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COSTAR'S VERMIN DESTROYERS
For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, & Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

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"Only infallible remedies known."
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A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.
Just Published in a Sealed Envelope.—Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own personal experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4556. June 16, 1864.—1y.

DR. W. H. WITMOR, Of Philadelphia.

Where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, with the experience of all the different Hospitals, &c., is now permanently located at Allentown, (Office Schneck's Eagle Hotel,) where he will be in strict attendance to all Professional calls.

No Patent Medicines used or recommended. The remedies administered are those which will not break down the constitution, but renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from improper treatment, and leave the system in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholly Alteration, that state or alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures or performing the duties of life.

DYSPEPSIA.—That distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most effectually be cured.

RHEUMATISM.—In any form or condition warranted curable, Epilepsy, or falling sickness,—all chronic or stubborn cases of Female Diseases, radically removed. Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous diseases, which have baffled previous medical skill, can be cured by proper treatment; and I do say, (yes Consumption) can be cured by wearing my Medicated Jacket, which is a protection to the Lungs against all changes of weather in all climates. Having investigated for years the cause and character of intermittents, (Fever and Ague,) in all parts of the United States,—will cure permanently all Chronic or Acute cases of Ague and Nervous diseases, in a few days.

TAPE WORM.—That dread to the Human Family, can be removed and permanently cured.

Consultation in my office in the English and German language, free of charge. Will make visits any distance. Wednesdays and Saturdays set apart for patients from a distance. May be addressed by letter (confidentially,) and Medicines sent with proper directions to any part of the country.

Dr. W. H. WITMOR, Office in Eagle Hotel Building, Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa.

September 1, 1864.—1y.

MASON TOCK, HOUSE PAINTER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger.

Will attend to, and promptly execute, all orders with which he may be favored. From his long experience in the various branches of his business, he feels confident of rendering entire satisfaction in his work. He may be found at his shop, on Simpson street, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Patronage respectfully solicited. March 26, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 17, 1863.—1y.

PHOENIX DRUG STORE.

DREHER & BROTHER, (Successors to Durling & Boys.)

Respectfully notify the public, that having purchased the above establishment, they will continue the Drug and Medicine business, at the old stand. The room is commodious, and is fitted up with every convenience for the dispatch of business and the accommodation of customers. Having made large additions to their already largest stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.

purchased with a view to the action of the new tax and tariff laws, they are prepared to offer rare bargains to purchasers.

READER, If you want pure, fresh Drugs and Medicines, call on Dreher & Brother.

If you want first quality Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, call on Dreher & Brother.

If you want Perfumery, in almost endless variety, call on Dreher & Brother.

If you want Lamps and pure, safe and cheap Burning Oils, call on Dreher & Brother.

If you want any of the most popular Patent Medicines, or those which are not quite so popular, call on Dreher & Brother.

If you want the best Cigars or a choice article of Chewing Tobacco, call on Dreher & Brother.

If you want Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded, call on Dreher & Brother.

If you want pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal, sacramental or other uses, call on Dreher & Brother.

If you want the best Hair, Tooth, Nail and Cloth Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Articles generally, call on Dreher & Brother.

In short, if you want any thing usually kept in a well regulated Drug Store, you can only be sure to get a pure and genuine article by calling on Dreher & Brother.

The undersigned, hope, by strict attention to business, and a desire to meet the wants of the public, to merit a continuance and increase of the patronage heretofore extended to the Phoenix.

GEORGE H. DREHER. E. B. DRDIER. Stroudsburg, Oct. 22, 1863.

LIVERY BUSINESS.

Wm. Buntsman, Proprietor.

Having purchased the stock lately owned by Kautz and Buntsman, I take this opportunity to notify my friends and the public generally, that I have added considerable new stock to the same, and will continue the business at the old stand, on Franklin street, where I am prepared to hire horses and carriages at the lowest cash rates. My horses are safe, fast and gentle, and their vehicles consist of all kinds, to suit the taste of the fastidious. Attentive ostlers always on hand, and drivers furnished when desired. Call and see for yourselves. Strangers taken to any part of the country at short notice. They will continue to run the new omnibus between this borough and the Railroad Depot. Persons intending to go on the railroad will be called for at any part of the borough, by leaving their names at the office near the stable. The omnibus will also be at the depot on the arrival of trains to convey passengers into town.

No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

WILLIAM BUNTSMAN.

New Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP,

The undersigned having completed his new Foundry and Machine Shop would respectfully inform his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to fill all orders in his line with promptness, and in a style superior even to what he was able to do in the old establishment destroyed by the flood. Having a full assortment of patterns made of the best material, he is prepared to supply all demands for

Mill Work, Bark Mills, Plow Castings and Sash Weights,

STEAM ENGINES, MACHINE WORK, &c., &c. Being an experienced workman himself, and employing none but the best hands and the best material, the public may rest assured that all work coming from his shop will be fully equal, if not superior, to that produced by any other establishment in the country. The new Foundry and Machine Shop is located on Walton street, near Elizabeth street, in the borough of Stroudsburg, where the orders of old friends as well as new one are solicited. Orders from a distance may be addressed, per mail, to

F. LANDERS, Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa.

September 4th, 1862.

New Furniture.

The subscriber would respectfully notify the public that he has now for sale at his Ware Rooms (old stand) Stroudsburg, a new and splendid lot of new and fashionable furniture, such as

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c.

which he will dispose of cheap for cash or ready pay. He has also on hand a choice lot of

Gift Mouldings,

which he is prepared to make up in frames to order, or dispose of as purchasers may require.

The undertaking business promptly attended to as usual.

MORRIS SMILEY, Stroudsburg, Pa., Feb. 26, 1864.—1y.

Published by Theodore Schock.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if no paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of one square of (eight lines) or less, one or three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS, Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 8.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES OF FRAUD.

How our Quotas have been Filled—Bounty Swindling on a Grand Scale—The work of a United States Detective—Gen. Fry's Change of figures Justified. A large haul of Bounty Brokers and Jumpers.

The silent, and until last night, almost unheard of operations of Col. Baker, the United States detective, who has for several weeks engaged in the business of bringing to light the vast machinery of bounty-swindling and forged enlistments which have furnished our City and State, as well as other localities in a smaller degree, with a large proportion of their military quotas for many months, have at last culminated in educing indubitable evidence of probably one of the most stupendous and heretofore successful swindles that has ever disgraced the annals of this or any other country.

Col. Baker (who will be remembered as having acted so prominent and efficient a part in the recent exposure of enlistment frauds in Harrisburg, Pa.), arrived in this city three weeks ago, under the immediate orders of Provost-Marshal General Fry, in order to make the necessary arrests and procure such evidence as would convict the principal ringleaders in the wholesale system of bounty swindling and forging in our midst.

The fact that there has been something wrong in this enlistment business has been known to the authorities for a long time, and several ineffectual attempts have been made to ferret out the chief actors. No longer ago than last Summer General Dix, it will be remembered, made an unsuccessful raid upon them. He succeeded in arresting some men, and confining them to Governor's Island, but the secrecy of his detectives was not great, the alarm of the investigation was speedily telegraphed from gang to gang of those engaged in the frauds, which prevented the procuring of the requisite proofs, and the honest intentions of our Commandant were foiled in the discharge of the few rascals who had been secured.

The Provost-Marshal-General, confident that enormous frauds had been and were constantly being committed, resolved to follow up the hunt till the baffled game should drop in their tracks at last, and accordingly sent Col. Baker to New-York as before stated.

After three weeks of indefatigable research and almost incredible secrecy, the Colonel has secured 27 of the most prominent bounty-brokers, bounty-jumpers and unfaithful officials, who are now either in the Old Capitol prison at Washington, on their way thither, or in his immediate custody with the same destination in store for them.

NAMES OF THE ERRESTED PARTIES.

The following are the names of some of the parties arrested.

William Turner, Assistant Chief Clerk at the Naval Rendezvous in Brooklyn, a friend of John Devlin, in whose company he was when arrested.

John Devlin, a substitute broker, Internal Revenue Assessor in Brooklyn, and Notary Public; a plumber by trade, who has made sixty thousand dollars in the forging of enlistment papers during last Summer.

James Devlin, a substitute broker, but rather a runner for his brother, John Devlin. They are both married men, and reside at No. 128 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn.

James Cahill, also a married man, in the brokerage business with James Devlin as a guiding star.

Richard Carron of No. 86 White-st., a French Canadian, an enlisted man, and a deserter himself; has been in the business here for about eighteen months, and is, to quote the language of Col. Baker, "without exception, the most precious rascal I ever had any knowledge of."

