

THE NEW COMPLICATION IN EUROPE.
Under the above caption the New York Tribune of the 23rd inst. says: "The following points, we think, may be considered as certain:—
1. France is determined to exert herself to influence the Emperor of Austria to withdraw his Empire except Venetia, and even for finding some territorial compensation for the loss of Venetia. To this view neither Italy nor Prussia will make an absolute resistance. It is true, the Italian inhabitants of the Tyrol and of Trieste have just made a new exhibition of their desire to be incorporated with Italy, and the Italian Government is said to have insisted that the question of Southern Tyrol be regarded as an open one; but after the cession of Venetia, the enmity between Italy and Austria will never again assume the former dimensions, and the chief cause why Italy sought to weaken Austria will have been removed.

As regards Prussia, Count Bismarck would be likely to have little or no objection to indemnifying Austria for her territorial losses, if she will consent to withdraw her opposition to the consolidation of the minor German States under the rule of Prussia. But it is this point which Austria is determined not to yield, and which may yet lead to the failure of the armistice. Expulsion from Germany would naturally appeal to Austria as preliminary to her expulsion from the number of the great Powers of Europe. Prussia, flushed with her unparalleled successes, feels of course but little inclination to listen in this question to diplomatic counsel, and would greatly prefer to solve the question by the sword. Russia and the present administration of England desire, with France, that Austria remain one of the great Powers of Europe, and are reported to make new efforts to this end.

The cession of Venetia to France has caused intense indignation in both Italy and Prussia. In both countries the idea of ceding some territory to France meets with the unanimous and most determined opposition of the people, and any actual concession of this kind would be the germ of the most intense hostility between these countries and France.

On the whole, the complications in Europe have, by the latest steps of the French Government, again become more serious; but neither France, nor Italy and Prussia, we believe, are so eager to rush into a new war as the latest dispatches from Europe represent them to be.

PEACE.
HEARY'S CONSENT, July 27.—A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia. A previous telegram says that a five days armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced at noon on the 23d.—There was fighting on the 23d, the Austrians claiming a victory.

SATISFIED WITH HIS RECORD.
Hiester Clymer said in his speech in Reading, on Wednesday, that his history as a politician was the history of the State for the last six years, and he would not to-day alter a line or blot out a particle of it. (We quote from the Age.) We are glad to notice that he is so frank. Let us see what he did for the soldiers and sailors on one or more occasions while he was in the State Senate. During the session of 1864 Senator Graham, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that the Senate of Pennsylvania urge upon Congress the propriety of increasing the pay of officers of the army and navy twenty five per cent. On a motion to proceed to a second reading, the Democrats, with their leader, Mr. Clymer, voted in the negative, thus causing a tie vote, and the motion was lost. At the same session a joint resolution was adopted, requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for and use their influence for the passage of a law increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, but upon its final passage Hiester Clymer voted *noy*. Subsequently, when the bill regulating soldiers' elections was passed, Clymer again proved his consistency by voting against it. And yet, with this record, of which he now has the boldness to say he would not blot out a particle, he asks the soldiers and sailors to give him their votes. The effrontery is only equalled by that which promoted his organs to complain that he did not occupy a position in the heroic line which marched to Independence Square on the 4th of this month, there to deliver up their blood-stained and shell-riddled colors.—*Phila. Press.*

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS—THEIR REAL PROPOSED.
WASHINGTON, July 25.—The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs submitted to the House to-day by General Banks, favors the repeal of the neutrality laws, and enactment of others in conformity with the law of nations and practice of other powers towards ourselves. It claims payment from Great Britain for property destroyed by privateers fitted out from British ports, and says: "While we prefer peace to war, and find our advantage in maintaining peace as against war, it is no longer from necessity, if we are compelled to choose between the sacrifice of our own rights and an appeal to the arbitrations of war, there can be no doubt about the decision. We can no longer stand bail for the peace of the world. We have stood guard for other nations long enough."
It accuses England of countenancing the rebellion, and speaks of the suppression of the Fenian invasion of Canada as better treatment than England had a right to expect. It alludes to Irishness as a race which has suffered for centuries, inexcusable and inefable wrongs, and asserts that the American people believe that England owes reparation to Ireland. The intervention of our Government in the Fenian campaign against Canada is, therefore, proof of its fidelity to obligations supposed to be due to other nations and ought to satisfy the world that we have neither interest nor desire to disturb the peace of the world. The Committee report the resolutions to carry into effect their ideas.



