

The Greene County Republican.

FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln.

A Family Paper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Foreign, Home and Miscellaneous News, &c., &c.

VOL. X

WAYNESBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867.

NO. 51.

The Republican.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY
JAS. E. SAYERS.

OFFICE IN SAYERS' BUILDING, EAST OF THE
COURT HOUSE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

—OF—
Waynesburg.

D. BAKER, Pres't. J. C. FLENSING, Cashier.
DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAYS.
May 19, '66-17.

NOTICE!

KXCHANGE BANK OF WAYNESBURG,
(ODD FELLOW'S ASSOCIATION.)

WILL advance cash on judgments, notes,
mortgages and other securities. Col-
lections promptly attended to and deposits
solicited.

The stock of this bank can be bought at the
office of the bank, opposite the Court House,
until the 1st day of July next. Shares \$25
each. Dividends July and January.
J. F. RANDOLPH, Pres't.
May 9, '66-17.

A. L. MYERS, Cashier.

LEWIS DAY,
DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER,
Window Paper, &c. Sunday School
Books of all kinds constantly on hand, room
in Mrs. Rusch's building, formerly occupied
by Gatterell & Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa.
May 9, '66-17.

Robert Dougherty,

CARRIAGES
RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has
located in Waynesburg, Pa., where he in-
tends to manufacture

Every description. From his experience in
the business, he feels confident that his work,
in style, finish and durability, will give entire
satisfaction. It is his determination to purchase
the best material in market, and employ none
but competent workmen.

All new work warranted for one year.
Waynesburg, Feb. 21, 1860—11

Wm. Bailey,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

KEEPS ON HAND ALWAYS A choice
and select assortment of watches and
jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates.
apl, 17

"SHERMAN HOUSE,"

JUST OPENED BY
Thos. Bradley

POSITIVELY the most complete Hotel in
our town. Everything combined to fur-
nish the best accommodation ever yet offered
to the public.

Meals furnished at all hours, table provided
with the best of the season.

Travellers and those desirous of refreshment
will do well to call, "Tom" still retains his old
reputation of an accommodating gentleman,
and hospitable landlord. House, the one for-
merly occupied by the "Messenger" Office.
May 9, '66-17.

W. T. Webb, Jr.,

ADDLE AND HARNESS MA R.
(IN WILSON'S BUILDING, MAIN ST.)

Saddles, Bridles, Harness kept on hand and
made to order. Work done in the best style,
and at reasonable rates.

Repairing a specialty on short notice.
Farmer friends go look at his stock.
434-17.

MARBLE WORKS,

SUMMERSGILL & BRO.,
(Jewelry old stand, upper end of town)

THE public are respectfully informed that
Summersgill & Bro. have just received a
large stock of all kinds of

MARBLE WORK!

Such as Gravestones, Monuments, Mantle
Work, &c. We are prepared to furnish work
at reasonable terms on short notice. Call
and examine our stock, styles, and prices be-
fore purchasing elsewhere. 58-17

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of
Alford Gregg, of Cumberland township,
Greene county, Pa., dec'd, having been
granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby
given to all persons indebted to said estate to
make immediate payment, and those having
claims against the same to present them im-
mediately, properly authenticated for settle-
ment.
AARON GREGG,
5, 15-6w. Cumberland tp., Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of
P. A. Myers, Sr., late of Greene
township, Greene county, dec'd, having been
granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby
given to all persons indebted to said estate to
make immediate payment, and those having
claims against the same to present them im-
mediately, properly authenticated for settle-
ment.
A. L. MYERS,
of Marion township,
JACOB REYMER,
of Greene tp., Executors.
5, 1-1w

T. W. ROSS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN Jewell's building, West end of
Main street, Waynesburg. 8-1, 17

SLATER OENBAUGH,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, LI-
quors and every thing pertaining to a first
class Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully com-
pounded. "Oregon's Old Stand," Waynes-
burg, Pa. May 30, '66-17.

