

ON WALL STREET.

Yesterday's Sales of Railway Bonds-- Wheat Weak on Rumors of Cholera in Venice.

Stock Market Shows Increased Sales, but Considerable Decline For the General List.

An Advance in the Rates of Foreign Exchange Leads to Large Shipments of Gold Abroad.

Special to the Gazette.

TEXAS RAILWAY BONDS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The railway bond sales to-day were as follows: Louisiana, New Orleans & Texas 1's, 7000 at 99 1/2; Missouri, Kansas & Texas general 5's, 5000 at 98 1/2; 5000 ditto at 77; 5000 ditto at 76 1/2; 5000 ditto at 74 1/2; 1000 ditto at 77; Missouri, Kansas & Texas general 6's, 5000 at 98 1/2; 25,000 ditto at 96; 5000 ditto at 89; 5000 at 84; New Orleans & Pacific 1's coupons offered, 11,000 at 50; 1000 ditto at 49 1/2; Texas & Pacific Income and general, 5000 at 85 1/2; Texas & Pacific 1's Rio Grande division coupons, offered 5000 at 42 1/2; 1000 ditto at 42 1/2; 3000 ditto at 42 1/2; 5000 ditto at 42 1/2; 10,000 ditto at 42 1/2; Texas & Pacific Riox dividend, 25,000 at 42 1/2; Houston & Texas Central 1st ex-dividend, 20,000 at 19 1/2; Kansas & Texas general mortgage, 6000 at 90; 10,000 ditto at 90 1/2; 5000 ditto at 90 1/2; 19,000 ditto at 90 1/2; 5000 ditto at 91; 5000 ditto at 91 1/2; 5000 ditto at 89; Kansas & Texas 1's, 1000 at 114 1/2; Texas & Pacific Income, 5000 at 83 1/2; 10,000 ditto at 84; 1000 ditto at 85 1/2; Oregon Short Line 1's, 5000 at 98 1/2; 15,000 ditto at 98 1/2; Kansas & Texas 5's, 2000 at 76 1/2; 1000 ditto at 76 1/2.

What weak at rumors of cholera in Venice and the raising of the rate of exchange. Selling was heavy and general and the close at 2 p. m. was weak.
 Oil opened at 87 1/2 and closed at 87 1/2.
 Cotton declined 1/2 to 2 points.
 Coffee dull and unchanged.

GOVERNMENTS, STOCKS AND BONDS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Government bonds dull and about steady for the 4 and 4 1/2's and strong for 5's.

The demand for railroad bonds was light and prices generally lower.
 Stocks were extremely dull this forenoon, the total sales for the first hour amounting to less than 10,000 shares. Later, on reports of the probable shipment of gold to Europe, the market became more active and weak, and as the news in regard to foreign exchange was circulated the disposition to sell increased, resulting in an increase in the day's operations of over 100,000 shares as compared with yesterday, the sales to-day amounting to 288,190 shares. Prices were steady at the opening, followed by fractional declines and renewed firmness during the forenoon and continued weakness until the close. The active stocks yielded 1/2 to 2 per cent. from the opening and closed from 1 to over 2 per cent. lower than the close last night. Missouri Pacific showed a loss of 2 1/2, Oregon Navigation of 2 1/2, and Columbus, Hooking Valley & Toledo of 2 1/2. The Vanderbilts were very well held, New York Central losing only 1/2 and Lake Shore 1/2. Erie is also off only 1/2 and there is a slight decline in Louisville & Nashville. The other losses are generally from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. The losses in Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Texas & Pacific is down 1 per cent. The market closed irregular but generally heavy at or near the lowest prices of the day. The absorbing topic among the brokers, operators, bankers and financial men generally was the reported arrangements for shipments of gold on Saturday next. Reports late in the day were to the effect that about \$2,000,000 in gold had been purchased for shipment. Inquiry at the office of the leading dealers in foreign exchange, including those who were reported to have arranged to export considerable quantities of gold, elicited the fact that no gold will probably go forward before Saturday next, and that the shipment then is contingent upon the maintenance of the advance in the rate for sterling exchange. At the house of Brown Bros. & Co. it was stated this evening that they would probably ship \$1,000,000 on Saturday, but nothing definite was yet known.