WAYNESBURG;
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.
UNION STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. J. W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS,
HON. GEO. V. LAWRENCE,
OF Washington County.
ASSEMBLY,
LIEUT. JAS. A. WOODS,
OF Center Tp.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
ELIAS STONE, Esq.,
OF Monongahela Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
LIEUT. THOS. LUCAS,
OF Jefferson Tp.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CORP'L THOS. F. REPPERT,
OF Monongahela Tp.
COMMISSIONER,
CAPT. JOHN A. BURNS,
OF Richhill Tp.
AUDITOR,
LIEUT. GEO. W. SHOUGH,
OF Gilmore Tp.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
COL. JOS. COOKE,
OF Marion Tp.
CLYMERITES "IN BLUE."
The long looked for, long talked of, long advertised "Johnson and Clymer" State mass meeting held at Reading on the 18th ult., proved to be the greatest political fiasco ever made by any party in one of its strong holds. The Reading papers say that every portion of the Lehigh and Lebanon valleys was ransacked for delegates. Where ever the Democracy were in the majority, from Harrisburg to Katzoan was scoured for acceptors of free tickets to Reading to be present on this occasion. And then not more than five thousand strangers were present, and instead of eight stands for the speakers there was but two. They describe it as a blue party throughout—that kind of a bottle blue which has long been a peculiarity in the adherents of a party false to the Government and the country's glory. When the drum corps marched from the depot, the delegation which followed reminded one of the gay spirit who haunted Tam O'Shanter on his wonderful ride home from his night's debauch. It was a reeling party truly, and as it passed along the street we imagined we heard low murmurs of the song:
"Oh! Why am I so weak and weary," &c.
SOLDIERS' STATE CONVENTION.
On Monday last the following named persons went as delegates to the Clymer Soldier's Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 2nd inst.:—LIEUTENANT David Taylor, LIEUTENANT Samuel Montgomery, LIEUTENANT James Jackson pursuing. These same individuals were hooted from a convention of soldiers here on the 23d of June and now go to represent the soldiers of this County. But comment is unnecessary. Heaven help Clymer when he marshals such men for his defense!

THE ADMISSION OF THE TENNESSEE REPRESENTATIVES.
The President's message on the subject of Tennessee was laid before the House soon after its transmission to that body. The Republicans greeted some of its sentences with laughter, while the Democrats applauded. At the conclusion of the reading Representative Stevens immediately moved that the Committee on Reconstruction be discharged from the further consideration of the credentials of the members elect from Tennessee, and that they be referred to the Committee on Elections. This was agreed to, when Representative Dawes, without delay, called the committee together, and after the interval of a few minutes only, made a favorable report to the House, which was adopted, and three of the members, Messrs. Maynard, Stokes and Taylor forthwith appeared and were qualified, by taking the oaths required by law. Their colleagues at that time had not heard the good news. This was proceeded by cheers from the floor and galleries. Every body appeared to be satisfied and happy on the restoration of Tennessee to her former practical and proper relations to the Union. There was a salute of one hundred guns fired in honor of the event.

Among the delegates to the Philadelphia 14th of August convention are the names of such prominent patriots as Fernando Wood of New York, Augustus Caesar Dodge of Iowa, Dick Taylor and Randall Hunt of Louisiana, Herchel V. Johnson of Georgia, and George H. Pendleton of Ohio.

THE DISSOLUTION.
The great "National Union Convention" to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of Aug., prox., promises to be an interesting affair. It is to be a formal renunciation to the tomb of all that remains of the so-called Democratic party. It will be the "last scene of all" in the great drama of political and national revolution, forced upon the actors by expediency. Many and proteuse will be the tears shed over the course of defunct Democracy. Weed and his coadjutors now regret that the call was made in such broad terms as to accept all those favorable to the reconstruction policy of President Johnson—"Copperheads," "reconstructed rebels," "renegades" and all factions deleterious to a harmonious convocation are placed upon the same footing. The appearances are anything but pleasing to those who agitated the movement and already internal differences threaten to explode the scheme.

