

POMEROY TELEGRAPH

THOMAS W. WHITE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1865.

North Carolina has repealed the ordinance of secession, and abolished slavery.

Gen. Slocum's resignation has been accepted by the President.

Gen. Humphrey, of rebel notoriety, is in the United States, and has been elected Governor of Mississippi.

Snow Storm.—On the evening of the 12th, snow fell in the City of Philadelphia for half an hour.

On the 24th inst. Gen. R. E. Lee was formally installed President of Washington College, Lexington, Va.

Immigrants.—Three vessels from Europe have just reached New York with 1668 passengers, most of whom are destined for Ohio.

330 bales of cotton were burned at Memphis on the 1st inst., which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

For the particulars of the Soldiers' Home, prepared under the auspices of the State Government, see the report of the Directors in another part of our paper.

Georgia County, Ohio, a great Cheese emporium: one factory at that place receives the milk of 1,000 cows, and manufactures a ton of cheese per day.

Several hundred pounds of lead have been taken from a mine found near Brandonville, Preston county, West Va., which is said to average eighty per cent.

Reports of the Connecticut election which took place on the 21st inst., show the defeat of the proposed amendment to the Constitution conferring on negroes the right of suffrage, by some 6000 majority.

A Democratic Convention organized at New Orleans on the 5th inst., adopted a platform which emphatically approves of President Johnson's "reorganization policy," just as with the northern Democracy; a wonderful sympathy this between the cor and the haystack.

A General Convention of the Episcopal Protestant Church is in session at Philadelphia, in which representatives from some of the southern states have taken seats; between whom and their northern brethren, the harmony essential to a religious body has not yet been established.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE PROCEEDING from nervous complaints. The febrile sex die, as it were, a thousand deaths from nervous excitement, nervous depression and nervous weakness; and yet, Bokerine, the greatest discovery in modern pharmacy, immediately and infallibly accomplishes a cure in all such cases. Depot, 25 Bay St., N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

Mr. Sumner in a letter to the N. Y. Post, contends, that the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has been ratified by three-fourths of the states and is virtually a part of the Constitution—on the principle that three-fourths of the States "actually participating in the Government," is all that is necessary under the requirements of the Constitution.

Statements which appear pretty well authenticated, are going the rounds implicating Gen. Slocum as a party to an immense fraud practiced on the Government, in authorizing the shipment and consequent sale at New Orleans of 600 bales of cotton, which it is supposed netted the parties involved the sum of \$400,000. As the matter is likely to be subjected to a proper investigation, we refrain from further remarks for the present.

We learn from the Ohio State Journal, that the City of Columbus, the Capital of our State, is about supplying her people with good pure water from some of the many streams which abound in that vicinity, as a substitute for the miserable brackish well water, on which the people of this growing City have heretofore subsisted. This improvement is certainly in the right direction, must tend to improve the health of her people, and cannot be accomplished too soon.

From last advices it will be seen that flour, wheat and the hog crop of the past year, have undergone a considerable advance on previous prices, which in all conscience was considered to be high enough; at the rate which all necessities of life are held, \$1,000,000,000, will be inadequate to purchase them, whereas the one-third of the foregoing sum was sufficient before the war: let us hasten then to reduce the circulation to a standard which shall bring down the prices of all the necessities of life to a standard within the reach of all the people; this we aver to be the proper sentiment, the realization of which cannot be too soon accomplished.

We learn from the late "Athens Messenger" that L. Van Law, Esq., its late able and gentlemanly Editor, has disposed of his interest in this valuable and ably conducted Union Journal, to J. W. Stinchcomb, Esq., of Lancaster, who will resume the seat of his worthy predecessor on the first of the coming month. Mr. Van Law after rendering efficient services to his country throughout its latest contest with treason wherever found, we learn is at length compelled to succumb through loss of health, and will carry with him in his retirement, the best wishes of his numerous friends. Major Stinchcomb, his successor, we have had the pleasure to know for several years, from whom a more efficient and untiring Union man, and worthy Democrat of the true ring of the old Jackson school, is not to be found in the State. Among his numerous friends, we welcome him to his new field of labor, and congratulate the people of Athens county, in the acquisition they make in their new editor.

