HILLSDALE STANDARD.

VOL. 17. HILLSDALE, MICH., TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863. NO. 877.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

M. ST. JOHN,
BOOK BINDERY, HILLSDALE MICH.
☞Room over Mitchell, Waldron & Co.'s Bank.

EZRA L. KOON,
ATTORNEY & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Waldron's Block.. Over the Post Office.

WESTERN HOTEL
A. C. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.
ood Livery Stable connected with this Hotel. Hillsdale

WM. R. MONTGOMERY
LAND CONVEYANCER & NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office over Waldron & Baldy's Bank. Hillsdale, Mich.

A. CRESSY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office second story Mott's Drug Store. Residence on Manning street. Hillsdale, Mich.

EVERETT & SON.
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Will attend to all calls in their Profession. Office opposite Western Hotel Residence west of Office.
A. EVERETT. ocl'61 R. A. EVERETT.

R. W. RICABY.
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR IN CHARCERY
Office in Bostwick's Block.—Hillsdale, Michigan.

PRATT & MARCH
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Waldron's Block.
DANIEL L. PRATT. EDWIN J. MARCH.

KNICKERBOCKER & BARKER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Bostwick's Block-Corner of Howell and McCollum Streets, Hillsdale, Mich
GEO. A. KNICKERBOCKER. CHAS. E. BARKER.

J. J. CLARK.
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over Mott's Drug Store, 2nd Story—Hillsdale, Mich

S. CHANDLER
NOTARY PUBLIC—AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR NEW YORK.
Office at United States Express Office. Hillsdale, Mich.

C. M. WARRING.
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, JEWELRY, &c.
Waldron's Hotel Block, No. 1—Hillsdale, Mich. Jan. 1,'63

MERCER & WEAVER
ATTORNEYS, & SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY
and Notaries Public. All legal business, promptly attended to. Office in Boies' Block, Main st, HUDSON, M.
ANDREW C. MERCER. CLEMENT E. WEAVER

J. B. WHEATON.
LAND AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, perfecting of Titles and payment of Taxes. Particular attention paid to the settlement of Tax Titles. Office in the Court House. nov25'59 Hillsdale, Mich.

DR. H. M. WARREN,
HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in Commercial Block, over Van Ness & Treneer's Store, Jonesville, Mich. Refer to E. M. Hale, M. D., and Faculty Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.
☞ All calls to Hillsdale or vicinity, by telegraph or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

MITCHELL, WALDRON, & CO.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE.
Office in Bank building. Hillsdale, Mich.
C. T. MITCHELL, HENRY WALDRON, JOHN P. COOK

GEO. E. SMITH, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
would respectfully offer his services to the people of Hillsdale and vicinity. Office over Waldron & Baldy's Banking Office. Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Key.
REFERENCES.—Drs Reed & Ford, Norwalk, Ohio; Dr. D. N. Kinsman, Circleville, Ohio; Dr. Chas. McMillen, Med. Director 15th Army Corps; Dr. Wm L Peck, Surgeon 90th O. V. I.; Dr. J. S. Ely, Surgeon 98th O. V. I.; Dr. D. D. Beredict, Surgeon 25th O. V. I.

WILLIAM WALDRON. JAMES B. BALDY.

WALDRON & BALDY,

BANKERS,

HILLSDALE, MICH.,

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE,

Coin, Uncurrent Money,

Discount Good Business Papers.

ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

Hillsdale, March, 1862. myr4

JEWELRY STORE.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED his Jewelry Store to
UNDERWOOD'S BLOCK,
Where he may be found at all seasonable hours ready to do work in his line of business on short notice.
☞ He also keeps Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewelry, Gold Pens, and Pencil Cases for sale, of good quality, and at the most reasonable prices.
Hillsdale, Dec. 13th, 1861. I. T. BRYAN.

Hillsdale Planeing Mill

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PUT IN a NEW and HEAVY ENGINE and made other improvements in his Machinery, is now prepared to furnish to order
SASH, WINDOW BLINDS, DOORS, BRACKETS,
and most kinds of
HOUSE JOINER WORK.
Flat ning and Matching, Sawing, Tenoning, Sticking Mouldings Morticing, &c.
☞ All work warranted and done as cheap as the cheapest, and as quick as the quickest.
D. W. C. PECK.
Hillsdale June 26, 1863.

RICHARD ROWE.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
WISHES TO RETURN HIS SINCERE thanks, to his Masonic Brethren, Patrons and Friends generally, for liberal encouragement towards him sitherto, and would respectfully inform them that he has ecently received from the East a full and
Choice Assortment of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
TRIMMINGS,
* &c., &c., &c.
o which he would invite their earliest attention.
☞Cloths sold by the yard or Pattern at the lowest prices, and warranted.
Shop on Railroad street, between Manning and West sts.
Hillsdale, Nov. 29, 1859.

