return—in other words, "who don't pay." It might not be expected of us, and we certainly would not do it long after this. If they would only pay us a part of their indebtedness—a small part—we should at this time be satisfied, because "they'd little help" to keep the printer's "hand above water." Who's the first customer?

Gen. McClellan.

There is a class of gentlemen, in and out of Congress, who have made some serious blunder in their view of the present condition of the country. We are engaged in a war with rebellion, and the immediate object before us is to reduce certain insurrectionary assemblages of men to subjection to the laws and the Constitution. The blunder which we allude to is in the idea that the contest is between General McClellan and themselves. They appear to imagine that the work to which they must devote their energies, is a steadfast war with McClellan. Days of precious time are wasted in inventing methods of bombarding him, blowing him up, attacking him in the rear, opening masked batteries on him, and the intensity of the battle is so fierce that they have even employed men to assassinate him (morally speaking), by attacks in the dark, and at unexpected moments. If one-tenth of the ingenuity had been devoted to a tax bill, or to the general subject of ways and means, which has been given to the destruction of the General-in-Chief, we should have been in a fair way to-day to retrieve our national bankruptcy.

We beg that no one will imagine this an exaggeration. The schemes which are concocted from day to day at Washington, and here in New York, to overthrow General McClellan, to weaken public confidence in him, and to destroy the man, for the sake of inaugurating the infamous plan of the Abolitionists, are not only numerous, but they are witty, and dangerous in the extreme. The Commander-in-Chief is fully aware of them. Carrying on his mind steadily the enormous responsibilities of the Union, feeling more deeply than we can describe, the terrible issue of life and death to men and to the nation which rest in his judgment, and depend on his plans; General McClellan is also fully aware of the fact, that he is surrounded by unwearying, relentless enemies, who are watching every opportunity to overthrow him, and to overthrow with him, that entire plan for the salvation of the country, on which it is believed by all sound minds, the hope of the future depends. No one can envy the General in this position. He sleeps with the enemy at work. He wakes with the consciousness that the future depends on his defeating a great army before him, while he must depend on his friends to surround and defend him from his friends behind him, who aim at his personal destruction.

There has never been a cooler and calmer General than he. No attack moves him. With all our admiration for his great predecessor, we remember that he is sensitive to attacks on his reputation. McClellan may be as sensitive, in his own secret thoughts, but he exhibits none of it. No slander moves him, no threat violates his determination. He is a man who will do his duty though the heavens fall. But can any American look on his position without profound admiration and sympathy for him, or without a determination to protect him by voice and influence against his maligners? He has a work to do, and he will do it conscientiously and boldly. He has the confidence of the President, and we say in all directions the evidence that he has the confidence of the nation.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Erie Observer says that if the Legislature is disposed to give the State a sample of its patriotism, it has a splendid opportunity now. By reducing the salaries of its members to the old sum of three dollars a day, and those of the officers in proportion, it would show an act of magnanimous disinterestedness that would win the plaudits of the people.

The same paper further remarks:—We have noticed a great many propositions before Congress for reducing the expenses of the Government and increasing the revenues, but not a single member has yet given evidence of disinterested patriotism enough to move a reduction of the salaries in that body. The people know that economy, like charity, should begin at home. Before our Senators and Representatives provide for any further taxation, we trust that they will be mainly anxious to reduce their own salaries. When our rulers oneshow the right spirit, the people will perform their part of the national duty without complaint.

A Cleveland paper says that Edwin M. Stanton, the new Secretary of War, has more of the old Napoleon in him than any man in America. The right man in the right place.

If President Lincoln had known at the beginning of his Administration what he knows now, he would doubtless have turned his back upon the Abolition disunion and plunder politicians from the outset.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that Senator Cowan, of this State, has expressed his intention to act with the conservative party in Congress. He is said to have no sympathy with the rabid man who is seeking to violate the Constitution while they are professing to defend it.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, in his inaugural message just delivered, declares that in putting down the rebellion, the "object can be accomplished only by bringing to condign punishment the leaders of the rebellion, and satisfying their misguided followers, by a firm and generous policy, that we seek, not the destruction of any of their domestic institutions, but only the maintenance and enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the nation."

