FOR GOVERNOR, HIESTER CLYMER OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

1. The States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. The faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. We owe obedlence to the Constitution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery) and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property. and property.

4. Each State has the exclusive right to regunte the qualification of its own electors.

5. The white race alone is entitled to the control of the government of the Ropublic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. The bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent anual message and Freedmen's Bureau veto message of President Johnson entitles him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

country.
7. The nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and while we cherish with tender affection the memories of the fallen, we oledge to their widows and orphans the nation eare and protection.

8. We urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR IT?

On the day of the passage of the negro bill by the Rump House, the galleries as usual were literally black with negroesthe sweet-scented individuals who are supported by the "Bureau" and devote most of their time to lolling upon the cushioned seats in the halls at both ends of the Capitol. When the result of the vote was announced, they got up a small Babel of noise and confusion, to the great delight of their white brethren on the floor. They were not only not expelled from the galleries, as are white people when they see proper to applaud; but the House at once adjourned, to give the ' pet lambs" an opportunity to express their "pent up feelinks." The "wards of the nation" crowded among their friends on the floor, and a number of likely and oderiferous wenches presented "Massa" STEVENS and "Brudder" Kelley with boquets of flowers. In return for the compliment, these gontlemen no doubt kissed the little kinky-haired miseegens, and paid a number of delicate and courteous compliments to the "Dinahs" and " Melinda Janes." For full half an hour the hall of the House of Representatives was the scene of a grand negro jublice, and in this jubilee nearly every disunion member of Congress participated. The negro "bucks" had to stand

back, while their dulcineas hung loving-

ly on the arms of the "statesmen" of

America! What a scene for a Raphael!-

ling of the races!"

What a grand illustration of "the ming-

Washington city and Boston are the two points at which the rays of abolitionism are concentrated, and it is nothing more than we should expect to find the latter presenting the counterpart of the former. The Boston Post gives the following glowing picture of some of the dancing halls in that city: There are many of the kind, it says, in the place.-As the writer in question entered one of these "dancing" halls, he found quite a large number present, "tripping the light fantastic toe" to the music of the pianoforte with violin accompaniment. The considerable taste. The dance was conducted by young, good looking white girls and negroes, black as lamp black, mingled and commingled in the dance, and embracing each other in seeming tenderness of spirit. The tall, athletic specimen of the genuine African, with great gusto and enthusiasm, whirled the young neatly dressed white women in the mazy dance. This scene is said not to be a rare or uncommon occurrenc, but can be seen at many places nearly every night in the year. The young women seem to be delighted within the loying embraces of Sambo; and look upon it as merely carrying out the principles of Summer and Stevens in spirit and prac-

These are two unvarnished pictures drawn from real life. We candidly admit that abolitionism in Pennsylvania is far behind that of the refined and intelligent circles of Washington and Boston; but we ask, in all sincerity and carnestness, what vagary has New England abolitionism ever initiated which Pennsylvania abolitionism has not subsequently adopted? Already we have so far progressed that negroes are invited guests at white tables in this staid old borough of Carlisle. There is but one step between this and the scenes of the Boston dance houses. What must be the revolting consequences of such scenes as are there depicted, we leave the imagination to answer for itself-the picture is too abhorrent to all the instincts of our nature, and we may not dwell upon it.

Do the white laboring men of the country ever seriously reflect that the question here presented is the real issue in the coming contest? Will they refuse to believe, in the face of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill, in the face of all the negro-equality legislation of the present Congress, in the face of the declarations of the leading abolitionists in this State and elsewhere, will they still refuse to believe that it is the purpose of the leaders of the Abolition party to accomplish the social and political elevation of the negroes, that through their political support they may retain their hold on power? We trust they will not continue to disregard the signs of the times until it will be too late for them to regain their political ascendency. Are the white freemen of Cumberland County prepared to vote for negro equality in Pennsylvania? This important question they will have to answer for themselves at the polls.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS STOLEN DURING THE PAST YEAR. -It is announced from Washington that the investigations of Assistant Secretary Chandler have disclosed the startling fact that the Treasury has been defrauded of more than one hundred millions during the past year Well "pay-triots" ought to be paid for loyalty and devotion to the Government.

The most difficult question for a fair and unprejudiced man to decide is whether the negro belongs to the Republican party, or whether the Republican party belongs to the negro. Which is it?

LIBERTY AND LAW.

It may not be generally known that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently determined a question directly involving the rights and liberties of the whole American people. The case was this: During the year 1864, three citzens of Indiana were arrested and tried by a military commission, on the charge of being in league with armed rebels, and of conspiring to release the rebel prisoners of war confined at Chicago and other points. They were found guilty of the charge preferred against them, and conlemned to death. Before the day of the execution, a writ of Habeas Corpus was applied for to the United States circuit Sourt for Indiana. The Judges of that Court were divided in opinion, and certiled the whole case to the United States Supreme Court. The main question at issue was whether the military commission referred to had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence these parties. A number of the ablest jurists in the country were employed on either side; and we have before us the overwhelming ar-

gument delivered by Hon, Jeremiah S. Black, in behalf of the prisoners. The extreme length of this great legal oration, or such it truly is, precludes the possibility of our publishing it in these columns; and we will therefore attempt to give some faint idea of its matter and its merits, meanwhile expressing the hope that at no distant day this great vindicaion of the supremacy of the civil law will be placed in the hands of every thinkng and reading American citizen.