DUNN & WILSON,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTERS,
Grainers, Glaziers, & Paper Hangers.
Particular attention paid to
WINDOW SHADE AND BANNER
PAINTING
Shop on Ferris Street, near Hewitt's Carriage Shop.
Hillsdale, March 21, 1863.

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING

Mrs. Hall & Mrs. Sanderson

Beg leave to inform the ladies of Hillsdale and vicinity that they are now receiving
NEW PATTERNS of the LATEST FASHIONS direct from
MADAM DEMEREST, of NEW YORK,
and are prepared to cut and make to order,
DESSES, BASQUES, CLOAKS, SACKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES,
and, in short, everything in the
DRESS MAKING BUSINESS
on the shortest possible notice, and in the most fashionable and approved styles
☞ Rooms over C. E. Mott's Store.
Hillsdale, April 27, 1863.

The "Martyr,"—Vallandigham.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Niagara Falls, thus discourses concerning the great Democratic Martyr.

As I have before remarked, Vallandigham seems much disappointed and cast down. He came here expecting and desiring to be lionized, and he finds few willing to undertake the job. The nobby natives of the British province, with brief tailed coats, narrow rimmed, blue bonded tiles, peer at him through their glasses from a distance, with sublime coolness and indifference, or hardly at all. None of them send, him a card or come forward to greet him. This is annoying to the martyr, for he looked for active demonstrative sympathy from the Canadians'

DISPLAYING HIS WOUNDS.

The martyr is very anxious to show his wounds to small and gaping audiences, and to large ones too, if they will but come and take a look, which they do not. He has not yet made political capital enough by their exhibition to set up a candidacy for town constable. He recounts with much unction and extreme detail, the manner in which he received them. He has words of hate for the Government, the Administration and all in power, but not one word of hope and encouragement for his country. He utters anathemas and cursings against our Generals and soldiers, but not one curse, nor one anathema, against Jeff. Davis and the rebel horde who are trying to break down and utterly destroy the best government on earth. He talks continually, and with malicious earnestness about "crushing the despots at Washington," but says nothing about crushing the rebellion. To his mind the latter is of remote consequence—mere "mint, anise and cummin"—while the "more weightier matters of the law" are centered in the griefs which he has been compelled to suffer. His rights, his privileges and his freedom to talk and practice treason, must be secured first, and until ther, the country left to take care of itself.

HIS PROGRAMME.

His programme, as I gather from his utterances, is something like this: the war will be ended when the Democratic party come into power, which will be in 1865; and not until then. The independence of the Southern Confederacy will then be acknowledged, with the understanding that a National Convention shall immediately be called for the purpose of "reconstruction". At that Convention new guarantees shall be given to the South, by constitutional amendments—such as the acknowledgement of the nationality of slavery; the right of slaveholders to carry and hold their slaves wherever they please, under the protection of the Federal Government; the restoration of slavery where it has been abolished by the Emancipation Proclamation; a general amnesty and restoration to rights of all rebels—leaders and all, in fact, all that the slaveholders ever claimed in their most arrogant moments, "and more too," is to be readily and cordially conceded, with such a disposition of the Abolitionists as the mercy of the rebels may suggest. This is about the programme which is now being prepared to govern the future action of the great Democratic party; there is no mistake about this. True the veteran apostles of that faith, those whose personal character and intellect added lustre to the name, are not with them—Dickinson, Dix, Cass, Butler, Brough, Tod, Wright, of Indiana, Wright of Pennsylvania, Andy Johnson, Holt, Guthrie, Burnside, Rosecrans, and hundreds of others; but it will, nevertheless, have the sympathies and active support of a large majority of the once proud and dominant Democratic party, and will be made the test of political faith in the coming contest. Upon this platform it will have to be hard conquered.

THE "GREENBACK" TRADE AT RICHMOND.—Sergeant Frazer, of the 24 Delaware regiment, has returned from Richmond as a paroled prisoner, and gives some interesting facts to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. He thus describes the greenback trade while he was in prison.