If Gen. Jackson were living, he would stand where the Democratic party stands—against Secession, against Abolition, against sectional parties, against corruption, and for the glorious flag of the Union, without a stay or a stripe polluted.

Failed.—The Republicans in the New Jersey Legislature made a futile attempt to "punish the Hon. David Nasar, editor of the 'True American,'" for his Democracy. A vigorous effort was made to strike his name from the report awarding the public printing to several Democratic publishers, but it proved unsuccessful. To their honor be it said, every Democrat in the Legislature sustained Judge Nasar, and he was elected.

Discharged.—The Carlisle Volunteer says that the four Smiths, arrested on suspicion of murder, had a hearing before Esquire Spangler, on Thursday, and were discharged, no evidence being produced against them.

From the Washington Star.

Another Abolition Misrepresentation.

Not content with seeking to make the President appear silly, in their efforts to create the false impression that he has become a convert to the propriety of "Jayhawking" in the conduct of the war, as some of the Abolitionists are now doing through the Tribune and other similar journals, they have also tried their hand in putting Gen. McClellan in the same false attitude before the public. Thus they managed to cheat even the Philadelphia Press into publishing as true, on the day before yesterday, a Crofted misrepresentation of an alleged conversation between Major-General McClellan and Brigadier-General James H. Lane, in which the former is made to authorize the latter to conduct a campaign upon principles—Abolition Jayhawking principles—utterly at variance with those explained in his (Gen. McClellan's) "General Order," wherein the slavery question has been necessarily referred to, and in his every official act bearing directly or even indirectly upon the duty of the army where slavery may be concerned.

As a matter of course, Gen. McClellan cannot himself notice such newspaper stories on such authority; as, were he to do so, he would soon find little time to do so, else. We may, however, safely assure those who would turn the war into a jayhawking abolition crusade, that it is certain that if, acting upon any supposed license granted by the Commander-in-Chief to General Lane in such an interview as is narrated through the Press, that officer undertakes to inaugurate in the far West such a change in the measures and policy of the war as he professes to believe to be the proper policy for its future conduct, he will surely find out his grave mistake so soon as the facts can become known here, and official orders issued upon those facts, can be returned to Kansas.

Jim Lane, of Kansas, would no longer be Jim Lane, if he were deprived of the privilege of being eternally in hot water. Restless and excited in his disposition, he seems to be always on the "rampage" about something or other. A few weeks since he proposed, and advocated in the Senate, a bill authorizing a large independent force to be organized in Kansas, under the command of Gen. Hunter, for the purpose of invading the South through Arkansas. Suddenly we hear that Lane is very much offended because Hunter has assumed the command of the expedition, and is on his way back to Washington "to see about things."

We are every day receiving tokens of the state of feeling in the army, and they all show conclusively that the almost unanimous sentiment is one of utter contempt for the Abolition leaders and followers who are endeavoring to divide the North. One day last week, by some process, the Hutchinson Family, a band of Abolition singers, obtained permission to go across the Potomac and give several entertainments in the camps. They were audacious enough to introduce into their programme a notorious piece of Whittier's, which inculcates the notion that the army should be occupied in freeing the negroes. This foolish act received with such a storm of indignation, that their license was at once taken from them. The Tribune gives a piteous wall over this occurrence, and fears it shows an indication of the "moral demoralization" of the army. We regard it as one of the most striking instances of their good sense. Any one who undertakes to introduce the political dissensions of civil life into the army, is guilty of an unpardonable sin—and there are few but Abolitionists who do it, with much truth remarks the Erie Observer.

There appears to be a disposition among certain members of Congress to tax newspapers a quarter or a half cent for each sheet they print. This proposition should meet the condemnation of every well-wisher of a cheap and free press in the country. There is no class of men who work so hard and are paid so poorly as printers. As newspapers scarcely pay at the prices at which they are now published, how could their proprietors bear up under the increased burden proposed? Congressmen who make war upon the press and its patrons should be careful, or they may burn their fingers.

The Boston Herald exposes the fact that a notorious Abolition firm in that city, the members of which have signed and groaned and cast up their eyes over the sufferings of the poor negro, until they have obtained a rich contract for supplying the army with drawers, are paying women sixpence a pair for making them. By hard work and over hours, the women can finish two pairs a day. Twelve cents for a day and a half night's labor! Oh the poor, overtaxed suffering negro!

