## The Mertlly Sickle.

VOL. II.
WFEKLY SICKLE D. W. BRapson \& sor, propatisios RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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| :---: |
| In 1849, Rev. Warren Cochra |
| aracter. He thought that |
| he was sincere. H |
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| cing. "Some," said he, "hold tha |
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| a |
| fiddler. On the day following this mon, William Dunlap, who was then |
| riff of the county, met Badger and him that Cochran had outrageously |
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|  |
| at?" says Badger. "Why, it is the |
|  |  |
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|  |
| called you a quadruped." Neither Dunlap nor Badger knew what the term |
| in dead earnest to prosecute Cochran for slander. |
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|  |
| ticut, who came about the same time; among whom were Mr. Tuttle, now in |
| hie nursery business, and who was for a time a partner with David Munson in |
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| axwell. Brier was a millwright and it the millu known as the Maxwell |
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| arren Cochran sought to mak thoo just what a quiet New Englan |
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| ganization that every one must submit |
| wo what he deemed right. However, ue saw the necessity of combining as |
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| Prestyterian element with the Congregational. For a time it seened to progress favorabiy, but there was Deacon |
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| trish character, Judge Camp and Deacon Clark ain, wh., came from Litchtied Ciunty, Connecticut. Then there |
| was Doctor Cowles, who taught the choir, and who really never meant any- |
| thing by his reljgion. Such discorden eiements of course could not long re |
| man united. Disagreement and difference of views sprung up. Elder Coch an would not yield a hair's breadth |
|  |  |
|  |
| judge; Deacon Marrin Blakestood in the breach, trying to conciliate both |
| sides They had a very angry discus- |
| laughing in his sleeve at the whole performance, sided with the elder. Elder |
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| ations of prejudice, and finally exmed: "There are those in the con |
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| New Jeruselam, and gaze on its arly walls--yes, they would walk up those walls and pick thoee pearls, 1 deliberately turn around sad say : e hnve got as good an article as these |
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## unnon of Presbyterians and Congrega-

 tions lists in Berabo. The elder nextzttacked secret societies, Masonry and attacked secrot societies, Masonry and
Odd Fellowship. Well, we had neither Odd Fellowssip. Well, we had neither
then at Baraboo, but the boys had a

AGRICULTURAT

## Tools


and Odd Fellowship, eaid: "Here, I
understand, is another order called
'One'Thousand and One.' I don't know What that order is, but I believe it consists of oue thousand rascale to one
decent man." -Amerioan Sketch Book. Joha.
John Chinaman was christend in
Drury Lane Theater, London in the
year of our Lord 1819 , His confirmation in ways that are dark and tricks
that are vain has been of daily occurthat are vain has been of daily occur-
ronce since that hour. This act placed him beside his brethren, the nations. and be could thereafter call them, af fectionately, Brotier Jonathan, John Bull, and so on. Since that date he has
been a foreign minister, a domeaticleg. been a foreign minister, a domeatic leg.
isblator, a tea merchant, a washerman, a member of the church militant, and
has faithfully served his country in has faithfully served his country
various other tindred capacities. A few years ago he was only known
as the cultivator of the finest and Young Hyson. He made his way where all the world goes- to California. Before the Union Pacific linked the East and West it was at very rare inter-
vals that he found his way to Chicago. Now he of the slopes of the Sierras He comen uver in the Pacific craf and in ten days is at work in the factor-
ies of New England, or has his sign "Wang Lang, Chinese Laundry," opposite your storo or in your very base-
ment. Here and there may be found ment. Here and there may be found a
shivering Celestial pining for home and a chance to earn an honest penny, and
attempta a bit of sharp practice now attemptes a bit of sharp practice now
and then to vary life. Wherever he goes there is artfulness. He is an apt scholar, and often excels his teacher No one can mistake his appearance.
There is the enevitt t be blouse. It There is the enevit, ghle blouse. It is
$a$ bort ot heathen mode of nudress. John can get into this habit easier than:
he can get out. Then he wears the he can get out. Then he wears the
everlasting round hat. This is usually black. He has to carry it on his head black. He has to carry it on his head
so as to conceal his back hair. His physique by this operation is seen to be graceful or otherwise. Now he has the
wooden-soled thoes, that make the col wooden-soled ahoes, that make the cobblers swenr a civilized oath at John's
cupidity and bootmaker. And the cupidity and bootmaker. And the
pantaloons have been shaped nicely by pantaloons have been shaped nicely by
the former owner, who was on the pawn. If it is a warm day John will pawn. If it a a warm day John will
have on his heaviest muffer. He always looks cold. His idea of the place of torment is evidently that it is a local-
ity where it is always treezzing and ity where it is always treezing, and
where everybody does his own washwhere everybody does his own wash-
ing. Once in a while an undersized Axiatic, with straight, short hair and taken for John. His neighbor across in Japan occasionally strays from the
fold, but, his complexion, statare, and features aside, is not at atl like his
friend trom Pekin. The face of Jol friend trom Pekin. The face of John
in this sity is, though not en uncomin this tity is, though not an uncom-
mon thing. yet ever an object of inter-
at. The novelty of his advent has worn
at last forgot to be aturactive, and the tiger is only an overgrown kitted. His
photograph may be taken at any corner. Its ontlines are the wooden-heeled thoes, the blouse, the twisting, corkocrew gait, the oblong optics, and-the
keleton may be filled out to suit individual taste. He never talks to a friend would make quite a success as a China-
$\qquad$ comporition that are wothy of mention
The moxt careful thinkera have he must carefuithinkers have disconss.
ed the problem as to whether Chinamen in America were a service to the and. They come here, live on the napicst of food, in the most penurious ryte, the lesst expensive lodginge, and gant, as you will remart to be extrav He brings no money with him, and hatever he tas accumulated. It ot as though he came here to live, or se we say, to settle. That is fartheres
from his thought. He will not even
in his native land, and we are not over
sorry about it. And he goes up and own our srreets to tount us with his his pig-tail to show us that he is only he dweller of a day. He is no sourc frevenue. Rather does he deplete e takes away what no one else would gather. That is true, buit when he goes he carries what wo
nain.-Inter-Ocean.
Domoralized Commercial Travolers. The assertion was recently made, in men, who atarted out au Commercial Travelers, all but one had
Devil," in two or three y
 of their downfall. Removed from re-
straining domeatic inturences straining domentic intuences and cum-
pelied to travel at all seasons of pelied to travel at all seasons of the
year, and all times of day and night, their lives are not so pleasant as ma appear to casual observers. In many hey could be more profitably an manner, if merchauts and manufact urers roached their customers in the old way; througa the advertising co
umas of iive puthcations. Printer ink and postattice tacilities judiciounly and persistentiy employed are great agencies. Advertisements go to placee
that commercial ngents are exclude rom; they exy precisely what the ad-
vertisers dosire, und :hey wever ge demoralized.-Journal