Vallandigham & Co. promise fair to be among the number who, although "good looking can't come in." Cowan votes *yea* and Backus *nay* on the question of admitting those Southern States ratifying the constitutional amendment. Southern loyalists (?) such as Howell Cabell and kind, are clamorous for admittance, and doubtless have the right under existing circumstances, whilst Thurlow is loud in denunciation of those who took an active part upon the side of the late insurgents and declares that those "who participated heart and hand in the late rebellion have no alternative but to stand aside." How are these differences to be settled, unless by a speedy disruption of all their plans, or discarding the one prominent, radical doctrine of the Democratic party that the *reconstituted States must rule the nation*, thereby kicking from beneath their feet the last plank upon which they would perpetrate their organization? Thurlow Weed has spoken the doctrine, the cardinal point, sustained by the Union party—the *real Union party*—upon reconstruction. It cannot be expected that he will advocate it in the convention of the 14th inst., if he does there is no reasonable ground to believe that he will receive support. From the wreck of the past they must substantiate a new basis whereon to build a party. This they can never do unless present difficulties are amicably adjusted, and only by a concession of power to the South can this be accomplished. Their future for life or death hangs upon the action of this body, and whether the Democratic party is or is not consigned to oblivion, none but the damned will rejoice over its life, or how its reign.

We submit an extract from the *Salm Ala. Times* which we would earnestly invite our readers to peruse. It shows how wide the chasm that must be bridged before there can be the desired coalition of conservative elements and what of honor must be sacrificed on the part of the North, to secure to the Cotton States their ancient regime:
"Now, as we inherited our democracy, and from childhood clung to the democratic party, through evil as well as through good report, until, in our opinion, it had become a thing of the past, and as we never, while the party had an existence, cast other than a democratic vote, we led at perfect liberty to speak plainly of the organization now existing at the North which bears that time honored name.
The democratic party was based solely on its fundamental idea of a strict construction of the Constitution, and the sovereignty of the States—everything else in its platform was incidental and inseparable from these; and when these great ideas were abandoned, or become unapplicable through a change of the government the party perished.
The great mass of the democratic party, under the lead of Douglas and Dickinson and Cassing and Cass, joined in the war against the seceding States, for which there was no constitutional warrant, thereby at once abandoning the doctrine of "strict construction" and striking down the other doctrine of "State Sovereignty."
If from that time there was a democratic party, it consisted solely of the little knot of noble spirits who held out faithful to the end against the prosecution of the war.
We might successfully maintain, that the abandonment of its principles by nine tenths of its members destroyed the party as early as 1861.
But, if the result of the war determined anything definitely, it determined, (1) that the Constitution, if still the *fundamental law of the land*, is not to be strictly construed in the administration of the government, and (2) that heretofore State sovereignty does not exist, and thus, the triumph of the arms of the United States in the conquest of the Confederate States swept away the *fundamental law of the land*, which can no longer exist except as an organization to bring about a *reconstituted* of the *war*.
The old democratic party no longer has an existence. The organization in the North which yet clings to the name has no rightful claim to it. It is a democratic party without democratic principles. It is a body without a soul.
The democracy of this day are in a hopeless minority. They have not sufficient strength in Congress to obstruct radical legislation. They have not control of a single State government. Unaided, they cannot have a rational hope of securing one-third of the next House of Representatives. Of themselves, they are as powerless as we of the South in the affairs of the nation.
And yet some of them arrogantly demand that conservative republicans shall