Judge Black commences his oration vith the remark that "since the beginring of the world no battle has ever been ost or won upon which the liberties of the people were so distinctly staked, as they are on the result of this argument. The pen that writes the judgment of the Court, will be mightier for good or evil than any sword that ever was wielded by mortal arm." That sentiment will be reechoed from the inmost recesses of every freeman's heart. American liberty was more endangered during the past five years, from the insidious attacks of its enemies in the North, than from the assaults of open and avowed rebels in the South; and for the obvious reason that had the rebel forces succeeded in achieving the independence of the South, the result would simply have been a disruption of the Union; while had these Northern traitors to law and liberty been triumphant, despotism over the whole country must have followed.

He then proceeds to say:

"In performing the duty assigned to me in the case, I shall necessarily refer to the more rudiments of constitutional law; to the most commonplace topics of history, and to those plain rules of justice and right which pervade all our institutions. I beg your honors to believe that this is not done because I think that the Court, or any member of it, is less familiar with these things than I am, or less sensible of their value; but simply and only because, according to my view of the subject, there is absolutely no other way of dealing with it. If the fundamental principles of American liberty are attacked, and we are driven behind the inner walls of the Constitution to defend them, we can repel the assault only with those same old weapons which our ancestors used a hundred years ago. You must not think the worse of our armor because it happens to be old-fashioned and looks a little rusty from long disuse." He then proceeds to say:

This is the keynote of the whole argument. He starts with the elementary principle that if a Court decide a case over which it has no jurisdiction, that decision is regarded as invalid over the whole world; and he then shows that no man, in this free country of ours, can," be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Our space will not permit us to follow his argument on this point in detail. It is so plainly stated that he who runs may read: and it abounds in passages of such thrilling eloquence and such impregnable logic, that every man must feel, as he concludes a perusal of it, that he has been in a higher and purer atmosphere than that in which he ordinarily lives.

Judge Black's arguments admit of no abstract; we find it is fruitless to attempt to condense them. This oration is the most perfect condensation that could be made of itself. There are new beauties and there is a new greatness about it which break upon the mind at every new perusal of it. It stands like a huge mass of granite, solid, impregnable, immova-

The conclusion of the argument is given in these words: "Here were three men whom it was desirable to remove out of this world but there was no proof on which any Court would take their lives; therefore it was necessary, and being necessary it was right and proper, to create an illegal tribunal which would put them to death without proof." What terrible sareasm those few words contain.-There is no man who can sneer as Judge Black can, and we almost imagine we can hear the tones in which this sentiment was uttered.

But this is no question of men. It was an issue in which the eternal and immutable principles of justice were involved; and every freeman ought to thank his God that the Court had the courage to meet the issue and to declare that this was a government of law; and that no man, be he President, or Secretary of war, or who he may, can deprive any fellow citizen of his life or his liberty, without a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his countrymen. Aye, let us thank the God of our fathers that the American people are once more a free people, and that the days of tyranny—the tyranny of the Lincolns, the Stantons and the Holts have been legally declared to be at an end by the highest judicial tribunal of the land.

THE DISUNIONISTS in Congress are hatching another disgraceful scheme. They purpose enacting a law to remove the appointing power to a great extent from the President and vest it in Congress. This is thought necessary by the Radicals in order to save their friends now in office. Such a bill is now before the House Committee on the Judiciary and will doubtless pass both houses by a two-third vote, if it should be vetoed by the President.

PENNSYLVANIA will have to pay as her share of the expense of the Freedmen's Bureau for the current year one million five hundred thousand dollars. Persons who are captivated with this investment and are anxious that the security shall be kept in the market, cannot do a better thing than vote for Geary.

As the building at one end of the Pennsylvania Avenue is called "the White House," would it not be wise, as a matter of d istinction, toeall the building in which Congress meets, at the other end of the Avenue, "the Black House?"

TRUTH FROM THE RECORD OF 1861!!

Shoddy Against the Private Soldier CLYMER FOR THE SOLDIER!!

The disunion press is full of lies in regard to the action of Democratic Senators in 1864, before the Senate was organized. After its organization, viz.: on the 30th of March, 1864, Senator Hopkins offered the following resolution: (See Record, page

Resolved. That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to bring in a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a law requiring the payment of non-commissioned officers d privates in the service of the United States in coin or its equivalent,

Upon this resolution Senator Clymer, now the Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke as follows: (See Record page

I did not know, sir, that the Senator from Washington (Mr. Hopkins) was about to offer a resolution of this kind; had I been aware of the fact, I might have been able to form a more correct judgment as to his intentions in so doing.

