

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 1, 1865.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY - SEVEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH !- On Thursday night last. May 25, the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph horrible to relate, seven of his children perished in the flames! The fire, it appears, children-were sound asleep. When first was in flames. Mr. and Mrs. M. at once jumped from their bed and rushed to the room where six of the children were sleeping. Their chamber was filled with black smoke. escaped, but the children fell to the cellar perished. Their cries could be distinctly

their injuries are not serious. This is the most fearful calamity that has ever happened in our county, and its recital causes the heart to sicken and the eye to moisten. The feelings of the distressed parents can neither be imagined or described. May God, in His infinite goodness, render them the aid they need.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL .- The ladies conally invited to attend.

To day (Thursday), in accordance with the proclamation of the President, will be observed throughout the United States as a day of humiliation and mourning. In this place the banks and stores will be closed, and the several churches open for divine worship.

SLIGHT FIRE. - On last Thursday morning the slaughter house of Mr. GEO. A. MURRAY, in Dickinson alley, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately sounded and our firemen were promptly on the ground, but their services were not required, a few buckets of water being sufficient to extinguish the flames. The fire was accidental comfort if Massachusetts and South Caroliand the damage done slight.

FUN AHEAD!—By reference to our advertising columns it will be noticed that the washed by the waves, and to be cooled by colebrated and original "Martinette Ravel the winds; and after they had been kept there Troups and Dramatic Company" will perform a sufficient length of time, the people of the in Rheem's Hall this (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) evenings. The company has lately been playing at Niblo's Garden, New much ever since they were in the Confeder-York, Washington City, Harrisburg and other places, and have given entire satisfaction. We bespeak for them crowded houses.

"THE KIRBY."-The farmer who is about of course desires to secure the best, and those who have used them say there is none superior to the "Kirby." The Kirby Mower and has the independent action of the finger bar. Reel is perfectly adjustible in any direction. and the machine has a Rake by which the the war through which we have passed. driver throws off the sheaves at will. It has also a scattering Rake. In fact the Kiroy combined Machine is claimed as the best Mower, the best Reaper and the best self-Raker, all combined in one machine, that has ever been offered to the farmer.

Farmers should lose no time in examining the Kirby, which is for sale by F. GARDNER & Co., Main Street, Carlisle. Harvest is at hand, and every farmer ought to be prepared for it.

WHEAT .- On the Minnesota river, above St. Paul, wheat, it is said, is a drug at fifty cents a bushel. In the storehouses thousands of bushels are waiting transportation, and thousands upon thousands of bushels have suffered from dampness and heating. Some dealers who bought a year since at a dollar, and even ten shillings a bushel there, have been ruined by the fall. The encrmous cost of railroad transportation eats up, it is said, all the profit on the article, and keeps the price down to the producers.

A committee from the board of School Controllers of Philadelphia, have gone to Boston to get a new wrinkle in the construction of school houses. A city that gets its school murms, school books, galvanized re- growing very finely, and will be earlier than ligion and shoddy politics from New England usual: Hands are yet scarce, but before the of course can be allowed to import architectaral notions also.

THE ORIGINAL FOMENTERS.

Who were the original fomenters and intigators of the troubles that have torn the the nigger worshipers of the North .- New It is well to keep the truth contained in

stigators of all our troubles, and each one of the two parties should be held responsible for their own share of the blame. Let this be remembered when the war debt presses neavily, and when the poor man finds his labor severely taxed, and his family deprived of many of the comforts of life. The fanatics of the North and the South have been alike guilty. Let them both alike receive the repredation of the people who have suffered MAYBERRY, in Frankford township, this so much on their account. Beyond all quescounty, was totally destroyed by fire, and, tion the fanatics of the New England States march of the capitol. Of course the city was were the first to advocate a dissolution of the was greatly excited. Said Moody, "I went Union; they were the first traitors, and had originated in the basement of the building at about 11 o'clock, when the members of the and treated them as such, no war would have with him, one on each side. As I entered they family-Mr. MAYBERRY, his wife and seven ensued. But they were permitted to go on in their mad career, for a quarter of a century, discovered by Mrs. M., the entire building until finally they induced restless and evildisposed Southern men to join them in a crusade against the Union. War ensued. blood flowed, stealing commenced, and New England men clapped their fat hands and The eldest daughter was the first to leave the laughed, as they witnessed father arrayed room, and the mother placed the baby in her against son, and brother against brother.keeping and attempted to rescue the other Then it was that a strange inconsistency was five children. At this moment the floors and to be seen. Men who had for many years roof, having been burned to a crisp, fell in. been industrious in obtaining signatures to both went down upon their knees at opposite sides of the room. As the prayer became Mr. and Mrs. M. sprang to a window and petitions to Congress, praying for a dissoluwith the burning building, where they soon and became rampant "Union men!" Nay, on his hands and knees to Moody's side. and heard for several minutes by their agonized tors" the very mon who had always-through parents. The names and ages of the chil- good and through evil report-stood up as a parents. The names and ages of the children were—Lean, 13½ years. Marr, 11 years; Isabella, 7 years; Jeremian, 5½ Constitution and the laws. They attempted, afterward he asked, 'Will yourstand by me?'