GEORGE S. JEFFERY,

Dealer in Books and Stationery, Magazines,
Daily Papers Fancy Articles, &c. Way-
nesburg, Pa. apl, 66-17

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors appointed by the above
Corporation to carry out the objects of the act of incor-
poration, respectively assigned to the duty of the incor-
poration, has authorized the raising of funds for the
erection, establishment, and maintenance of an
Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built
on the Battle Field of Gettysburg, and as an inducement
to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent
object, has empowered the Corporation to distribute among
the subscribers to the late war, or any moneys, effects,
property, or estate, real or personal, whatever, in this State
or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such
way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any
laws of the Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The enterprise is cordially recommended by the following
named and well known gentlemen:

- Major General GEO. G. MEADE,
- Ex-Governor A. G. CURTIN,
- Major General GALUSHA PENNYPACKER,
- Major General E. M. REYNOLDS,
- Major General JOHN R. BROOKE,
- Major General CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
- Major General H. J. MADILL,
- Major General J. V. S. SELFRIDGE,
- Brigadier General JAMES H. BEAVER,
- Brigadier General JOSEPH F. KNIFE,
- Brigadier General W. J. BOLTON,
- Brigadier General SAM. M. ZULICK,
- Brigadier General JOHN K. MURPHY,
- Brigadier General JOHN F. BALLEW,
- Brigadier General T. F. MCCOY,
- Brigadier General R. E. WINSLOW,
- Brigadier General HENRY PLEASANTS,
- Brigadier General J. P. S. GOBIN,
- Brigadier General J. M. CAMPBELL,
- Brigadier General THOS. M. WALKER,
- Brigadier General WM. COOPER FARLEY,
- Brigadier General D. M. GREGG,
- Colonel F. S. STUMBAUGH.

The site for the institution (the ground) has already
been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may
commence before mid-summer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Asylum,
No. 1120 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on and after
Monday, the 6th day of May, 1867.

For each dollar a certificate will be issued, which will
entitle the holder to such article of value
as may be awarded by the board.

The first distribution of awards will be made immedi-
ately upon the receipt of \$5000 subscriptions at 20 cents
per share.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Asylum,
No. 1120 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on and after
Monday, the 6th day of May, 1867.

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FOGLER'S CONFESSION.

STATEMENT OF HOW. WM. MONTGOMERY—
CARD FROM THE WITNESSES TO THE DOCUMENT.

The confession made by Robert Fogler,
who was executed in the borough of
Washington on Tuesday the 15th inst.,
has drawn from the Hon. Wm. Mont-
gomery a rejoinder in vindication of his
three sons, who were accused by Fogler
of having a knowledge of and participat-
ing in the murder. Mr. Montgomery
states that the confession was the work
of several hands, and was gotten up for
the purpose of injuring those who had
shown Fogler any friendship, while those
who had arrested, convicted and hanged
him, were made the special subject of
laudation. Mr. Montgomery asserts that
Fogler, whom he charges with being a
most abandoned liar, saved his life by
gaining a pardon and hope his life.

In regard to the statement in Fogler's
confession of his son William's guilt,
Mr. Montgomery refers to the fact that
the coroner's jury found no such evi-
dence, and that after a protracted and
zealously contested trial, William was
acquitted of the charge. On this point
Mr. Montgomery says: "It was not my
son that was being persecuted; it was
myself. I was to be hunted down, what
little influence and standing I had was
to be destroyed. All my children were to
be disgraced, and their good names and
hopes in life blasted." The confession,
he alleges, is in contradiction of what
Fogler had previously sworn to; it was
not written or suggested by him, who
was a very illiterate man and could not
spell correctly even the most common
words. Mr. Montgomery endeavors to
demonstrate this by quoting legal phras-
es and terms used by Fogler, that he was
not likely to be acquainted with. He
again asserts the belief that Fogler
concealed the name of his real accom-
plices in the assassination of Mr. Dins-
more, and implicated his son in the hope
of escaping from punishment by so doing.

Mr. Montgomery inserts in his state-
ment letters from parties named in Fogler's
confession, denying the assertions of
the latter in regard to his other sons;
and in regard to Fogler's statement that
the Montgomery boys had proposed to
him to rob their father, says that his
three sons had access to every part of
his house, and knew where his money
was kept, and they could, if so disposed,
at any time, have taken all the money
he had in his house.