"Every few days a man with a heavy beard, who looked just like an old politician, would come over with a basket containing several hundred dollars worth of quarter dollars and gold pieces, for the purpose of exchanging them for greenbacks. The rates were as follows: Four dollars in specie for a five dollar greenback, or eighteen dollars in specie for a twenty dollar greenback. He asked the man, why it was they desired to buy 'greenbacks' at such a high rate, as it was about the same price they brought in the North. 'O' said he, 'Jeff's going up, you know, pretty soon, but,' added he,' you musn't mind what I say. I'm one of the Commissioners.' Not a loaf of bread or the most trifling thing could be purchased without payment being demanded in 'greenback' currency. The excitement about 'greenbacks' which the Richmond *Enquirer* refered to a few days since, does not begin to describe the reality. Nothing but 'greenbacks,' 'greenbacks,' is the cry, if anything else is offered in payment to the pedlars, small shop keepers and others with whom they had a chance to deal."

A GOOD ANECDOTE OF GEN. LOGAN.—When this gallant officer was a Colonel at the commencement of the rebellion, six companies of his corps becoming aggrieved at something, stacked arms and refused to do duty. The Adjutant informed Col. Logan of the difficulty, who, on hearing it, exclaimed, "Stacked arms! The devil they have!" Then pausing a minute, as he considered the emergency, he continued: "Well, Adjutant, I'll give 'em enough of stacking arms." Accordingly he formed the remaining four companies in line with loaded muskets, and stood them over the malcontents, whom he compelled to stack and unstack arms for twelve hours. They did't want to stack arms after that without special orders.

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.—It is said of the Icedlanders that they scrupulously observe the usage of reading the Sacred Scripture every morning, the whole family joining in the singing and prayers. When the Icelander awakes, he salutes no person until he salutes God. He usually hastens to the door, adores the Author of Nature and Providence, and then steps back into the dwelling, saying to his family, "God gaant you a good day!" What a beautiful illustration is this of the Christian obligation on the part of households to recognize and worship God,

INSANITY CHECKED BY THE WAR.—Dr. Bellows stated, in his speech before the American Unitarian Association, that in the midst of the unprecedented excitement of the last two years the amount of insanity in the country has materially decreased from what it was in time of peace. The substitution of a noble and healthy excitement for ignoble and degrading agitations of mind thus shows itself by the most delicate of tests.

Returns from 88 counties in Kentucky give Bramlette 47,985 majority, with 22 counties to hear from.

[From the Louisville Journal.

How John Morgan Swapped Horses.

John Morgan is as good at playing a joke sometimes as he is at horse-stealing, and the following incident will prove that on this occasion he did a little of both at the same time. During the celebrated tour through Indiana, he, with about three hundred and fifty guerrillas, took occasion to pay a visit to a little town hard by, while the main body were "marching on." Dashing suddenly into the little "burg," he found about three hundred Home Guards, each having a good horse tied to the fences; the men standing about in groups, awaiting orders from their aged Captain, who looked as if he had seen the shady side of some sixty years. The Hoosier boys looked at the men with astonishment, while the Captain went up to one of the party and said:

"Whose company is this?"

"Woolford's cavalry," said the reb.

"What! Kentucky boys! We're glad to see you, boys. Whar's Woolford?"

"There he sits," said a ragged, rough reb., pointing to Morgan, who was sitting sideways upon his horse.

The Captain walked up to Wolford, as he and all thought, and saluted him:

"Captain, how are you?"

"Bully! How are you? What are you going to do with all these men and horses?" Morgan looked about.

"Well, you see that d—d horse thieving John Morgan is in this part of the country, with a passel of cut throats and thieves, and, between you and I, if he comes up this way, Captain, we'll give him the best we've got in the shop."

"He's hard to catch; we've been after him for fourteen days and can't see him at all," said Morgan, good humoredly.

"Ef our horses would stand fire, we'd be all right."

"Won't they stand?"

"No, Captain Wolford, 'spose while you're restin' you and your company put your saddles on our horses and go through a little evolution or two, by way of a lesson to our boys? I'm told you are a hoss on the drill, and the only man Morgan is afraid of.

Wolford, (as it were,) alighted and ordered "his boys" to dismount, as he wanted to show how to give Morgan a warm reception should he chance to pay them a visit. This delighted the Hoosier boys, so they went to work and assisted the men to tie their old, weary, worn out bones to the fences and place their saddles upon the backs of their fresh horses, which was soon done, and the men were in their saddles, drawn up in line and ready for the word. The boys were highly elated at the idea of having their pet horses trained for them by Wolford and his men, and more so to think that they would stand fire ever afterward.

The old Captain advanced and walking up to Wolford (as he thought) said, "Captain, are you all right now?" Wolford rode up one side of the column and down the other, when he move to the front, took off his hat and said, "Now, Captain, I'm ready; if you and your gallant men wish to witness an evolution which you, perhaps, have never seen, form a line on each side of the road, and watch us closely as we pass."

