

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

suppressed note from the President; and he referred to the chief justice who, after being interrogated, gave me the secret information which had been written, delivered, and suppressed. Thereupon you solemnly promised if you ever had occasion to refer to this subject again, you would tell the whole truth. Besides, Judge Chase, after my review of you, wrote me a letter from Sandusky, Ohio, in which he said that he bore the note in question, and mentioned that he had also written to you. What he wrote you of course I do not know, but he certainly did not give you one version and another. You will, therefore, witness the statement of the chief justice in his action to his verbal assurance. With all these lights before you, and with all the calculations of common veracity, strengthened by an express promise to tell the truth, what do you say in your second article? Why, you simply stick to your first story. Nay, you take great trouble to smuggle the truth away, and bury it out of sight; for instead of producing Judge Chase's letter to yourself, in which the fact, no doubt, is fairly stated, you give an extract from another letter written by him to Cameron, from which you are "permitted to quote"—nothing whatever on the subject of that important letter is further to say much than the ought to be said about the subject of your belief, because the distinguished gentleman before spoken of has taken you in hand, and will doubtless jerk an acknowledgment of the facts out of you, in spite of all your shuffling.

VII.—A word before we part about the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars taken out of the treasury by Gov. Morton. Taking our account of the business as correct, I prove in my former letter that it was in the highest degree criminal. You left no escape from the conclusion that the parties were guilty of embezzlement under the age of 18. You narration of the transaction appears to call the marks of youth called in the flesh language of Washington, "a big steal." You showed that the parties themselves so understood it at the time, for you put a conversation into their mouths by which they are made to admit their liability to prosecution and imprisonment.

I saw plainly that this could not be true—Mr. Stanton's worst enemies never charged him with that kind of dishonesty, and Gov. Morton had a reputation which placed him far above the suspicion of such baseness. Both of them may have had serious faults, but they would not rob the treasury under any circumstances, or for any purpose. I asked three members of the Indiana delegation whether there was any foundation for the accusation; they all answered and gave me the explanation which I used in my publication letter.

Your publication to this point is one of the most astonishing parts of all your wonderful productions. I stated that Messrs. Stanton and Morton had committed a felony, and gave a version of the affair which showed them both to be perfectly innocent. You gave ill-timed and vituperative opinion upon this, and charge me with "unfeeling, not to say obstinate, malignity." I confess this is turning the tables upon me in a way I could not have expected. In general, the malignity is presumed against me, and I am compelled to argue in my defense not against him who is right.

There might have been some hopes for you yet if you had received your first assertion, or made some effort to explain away the effect of it, by showing that you did not mean what you said. But you held fast to every word of it; not a syllable do you retreat. On the contrary, you insist that it is *absolutely* in me to affirm that a debt was due to the State, and that it was paid according to law. What you say in your last, in addition to your first statement, makes the matter look worse than it did before. But it is not so. This payment was not made on account of arms furnished to loyal citizens, rebellious States, nor was it given to the Governor to be disbursed by him on his own responsibility, as agent of the President. This much I can say on the official authority of the present secretary of war, who wrote me on the 27th of last month that "the transaction appears to be based upon the claims of the State of Indiana, for expenses incurred in raising volunteers."

But Governor Morton is still above ground, and can take care of himself. It is made a cause out of the public treasury without authority of law, and in defiance of the penal statutes in several States, and provided, he says, to no one to confess an illegal and faulty. It is he himself (as I believe him to be) who is due to himself and the memory of Mr. Stanton that he deny your allegations, and exhibit the true facts of the case, without delay.

The sum of the case, as it now stands, is this: Mr. Stanton put in the hands of Gov. Morton, not a warrant as you say, but a requisition, on which the Governor got out of the treasury two hundred thousand dollars. If this requisition was based on a just claim, and drawn against a fund appropriated for the payment of it, the whole transaction was perfectly honest, exceedingly commendable, and precisely similar to other acts done every day, before and since, by all the secretaries—a simple discharge of duty, and nothing more or less, and nothing whatever, no honor, and no blame. But it salutes your ideas to glorify Stanton by declaring that he took the great responsibility of helping Mr. Morton, to the entire contrary to law, in instant principle of common honesty, and in violation of his oath, thereby exposing both himself and his accomplice to the danger of prosecution and imprisonment in the penitentiary. This was the feather you stuck in his cap; for this you think him entitled to the "grateful admiration of his loyal countrymen." I sought to deprive him of the decoration you bestowed upon him, by showing that the money was paid according to law, on a claim satisfactorily established, and that the Governor was compelled to that purpose. I tried to prove that it was not an embezzlement, and that there was nothing criminal in it. But this took the *loyalty* out of it, and left it without any merit in your eyes. Therupon you fly into a passion and become abusive, which shows that your moral perceptions are very much distorted, and makes me fear indeed that you are altogether incorrigible.

This paper has grown much longer than I intended to make it, and I have no space for the exhortations I meant to give you in conclusion. I leave you, therefore, to your own reflections.

