

# TRIAL OF WIRZ.

No Excuse for Starving Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The record of yesterday having been read, Bernard Callahan, of the Second Ohio Regiment, testified as to the shooting and killing of five or six Union prisoners in the stockade during July and August, 1864. One of the men was in the act of washing his clothes, and another was trading boots with the guard. Wirz struck the witness for not answering to his name, which had been incorrectly called, and then the prisoner tied his arms and legs together with his own hands fastening them with a stick. He was kept in that position for two hours and a half. Witness had seen a man who was badly bitten by the hounds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—He was present at the hanging of six raiders by his own men. He had nothing to do with the trial of the raiders. He was bucked on the 17th of May for no other reason than that he failed to answer at roll call to the wrong name.

Jno. W. Case, of the 47th regiment, testified that on the 17th of September those who were sick and wounded were told that if they could get to the depot without assistance, they could do so.—They were to be exchanged. Witness could not readily get into the cars with his crutches, when Wirz called him "a d— Yankee—a n— a b—h," and threatened to blow his brains out. Somebody shot at him previously, but struck another person. He was not near the dead line. The sentinel cried out "Halt, Yank, I'm gwine to shoot." Witness said four or five were shot in the head.—Shooting men was a common occurrence every night. He frequently heard men crying murder.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—Witness heard a sentinel say that he received a flogging for thirty days for every Yankee he killed. He knew men were shot during the night, because he saw their bodies the next morning.

Question—"Capt. Wirz never hurt you?"  
Answer—"No."  
Question—"He only threatened you?"  
Answer—"That's what the matter—"

Edward Richardson, a resident of Albany, Ga., for twenty-three years, testified that that place is forty-five miles from Andersonville. He was at Andersonville every month in the year 1864, until August. There was a good corn crop in '63, but not much wheat. There were many sweet potatoes in 1864. A large wheat crop was planted, but the rain destroyed it. The plantations in the vicinity of Andersonville were large, and the farmers raised vegetables for their own use.

Cross-examined—Witness said in two warehouses in Andersonville there was considerable bacon, syrup and corn meal. There was not much garden truck in '64. There was a difficulty in obtaining seed.  
Mr. Baker said the prisoner was not well to-day. He was suffering with pains in the head and breast and troubled with bowel complaint. If the court could now adjourn for the remainder of the day it would be a great favor to him. The court, at one o'clock adjourned, Maj. Gen. Wallace saying that the prisoner would receive medical attendance.

# The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 13 1865.

"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."—D. Webster.

## UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,  
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,  
of Cambria.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE.

R. AUDLEY BROWN.

LEGISLATURE.

HENRY PILLOW, } Butler Co.  
JOHN H. NEGLEY, }  
JOSIAH M'PHERRIN, } Mercer Co.  
SAMUEL M'KINLEY, } Lawrence Co.

COUNTY TREASURER.

WM. E. MOORE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

W. H. H. RIDDLE.

COMMISSIONER.

WM. DICK.

AUDITOR.

J. C. KELLEY, 3 years.

G. H. GUMPER, 1 year.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

NATHAN M SLATOR.

Builders will read the advertisement of the Board of Directors of Penn Tp. for the rebuilding of a brick school house in said township.

The members of the Republican Executive Committee, are requested to meet in the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, on Saturday the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. As full an attendance as possible is solicited, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

C. E. ANDERSON,  
Chairman.

We learn by a Washington Dispatch of Monday, that the Secretary of War has ordered the 78th Regiment, Pa. Vol., to be mustered out of service. So we may soon look for another installment of our Butler county boys home, in time, no doubt, to assist in swelling the Union majority of our county to something like the old fashioned figures.

In our last issue we published a certified list of those who had failed to report, &c. There are doubtless names in it who have been in the service—probably some of them at the time they were drafted. It is the duty of all such to see to it that their record is corrected, for this record is official; and if they have any reason to show why they should not remain in this record as they are now found, they should do so at once. We give this as our opinion. If any one in this list who has good reason for asking to be stricken off, and has failed to bring the facts to the knowledge of the proper officers it is his own fault.

The Fair.

We trust it is unnecessary to say much in behalf of the forthcoming fair. Our people fully understand its importance; and we have no doubt will exhibit that public spiritedness which is necessary to secure a grand success. Let all who have any thing at all worthy of exhibition be on hand. Don't let the thought, that the chances for premiums are against you, prevent the exhibition of your commodities. Bring on your agricultural products—your stock, your farming implements, &c. Let those who come from abroad see what we produce. We expect to see one of the largest and most interesting exhibitions ever witnessed in our county. Doubtless, there will be a great demand for stock of all kinds by dealers from abroad. The trotting match, too, promises to be most interesting, as competition can come from abroad.