by the use of foul epithets, lies and tyranny, 'Certainly I will,' was the answer. 'Well, years; Lizzie Agnes, 4 years; Joseph, 3 by the use of foul epithets, lies and tyranny, years; and DAVID, 10 months. The building to question the loyalty of men who had dewas entirely consumed, and with it the chil- fended the Union when they, the Abolition dren were literally burned up. Mr. and ists, were petitioning for its dissolution, stig-Mrs. MAYBERRY were both severely burned matizing the flag as a "flaunting lie," and before they escaped from the building, but farnishing the traitor, John Brown, with muskets and pikes to assail both. It is well then, we repeat, to keep constantly in mind the truth contained in the six lines we quote from the New York Herald. The "nigger owners of the South and the nigger worshipers of the North" were beyond all doubt or auestion, the men who plunged the country into civil war. These two factions of fanatits have been as intimately allied, if not quite so closely connected as the celebrated Siam nected with the Old School Presbyterian ese brothers. South Carolina has been the Church of this place intend to give a splen- home of one and Massachusetts of the other. did Strawberry Festival in the Sabbath Each has been a source of infinite annoyance School room, on Thursday next, June 8 -to to the nation. Either was ready, on occabe open afternoon and evening of said day. sion, to oppose the General Government and The proceeds of the festival are to be appro- to announce their resolve to destroy the priated to the purchase of books for the Sab- Union. The cry of the one was "no Union bath School Library. The members and with slaveholders," that of the other, "no friends of the church and all others who feel Union with Abolitionists." They managed Andrew Johnson may have his faults, but dish the evidence of their valor and seek to an interest in our Sabbath Schools are cordi- between them, after many years of dilligent he is not a Heathen, nor is he the dreadfully win applause, and to appropriate honors for

> peaceful redress for their greivances within interested." the Union. the exact relationship of Massachusetts and

gressional Globe of 1861, page 748: na could be chained together as the Siamese wins, separated from the continent, and ta-United States might entertain the proposi-tion of taking them back. They seem to acy; and some experiment of this sort, I think, would operate beneficially upon them.

It is a great pity the proposition was not acted upon. The only improvement we could have suggested would have been the crowdto purchase a mowing and Reaping Machine ing of all the radical Abolitionists in the whole North within the bounds of Massachusetts, and all the secessionists per se of the South within the limits of South Carolina .-Reaper is made mostly of iron and steel, and Then no man of sense would ever have voted to allow them to be brought back to trouble It is convenient, light and durable. The the country. Could this have been done it would have saved us from all the horrors of

Look at the difference of the oath of Allegiance prescribed by President Johnson, and that issued by his predecessor. The one presented in the Amnesty, Proclamation of which had been or might hereafter be issued" former regulations,' says :

meaning vize

do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and all aws made in oursuance thereto."

Gen. Phil Sheridan made the following speech in response to a serenade in Washington recently: "Gentlement: I am very much obliged to you. My only regret is that I have been so long in the service that I can't make a speech. I am very much obliged to you. Good night." That is a speech which a few thousand political spouters ought to be able to copy verbatim.