The Captain did as he was directed. A lot of ladies were present on the occasion, and all was as silent as a maiden's sigh.

"Are you ready?"

"All right, Wolford," shouted the Captain.

"*Forward!*" shouted Morgan, as the whole column rushed through the crowd with lightning speed, amid the shouts and huzzas of every one present—some leading a horse or two as they went, leaving their frail tenements of horseflesh tied to the fences, to be provided for by the citizens. It soon become whispered about that it was John Morgan and his gang, and there is not a man in town who will "own up" that he was gulled out of a horse. The company disbanded that night, though the Captain holds the horses as prisoners of war and awaits an exchange.

The Hon. Erastus Corning, President of the New York Central Railway, notwithstanding his remarkable activity, is lame. He was one day hobbling over the railroad track, at Albany, when an Irishman, who was placed to guard the track, sang out with marked Celtic accent, "Will ye leave the track?" Mr. Corning smiled inwardly and stumbled on, when the Irishman again cried, "Begone, ye stumbling high-binder, or the 11,30 Express will be for-nent ye and Mister Corning will have to pay for ye the full price of a well man with two legs." This was too much for the "Old Central;" he yielded the track in good time for the 11,30 Express, and sent a reward and a commendation to the faithful watchman, who had never once suspected the position of the "stumbling high-binder."

CANAL BOYS TO SEE VALLANDIGHAM.—The Tribune has a special correspondent at the Clifton house, (Copperhead and Peace-Sneak side,) who is just now attending to the little in-comings and out-goings of the great martyr and apostle of the Copperhead faith, Vallandigham. In his last letter occurs the following:

"To-day a party of canal boys came over from the American side, full of mirth and devilitry, and wanted to see the 'big Copperhead,' if it wasn't too expensive. On being told by a wag that it would cost 'a half each,' they replied that 'a quarter' was all they would give, and 'if he would not show himself for that money, he might go to h——. He was nothing but a dead rabbit, any way. On second thought, they 'guessed they'd rather see the caravan, on the other side, as monkeys were a d——d sight more entertaining than Copperheads,' and they left without taking a look at the 'big Copperhead.'"

ROSECRANS' ADVICE TO VALLANDIGHAM.—It is said that when Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesborough Gen. Rosecrans went to see him. "I wanted to see you," said the General—"wanted to see you, Vallandigham, to see if you had a rascal's face." Then changing the subject rather abruptly, and bringing down the fore finger of his right hand in that rapier-like style, which is a conspicuous feature of his jesticulation when he is terribly in earnest, old Rosey said: "Vallandigham, don't you come back here. If you do, Vallandigham' I'll *be*—d—d—and may God forgive me for the expression—I'll be—d—if I don't *hang* you!" People will be pleased to remember that the General says he "never blasphemes, but sometimes *swears*."

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The draft here will commence on Wednesday next.

The New York *Times* announces that the draft in two, and possibly in more of the city districts, will recommence on the 24th of August. Probably by the first of September the whole matter will be over, and the conscripts or substitutes be in the service of the United States.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Gen. Canby has issued an important circular, defining the duties of the United States troops in this city and harbor. He says their duties are limited to the defense of the ports and the protection of public property, and of the officers of the General Government in the performance of their legal duty. The duty of maintaining order and protecting the property and rights of private individuals devolves upon the municipal and State authorities, but the troops of the United States will be held in readiness to render any assistance that may be called for by proper authority or be rendered necessary by the inability of the civil authorities to accomplish these ends. If the officers of the General Government, by a committee of the State and municipal government, in the performance of their legitimate functions, are assailed by lawless violence, it will be the duty of the troops to protect them. If they are charged with the protection of public property, public buildings, or other valuable interests, it will be their duty to defend them to the last extremity. If called upon by the civil authorities to aid in the maintenance of order or the enforcement of the laws, the aid will be rendered promptly, cheerfully and efficiently. The troops that have been brought to this city, and who may be called upon to aid in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the laws, must themselves set the example of orderly and soldierly conduct, and the attention of all officers and men is specially directed to this point.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Aug. 18, 1863.

