

dred weight, and lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a

also struck a round bar of iron, one inch in diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke, bent like a bow; and his head being placed on one chair and his feet on another, he held up on his body four heavy men whom he heaved at pleasure.

ever, have earned so extended a fame as that giant of the Western Hemisphere, Peter Francisco. Having lived in the stormy days of the Revolution, and performed deeds of extraordinary valor as a soldier, he has been looked upon by many as a hero and a hero.

He was born in Portugal, subsequently taken to Ireland, and while yet a boy brought by a sea captain to this country. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he joined the army and was in active service during the whole contest. Such was his strength and personal

bravery that no enemy could resist him. He wielded a sword, the blade of which was five feet in length as though it had been a feather, and every one who came in contact with him paid the forfeit of his life. A Stony Point he was one of the six who were killed.

the "torrid hope" which was advanced to cut away the abatis, and, next to Major Gibbon, was the first man to enter the works. At Brandywine and Monmouth he exhibited the most fearless bravery, and nothing but his inability to write prevented his promotion to a commission.—Transferred to the South, he took part in most of the engagements in that section, and more than once exhibited in a striking

On one occasion he defended himself successfully, by strategy and prowess, against nine British troopers; and during an attack upon a dwelling near which he

Francisco possessed a finely developed frame. He was six feet one inch in height, and he had been known to shoulder readily a cannon weighing eleven hundred

pounds. He could carry a man of 195 pounds on his right arm, and lift him up and down in the air, as ordinary people sport with children. His wife was a woman of medium size, but he could easily hear her about the room at arms length.

and could carry her up and down stairs in one arm. He would lift a barrel of cider by the chimes, and take long draughts from the bung without any apparent exertion; but it must not be supposed from this latter feat that he was an intemperate man; on the contrary, he was a temperate

On the contrary, he was universally respected for his abstemious and frugal habits. Although uneducated, he was a person of strong natural sense, and of a kind, amiable disposition—it is said his strength was never used to the injury of any one except for self defence, or for the

protection of others. He died in 1836, and was buried in the public burying ground at Richmond with military honors.

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**A Sensible and Patriotic Speech.**  
At the Cincinnati War Meeting, Thursday

st. Hon. Mr. FISK, Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, made an excellent speech. We take the following pithy extract:

You then are fighting for independence—  
for liberty, for your homes, for national ex-  
istence and power. If the Government is  
defeated, the National Union is destroyed.

created, the National domain severed by this war, we stand before the world a fifth-rate power, impotent, imbecile, disgraced; incapable of keeping the peace at home or vindicating our rights abroad. The world would almost get along without us, but, united with this great element of strength—a part of us, this rebellion, put down, we could

der of things restored, fanaticism dead, reason again governing our counsels, we will be the heralds and champions of civilization. Can this rebellion be put down? Yes. Can it be put down with the present idea, and the present means of the Administration? No. Send fewer school mams to look after

e negroes, and more soldiers to dispose of the rebels. Call down upon this rebellion all the military resources of this great empire. Send out valiant men sufficient to make it an easy job. That men enough are willing will make enlistments easy; but to have out insufficient numbers and send them

against a superior force to be repulsed and  
ashed, is disheartening. It was a ques-  
on of conciliation. It is now a question of  
wer. That power we have, and that pow-  
n exerted. If the President will call  
it, organize and permit it to strike. The  
overnment has been handling the traitors  
the time of its first blood.

Now let it double up its fists of iron and let it come down with crushing force, on the armed head of this rebellion. Let not the Government heed the North. sympathizers of the traitors, who complain of the harsh measures being taken, and threatened against the rebels: but let it lay

till the loyal men of Kentucky cry hold ;  
it lay on till the patriots of East Ten-  
nessee, say your measures are too severe.  
t these sympathizers cease to live, move  
and bre the within Secession influences, and  
up nearer the Cerulean, and be inspired  
with a new life, a higher courage, a nobler

What our Government cost what it has done for this people; what has it done for the oppressed of other nations; what is it doing for the oppressed of our own country?

tion, you all know. The great pressing question is, will you permit it to be destroyed ever? If you answer, No! you must take that answer good by an adequate force—an overwhelming force, immediately into the field. The loyal men of Kentucky are with you; thirty thousand of her men are now in the field; others thousands

ready to go. We are beset by 'oes with-  
Armed treason assails us. To all, who  
ne to our aid in our recent peril, Kentuck-  
returns her thanks. We must all go to  
. For a brief space suspend the money-  
making spirit, arouse the patriotism of the  
the nation, send a million of men into

field, and make short work of this rebellion. Proud will be the day when the end of this rebellion is commenced, and forever glorious and honored will be the names of those who bear arms in its overthrow.

Two thousand two hundred of the Rebel

oners in Camp Douglas, Chicago, have  
tested against being exchanged. They  
to like the Yankee mode of living.