Sergeants Keekcan, Mulhorn and Brown, all in the United States service, and for a long time lucratively employed in getting bounty-jumpers off Governor's and Hart's Island's for a consideration from the hands of brokers operating in the city.

THE MODE OF SWINDLING.

The most important swindler thus far arrested is the Chief Clerk of the Brooklyn Naval Rendezvous, which is located near the entrance to the Navy-Yard.—Upon being secretly arrested, and brought into the presence of Col. Baker, at his rooms in the Astor House, the prisoner assumed an air of injured innocence, but upon being confronted with incontestable proofs in the shape of numerous forged documents, which the wily detective had secured, he turned State's evidence as the only remaining course, and made a clean breast of the whole affair. All, or nearly all of the other parties have likewise made full confessions, in one or two cases in the shape of affidavits.

The principal mode of swindling, in the case of the forgeries, was rather complicated, and somewhat as follows: Twenty men are enlisted for the navy at

the Brooklyn rendezvous. These are genuine recruits; their papers are officially drawn up and regularly attested; and they are accordingly sent on board the receiving ship North Carolina. But, a few hours later, Mr. John Devlin, who seems to have been one of those most extensively engaged in the forgeries, goes to the office where these men were enlisted, and through his confederate, the Chief Clerk, or his assistant Turner, obtains access to the register, and makes a memorandum of the twenty newly registered names, with the particulars attending their enlistment. Then, returning to his own office, he deliberately, with the assistance of a few others concerned, makes twenty duplicate enlistment papers, forges the respective names at the bottom, signs his own, affixes his rotatory seal and stamp, and the patriotic labor is half completed. The next act is to forge the receipts for the bounty money, which the brokers are accustomed to take to present for the bounty or bounties due thereon. Upon presenting these, it is necessary that they should have accomplices in the men who tell out the money. The forged signature of the United States recruiting officer on board the receiving-ship, are ample evidence that the men have been received; the fact that the names of the recruits are identical with those upon which the money has been already paid, on ship-board or elsewhere, is not known at the office in question, and the greenbacks are forthcoming.

Enlisting into the army is a more simple thing. There is hardly a recruiting-office in the city which is not haunted by brokers, with their experienced jumpers—some of whom have been through the sham enlistment process upward of twenty times, and few of these fellows, if they are adepts, will ever get so near actual service as peaceful Governor's Island, after they have clutched the bounty and divided it, according to the customary rates, among their associates.

Once on the Island, if they ever get that far, 24 hours seldom elapses before they return to the city, by a system of bribery equally ingenious. But it must be understood that this part of the programme is a distinct branch of the fine art of bounty jumping.

Carron, whose name we have mentioned as one of those now in custody, operated in this line exclusively. His business was not to get the men into the service, but to get them out. The friends, or broker of an enlisted man offers Carron say two hundred dollars to get their man off the island. He immediately communicates with Sergeant Mulhorn, Brown or Keekcan, pays the fee of fifty dollars, and the Sergeant, as he has power to do, obtains a pass from the commandant, and passes the jumper to the shore, where perhaps the broker is waiting for him, in order to push him through another recruiting office.

Col. Baker has thoroughly tested the whole affair by personal experience. Acting under his directions, his three subordinates have repeatedly enlisted at different offices in this city, and regained their liberty before evening of the same day on which they enlisted. The Colonel also tried it personally, and through the medium of money, had no difficulty in obtaining their release. One of his assistants enlisted in this city on the morning of one day, got away at noon, with plethoric pocket-books, went to Trenton, N. J., enlisted again, got another bounty, and returned to New-York by evening of the same day.

FILLING QUOTAS WITHOUT MEN.

But probably the most startling feature of the whole affair is the wholesale filling of town and county quotas by forged returns. Not long after his arrival in the city, and having taken up his headquarters at the Astor House, Col. Baker communicated with James Devlin, saying that he was an agent of a town in a remote part of the State, and stating his desire to obtain enlistment papers to answer for the quota of the place. Upon being asked what he could afford to pay, he said that he would give \$500 for each recruit, or for each set of papers representing one. The bargain was struck, the number of recruit's stated, and two thousand dollars handed as a first installment to the brokers. They thereupon departed, and in due time returned with the necessary number of bogus documents, having worked many hours in preparing them. They received their money—a large sum, between ten and twenty thousand dollars, and began to congratulate the pseudo agent upon his new "recruits" before they discovered that they were in a snare.