take back seats among them, and work and talk and write as mere probationers to elevate democracy exclusively to power—a demand which is equivalent to a proclamation that no more recruits will be received, and which, if generally persisted in, would inevitably consign the South and the country to the permanent beneficent rule of radicalism.
Any party organization now must necessarily be temporary. The one great, paramount, all important issue now is that raised between the President and Congress, upon which depends the peace of the nation, the hopes of the American people and every political organization which stands in the way of the settlement of that controlling, practical, vital question is to be regarded as a public evil, for in the presence of that issue all others sink into utter insignificance.
Hence, if even the democratic party was a living and patriotic organization as of old, it should be ignored now for the purpose of enabling all men of all parties who would see peace restored to the country to unite on a common platform in support of the only practicable plan for the reconstruction of the Union, and certainly it should not now, when it is distinguished by no distinctive and practical feature, which from the republican party of 1864, be permitted to stand in the way of the national welfare.
It may be very patriotic prejudices that prevents Seward, Cowan, Doolittle and Dixon, and a host of republicans who agree with them, from taking "back seats" in the democratic party, and helping by their votes to place democratic leaders in power, but for that matter it seems to us just as unpatriotic and selfish for Guthrie and other war democrats to refuse to take "back seats" in the republican party and help put conservative republicans in power, whereby the same end would be reached; and as, right or wrong, this unwillingness exists on both sides, we see no way to unite these men who agree on the only question pressing for action except in a new party where they will all be equals.
Every day this fusion of conservative elements is delayed increases the difficulties of an adjustment of our troubles and the dangers of the situation. Last Fall such an Union would have carried the great State of New York. This Spring it would have carried New Hampshire and Connecticut. This Summer it would have carried Oregon and Nebraska. And with a new party we believe a majority of the Northern States may be carried at the next elections—without it, not one of them.
The new party, should it be formed, will necessarily be a temporary one. For its object will be accomplished in the settlement of our national troubles, which must be adjusted once for ever.
Then other issues will arise, based on measures of policy or principles of government, upon which the people will decide. But until the country is again at peace, until our people are again united, no question of tariff or taxation, of finance or diplomacy, of internal improvement or territorial expansion, can shape party lines and control political affiliations, and none should be allowed to do so.
For the present, we hold that personal ambition, unworthy prejudices, individual aspirations, political associations, party names should all be willingly offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of reconstruction, degrading such political and self-absorption indispensable to the pacification and the safety of the nation.