Mr. Montgomery concludes his state-
ment by referring to the closing declara-
tion of Fogler's confession, that he for-
gives those who perjured themselves on
his trial, in the testimony they gave
against him. "Yet," Mr. Montgomery
says, "no mention is made in the state-
ment of those who perjured themselves
on his trial."

The main points in Mr. Montgom-
ery's statement are—that the confession
was composed or dictated by others, im-
pelled thereto by personal hostility to
himself and family; that the confession
is totally unworthy of belief; and that
the motive of Fogler in assenting to
such statements, was to secure his own
pardon by implicating those whom he
supposed would exercise their influence
to that end in order to silence him; and
at the same time, he was obeying those
personally hostile to Mr. Montgomery,
and who were instrumental in getting
the confession up.

CARD FROM THE WITNESSES.

The five witnesses who attested the
document, publish a card in the Wash-
ington Reporter, in which they certify
that Fogler claimed the entire author-
ship for himself; and that it was in his
handwriting with great inaccuracies as
to spelling and punctuation; and that
with a view to its publication as soon as
possible after the execution took place, a
copy was made for the purpose of being
placed in the hands of the printer, special
pains being taken to make no altera-
tions whatever save to correct the ortho-
graphy and attend to the matter of
punctuation, in which latter respect the
original was wholly deficient. The con-
fession, as published, is an exact copy
of the original, the only difference being
in the particulars already mentioned.—
The manuscript, as written by Fogler
himself, is still at the store of Robert
Douglass, where it is open to the inspec-
tion of any one who may want to com-
pare it with the confession as given to
the public through the papers.

The Galveston (Texas) Notes were
thus addressed on Friday last by Gen.
Mower, when a couple of hundred of
them passed his headquarters, brandish-
ing clubs and threatening to lynch the
contractors at the new basin. "If you
feel yourselves wronged, you must ap-
ply to the proper authorities for redress,
and you shall have it; but if you take
this thing into your own hands, you
may lose what rights you already pos-
sess. If you go on with this rioting,
by the Eternal God, I will pour grape
and canister into you! No disperse, and
go to your homes, or to your work."
The mob immediately dispersed.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAIL- ROAD PROJECT.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh
Commercial notices that under the char-
ter granted the Monongahela Valley
Railroad Company, there is a movement
towards organization, and that a meet-
ing is to be held in a few days for the
further consideration of the subject. I
would, through your widely circulated
paper, call the attention of our citizens
to the importance of a railroad leading
up the Monongahela valley. The facili-
ties afforded by water transportation are
not sufficient or adequate to the wants of
the people. That a railroad is wanted
and needed there is not a doubt. The
question is, will it pay? There is no
district of country near the city so close-
ly populated. An idea of this may be
had when we consider that for a distance
of sixty miles there are from five to seven
steamboats running daily, and all with
enough of business. All the passenger
business, together with a large propor-
tion of the freights, would be turned in
favor of the railroad, as on the freights
there is charged leakage nearly equal to
the cost of transportation, which would
give the railroad the advantage in com-
petition. Again, the Monongahela val-
ley is one of the richest in the best qual-
ity of coal in the whole country, and is
one great source of wealth to Western
Pennsylvania. A railroad, especially on
the west side of the river, would form
a new outlet for a large portion of this
mineral, which cannot come by water
transportation, as it lies too far back
from the river. There are large fields
of coal, commencing within four or five
miles of the city, that cannot now be
brought to market, while we are bring-
ing other coal a distance of say thirty
to fifty miles. No sooner would rail-
road be commenced than up every stream
emptying into the Monongahela there
would be commenced a branch road
leading to these vast coal fields, and
connecting them with the main line.

The travel on the road would also be
much increased by the great number of
persons now resident in the city who
are anxious to obtain small homesteads
in the country. With high rents, and in
the crowded state of the city, there is a
great desire to obtain a small place in
the country. In every other direction
along the line of the railroads leading
from the city, land has been bought up
by persons doing business in the city,
and here is one of the most beautiful
valleys in the country, as yet for this
purpose comparatively unoccupied. I
think that on examination, men of
money will find the Monongahela Val-
ley Railroad a paying investment.