## Dr. Joseph Walkerys Ditorce.

 The news from New York by tele Vinegar Bitiers man, has sued for divorce from his wife, hringe up someminiscence in this city. reminiscence in this city. Nome ten or
twelve years ago Waiser came th, the ndependent office $t$, get some labeis printed. He had no money, but said
his medicine wus gum, he had no dout of selling it remiliy, and it he could ge redit for a few labels he would pay in ed, and in course of tieve were furnish nore ordere 1
A little later Wuiker peldled his bit one horse wagon, andsuid the conericine by the quart or gailion, or any other esired quantity. Nuw he makes atil arit to $\$ 100,000$ annual income, and the same amount of property. The bit ity - that of mate lear: one goond qual
itr wealthy. Mrs. Walker week alimony and $\$ 3,0$ )


Old Mr. and Mrs. Fruitu of Indiana the earth," the one being tirs Fruits ond the man neither zmokes nor chews, mhit

$\qquad$


The old ledy has been
the abeurdity of zupposing
lockheads contond, that the use of
hortens life, and the young reader
wo in fond of smoking or chewing we

## A maiden once said: "I'll not mate

Ah a man who has not a fortune great. be mated, She's a maiden yet-aged
Crty-eight!"--Com. Advertizer. A maiden once thought, "Ill not bu A matien once thousht, 'Tll not be
bought Ill marry man who is poor;'
but the man he drank beer, died driving a "keer," sid twelve orphans went
out from her door. 'Tis better to wait and be agol forty-eight than 55 marry
the average manj for there trouble Wisconsin bis setmon, afer denouncing Mseonry
 Firs: Message of Governo
Harrison Ludington. Sundry Suggestions and
Recommendations.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Repeal of the Railroad Law Recom- } \\ & \text { mended and a More Liberal one } \\ & \text { Enacted in its Stead. }\end{aligned}$