THE REBELS IN NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1866.
For some time past the different Rebel military organizations which existed during the war have held both secret and public meetings, and perfected a reorganization of regiments, brigades, divisions and batteries. It is claimed ostensibly for charitable purposes and to erect a monument to Confederate dead. The following important order just issued by Gen. Sheridan explains itself:
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE GULF.
NEW ORLEANS, La., July 18, '66.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 14.—*First*. Notification is hereby given, for the information, of all concerned, that no monument intended to commemorate the late Rebellion will be permitted to be erected within the limits of the Military Division of the Gulf.
Second. All reorganizations of Confederate companies, batteries, regiments, brigades, or divisions, within the limits of this Division, for whatsoever purposes, are hereby dissolved, and the maintenance of such organizations, either in a public or private manner, is prohibited.
Third. Department Commanders will be held strictly responsible for the faithful execution of this order.
By command of P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.
GEORGE LEE, Asst. Adj. Gen.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 26.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Major General W. T. Sherman to be Lieutenant General of the army of the United States, Vice Lieutenant General Grant promoted to be General of the army, and that of Rear Admiral David D. Porter to be Vice Admiral of the navy in place of Vice Admiral Farragut, promoted to be Admiral of the navy.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.
OIL AND GOLD IN GREENE COUNTY.
CARMICHAEL'S, GREENE Co., Pa.,
July 21st, 1866.
The oil business on Dunkard is increasing slowly, in spite of the hot weather and past depression. Still there is not enough system in the operations. Wells will pump a few days or weeks at a time, then rest a while. The consequence is that many are more than half the time "dooded" with water. The Vandergriff and Monongahela Pioneer are still doing well, but have too much water, the McCoy having stopped a few days. The Knox, Lucas Farm and Union are reducing their water, and have pumped a few barrels of oil. Perseverance will insure success. On the Baily Farm operations are active and successful.—The Enterprise wells Nos. 1 and 2, the Aurora, and two of the Baily Farm Company's wells are all yielding. The upper strike of heavy oil is at 185 feet, and the lower at 333. The gravity of the heavy oil, as given me by the operator of the Enterprise, is 31. On the Ross Farm, the Ross No. 1 has been retubed, but has not yielded as yet.—Something must be wrong, as there is plenty of oil on the surface of the well. This is the case with many wells on Dunkard, and it looks very much as though something was yet to be learned in the matter of pumping. There is undoubtedly oil in this well.
Leaving Oldorado and its smoke behind, a journey of three miles brought us to the new Eldorado of Greene county. We had the pleasure of spending the evening with Mr. Chas. E. Seidel, Superintendent of the Amber Gold Mining Company. Mr. Seidel is a gentleman whose knowledge and experience in the mines of the "Appalachian Chain" are perhaps unequalled. For a number of years he has been engaged in sinking shafts, principally for gold, in Virginia, North Carolina, and others places.—Through his kindness we are enabled to give your readers the following particulars. The gold bearing quartz was discovered at a depth of about 700 feet, by the operatives of the Amber Old Company. The shafts of Messrs.—Knox, Tuttle, Collyer and Corinth, to this effect are furnished on application. This discovery was made on the Keener farm, about four miles from Greensboro. The specimens were tested by Mr.—Eckfeldt, Esq. Assayer, United States Mint, Philadelphia. Both these gentlemen pronounced it gold, varying from 10 1/2 to 20 carats in fineness. The three specimens analyzed at the Mint produced per pound of quartz as follows: No. 1, \$8 55; No. 2, \$10 26; No. 3, \$88 90. A small per cent, of this is silver. The alluvials of every workman and other persons having the specimens in their possession, prior to the analysis, are given on application to make assurance doubly sure. The company are sinking a rectangular shaft seven by eleven feet in the outside and five by nine in the clear. They have reached the solid rock at the depth of twenty five feet, and have lined the shaft with heavy oak timbers, ending one foot apiece, and so neatly fitted together and surrounded with packed clay, as to exclude the water. The pump will be nine inch, and will doubtless readily remove all the water that will be found. The work will be prosecuted day and night without interruption. Excellent fire clay; two veins of coal, one seven and the other thirteen feet, were found. A vein of lead is also supposed to have been passed through. The quartz vein was measured by Mr. Collyer, an experienced miner, and gave a result of three feet in thickness. As a further evidence of the entire genuineness of these statements, we may add, that almost all the parties that gave them, including Mr. Collyer, Mr. Eckfeldt and others, have since taken stock in the Company. Their capital stock is \$300,000. Work is being done at \$150,000. We have received from Mr. Cooper a fine specimen of gold taken from the Cowell well in Meadow Run, but have no space for a farther description at present.
L. HARROD BELL.

THE SPIRIT OF COPPERHEADISM.
The Carlisle (Pennsylvania) Herald says:
"We do not publish the following article because we wish to place the Copperheads of the North in any lower contempt than they have already sunk, but (to show the venom that still rankles in their wriggling bodies. This article is copied approvingly by the Warren Ledger, of June 13th, the organ of the Clymer Democracy of Warren county, Pa. which declares him to be the candidate of the "Johnson Union Democracy of the Keystone State, in opposition to the radical disunion candidate, General Gearry"—the soldier who so ably led the "Boys in Blue" victoriously on almost every battlefield of the rebellion; a Democrat who dared to defend freedom in Kansas against the ruffians of the South who were urged on by that model patriot, James Buchanan. The only sin that Gen. Gearry's enemies charge him with is that he loved freedom and the Union better than Democracy and slavery. The issue cannot be doubtful in such a contest. Read the article and