I have received information that the draft is about to be made in the city of New York and Brooklyn, and I understand that there is danger of disorderly and riotous attacks upon those who are engaged in executing the law of Congress. I cannot believe that any considerable number of citizens are disposed to renew the shameful and sad scenes of the past month, in which the lives of so many, as well of the innocent as of the guilty, were destroyed. Our Courts are consigning to severe punishment many of those who were then guilty of acts destructive to the lives and property of their fellow citizens. These events should teach all that real or imaginary evils cannot be corrected by unlawful violence. The liberties of our country and the rights of our citizens can be preserved by a just regard for legal obligations and an acquiescence in the decisions of judicial tribunals. While I believe it would have been a wise and humane policy to have procured a judicial decision with regard to the constitutionality of the Conscription act, at an early day and by a summary process, yet the failure to do this in no degree justifies any violent opposition to an act of Congress. Until it is set aside by the decision of judicial tribunals, it must be obeyed like any other act of the State or National Legislature. The antagonistic doctrine that men may rightfully resist laws opposed to their own ideas of right or duty, has not only tended to great disorders and violence, but is one of the chief causes of the destructive civil war which has wasted the blood and treasure of our people. Disregard for the sacredness of the Constitution, for the majesty of the law, and for the decisions of the judiciary, is at this time the greatest danger which threatens American liberty. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with social order and social security, destructive to the safety of persons and property, and subversive of the citizen and the freedom of the nation. Those who fear that there are designs in any quarter to overthrow the rights of the citizen, or to obstruct the accustomed administering of our laws, or to usurp any power in violation of constitutional restraints, should bear in mind that all acts of violence—all public disorders pave the way for these very usurpations, and that they will be regarded with satisfaction by those who, for any cause, may wish to destroy either the power or rights of our Nation or State. The Constitution and statutes of our State and Nation contain ample remedies for all wrongs which may be committed, either by ruler or citizen, and those who wish to preserve their rights, or to punish offenders, whether in public or in private life, should themselves carefully perform their duty, abstain from all illegal acts, generously support the Government, and then calmly and resolutely claim their rights. I again repeat the warning which I gave to you during the riotous proceedings of the past month, that the only opposition to the Conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts. I hereby admonish all judicial and executive officers whose duty it is to enforce the law and preserve public order, that they take vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages, and if they find their power insufficient for that purpose, to call upon the military in the manner pointed out by the statutes of the State. If these measures should prove insufficient, I shall then exert the full power of the State in order that the public order may be preserved and the persons and property of the citizens be fully protected.

(Signed,) HORATION SEYMOUR.

An Eloquent Speech.

At the great Union Meeting at Troy, Miami county, on Thursday last, was a returned soldier, who had lost one leg at Vicksburg. He was welcomed by his friends, and one of them—a Vallandigham Democrat—entering into conversation with the soldier, remarked: "You was a Democrat when you enlisted, and I suppose you have come back a Democrat still." "Thats right," replied his friend, triumphantly, "and of course you will vote for Vallandigham," looking around to gain the attention of the crowd to the answer. "My God, how can I?" said the soldier, as he raised his eyes to the crowd and put his hand on the unhealed stump of his leg.

Was not that an eloquent *stump* speech?—*Cleve. Herald.*

☞ The opponents of the draft object to it because it will divide the North. We think it has already done so. All the loyal men uphold it, and all disloyal men denounce it. The goats might make similar objections to the judgment day.—*Phil. Press.*

WORTH KNOWING.—Green copperas dissolved in water will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells, and if placed under a bed in hospitals and sick rooms will render the atmosphere free and pure. For butchers, stalls, fish markets, sinks, and wherever there are offensive, putrid gasses, dissolved copperas sprinkled about will, in a day or two, purify the atmosphere, and an application once a week will keep the atmosphere sweet and clean.

IT IS OBSERVABLE, that among all the disloyal letters to Jeff. Davis found at his residence in Mississippi, and now being published, not one was written by a Republican; every one was written by a Democrat.

Views of a South Carolinian in 1833.

PULASKI, HANCOCK CO. ILL Aug. 9.

To the Editor of the Whig and Republican:

I lately found in an old scrap book, an extract from Mr. Poinsett's speech, delivered in Charleston, South Carolina, during the nullification excitement. I do not recollect of ever seeing it before. I herewith send you the extracts and if you think it worth a place in your valuable paper, you can insert it, otherwise you know what to do with it:

"Wherever I have been, I have been proud of being a citizen of this Republic, and to the remotest corners of the earth, have walked erect and secure under that banner which our opponents would tear down and trample underfoot. I was in Mexico when the town was taken by assault. The house of the American Ambassador was then, as it ought to be, the refuge of the distressed and persecuted; it was pointed out to the infuriated soldiery as a place filled with their enemies. They rushed to the attack. My only defense was in the flag of my country, and it was flung out at the instant hundreds of muskets were leveled at us. Mr. Mason (a braver man never stood by his friend in the hour of danger) and myself placed ourselves beneath its waving folds, and the attack was suspended. We did not blench, for we felt strong in the protecting arm of this mighty Republic. We told them that the flag waved over us was the banner of that nation to whose example they owed their liberties, and to whose protection they were indebted for their safety. The scene changed as by enchantment; those men who were on the point of attacking and massacreing the inhabitants, cheered the flag of our country, and placed sentinels to protect it from outrage. Fellow citizens, in such a moment as that, would it have been any protection to me and mine to have proclaimed myself a Carolinian? Should I have been here to tell you this tale if I had hung out the Palmetto and single star? Be assured that, to be respected abroad, we must maintain our place in the Union."

