## Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865. "The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the papers investigating the ometal conduction of the cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evition, the truth thereof may be g dence."—Constitution of Pennsylva

#### THE WAR IS OVER.

"The war is over !" "Thank God, this cruel war is over !" That is the glad shout now bursting in rapturons tones from millions of lips throughout the length and the breadth of this war-wearied land. It is not strange that the joy of the people should be great and irrepressible. Then, let the cannon thunder, while all the bells in all the steeples fill the resounding air with their jubilant notes of rejoicing. They are ringing in the advent of PEACE, so long delayed, and so much and so ardently desired.

The surrender of General Lee, with the remnant of his army, renders it certain that there will be no more fighting. Thank God! the terrible and ghastly carnage has ceased. To what a multitude of anxious hearts does the consciousness of this fact send a rapturous thrill of joy. Mothers feel that their sons are safe from the perils of the dreaded battle-field; wives look with impatient longing for the return of husbands, assured that they will be spared to them; children prattle with gleeful voices of the speedy coming of absent fathers : maidens who have trembled hourly for the fate of lovers, find their eyes suddenly filled with tears of joy. The whole nation has a right to be glad. Thank God! the carnival of death is ended. No more shall men of kindred blood struggle together like demons thirsting for the blood of each other. We all hail the return of PEACE with joy, and with shouts of unfeigned and irrepressible gladness. The terms offered by General Grant, and accepted in good faith by General Lee are honorable; such as will be recognized as fitting, proper, and in complete? accordance with all the usages of civilized warfare. He does not seek to de grade or even to humiliate a conquered enemy. The simple condition is, in his own words: " Each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole AND THE LAWS IN FORCE

Let Mr. Lincoln take that sentence as the text for a proclamation of general amnesty. He cannot possibly find a better one. It is in strict accordance with the form and the spirit of th Constitution of the United States. It recognizes the State governments as existing institutions. They are so still. even in the revolted States; as much of to-day as ever they were before. By and through their action, we may most speedily and surely reach the crowning fruits of victory. Within a week it is

WHERE THEY RESIDE."

Cursing Grant. One would naturally have suppose that the great tidings of yesterday would have been received with unalloyed satsfaction, at least by every man making he slightest pretense to loyalty. Not o, however. On our street corners, and lsewhere, were heard muttered curses and bitter imprecations. Men, too cow ardly ever to face the stern front of battle, damned General Grant as vigorously and as venomously as ever they had one McClellan, or any other man whom they were pleased to denounce as a Copperhead. The hearts of some of our stay-at-home patriots seemed ready to

burst with pure devilish malignity. They read the glad news of Lee's surrender with the minds of cold-blooded murderers. Being safe out of harm's way, and in some cases interested in seeing the war prolonged, they were ready to breathe out only murder, rapine and slaughter. Never having lifted a hand in battle, or exposed their cowardly carcasses to any danger, they seemed to think themselves better capable of managing military affairs than the great generals at the head of our armies. Had they been Grant they would never have granted the rebels any such terms as he did. Not they, indeed. It seems strange that mild-mannered gentlemen, men of entirely unpugnacious

propensities, should be so damnably itter, when there is not half as much ourage in their whole bodies as oozed out of the ends of Bob Acre's fingers. It is but an exhibition, however, of the old-blooded fiendishness of fanaticism. We do not envy such wretches their celings. Poor, miserable, malignant devils, they are objects of pity and contempt.

edly glad the war is over.

oned and patriotic.

Peace Rumor.

The New York Herald of yesterday professed to have information direct rom Richmond that President LINCOL s there actually engaged upon the business of peace, and that on Tuesday last he had a private conference with Judge CAMPBELL, one of the three Confederate Commissioners in the Hampton Roads conference, who remained behind with the advice and consent of DAVIS when the rebels evacuated Richmond, to see what could be done in the way of a treaty of peace. The *Herald* further professed to have information that Wed nesday last had been appointed as the day for a more formal meeting between the President and Judge CAMPBELL. It added that high expectations were entertained that peace would speedily follow.

In respect to this information-which certainly important if true-the Herald remarked: "We attach the ighest importance to this intelligence for we accept it as substantially true. It is altogether probable that Davis may have come to the conclusion that if he lesires, in behalf of himself and his rnling Confederates, any abatement or commutation of the pains and penalties of treason, now is his only time, while vet he maintains something like a respectable show of resistance in the field.

That Judge Campbell is hopeful of some liberal concessions from Mr. Lincoln, are dead. He lives but to hate. or the sake of immediate peace, we are fully disposed to believe. But what can the President do, with the laws of Congress restricting him to a fixed line of action? Sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, can he go beyond them? He cannot : but he can promise some modifications, so far as they may e attainable through a message to Congress, with the meeting of an extra ses-That he is out of place in such sion upon the subject. He may go still a meeting as that of yester-

further in the exercise of his military

#### The Meeting at the Court House. Secretary McCulloch's Return to Specie The meeting held in the Court Hous Payment.

The Secretary of the Treasury, since esterday afternoon was in some rehis recent letter snubbing California for pects not conducted in a manner enholding fast to her stable currency, has evidently experienced a change of heart, tirely fitting to the occasion. Before the hour appointed by the Mayor had and has come to the conclusion to re-store the currency of the country to a specie basis by the middle of next week. fully arrived a motion was made to call the assemblage to order by the appoint-As we learn by the advertisements of ment of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to pre-Collector Simeon Draper, United States cotton agent, the secretary has ordered side. This, to say the least of it, was the sale of 3 000 bales of the Savannah exhibiting rather indecent haste. It cotton next Tuesday, for gold coin. "Terms cash in gold coin" is the lanlooked very much like a prearranged scramble for the petty honors of the orguage of the advertisement ganization. At such a time as this, in It gives us profound pleasure, we nee

the midst of what should be a season of not say, to see the Secretary of the Treasury thus boldly override the doggeneral rejoicing and complete good felmas and the practice of his party, and proclaim in this public manner his owship, it is scarcely proper for any party to set itself up as being exclusively preference for specie over the fluctuat. ntitled to do the honors of any public ing legal tenders in the dealings of the government. For months and years celebration. There is not a man or a government. we have heard the super-loyal journals berating the dealers in gold as disloyal men, assailing the credit of the govern-ment, and fighting practically in the ranks of Jeff. Davis. We have heard woman in all the extent of this broad land, who has not most abundant reason to rejoice at any event which promises speedy end to the bloody strife which has so long desolated and devastated them denouncing every journal which deprecated the legal tender act as use-less, unconstitutional, and fatal to the our country. All men of all classes, except it may be shoddy contractors and national finances, and extolling the war leeches, are glad, truly and unfeignlegal abilities of those complaisant judg es who have told creditors that lega tenders were all they could demand The present is an hour when the refrom their debtors in return for gold, and debtors that they could wipe out oicing of the people should be pure and unalloyed by anything except regret for their indebtedness in a depreciated cur-