MONONGAHELA.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHOLESALE ROBBERS IN WASH- INGTON—ARREST OF THE PERPETRA- TORS.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 19, 1867.

Some two months ago a young man
of fine appearance, clothed in the height
of fashion, carrying a splendid gold
watch with a mammoth chain attached,
arrived in our town and took up his
quarters at one of our best hotels, and
registered his name as D. A. Ellsworth.
The fact of his being a total stranger,
being well dressed, having plenty of
money, and all the airs of a sporting
gentleman in luck, led the good citizens
of our staid old town to naturally in-
quire: "Who is he? Where did he
come from? What is he going to do
here?" In answer to these inquiries, he
said, "he was the son of a rich merchant
of Montreal, Canada, that he had been
a Captain in the Union army, that he
had at one time belonged to Jessie's
Scouts, and that he was here for the
purpose of buying grain. In order to
make it really appear that grain buying
was his business, he rented a large ware-
house on Chestnut street, belonging to
Robert Wiley, and now and then bought
a few oats. Two months has elapsed
since he first made his appearance, and
in that time he, by prompt payment of
debts, wearing of good clothes, and a
fine address, was able to gain the con-
fidence and good will of some of our
best citizens, and in short he was pro-
nounced "nice young man" by the boys,
and a devilish good fellow by the girls.

On Saturday morning the clerks em-
ployed in the house of Caldwell & Fore-
man, dry goods merchants of this place,
missed some goods that they had been
handling the evening before, and, upon
examination, they found that a large
quantity had been taken. They also
found muddy tracks on the floor made

by some person wearing slippers or gum
shoes, without heels, and from the fact
that the doors had not been forced, they
at once concluded that some expert
thieves had burglariously entered the
store by the means of false keys. They
and their employees at once set them-
selves to work to ferret out the thieves.
Their suspicions becoming fixed on
Ellsworth they sent for Robert Wiley,
the owner of the warehouse, and took
him into their confidence, and got him
to go to Ellsworth and say he wanted
to get in the warehouse to get out a
sack he had in there, and get the keys
from him. When Wiley went to Ell-
sworth and stated what he wanted, Ell-
sworth said he would go down with him,
and on their way down he said to Wiley
that there was a young man concealed
in the warehouse who had been cutting
up some dildoes, and not want to be
seen. Wiley went in and got a wool
sack, and there saw a young man named
John Sweeney who had left the town
under suspicious circumstances some
time before. He did not let on that he
recognized him, but came up town and
reported. Officer Thompson and some
citizens went down and surrounded the
warehouse while some went in to search
for Sweeney and the stolen goods. They
did not find Sweeney but they found
about six hundred dollars worth of shoes,
and about one thousand dollars worth of
dry goods nicely stowed away under the
floor up against the joists. They also
found cheese, crackers, and sardines,
and a place under the floor where they
supposed some one had been staying for
some time. They also found a pair of
gum shoes all muddy. Caldwell and Fore-
man immediately recognized the goods
found as theirs. The several shoe
dealers in town were sent for, and the
goods found were recognized by John
D. Boyles as his, but so adroit had the
thieves been that he never suspected
that he had been robbed until he saw the
goods, though he says he had missed
some goods. After the discovery of the
goods at the old warehouse he went up
to his store and examined the cases and
he found that the thieves had taken
three or four pairs out of each one.—
While the search was going on officer
Thompson, who was posted on the lower
side of the house, saw some one
emerge from the sewer which runs under
the warehouse, and crawl along the
fence towards an alley. He went down
to the alley, and as the person emerged
he laid hands on him, and told him that
he was his prisoner. Sweeney, for it
proved to be him, tried to bribe Thomp-
son to let him go, but without avail.—
He was taken immediately before Squire
Grayson, and detained until Thompson
went up to the Fulton House and ar-
rested Ellsworth, and searched his bag-
gage. Among his traps were found a
pair of gum shoes all muddy, and enough
to convict him of belonging to a regular
gang of thieves. Later in the night
another young man named John Steep,
was arrested. It being said that evi-
dence was found among the papers of
Ellsworth to criminate him. They will
all have a hearing to-morrow, when it
is believed enough will be developed to
satisfy the public and implicate several
more.