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[^0]WEEKLY SICKL
notes.
Notwithatanding the imperfection of American institutions our cousins
across the water are occasionally exposed in points as weak as we are. A picion that he wasd anrested on sus filke pretenses. On examine afflirs it transpired that his liabbilities capital to eleven shilling and eleven
$\qquad$
The true condition of the people borne in mind that the great majority of the population are Christians and are held under 2 galling subserviency to the Sublime Porte. There are no esss than nine and a half millions three million Mahometans. They have nothing in common to make them united. united. The one third rule
two thirds obey.
$\longrightarrow$ protoplastic protoplasmite: In fact all men are made of protoplasm, end in
this way the mystery of our crention is removed. Did God make men from nothing? No. Or what did he make
them? Of protoplasm. "Thus" saya the scientist, "is the great doubt re moved, and the secret of creation revealed." "But", persists the inpudent
student, "of what did He make protostudent, "of what did He make proto
plasm?" "Shut up "' seysthe plasm ?" "Shut up!" says the scientist. are called upon to show still more patriotism by serving his country at re. duced salaries. The Ministers to Great
Britan, France, Germany and Russia, will now receive $\$ 14,000$ per year in-
:tead on 817,500 . Ministers to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan andChina 810,000 instend of 812,000 . Ministers to ters to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, way, Turkey. Venezuela and the Hawway, Turkey. enezzuela and the Haw-
aiin Itands, $\$ 0,500$ instead of $\mathbf{7 , 5 0 0}$ However unsafe it is to predict the
ultimate issue of Spaniso affaira it realtimate issue of spaniso affairs it re will have a turbulent time of it before he gets through. A protestant school
that had undertaken tho instruction of about 1500 children has been broken up by authority of the king and catholic bis hops, and the same spirit of intolerance
that was manifested in this act show: itself in every move of the government.
The day of a quiet submission to the deeppotic requirements of the pope and bishops has passed by, and such things
will not he long tolerated in even the Romish atmosphere of Spain. companies held a consultation with the leading members of the legislature relative to the revision of the Potter law.
The opinion seems to prevail among our legislators that the present law is their business can not be prosecuted successfully unless a change is made
The consultation resulted in a bill re storing the freight rates of June 1872, the passenger tariff remaining at the present figures. We hope that cur leg ject and that they will far no ject, and that they will favor no ehange pretend to possess a full insighto inte the effects of the law, but to the exten of our information are in favor of th
Potter law although we appreciate th great importance of railroadd and are willing to have them accorded the
means for obtaining a just return their investments. hemeelves for the last ounter of century to make men live by electricity, by employing that element in every species of locomotion, and rdapting its nae to a great many ordinary wants but now they want men to die by elect ricity. Every country in which cap. pled with a powertal hatiery and whe plited with a powerful vatury and whem
the condemned criminal is brought forth he ia given a position where the most intimate relations are permitted to exist between himself and the bat
tery, resulting in his instant death tery, resulting in his instage ded
One objection might be suggested this innovation. Should the corped after interment meet with the necessary
conditions to arouse the latent elect condituns to aroust
ricity with which is is filcd, it migh ricity with which ins uph
cause $\&$ very unroligious upheaval in it

## immediate vicinity, disturb the slum- bers of its neighbe

 iers ofts nieghbors, and creato a feel bence to be passing the cemotery. Argument is posesess of nearly nucin elacticity as India rubber. Th ment to jugst such a lergth $\mathbf{a s}$ will add force to his position. One of those great men who do nothing else but devote their lives to their suffering fellow. men recently visted the New York Inazne Asylum tor the purpose of as certaining how much, if any, damagehad been done through the had been done through the use of pate
quack mediciner. The investigate quack medicines. The investigat
looked into the history, troubles, looked into the history, troubles, an
misfortunes of the in nates and declare that 60 per cent of the insane wer made so through the murderous effec of patent medicicine on their system A celebrated infidel once visited an in-
sane asylum and discovered that 75 per cent of the inmates wered made ma
through undue religious A champion of temperance visited asylum, and ascertained that 90 per cent of the poor unfortunates we
made so through the ure of made so through the use of liquo.. A
doctor called in one day and having an ocean of patent mediene for rolieving
the distressed, wished to form an estimate of the demand likely to arise for
his prescription. He vrs almost killed with grief for wayward humanity,
for 75 percent of the insane were rendered thus miserable through early
indiecretion! Taking these altogethor we have 300 per cent of the ineane people of this country sccounted for.
For heasen's sake what ailed tha rest of

## Unsettled Question

There is nottled beforestions. public two questions of great impo
tance upon which doubtless depend in a great meesurure the prossepity of
the country. These are the finance and the tariff questions, and although they haps ever arose on which the genern d. There is a mystery or an unce deep connected with finance hat comparatively few people feel comperplexing problem away, assuming the good fortune to make a favorable impression on the mind of the man. is not a matter of doubt that both the hundrods of supporters today in the persons of men who can give no valid
clear rearon for their support but wh are wholly influenced by simple im pressions or prejudices. This fact does
not necessarily reflect on the understanding of the men, but it does reflect on their need of application. They
have not the dixpoition for the study and invectigation of the subject. Are there not many advocatex
of hard monev who are bewildered with the quostion propounded by their op
ponents, viz: "If specie payments are resumed within the neext ten years is is not almost a certainty that the debts of
individuals will be increased at least ten per cent, and thus entail a great mis-. ery on the poor people of the country advocates of paper money who stagzer
under the argument that a resumption of specie payments will give a settled
and permanent basis to business, and remove the cause of financial calamity
and depression' 'The Whysad and depression? The Whys and Where multitude of arguments in the consideration of which a man is likely to lose
his reason. It is not a safe policy for man to adopt the idess and conclusionse
of even a thorough and cumpetent student of tinance, for this student is con-
fronted Iy competent. Every man must work out the sukject to his own satisfaction, relying on the true faith that God will
see to it that the major'ty is on the right side.
It is now about 48 years since the genuine protective tariff laws went into op-
eration, and f $f w$, even of the free trade party, deny that it accomplished n great work; and one that no other system could have accomplished. The build is up of manuunctories, history say ant of groat agricul:aral success, but in the United States, through the proteeviated, and a a great and poweren timest built up-built up doubtless more leas at the expense of doubtless more or Ho many feel that they are certain that the manufucturies are able to ntand and flourish unsupported by special


## Ciles, Bro. \& Co.

 JEWELERS,
Nos. $266 \& 268$ Wabash Ar Chicago.
ELGIN WATCHES, エOWAFD WATCIIES.