the many gallant dead, who have fallen tensively operated, it is impossible to estimate the vast extent of the wealth The Secretary of the Treasury boldly on the innumerable bloody battle-fields shoves these pliant and pitiable politi-cal economist out of his path, and of this gigantic and most cruel war. Surely, if ever there was a time for gen-"The government country eral joy, for forgiving tenderness, for says: has some cotton for sale, and it will take gold for

its cotton, and nothing else." It is, we must admit, an unfortunate general pardon for past offenses, for great clemency, for unbounded mercy, circumstance to see the different this is the auspicious occasion. The branches of the same government so at nilitary power of the rebellion lies loggerheads with one another as they are made to be by this new action of Secretary McCulloch. The Treasury dead, prostrate before the feet of our advancing and victorious legions To at-Department scouting the dogmas of th tempt in such an hour as this to perpetchief justice and pooh-pooh-ing the be uate party strife, and to lug in all the nighted patriotism of the Legislature of partisan politics, is an which undertook to stop the traffic offense against all that is manly, highgold, is a sight which must make the admirers of Secretary Chase, and the de-fenders of the legal-tender act, open We were very sorry to see in the wide their eyes with enlightenment, or neeting of yesterday inclinations of a

with awe. But we do not doubt that all the faithful will go with the Treastemper and a feeling entirely unbecoming the occasion. We did not so much ury Department, and, since Mr. Mc wonder at the abernations of Mr. Stefulloch says that he sees a difference etween gold and the paper currency, vens. Very early in life he set up in will rub their gummy eyes like Polonius his household an ebony idol, at the and swear that there is a difference shrine of which he has long worshipped. It is just barely possible that we may with all the devoutness of a devotee to be too sanguine ; but may we not hope may we not in fact expect, that our Re an African idol. The negro is his hobpublican friends will now make all by. He rides it in season and out of haste to imitate the example of the sec-retary, and that before the middle of next week we may see the *Tribune* vendeason. It is not strange that the burthen of his story should be the wrongs ed by Republican newslays for four copper or nickel cents, and hothing else, and a placard on the windows of the logal *Times*—" No shinglasters taken in this office. of that race. It is a subject of which he should be, by this time, a complete and most competent judge. Neither do we very much wonder at the intensity

Will not the loyal gentlemen of th of his malignity, and the bitterness o his hatred to every man, woman and Stock Exchange pass a rule that all the stock quotations shall be translated into child in the South. It is not strange gold prices and bought and sold for gold that he should advocate general confisand that instead of "American Gold" cation and a complete destruction of the on the call, may be substituted " Chase' white race in all the revolted States.

The Wetmores, the Goulds. the On As he stood up in the Court House yesterday, and gnashed his teeth in impotent rage, he reminded us of a sick surely will not overlook such a straw as this: "Savannah cotton sold by the United States Government. Terms cash in gold coin." The sommersault iger in a jungle, famishing for blood, but utterly unable to reach the prey that feeds in inconscious security within is sudden, but we put great confidence in the flexibility of their joints. Now sight of his death lair. Poor, pitiable old man! In him all the milder and then, gentlemen, call a meeting of the more humane sentiments of humanity Chamber of Commerce : anathematiz the legal-tender act; vote to pay your butcher and baker in gold, and your vour

We must confess, however, that we car fare in silver. Post the miscreants who dare to pay you their debts in treasury notes or the fractional cur-rency, and let the millenium begin next week, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock noon, when Mr. Draper, Junior, calls for bids were not a little surprised at the speech of the Rev. Wedekind. He is one of the unctuous kind of orators. Helooks s if he lived well, and oily, sentences flow from his tongue with an ease which on the Savannah cotton : "Terms cash should make him a popular modern in gold coin."- World. pulpit orator. We imagine he would

#### A Congressional " Pleasure Party," Cor. of the Cincinnati Commercial.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31. they may perhaps contain. This will not, It occurs to me that the reading pub

#### Oil News.

in the product of the oil wells,

stocks will soon rally again.-Pittsburg

Coal Oil Stocks were in much better

request, but without any general im-provement in prices. The sales at the

gular Board exceeded 23,000 share

and 10,500 were disposed of at the Public

Exchange. We notice improvements

advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—*Philadelphia Age*. It is stated that the Dunkard Oil

Company have made a good strike on their lease on the Maple Farm.

Upwards of six thousand engines will

be in operation in Venango and Clarion

counties this spring and the ensuing

the community some idea of the mag

When the other fact is taken into con

both of which

in Dalzell and Dunkard,

The operations in oil stock have been neagre for the past week, owing to sev-Davis without a Shadow of Power---Wh eral causes. The fall of gold, the uncer-tainty of the future, and the excitement consequent upon the reception of the glorious news of the fall of Richmond, which distracted public attention from all business operations, combined to de-press the prices of stocks. On Tuesday was Proposed at the Conference Prior to the Evacuation of Richmond-Texas Will Lee Fight Another Battle ?--- The United States Government Able to Impose any Terms it may Choose. [Correspondence of the World.] BALTIMORE, April 5. press the prices of stocks. On Tuesday evening the People's Stock Exchange was virtually like a "banquet hall de

UDDEN DOWNFALL OF THE SOUTHERN CON-FEDERACY serted." But there is an intrinsic value

Bucks County. AMALGAMATION.—Some time ago, a Buckingham negro, John Harris, was com-mitted to our county jail for stealing corn from another darkie named Benson, who is somewhat popular in the political world. During his confinement his wife died, when another negro, Jim Morris, took possession of the house, and at the same time, took to his "bussum," a white woman with whom he lived. The name of the woman we be-lieve is Silvey. This conduct so much en-raged people of the neighborhood that a party of them, two weeks ago, went to the house at night and pulled it down, burning up everything that was of a combustible Ten days only have elapsed since my let-25th ult, was written, and already he remarkable statements that it con-ained are fully verified. The Southern Confederacy no longer exists as a power on earth; and the rebels no longer have a capital or a government. From the same source I have now derived some additichal information respecting the recent battles near Petersburg, and the present military situation in Virginia and North Carolina, which is embraced in what follows. hich is embraced in what follows. Fo he rebels still have an army, an army eteran soldiers, although small in nur up everything that was of a comb ers; an army, the organization of which is till perfect; but which is greatly dispirited y recent reverses, and which cannot be de The Discrete formation of the processing of the processing of the modern school of Abolitionists, and we only wonder there is not more practice under the preaching. still perfect ended on for any operations out of Vir-

End of the Southern Confederacy.

## THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT EXISTS

summer, and perhaps as many as two thousand more will be employed in the Lawrence and Butler, and in the Greene THE DRAFT.—The drafted men from Bucks are now being examined. Last week the men from Milford were down, and very few claimed exemption, as they are prepared to fil their quota with substi-tutes. Nockanixon, we are informed, has not yet nut in any substitute divergence. The Confederate Government has ceased the considerate Government has ceased to exist. Mr. Davis has not formally abdi-cated his functions as President, but he will probably do so at an early day, particular-probably do so at an early day, particular probably do so at an early day, and if Gen. Lee foils to rein any military advantage during and Fayette regions. This fact will give nitude of the work now going on in the oil territories of Western Pennsylvania. not yet put in any substitutes since the lraft, but other districts have in part or the whole. Rodshill have the part or the ils to gain any military advantage during he next ten days. The authority of Mr. Davis, however, is at an end. If he should sideration that the oil regions of Ohio whole. Rockhill has been un and West Virginia, are also being exabstitute broker forged the issue a proclamation convening the rebel Congress, to meet at any designated place, the mandate would be disobeyed. There is no place in the Sauth cast be disobeyed. substitute proker longed the name of the officer having charge of recruiting in Phila-delphia, to a certificate of muster, and thus was enabled to swindle the committee of o place in the South now that is conside that is to be added to the resources of the that township out of \$4,000. When the paper was shown to Captain Yardley, he a I find the south now that is considered fe enough for the rebel ("ongress to meet . It is the opinion of General Lee, and was freely given at the last executive uncil that was held at Richmond previous er was shown to Captain Factory, nee pronounced it a forgery. The hip will probably have difficulty in There will be but few WARREN COUNTY, PA.-Oil operations are beginning to open up briskly in this vicinity. At Kinzua, about twelve miles up the river from Warren, ship will probably have difficulty in firing its quota. There will be but few drafted men from Bucks who will really enter the the evacuation, that neither Raleigh, no Danville, nor Lynchburg, could be held permanently against the advancing Federa armies. The latter place to market he held service.—Doylestown Democrat one company has contracted for the putting down of twelve wells—one of SWINDLED OUT OF THEIR MONEY.-A few thought, might be held for some time, but it, too, he said, must finally be abandoned. which is already down a considerable distance, with a good show of oil. The engines for working the other eleven PROPOSED FLIGHT TO TEXAS,

SWINDLEDOUT OF THEIR MONEY, —A few days since a recruiting committee from Rockhill township, Bucks county, came to Philadelphia to have the quota of the town-ship mustcred in. They fell in with some brokers who promised to have eight men ready to be put in the next day. Noah Wambold, one of the committee, went out to Frankford, to inquire of Captain Yardley, Provost Marshal, as to the reliability of the parties who were to sumaly thomeo. Cont engines for working the other ereven are now at Great Valley, waiting trans-portation. They will be brought on as soon as possible, and the work began. Considerable activity is also exhibited at How which appreciate into No place was agreed upon, before the vacuation of Richmond, for the removal of the Confederate Capital. It was conceded on all hands, that no State in the South was safe from the march of the Federal arms Texas was spoken of. Its distance from the Hemlock Run, which empties into crovost Marshal, as to the reliability of the parties who were to supply themen. Capt, Yardley assured them that they were en-tirely irresponsible, and should not be-trusted. Two other members of the committee, however, concluded the bar-gain with the brokers and paid them the sum of memey agreed mean amount the Allegheny five miles above War-Texas was spoken of. Its distance from the other States, however, and its geographical position, at once precluded the idea of the Capital of the Confederacy being situated in it. But another idea was discussed, which, although not formally adopted, may yet, possibly, be carried into effect. This is, the removal to Texas of the civil officers of the Confederate (novernment, and of an entert ie sum of money agreed upon, amounting about \$4,320. In return for this they reemoval to Texas of the tryn on the confederate Government, and of as great confederate army as can b portion of the Confederate army as can be prevailed on to go. This idea was only sug-gested as a last resort, and when Gen. Lee had expressed his conviction that the army as a whole, could not be made to go to Texas after the abandonment of Wisherser 1 eived what purported to be eigh cerved what purported to be eight certifi-cates of muster. So an afterward they dis-covered that the pretended certificates were utterly worthless, there being no such re-cruiting or mustering officer as named in this part of the country. Upon going to the office of the brokers to have matters set right they found that the swindlers had shut up shop and departed with their booty. Of course this transaction put a create the as a whole, could not be matter to go to texas after the abandonment of Richmond; and that the southern people would never con-sent to devote their whole country to the shut up shop and departed with their booty. Of course this transaction put a stop to the work of the committee, and the township is over four thousand dollars out of pocke., with no men to show for their money.— *Phila*. Acc. flames, in order to prevent its conquest by the North. PROPOSAL TO MAKE A MOSCOW OUT OF RICH-

MOND. Phila. Ag

It was seriously proposed that this course should be adopted in the case of Richmond, and that that city should be made a second Moscow. But General Lee prevented the execution of that design. He showed that execution of that design. He showed that it would lead to no good results whatever, and that it would only tend to exasperate the conquerors. And he expressed his firm conviction, too, that the Southern people, as a general thing, would rather submit to any terms from the North, than to destroy their own homesteads. It was then that the idea of Texas was suggested, Most of the confederate leaders present provide to the idea of Texas was suggested, Most of the confederate leaders present seemed to have the idea that if they should emigrate to Texas and settle there, and carry with them a portion of the army, they could found in Texas a new confederacy, em-bracing perhaps Louisiana and Arkansas, and perhaps also, in time, some of the ad-jacent territory. There is said to be some 50,000 Confederate troops in the Mississippi valley, west of that river, and in Texas: dley, west of that river, and in Texa and with the aid of these they have idea of establishing an independent nation in Texas. There would certainly be room enough in that vast region for the purpose; but the scheme is, in many respects, highly utopian; and it was not formally agreed upon

ESPONDENCY AND PERPLEXITY OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

REBEL LEADERS, It was admitted on all hands, however, except by Mr. Davis, andone or two others, that the loss of their capital would be a blow from which the Confedracy could never recover. It was a measure, therefore, that was very reluctantly adopted; and, therefore although the indicated therefore, although the actual evacuation

erms they please upon the southern people o receive them back into the Union, or to Local Intelligence. break up their State organizations, and treat them as conquered vassals. This is so, because there is no longer any power in the South that can resist the Government in any measure which the latter may adopt. DRUID.