J. S. S.

TENACITY OF LIFE.

A YOUNG MAN SURVIVING THE MOST TER-
RIBLE WOUNDS AND SUFFERING.

A St. Louis letter to a Chicago paper
relates the following circumstances,
which are almost too marvelous for
belief:

There is now in this city a young
man who exhibits one of the most
marvelous instances of the tenacity of
life that I, at least, ever saw recorded,
and which will not a little puzzle men
of science and surgical skill. The
man's name is Wm. H. Brown. He
was a private in the 18th Iowa Infan-
try, and enlisted at Sigourney, in August,
1862. He was in the memorable battle
of Springfield, Mo., in which this noble
regiment was thrown into the breach at
a moment when the fortunes of the day
were almost lost, and bears the marks
of the terrible fire which greeted the
bold charge of the brave 18th. Here
he received a wound from a shell.

He was next wounded at Poison
Springs, on the 18th of April, while the
regiment, which had been left alone
upon the field, was cutting its way
through a force six times its strength.—
His wound at this place was from a
ball in the side, which detained him from
duty for near a month. Passing through

the battle of Prairie de Anne, April, '64,
and of Jenkins' Ferry, on the 29th of
April, unscathed, it was reserved for the
rebel guerrilla and robber, Quantrell, to
put his life-strength to the test. Brown,
with four comrades, was captured by
this human hyena, and Brown was rob-
bed of his clothing and nearly nine
hundred dollars in money and a watch.
The four were then tied to a tree, with
their hands raised above their heads, a
rope around their bodies, and another
around their feet. When thus secured,
the guerrillas then formed in a platoon
of fifteen men, and taking position at a
short distance, discharged their rifles and
revolvers at these defenseless men, com-
mencing at one and continuing to the
next. Brown was the last man left, and
mind must fail utterly to realize his feel-
ings as he listened to the repeated vol-
leys, and heard the death groans of his
comrades. Awhile, these worse than
fiends gladdened their venom on them.—
Having reached him at last, he was
asked by the leader of the gang if he
had anything to say. He replied that
they might shoot away, whereupon they
took their station. A noise, a flash, a
drooping head, and all was dark with
poor Brown.

Having finished their work, the dem-
ons left the place. Strange to say,
those fifteen balls failed to do the work
of the guerrillas. Brown survived. He
was shot about ten o'clock in the fore-
noon, and was unconscious till near eve-
ning, when he awoke from his stupor,
suffering intense agony and pain, yet
bound fast to the tree and his dead com-
panions. For three days and nights he
remained thus. Added to all this were
the pangs of hunger and thirst, and the
fiery yells of a pack of hungry wolves.

He was, on the fourth day, discover-
ed by a young lady named Mary Mills,
who at once brought him relief. He
was removed to Fort Scott, where his
wounds were examined and the fact dis-
closed that the entire 15 balls had passed
into his body. One penetrated the
head over the right eye, destroying that
organ, and is now lodged in side the
skull; another entered the right eye,
passed around the skull, and is now
lodged under the right ear; another
entered the right temple, and was re-
moved from under the left eye; another
entered the left side of the neck and
lodged near the windpipe, where it now
remains; another entered the body un-
der the right arm, passed through both
lobes of the lungs and out under the left
arm; two more were lodged under each
hip, where they now are, and breaking
the bones of both; five balls entered the
right thigh above the knee, shattering it
badly, and destroying almost the entire
bone; two balls entered the left thigh,
breaking the bone, and there remain.—
Thus it will be seen that eighteen bul-
lets and a fragment of a shell had been
shot into his body, fourteen of which are
still there, and he not twenty-three years
of age. His face is not so badly disfig-
ured as to make him at all ugly, while
with the aid of a crutch and cane he is
able to go about, yet in a crippled con-
dition. He is indeed the wreck of a
fine-looking, noble young man, an orna-
ment of heroism to his race, and an
honor to his county and native State.—
He is cheerful in conversation, and takes
his fate like a philosopher. He is now
on a visit here with his relatives. His
record seems almost too marvelous to
believe, yet there is not a question as to
the facts as stated above.

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