##  VISITED <br> THE PLACE TO WAUKESHA

AS Cheap as they are SOLD TO-DAYAT
Murrish it Sons'
$1859 \quad 1876$ AT

LIVCOLNS
A. Complete stock ofwinter goods.
FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR,

Hablt, beoturash tith glore and ober

make your selections. G. L. Liscous.
High Prices
IS DEAD,

I. O. Oulina


THROAT, LUNGS,
HEART, STOMACH, Head nerver. idneys, bladder, womb,
und bloop. Afflectiono of the urinary
 dc. Drs. Price and Brewers, ceputation
ha* been acquired by candid, hanest dealing and vears of siccesesful practice.
Our Yractice. not oneor experiment,
out ounded on laws of nature. with
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 no matter what their ailmente the the sai
nd investigate before they, to cand


sash \& doors.
is at our yard.
Wモ
Are INappy GAFE RETURNED MBOY THE CNT:

Our Prices are as low as at any yard
within five miles of the new Ship Canal. STOCK OF GOODS
Embracing, everyhing needed in the
Weath and wirith mast te cen and


Dress Goods, beady.made

## ano wood Clothing

in big demand BOOTS AND
SHOES,
We have Only One grade of common lumber, but can sell wilh our bill sad


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| :---: | :---: |
| Chimgo, Xilruwae 8 fit Pan Railood. time table. | hall in Black Earth, on Monday February 7th, 1876, at $3 \frac{1}{2}$ o'cloek p. m. |
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| Local sheaves. |  |
| Belmorals, and ladies woolen goods at Lincolns. |  |
| lodze beins stareal in |  |
| Iodge being tata, el in town. |  |
| Christian Berry is soon to have a |  |
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| Ve them atho |  |
| Henry Coldwel! : ished telvepigs |  |
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|  | $\int_{\text {Oysters for everybody always on hard. }}^{\text {n. }}$ |
| engines took a freight train west the | in |
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| Courat Remey has made a contrae: | A Weara Eunack-Gieorge Alford |
| with D. W. Bronson \& Son for anothe |  |
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| form one dis | (e) |
| Atention is en en to to $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{M}$ Moutton's | about with a cer much damaged eye |
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| The fate horsee of this town hav | md L.unge? If so, so to your Drug. |
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| cion, the only pi |  |
| i.g can be found |  |
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| Among the many that the snowless |  |
| Winer has nade and is. H H. Greening | die eonatry ree wand |
| cutter, and intencel to sail through | dif you wish to try |
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| Haseltine is to leave soon for Boston |  |
| convention and then enter the lecture |  |
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|  | and singing praieses t. |
| Neting to see how long it will thie | The moment |
| our merchants to fill their wood con- |  |
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| Bear in mind that a frrat clees Elgin | but just at this instuul |
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|  | that he had no revoliv |
| *irely nee stock purcheed |  |
| Tuont, and cheaperet than over beotore. |  |
| Dr.w. G. Aston will beat the carta | duee the number of tivee cowardly |
| main four | tricis. |
| Nil remain four days. If you | Ha |
| whe, call upon Dr, Ashton |  |
| dhave woik doone that will |  |
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| and uniform bisenit, it |  |
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| 3i. That is a pure articie, not detri- |  |
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general amnesty. Speech of James $\begin{gathered}\text { aj. Bla } \\ \text { Subject. } \\ \text {. }\end{gathered}$ He W The Reasos tor this Exeqpiren not dowist


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 erately, guiltily, willfully, of gigan
 it on that ground, and I beieve thom
so
rapidiy docs one event follow