Financial.

Intelligence from Cincinnati report that the supply of currency just now is restricted, not so much however for the want of money by the capitalist and banker, but for the reason they are laying it out for the approaching hog trade, which is soon expected

to open with great and unusual spirit, and which will require all the resources of the capitalists to supply the ever so large market. The spirit which governs the Cincinnati market, is operating in a similar manner at Chicago, St. Louis and other markets where the hog crop is sold, and we venture the prediction that the amount of circulation at present on hand for this and other branches of business has never been equalled. From all the indications, the prices of hogs will likely exceed those of the last winter; contracts for early delivery have already been made at exceeding \$15 cent, but then it being only to fill orders on eastern account, which will not command a tithe of the supply, it is to be presumed that prices will recede on these orders being filled, which at all likelihood the earliest sales will command the highest prices of the season.

The movements of Secretary McCulloch of the U. S. Treasury, portends nothing favorable to the maintenance even of the present amount of circulation; on the contrary he has issued proposals for a new loan of \$30,000,000 to 500 bonds to be paid for in compound interest notes and treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness, all of which will lessen the circulation so much, and find the sum at reduced interest, besides securing a premium of three per cent on the bonds. This movement of Secretary McCulloch by the knowing ones is looked upon as ominous of his future policy, in the reduction, and that speedily, of the Government circulation.

The present movements of the National Banks are also tending in the same direction, that is to lessen the circulation; so that all the signs are that the circulation which is claimed to be enormous, by the combined operations of the day is seriously threatened, and the public may look for and should expect its speedy diminution, and as cautious and prudent men prepare for such event.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A REORGANIZATION BRIGADE. New York, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald says that about the middle of last month Gen. Baker received information of a plot at Lynchburg, Va., to rob the Post Quartermaster's safe of a large amount of money it was known to contain. The case was worked up, and has resulted in the arrest and incarceration in the Old Capitol Prison last night, of Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Briscoe, of Pennsylvania, and a number of volunteers, commanding the post at Lynchburg, and A. W. Lacker, of Westover, Mass., formerly a sutler at that post. Gen. Briscoe is an Irishman by birth, and has been in command of the post at Lynchburg since Lee's surrender.

Capt. W. A. Alberger, son of Canal Commissioner Alberger, of New York, has been Quartermaster at Lynchburg, and had in his possession on the 21st of September \$120,000 in greenbacks, besides a large amount of captured arms and accoutrements which had been placed in his charge for safe-keeping.

It is so reported Alberger through Lacker, and proposed to him, as the war was about to close and none of them had made money out of it, they should make a grand haul in concert, and pocket \$50,000 apiece in a flash. Alberger kept the funds in a safe which formerly belonged to a rebel officer, and this fact was to give color to the charge which was to be made, that the captured arms were a duplicate key to the safe, had robbed it. Briscoe was to arrest the Quartermaster, his clerks, and half the people of Lynchburg, to arrest the guilty parties.

These officers locked through holes in the ceiling of the office. Gen. Briscoe came in while the Quartermaster and his clerks were gone to dinner. They saw him unlock the safe with the false key, take out three packages of greenbacks of \$10,000 each, and load himself down with coin and bullion to the amount of nearly \$15,000, having previously ignited saturated paper and cloth, with a view to burning the building. They followed him across the hall to his own office, and burst in on him counting and arranging the money behind his bolted door. The wax moulds and false keys were found upon him, and the proof was indisputable. These proofs are now in Gen. Baker's possession. Briscoe and Lacker are in the Old Capitol awaiting trial, and Alberger, the honest Quartermaster, is on duty at his old post.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Oct. 2.—Further details have been received respecting the war in South America. The Paraguayans were actively making forward, while their opponents, the allied forces, remained motionless, but concentrated at Concordia, waiting the attack. The Brazilian fleet on the Parana river had commenced a retrograde movement fearing that the Paraguayans would construct batteries below, so as to gain command of the river. The magnitude which this struggle is assuming, may be estimated from the fact that at the date of our latest advices, there were 113,000 men under arms, of whom 56,000 were Paraguayans, and 57,000 allies.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