pass it to your neighbor. We think any man who has the least self-respect will spurn all connection with such a party."
[From the La. Crosse (Wis.) Democrat]
THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.—We did thank God for calling Lincoln home. If Lincoln is in Heaven, as Abolitionists say, he is better off than he was in Washington, beset by thieves, Abolitionists, army contractors, office-seekers, and gaping listeners to his smutty jokes.—As a friend of Lincoln we thank God for calling so great and good a man home before he should become disgusted with the Annas, the James, the Thaddeuses, the Benjamins, the Charleses, and others of their leaders of the God and morality party.
We thank God for calling Lincoln to the presence and company of Democrats, as he is, in Heaven. The poor President suffered enough from being with abolitionists on earth and we thank God for calling him beyond their reach or influence here or hereafter.
Whatever is right, God who rules us all, wanted Lincoln removed; He made Booth his agent; no one is to blame for Lincoln's death but God. God is never to blame; we who are Christians, should thank him for everything; we do so thank Him; he who does not thank God is no Christian; those who assail us are no Christians.
We believe the country is better off now than when Lincoln was alive. We believe more in statesmanship than in nigger songs, or in humorous yarns in time of war.
We believe Lincoln was a mere man of putty in the hands of traitors and thieves, known latterly as Abolitionists.
We believe that God saw that he was not useful, even if ornamental, and removed him to make room for a better man.
We believe Johnson is a better man than Lincoln—if he had not been, surely the great Republican party would not have gone out of the Union for a candidate for the vice presidency, when they had so many good, pure, honorable statesmen in the North!
We believe the country would be better off to-day, if every Republican and Abolition traitor, riddler, sycophant, apologist, traitor or tool of traitors were in the bosom of Abraham.
We believe further, that the Abolition party is going to the devil, literally, and we care not how quick.
And we will further believe that "Brick Pomeroy has no more true friends in the country than Lincoln ever had—that we do not care the snap of a finger for the good or ill opinion of all the Abolition editors in the land—that we shall edit this paper just as we see fit, and do what not one of our assailants dare do—tell the truth without fear or favor.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES!
ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.
The first session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress closed on Saturday, and its proceedings have passed into history. The final scenes in the House were, in some respects, of disagreeable character. For hours labor followed freely, and some of the members were intoxicated. The following is an abstract of the closing proceedings.
The House bill to increase the duty on wool was lost in the Senate.
The Civil Appropriation bill was passed, the Conference Committee having agreed upon the points in dispute.
The bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, which was tacked on to the Civil Appropriation bill, passed both Houses, received the President's signature and is now a law. The new bill will require seventy millions of money, and a bounty of one hundred dollars to three years' soldiers, and fifty dollars to those who served two years.
The bill to increase the salaries of members and Senators to \$5,000, was passed by both Houses, and was approved by the President.
A new bill to increase the regular army passed both Houses and is now a law. The new bill provides for sixty-one regiments, forty-five of which are infantry. There are to be four regiments of veteran reserves and four of colored troops.
The bill to admit Nebraska into the Union has been withdrawn by the President, which incurs his defeat.
The President sent to Congress a message vetoing the New York and Montana Manufacturing and Mining Company.
Both Houses passed a bill to pay the rewards to the captives of the President Lincoln, after striking out that portion relating to the capture of Lee, Davis, &c.
The bill fixing a duty of three cents per pound on cotton, and placing an increased duty on imported cigars, was signed by the President on Saturday, and is now a law.
We will give the Bounty bill entire as it passed both Houses in our next issue. It comes too late for this week.

INHUMAN TORTURE OF NEGROES.
General Howard has received voluminous reports concerning the cruelties practiced by Mrs. Heary Abrahams, of King Williams county Virginia, upon her servants. The matter came to light through the investigation set on foot about a month ago. The reports show that on the second of June a freed girl named, Martha Anne, aged 17, was brought to a hospital at Richmond. The surgeon states that there were upon her body seven ulcers, all the results of burns and all produced within two or three weeks.
The largest was nearly two inches in diameter. In addition to these her entire body was almost covered with scars, some old and some covered with recent scabs, some the result of burns, and some the result of whipping. She had been so abused that she was scarcely able to give expression to an intelligent idea. The investigation made before the Judge Advocate at Richmond proved that this monster, Mrs. Abrahams, whom half the lawyers in the city volunteered to defend, has within the last few years been the cause of the death of four of her negro servants. An extract from the report is subjoined:
"Lucy Richardson, mother of the girl taken to the hospital, has been scarred in the throat with a hot iron. Five of the children of said Lucy Richardson, named Martha Anne and Mary Ellen, twice, aged sixteen, George aged nine, Francis aged eleven, and Robert aged seven and a half years, have on many different oc-