The Colonel immediately arrested them, confronted them with the many signatures, which he proved to have been written by their own hands and by those of their associates in crime and won a confession from them in regard to their past operations. Others were implicated, and one after another, the ringleaders were captured, but so silently and skillfully that their manner of exit from their accustomed haunts was a complete mystery to their numerous confederates who remained at large. No arrests were made without abundant proof being first collected, in the shape of forged documents; and, as an instance of the wonderful secrecy with which the captures were effected, an advertisement appeared in *The Express* of Monday, in relation to the "unaccountable disappearance" of one of the parties captured.

Col. Baker has already in his possession 750 sets of forged enlistment-papers,

which were drawn up during last month alone. Of course, all of the signatures are fictitious, although the city or State have been duly credited with the names, as belonging to actual recruits.

It is the opinion of Col. Baker that most of the naval enlistments, through which we were saved from the last draft, were also fictitious.

In addition to the forgeries, he considered one man out of every six as a large estimate of the number of the recruits actually enlisted in this City who ever reach the armies for which they are intended.

Sergeant Mulhorn, the prisoner who assisted in escapes from Governor's Island, gives the estimate of one in ten as the probable number who really enter the service. He acknowledges to have aided in the escape of hundreds of bounty-jumpers from the Island.

THE MONEY MADE, ETC.

Hundreds of men daily walk the streets of New York who are deserters, and who have been enlisted upward of a dozen times; and at the present time there are prisoners confined in Castle William who have jumped bounties twenty-seven times.—Men are regularly sent away to adjacent cities, and then escaping with the bounties, which they rarely fail to do. They then return to New-York, and, after dissipating their ill-gotten gains in debauchery, apply to the nearest broker for fresh employment.

The brokers themselves, however, are those who reap the golden harvest.—Shoddy is a druggery and petroleum a tedious path to wealth, compared to the swift gains of the bounty swindler and forger. John Fay—Dalton, partners in as bounty-brokers, cleared two hundred and fifty thousand dollars during last Summer alone. The Devlins are both men of wealth, the humble Sergeant Mulhorn has bought a farm for \$14,000, and the bank-book of James Lee, a poor ignorant boatman, a year ago, shows a snug balance of \$40,000. But instances are too numerous.

JUSTICE TO GEN. FRY.

Gen. Fry dispatched Col. Brown upon the errand to this city, which has thus far been so successful, three weeks ago. It was after he heard from the Colonel in regard to the stupendous frauds which are now beginning to see the light, that Gen. Fry made the change in the quota for this city which has made him the subject of so much hasty and undeserved reproach from many of our journals. At least, the present state of facts shows vastly in his favor.

Charged with Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses.

In the Autumn of 1864, Mr. Thomas J. Hand, a resident of Port Huron, Mich., purchased from Mr. Jonathan S. Christie, wholesale boot and shoe dealer at No. 35 Cortland-st., a bill of goods to the amount of \$5,000. He stated that he was doing a good business in Port Huron, owned considerable real estate there and was interested in a tannery to the amount of \$15,000. On the strength of these representations the goods were sold to him. It was subsequently ascertained that the representations of Hand were false in every particular. The complaint in the case was made before Justice Dodge in the early part of last December. A requisition from Gov. Seymour on Gov. Austin Blair of Michigan was procured, and company with Mr. Aaron S. Duncomb, a salesman in the employ of Mr. Christie, officer Siebert of the Jefferson Market Police Court started for Port Huron. Hand was arrested and taken to Detroit, where a writ of habeas corpus was served on officer Siebert, preventing him from leaving the State with his prisoner without an examination. Mr. Duncomb then decided to take the prisoner back to Port Huron, the latter agreeing to settle the matter.—Officer Siebert then came on to this city. Soon after reaching Port Huron, Hand eluded Mr. D., and crossed the St. Clair river to Port Senoia, Canada directly opposite Mr. D., believing the case a hopeless one, also left and returned to this city. A few days since, Mr. E. K. Sullivan, Sheriff of Detroit, arrested Hand and brought him to this city. Yesterday Justice Dodge committed him in default of \$10,000 bail.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The annual statement of the New Jersey Railroad Company for 1864, just published, shows that the receipts of the company from all sources amount to \$1,563,606 70. The expenditures for maintaining the road, and expenses, salaries, &c., amount to \$785,930 28. These, together with interest, duty, taxes State and National loss by fire at East Newark, and dividends in cash paid in August and February, and addition to the sinking fund, amount to \$1,448,451 65, leaving a surplus of \$115,155 05. During the year there have passed over the whole line of the road 783,387 passengers, and between Newark and Jersey City 1,450, 847 passengers.