The 14th Cavalry.

Has been mustered out of service and are now home, all with whom we have met appear to be in excellent health and spirit.

We are sorry to know that a portion of this veteran Regt., despairing of justice being done them, left their Regiment without leave and came home. They had stood by the government in every emergency, but now, that the rebellion was over, they thought it unfair that they were required to enter on a frontier campaign for which they had never made

bargain. To all such, however, we would say that it would have been better to have stood by the Regiment, but now that this is impossible, we would advise them, by all means, to go at once to Camp Reynolds and report, submitting cheerfully to whatever disposition the government may deem just and proper. We feel persuaded that in such case nothing harsh will befall them.

The election is fast, though quietly approaching. It is now high time to commence making preparations for "active work." We must not rely upon the fact that the policy of the government has been successful! We must see to it that our vote is out. Most of our soldiers are already home, others will be here before election day—many of them need to be assessed—they will not now be recognized as soldiers, but citizens, let each township see to it that the returned soldiers are all assessed. Nineteen twentieths of them will vote right on election day. There are others, too, who should be assessed. Let loyal citizens at once take action on this matter, and they will be amply rewarded for their trouble, in our increased majorities everywhere, declaring in thunder tones that "the Union must and shall be preserved." That traitors must be impoverished and punished.—That "Treason must be made odious!" And that "Andy Johnson" must be sustained in his high office. Let us, then, go to work at once to prepare to achieve a victory worthy of our cause—of Union, Liberty and humanity.

It was not to be expected that our neighbor of the Herald would see the matter of honor fall on the shoulders of a clergyman, in our Senatorial conference, without uttering a hoarse growl!—The clergy of the Loyal North, are a great stumbling block to him and his party. Had they, in place of supporting the Government in its great distress, with all their personal and pastoral influence, joined hands with its enemies, and used the weight of their influence for its overthrow, then we would have heard no word of complaint from our neighbor on this occasion. The truth is, the great stumbling block is found in the fact that Rev. Brown, our Senatorial candidate, was a soldier—a man of courage—a patriot. The only trouble with the Republican party is, that it cannot give all our meritorious soldiers positions of profit and honor at once, but

"There's a good time coming."

## Dodging.

The Herald seems to think that we incline to dodge a certain question, which it, in its wisdom, saw fit to propound.—In this it is quite mistaken; we have no opinions which we fear to avow. But we don't feel called upon to answer just in the style the Herald seems to wish.—Did we believe its Editor dull enough to misunderstand us, we would of course explain still further what we think on the suffrage question. Let our individual opinion be what it may on this matter, there seems to be one strong evidence of the success of this principle, in the fact that the Copperhead party of the country is arraying itself on "other side." It seems to be the fortune of that defunct organization to "go under," in every attempt to gain public confidence. In fine we would invite our neighbor to give his readers his views on confiscation, the enfranchisement of Southern Rebels, Northern Traitors, &c. These are subjects in which his many readers and political friends have a much greater interest than the "negro question."

## The Trial of Wirz

Is still progressing. It is perfectly astounding and horrifying to read of the horrible barbarities that were inflicted upon the poor defenceless Union prisoners at Andersonville, and elsewhere, while under the control of the "Southern Chivalry," and our "Southern Brethren," as their admirers and sympathizers have been pleased to call them. The evidence brought to light from day to day as the trial progresses, is of such a character as to leave not even a shadow of doubt as to the guilt of Wirz, of the grossest inhumanity and of malicious, wilful, systematic and premeditated murder. Justice should be meted out to all such barbarians. We owe it to the memory of the fallen braves, whose sufferings and dying groans appeal to us for the infliction of justice upon their merciless oppressors and murderers. From the signs of the times, it may be plainly inferred that our government intends to bring all such offenders to trial and if guilty, inflict upon them the penalties of a violated law.

Our readers will remember that Tuesday the 19th inst., is the day appointed for the Mass Meeting in Butler, for the purpose of taking united action for the erection of a Monument to the memory of the deceased soldiers of Butler county. It is expected that every township and borough in the county will have acted upon the subject previously to the day appointed for the general meeting; and that each will be properly represented. Whether organized or not, let the people turn out to the meeting, and thus show by their actions that they properly appreciate the deeds and memo-

ry of our departed heroes. Read the communication of "Monument" on our second page, and while you read, let your heart be stirred to action and the performance of your duty, and fail not, lest you be called ungrateful, and prove yourselves unworthy as the representatives of the good and the great. Come to the meeting.