The receipts of the Chicago postoffice during the last fiscal year were \$206,315 76.—The amount received during the same period for registered letters was \$637 85, and for box letters, \$26,669 29. The expenses were \$106,745 60, showing a clear profit of \$217,560 71. The number of letters which passed through the office during the year was 7,418,382.

MINISTERS STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt, as appears from the books of the Treasury, returns and receipts in the Department on the 30th of September last: Debt bearing interest in coin, \$1,116,658,191 80; interest, \$65,001,370 50. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, \$1,250,000,120 44; interest, \$72,527,645 75. Debt on which interest has ceased, \$1,389,320 00. Debt bearing no interest, \$868,801,093 94. Total amount outstanding, \$2,744,947,726 17. Total interest, \$137,529,016 25. Legal tender notes in circulation, 1 and 2 years 3 per cent notes, \$32,954,230; U. S. notes, old issue, \$392,070; U. S. notes, new issue, \$427,768,499; compound interest notes, account of March 3, 1863, \$15,000,000; compound interest notes, account of June 30, 1864, \$207,012,141; total, \$678,126,940. As compared with the statement for August, there is a reduction of the public debt of nearly \$12,742,000, and of interest over \$500,000; and also a reduction of \$9,012,000 of legal tender notes in circulation. There is in the Treasury in coin \$32,740,788 43; in currency \$56,236,441 18; total, \$88,977,229 56—showing a decrease of nearly \$12,700,000 of coin as compared with the August statement, and an increase of \$13,454,157 of currency. The amount of fractional currency is \$29,487,754, an increase of \$143,000. There has been an increase of June 30, 1864, 5-20 bonds of \$8,211,000, and of July 1, 1865, 3 per cent temporary loan of \$3,000,000, and of the March 1, 1864 certificates of indebtedness, a reduction of over \$22,000,000.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

The Herald says a wonderful stimulus has been imparted to emigration from Germany since the close of the war. Its correspondent

says that two new steamers are being built in Glasgow for the Bremen Lloyd's line to New York, which will make seven large steamers on the line. The Hamburg & New York Company will in future run one of the seven steamers regularly each week. The competition between these direct German lines and Southampton steamers has resulted in a considerable reduction in fare on both lines. From all the projects now in contemplation it would appear that the number of steam vessels plying between the United States and Europe will soon amount to a million tons.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE PHENIX.

The London Times of September 19th says: While it is beyond question that America has been the cradle of this foolish association, and is still the basis of its operations, we must do full justice to the United States Government. So far from conniving at these filibustering designs, or at the exportation of firearms to Ireland, there is reason to believe that the Government has been most vigilant in its efforts to suppress the movement. It is stated that the information upon which the seizure was made at the Irish People office, was derived from Washington, and may probably have been communicated to our Ministry by the United States authorities. We sincerely trust such may prove to be the case, and none would have more reason to thank Mr. Seward for his intervention than the deluded youths who thus have been saved from plunging into ruin.