Justice to the Soldier. I presume he designed to perform an act of simple justice to those who, on the tented field, are struggling for the main-tenance of this Government. He himself avows his intentions to place this meritorious class of our fellow-citizens, so far as relates to their pay, upon a footing with those sleek, well paid, well fed, truly loyal, and most discreet gentlemen who, in this time of trial, are idling sun hy hours in the courts of Europe has our foreign ministers, while the soldier is enduring the pairs the trials and the degree of several courts. pains, the trials and the dangers of a cam-paign. Contemplate the picture; the one class clothed in purple and paid in gold. the other clad in homespun and paid in greenbacks! The one surrounded by all the luxury which gold can buy, the other in their individual persons and in their families enduring all the wantand misery which paper money ever entails! An unprejudiced observer, sir, would not, it seems to me, be likely to attribute any sinster or improper motive to one who attempts to equalize in some degree the condition of these two classes. Surely, sir, the disparity between one hundred and sixty dollars a year—the wages of the soldier—paid in greenbacks—and the salaries of our foreign ministers, ranging from seven to twenty thousand a year, paid in gold, is of such magnitude that it should not be "disloyal" to attempt to equalize

Talk and no Work

To me, sir, it is strange, passing strange, that those who profess so much love for the soldier, who are eternally parading themselves, as the "soldiers' friends," who would make the soldier believe that every one outside the pale of their political communion is his enemy, whose whote stock in trade is to yell that they are "loyal," and to boast that they love the soldier better than wife or child, should here to-day resist a proposition so fair and just. By your deeds you shall be tried. Honeyed words of flattery cost nothing. To sustain this resolution and the enactment of its purpose into a law, might impose some slight additional taxation upon you "loyal" gentlemen, and that would cost something. You cannot afford that. Oh! no! Fulsome praise, laudation without stint—that you can give; it is in your line; but when the soldier asks for the means wherewith to supply his wife and little ones with the bare necessaries of life, which conjugate the reliable to the r ife-which, owing to the vicious system of finance inaugurated by Republican ru-lers, have been raised to fabulous prices ou turn your backs upon him and brand as "disloyal" every man who dared to advocate his claims. That is a species of disloyalty of which I, for one, am neithe ashamed nor afraid. If it be "disloyal to stand by, guard, protect and defend the poor and humble against the rich and powerful; to be in favor of the soldier rather than of the shoddy contractor, then I am disloyal. It is a kind of disloyalty of which you, gentlemen on the Republican side, will never be accused by those who know you. Where the spoils are, here will your hearts be also.

Possibly, sir, the Senator from Washington offered the resolution with an additional motive—that was to relieve him-self, and those who act with him politically, from the base and un founded charge that we were opposed to an increase of the pay of the soldier. When this Senate was pay of the solder. When this selace was unorganized, as we then believed, and as you subsequently admitted by proceeding to elect a Speaker, a resolution was offered on the opposite side of this chamber, instrucing our Senators and requesting our Representa-tives in Congress, to vote for a bill increasing the pay of the soldiers. We then voted against it, as under similar circumstances we would to-day. We told you then that by no vote of ours would we cvcr reeognize your high-handed act of usurpation. Nize your high-handed act of usurpation. We told you we would vote against any and every resolution, even should you offer one asserting the divinity of tod himself. We stood up for a principle, and we triumphed. You offerd the resolution, as you offered others, for the purpose of making clap-trap capital against us amongst the soldiers and others. You paraded our yot throughout the State as paraded our vote throughout the State as high crime and a sin, when you knew in your hearts that every representation you made, as to our position, was simply false. But the resolution of the Senator from Washington has uncarthed you. It hasstirred up a fearful commotion amongst the ranks of the faithful. You gnash your teeth in impotent rage, and are swollen up with udischreged bile. You rave and tume and sweat—all to no purpose, gentlemen. We intend to expose our duplicity, and we have done Ience those tears. I advise you to cover your intention in some more skillful way, or I shall again draw aside the flimsy veil which shields you from open contempt. Pay the Priva te Soldier,

Usurpation of the Senate.

But, sir, what will be the effect of the resolution should Congress enact a law in accordance with its spirit? Will it not be precisely what you gentlemen forced us to vote against, when you attempted usrepation? The soldier will be paid in coin or its equivalent; that is to say, his wages will be increased by the difference between gold and greenbacks. If gold at the end of any month is sixty per cent. above greenbacks, the common soldier will receive twenty dollars and eighty cents, instead of thirteen dollars, for his month's services. If you were honest in your proposition to increase his pay, how can you object? When he entered the can you object: When he entered the service, his pay was thirteen dollars per month in gold, for then gold was not above par. The resolution simply proposes to keep our plighted faith with the most meritorious of all public servants; with him who defends our homes and with him who defends firesides. Tell me, gentlemen, were von Honest or dishonest in your propositien? You shall not evade an answer by calling me disloyal. The word has no terrors for Three years ago you paid the foreign ninister and the private soldier in gold. Why to-day, do you confinue to pay him who is basking and revelling in the smiles of royalty, and refuse it to him who, amid the roar of cannon and a storm of bullets, is battling in your defence? Answer me if you dare. We will not be deterred from if you dare. naking the inquiry by threats or denun-iations. We on this side of the chamber daim for ourselves as much interest in and devotion to the Government founded upon the Constitution as you claim to