THE MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE YESTERDAY.—Pursuant to a call issued by Mayor Sanderson, as appended to his proclamation of yesterday, a meeting was held n the Court House yesterday afternoon. By 3 o'clock the large hall was well filled, though it was not excessively crowded at any time during the meeting. The seats were all full, however, and quite a number of persons were compelled to put up with standing accommodations in the main aisle.

A number of ladies were present, who found seats within the Bar. The meeting was organized, on motion of Jacob B. Amwake, Esq., by calling Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to the chair. Messrs. John Strohm, George Sanderson, Esq.,

Stewart McIlvain, and T. S. Moor wer appointed vice-presidents; and Benjamin H. Ober. Esq., of the Express; E. M. Kline, of the Examiner, and Alex, Patton, of the Inquirer, were chosen as secretaries of th meeting.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Mombert.

The meeting was called to order some time before the hour appointed. When we entered the court room Mr. Stevens was speaking. We give the substance of what we heard. He said :

For four long and weary years we have en waging a war, which in the magni tude of its movements has far exceded any thing of the kind which this world ever saw. Thousands and tens of thousands of our tenow citizens, of our friends and neigh-bors, our some and our brothers, have gone forth to fall a sacrifice in behalf of the great principle for which we have been batting. It seems plain to me that our long continued wromes to an injured race dearwate the wrongs to an injured race demanded that upon us should fall this afficting scourge. As a punishment for our misdeeds, as a

partial atonement for our wrongs to an in ured, outraged, and enslaved race, a jus God has seen fit to lead this nation th a red set of human blood. I trust we are near the end. It remains for yot, the peo-ple, the instructors of statesmen, and the prompters of those whom you have chosen make laws and to rule over you, to see to it that this government is not loosely recon structed. It is for you to see that it is purged of all detrimental elements; that purged of all detrimental elements; that everything is eliminated, cut loose, and cast away forever, which can lead to secession or to revolt. It is for you to see to it that it is firmly established on the great princi-ple of the equality of all men, and the uni-versal and unrestrained liberty of every human being. Hereafter there must be no distinctions in this land; neither those of aris, distinctions in this land; neither those of aris tocracy and cast, nor those of birth and color There must be no difference, no distinct tion between men under the law. Allmus be made to stand on the great broad plat-form of human brotherhood and universal equality. Let there be, from this hour hencesorth and forever no difference, nodistinction between men, on account of race or color under the law of this land of ours. Do not understand me as prescribing to any man who shall be his social companions, Each man has a right to choose for hunsel in that matter; but before the law all men should be on the same level, and each man the peer and the equal in rights of any

It seems to me, my friends, and I say i

anxious to show themselve

## Montgomery County.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

Bucks County.

New FARM SCHOOL.—At the late session of our Legislature n was decided to divide the proceeds of the land granted by govern-ment into three equal portions, each to be devoted to agricultural schools. One por-It seems to me, my numers, and it say an in sadness not unnixed with fear for the re-sult, that men, leading men are to be found in what I have long regarded as the prothe other to agricultural schools. One por-tion was given to the Pennsylvania Farm School in Centre county, one portion to a western, and one portion to an eastern agri-aultural school. The officers of the Phila-delphia Polytechnic College, who are en-trusted with the organization of the eastern school, have nurchesed for they encourse gressive party of this country, who are today more friends of the murderers of our sons and brethren than of the race which has been se brethren than of the face which has been so much injured, and so long outraged and enslaved. This is a species of magnanimity which 1 do not understand, which 1 confess myself incapable of comprehending. I cannot consent to the unconditional pardon of rebels. To ask that these men shall be allowed to occur watte in the balls of Comschool, have purchased for that purpose fine farm of 175 acres, in Gwynedd towi hip, Montgomery county, near th ennsylvania railroad, about 18 mi Philadelphia. The buildings on the premises are such as to enable the school to or-ganize without delay, and it will probably anize without uciny, and its spring. The commence operations this spring. The students are of course to reside on the farm students are of course to reside on the farm and any are of course to reside on the farm and pursue their practical duties there, and o have the privilege of attending such o scientiti courses at the Polytechr follege in the city as may be most advanageous to them. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION, -- The

ounty Convention at Shaner's, on Tues lay last, considering the distance many of lelegates had, was well attended best feelings prevailed. The folare the delegates elected to represent Montgomery county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1855: Senatorial – Richard Young; Representa-tive the k L Harrisburg, on tive-Dr. E. L. Acker, Lesher Van Buskirk, it to whoever would purchase, a fund from which I would double the penention are for Auditor General and Surfrom which I would double the pen-sion of every soldier disabled in this war yor General.—*Norristown Register.* Hox. JACOB FRY, JR.—The friends of sion of every soldier disabled in this war, and of every widow made by it. I have said, my friends, that there are some lead-ing men of the Republican party who, it seems to me, are entirely and radically wrong; misled, as they seem to me to be, by false ideas of mistaken tenderness and misplaced mercy. Foremost among those who have thus expressed themselves, I was writeed to see a most able diving and Hox, 5AC0B FRY, JR.—The friends of Hon, Jacob Fry, Jr., will regret to learn that he has been seriously indisposed for some ten days or two weeks past, having hemorrhage of the nose, which had quite prostrated him. We understand, however, that a change has taken place, and that he is slowly recovering.—*Register*. Franklin County.

Lebanon County.

Mifflin County.

Cumberland County.

e townships.

of rebels. To ask that these men shall be allowed to occupy seats in the halls of Con-gress, and be elecated to positions of power, of trust, and of profit is, it secuns to me, de-manding entirely too much. To me the veryidea isabhorrent. Let none among them be regarded as our brethren and our equals except such as have never been identified in any way with this infernal rebellion. When I get back to Congress I shall say, take away from all who have given aid or com-tenance to the rebellion every foot of fand tenance to the rebellion every foot of land they pretend to own. Let it be given to men who have always been loval. Apportion it out to our brave soldiers, until who choses to ask a home fand a he one who choses to ask a home and a heri-tage for his children in the fair land of the South shall be abundantly satisfied. If there is unappropriated land left, let it be sold, and let the proceed be applied to the extinguishment of the national debt. If there should still be any portion left, I would if I had my way rules from the school I had my way, raise from the sale

# THE REBEL" WHITE HOUSE." Jefferson Davis' house is now the bode of General Weitzel. It stands on

the brow of Shockoe hill, at the foot of Twelfth street and Clay, and is in good condition, though rather shabby as to dykes, who are so swift to see which way the wind blows at Washington, the exterior. The shutters are broken and the gates of the garden swing all kinds of ways. The stables, too, are planted directly beside the front doorway, which detracts very much from the appearance and style of the mansion; and although it would be thought a decent gentleman's house anywhere, it is by no means to be compared even with many of the houses in Richmond and in its immediate vicinity.