GOLD FOR EUROPE.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The absorbing topic of interest on Wall street to-day has been the advance in rates of foreign exchange, the quotations for demand sterling bills reaching a point at which a shipment can be made at a profit—84.50 for posted rates and 84.84 for actual business. There was an engagement for \$1,000,000 in gold this afternoon for shipment Saturday, and it is generally believed that further shipments will be made. The immediate cause for this advance has been the advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount during the past week, but a more direct and potential cause is to be found in the extremely tight shipments of grain to Europe, especially wheat, while the visible supply of wheat in this country is far in excess of previous years. Merchants who are familiar with the subject also say that a considerable quantity of cotton was sold last July by planters to be delivered in ninety days, and that when the deliveries were made there was a considerable advance in choice spot cotton, which gave dissatisfaction to planters and led them to hold the stock then on hand for higher prices. It is claimed this will have the effect of steadying the market throughout the winter, as shipments of cotton will be made continuously in moderate amounts. The rates for sterling bills are now the same as they were at the time that shipment was made in April and May, 1884. The break in the price of wheat, it is generally conceded, would lead to a substitution of wheat for gold in the future settlement of our trade balances with Europe.

BONHAM.

Grand Cotton Drawing—Numerous Railroad Changes—Honey Grove's Pluck.

BONHAM, TEX., Dec. 22.—The pay car rolled in this morning and made glad the hearts of the boys once more.

Charlie Nunn, a special messenger in the treasury department at Washington, came in yesterday to spend the holidays with his parents and friends, and will return January 1.

W. V. Vandorbort, night yardmaster, resigned his position yesterday and went to Texarkana to accept the Iron Mountain

day yard. Van is one of the best yardmen on the Transcontinental division of the Texas & Pacific and we regret very much to lose him.

To-morrow, Wednesday, is the day set apart for the grand cotton drawing to take place. We are informed that the greatest number of tickets are held by Grayson county farmers, which speaks volumes for Bonham as a market. Our receipts will fall short of last year probably a few bales on account of poor crops in some parts of the country, but we can boast of paying as high cash prices as any town in the state.

A delegation passed through yesterday from our sister city, Honey Grove, en route for Dallas to attend a railroad meeting. They were jubilant over their prospects for another road. Honey Grovelles never do anything by halves. When they undertake an enterprise they are always a unit, and have the money in sight. Her citizens take pattern after Fort Worth, in the first place, take hold, in the second, hold on, and in the third, never let go. Such energy as that will always be crowned with success.

ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

Marine Intelligence.
SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 22.—Arrived: Bark Grant, from the Barbadoes; brigantine Dr. Hasker, from Santos.
 Cleared: Bark Simon, for Liverpool.

Will He Do It?
SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
EL PASO, TEX., Dec. 22.—A petition signed by all the prominent citizens of this city has been sent to the governor of Chihuahua, requesting that action be taken immediately by him to suppress the bucco thieves in Paso del Norte.

Another Big Verdict.
SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 22.—Nathan Underwood has secured a verdict against the International & Great Northern Railway company for \$12,000 on account of personal injuries received in a railway accident two years ago. He got a verdict for \$15,000, but the verdict was reversed by the supreme court on the ground that it was excessive. As it will again be appealed it remains to be seen what the higher courts will do with it.

Bartlett.
SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
BARTLETT, TEX., Dec. 22.—Bartlett had ten weddings and five elopements in the last three months.
 We will ship 3000 bales of cotton this season.
 We have one grocery house that sold \$50,000 worth of goods this year.
 Bartlett is situated on the line of Bell and Williamson counties, and holds the balance of trade between Belton and Taylor. Our school interest continues to improve with the town.

Colorado.
COLORADO, TEX., Dec. 21.—There is to be a social at the residence of Maj. J. W. Ayers on the evening of the 23d, which promises to be a very fine affair. Mr. Ayers' brother from Illinois is here looking at the county.
 Maj. A. H. H. Tolor of the Clipper will visit Florida soon with a view to starting a paper at Winterhaven, Fla., having had good encouragement from that place.
 Cattle shipping is over and the stockyard hands have all been discharged.