of a want of fidelity to the Government, of sympathy with treason, and of aiding the rebellion. We defy you to make them good. This matter had better be under-Diabolical Butchery—A Family of Eight Persons Murdered—Five Days Elapse Be-fore the Tragedy is Discovered—Terrible Muthation of the Bodics. good. This matter had better be under-stood and settled here and now. It is true, we are not the slaves of any adminis-tration. You shall not set the blacks free and enslave white men. We know no Government which is not based ubon the

Constitution, and we will neither obey nor be 'loyal' to any other. Is my language sufficiently precise? is it clear? I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not the misunderstood. I am not wish to be misunderstood. I am not the misunderstood of the most of the misunderstood of the "loyat" to any administration; I am ever so to true Government, founded upon and acting in accordance with the Constitution. stitution, of which it is the mere creature and exponent. More than this, you nor any living man can demand of any one. To do so is to make yourselves masters and those of whom you make the demand slaves. We wish you to fully understand that you shall never exercise any such power over us. The history of the past should teach you that the race to which we belong may possibly be exterminated, but never enslaved.

Senator Clymer and every other Demoerat voted for this resolution, and the Disunion Senators voted to kill it by amending it, and having a majority, effected its amendment, and thus defeated the original proposition.

TRUTH FROM THE RECORD.

If the Herald has any idea of conducting the coming campaign with fairness and honor, it is making a mighty poor attempt at it thus far. Every week it manages to trump up some new slander against the Democratic candidate for Governor, which it retails with as much apparent earnestness and sincerity as if it believed the truth of its own words. Here is a small sample from last week's

"When the soldier in the field asked that the elective franchise be conferred on him, Hiester Tymer refused the request." Now mark how plain a tale will answer this charge. It was during the session of the Legislature of 1863 that the bill entitled "a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to citizens in actual military service" came up for consideration, and on its final passage the yeas and nays were as follows, as will be seen from the Legislative Record of 1863. page 166;

YEAS.—Messrs, Boughten, Bound, Bucher, Clymer, Connel, Donovan, Fuller, Glatz, Graham, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lamberton, Lawry, Mctandless, Mellenry, Mott, Nicholas, Penny, Reilly, Ridgway, Serrill, Smith, Stark, Stem, Sutzman, Turrill, Walface, White, Wilson' and Lawrence, Speaker, 33. NAYS, none.

Mar The New Jersey Legislature adourned without electing a Senator in olace of Mr. Stockton. So this matter goes over to next January, before which time new Legislature will be chosen, which we venture to predict will send Mr. Stockton back to the seat from which he was unjustly expelled. The Governor of New Jersey cannot appoint a Senator in place of Mr. Stockton, as the vacancy occurred during the session of the Legislature. Had the vacancy occurred after the adjournment, it would then have been competent for the Governor to make the appointment. So the Radicals are deprived of half the fruits of their villiany. They have got rid of Mr. Stockton, but they have not got a Radical in his place.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress not to Adjourn-The Office Holders Jubilant-The Release of Hudd, Arnold and the other Conspirators-The Anuiversary of the Death of Abraham Lincoln-A Negro Celebration-A Negro Commonwealth in Texas-Off go their Heads Off.

Washington, April 16, 1866. Messrs. Editors Volunteen: There need b to longer any doubt that the radicals have determined to continue the present session of Con-gress until the fall elections are over. The more respectable portion of the Republican party, iowever, favor an adjournment in June or July The Senate is understood to be against any adrument this year. The object of this is to pront the removal of any of the radical office-hollers. The fall campaigns will make it necessary or the members of the House to be going ho) look after their re-election, and they may deide in favor of the usual adjournment. If the enate will then not agree, the President is empowered to prorogae Congress until the next rewhich would afford President Johnson more

Since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto, the Republican office-holders here have become remarkably hoisy. They openly declare their opposition to the President and their adhoion to the lawless faction in power at the Capitol. It is high time that they were removed, but the rouble is they are under Secretaries who agree with them. In order to strike at the root of the evil the Cabinet must be reconstructed. The Supreme Court of the United States having ecided the Indiana military commission for the trial of civilians to be illegal, and the persons

onvicted by it having in consequence been discharged, there is no doubt that stens will soon be taken to procure the release of Dr. Mudd, O'-Laughlin, Arnold and Spangler, convicted of conspiracy against the life of President Lincoln, and he friends of these parties claim, the benefit of that decision and will take action accordingly Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of President Lincoln, all the public offices were closed, in accordance with the order of the Presi-

dent, with the exception of the Government printing office. The national flag floated at half-mast over all baildings of a public character.— The corporation offices were also closed, and all the Courts adjourned over from Friday to Monday. There was no public display, but outle number of private citizens even suspended business. On the meeting of the House of Represent tatives at noon, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, made a brief but eloquent illusion to the nation's becausement and the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