DAVIS'S OFFICE.

In the custom-house, however, Davis, and Benjamin, and Mallory held their court till the end. The "Confederate President" occupied a modest suit of rooms up two flights of stairs in a wing of the building. They are not yet open to public inspection, a sable guard standing in the small ante-room at the nead of the stairs with strict orders, polite ut peremptory, to keep watch over all

CHATAQUA county, New York, is attracting much attention from oil seek-ers. A company from Chicago will

peland farm sold lately for \$300,000 Other farms have been sold at figures oo low to mention. We hear of two

soon commence operations in Westfield, Chataqua county. The "surface indi-cations" are considered good by a practical geologist, and arrangements are already made to sink several wells. PITT HOLE.—(What's in a name?) Property on Pitt Hole is looking up.

that sold a few days ago for \$150,000,000 Land in that suddenly famous section s going at not less than \$1,500 per acre. Rebel Residences in Richmond.

A correspondent of the World gives he following description of the residences of certain prominent rebels in Richmond :

liscretion, which in such a war as this possible for each revolted State to annot be regulated by Congressional transfer itself back into the Union nactments.

as an equal, honored, and useful mem We know nothing of the purposes of ber thereof. The Confederate Govern views of President Lincoln in connection with his visit to Richmond; but ment has ceased to exist, but the State we do know something of his humane Governments still remain intact, with their power to act unimpaired. A proper conciliatory policy will insure the speedy return of each one of them Surely such a policy must be at once adopted. Any other would be the prompting of madness and the extreme of peace." of folly. Let us hope Mr. Lincoln will

adopt the cue given him by General Grant. Then will the wide-spread joy  $of this auspicious {\rm day} {\rm \ be} {\rm \ but} {\rm \ the} {\rm \ preludeto}$ long years of rejoicing gladness. The army has done its work well and gallantly. The opportunity for a proper display of wise and judicious states manship is present. We pray that God may give our rulers wisdom to improve it aright.

British. Their fidelity and courage were topics upon which English writers HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, in hi delighted to dwell. speech to the crowd of friends who called

The "sepoy" who had been present on Monday evening to congratulate him on the "big break" (no allusion at the triumphal entry of the British to the "raging canal" in RITNER's ommander into a city from which the native Prince had been driven by the time) at Richmond, said he "had hoped that the system of paying our interest valor of Scotch and Irish troops, was as nuch an object of popular admiration in a currency different from that used by the common people would have been n London a few years ago, as one of declared abandoned by act of Congress, 'Weitzel's corps of darkies " would be n Boston at the present time. and thus have put an end to gold specu lation. A large majority of the House "Fancy the feelings" of the British

ublic when that grand sepoy army, of Representatives seemed prepared for it, but it was finally deemed wiser to numbering more than one hundred thousand men, suddenly broke out in leave the option to the Secretary of the pen mutiny, and filled the wells of Treasury."

We fear Mr. STEVENS will take on a Cawnpore with the dead bodies of first class fit of disgust when he learns slaughtered English-men, women and what the Secretary of the Treasury i children. "Fancy the feelings" of the about to do. That distinguished public English nobility when the news reached functionary, in spite of the views he them that the "sepoys" on whom they expressed in his California letter, aprelied for the extermination of the native Princes, had, with amazing pears to have a hankering after the good old constitutional currency of BENTON energy and unparalleled cruelty, urned their attention to the exand BUCHANAN. So long as his Treasury operations are confined to paying ermination of the whole British popuout, the "currency of the common peo lation of India, including the multitude ple" (as Mr. S. calls our greenbacks) of "younger sons" of noble houses seems to suit him well enough; but who were quartered in that country, in when it comes to taking in, he veers posts of honor and profit similar to around and steers straight towards that those which the "pilgrim sons" of New nolar star of the financial world—gold. England hope to fill in the South. We extract the following from the Those who can fancy the feelings o

financial article of the New York World of yesterday:

The gold market took a sharp turn up-wards, owing to heavy purchases by parties who expect a considerable advance will take place when government sells the Sa-vannah cotton for gold. A portion of this cotton will be sold next Tuesday for gov-ernment account. This policy of the gov-ernment in selling cotton for gold coin is a conv of the example set, by California copy of the example set by California namely, to ignore, practically, the legal tender act, and to buy and sell only for gold and silver coin, the only money recognize by the Constitution of the United States 1 by the Constitution of the Context products a sissingular that the Treasury Department should thus practice that which Mr. Mc Culloch has condenned as unwise, and in-jurious so government credit, in regard to Coliforation in his nonzer money latter to Mr

California, in his paper money letter to Mr ThompsonCampbell on California.currency

Candidates for State Offices.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Franklin Repository writes that "Col. James P. Barr, present incumbent, will doubtless be renominated for Surveyor General by the Democratic Convention to meet here on the 21st of June; but Mr. Slenker, present Auditor General, will be retired on account of age and in firm health."

There is nothing in Mr. Slenker's age to prevent his being a candidate again. and we have good authority for saying that there has been a steady improve ment in his health for several months past. Ten days ago he was nearly as well as ever.