The Western crops are said to be harvest begins they are expected to be plon-

A STORY ABOUT ANDY JOHNSON.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, who spent several Independent a sketch of the late President,

from which we make the following extracts: "Shortly afterward, he told us this story the above before the public. The people of "Andy Johnson," as he was familiarly in from Stanton. It will command a large should not forget who were the original in the habit of calling him. It was a few weeks share of public attention. Sherman does prior to the Baltimore Convention, before it was known that Gov. Johnson would be the nominee for the Vice Presidency. Said he, "Thad a visit last night from Colonel Moody, the 'fighting Methodist parson,' as he is called in Tennessee. He is on his way to the Philadelphia Conference, and, being in Washington over night, came up to see me. He told me this story of Andy Johnson and deneral Buell, which interested me intensely. Colonel Moody was in Nashville the day that evacuate the city. The rebels strongly re-enforced were said to be within two days' in search of Johnson at the edge of the even-ing, and found him at his office, closeted with retired, leaving me alone with Johnson, who ame up to me manifesting intense feeling, and said, 'Moody, we are sold out! Buell is a traitor! He is going to evacuate the eity, and in forty-eight hours we shall all be in the hands of the rebels. The he commenced pacing the floor again, twisting his hands, and chafing like a caged tiger, utterly insensible to his friend's entreaties to be me calm. Suddenly he turned, and said, 'Moody, can you oray?' That's my business, sir, as a minister of the gospel, returned the colonel. 'Well, Moody, I wish you

tion of the Union, all at once changed front fervent, Johnson began to respond in true Methodist style. Presently he crawled over more, they attempted to arraign as "trai- put his arm over him, manifesting the deepest emotion. Closing-the prayer with a earty 'Amen!' from eac's, they arose .-Moody, I can depend upon you; you are one in a hundred thousand! He then comnenced pacing the floor again. Suddenly he beeled, the current of his thought having changed, and said, 'Oh! Moody, I don't want you to think I have become a religious man ecause I asked you to pray. I am sorry to say it, but I am not, and never have pre tended to be, religious. No one knows this better than you; but, Moody, there is one thing about it—I do believe in Almighty

God! And I believe also in the Bible, and

I say I'll be damned if Nashville shall be

ould pray, said Johnson; and instantly

Notwithstanding the above is published in Beechen's very "loyal" Independent newspaper, and notwithstanding it is the story of civil rank or station.

a "fighting Methodist parson," who was "on the is amusing to observe how brave and 'fighting Methodist parson," who was "on his way to the Philadelphia conference," we past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave feel satisfied it is a moustrous lie. We are men never insult the captured or mutilate aware that President Jourson is not a pro- the dead; but cowards and laggards always fessor of religion, but yet we hope he is not do. I cannot now recall the act, but Shake the man to indulge in blasphomy immediately after kneeling in prayer. We don't be death, stabbed again the dead Percy and carlieve there is a man living who could thus ried the carcass aloft in triumph to prove his implously insult Almighty God. No, no, effort, to involve the country in the terrible profane man this "fighting Methodist par- deeds that never were done. civil war through which we have passed. It son" would have us believe. We are also PRESPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.—It is an | would be difficult to say which is most guilty, loath to believe the statement that Mr. Lin- publish ticipated that the largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving of the hatred of the recital of a sto- largest wheat crops ever which most deserving the largest which most deserving the recital of a sto- largest which most deserving the recital of a sto- largest which most deserving the recital of a sto- largest which most deserving the recital of a sto- largest which most deserving the recital of a sto- largest which most deserving the recital of a sto- largest which most deserving the recital of a sto- largest which most deserving the recital of a sto- largest which most deserving the recital of a sto- largest which are recital of a sto- larg year. Old men join in the opinion that never there would have been no cause for war: had sible that wickedness like this would interest or in their reconcetion have they at this seathere been no advocates for the doctrine of him or even be telerated by him. He could

> the exact relationship of Massachusetts and tien of "ANDY JUHNSON," but in commenda-South Carolina to each other, and the evil tion. The parson was the friend of Johnson, the United States, on the 5th of February, curse and ask to be damned the next, has the 1861, after the Cotton States had secoded, he tacit approval of the clerical "Colonel Mootruthful language. We quote from the Con- tion of certain "layal" ministers, many of whom, for the last four years, have done more "I do not intend to be invidious, but I to spread infidelity and sin than any other class of men of the same number. They have winked at and even encouraged the blackest crimes that have been perpetrated, and, like Moony, have approved of praying and swearing in the same minute. They prostituted their holy calling to the vile purposes of political gamblers, and gloried in their infamy, Moony, however, it is evident, was dealing in falsehood when he put words into Andrew Jounson's mouth. We cannot believe, we repeat, that the President ever inlieve, we repeat, that the President ever in when I act in earnest, I act to the point. If a dulged in the wickedness here imputed to man minds his own business I let him alone,