A Cork letter to the Dublin News says:—From an early hour the city was in charge of a large cavalry, artillery and constabulary force, who effected several arrests. That the conspiracy is of a serious character, the Government has been for some considerable period authentically apprised, and that large quantities of firearms and munitions of war were being smuggled into the country from America, the authorities are fully aware. A large force of military, with four heavy guns, left this morning for the west of the country, where it is expected that other arrests will be made, and it is rumored that warrants have been issued for the arrest of other parties in this city. The streets were all day patrolled by policemen, and the militia were confined to the barracks. Two additional regiments are expected here in the course of next week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A statement appeared in one of the New York papers of the 21st in substance that Maj. Gen. Palmer was to be removed from the command of the Department of Kentucky. The statement is incorrect. It is true, however, that Hon. Green Clay Smith, aided by Gov. Bramlette, has made an effort to accomplish this end and has failed. Statements in the War Department from both of the gentlemen disclaim any personal objections to Gen. Palmer. Gov. Bramlette places his grounds for removing Gen. Palmer on the alleged fact that serious opposition has been aroused against the General, which embarrassed him in the military Administration in Kentucky, and seriously impair his usefulness.

The Governor expresses the hope that this change will be made, so as to secure Gen. Grant from reproach or injury, because he is too good and valuable a man to be injured. Mr. Smith believes there have been many grave mistakes committed by the Military Government of Kentucky, of which the Union men complain, and from which they cannot recover under his command. Mr. Smith says, slavery in Kentucky, and under the laws of the United States, still exists. Under these circumstances, he believes it unwise, impolitic, and in violation of law, to give all the negroes in the State passes, by which they acquire the right to leave their homes and congregations in cities and towns without work, any prospect of livelihood. The negroes in possession of these passes have become a burden on the people.

The owners advertise them and wear all persons not to hire them; hence they become vagrants, and the military superintendent has taken no steps to relieve them or the white people. Labor is wanted, but the negroes are to be hired for no wages, and are to be sent to the States, and from which they cannot recover under his command. Mr. Smith says, slavery in Kentucky, and under the laws of the United States, still exists. Under these circumstances, he believes it unwise, impolitic, and in violation of law, to give all the negroes in the State passes, by which they acquire the right to leave their homes and congregations in cities and towns without work, any prospect of livelihood. The negroes in possession of these passes have become a burden on the people.

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Gen. Palmer, in answer, takes the ground that he is opposed because he proceeds on the idea that slavery is dead in Kentucky as elsewhere, and because he had directed passes to be issued to all people without work, to obtain employment at home and who are compelled to go elsewhere to get it, and that Hon. Green Clay Smith desires that some body should be placed in command in Kentucky who will recognize and sustain slavery.

If slavery is to be recognized, protected and defended in Kentucky, Mr. Smith, and other friends of the system, do right in asking his removal. Slavery cannot recover until this administration is removed. The people are to be told that the system is to be abolished in Kentucky, but merely on the theory that there were other interests to be protected, which were of paramount importance. Many slaves were abandoned by their masters, and others expelled from their homes. The Ohio river was blockaded, and the colored people could not cross and receive the protection and employment offered them in the free States. The pass system was, therefore, adopted. The people are to be told that the system is to be abolished in Kentucky, but merely on the theory that there were other interests to be protected, which were of paramount importance. Many slaves were abandoned by their masters, and others expelled from their homes. The Ohio river was blockaded, and the colored people could not cross and receive the protection and employment offered them in the free States. The pass system was, therefore, adopted.

Advices from Eastern Virginia represent that those counties which have been devastated by the Union and rebel armies are rapidly recovering from the effects of military occupation. New dwellings, stores, &c., have been constructed, and thousands of acres which were laid waste during the war are upturned for new crops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—One hundred and ninety grand jury warrants were signed by the President yesterday.

DEMAND FOR FREEDMEN FOR LABORERS. Over twelve hundred freedmen have left this District within the past month to accept employment in the Northern States. The Freedmen's Bureau find it impossible to fill the requisition from the North for laborers.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has lately said openly that he did not desire that a dollar of our national debt should be taken in Europe. He is also satisfied that the treasury will be able to put all the public debt at five per cent, per annum after 1868, except the six per cent, which matured in 1861 and 1862. On the 1st of August the debt became stationary, and in the month of September it was reduced twelve millions and a half, and the interest was reduced half a million. It is believed by those who best understand the subject that the tide has turned and is now ebbing rapidly.