ABOUT two thousand Germans, who have recently arrived in this county, are on their way to Atchison from New York, to work on Atchison and Pike's land apiece.

lisposition, and shall be somewhat disappointed if we do not receive before his departure from Richmond the announcement of a proclamation which will finish the disarming of the rebellion, and win back the masses of the South ern people to the blessings of Union and FANCY THE FEELINGS of the F. F. V.'s when Weitzel's corps of darkies marched nto Richmond yesterday morning !—*Read*-int Record ness thereof. a Record After the British government had obined a good footing in India, they enisted an army from the lower order of the native population, the better to

nounce it the best and most creditable speech of the afternoon we but reiterate the openly avowed opinion of many inenable them to hold that country telligent gentlemen, who have always against the Princes from whom they stood opposed to him politically. ad "confiscated" it. These dark-We verily believe the extreme days hued warriors became the pets of the

> doubt that the American people will speedily return to their senses. Very oon reason must resume its sway. And then shall the masses, fully alive to the follies of fanaticism, insist that the great questions still before us for adjustment shall be settled by statesmen on statesmanlike principles. When that day shall fully dawn, the occupation of fanatical politicians like Stevens and of political preachers like this man Wedekind, shall be gone forever.

great on revival occasions.

ay we think he proved most

Wedekind, shall be gone forever. THERE WAS ONE black cloud at Rich-mond yesterday that did not make the hearts of the people sud, viz: the entrance of the colored regiment with the lightnings of the old flag dancing over their heads, and the thunders of "John Brown" rolling from their lips.—Forney's Press. Before "John Brown" made his momorphic heart on the mark by memorable descent on Harper's Ferry, tured at Harper's Ferry was the property of the United States. The force sent by President BUCHANAN to retake that property carried the flag of the United States. The marines killed and wounded in capturing Brown wore the uniform of the United States. They were commanded by ROBERT E. LEE, who was then a colonel in the army of the United States.

Why is it that negro troops now in the British under the foregoing circumthe service of our government are perstances, may be able to form a fair conmitted to enter Richmond with "the eption of what the feelings of the thunders of John Brown rolling from Abolitionists will be when, after having their lips ?" Did Brown do a meritoriraised up an army of negroes, and petous and a patriotic thing when he killed ted and praised them, and taught them the marines, captured the property and to regard human life as of but little tried to overthrow the government of value, that army shall suddenly and unthe United States? If ABRAHAM LINexpectedly be found in open and furious COLN says yes, then he is as great a nutiny, murdering the government offitraitor as DAVIS. If he says no, then cials they were expected to protect in the let him see to it that the scandalous song states which Mr. STEVENS maintains of "John Brown" is not again blub we should hold as "conquered probered under his very nose by thick-lipped negroes in the pay of the United Ststes

Beecher and Greeley.

vinces."

OUR READERS will not pass over with-

out perusing the abstract of Henry Ward Beecher's address to his congregation on Wednesday evening last, which we print on our first page. It really seems as if some modern Paul had almost persuaded Beecher to be a Christian ! GREELEY displays a spirit equally commendable. He says in the Tribuuc: Let not the victory of the republic be tained by a single act of vengeanceby one wanton infliction of pain. Let not the national ensign be stained by

one drop of blood shed to punish rather than to save." Government Speculation. The New York Herald states that

they now are, while if the currency is further increased, prices must go up during the late panic in that city the Government purchased \$5,000,000 in higher .- New Hampshire Patriot. gold and \$3,000,000 of its own bonds Of course, the gold and bonds were "bought for a rise," and will be sold Peak Railroad. The company agree to | when the prices go up at a profit, which pay them partly with twenty acres of will go into the pockets of Government officials, ularly between Atlanta and Macon-

dantly by his speech, which we have were fairly entitled, by the absence of the inevitable "special correspondent" tried to report faithfully in another column. The most of it was made up of some of the leading dailies, from the of commonplace platitudes, such a visited the captured cities of the South would scarcely have been looked for From all accounts that can be gathered at this late day, that was a party in deelsewhere than in the maiden speech of some unfledged sophomore. He only "Pickwick" might be profitably em-ployed, and I am convinced that a hisstartled the audience once. That was when he boldly announced as part of torically accurate portrait of the scenes that transpired on the trip would com-pletely echase in interest the celebrated work for which the world is indebted to his religiously believed political creed the doctrine of negro equality. Mr. Wedekind is sound on that plank of the lively imagination of Mr. Dickens. But there was a loud grumble on the part of some of the tourists, because, the Republican platform. Let all the loval citizens of Lancaster know the fact and rejoice in the proud conscious instead of a steamer being fitted out for

their special accommodation, they were made to comprise only a part of a mixed The speech of Mayor Sanderson was cargo, consisting principally of pigs, mules, bounty-jumpers, and rebel de-serters. "We had to have ballast," said in decided and most creditable contrast to that of either the sick old tiger or the unctuouspulpit orator. When we prothe captain of the craft-as if ex-Senator King, of New York, who was one of the malcontents, isn't ponderous enough to ballast the Great Eastern, or load any ordinary vessel to the guard. Then there were murmurs about a want f accommodation, and big swearing as

to the manner in which things were done generally, but the climax was capped when the pleasure-seekers got a of radicalism are ended. There is no few miles out in the deep soundings.

Ben Wade was among the first to suc-umb to the charms of old Neptune. They say he was the sickest man that ever lived through a sea voyage, and that in the interval between his vonits he swore enough to sink an iron-clad fleet under ordinary circumstances. He was asked, toward the close of his seventy-fifth upheaving, what he thought of the trip, and wickedly d—d the man who wrote "A Life on the Ocean Ware," and said that instead of roing on such a pleasure party next going on such a pleasure party next time, he'd stay at homeand take a dose of "ipecac," which would give him as

much pleasurable sensation as he then felt. Even a harder story than this is told.

of the honored chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. ady friend of his lost her veil in a heavy blow off Hatteras, and somebody in-formed him of this fact while he was in he and his fellow-traitors organized a "Provisional Government for the United States" The property he caplook out she'd lose her hair and teeth too. Of course she was an intimate ac quaintance, for he wouldn't have made such an uncellant remark of a personal character; but he was just in that con-dition of mind and stomach when he didn't care what he said or whom he disconcerted

Sherman didn't escape unnauseated either. He had spent several months in trying, in the Senate, to keep down the price of gold, and succeeded much better in doing that than in keep ing down the breakfast he ate before

starting on the excursion. Mr. Grimes, though chairman of the Naval Committee, and, one would naturally suppose, equal to any emer-gency that might arise in the ocean billows, found great difficulty in keeping outside of his stomach, too. And so of all others, with one or two exceptions. It was, as I have said, the sickes pleasure party that ever embarked upon salt water. I have only alluded to it to express my regret that some one capable wielding the pen of a did not accompany it, so that we might have seen the grave and reverend Sena tors as they appeared while doubling Cape Hatteras.

> <u>.</u> Compulsory Vaccinnation.