The Death of Little Crow.

A despatch from St. Paul of the 13th inst. to the Chicago *Tribune*, says:

"The reported death of Little Crow received positive confirmation to day. His son was captured at Devil's Lake by a detachment of soldiers, on the 29th of July. He says he was with his father when he was killed, on the 3d of July, near Hutchinson, and gives minute particulars of the affair.

"Little Crow had on a citizen's coat when he was killed. He came down to the settlement with sixteen followers, with the intention of stealing horses. They scattered in in small parties, and Little Crow and son were discovered by a farmer named Sampson and his son, six miles from Hutchinson. Little Crow was picking berries, and was shot and wounded before he saw Sampson. He returned the fire, wounding Sampson slightly, when a second shot from Sampson's son killed him.

"Little Crow's son, who is sixteen years of age, fled to Devil's Lake, where he was captured. Little Crow was killed on the 3d, and on the 4th—the day a bounty was offered for scalps—some soldiers went out from Hutchinson and scalped him.

"The scalp was brought down and delivered to the Adjutant General, and was the first and only scalp taken before the order was modified. Our people would have preferred to have executed this chief of murderers in a different style, but we have this consolation, that he is at least beyond executive clemency."

The Rebel Programme in the late Invasion.

The defeat of the rebel plans by the repulse of Lee,s army at Gettysburg must be peculiarly annoying to them when they call to mind the splendid programme they had marked out Gen. Ewell, when he first entered Gettysburg with the part of Lee's army under his command, addressed them in the hearing of two highly respectable citizens of that place, as follows, or to this effect:

"Boys, we have a small job on hand—about a half day's work, to whip that drunken Hooker's army. Then, hurrah, boys! we will take Harrisburg, Lancaster, Baltimore and Washington. Philadelphia will be our head quarters, and the people there must pay us the expences of this war, which will make the quakers howl. If they will not, we will set fire to the four corners of their city and burn it to ashes."

This, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* positively declares, is no invention. It is given on the testimony of two gentleman of the very highest standing in Gettysburg.

Position of Hon. Brutus J. Clay.

The following is the position of Hon. Brutus J. Clay, just elected to Congress in the Crittendon District, Kentucky, as defined in his letter of acceptance:

"I am, and always have been, for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war to subdue the rebellion which threatens their overthrow. If elected I will vote for the necessary measures to carry on the war to the extent of the national power and resources. To my mind, it would be far wiser at once to acknowledge the success of the rebellion, and make a treaty for separation, than to insure its triumph, and the degradation of the loyal States, by refusing the means of sustaining the military strength of the nation.

A Woman to be Hanged.

Agnes Agan, convicted before the criminal term of the Superior Court, last week, of the murder of her husband, was brought before Judge Massen yesterday morning, to receive sentence. The Judge spoke in a most earnest and feeling manner to her of the nature and future consequences of her crime, and closed by sentencing her to be hung on the 18th day of September next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon.

She was the only person in the court who was not deeply moved, and received her sentence to an ignominious death with the indifference which marked her conduct throughout the trial.—(*Buffalo Express.*)

Gen. Sterling Price Penitent.

The Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph states that a petition is being circulated in the northwestern part of the State, by Edwin Price, asking the President to permit Sterling Price to return to Missouri. It is said he is penitent and desires to abandon the rebel cause, come home, and spend the remainder of his days in peace. Edwin Price is a "son of the old man," who abandoned the rebellion more than a year ago, and has since lived quietly on his farm in Chariton county.

☞ An Iowa regiment has a rule that any man who utters an oath shall read a chapter in the Bible. Several have got nearly through the Old Testament.

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ The Sandusky *Register* says that one hundred and twenty three of Morgan's officers left Johnson's Island on Tuesday for Harrisburg, Pa,, where they will be placed in the Penitentiary.

The *Herald's* special says: "Negroes used by the rebels are to be allowed 5 dollars for each U. S. musket, 25 dollars for each U. S. horse, 50 dollars for each U. S. negro killed or captured by them, and 50 dollars for each scalp of a U. S. white officer commanding negro soldiers.