> about 12,000 abolition majority last Novem-ber, from which we might reasonably infer tion. Every man should work, and there is that it goes to the whole length in favor of African equality. But, by a singular inconsistency, its fastidious inhabitants refuse to acts, and I shall hold myself responsible for allow negroes to ride in the street cars! my own acts.
>
> Now if the abolition of slavery be really (Voice in the growd from a "loyal" stay at worth the tremendous sacrifice it has cost, the black man should be freely admitted to all its benefits. It will not do to stop half (Laughter.)
>
> The pagroes are to continue to be He was interrupted several times by irrel socially procribed by the brethren who have so warmly espoused their cause, they gain nothing; because here they have not been Mr. Lincoln, compelled a penitent rebel to slaves, and it is not freedom, but social equalswear to support "all the Proclamations ity, to which they have been encouraged to aspire. Many ludicrous scenes occur al--while President Johnson, 'revoking all most daily in the "city of Brotherly Love." The negroes force themselves into the cars. " Proof of loyalty must be the taking and and the white folks kick them out. What subscribing to the following out no revidence we may look for, when they undertake to be filed or one similar in purport and claim their "rights" to the ballot-box and the jury-box, these comparatively trivial disturbances foreshadow. The next thing to be apprehended, will be a war against the cripple in the rebel service, has been elected blacks, who, it must be confessed, are getting very bold and importinent, under the effect of the equality and miscegenation doctrines that their abolition friends and brothers have been preaching. Should such a catastrophe come, the Easton Argus hopes the his pretended friends fight it out.

> > REWARDS AND PUNISHHENT .- Joseph Howard, the individual who forged the draft proclamation in 1864, and for the innocent publication of which the World and Journal of scoundrels down South back, and give them Commerce offices were seized by the military authorities and their issues temposarily sustant God, in His insorutable Providence, and that God, in His insorutable Providence, and pended, has been appointed official reporter taken him (Lincoln) off just about the right at Gen. Diz's headquarters.

GEN. SHERMAN ON STANTON.

Gen. Sugaran-the man who brought the nonths in the White House, while painting war to a close much sooner than "loyal country by four years of terrible war and loaded it with hundreds of millions of debt?

Answer—the nigger owners of the South and tyrant, Stanton, the Secretary of War. Below will be found a letter from the hero, in which he refers to the treatment he received not use very many or very long words, but he says enough to compel the American people, who, whatever their faults, have a keen Surryan asked, it seems, was that his official reports should be given to the public. These reports, it must be remembered, were made before General Sherman knew of Stanron's outrageous misrepresentations of his conference with Joungron, and were not gotten up with a view to defend his reputation. But the plain facts in the case, prove SHERMAN to have been as patriotic and prudent as he was disposed to be magnanimous Not a solitary one of the charges made against him was true; but Sranton has had the expuisite meanness to withhold all the facts in his possession which would have set the hero of the Carolinas right with the pub-

> We have such confidence in the integrity of President Jourson that we do not believe he will long retain in his political family a man without personal or political honesty; in his respect for law and for our civil liberties, that he will soon eject from the War Department the man who never hesitates at breaking a law or trampling the dearest rights of freemen uniler foot; in his courage and honer, that he will not long tolerate near him a coward and calumniator like STAN

> LE TER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN. Camp Near Alexandria, Va., May 19. DEAR BOWNAN: I am just arrived. All my army will be in to-day. I have been lost to the world in the woods for some time.— Yet on arriving at the "settlements" found have made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me. I have made frequent official reports of my

official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed whilst the most ridiculous nonsense has been indus triously spread abroad through all the news-I attach to such matters, and that I have been too long fighting with real rebels with muskets in their hards to be scared by mere non-combatants, no matter how high their

peare records how poor Falstaff, the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a figured valor. So now when the rebellion in our and is dead, many Fulstaffs appear to bran-

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no re ward; but I dure the War Department to press has been malignantly turned against

son of the year seen such a luxuriant growth of wheat, grass and clover.

seession in the South the people of that seed not, we feel satisfied, hear the living God turn to law and justice from Maine to the tion would have sought and have found thus insulted and defied, and feel "intensely Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for state reasons beyond But this story of the "fighting Methodist strange that one who has no fame but as a parson" is related by him, not in condemna- soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the federal ton. The parson was the friend of Johnson, courts; but it is difficult to discover in that two extremes then President Johnson. In parson was the friend of Johnson, courts; but it is difficult to discover in that two extremes then President Johnson. two extremes, than President Jounson. In loyal and determined Jounson was. The bis celebrated speech, made in the Senate of fact that Jounson could pray one minute and invent the facts for the nurpose when the invent the facts for the purpose when the proposed victim is far away, engaged in pubgave uttersnee to the following bold and pr." This is evidence of the deep degradatic service of their own bidding. But there lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverance enough to get to that bottom.