An Alamo City Union.
SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 22.—Waters Davis, a son of ex-Gov. Davis, was married at an early hour this morning to Miss Agnes Howard, the accomplished daughter of the late Maj. Howard, and niece of our present postmaster. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for Galveston, en route to New Orleans, to remain there some weeks. On their return they will leave for El Paso, where they intend to permanently remain. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have the best wishes of a host of friends in this section for their future happiness.

Discharged and Rearrested.
SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 22.—Dickerson and Sexton, the two young men recently arrested at San Saba on a charge of robbing the United States mail near Comfort and lodged in jail here, had a preliminary hearing and were discharged from custody by the United States commissioner this morning, as there was no positive evidence to convict them of the robbery. On being turned loose the sheriff immediately rearrested Sexton on a warrant from Williamson county, charging him with robbing the same offense before, but broke jail and escaped before his trial.

He Bilked the Banks.
SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
BROWNWOOD, TEX., Dec. 22.—Several days ago a party giving his name as M. M. Crenshaw, claiming to hail from Albuquerque, N. M., registered with his family at the Bank's house. He told the proprietor that he was out of funds, but had \$200 in the Albuquerque National bank, and asked him to introduce him to the cashier of the First National bank, which was done, and he drew on the Albuquerque National bank for \$200 and after some slick talk induced the cashier to advance \$75 on the draft. As Crenshaw left in a day or two the First National became uneasy, and telegraphed to Albuquerque. They answered that Crenshaw had no funds there. He was found in Lampasas and brought here on a charge of swindling. A telegram from Abilene yesterday states that Crenshaw had done up the First National there in the same way.

WHERE'LL HE GET HIS TURKEY?
Why the Annuity of the Redman is Withheld.
SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
REP. FONG, I. T., Dec. 22.—The money for the long-deferred Sac and Fox Indian annuity payment has laid some time at St. Louis, Mo., awaiting a military escort, the present available force being now occupied riding around and cutting out and separating the poor non-seeking horses in Oklahoma from the rich men's fat steers, who are protected therein. This seems a poor excuse to the Indian, but he must forego Christmas money for no other reason.

The "Exposition Universelle de Part Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Slegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

THE BOOK OF FATE.

All Hope Abandoned of Finding the Twenty-Four Men Entombed at Nanticoke Alive.

A Gray-Haired Father Left to Mourn the Loss of a Fair Daughter and Two Brave Sons.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Dec. 22.—Little change was observable in the condition of affairs last night. The miners at Morgantown quit work to-day and joined the rollied party at Nanticoke. Forty men have been working on eight-hour shifts at No. 1 slope and 100 men at the air shaft, being relieved every six hours. It is in reaching the imprisoned men in this way that the only hopes are entertained of ever rescuing them. Fifty cars of rock and sand are sent out every eight hours from the slope but the treacherous quicksand mixed with cull keeps pouring in so that it is impossible to form an idea of the vastness of the work that lies before the relief party. The fan kept running night and day, but experienced mine bosses doubt whether there is sufficient power to cause the fresh air to penetrate the vast obstruction filling the gangway of No. 1 slope. About 3 o'clock last night the work of the rescuing party was suddenly interrupted by another fall of sand, rock and cull. The men were working on a steep incline. They fled for their lives, and several of them had very narrow escapes. The work of digging for the time being was suspended. The fall did not come from the surface, but from an upper bank.

At 12:30 this morning the mine officials decided to abandon work in the air shaft on account of the cave-in and the presence of the damp. All attempt to get the missing men out alive has now been abandoned, but the work through the tunnel will be pushed steadily forward. It will probably be two weeks before the bodies are reached.

BEYOND ALL HUMAN HELP.
WILKESBARRE, PA., Dec. 22.—There was no rest for Nanticoke last night. It is impossible to describe the consternation, dismay and agony which spread throughout the village when it was learned after midnight that efforts to get the entombed men out alive had been abandoned. No one thought of rest. The whole population was on the streets discussing in the wildest manner the decision to abandon the efforts at rescue. Exclamations of despair, cries of agony and mutterings of discontent were heard on every corner. In almost every household the relatives of the unfortunate victims were in the wildest agony of despair. Several were seized with convulsions and many more were completely prostrated. The officials were forced to abandon work from the air shaft by several irresistible conclusions. Investigation early this morning showed that the sand, rock and cull had fallen to such an extent that the mine was dead to the roof, and that the men are dead and beyond all human help. The list of victims numbers twenty-four, among them several boys, but mostly men, the larger number of whom are married and have families.