Suspicions of foul play connected with the recent burning of the steamer *Ruth* on the Mississippi are entertained. The money for Grant's army, it is supposed, was not on board, and the boat was destroyed to conceal an enormous robbery. The matter will be rigidly investigated.

☞ A man named Conrad Whittle, at Elk Grove near Chicago, went into the field with a reaper, when the horses started, throwing him down in front of the scythe which took off his head and arm as clean as if done by a cleaver.

☞ The number of letters mailed at the Nashville Post Office, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1863, was but a little less than 2,000,000, mostly from our educated volunteers to their friends and relations. The sale of postage stamps, for the first four days of last week, averaged $1,511 per day.

☞ There is some talk of Jeff. Davis organizing an army of slaves to fight for the South. We hope he will try the experiment. It would save our Government the trouble and expense of doing it, and would be just as deadly a blow to the rebellion as could be dealt.

A barrel of printer's ink was spilled upon and about the sidewalk in front of the Poughkeepsie *Selegraph* office, a few days since; whereupon the editor coolly announces that the ladies who swept the ink with their long dresses can clean them with benzine.

FIFTY THOUSAND NEW MADE FREEMEN. By a decree of the Government of Holland, fifty thousand slaves in Dutch Guina were made freemen on the 1st of July. What a contrast to the terrible scene now enacting in this country, where one-third of the people are drenching the land in blood for the purpose of riveting more securely the shackles on four millions of slaves.

☞ The greatest capture of men mentioned in modern history, was made by Bonaparte at Austerlitz, where he took 20,000 men. Gen. Grant, it is now reported, took nearly 32,000 at Vicksburg. Napoleon's spoils at Austerlitz was 150 pieces of artillery; Gen. Grant's at Vicksburg is stated to be 238—embracing nine siege guns and 229 pieces of light artillery.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC FILLING UP.—It is stated that the number of conscripts now going through Washington to reinforce the army of the Potomac is over a thousand a day.

☞ A manufacturer of those current nuisances, penny tokens, was convicted at the recent term of the United States Court at Utica, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Auburn. The coins were marked "Not one cent," but they sent him.

☞ Judge Advocate General Holt decides that any man, abroad or at sea, who may be drafted, is not to be regarded as a deserter in the spirit of the law until he is not fied of the fact that he has been drafted.

☞ The special mail agent at Memphis reports to the Post-office department that "steamboats are arriving and departing almost daily to and from New Orleans without molestation from guerillas." And adds that the mails can be sent down the Mississippi now, with less risk of capture than they run if transported by sea.

A GOOD MONTH'S WORK.—During the month of July there were twenty-eight engagements of more or less importance, between the Union and confederate forces, every one of which was a Federal success. Nearly 90,000 of the enemy were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and not less than 100,000 stand of small arms and 300 pieces of heavy artillery were captured.

UNION MASS MEETING AT TOLEDO.—A great Union Mass Meeting is to be held at Toledo on Thursday next, August 20th, at which Gov. Blair, Hon. F. C. Beaman, and Hon. R. E. Trowbridge, of this State, have been invited to be present. Hon Charles Anderson, a gallant soldier, one of the most eloquent speakers in Ohio, and the Union candidate for Lieut. Governor, and others will address the assembly.

THE DISPOSITION OF CONSCRIPTS.—It is understood in army circles that the regiments in the Army of the Potomac will first be filled from the ranks of the conscripts, and that then successively Grant's, Rosecrans' and the Army of the South will be filled to the maximum.

☞ Pride sets a man in opposition against God. Other sins are aversions from God, but this sin is a coming against God. In other sins a man flies from God, but in this sin a man flies upon God. "God resisteth the proud." (James, iv. 6.)

☞ Miseries always lie at that man's door who leans upon anything below Christ: such a man is most in danger; and this is not his least plague, that he thinks himself obscure.

☞ As every precious stone has virtue in it, so has promises; and upon these precious promises; precious faith looks and lives; from these it draws comfort and sweetness.

☞ All the chastening in the world, without divine teaching, will never make a man blessed. That man who finds correction attended with instruction, and lashing with lessoning, is a happy man.

☞ Gen. Burnside is evidently doing his while duty to the best of his ability, and the people honor him for it.—*Louisville Journal.*

Will some of the Copperhead papers that are fond of citing the opinions of the *Journal*, copy and endorse this sentiment.

☞ If anybody is dissatisfied with the United States enrollment, let him go South and enjoy the benefit of Jeff Davis conscription.