32 We have assurances from the highest juarter that the policy of Secretary McCul-och is fixed and will be unchangeable that There is no doubt that had it not been for the activeness of the vaccine physi during his administration of the Treasury, no more gold bonds will be issued, and no cians appointed by the Board of Health the number of deaths from small pox within the last few months would have addition be made to the volume of the cur Yet in the face of the "fixed policy," Secretary McCulloch is and has been adding to the volume of the currency been much larger than reported. Dur ing the year 1864, vaccinatian has been gratuitously provided for 4,709 persons; very materially every day, by the crea-tion of National Banks. During the but a large number of the communit neglect or refuse to avail of its preven tive aid. The expediency of compulsory week in which the above assurance was given, the amount of banking capital authorized was over \$3,500,000, and last week it was \$7,500,000. The Secretary vaccination has engaged the consider tion of many who are interested in the promotion of sanitary schemes, and such measure may well be deemed anamust stop the creation of National Banks or he cannot stop addition to the volume logous to those apparent infringements of individual rights which have long of the currency; and as long as the cur-rency continues inflated to its present extent, the price of gold, and everything been sanctioned by legislation and cor mon consent as essential to the general else must continue as high at least as welfare. 🤉

## A Hard Hit.

Forney gives the stay-at-home wa hawks a hard hit, thus : ATLANTA, or what now remains of it We submit that it would not be a ba s occupied by a rebel force under Howinvestment, if the war men who don't fight would borrow a little wisdom from ell Cobb. The railroad has been repaired, and trains are now running regsuch peace men as Grant and Sherman,

the men who do fight.

however, amount to much, for the gen-eral testimony is that all important archives of the rebels were sent away several weeks ago, either to Lynchburg or to Danville. The probabilities are probabilities are or to Danville. enatorial pleasure party that recently | that Danville was their destination. The rebel " cabinet ministers" seem to have been comfortable in their way of living. Benjamin, the Secretary of scribing which the pen of the author of State, who has left an enormous amount

of unpopularity behind him—I can't ex-actly make out why—had a fine house at the upper end of Maine street, which has escaped the conflagration. Mallory lived at a hotel, but passed most of his time with a "time" who had a calendid time with a "tiger" who had a splendid den on Main street, much resorted to by the leaders of the "secession" party. I find nobody who speaks decently of him.

GENERAL LEE'S RESIDENCE. General Lee's residence is unpretend It stands at the corner of a street, block or two above that of President Davis, and is a modest, three-story, Boston-looking kind of establishment. The ladies of General Lee's family and of Governor Smith's still remain in the ity, and of course will be well and courteously treated.

Grain and Fruit in Ohio.

Thus far the growing wheat crop in this part of the State is exceedingly promising. No one could desire a better prospect for an abundant harvest. We ave not been back far from the river, ut along the Miama from Piqua to Dayton, about 30 miles, the fields are uite green, and appear to have suffer-ed but little from the winter freezing. Should the remainder of the season prove favorable, good crops will be real-zed.—*Miama* (O.) *Times*. We have made considerable inquiry,

and some personal observation concern-ing the fruit buds above Cleveland, and find a variety of prospects. On the heavier soils west and south of the city the report is most favorable. Ellioti, Pease, and others from the Rockport region, think there are live buds enough for a fair crop of peaches, and plenty of therries. W. A. Ryder, a nursery man

and fruit grower at Royaltown, on the south line of the county, reports quite avorably of both peaches and cherries. In the sandy soil to the eastward of 'leveland the peach crop is not so good. ut we think our great cherry crop will be abundant, and this is the headquarters of fine cherries .- Ohio Farmer Mysterious.

Our neighbor Haas, of the *Times* has had quite a singular adventure last night. Somebody, at a late hour called

at his residence, and before leaving, a very young man was discovered on the premises, entirely destitute, and unable to give any account of himself. He could not speak, but his vocal powers astonished the whole family, including the visitor first referred to. Mr. Haas the visitor first referred to. Mr. Haas was unwilling to turn the poor little fellow out of doors, and, with comnendable spirit of humanity he pro-posed to feed him and keep him, at least for the present. To this proposi-tion his good lady agreed without the

The Noted Mobley Killed. Sanby Hook, Md., April 5. Mobley, the noted robber and mur-derer, and right-hand man of Mosby, was shot by a Union soldier on Wed

said to be a thorough-bred animal, and thus driven to Gen. Stevens' headquar-ters. The soldier who captured the bandit has been promoted to the rank of major. Mobley was so entirely illit-erate that he could not tell one letter of the alphabet from the other. He has robbed and murdered quite a number of the residents of Loudon county, Va.,

the aged and the young having bee ruthlessly slain by him. C. C. W. Some nine years ago Mrs. Henry spencer, of Bethlem, Ct., lost her pocket book containing between six and seven hundred dollars in notes and bills, while shopping in Waterbury, and nothing was ever heard from it until a few days ago, when she received a letter from a Catholic priest in Oil City, this State requesting her to describe the State, requesting her to describe the lost property, which she did. She was soon after rejoiced to have the same re-turned, just as it was lost, excepting that a portion of the bills had been change d to greenbacks, of which she

did not complain.

over one hundred miles.

as a military movement, was conducted with sufficient deliberation, yet the resolu-tion of the rebel authorities, to evacuate their capital at all, was, it is said, hastily adopted. It was not decided to evacuate indeed, until the utter hopelessness of the Confederate cause had become apparent to the rebel leaders, civil and military. Mr. Havis and the rebel secretary of state, indeed, affect to believe that the loss of their capital is not an irrenerable blow it, the capital is not an irreparable blow to the cause of the South, and that the war m

yet be protracted for years. Operations have been very active at the Provost Marshal's office during the last ew weeks. In the month of March Capt. CONSEQUENCES OF THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND,

But it was plainly demonstrated by Gen. Lee that if Richmond could not be held and defended, there is no point in the whole South that can be; and he implied although he did not say, that if Richmond is given up it would be useless to protract the struggle. Such is, indeed, the fact; and it is admitted by nine-tenths of the leading men at the South — The better well vorsal ew weeks. In the month of March Capt. Eyster forwarded to the front 1,018 men from this district, and they were of the very best class, no bounty jumpers among them. Of the 1,018 Franklin county furnished 338, Several notable instances of patriotic hero-ism have occurred in the history of the draft. While most men were seeking to avoid service on every possible pretext, four men from Stony Creek township, Somis admitted by nine-tenths of the leading men at the South. The latter, well versed in the usages of nations towards each other, are convinced that the dream of southern independence is now over, and that no foreign nation will think for a moment of recognizing as 'an independent mation the remnant of a people who have just lost their capital, who are without an organized gov-ernment, and whose only efficient army, after sustaining such an overwhelming detour men from Stony Creek township, Som-erset county, who had paid commutation last year, and were offered furloughs with reasonable prospects of entire exemption, positively declined to accept them and ask-ed to be uniformed and sent to the front, which was done. Their hames are Joseph Oldfather, John Oldfather, Moses Miller and Andrew Miller. Joseph Oldfather, when questioned as to his network the after sustaining such an overwhelming de when questioned as to his payment of old ather, mutation last year, peremptorily refused to answer, lest he should be sent home instead feat, were at last compelled to evacuate strong works as those that defend Richmond

and Petersburg. of being sent to the army. A number of substitute brokers came GEN, LEE DETERMINED TO FIGHT ONE DES-PERATE BATTLE.