To-day is a grand negro jubilee-it being the anniversary of Emancipation in the District of Columbia, The Darks navo deserted the galleries of Congres, and throng the streets, clad in silks and broadcloth. A number of "pet lambs" have come here from other cities expressly to participate in the celebration. A procession is to pass through the streets, in which all the negro troops and the Abolition members of Congress will take part. Speeches will be made by Ben. Butler, Gen. Banks and other heroes of the war.

Another outrage is now in contemplation. It s seriously suggested that Congress shall appropriate an area of Northern Texas equal to the In dian country immediately adjacent, on the north bank of the Red River, as a multiary reservation for the location of homes eads by the colored sol-diers who served during the war, and others of the block race in the country who may desire to ceure homes under National protection; a terriorial government, with tell political franchise to be an essential part of the measure.

It is strongly intimated that President Johnson Is about to take off the heals of all the Pennsylvania office-holders who wil not come out openly and fearlessly in support o' his policy. Genera Knipe has already been appointed Postmaster at Hurrisburg, in place of Hesslan Bergner; and ex-Governor William F. Johnston has been appoinled Collector of Internal Revenue at Pittsburg.-This is only a beginning, just to see how the gulflotine works. Mark my words, before the Sumner months are upon you the heads of deennita ted officials will be lying around as plenty as oumpkins in a corn-field.

There is no colored gall by in the National Cap itolany longer. Since the passage of the Civil Rights bill, the negroes crowd and Jostle white people in every part of the galleries. This pro riseuous mingling of the masses took place the day after the passage of the bill conferring especpossess. We do not impugn your mo- lal privileges on the negroes. Let all the people possess. We are not to tives; you shall not ours. We are not to be cajoled or intimidated here or else-them. We are your peers and equals senate Chamberon Thursday, when the culogihere and every place. We know our mins on the late senator foot were being pronoun-rights and will maintain them. We will send a pompon negro entered the diplomatic gal-stand by the Constitution and Union of leavand took a seat in the midst of the foreign these States, and we tell you, aye, we representatives. He had evidently studied the charge if upon you, that you are the only men who would destroy both.

Charges are constantly made against us the foreign courts.

CAUCASIAN.

A TALE OF HORROR!

Metillation of the Boules.

The most hoprible number, or series of murders that ever occurred in Philadiciphia, or, it would not be coling too far to asserving the total country of the coling too far to asserving the total problem of the coling too far to asserve the coling too far to asserve the coling to be coling to far to asserve the coling to be coling to far to asserve the coling and absent som, consisting of father, mother and four children, have been literally butlened, and doo one, and possibly mother butlened, and doo one, and possibly mother butlened, and the far the coling were sent from time to clernity by the land of the murderer at, or very nearly as the coling were sent from time to clernity by the land of the murderer at, or very nearly at the second. The holdes were most horrluly mutiliated, and the secon was absolutely slekening.

Mr. Christopher Deering resided with his family a land of the murderer at, or were the continued of the second of the se

er. Twas either taken from the house by the murderer and despatched in the barn, or else Mrs. Decring had the child in her arms at the time she was assaulted. An elderly lady, a relative of the family, has resided at the house until last Wednesday, when she left.

About three hundred yards from the dwelling, and towards the belaware, is located a laystack, Here the missing boy was found, on Thurday, dead. The police turned up some loose hay at the stack, and a hand was discovered streking out. The hay gwas then removed and the body taken out. Carey was aged seventeen years. The deceased had no hat on when found. A further search was made and a hammer was picked up a few yards from the stack and immediately over a ditch. The weapon had blood on it. The hat office yield which which crossed the ditch.

The theory is that the bound under a plank which crossed the ditch.

The theory is that the bound boy was escaping from the German, and after crossing the ditch the latter gained on him amd dealt him a blow on the latter gained on him and dealt him a blow. He then laftered the wound on the forchead, as in the case of those previously described, and finally brought LATER!

inflicted the wound on the forehead, as in the eas of those previously described, and finally brought the axe down on his neek. The strap around his body was no doubt used in dragging him across the dutch to the place of concealment. The wound inflicted on the back of the head was accomplished with the hammer, as the size of the wound corresponded with the flat end of the weapon. In making the search yesterday the police found in one of the upper apartments of the residence the clothes which had evidently been wort by the supposed muderer. The neticles worked dence the clothes which had evidently been worn by the supposed murderer. The articles consist-ed of hat, coat, pantaloons and shoes. The coat had blood upon it, and one of the sleeves appear-ed as it one of the victims hed been carried upon it. The front of the pantaloons was much torn, apparently done by some of the children while struggling for their lives. The shoes, nearly new, and covered with mud, had been purchased four weeks ago, at a place on South street, by the Ger-man.