THE WASHINGTON PORTS TO BE DISMANTLED.

Of the 37 forts composing the Washington line of defense south of the Potomac, but 11 have armaments now. All will probably be dismantled before the first of January.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted over two millions three hundred thousand dollars.

THE CROLENA FORTRESS IN TURKEY.

The State Department has been informed that the fortress of Crolema, which has been in the hands of the Turks, is rapidly decreasing in Turkey.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, Oct. 3.—The steamer Star of the Union from New Orleans dated to September 23.

The Times City of Mexico correspondent says the arrests of Liberals and those suspected of liberalism are so numerous that it

will take one-half of the nation to guard the prisoners. The most barbarous orders are issued by the French commanders. One is that every man wearing leather, and the lower class use no other material, shall be hanged. Persecutions, banishments and imprisonments show the state of the sick man. On the 14th of August the Austrian Garrison of Tehuacan, composed of 500 men were attacked and annihilated. The Escafite says the battle lasted four hours, when the place was carried by storm. Our losses are enormous. The Juaristas captured over \$100,000, besides leaving an impost of \$12,000 more. A Belgian detachment of 170 had been captured in Michoacan. The occupation of Tehuacan had caused a great sensation, owing to its importance, and it was feared all the Austrian detachments on the road would be captured. The Liberals hold the road between Monterey and Matamoros.

The French General Brinmont, at Chihuahua, demands reinforcements, as his column was not strong enough for Negrete's force. The French garrison is kept shut up in the State of Durango, by the Liberal General Patton.

A French column of 1,200 men are unable to move out of their encampment, forty miles from Tampico, as the guerillas had captured all their mules and horses.

The Liberal hold the main towns in the State of Mexico, which form the key of the country called Huasteca. No one dares to go a league outside the City of Mexico. This correspondent says there is no submission in these people, and the coming winter will show a struggle on a grander scale than we have yet witnessed.

The Imperial forces held most of the larger cities of the Liberal side of the country. Extracts from the Escafite of the 17th confirm all this correspondent says.

INTERESTING FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Tribune has a letter from Constantinople which estimates the results of the last conflagration at from six to eight hundred houses burned, including more than a hundred palaces, eight mosques, two churches, five khans and many public baths. It is estimated that the sufferers by the fire number about 75,000. The space burned over is about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth, including some of the wealthiest and some of the poorest quarters in Istanbul. The Turks are the heaviest sufferers. All the palaces burned belonged to them, and probably seven-tenths of the houses and shops. The writer says: I walked today over the ruins of these Turkish quarters, and such a scene of absolute desolation I have never seen in any inhabited city.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 3.—The Persia arrived here last night, with dates to September 24th. There is nothing new regarding the Fenians. Another party of Fenians are reported to be in the Cork harbor, but it is believed that the Fenians, as a body, are perfectly reliable. Dublin detectives were at work in England, and had arrested two Fenians in Manchester and one in Sheffield. All were sent to Dublin. The Fenian organizations in Liverpool are reported to continue active, notwithstanding the arrests. The Dublin Evening Mail says the evidence is so voluminous that the examination of the prisoners could not take place on the 25th. All were brought through from the latest date. A gunboat was sent to the coast of Cork, looking for a vessel reported to have cleared from America with arms.

DISORGANIZATION OF MEXICO.

New York, Oct. 4.—The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondence of the 21st, represents a terrible state of affairs in Mexico. Disorder and violence reign supreme. The guerillas increase in numbers, and their depredations continue in all sections. Some six hundred additional French troops have lately arrived, and a number of negro troops are expected from Egypt.

It is feared they will bring the cholera with them and inflict a new misery on the country.