WILL MAKE A NEW SHAFT.
WILKESBARRE, PA., Dec. 22.—The officials of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company are now going to sink a shaft directly over the slope where the imprisoned miners are supposed to be. It is thought that by doing this they can reach the victims in about four days.

STILL EAT HUMAN FLESH.
The Low State of Morals in the Black Republic—A Midwife Devours a Baby—Horrible Picture of Depravity.

A late New York special to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: I met Sir Spenser St. John recently at the Brunswick. He has been the representative of the British government in Mexico, and was her majesty's minister to Hayti for twelve years. He is a typical Englishman, dignified, courtly, and in possession of such sublime self-respect that he feels inclined to lift his hat whenever he hears his own name mentioned. Sir Spenser St. John is an authority on the history of Hayti, and can give a vast deal of fresh and lively information about the Black Republic. He says that the blacks still eat human flesh at times, and that they continue to make human sacrifices. The Haytiens deny these deplorable facts, and are sensible of the stigma cast upon the country by the practice of such disgusting crimes. Sir Spenser St. John has evidence of the practice of cannibalism in Hayti from the records of the courts and from the lips of credible witnesses. In 1879 a female midwife near Port-au-Prince ate a female baby, and a short time ago eight people were

found dead, disinterring and devouring corpses. About the same time a cask of meat marked pora was sold to a foreign ship. In it were found fingers, fingers and human flesh.

Politically speaking, said Sir Spenser, the Haytiens are a hopeless people, and the best educated among them are disposed to despair of their country's future when they see the wreck that follows each war of barbarism.

The people seem to have little or no moral nature. The native merchant is absolutely devoid of financial honor, and my informant declared that it was sheer recklessness on the part of insurance companies to take risks there.

In the interior districts polygamy is generally and openly practiced, and on Fridays one is sure to see black men mounted on mules going down to market, followed by great numbers of wives bearing burdens.

During Sir Spenser's long residence in Hayti he saw but one handsome negro. And he observed that one of the negro's curious traits is a shy dislike of the monkey. The Haytian dislikes the monkey because he fancies that the whites think there is no great difference between a homely negro and a handsome gorilla.

The lower class in Hayti are low. Continence is not deemed a virtue; the stories of intrigues are related by mothers in the presence of young daughters, and all the crude details are laid before the children.

No effort is made to keep the girls chaste. I asked the cause of this incontinence.

"It is not owing to the climate, nor to the warm blood of the negroes," said my informant, "but to their want of amusement and occupation."

"Does Voudouism prevail in Hayti now?" was asked.

"Yes, and lives living out of the republic know the extent to which it is carried on. The natives strive to conceal it. It is a low and revolting worship. The great spirit is supposed to be manifest in a non-venomous serpent. The serpent is kept by the priest, and human and other sacrifices are made to it. The religion has had, and still has, a most wonderful grasp on the people. It was imported from Africa. The Emperor Sowloque was a firm believer in it, and caused a child to be sacrificed to insure his success in battle. The human sacrifices are made at their periodical feasts, which are wild and loathsome revels. The people drink at such times white rum mixed with blood, and are wrought up to an intense degree of excitement, and then are ordered to give themselves over to excesses. I knew of a man who sacrificed his own niece, and ate soup made from her head and bones, which were boiled with yams. The whole company partook of the horrid repast. The next night they tried to sacrifice another child, but were prevented, and eight of the worshippers of Voudou I saw tried and shot for the crime."

Sir Spenser St. John is of the opinion that Hayti is an excellent field for missionary work, and thinks that Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is supposed to be religiously inclined, would make a vast contribution to civilization by spending \$5,000,000 to humanize the Black Republic. The condition of things there is about as bad as it can be. The fact that the true state of affairs is not widely known is owing, my informant says, to the practice of the government employing professional writers to spread rose-colored accounts of civilization and progress in Hayti.