LATEST! THE MURDERER ARRESTED—HE CONFESSES HIS GULET!
Antoine Ganther or Probst, one of the murder-Autoine Gauther or Probst, one of the murderers (if not the volv marder, v) of the eight members of the Deering Gauily, has been arrested, has comessed to the killing of Cornelius Carey, the bound boy, and is now incarcerated in Moyamensing Prison.

The private examination before the Mayor efficited the fact that the murder was committed in the following manner:—
On Friday has Gauther's accomplice in the terride tragedy came over to Mr. Deerings, and proposed to the pisoner that they should murder the family and rob the house. Gauther consented to the plan proposed by his accomplice, and it was arranged that the prisoner should murder the boy, while the other man despatched in the rest of Mr. Deering's family.

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning the accomplice persuaded Mrs. Deering to come to the burn, a short distance from the house, and getting her there, shock her in the dead with an axe, and then cut her broad with the edge of that instrument. He then picked her body into the corn crib adjoining the barn, and then proceeding to the house, look the childron one by one to the barn, when their heads were knocked in with the butt, end of the axe and their throats cut. As fost as 60 m. Sue deatt with in this manner is body was thrown hot the corn crib, and the processi continued until the whole family were disposed of.

While the accomplice was thus engaged, Gan-

posed of,

While the accomplice was thus engaged, Ganther proceeded to murder the boy Cornelius. He
vertook him at the haystack, and struck him on
the back of the head with an axe, after which he
cut his throat, and then hid the body under the
how

cut his throat, and then hid the body under the hav.

The flendish plot being accomplished, the two murderers proceeded to the house and lay in wait for Mr. Deering and Mrs. Elizabeth Dolan. They arrived home about 120 clock, and us soon as Mr. Deering had deposited his carriage in the wagon house, the accomplice according to the prisoners statement, attacked them both, knocking them in the head and cut ling their throats, afterwhich the bodies were carried to the barn, and placed where they were discovered. The precious pair them proceeded to the house, and after collecting together all the valuables they could gather, deliberately sat down and ate their dinner, when they left and canne to the city.

In 1854-56 Gen. Geary was recognized as an active Know Nothing, so-called 'American." Had he, and Cameron who nominated him, and hisprincipal supporters now had their way then (and but for the almost superhuman efforts of the Democratic party they would have had their way) not a single foreign born person or a Catholic in religion would to-day possess the right to vote! Not one of these would have any thing to say as to whether Hiester Clymer or John W. Geary should be Governor. Should Geary and his party, who advocate negro suffrage, be successful now, what guaranty is there that they would not carry out their old doctrines and disfranchise the while enfranchising the negro?

LOCAL ITEMS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The April term of Court commenced on Monday of last week. The first day of the term was consumed in swearing in Constables and receiving their returns, and in granting Hotel and Restaurant licenses. The following cases were tried in the Court of COMMON PLEAS.

John Swisher vs. Henry F. Guyer and S. C. Bowman. A feigned issue to try the validity of a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff. Sharpe for plaintiff; Miller and Ritner for defendant.

William Smith vs. Peter F. Ege. This was an action on the case to recover damages for malicious prosecution. Our readers will remember the murder of an old German, connected with circumstances of an unusually horrid character, which occurred three or four years since in the vicinity of Boiling Springs. Smith the plaintiff in this suit with one of his sons was arrested, on the information of Mr. Ege. The Smiths were taken before Squire Sponsier and after a hearing were discharged. Shortly afterwards they instituted this suit against Mr. Ege for the arrest. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Ege who was well acquainted with the murdered man, immediately after the murder employed two detectives of this Borough to go to Boiling Springs and fereret out if possible the guilty parties.—They ascertained that there was a wide spread suspicion in the neighborhood that this Smith family were the murderers.— They also obtained the information that one of the Smiths had confessed that he had done the deed. A knife belonging to the murdered man was also found in the cabin of the Smiths. Under these circumstances, Squire Ege, after consulting counsel, made the information on which the Sniths were arrested. In charging the jury the Court remarked that from the circumstances it was their opinion that Mr. Ege's action in the matter was entirely commendable and that the plaintiff had failed to show that the prosecution was commenced through or without probable cause dict for the defendant. Shearer for plainiff'; Smith, Miller and Hepburn for deendant.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. Theodore Henwood and Edward Arney. Charged with horse stealing, larceny and conspiracy. Ver-dict guilty. Motion entered for a new trial. Maglaughlin, Hepburn, Penrose and Shearer for Commonwealth; Sharpe, Todd, Miller, Newsham and S. Hepburn, Jr., for defendants. Com. vs. Jacob Windemaker and Joseph

Windemaker. Larceny of a pair of woolen stockings. Verdiet not guilty, and defendants discharged. Maglaughlin for 'ommonwealth; Shearer and Butler for lefendants. Com. vs. Peter Diller, Henry Goodyear,

Samuel Diller, Samuel Bricker and John W. Leidig. Riot and assault. John W. Leidig guilty in manner and form and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs of prosecution. Ma-glaughlin and Hepburn for Common-wealth; Penrose and Todd for defendants. Com. rs. Edward F. Watkins. Larceny of a coat. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned in County jail for three months. Maglaughin for Commonwealth; Beltzhoover for lefendant.