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 over the details of the atrocions massa
cress nuder the Duke of Alva in the lo
countries, which are mentioned with a thrill of horror throghtou
Christendom. I have reah the te
tails of St. Bartholomew, which stan tails of St. Bartholomew, which stand
out as atrocities beyond imagiantion.
I have read anew the horrors, untold
and unimaged, of the Spanish in.
quisition, and I bere, before God,
measuring my wurds, knowing their measuring my wurds, knowing the
full extent and import, declare tha
neither the Duke of Alva in the Lo Countries, nor the author of the ma.
sacre of , St, Bartholomeos, nor the
thmbe-screws and ducgeons and atroe Chmmb-screws and dungeons and atroci-
ties of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to
compare in atrocity with the hideons crime of Andersonville.
Sensation in the hall and galleries, and a remark by Mr. Robbins, of North
Carolina, nuheard by Mr Blaine, tha
it was an infamos slander.
Thank Good, Mr. Speaker, that when this Congresso was under difterent con-
trol from that under which it is to-day with a committee composed of member
of both parties, that tale of horror wa
placed where it conld not be denied
gainsayed. I hold in my hand the
story written out by a committee of thi gainsayyed. I hold in my hand the
story written out by a committee of this
Congress, and by its anthority state that
Winder, who is now dead, was sent to Anderscnvilie with full knowledge of
his previous atrocities, and that those atrocities in Rrichmond were so bitter Richmond Examiner, for one, said,
when it was done, $t$ tant they thanked God that Richmond was rid of his pres-
ence, and hoped God would have mercy
on those toper Wee in the North kuew from returning
sketons, what he had accomplished
at Belle Iste and Libby. Fresi from
these accomplishments, he was sent by others in the Confederacy, to
construct his pen of Andersonvile. Of course it
rors at
woald be ntteriy beyond the occasion, and byond the limits of my
hour, to give any details, bat on ar
raigning Ir. Davis, $I$ undertane her
to say that I do not ask gentiemen t. take the testimony of a single witness.
I doot not akk them to take the testimony
of a single Union soldier. I only
 reading.
Mr. Blaine then proceeded to quote
from tho report of the Committee on
the Conduct of the War exfracts in ref-
erence to the horrors of Andersonville, in which it is stated that "no pen can
deescribe, no painter sketch, no magina-
tion comprehend its fearful, its unut. He the went on to say: "I under-
take to sny that that is a moderate de-
scription of Andersonvile, and I will now read a paragraph from the testi-
mony of William John Hamilton, a man
who never was in the north, a Catholic who never was in the north, a Cat, and
priest at Macon, and a Democrat, and
when you unite these three qualities in
a southern priest you will not find When you unite these three qualities in
a sothern priest you will not find
much testimony strained in favor of the Kepublican party.
tinnous langhter.]
$\qquad$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wirtz's trial:] } \\
& \text { Mr. Blaine then continned: I do not } \\
& \text { desire to go into such horrible details }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { desire to go into such horrible details } \\
& \text { from any purpose of raising bad feel. } \\
& \text { ing. I desire only to say that the man }
\end{aligned}
$$ there by the order of Mr. Davis, and

was sustained by him; and this William
J. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, whose, testimony 1 have
nust read, went to Gen. Howell
Cobb, commanding that department, Cobb, commanding that department,
and asked that the condition of of
the prison should be transmitted Richmond. In fact, thr re are a great
many instances and proofs to show that
Mr. Davis was tn entire posession of the Mr. Davis was to tentire posesssion of the
facts in relation to Anerosonille. When
Gen. Sherman's invasion, or some other invasion of that portion of the country,
was under way, and when there was a
danger or supposed danger, that it might come to that neeghborbood, the
regular military order Jo. 13 , dated
Headquarters Confederate States mili-
tary priet tary prison, Andersonvize, July 27,
1864, and signed by Brigadier-general
Winder, was issued in these words: The officer on duty and in charge of
the battery of Florida artillery, will, on receiving notice that the enemy has
approached within seven miles of this
post, open fire on the stockace with grapeshot without reference to the situ
ation beyond this line of defense.,
Here ation beyond this line of defense,"
Here were those 35,000 poor, helpless,
naked, starring, sick and dying men. This Catholic priest states that he went
to Geen. Cobb, to represent to him that
it he could not exchange the should be taken bexforange the them, they
in Floorida and paroled and lines
let go free, in Flond if the Dnion forces were to pet
and yet
within seven miles, that reg within seven miles, that regular ord
of Mr. Davis's officer was to open
battery of grapeshot on those battery of grapeshot on those poor
wretcles, without the slightest possibie
regard to what was going on outside.
Now I don't arguign the Souther regard to what was going on outside.
Now I don't arraign the Southery
people for this. God forbid that
shond shoubld charge any yeople with sympa
thizing ith such an order: There
were many evidences of great nneasi ness amoug the Southern people about
itt and one of the great crimes of Mr.
Davis was that he concealed it from the sonthern people.
Now I pudertaise