Capera & Bro. sell everything cheap, cheap, cheap!

KEEPING UP THE RECORD.
Austin Gives Us Another Chapter in the History of Crime.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 22.—A shooting scrape occurred on Trinity street here at 11 o'clock to-night. T. Hamilton, colored, was shot in the left shoulder, between the arm and the neck, the ball lodging in the shoulder-blade after passing through the body. The wound is a dangerous one. Hamilton charged two negroes named Nelson Lyons and Tom Wiggins with doing the shooting.

A Question

Often asked, but seldom answered satisfactorily: "Is there a remedy known to the medical profession which will allay the sufferings peculiar to women who are subject to Dysmenorrhoea and Irregularities of the Menstrual System?"

Lozenges if you have not tried it, do so AT ONCE. There is relief for you! It has been found in Scotland.

"I have derived particularly gratifying results from the use of Thompson's Lozenges in cases of Dysmenorrhoea, almost to the verge of insanity by her monthly sufferings. Its action has been most beneficial in other instances of a similar character, but this is a remarkable case."

For sale by all Druggists. Price 51 per bottle. A. A. MELLIER, Sole Prop'r., 709 & 711 Broadway, N.Y.

CASINO!

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IN THE CITY.

Day Board \$5 Per Week. Rooms for Transients Up-Stairs. Open until Midnight. Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Opposite Postoffice.

S. L. DANIA,

The MARTIN-BROWN CO. We recommend



CLARK'S MILE-END SPOOL COTTON

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS AND CLOTHING.

Corner Main and Fourth streets.

SHOOTING DESERTERS.

Tragic Incidents of the Civil War—How One Man Was Saved from Military Injustice.

An Arrest—A Drum-Head Court-Martial—A Sentence of Death—An Unpleasant Reminiscence.

Desertions were frequent in the Union army from the very first. But many of these were only partial, as where a man displeased with his officers or surroundings, took a "French furlough" and enlisted again with another regiment that he fancied would suit him better. But even from the first there were desertions to the enemy. Among the deserters from one company that the writer knows of, at least five up to the end of 1862 have always been supposed to have gone over to the Confederates; two of them very likely were spies—one certainly was. Very soon after the army began to be supplied by conscription desertion increased rapidly. While in the lines in Cold Harbor in June, 1864, the writer was sent back to receive a detachment of recruits for his regiment. Their muster-roll named 210 men but the officer temporarily in charge of them had but ninety to show, the rest had disappeared. The officer to whom these men had first been committed had also disappeared. But though he was soon found and his story of having been attacked, overpowered and robbed by guerrillas was disbelieved and he was sent to state prison, nothing was ever again seen of the missing 120 recruits.

At the time of his mysterious disappearance the officer had in his possession several thousand dollars belonging to the recruits he was bringing from Washington. This was never recovered, it seems.

That was an extraordinary case. But, though men did not usually desert at the rate of 120 to 210, the desertions became enormous by the middle of 1863, and Gen. Meade insisted on the enforcement of the extreme penalty, which the good-natured President Lincoln had been commencing as often as he could. The great bounties, averaging \$700 apiece, were the cause of the trouble. But, looking back at the matter now, one would say that those substitute-brokers who organized the system of professional desertion in order to divide the fraudulently obtained advance bounties with the deserters ought to have been dealt with at least as harshly as the deserters themselves.