On Monday, August 28th, Rev. W. A. Black presided in the moderation of a call in the U. P. Congregation of Butler, which resulted in the unanimous selection of Mr. John Gaily of Ohio.

The congregation had previously made a call on Mr. N. E. Brown of Harrisville, Butler Co. Pa., but having been appointed a missionary to Syria, declined acceptance of the call and intends to sail for his foreign field of labor in October next.

## Assembly Conference.

The Legislative Conference of the Union party, of the district composed of the counties of Butler, Lawrence and Mercer, met at Centreville, on Monday, the 11th inst., and was organized by the appointment of Hon. James Kerr, President, and J. H. Robinson, Secretary.

The following named persons appeared as delegates from the several counties:

Butler county—Jas. Kerr, Jas. Mitchell and H. C. McCoy.  
Lawrence—Daniel Ache, A. Bidde and D. W. Aiken.  
Mercer—James C. Brown, J. D. Kirkpatrick and J. H. Robinson.

The following nominations were then made: Mr. Brown nominated Col. Josiah McPherrin and James A. Leech, Esq., of Mercer county.

Dr. Aiken nominated Samuel M'Kinley, Esq., of Lawrence county.  
Mr. McCoy nominated Henry Pillow, Esq., and John H. Negley, Esq., of Butler county.

On motion of Mr. Bidde, Henry Pillow, Samuel M'Kinley and Josiah McPherrin were nominated by acclamation as three of the candidates for Assembly.

On motion of Judge Mitchell the conference proceeded to vote *via voce*, for the other candidate for assembly; whereupon John H. Negley was nominated.

Mr. Aiken made a motion, that the conferees pledge themselves to support the nominations now made, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

JAMES KERR, President.

J. H. ROBINSON, Secretary.

## GRAND JURORS

Drawn for September Term, '65

Allen Wilson, Clay; John Pearce, Allegheeny; Henry Wagner, Boro. Butler; Matthew Storey, Fairview; Adam Young, Connoquenessing; Jacob Ekas, Buffalo; Daniel Graham, Esq., Brady; Elisha W. Starr, Concord; Robert Duncan, Cranberry; John Say, Parker; Samuel Cooper, Winfield; Wm. McElwain, Washington; Joseph Tebay, Muddy creek; Robt. Allison, Centre; Jos. Douglass, Worth; James Brown, of E. Mercer; Jno. Wilson, Jackson; Andrew Ziegler Lancaster; Hiram Snyder, Slippery rock; J. Q. A. Kennedy, Penn; Isaac Yetter, Sr., Butler; Henry Kirkpatrick, Clinton; Andrew McCaskey, Oakland; Robert Gillean, Summit.

## TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

James Richardson, Adams; Jno. McKee, Allegheny; J. S. Elliott, Buffalo; Wm. J. Ayres, Butler; John Covert, Jr., Brady; Andrew Albert, Centre; Charles Stewart, Cherry; J. Sutton, Clay; John McBride, Clearfield; William Gibson, Clinton; William C. Stewart, Concord; Robert Walters, Connoquenessing; Jos. Croft, Cranberry; Samuel Stewart, Donegal; John Smith, Fairview; Benjamin Brackney, Franklin; Wm. Fitzsimons, Forward; Andrew H. Ziegler, Jackson; William Derimore, Jefferson; Jacob H. Ziegler, Lancaster; Hugh Murrin, Marion; David Morrison, Mercer; Robert List, Middlesex; J. W. Stewart, Muddy creek; Lewis S. Mellinger, Oakland; A. Storey, Parker; Chas. Hays, Penn; J. Stephenson, Slippery rock; John Esterling, Jr., Summit; Samuel Meals, Venango; R. A. Miffin, Washington; James Simmers, Winfield; John Bauder, Jr., Worth; George Weber, Boro. Butler; Peter Hilliard, Centreville; P. F. Covert, Harmony; R. R. Wick, Harrisville; Peter Frederick, Millerstown.

## TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Findley Brandon, Portersville; Isaac Sponser, Prospect; Wm. Allen, Zelienople; Henry Aderhold, Saxenburg; Jas. Spraul, Adams; Jacob Kinsler, Allegheny; Jacob Earman, Buffalo; Wm. Bryson, of Joseph, Butler; Zephaniah Double, Brady; Anthony Thompson, Centre; Jarvis Tinker, Cherry; Klisha Wick, Clay; Daniel O'Donnell, Clearfield; Jas. Hay, Clinton; James Suito, Concord; Thos. C. Allen, Connoquenessing; John Davis, Cranberry; Jas. Storey, Fairview; Bryson Black, Franklin; Alex. Douthett, Forward; Abraham Ziegler, Jr., Jackson; Sylvester Cypher, Jefferson; Isaac Bellas, Lancaster; Geo. Midberry, Marion; James McFadden, Mercer; Wendell Hickey, Middlesex; R. D. Alexander, Muddy creek; Robert Mellinger, Oakland; Wm. R. Turner, Parker; Jacob Hartzell, Penn; Samuel Taggart, Slippery rock; Peter Esterling, Summit; Patrick McBride, Venango; Alex. McNaughton, Washington; William Staley, Winfield; Zebulon Cooper, Worth; Wm. Campbell and Isaac Colbert, Boro. Butler.

## To all Whom it May Concern.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting will be held at the Election ground of Centre Tp., Butler Co. on Wednesday the twentieth inst., by the School Directors of said township, at which soldiers, men paying three hundred dollars bounty, committees of arrangements, in filling drafts, paying bounty, &c., and all interested persons are hereby solicited to attend, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m.

The object of the meeting is to see who pays tax and who are exempt; to settle with committees, lay on percentage and whatever business may require attention; promptness to the hour is necessary. By order of the President of board.  
E. WOODRUFF.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Citizen.

Mr. EDITOR:—On the 19th instant a most interesting meeting is announced to be held in Butler. Its object appeals to the love, pride and patriotism of every man and woman. In love to those whose kindred and friends fell in defending our homes; in pride to those whose hearts swelled with hope as our soldiers marched forth to fight the battles of mankind; in patriotism to all whose country was saved by the heroic daring and glorious death of our own brave sons.

Mothers, whose sons sleep in the enemies land, ask us, Will you not rear us a monument to the memory of our sons? Wives, whose husband's blood made sacred the soil of distant States, ask us, Will you not do honor to our dead? Sisters, whose brother's lives were cruelly taken in loathsome prisons, ask us, Will you not write their names in our midst, and with us weep beside their tomb?

True, indeed, such men need no marble to preserve a fame which is wide as the world, and which will remain undimmed forever; but we owe it to ourselves and our children. Men who left home and friends to fall in the thick fight, or waste out their young life in a rebel prison—that

"Fittest earthly type of hell," that we might enjoy the purchase of their blood, require no proud monument to point mankind to the place where sleep the martyrs of liberty.

O, what a record of noble suffering and glorious death does Andersonville and Belle Isle afford. The triumphs of the martyr's stake don't excel it. In vain we seek for examples of human suffering and human courage to equal those of the prison dens of the South.

The heart of the prisoner may have broken, but his proud spirit never bowed. His bosom may have heaved like the swelling ocean, but no tears fell in the presence of the cruel captors. When night gathered the curtain of darkness and shut out from his gaze the seepes of suffering by which he was surrounded, 'Twas of MOTHER, WIFE and HOME may have wet his sunken cheek with hopeless tears; but before his haughty keeper he was as unbent as his own northern oak.

Thousands of such men gave up their lives an offering on the altar of their country—a sacrifice to the demon of disunion and rebellion. All over our land are vacant chairs, and desolate homes, and weeping friends, and bleeding hearts; and all over the South are the bleaching bones and unmarked graves of husbands, brothers and fathers, whose life went out in the gloom and desolation of prisons—men who with unpaired cheek had faced the cannon's mouth, who never recoiled from any danger, nor put one stain on the bright flag they bore—such a man died in Andersonville, Belle Isle and Libby.

He walked erect and proud before his unfeeling tyrants, while the walls of his prison he knew bounded forever all of earth to him. As he stretched his weary form upon the cold prison ground, his shivering comrades around, and the murky sky above, shutting out relief and hope, he mused with his own thoughts, while

"The dreams of his childhood came over him there, As gentle and soft as the sweet summer air, And happy remembrances crowding on ever, As fast as the foam flakes drift down on the river; Butting fresh to his heart happy days, long gone by, But the tears gathered heavy and thick in his eye; And the tears didn't fall, for the pride at his heart Would not suffer one drop down his pale cheek to start, And he sprang to his feet in the dark prison cave, And he swore with a fierceness that misery gave, By the hopes of the good and the cause of the brave, That when he was moldering in the cold grave, His enemies never should have it to boast, His scars of vengeance one moment was lost; His bosom might bleed, but his cheeks should be dry For undimmed he lived, and undimmed he'd die."