A barrel of printer's ink was spilled upon and about the sidewalk in front of the Poughkeepsie *Telegraph* office, a few days since; whereupon the editor coolly announces that the ladies who swept the ink from the sidewalk with their dresses can clean them with benzine.

RATHER STRANGE RESULTS.—It is rather strange that if the Emancipation Proclamation is only "a bull against the comet," the comet should have lost so much of its tail; that if the Administration has done nothing but blunder, victory should be the result; that if the Copperhead Democracy is the friend of peace, it should have done nothing obtain it.

OUT-HERODING HEROD

The principal business of the American people, since the Republican party came into power, and *as a necessary consequence of their policy*, has been to attack, pursue and kill each other and destroy each other's property, and to levy and collect taxes from the living for that purpose.—*Detroit Free Press.*

This rebellion, and all the war, bloodshed and expenditure of life and money, are the "*necessary—unavoidable—consequence*" of—the policy pursued by the Republican party *since they "came into power."* That is the *Free Press's* statement. Is that paper ignorant of the fact that the bogus Confederacy was organized and hostilities commenced by the rebels *before* the "Republican party came into power?" If it is it had better stop making assertions like the above and study history awhile. A more complete justification of secession and armed rebellion could not be penned, than the above.

Now let us compare the *Free Press'* statement of the case, with that of ALEX. H. STEPHENS, the Vice Presicent of the bogus Confederacy. In a speech before the Georgia State Convention, in January, 1861, and while the secession ordinance was before that body, he said:

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment, what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case, and to what cause ONE OVERT act, can you name or point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed?—*What interest of the South has been invaded?* What justice has been denied, and what claim founded in justice and right had been witheld? Can either of you, to-day, name one act of governmental wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? *I challenge the answer.*

* * * Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lired for more than three quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—*is the height of madness, folly and wickedness' to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote*"

Mr. STEPHENS, the second officer in the Confederacy, "challenged" the secessionists to "name *one* governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South had a right to complain," or to show "what right the North had invaded." He knew of none. But it seems that what he, a Southern man, for many years in public life, did not know and could not learn, the editor of the *Free Press* knows all about! If he had been in the Georgia Convention, he could have answered those questions right along.

He could have told them that the acts of secession, passed in December, January and February, were "necessary consequence" of "the policy" pursued by "the Republican party" after it "came into power" *in March!* He would have further told them, that what Mr. STEPHENS pronounced "the height of madness, folly and wickedness," was not only eminently proper, but absolutely "necessary".

The truth is, it takes a Northern politician to shame a Southerner on his own ground.

How one of Morgan's Men Escaped.

The Buffalo *Courier* is responsible for the following story:

A friend tells us an exciting little incident which occurred last Thursday at the Falls. He had gone down to take the ferry across to Canada, and observed before the boat started that he was to have one fellow-passenger only, a sturdy looking young man rather roughly gotten up. He soon got into conversation with this person and received a lengthy confidence, by which it appeared that the stranger had been up in Ohio buying produce for a New York house, and was now enjoying a day's holiday at Niagara, a run over to Canada being part of his programme.

The boat passed swiftly to the Canada side, when the Ohio produce-buyer jumped quickly out, shook himself, beckoned our friend to his side, and relieved himself as follows:

"This is Canada, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Well *now*, stranger, do you want to know who I am? *I'm one of John Morgan's men.* It's taken me just three weeks to get here, and a hard time I've had at that."

He then went on to describe how he made his escape from Morgan in Ohio, when the fortunes of the rebel chief began to get desperate. He had lain out six nights in the woods, until at last he succeeded in exchanging his rebel uniform for civilian clothes. A good sized wad of greenbacks in his purse attested that Morgan's exchequer had been well supplied during his raid. Our informant states that three other of Morgan's men are now rejoicing in their freedom on the Canada side of Niagara.

The *Courier* omits to say if they are stopping at the same hotel with Vallandigham.

The Herald says: In an account furnished by Capt. Luce of the bark Sunset, which was captured and bonded by the rebel privateer Florida to the naval authorities, some singular statements are made. It will be remembered the Sunset was captured on the 7th of July. Capt. Luce was 5 hours on board the Florida and was compelled by Capt. Maffit to sign a bond for his vessel while under military guard, and was refused a duplicate of it. In the course of conversation with Maffit, he indicated very plainly that he was fully informed in regard to Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the same was to be aided by a Copperhead demonstration in Ney York and other cities, which he believed would compel the United states Government to make peace with the rebels and acknowledge their independence.

T. C. Bledsa, who says he hails from Richmond and Thomas J. Thompson, of Washington, captured off Matthias, point on Sunday night by the Jacob Bell while att