J. S. BLACK.

A STRANGE STORY.—We learn from the Knoxvile Chronicle that Mr. George Sung, of Jefferson county, some time ago drove a large number of hogs to North Carolina. About two weeks ago, while on his return home, he stopped for the night at a house in the mountains, where entertainment was offered. On being shown his room his suspicions were aroused by the landlord looking the door on the outside. He began to look about for means to escape, if necessary. On looking under the bed a sight was presented that almost congealed his blood—the body of a man with his throat cut from ear to ear. Time was precious, for his life was at stake, and his plan was soon formed. He placed the dead body in the bed, covered it up nicely, extinguished the light, and got behind the door to await the result. About midnight he heard stealthy steps approaching, the door was softly opened, and five forms passed into the room. He did not wait to see the result, but slipped out of the open door, and "heeled it" for life. Next morning he found friends, to whom he related his adventure. They returned in force and succeeded in capturing four of the villains. The fifth is still at large; but it is to be hoped that he too will fall into the hands of justice—Goldberg's messenger.

We were up in the country the other day, and they asked us the following conundrum: "Why should a man and his wife never ride on a donkey?" We weren't able to answer, and they hung the marriage ceremony at us as follows: "Because, whatsoever God hath joined together let no man put asunder!" We willed—Bellafontine Watchman.

SHOP LIFTERS—plenty of good customers.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CAMBRIA COUNTY from the 28th day of January, A. D. 1870, to the 25th day of January, A. D. 1871, both days inclusive:

DR.	WILLIAM LINTON, Treasurer.	CR.
1870.		
To amount received from John Cox, Esq., late Treasurer.	\$ 159.76	
To amount paid Dr. J. G. Blair, Sheriff, and Auditor.	1,178.70	
By amount paid Assessors.	\$ 1,178.70	
By amount paid Auditors.	299.00	
By amount paid Constables.	743.00	
By amount paid County Bonds.	509.00	
To amount paid County Tax on Seated and Unsated Lands.	2,042.30	
By amount paid Commissioner's Clerk.	550.00	
By amount paid Counsel.	30.00	
By amount paid Court Clerk.	156.44	
By amount paid Criminal Prosecutors.	672.44	
By amount paid District Court.	5,500.00	
By amount paid Fox, Wildcat Scalps.	121.80	
By amount paid Fuel.	213.80	
Total,	\$13,150.89	
1871.		
To amount paid on indebtedness previous to 1870.	\$ 1,750.94	
By amount paid for Beef.	534.20	
Brick.	10.86	
Constables.	233.84	
Clothing.	529.20	
Cultivator.	12.00	
Coal.	131.50	
Collins.	161.50	
Drugs.	24.40	
Diamond L. A.	414.43	
Flour.	656.00	
Fencing.	135.25	
Farmer.	363.28	
Furniture.	169.00	
Painting.	24.76	
Grain.	59.00	
Groceries.	484.19	
Graves.	2.60	
Hair-ware.	151.88	
Harmes.	42.66	
Hay.	85.01	
Interest.	202.50	
Insurance.	39.05	
Justice Fees.	91.00	
Lumber.	238.33	
Lime.	250.00	
Labor.	74.83	
Merchandise.	636.66	
M. A. O. D. P.	303.50	
O. D. Pampers.	2,118.11	
Painting.	3.50	
Provisions.	42.65	
Pork.	222.67	
Painting.	441.25	
Posts.	129.00	
Physician's sal.	260.60	
Repairs.	24.00	
Stock.	200.00	
Servants.	153.00	
Steward's sal.	400.00	
Seddery.	59.90	
Stationery.	10.50	
Sundries.	42.38	
Tobacco.	233.28	
Orders on hand.	756.00	
Salary as Treasurer.	100.00	
Balance due by Treasurer,	133.65	
Total,	\$13,150.89	

AMOUNTS DUE THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIA.

ON JUDGMENTS.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Theo. Barnett, No. 10, March Term, 1865.	Robert P. Linton, late Sheriff.
and	Interest to Jan. 29.
R. B. Gandy, 1871.	34.37 \$14.47
John D. Tamm, Debt, Interest and Costs.	34.46
Magnolia Trenckley, Debt, Interest and Costs.	15.29
C. Schnepp, Debt, Interest and Costs.	100.29
Total,	\$255.71

OUTSTANDING DEBTS DUE FROM COLLECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

County Tax, Poor Tax, State Tax, Military Tax.

1864. Wm. McDermitt, Washington township. 27.19

1865. Henry Lloyd, Susquehanna township. 22.64

Geo. W. Outman, Ebensburg township. 202.64

Wm. Ellithorpe, Johnstown township. 17.44

John Ciske, Allegheny township. 156.49

A. J. Stenz, Carrollton township. 22.68

A. Weakland, Chest township. 22.67

E. Glass, Ebensburg township. 15.34

R. East, Conemaugh township. 45.43

A. H. Riddle, Franklin township. 15.31

D. Shaffer, Sunbeam township. 15.05

M. Hayley, Washington township. 125.05

George Wenderoth, Williamsburg. 10.82

H. Glass, Allegheny township. 62.07

L. W. Schenck, Adams township. 105.53

J. D. Riddle, Franklin township. 10.70

John Kelly, Cambria township. 10.04

A. Yost, Carroll township. 10.04

James Kelly, Cambria township. 10.04

D. Walters, Chest Springs township. 10.04

W. W. Courtney, Williamsburg. 10.04

James Lynch, Conemaugh township. 10.04

J. Plummer, Croydon township. 10.04

John Riddle, Franklin township. 10.04

George Green, Blenheim township. 10.04

Michael Remond, Sunbeam township. 10.04

John M. Weakland, Susquehanna township. 10.04

John N. Miller, Loretto township. 10.04

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