## MONUMENT.

For the Citizen.

SARVERVILLE, BUTLER CO., PA.,

September 10th, 1865.

THOS. ROBINSON, ESQ., Dear Sir:—I, as one of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, should certainly consider myself very ungrateful, if I should not return to you and our Butler county friends, our sincere thanks for the very active, persevering and successful efforts used in our behalf, in procuring for the Regiment its final discharge.

I am authorized by many of the enlisted men of the 14th, to tender to you and others of the Borough of Butler, this expression, "of their gratitude for the exertions put forth, and without which, the regiment might have remained out on the frontier these many months, doing no good to the Government or any one else; and of no use except to feed up a pack of officers, too lazy and proud to work, and who, if never used, would have but lit-

tle chance to steal." I again thank you, in behalf of the 14th, and remain as ever, yours truly,  
G. BUFFALO.

## How United We Are

The Democracy of New York in State Convention, hold if not better than the same persuasion in Pennsylvania, have come out squarely for the "plan of President Johnson for the speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their old position in the Union," and "pledged" to him their "cordial and energetic support." In passing, we will take occasion to congratulate the country that the democracy of New York has taken so decided anti-slavery ground, for if the President's "plan" has kernel in it, it is to be found in the fact that he insists there shall be no more slavery in the land, and that colored, like white men, shall have their rights. Now it is something to have lived for, to see a party whose High Priest is Horatio Seymour subscribe to this faith. We may have our own notions as to how honest they are; the homage to principle is as significant as though Dean Richmond, Peter Caggar, and the other leaders, had not all their lives fished in the corrupt school of politics the world ever saw. If they are not saints, they have found out they must make professions or go under forever. In fact, this is pretty much all there is of it. As near as we can understand, President Johnson quite appreciates the gentlemen, and, like a true Christian, proposes to give them the benefit of his prayers, as the only thing he can do for them.

It has been said that the New York Democracy have "gone in to win." We suspect this is the intention.—The nomination of Major General Slocum indicates as much. The General, it is understood, dictated the platform before consenting to stand. He is no politician, has never been in public life, except as an army officer, and it is to be wondered at that he should consent to accept the nomination, which contemplates in exchange of a twelve thousand for a three thousand dollar salary, unless, perceiving he would soon have to leave the military, he took the first chance to get into political employment.

It makes one jolly to think how united we are—to see how hearty and earnest in the anti-slavery cause Dean Richmond and the rest of the Old Hunkers in New York have become.—Ex.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Jno. C. Wright has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Berlin, Prussia.

President Johnson has pardoned ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia.

Mrs. Mallory has been permitted to visit her husband in Fort Pulaski, but the President declines releasing him on parole.

A letter written by General Sherman, dated near Atlanta, August 10, 1864, just published, concludes as follows: "I care not a straw for niggers. The moment the master rebels, the negro is free of course, for he is a slave only by law, and the law broken, he is free."

A gunboat has been dispatched from the Washington navy yard by the Navy Department, to proceed via the St. Lawrence to Detroit and the Lakes. This action of the Government is deemed important, as terminating the long existing treaty stipulations restricting naval protection on our frontier waters.

Says the St. Louis Dispatch: "The confidential business relations which hitherto existed between our merchants and the people South is about renewed, and already we hear of merchants here from all parts of Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Alabama. Thus, with the return of peace, St. Louis is herself again."

Fears having been expressed by people in some portions of North Carolina and Mississippi of an insurrection by freedmen, Gen. Howard, of the freedmen's Bureau, has issued a circular to Assistant Commissioners in those States, recommending that military patrols be established under the control of department commanders, in localities where violence is apprehended.

In Iowa, where negro suffrage is at issue between the parties, it is reported that out of 1,000 negroes in that State, 750 volunteered for the war, while out of 40,000 Copperheads but seventeen enlisted; and for this, as well as the fact that 750 negro enlistments enabled 750 Copperheads to stay at home and vote, say nothing about saving the lives of two hundred of them, it is argued that the said Copperheads are very ungrateful in opposing universal suffrage.

Returns to the Agricultural Department for August, from all parts of the country, though not entirely complete, show that the corn crop will be enormously large, and is maturing in excellent order. Its excess over the past year more than compensates for deficiencies in wheat. The potato crop is unusually large and promises well in some localities. The rot has appeared in buckwheat. A minor crop of onions promises an unprecedented yield. The cereal expectations will probably be larger than ever before.