Yours, truly, W. T. Sherman. SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The friends o General Sherman serveraded him this even-ing, at his private residence, near the Capi-tol, when he came to the front door, and in a conversational way said he supposed they wanted him to make a speech.

He did not want to make one, because if

he did he might get excited and say something that might better not be said; for, said he when I speak, I speak to the point, and but if he crosses my path he must get out of the way. (Cheers).

EQUALITY.—The city of Philadelphia gave go where he pleases, to California, or to any plenty of work for every man to do. Every man should do as he pleases, holding him self accountable to the Government for hi

home-"How about going to Mexico, Ge-eral?") You can go there if you like, and you can go to the d-l if you want to .-

evant questions about his operations in Georgia and South Carolina, which he answered in a humorous way.

Those present shook hands with the Gen-

eral and then retired. ELECTION IN VIRGINIA .- On Thursday an

election was held in Virginia for members of the Legislature. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the disunionists wept Virginia as far as known. In the Alexandria district, William Dulany, Fairfax Court House, who has a bitter hatred to the Union and became a to the Senate, and J. A. English, no less bitter, to the House. English took the oath of allegiance only the night before he announced himself as a candidate."

The Allen-county (Ohio) Democrat Democrats won't interfere, but let Sambo and makes the following quotation from a speech of the Rev. Mr. Motly, at Lima, the day after the assassination: "I had noticed by the papers for a week

or ten days prior to the assassination, that Mr. Lincoln was adopting and pursuing a policy that would eventually bring those

THE NEW FRE BILL.

We print below the provisions of the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature. increasing the fees of Aldermen, Justices of the Peace and Constables. This law is to remain in force until the first day of June, 1866, and no longer:

ALDERNEN AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Information, or complaint, on behalf of the ommonwealth, for every ten words, two

Docket entry on behalf of the common-Warrant, or millimus, on behalf of the nmonwealth, forty cents. Writing an examination, or complaint, of defendant, or a deposition, for every ten

Administering an oath, or affirmation, ten Taking a recognizance in any criminal case, and returning the same to court, fifty cents.
Entering judgment, on conviction for fine, twenty cents.

words, two cents.

ay, two dollars.

Recording conviction, or copy thereof, for eyery ten words, two cents. Warrant to levy fine, or forfeiture, forty

Bail piece and return, or supersedeas, twentv-five cents. Discharge to jailor, twenty-five cents.

Entering discontinuance in case of assault and battery, forty cents. Entering complaint of master, mistress, o apprentice, twenty cents. Notice to master, mistress, or apprentice,

wenty-five cents. Hearing parties and discharging complaint Holding inquisition under landlord and tenant act, or in case of forcible entry, each

Precept to Sheriff, fifty cents. Recording proceedings, one dollar. Writ of restitution, fifty cents. Warrant to appraise damages, forty cents Varrant to sell strays, fifty-cents.

Warrant to appraise swine, entering reurn, advertising, et cetera, one dollar and Entering action in civil case, twenty cents.

Summons, cap. or sub., each, twenty cents. Every additional name after the first, five Subpana duces tecum, twenty-five cents.

Entering return of summons, and qualifying constable, fifteen cents. Entering capias, and bail bond, ten cents Every continuance of a suit, ten cents, Trial and judgment, fifty cents. Entering judgment by confession, or by de

Taking special bail, twenty-five cents. Entering satisfaction, ten cents. Entering amicable suit, twenty cents. Entry rule to take depositions of witnesses

Interrogatories, for every ten words, two

Entering return of rule, ten cens. Entering rule to refer, ten cents, Rule of reference, fifteen cents. Notice to each referee, ten cents. Notice to a party, in any case, fifteen

Execution, twenty-five cents. Entering a report of referee, and judgment hereon, fifteen cents. Entering return of execution, or stay of plaintiff, nulla bona est inventas, or othervise, fisteen cents.

Entering discontinuance, or satisfaction, Sci. fa., in any case, thirty cents. Opening judgment, for re-hearing, twenty

Return of proceedings in certiorari, or appeal, including recognizance, fifty cents. Transcript of judgment, including certificates, forty cents.

Receiving amount of judgment, before execution, or where execution has issued, and special bail been entered, within twenty days after judgment, and paying the same over, f not exceeding ten dollars, twenty cents. If above ten dollars, and not exceeding forty dollars, fifty cents.