The Louisville Press, of Friday says: "Never in the history of this country has the society of its young men been so demoralized. Every day we see some evidence of it. Yesterday the son of one of our most respectable citizens, who has been led astray by bad company, and fallen into the use of intoxicating drink, forged his father's name to a check for four hundred dollars. He was detected and lodged in jail. His father would rather have lost five times the amount than to have had the check forged, and to save his son would not prosecute the case. But justice must be done, and the stern rigor of the law will not do. We sympathize with the father in the fall of his unfortunate son."

FROM MEXICO.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Herald's Vera Cruz letter of the 4th says Marshall Bazaine has discovered a conspiracy in the Capital, and caused upward of one hundred of the most prominent citizens to be imprisoned. As Bazaine has a special police force of his own, and exercises supreme power whenever he sees fit, he can have persons arrested without saying a word to the Imperial authorities. This conspiracy seems to have been concocted by the Emperor and Marshal, which ended, however, in the same manner as have other differences. The former made a trip into the country, while the latter liberated those prisoners who could prove their innocence.

The Austrians have suffered fresh defeat in Ojaca. Three hundred of them marched against a Republican Colonel Guevara, and were beaten and stripped of their weapons. Another Austrian detachment experienced this humiliating reverse slightly before.

On the occasion of the anniversary of Mexican Independence on the 16th of September, there was great alarm among the Imperialists in Vera Cruz in consequence of reports, which, however, were not verified, that the Republicans meditated an attack. The vessels of war in the harbor were placed in readiness for action, and every preparation made to fire the city.

ASSASSINATION OF THE REBEL DEPUTY.

It is confidently believed that persons in high official position that friendly to the constitution exists to force through Congress a bill for at least a partial assumption of the rebel debt.

OHIO SOLDIERS HOME.

Columbus, O., Oct. 5.—The undersigned recently appointed by the Governor of Ohio as trustees of the "Soldiers' Home," take pleasure in announcing that through the efforts of the lamented Governor John Brough, the United States General Hospital, beautifully located near the city of Columbus, and known as "Tripler Hospital," was donated by the Secretary of War to the State of Ohio for a "Soldiers' Home," that the same has been gratefully accepted by the State, through its honored Chief Magistrate, Charles Anderson, and duly transferred by the United States to the State of Ohio.

In the absence of any appropriation by the General Assembly, the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission has generously tendered the necessary funds for carrying on the institution until the Legislature shall assemble.

The Home will accordingly be opened on Tuesday, October 17th, under the charge of Capt. Isaac Brayton as Superintendent; Dr. Jacob C. Denise, Consulting Surgeon; Surgeon General N. B. Barr as Consulting Surgeon, and Mrs. E. S. Miller as Matron—all of whom are peculiarly qualified by education and experience during the war to perform the duties of the several positions assigned them.

It is the design of the Trustees of Ohio for the "Soldiers' Home," to make it the true home of the word, a Home for all disabled and disabled soldiers and sailors who shall seek admission, where all without homes and needing relief shall be comfortably kept and kindly cared for, without money and without price. The location is pleasant and healthy, the buildings are new and comfortable, the equipments complete. A reading

room, with a large and well selected library, and the leading reviews, magazines and newspapers, will be open day and evening for the especial use of the inmates of the Home. An amusement hall, with bowling alley and other apparatus for pleasant and healthful exercise will be immediately fitted up. No military restraint other than is necessary to preserve order and proper discipline will be had.

The design is to pay, in a small way, the great debt which the people owe to the brave men who have been disabled in their country's cause.

All disabled and unacred for soldiers and sailors connected, during the recent rebellion, with the army and navy of the United States, will be admitted on a letter of any member of the Board of Trustees, or on satisfactory evidence in any way, to the Superintendent that they are entitled to the relief contemplated by the establishment of the Home.

The Home will be formally opened on Tuesday, October 17th, but in cases of urgent necessity, a limited number will be admitted before that time.