A correspondent writing from Northern Alabama, a short time since, gave a glowing and probably untruthful account of the barbarous treatment of negroes. Another correspondent writing to the Chicago Journal discredits the story, and says, "protection for the colored man is secured in every possible instance."

His right to property, his right to testify in the civil courts, and his right to go where he will upon legitimate business, are especially guaranteed; while in our especial work, that of teaching the colored people, we hope to accomplish much because of the earnest and effectual help extended to us by the capable officer who, in this State, represents the Freedmen's Bureau."

## Position of President Johnson on Negro Suffrage.

Secretary Harlan, of the Department of the Interior, has written a letter to Hon. George B. Edwards, Clermont, Iowa, setting forth, from personal knowledge, apparently, what is the position of President Johnson on the question of Negro Suffrage. The material portion is as follows:

"President Johnson maintains the doctrine, that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere, primarily, with the question of suffrage in any State of the union; that the question may arise and properly be decided by Congress, when Senators and members present themselves for admission to seats in that body, under the clause of the Constitution, which makes each House the exclusive judge of the qualifications and election of members; and that other clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that 'the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government.' I infer that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage which would clearly show the State Government to be other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats; and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would, in their judgment, be necessary to carry out the guarantees of the Constitution.

"That the State of Iowa may take steps to extend the right of suffrage, is not, as it seems to me, in conflict with this policy, and, consequently, those who support the policy of the President on this subject, are not in antagonism with the platform of the Union party of Iowa.

"The Union party of that State propose that the State shall modify its own Constitution, so as to include as electors, persons who have not, under its present provisions, the right to vote. This, as President Johnson maintains, a State may do, but that the National Government would have no right to require Iowa, or any other State, to modify its own Constitution, on this or any other subject, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States."—Pitts. Com.

WELL MANAGED.—The Ketchum frauds in New York have been exceedingly well managed from the beginning until now. Had all the details been arranged beforehand by the respective parties (and who knows that they were not?) they could not have been developed more systematically. It was a matter of astonishment to the uninitiated that greater efforts were not made to secure the arrest of a man charged with frauds amounting to several millions, and it seems strange to them even yet that he could ride on the public thoroughfares in Central Park without being detected. It has been developed that during Edward Ketchum's seclusion he was in constant communication with his father and friends, and that there was no attempt made to conceal his whereabouts beyond the time apparently agreed upon for his arrest. It all seems like a well laid plan. After young Ketchum permitted (it must be so regarded now) himself to be arrested, he had an interview with his outraged father, which ended in the old gentleman magnanimously saying, "My son, you've ruined me, but I forgive you." Then came the arraignment, and still later and last of all, the significant statement that none of the forged checks—the evidence of the crime—can be found, and the prosecution must of necessity fail. This being the case, Ketchum's boast that he would "in six months appear in Wall street the peer of any among his former associates," will be verified. Is Edward Ketchum the real offender after all?—Ex.

A Washington special says there is the best authority for saying that A. H. Stephens and J. H. Regan, now confined at Fort Warren, in writing to their friends at the South, express the most liberal views respecting reconstruction, the negro race and the future of the South.—They urge that the agricultural system of the South must be revolutionized, that the negro being a large and permanent element in the population of the South must be so treated as to increase his self-respect and manhood; that his freedom must be cheerfully accorded, and the negro educated for the intelligent wielding of that political power which the progress of events promise to put him in possession of.

Ex-Brigadier General Ramsey, the rebel brute who ordered the imprisonment of Governor Brownlow at Knoxville, in 1861, and to whom that gentleman is indebted for much hard and inhuman treatment, has been arrested and will shortly be tried at that place; upon which occasion the development of some rich scenes is anticipated.

## Farm for Sale.

A valuable farm containing 45 acres, more or less, in Parker Tp., Butler Co. Pa., on the road leading from North Washington to Martinsburg, two miles from either village, directly on the route of the Bear Creek Rail Road; (part of which is under contract.) A depot will probably be within one fourth of a mile of said property. Great and saw mill within one-fourth of a mile. The land is well timbered with good chestnut timber. There is abundance of coal on the premises, it is supposed to be oil territory. There are two wells going down in the neighborhood. The farm is well watered. For terms and further particulars inquire of John O. Shryock or John Shryock, Esq., at Shryock's Mills, in said Tp. JOHN O. SHRYOCK.  
Sept. 12, 1865, 3-4.