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administration of Mr. Johnson, was a
weak step, for he was indicted
only for that which he was gril.
ty, in common with every other
gentleman who went into the con. therate movement, and therefore
the was no particalar reason for sig.
nalling him out for indictmet, but
will undertake to say fhis, and with wit good udeertake to say fhis, and with
civilizzed goverion, that that there is the fot a
gloe of the
gobe, very certainly not an European globe, very certainly not an European
government which wrould not have ar-
rested Mr. Davis, or which. when it
had him in its power, would not have ad him in its power, would not have
tried him for maltreatmentof prisoners
of war, and shot him within thirty days.
France, Russia, England Germany France, Bussia, England, Germany,
Anstria, any of them would have done
it. The poor victim Wirtz deeserved his
death for briti death, for brutal treatment of prison-
ers, but I alway thonght it
was a weak movenent on the part of was a weak movement on the part of
the Government to allow Jeff Davis to
goat large, and hang Wirtz. Wirtz was
nothingin the world othing in the world but a anere subor
diate tool, and therefore there was no
philosophy in selecting him for punish philosophy in selecting him for punish.
ment. Still, 1 do no say that he did
not deserve it. He did reelly and trnly not deserve it. He did reelly and truly
deserve it, and he deserved no mercy.
But at the same time his execontion puit me in mind of skipping the President,
superintendent and board of directors
of a rairoad company, great railroay companay, in case of and anangig the
brakeman on the rear car. Laughter. There is no proposition here to pun
ish Mr. Davis. Nobody is asking to do
t. The time for such a thing has gone 1t. The time for such a thing has gone
by. The statute of liinitation and the
common ieeling of hunaity would in
tervene for his benefit. But what ervene for his benetit. But what yo
nsk us to to is to to delare by a vote of
two thirds of both branches of Con
vress, solemnly, that we consider Mr gress, solemnly, that we coossider Mr.
Davis worthy to fill the highest tficees
in the United States, if he can wet in the United States, if he can get a
constituency to trust him. He is a vo-
ter; he can buy hand he can sell. He He
can go and come. He is na free as He can go and come. He is as free as any
man in the United States. There is a
long list of siborinate ofices to which
he is eligibie, ont this proposition pro-
poses, in view of the record which I have he 18 eligibie, ont this proposition pro-
poses. in view of the record which I have
read, too delare, by two thirds vote of
the House, that, Mr. Davis is eligible the House, that Mr. Davis is eligible
nod worthy to fill any office up to pres-
ident of the United States. For one,
or full deliberation, I will not do it. It has been frequently said, in miti-
gation of Mr. Davis in the amnesty matter, that men who died in such large
numbers. 5 立, 000 fell victims to ane pi.
demic, and died of diseases, which ould not be avoided. Now, the recor
hows that out of 35,000 men, about 33 per cent. died; that is one in three. O
the soldiers who were encamped within half a mile oi the stockade, and who
suarded it, but one man in 400 died Allusion was then made by Mr . B.,
general terms, to th atrocious prac ices on union prisoners, and closed by saying
I oo
is pr
 applause on the Republican
house and in the galleries.
On Tuesaday, Gen. Benj. H. Hill, of
Georgia, obtained the floor, and in re-
ply to Blaine spoke substantially as fol
lows:
He denied the charge that Jeff Davis
was responsible for the horrors of Anvas responsible for the horrors of An
dersonville, and referred to the state-
ment of Dr Jones one of the witnesses
on the Wirz trial, who hat been on the Wirz trial, who had been sen
by the Confederate Government to
make a reportas to the condition o
Andersonvile, but whose report had
never renched the never reached the Confederate anthori
ties. That report had, in the hands of
the Judge Adrocate, been mutiated,
and Dr and Dr. Jones had called attention of
the Court to the fact one of tine sup-
pressed statements being that home
sickness and disappointment among the
prisoners had been more destructive of prisoners had been more dest
life than any physical canke.
During the inole three
$\qquad$ single atrocity. Even on the day of hil
execution, Wirz had been offered commutation of his sentence if he woul
implicate Mr. Davis, bat Wirz's implicate Mr. Davis, , wat Wirz's enswe
to his counsel was: Mr. shade, you
know that I have always told you tha
I do not know anything abont Jefers I do not know anything about Jeffersou
Davis. He had no connection with mee
as to what was done at Andersonville
I wo him or anybody else, even to save my
life." But, said Mr. Hill, what poor Wirz,
within two hours of his execution,
would not so Would not say for his life, the gentle-
man from Maine says to the country for
the sake of keeping his party in power.
Sensation.I sir, Ohrisianity a false-
heond, humanity is a lie, civilization is

## 


 anything.
He then proceeded to discuss the
cause of the horrors at Andersonville.
He sid that the firtst cause was want
of mediciene, but the fanit is that they
comld not get medicine. They did not hnve medicine in the Confederacy, and
the Federal government had made
medicine a contraband of war, a thing
which no other country on earth had Cver done before. Not even the Darth Dade
of Alva had done ench a thing. Even
the Federal ofticers had received in-
structions to examine women passing structions to examine women passing
through the line, to search their petti-
coats even, os as to prevent their carry-
ing medicine to the Confederacy. Who, he asked, was responsible for that?
There was also another misfortue,
and that was want of clothing. Cloth
ing of course had been made contra-
band of war. He declared that what. ever horrors had existed at Anderson-
ville. not one of them could be attribut-
ed to a single order of the Confederate
Government, and thet eve grew out of the necessity of the ocea-
gion, which necessity was fastened on
the Confederacy by the conduct other side. He challenged Mr. Blaine
to meet him face to face and fact to
fact, in the discenssion to the declaring that the time was past when
the country would accept the im-
pudence of assertion for the force of argument, or recklessness of statement
for the trath of history. He (Hill)
did not want to unfold the chapter on
the other whe other side. He was an American
who honored his country, nnd it was
not pleasant for him to bring form proor
had
ful il nad been guilty of willful crime, or will.
ful ill-treatment of poor manaclod pris-
oners. Many of these horrors were
inseparable from a state of war, insep
Fant
that
ried
$\qquad$
to
abou
some
a Co
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Mr. Platt declared, as living with
thirty-six miles of Elmira, that th
statements were nnqualifiedy false.
Mr. Hill replied that he didn't say Mr. Hill replied that he didn't say
the statements were true, but only that
they were as good as the statement quoted on the other side. He merenty What was a test as to the degree of mis ern prisons. The test was the result of
the report of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of ar. The Republican
House will believe him.
He exhibited the fact
prisoners in the hands of the Confederhad died, and that of the Confederate
prisoners in Federal hands, 26,436 had died. Surgeon-General Barnes, (he
supposed the Republicans would besupposed the Repubicans would be-
lieve him, also had given the number of
Confederate prisoners in Federal hands Confederate prisoners in Federal hands
during the war as 220,000 , and of Federal prisoners in Confederate hands at
270,000 . Therefore, out of 270,000 22,5zers had died, while outt of 220,000
onfederate ondy contederate prisoners in Federal hands cral hands, and less trisan 9 per in cente of
Federal prisoners in Conederate hands,
nid my friend, (addressing Mr. Blaine
in federal handid, if we chose to tell.
Thousands of our poor fellows came
home from Elmira, Fort Delaware and
other places, with their
if, with their toes frozen off, and with
and uestion is at last, who was responsible
or that state of things, and that is real-
o the only