In September, 1863, the third division of the Second corps, in camp near the Rapidan river, had its first execution. There were two condemned, both "bounty jumpers," who had enlisted in a regiment of this division and had escaped after receiving the advance bounty, hoping probably to repeat the game with some other regiment. Early one fine afternoon the division marched out to the chosen ground and formed three sides of a hollow square, the fourth side being a little ridge. At the foot of the ridge were two open graves about twelve feet apart. The division, consisting of about 8000 men, rested in place until the notes of the drum were heard. "Attention!" was sounded by the bugles, and all was rigid silence as a procession, composed of the provost-guard surrounding the culprits sat on a rough coffin, entered the square at one of the angles and halted near the graves. A coffin was placed at the end of each grave, and the two deserters were made to stand up in front of the provost-guard, facing the long lines of attentive countenances of the division, while the findings of the court-martial and the orders for the execution were read. After religious services the two were arraigned sitting on their coffins, their eyes bandaged and their arms pinioned behind. In front of each a firing party of the provost-guard took position and the word of command from the provost-marshal was given. One of the deserters fell back on his coffin, but only wounded, for he sat up again. The other, who was not hit, jumped to his feet, burst his pistols, and scouted away the white handkerchief from his eyes. There was a murmur of disapproval throughout the division at the awkwardness of the provost guard, and torture to the penalty of the unfortunate men. The wounded man was placed again and his party dispatched him with his next volley. He lay motionless on his coffin. But the other seemed almost invulnerable, for the second volley from his party, though it may have scratched him, left him still struggling vigorously to free himself. A brilliant idea then entered the provost-marshal's mind. He brought up his men one by one close to the condemned to have them shoot him successively. But for some reason the muskets would not go

off; merely the caps flashed. It rained hard the day before, and there was no excuse for the provost-guard, known for some days what they were to do and ought to have had their guns cleaned by this time, rain or no rain, or eight men went up one after another and presented their muskets within a few seconds to the deserter's head, but he ran along the ranks of the division, became fierce when one of the provost men's guns went off, and he would wound the poor fellow, who was sitting on his coffin, squinting about and showing murder. The general of the division was in a rage, and sent his staff to the other galling up to have the deserter promptly to do the disgraceful thing, and still the repeated efforts of the veteran soldiers to kill the wretched man failed, because he could not be shot half an hour of volleys and the provost killed, because he could not be shot. The muzzle of his long-barreled musket discharged all the loads. The deserter back, and at last all was over.

In the second line of battle near thesylvania Court-House in May, 1861, the division of the Second corps, sent on at 7 in the morning to witness the execution. The culprit had dropped on his hands during a charge two days before and rejoined his regiment after being put in that no notice would be taken. The next morning a drum-head court-martial sentenced him to death, and the colors in the presence of the army. This execution, which was the battle that was still going on, was off without any delay or hindrance, no great preparations had been made, and no square was formed.

But military justice is a queer thing sometimes. Late in May, 1862, a lieutenant, who had been seriously wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, and had some weeks spent in hospital and had returned to his regiment in camp Falmouth, was one day swimming in Rappahannock. The Union and Confederate picket lines on the opposite bank of the river had for weeks been on a tacit truce. Friendly conversations went on between the two, and cigars were made of coffee, tobacco, whisky, newspapers, by means of a line with sails trimmed in such a way as to carry them to and fro across the river. As the warm season set in, men on both sides swam and swam and floated and cut up in the water without harm from the other side. Swimmers from both sides even to meet at a great rock in the middle of the river near the mill-dam at Falmouth. The lieutenant, who I call Lieut. X., was a fine swimmer, was enjoying himself to the utmost, when it happened that the command of the Union picket line there was an enemy named Y. The lieutenant was sent to come out of the water, as he was kicking up his heels, and time and amusing himself in the water did not hear until he had been pentely summoned. Then he came and was immediately arrested. Charges were laid against him of desertion to the enemy. He laughed at this; it was very absurd, he soon began to realize that it was a laughing matter; all the rest of the general court-martial which tried him his honorable character, his efficiency as an officer, his bravery in battle were proved, he was not permitted to introduce evidence as to the animus of the provost-marshal witness against him, he was the principal witness against him, he was the witness and was sentenced, according to the rules of war, to be "shot in the neck, musketry." Following the sentence was submitted first to the general of the division, by whom it was "forwarded, approved" and the corps commander, who also approved the sentence. In the time a relative of the unlucky lieutenant an officer in another command, had course to Gen. Sedgewick, under whose relative had served in Mexico. Gen. Sedgewick, however, though technically the evidence against the condemned officer, was less he was innocent of any evil intention, deserting and had merely been ordered as an officer to go into the water. In the meantime the provost-marshal had been seen to be a victim of a superior, but malice, was allowed to rest. There was a narrow escape. T. F. G.