If above forty dollars, and not exceeding

sixty dollars, seventy-five cents. above sixty dollars, one dollar. Every search, where no other service is endered, to which any fee or fees are at-

tached, fifteen cents.

Entering complaint in writing, in case of attachment, and qualifying camplainant,

Attachment, thirty cents. Entering feturn, and appointing freeholders, fitteen cents.

Advertisements, each, fifteen cents.

Order to sell goods, ewenty-five cents. Order for relief of a pauper, each justice forty cents.
Order for removal of a pauper, one dollar.

Order to sieze good for maintenance of wite or children, thirty cents.
Order for premium for wolf or fox scalps, to be paid by the county, fifteen cents.

Every acknowledgement, or probate of a deed, or other instrument of writing, twenty-

Taking and signing acknowledgment of indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture twenty five cents.

Cancelling indenture, twenty five cents.

Comparing and signing tax duplicate, fiftv cents. Marrying each couple, making record thereof, and certificate to parties, three dol-

lars.
Certificate of approbation of two justices,

to binding as apprentice, by directors or over-seers of the poor, fifty cents. Certificate to obtain land warrant, fifty

Swearing or affirming county commissioners, assessors, et cetera, twenty-five cents, CONSTABLES' FEES.

Executing warrant, on behalf of the commonwealth, fifty cents.

Conveying to jail on millimus, or warrant, ftv cents. Arresting a vagrant, disorderly person, or

other offender against the laws, (without process,) and bringing before a justice, fifty Levying fine, or forfeiture, on a warrant, thirty cents.

Taking the body into custody on millimus,

where bail is afterwards entered, before the prisoner is delivered to the jailor, fifty cents. prisoner is delivered to the janor, hity cents. Serving subpæna, lifteen cents.
Serving summons, or notice, on referee, suitor, master, mistress, or apprentice, personally, or by copy, each, twenty cents.
Arresting on capias, thirty-five cents.
Taking bail bond, on capias, or for delivered treaty cents.

ery of goods, twenty cents.

Netifying plaintiff, where defendant has been arrested on capias, to be paid by plain-tiff, twenty cents. Executing landlord's warrant, or serving execution, fifty cents.

Taking inventory of goods, each item, two Levying, or distraining goods, or selling the same, for each dollar, not exceeding thir y dollars, six cents.

For each dollar, above thirty dellars, four And half of the commission shall be al lowed, where the money is paid, after levy, without sale; but no commission shall, in any case, be taken on more than the real

Advertising the same, fifty cents. Executing attachment, thirty-five cents.
Copy of vendue paper, when demanded, each item, two cents.
Putting up notices of distress, at mansion. house, or other public place, on the premises, twenty cents.

Serving scire facias, personally, twenty

Serving, by leaving a copy, twenty cents. Executing a bail piece, thirty cents. Traveling expenses, in all cases, for each

The Third Series of Seven-Thirties

The great success of the 7.30 Loan must al ways be looked upon as one of the most powerful evidences of the strength of the United States Government, and of its strong hold up on the confidence and affections of the pe ple. On Saturday, May 13th; the subscriptions were over thirty million dollars, and for the week ending on that day, over ninety eight popularity of General McClellan, and the week ending on that day, over ninety eight popularity of General McClellan, and the week ending on that day, over ninety eight popularity of General McClellan, and million dollars, and in the three months that from the command of the armies, if has ste subordinated all other objects from the over five hundred million dollars. These large forth, to this one sublime end of its receipts will enable the Treasury to pay off and now, retiring from the field, it der receipts will enable the Treasury to pay on and may, televaled and to rap dying energies to prove that the Army dying energies to prove the Ar have been incurred during the war. History heen, is not now, and never can be will show that a great war debt to individuals a my. ... It must be admitted that there is a has never before been so promptly raid; and we think all will agree that Scoretary McCulloch deserves great credit for the ability he Batanna has been of works are Army of Datanna has been of works. loch deserves great credit for the ability he has smanifested, not only in securing the means, but for the financial skill he has dispended by the financial skill he has dispended by the scale of the control of the financial skill he has dispended by the scale of the control of the financial skill he has dispended by the scale of the control of the financial skill he has dispended by the scale of the control of of the co played in so directing these vast receipts and thankful love deeper than any shouts as disbursements as not for a moment to disturb ter, the march of those heroic legious t the equilibrium of commerce, embarass indi Washington, so fully represent the dor viduals, or in any way tighten the money market. It is doubtless true that the Secre Wades and Chandlers who intruce mor tary of the Treasury might have negotiated the remainder of his loans at six per cent. in unabashed donunciations, will assure terest instead of 7.30, but so much valuable its place in history with the determined to the local state of the local s time would necessarily have been lost in popularizing a new loan that the great object of through the American camp in the l the Government, viz., an immediate supply the nation's triumph. of money sufficient to pay all the debts incident to the war, would have been defeated; way of influence upon military movem and besides, the difference of interest would than it has been since, in the extremity not have been equal to three days' expenses. The policy may have looked "penny wise," but the best financial authorities, as well as common sense, pronounced it "pound fool Lincoln to admit its members into the co ish." As it is—and will be, no soldier will dence of great plans of campaign, and to go home without his greenbacks, and the float pose their views of military expedience debt in the shape of vouchers requisitions, &c., will be wiped out as rapidly as e proper officers can audit and adjust the accounts, The Second Series of the 7.30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13th. On Mon-

day, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized w JAY COOKE, the general Agent for U. S. Securities, to receive subscriptions for \$230. 000,000 of a Third Series, which is all that is authorized by Congress, and is without doubt the last loan at this high rate of interest that will be offered by the Government.

There is no change in the terms or conditions of the Third Leries, except that the from the field of their glory.

Government reserves the right of paying inChanged, alas! from the Aulic Council. terest at six per cent. in gold instead of seven and three tenths in currency-a right ventaits madinal bank which would pre-suppose a return to specie sip and scraps of envious discontent pi payments, and make six per cent, in gold up from the lips of generals in retreat. even better than the higher rate in currency -a consummation most devoutly to be wish-

The privilege of converting the notes into banner of the Union triumphantly to 5.20 six per cent. gold bonds at the end of three years, or receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option is retained. ity, at the holder's option is retained.

The first day of the Third Series opened with a subscription within a fraction of fivemillions, and the month of June will certaindy see the last of the 7.30s out of market.—
How early in June we cannot predict, but time since dismissed by General Grant for parties who wish to make sure of a portion the command of the splendid cavalry which Sheridan has wou a fame as wide would do well to be in time. Full particulars may be found in our ad vertising columns.

PARDON OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY PRISON-Columbia Democrat of last week, will explain | not regarded as a man of resolution. itself. It has caused intense gratification in Columbia county, and deservedly so for there

upon these men :
President Johnson has pardoned Jno Rantz, Valentine Fell, Benjamin Colley, Joseph M. Vansickel, and John C. Lemmon the last of the 45 men arrested last August by the Abolitionists in the memorable " Co through Bloomsburg, on Wednesday of last week, from Fort Mifflin, to their homes up Fishing creek, where they will enjoy the so-ciety of friends and home unmolested, and live respected, as they ever have done, whilst their "sneaking, lying, loyal accusers," will find that a warm territory for them to inhabit, and may, perhaps, be compelled to flee the country.

The arrest and punishment of these men.

The arrest and punishment of these men, and their colleagues, was both illegal and unjust—for many of them were discharged without a hearing; and those imprisoned were convicted by perjured withereses—and hence, their pardon was demanded by every consideration of Justice, humanity and to do to fight through the fiercest campaign of modern history, to drive Lee from Peters and to capture Richmond.

A Good Beginnig .- President Johnson has declined to be the recipient of a carriage and a pair of horses presented to him by some citizens of New York. The motives of the guage of the committee, "bluntly," declared givers were undoubtedly proper enough, but the President, from a sense of data to him great deal of favoritism in the Army of the the President, from a sense of duty to himself and the country, declined the gift, though man or an anti-Maclellan man can expect acknowledging bindle and man can expect man or an anti-Maclellan man can expect acknowledging kindly and gratefully the decent treatment in that army as at pres compliment intended. This shows that President Johnson means to be governed by right principle in the simplest matters of official conduct, and intends to keep his high office up to the standard of a pure and simple discharge of duty, free from any influence but that which conscience and reason impose that which conscience and reason impose valor: upou him.

LITTLE JOHN CESSNA .- This renegade Democrat has been selected to represent the Abolitionists of Bedford county in the next State Convention. A number of vears ago when Joseph Guffey was one of the Representatives from this county, Cessna, on some question that arose, made a roaring speech about Demooracy and charged Guffey with a want of zeal and fidelity for the party.