He went on to discuss the history he
the exchange of prisoners, stating tha
all propositions from the Confederates
for the exchange, and for the ameliona-
tion of the condition of prisoues, waere
rejeeted by the Federal government. rejected by the Federal government.
[Here Mr. Blaine arose and inquired if Mr. Hill had been a member of the Confederate Senate, to which an affirm-
tive reply was given. Blaine then given.] Blaine then proceeded to quote a
resolution offered in the Confederate
Congress by Senator Hill, of Georgio to the following effect: That overy per-
son pretending to be a soldier
ofticer of the United son pretending to be a soldier or per an
officer of the United States, who shall
be captured on the soil of the
 the territory of the Confederate Stateres
with intent to incite insurcecion and
to abet murder and that abet murder, and that unless satisfac-
ory proof be adduced to the contrary
dore the military court before whing bofore the military court before which
his trial skall be had, he shall suffer
death. He asked Mr. Hill whether he
was the anthor of that resolution. was the author of that resolution.
Hill -I will say to the gentleman
from Maine very frankly that I have
hot the slightest recollection of hearin not the slightest recollection of hearing
nit before Blaine-You do not deny it.
Hill-I do not know. My own
oinion is that I never was the author
of that resolution, but I have no recol I that resolution, but I havo no recol-
lection of it. If the gentleman can
cive me the circumstances ander which give me the circumstances under which
it was introduced I may recollect.
Blaine-On the st of October, 1862,
the Judicary Committee of the Confederate Congress made a report, and
offered a seriesof resolutions, and there onered a series of resolutions, and there-
upon Senator Hillis reorded as having
offered the resolution which I have just Hill-I was chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, and very like-
ly, like the Chairman of the Com.
mittee on Rules at the late session, I may have consented to that report.
Blaine-Does the gentleman admit that he made that report.
Hill- I do not know, but it is very
likely. Blaine-The copy which I have
quoted from is entitled Republicanism
in America. I wish to know whether he gentleman was the author of that Hill- 1 really don't recollect.
newee ilaughter on Republican side. Blaine (persistently)-The gentleman
as not said that he was not the author Hill-I do not, but I think I was not Biaine-I thought that as the gentle-
man's effort was to sho $\overline{\text { sen }}$ the humane character of the Confecierate Congress,
this might aid him in remembering
facts, Hill-With ail due defference to the
gentleman, he did not thenk any such
Lhing. Laghter.] He thought he
would divert them trom the purpose of ny argument.
Elaine (apologeticaliy)-Oh, no, the
entleman can have all the time he ants. What measures the Confederate
Hillto take at that tice to protect the wor
men and cildren of the Confereacy
from insurection, I don't recollect, but I shall not be diverted by the gentle-
man from the course of my argunent to go into the history of flavery, or of in-
surrection, or of John Browns raid. I
know this, that whether I or any other gnow this, that whether or any other
gentleman on the committee was the
anthor of the tesolution, and which I
think more than probable, our purpose was not to do injustice to to ony man, man, wo-
man or child, North or South, but to
adopt what we deemed stringent meas. nres to protect our wives and cchildren
from servile insurrection and slaughter.
Murmurs of applanse on the Demo. He then went on to review the history
of the efforts for exchange of prisoners, claiming that the confederate govern,
ment had offered to release the sick and
wounded union prisoners in its hands wounded union prisoners in its hands
without equivalent, if our government
wound send vesesels to Savannan to re-
ceive them, and that our government refused to accept the offer, He pro-
ceided to show Davis' human.
ity, quoting from a . Richmond paper wherein he was abused for his
humane policy. Heconcluded as follows:
humpor My message to the gentleman from
Maine in this: There are no confederates in this House; there are no confederate
ambitions, deeires or purposee in this
House. But the South is here, and sere she intents to remain. ©Enthu-
siastic demonstrations ou Democrat side
and in the galleries. Let fanaticieries.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { pur fathers, incite riids on our people, } \\
& \text { multiply intidelitien until they shal oe } \\
& \text { ike the stars of lieaven or the sands of }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ike the stars of lleaven or the sands of } \\
& \text { he sumber, but know } \\
& \text { he sithout numer } \\
& \text { his: For and your iniquities the South }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { mandess of another secession. (Re- } \\
& \text { neeved applanse. We are here; our } \\
& \text { nerothers are our companions, and we are } \\
& \text { bothere home, thank God. } \\
& \text { anthnsi. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { no vengeance, to retaliate no wroogs, to } \\
& \text { resent no past insults, to reopen no } \\
& \text { strife. We come with a patriotico pur. } \\
& \text { pose, to do whatever in our political }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { pose. to do whatever in our polititace } \\
& \text { poser shall be, to restore an honest, } \\
& \text { power shan } \\
& \text { conomical and constitutional adminis- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { conomical and constitutional ad aminis- } \\
& \text { ration of the Government. We came, } \\
& \text { Tharging on the Union no wrong o us. } \\
& \text { The Union never wronged the South. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { charging on the Union no wrong to us. } \\
& \text { The Union never wronged the South. } \\
& \text { The Union has bee an unmixed biess. } \\
& \text { ing to every section, to every State, to }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tne to every section, to every Stater to } \\
& \text { ing to } \\
& \text { every man of every color in Americo. } \\
& \text { We charge all our wrongs to that } \\
& \text { higher law, fanaticism, which never } \\
& \text { kept a pledge or law. We. sought to } \\
& \text { leave the association of those who }
\end{aligned}
$$