Buried Alive.—In the early part of last week, in Cincinnati, a woman named Mary Oostigan died, and, in the absence of her husband, who is in the army, the body was placed in a vault in a cemetery. The Inquirer says:

On Wednesday last the husband of the deceased returned home to be not only surprised but severely shocked with the melancholy news that awaited him. Anxious once more to behold the beloved features of his departed wife before her remains were deposited in the grave, he had her coffin opened in the presence of several friends, when, what was his horror and astonishment to find she had changed position, and was lying flat upon her face, having in her struggle and extreme despair torn the flesh entirely off one of her shoulders. The feelings of the husband and friends can readily be imagined, at the exposure of such an awful death. The lid of the coffin was replaced and then lowered in the ground, there to lie forever.

Replacing a Nose.—A few days since a gentleman of Cleveland, Ohio, had his nose nearly cut off by a fall from a carriage, that it hung only by a bit of skin and cartilage. It was, however, speedily replaced in its original position, bound firmly on, and was healing so neatly that only a slight scar will exist to mark the accident.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.—It is stated that the committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report adversely in the matter of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The two main features of the adverse report will be inexpediency and unconstitutionality.

A man in Hamilton, Ohio, lately sued a neighbor for reporting that he was a "Secessionist and a Rebel," and obtained a verdict of \$1,000 and costs.

Democratic Victory!

The election for Mayor of the city of Lancaster, held on Tuesday last, resulted in the choice of George Sanderson, Esq., the present incumbent, and editor of the *Intelligencer*, by a majority of eighty-four votes, over Dr. Cassidy, the "Citizens Union" candidate. This result is a great Democratic victory, in view of the means resorted to to prevent the reelection of Mayor Sanderson. The Republicans, in accordance with the policy they have pursued for some time, refused to nominate a candidate of their own, but induced Dr. Cassidy, a Democrat and a gentleman of great personal popularity, to become a candidate. By this means it was expected that enough Democratic votes would be drawn from Sanderson to accomplish his defeat. It was urged against him that he was a "breach-knight editor," and consequently disloyal, and that his attempt was made to array all loyal citizens against him. But notwithstanding the odds opposed to him, the noble Democrat, Lancaster stood firm, and gained a signal victory over the allied powers.—*Patriot and Union*.

The Democratic State Committee of this State has resolved to hold a Convention on the 4th of July next, to nominate a straight Democratic ticket.—*Republican Paper*.

Aye, and the Democratic masses have resolved to elect a "straight Democratic ticket," pure and uncontaminated with Abolitionism, as the best thing for the welfare of the country. No sagacious politician under the cry of "Union," can assuage Democrats to swallow any more doses of modern Republicanism. Their experience in the present House of Representatives at Harrisburg is sufficient. When they see every man (with two honorable exceptions) elected as "Union Democrats," voting for such an avowed Abolitionist as E. H. Rauch for Clerk, the honest masses understand what these worthless means by "Union." It is but a new dodge to Abolitionize Democrats, for the benefit of such fussy individuals as never dare to trust their chasms in a Democratic Convention! And this dodge cannot again deceive the people, says the *Lancaster Union*, which was one of the most earnest Douglas papers in the State.

The State Committee of the People's party, alias Republican party, alias "Union" party, assembled in Harrisburg on Wednesday week, and determined that it was expedient at this time to call a State Convention, but to meet at the call of the Chairman. This delay is of course intended to afford time for catching at some floating straw.

A Daring Robbery at York, Pa.—On Tuesday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a daring robbery was committed at York, Pa. It appears from a statement in the *York Press* that two men in disguise effected an entrance into the safe of a certain merchant, and stole therefrom a large amount of jewelry, gold and silver. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. F. C. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and held her with a pistol pointed at her breast, and interrogated her as to the apartment Mr. Polak occupied, but she refused to give any information, and they compelled her to accompany them down stairs to point out to them the store. After pillaging the safe, the robbers fled in the direction of the city. The girl, who held the poor girl in subjection, the other robbed the store of a variety of articles, such as gold chains, finger-rings, earrings, lockets, etc., and a few dollars. The robbers were seen by a young girl of Mr. Polak, keeper of a jewelry store on South George street. They seized the girl and