Some curious facts have been disclosed by statistics furnished by the Sanitary Commission, which body has caused measurements to be made on an extensive scale in our armies, and among rebel prisoners. It appears that Southern soldiers average one inch more in stature than Northern troops, but one less in girth and in cranial measurement. Five per cent. of the rebel prisoners were of foreign birth, and twenty per cent. of Union soldiers were foreigners.

Large Fire in Philadelphia—Loss of Life.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865.

A large fire commenced about three o'clock this morning in the coal oil works on Ninth and Federal sts. About fifty dwellings have been consumed, occupying two squares on both sides of Ninth-st., besides a few on Federal and Wharton-sts. Several lives are reported lost.

Fifteen lives are reported lost. The streets were at the time flooded with snow, water and oil. The oil ran along the streets in full blaze, setting fire to the lower portions of the dwellings, and preventing the escape of the inmates.—Four children are said to have perished in one house.

The fire originated in Blackburn & Co.'s sheds for storing refined oil in cover. Two thousand barrels have been destroyed.

It was insured mostly in New-York.

Forty-seven dwellings, mostly three stories, are burned.

Six bodies have been recovered, and others are still missing.

The oil that escaped from the burning barrels poured over into Ninth-st. and down to Federal, filling the entire street with a lake of fire and igniting the houses upon both sides of Ninth-st. for two squares, and carrying devastation into Washington, Ellsworth, and Federal-sts., both above and below Ninth-st.

Fully 5 squares of houses, had they been placed in a row, were on fire at once.

The scene was one to make the stoutest heart quail, men, women and children were literally roasted alive in the streets.

Capt. Joseph H. Ware, who occupied a dwelling in the vicinity, with his wife, five daughters and two sons, met with a sad misfortune. They all succeeded in getting into the street from the house, just as they left their beds, but mournfully to relate, found themselves in a river of fire. The family became scattered.—Mrs. Ware had her youngest child, a beautiful little girl, in her arms, and was endeavoring to save her. She fell when herself, her little child and another daughter, about fifteen years of age, were burned to death in the street, and their bodies were so horribly mutilated that they can only be identified by the peculiar circumstances surrounding them. Capt. Ware and his two sons escaped, but the other three daughters are missing.

Six bodies in all have thus far been recovered. Three of them have been recognized as belonging to the Ware family. Another one of the bodies is supposed to be that of James Gibbons. There is also the body of a boy not yet recognized, and that of a freeman.

It is thought that several other persons have perished, and that there are bodies still under ruins.

President Lincoln's First Speech.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal gives the following interesting reminiscences of President Lincoln:

The President of the United States made his maiden speech in Sangamon county, Pappysville (or Richland) in the year 1832. He was then a Whig, and was a candidate for the Legislature of this State. The speech was short and sensible. To understand why it was so short, the following facts will show: First, Mr. Lincoln was a young man, say twenty-two years of age, and timid. Secondly, his friends and opponents, in the joint discussion he had rolled the sun nearly down. Mr. Lincoln saw that it was not a proper time to discuss the questions fully, hence he cut his remarks short.

Probably the other candidate had wholly exhausted the subjects under discussion. The time, according to W. H. Hendon's informant—who has kindly furnished this valuable reminiscence for us—was 1832, it may have been 1834. The President at that time lived with James A. Herndon at Salem, Sangamon county, who heard the speech, talked about it, and knows the report to be correct. The speech which was characteristic of the man, was as follows:

"Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens:—I presume you all know who I am, I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for Legislature. My politics are short and sweet, like an old woman's dance. I am in favor of a National Bank. I am in favor of an internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful. If not, it will be all the same."

An Offer to Murder President Lincoln.

The following appears in the advertising columns of the Selma (Ala.) Dispatch: *One Million Dollars Wanted to Have Peace by the 1st of March.*—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of one million dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, Wm. H. Seward, and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a state of liberty. If this is not accomplished nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villains.

I will give myself one thousand dollars towards this patriotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address box X, Cahaba, Alabama, Ala.

Dec. 1, 1864.