Brave ODion men of the North, fol-
lowerr of Webster and Fillmore, of Cass and Douglas, you who fought tor union
for the ake of union, ou who eased
fo the the sword was sheathed, with you we we
have no quarrel. We felt your heavy arm in the midst of the struggle,
above the roar of cannon we heardi you
 back, wo are here to co-operate with
yon, to do whatever we can in spite of you, to do whatever we can in spite
and our worrow, ta rebnit
Union, to restore peace,
 the glory of Amersicandend it thonld be, the blessing
of humanaty. But perseated us by your indentlemen, who yon drove ns uut of the Union, you
who then claimed to be the ouly friend nounced as A league with death and a the war, when the soldiers who fought it thave made peace and gone to their
homes, to you we have no concessions ${ }^{2} \mathrm{tomare}$ Martyrs
and while we are are ready to make every sacricice for the Union, secession, how.
ever,
defeate and oppresed, wil coutfetes no sin to fanaticism however biz
 is to add one pompombition, and power that the
patrotic Union ment of the North. in
order to compel fanaticiem to and to olise int the Union according to compen you by ouths, for you never
kept them. The Sonth did the Union
 seized and rent and torn by men who
had denounced it as a league with death
 distract and oppress the countrys thet the greatest patriot, the thuest thest patriot, most tor repar the whongs of the pant,
and to promote the glories of the future. Cos, Cooke and others., The debate lasted four days, being closed by Blaine.
The bill was finally reterred to the $J$ Jamendment.

 of Arrica, and shot him too Hide
las brought down the ponderous eleming, been, towed dike stroam aton the tail of the thpopopotamus. He came to this
conts., not to explor our mines, or
otudy our ways in asriculture ors stocke.
 rachieved a moderate degreof of reowows
Scott, the hanter of Covedale, led him nato the wilds hanated by the bears,
and, on thioseand day of the expedi-
tion, the Prince killed a small grizzly so veatly that the animal had no Deisure
to reflect ou the barbarity of peppering him with explosive builets. On the
third
was slay a
arown bear of 600 ponnds which has some affinity to the otter or








## Death from Tight-Lacing.




 tul woman. In fact, one end of the onld
layds ribib hab been presed against the
tinternal orgas end hed stantly at half action, ge it were until apparentiy an aneurism was wrodunced,
by the sudden rupture of which she
by died. The lady must have been an exe.
ceptionaly bealthy woman, to have thas lived in spite of the oorset which
imprisened part of her organs and in. had she not laced, she would doubtless
have been a centennarien











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When whitiva to advichtiskres Plenese any you
tn thit Paper.



[^0]:    

    ## Swell Equipages in Waskington.

    Here is Zach Chandler in a stylieb
    log.ait, holding Lhe reins himself over
    
    
    
     quipage very conspicaous,
    Here comes the plain caringe of the
    Hor A. M. Clapp, the Government
    
    
    
    
     This hilarity is reflected in the hand
    same faces of tor gentemen in on open
    carriage, who are going at a very mod-
    
    
    
    

    A inm of welin hown London pub-
    libers of Reman Catiofic liternture
    anve
    
    
    
    
    
    
     truth.". The precedence here given to
    the Cathone Church is Mr. Oates' own
    verbal aarangement. Crack Whis of the Continent.
    
    
    
     what it means. I have many times,
    white inidig in inis way, gat expecting
    to eee somebody in the crowd knocked
     down the guilty party,
    not get out of the way.
     dence "." Ho wan a ilitlo non
    being asked to tand aside.