Com. vs. Richard Brown. Larceny of S100 note. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the Eastern Penitentiary, to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution. Maglaughlin for Commonwealth; Dunbar and Sader for defendant. Com. vs. Jacob Marks, alias James

Mead. Forgery and passing a forged promissory note upon Robert Diven.—

verdict guilty. Sentenced to four years mprisonment in the Eastern Penitentia ry, to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution. Maglaughlin for Commonwealth; Beltzhoover for defendant. Com. vs. Thomas Hanson. Larceny of ewelry, &c. and receiving stolen goods. yerdict not guilty; defendant discharged.

Maglaughlin for Commonwealth; Sadler ınd Gillelen for defendant. Com. vs. Joseph Windemaker and Auustus Snavely. Malicious mischief.-Sentenced to undergo an Verdict guilty. uprisonment in County jail for three he costs of prosecution. Maglaughlin

or Commonwealth; Shearer and Butler or defendants. Com. vs. John H. Gross and Margaret Fagan. Larceny of money and butter, and embezzlement. Verdict not guilty;

defendants discharged. Maglaughlin Penrose and Shearer for Commonwealth Hepburn for defendants. Com. vs. John Scott Green. Larceny. Sentenced to confinement in Eastern Penitentiary for one year and pay costs of prosecution. Maglaughlin for Com-

nonwealth; Sadler and Dunbar for de-Com. vs. Jacob Symers and Hannah Smyers. Keeping a disorderly and baw-dy house. Defendants plead guilty. Jaob Smyers sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution; Hannah sentenced to imprisonment in County ail for three months. Maglaughlin Shearer and Butler for Commonwealth Smith and Gillelen for defendants.

OYER AND TERMINER. Com. vs. John Rudolph and Charles Sherman. Burghary and robbery. Verdiet guilty. Sentence deferred. Maglaughlin and Graham for Commonwealth; Penrose and Shearer for defend

ants. Com. vs. G. Washington Gould. Arson. Firing the stable of Abraham Philips in the Borough of Carlisle. Verdict guilty. Motion for a new trial entered laughlin for Commonwealth; Peurose

and Sharpe for defendant. COMMON PLEAS-SECOND WEEK. William Musser & Co. vs. Archibald Bricker. Proceedings under warrant of rrest. After hearing the evidence, the Court directed the defendant to be committed to jail, or enter into bonds with security to apply for benefit of insolvent laws, or enter into bond with security to pay the judgment, interest and costs.— Defendant gave bonds to take benefit of insolvent laws, and was discharged from custody. Miller and Weakley for plainiff; Sharpe and Humrich for defer Stewart M'Gowan vs. Carey. W. Ahl. Daniel V. Ahl, John Musselman, J. J. deming and John Wolf. This was a case f trespass quare clausum fregit against the defendants, for entering upon the lands of plaintiff and cutting timber.— Defendants claimed the land as their own l'he case is still on trial.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW IS COMING. -Our readers will be pleased to learn that Dan's great show will visit our town on Thursday next. Dan's success in this ousiness has never been approached in this country, and each succeeding year ne comes out with something newer and better. His present combination embraces a variety of talent and objects more attractive than any ever before offered, and there is no doubt that his success will be commensurate with his extraordinary

Catholics and citizens of foreign birth, He will lecture this (Wednesday) even-

HIGH PRICE OF PRINTING PAPER. the price of printing paper is at the proent time most exorbitant, it is a matte no little anxiety with publishers, as should be with readers, as to how t article can be furnished at more reasonal rates. One reason of the high price of per undoubtedly is the scarcity, or rath the great want of rags. If houskeen would save their old rags and dispose them to the paper-makers or their agen the price of printing paper would doul less soon have a downward tendency. must be obvious to all that there is even where a reckless waste of rags, as even our streets we frequently see strewn alon goodly sized pieces of cotton, linen a other rags, which would be invaluable the paper-mills. Most people think i small matter to gather up and dispose such trumpery, but anything which contribute to keep down the price of per, and as a consequence to prop cheap reading, is no small matter, h trust our readers will takea practical visi of this subject, and forthwith make general overhauling of their ganels chests, drawers, &c., where good rags by have been stowed away and long sing forgotten. Bring them forth from every secret recess, where they are worse than useless, and send them to the paper mil to be converted into paper.