asions each of them been placed in a nude state before the fire until their backs were actually boiled, and then whipped with a birch rod on the back until it was raw, when strong salt and pepper water was rubbed on, and they were whipped again. Francis died in February, 1866, from injuries received at the hands of said Mrs. Abrahams by being tortured, had their feet and hands bound, and were bucked to keep them from struggling or resisting. The house would be closed while they were being burned and whipped, but then their cries would be heard for a long way.— They would often faint away, and Mrs. Abrahams would continue to strike them with a poker saying, "You're dead, are you? I'll make you catch your breath." After the punishment they could not lie nor sit down, and had to stand up a number of consecutive days and nights. Before the children recovered from their injuries Mrs. Abrahams would scar their feet with hot coals, or with a hot iron. She never had a servant without scars from her hands, and never did a day pass that some servant did not receive torture.
Sarah Daudridge, milkmaid, was told to get all the milk she could in time for a dancing party, and because she did not answer soon enough, Mrs. Abrahams tortured her to such an extent that she drowned herself in the creek.
"Eliza Hill was beat over the head with an iron poker, and pieces of flesh were cut from her head and face with a knife by Mrs. Abrahams, until she became blind in both eyes. She afterwards died from these injuries."
The evidence fully establishes numerous incidents of assaults with intent to wound, maim, disfigure, disable, or kill. Much of this cruelty has been practiced since the fall of Richmond. Burning on the bare back with live coals of fire seems to have been common punishment. Whipping was done with clubs, tongs, pokers, fire-shovels, &c. Mary and Francis were twice taken to a pond and half drowned.
Gen. Grant has expressed himself favorable to the Constitutional amendments proposed by Congress. He also thinks that the cavalry force should be increased in the South, to preserve order there. The leading existing in many parts of the South, under the President's policy of cultivating rebel malignancy, is not favorable to an early withdrawal of the military.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
E. M. Sayers,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Will attend to all claims for back pay, bounty and pensions of soldiers and their representatives. The Pensions of the following class are increased from \$5 to \$15 and \$25 per month, and widows for children under sixteen years \$2 per month each, viz:
1st. Those who have lost the right of both eyes, or use of both hands, or otherwise totally disabled and incapacitated from performing manual labor.
2d. All widows having children under sixteen years of age are entitled to \$2 per month additional for each child.
3d. Guardians representing the minor children of soldiers are entitled to the same increase as if the mother was living. aug-1, '66 ft

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIO BONI EXPONIS issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Custom House in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 14th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all the right, title, claim and interest of Hook & Wise, of and to the following described property, to wit: One Distillery and the lot of ground on which the same is erected, and all the buildings appurtenant thereto; One Copper Distilling Engine and Boiler, one Mash Tub with Rake, four large Fermenting tubs, one Worm and Tuba, Pipe and Fixtures in said Distillery.
Also,
Seventy two Barrel of Whiskey. All of the said property is situated in Franklin township, Greene county, Pa., and will there be delivered to the purchasers.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Hook & Wise, at the suit of the United States. ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa. July 25, '66. aug-1, '66-2w

TONSORIAL.
THOMAS FERRELL respectfully announces that he has opened the shop of Charles Hickey, and holds a call from those who may desire his services as Barber and Hair-Dresser. He occupies room No. 5, Campbell's Row, where he is prepared to perform Hair-Cutting according to the latest mode, and to do Shaving with real mutton bone razors.
Come with a, come hither, by night or by day.
For the gay and the witty he shaves and cuts his hair,
And as quickly as one, dressed and brushed, goes away.
Another is sure to drop down in the chair; And the chin that is smoothed, and the hair that is dressed,
So polished and graceful and neatly appear That if Taste has a mansion on earth, 'tis confessed.
It is here—it is here!
Here Fancy designs, and as gay the design As the gayest which Fashion ever taught to be; And graceful the wave of the locks as they shine,
Where Ferrell's hand has their beauty arrayed;
Then let old and young, all the lovers of Taste, For if Taste has a mansion on earth, hither haste.
It is here—it is here!
Waynesburg, aug-1, '66.

News!
THE UNDERGIRD HAS JUST RECEIVED from the East a new stock of DRY GOODS, which he offers to new stock at the lowest possible rates. Call and see him. Rooms in the west end of the "Green House," Waynesburg, Pa.
W. A. PORTER.
aug-1, '66.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with
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