Applicants for admission can receive transportation at reduced rates from the several railroad companies of the State, and on application to the Surgeon-General at his office in the Capital at Columbus, will be taken without charge to the Home.

Military Committee, county military surgeons and all other patriotic persons are requested to inform all needing relief in these several localities of the establishment of the Home, and to assist those seeking admission to reach Columbus.

ROOM, with a large and well selected library, and the leading reviews, magazines and newspapers, will be open day and evening for the especial use of the inmates of the Home. An amusement hall, with bowling alley and other apparatus for pleasant and healthful exercise will be immediately fitted up. No military restraint other than is necessary to preserve order and proper discipline will be had.

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FROM TEXAS.

The work of reorganizing the State Government is progressing as rapidly as possible; 105 counties have completed their organizations, and 30 yet remain.

The universal good conduct of the soldiers is the theme of almost constant remark. The Houston Telegraph says that while collisions take place between the civil and military authorities in other States, none occur in Texas.

Upwards of five and a quarter millions of dollars in certificates of indebtedness were redeemed at the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day. In the same period nearly one and a half millions in fractional currency was destroyed.

THE KENTUCKY THOUGHTS.

The Kentucky delegation had an interview with the President to-day, but were unsuccessful in their efforts to procure General Palmer's removal. The President told them that he would not interfere until he had received General Thomas's reply.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Eleven National Banks were established last week with an average capital of \$1,050,000. The total number of these institutions now in existence is 1,571, with an authorized capital of \$309,351,213.

CONDITION OF WIRZ.

Capt. Wirz is suffering from inflammation of the right arm, which was wounded by a shell. He seems to have recovered from the depressing effects of his nervous attacks, and has, therefore, exhibited marked calmness during the trial of late.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

In Alexandria, Va., Col. Free, of the 156th Ohio Volunteers, was attacked last night by a rebel soldier. The latter was most severely punished. A colored man named Hunter, was shot and severely wounded in the head, this afternoon, by a young man named Richardson, of this city.

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—G. J. Potter, anti-negro testimony candidate, is elected judge of the High Court of Appeals in the Jackson District, by a 1,000 majority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Postoffice, at Pomeroys, Ohio, Oct. 12th, 1865.

N. B.—Persons calling for these letters will please say advertised.

Bro. Capt. W. L. Knowles C. H. Brooks Mrs. Esther Latham G. H. Cunningham Isiah Logan John W. Cant Myron Thomas Miller Mrs. Hannah McGrath D. C. Davis W. H. Nation S. W. H. Henry Russell Alvy Stewart Charles W. 3 Hastings Col. Russell Singer Mary Ann Hunt James M. Stein E. Williams Miss Hattie. White Joseph Weaver James M. Zachow G. C. 5

H. BRANCH, P. M.

GOLD 1865, 1866, 1867 SILVER

1 to 75,000.

\$2! \$2! \$2!

TWO DOLLARS!!

Manufacturers' Agents.

OUR NEW MODE.

One of our ten sets or one piece of our Gold or Silverware is worth a bushel of the cheap dollar jewelry!

We have adopted the following mode of Distribution:

By sale of 75,000 articles of value!

OUR NEW MODE!

The articles of goods are numbered from 1 up to 75,000. \$7.50 containing 75,000 Melodeons, one Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Tea & Table Sets, Solid Silver tea and table Spoons and Forks, etc., and the other 37,500 articles of valuable jewelry, Work and toilet Cases, Photograph Albums, Opened Silver Watches, and fancy articles in great variety—75,000 notices numbered from 1 to 75,000 are printed and put into sealed envelopes and well sealed and one of these is taken and sent to the person sending to us 25 cents to cover expense of postage, correspondence, etc., and the article or goods corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately (if he desires to receive the article) on the receipt of two dollars. For instance: If the number on the notice sent to you be 309, and a glass or diamond set or gold watch be numbered 309, it will be sent to you for \$2.50, and so on for every article in our list of 75,000 articles.