PATERNAL DUTY .- The father w olunges into business so deeply that he nas no leisure for domestic duties and pleasure, and whose intercourse with his children consists in a brief word of an thority, or a surly lamentation over their intolerable expensiveness, is equally be pitied and to be blamed. What right has he to devote toother pursuits the tim which God has allotted to his children Nor is it any excuse to say that he canno support his family in their present sty of living, without this effort. By wh right can his family demand to hi in a manner which requires him to neg. lect his most solemn and important d ties? Nor is it an excuse to say that wishes to leave them a competence. he under obligation to leave them the competence which he desires? Is its advantage to them to be relieved from the necessity of labor? Besides, is money that the only desirable bequest which a father than leave to his children? Surely wall can leave to his children? Surely, we cultivated intellects; hearts sensible no domestic affliction; the love of parents and brethren and sisters; a taste for hor pleasures; habits of order and regulari and industry; hatred of vice and vicin men; and a lively sensibility to the excellence of virtue-are as valuable a legacy as an inheritance of property-simple property purchased by the loss of ever nabit which could render that proper dessing.

COMING NEAR HOME—A WHITE GR ELOPES WITH A NEGRO.—On Mondar night, the 2d inst., a daughter of M William (friffith, of Jenner township Somersett county, aged about 17 years, eloped with a full blooded Negro black as Erebus. Sometime after night Mis Griffith slipped out from her father's house, met the nigger on the road according to previous arrangement and the same night valked to Johnstown, 18 miles distant. with a view of taking the train for Harris, burg, where they were to be married Mr Griffith discovering, the absence of the parties and suspecting their intentions, proceeded to Stoystown, the nearest telegraph office, and there telegraphed to the police of Johnstown to arrest them on their arrival which was accordingly don Miss Griffith was taken to her father's house and the nigger was on the 4th inst. committed to jail of this county to await his trial at next court, which will amount to nothing as it is no legal offence, but purely'a matter of TASTE and SMELL. This parety, a matter of TASTE and SMELL. The nigger has been in the employ of M. Ba Griffith for some time. During the last winter he frequently took this daughter and Mrs. Griffith and other female menbers of the family sleigh-riding. Hews on a perfect equality with the family-ate at the same table, slept under the same roof and enjoyed all the rights and privil eges that Mr. Griffith's children did.

SALEOF PERSONAL PROPERTY.-Lafay ette Peffer, administrator of Peter Peffer, deceased, will sell at public sale, on Fri day April 20th, at 9 o'clock, at the late esidence of the deceased in Dickinson township, near Barnetz's mill, seven miles south west of Carlisle, Jacks and Jennetts, Horses, Colts, Cattle, Farmin implements, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a large variety of articles not necessary to mention.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On Wednesday morning last, on motion of H. Newsham, Esq., Benj F. Fries, a student in the office of Wm. J. Shearer, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Cumberland County. Mr. Fries has borne the reputation of beings close and faithful student, and passeds highly creditable examination. We wish him success in his professional career.

[COMMUNICATION.]

MR. EDITOR.—If C. is not more skilful in understanding the Scriptures than he seems to be in nderstanding my article, his interpretation will deserve no confidence. I said simply that the first verse of Hebrewsith would have explained the second, and then C says "if he understands this," the writer "classes faith towards God, ec., with dead works!" Wal an understanding he must have! Vers as simply says that we should leave such beginning as repentance from dead works, and faith towards. an understanding he must have! Versessimply says that we should leave such beginners repentance from dead works, and faith low God, and baptisms, and laying on of hands, and C. concludes, that if that explains the sed works! Surely some men have convenient aginations without clear heads! I would be exhort such a one to leave the beginnings of doctrine. He is not safe beyond them! him not press upon us his handbills and feings, until he will condescend to "read an inwardly digest" what he pretends to read. He then asits what I think of our Saviour's Peter's words about baptism? As he does profess to desire information from me as from him, and as I have never urged my of ions upon him, I shall not answer him. has that to do with this discussion? Who said anything about it? Our subject was contained in the conveniently shifts the top Let him prove that "laying on of hands" refers in the sacred Scriptures, to a rite income the condinary sanctifying influences of the Ghost. Precisely that and that alone, we wis see proved, not by eclesiastical but by Scriuthiority.

be commensurate with his extraordinary efforts to please the show-going public.—
The many new and striking features presented will be found detailed in another column, to which it is only necessary to call attention in order to insure full houses. Turn out to see and hear Dan and his great show.

PSYCOLOGY.—Prof. B. Brown Williams M. D. of Baltimore is now delivering a series of instructive and amusing lectures on Psycology and mesmerism, in Rheem's Hall, illustrated by practical experiments. He will lecture this (Wednesday) evening and perhaps every evening chis week.

Ghost. Precisely that and that alone, we may be eproved, not by eclesiastical but by Serigurd authority. C. refers me to his Prayer Book and to the Recommendation to the Recommendation of the interfect of conformers. I probably think less of these fluides does, especially as he evidently includes under does, especia