Guffey rose and said—"Mr. Speakes, little John Cessna brags loudly about his de-mocracy, but I have always noticed that the cow that bawls most loudly, cares the least for her calf!" Guffer was right. The little blatant beast of Bedford not only bawled like a cow, but, when pressed by the needs of his situation, was like a cow, retroming-ent.—Westmoreland Republican.

I An Abolition organ talks about the "intellectual freedom gained by the war."
The writer probably had in his mind the cloring up and destruction of over two hundred newspapers presses during the war, either by military authority or by furious Abolition mobs. There is certainly "intellectual freepose a thief, condemn a rascally official or oppose negro equality and suffrago, and see how much of "intellectual freedom" has like Shorman could make money during the war."

The Committee on the Conduct of the (From the New York World.)

to be. We cannot say with truth that ing in its career so well became it as ing off; but we may with truth say the ing off; but we may with truth say that done nothing so characteristic, nothing so udequately paints its real character objects, as the final exhibition which i made of itself in winding up its conn with the great events of the last three Organization the winter of tall in

feeling of the nation in regard to them their services, that the moral courage o manimous voice of the people's heart John Hook, immortalized by Patrick for hoarsely bawling "beef!"

In its earlier days the "Committee on Conduct of the War" was more potenting peril, General Grant was called to the command and invested with plenary and ity to disregard its suggestions and to def-curriosity. Then it could compel Preside commanders operating in the field. T mismanagement which caused the ultim defeat of the first peninsular campaign agai Richmond will forever remain a with its influence and its activity. The endur nonument of its strategical genius, its esty and its justice as an administrative vill be sought and found by our childre he graves of thousands of our best and l vest, uselessly shaughtered on the sanguin battle-fields of Virginia; and the land is day of widows and of orphans who, be the "Committeee on the War," might now be gathered around h hearths, hanging upon the tale of victory peace, told by the proud and living lip fathers and of husbands returned long is

that carlier time, the retiring "comm vents its parting breath in vituperative

From Chandler's eyes the drops of dotage for And Wade expires a driveler and a show. That the army which McClellan organi and led so often to victory has borne up a stricken field, and given us peace at and the Union restored, are facts which "committee," unfortunately for itself. been forced to witness, but cannot be for the world, privately assures the tee" that the aforesaid cavalry "did not a ain confidence in the ability The following article, cut from the following article are considered as a fine following article are conside another has cheered the very cockles of the hearts by the "opinion that the rank and never was a greater outrage perpetrated up n any people than the punishment inflicted upon these men:

"do not regard General Meade as possessed upon these men: to carry on an offensive warfare generally, although he was unhappily obliged to day this delightful information with the rem that those unintelligent and obstinate dur cor, "most of the corps commanders, would probably say that General Mondo was em nently qualified for the comming he a holds," a fatuity which he can bily occor nous," a ratuity which he can only occount for by the circumstance that "so far as he has observed, the most of the principal officers of the Army of the Potomac, including the commanding general, are governed by the same sympathies, feelings, and considerations infused into the army by its commander device the paringular companion." on that the

burg, and to capture Richmond.
And crowning joy of all I General Doubleday, the eminent and estimable commander in chief of the most irresistible and irresponsible court martial which our annuls have

ring the peninsular campaign;" so that the committee" may resign its duties with the

constituted.' No such stigma can ever rest upon the

Valor:
The committee, in their report on the Fert
Fisher expedition, say: "From all the testimony
before them that the determination of General
Butler not to assault the fort seems to have been
fully justified by all the facts and circumstances
then known or afterward ascertained.
With this conditions the "committee" may

With this conclusion the "committee" may fitly naws into history. We may, indeed, be thunkful that General Butler did not assault Fort Fisher.

Fort Fisher.

And when the members of this uparallele and when the members of this uparalleled committee shall, one by one, have been gathered to the fathers, we devoutly trust that a nation's gratitude will provide them with a common toinb on the memorable field of Big. Bethel, inspribing thereon, in adversaria retimemoriam: "Here lies buried, in a just despair of any repurseding a Congressional memoriam: Here lies buried, in a spair of any resurrection, a Congressional Committee which, having organized distrustive lies of our national annals, resalutely withsteed the progress of order, confidence, and hope the progress of order, confidence, and hope the progress of order, confidence, and hope the progress of order, confidence are confidence. in our military councils through thres event ful years, and died at last in the moment of national victory, faithful to itself and to its traditions. The cause of Grant and triumph

pleased Heaven and the people; but Butter the committee!"