PERATE BATTLE. It is said to be General Lee's settled pur-pose to effect a junction with Johnson's forces, and to tight at least one desperate battle before he finally abandons the con-A number of substitute brokers came to grief here last week. They attempted all species of swindling upon the government: but the ceaseless vigilance of Capt. Eyster has made this a fruitless field for their oper-ations. The extent to which they will in-volve themselves in confinement by test. It is my duty to give you this state olve themselves in perjury to defraud the nent, and to say that it is firmly believed by those from whom this information is de government or simple substitutes out of a by those from whom this information is de-rived. But there are other facts in my pos-session, which lead me to doubt that Gen. Lee entertains any such purpose. One of them is the small force at his command, in-cluding even Johnson's army. And another relates to General Lee's own personal and military character. In his own army, General Lee had nervious to the account few dollars, seems almost incredible. One instance occurred of a young man who was offered by a New York shyster as a Georgia refugee. His toy n, county, manner of es-cape, oath of allegiance and everything ne-cessary to complete the chain of itestimony, were all complete and sworn through in the most approved style; but Capt. Eyster found the substitute sadly deficient in his knowledge of geography of the country where he claimed to have resided, and inal-ly discovered that he was a deserter from a Pennsylvania regiment. Both substitute and broker were protected by a circle of bayonets when last heard from. - *Repository*. ew dollars, seems almost incredible General Lee had, previous to the recent battles, 60,000 men. His total losses, including everything, killed, wounded, pri to 15,000 men, or one fourth of his force; they certainly can not have exceeded that.

SMALL FORCE AT GENERAL LEE'S COMMAND SMALL FORCE ATGENERALLEE'SCOMMAND. He has now, therefore, 45,000 men. Gen. Johnston may have 40,000 men, according to the enumeration in my letter of March 25. This makes 85,000 men. It is said to be Gen. Lee's purpose to concentrate these at some point, probably at Danville, or Lynch-burg, and to light with them one desperate battle. It is reported here, indeed, that Johnston's army is already at Danville. But there are many reasons to believe that tien. Lee will jourse a brudent reflection. We had only time last week to publish he mere announcement of the death of John larper, Esq., of East Hanover township. He was born on the 9th day of September, 1791, and made his long careera highly use-ful one to the people of this county. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate, to repre-sent the District composed of Dauphin and Lebauon, and served in that capacity for four years, and it is the general accord that his public, as well as private life, was one of unspotted integrity and unblemished usefulness. The "Harpers," in East Hano-ver, have lived and died on the same spot for over a hundred years, and the "Place" has been known by that familiar name for generations. Mr. H. exceeded the allotted e was born on the 9th day of Septemb ien. Lee will pursue a prudent, rather than What that course will be, will be developed n a few days; but it is not pretended that In a rew days, but it is not pretended that it is known to any one at the South yet. The utmost that Gen, Lee can do, however, will be to gain a little time, and to protract the struggle for a few weeks. The Confederate soldiers are brave and well disciplined, and their confidence in Gen. Lee has never been shaken before. has been known by that familiar name for generations. Mr. II. exceeded the allotted three-score years and ten, and notwith-standing his many years, was as erect and sprightly, the last time we saw him, but a short time before his death, as he was thirty years are DEMORALIZATION OF THE CONFERDEATE

DEMORALIZATION OF THE CONFERDEATE ARMIES. But it is said that the loss of their capital has greatly affected their spirits, and that they will never fight again with the same courage as before. A large proportion of them are intelligent men, and they can see, and do not hesitate to say, that the cause of the South is lost. In this state of things, all that remains for the Federal armies is to push on with vigor. It is said that Gen. Lee is confident of being able to effect a junction with Johnston, and that the will make a desperate stand with their combined forces. But the Federal troops outnum-bered them more than three to one, and it is not likely that Gen. Lee would expose his men to certain and useless destruction. There may be a few more bloody battles, but it is more likely that the rebel armies will melt away. There is no power in the South to prevent desertion, and no means of bringing deserters back to the army. ARMIES, ears ago. STARVING.—When, oh, when will this STARVING.—When, oh, when will this horrible war be over, and peace, plenty, and happiness again bless our country. While those in power at Washington are rioting in pleasures, wealth and drunken-ness, the poor soldiers are starving in South-ern prisons, and their wives and little ones are starving at home. Even in this sec-tion of wealth and plenty, but a few days ago, we are informed, the widow of a sol-dier who died in imprisonment in the South was two days without a mouthful of bread. This is only one instance of tens of thous-ands that daily occur-the consequence of a war that expends the best efforts of its agents in feeding and maintaining in idle-ness hordes of able-bodied negroes.—Leb-anon Advertiser. of bringing deserters back to the army.

THE SOUTH VIRTUALLY SUBJUGATED. In the meantime, no spectacle can be im-agined more pitiable than the position oc-cupied by the Southern people to-day. Without a capitol, without a government, with the majority of their able-bodied men killed or maimed for life, they are, to all in-tents and nurrows a conusted neople hort in five of the Districts of this co Another draft must of course be made to fill up these deficiencies, and how the men are to be found is a puzzle. In Lewistown there are not enough men left to fill the quota. The same is no doubt also true of some of the townebing. killed or maimed for life, they are, to all in-tents and purposes, a conquered people. Yes, the South is conquered. Strange as it may seem, the South is virtually subjuga-ted, and must accept from their conquerors whatever terms the latter see fit to impose. It is a bitter thing for the people of the South to see, but they do see it, and realize it. Thus, then, ends the war; or rather, perhaps, thus opens a new chapter in it, although the last. Certain it is, that from the moment of the capture of Richmond, the war assumed an entirely new character. Old things have passed away. We have no longer to fight a powerful and compact con-BOUNTY PAID .- On Thursday last the BOUNTY PAID.—On Thursday last the bounty which belonged to the men compos-ing Capt. Selheimer's company was pa over to their families and friends, in this place. The total amount received was \$47,-000, The bounty for each soldier was \$550, and was paid by the city of Reading, to which place they were credited.—Lewistown Democrat. longer to fight a powerful and compact con-federacy of thirteen populous states, teem-ing with a population unanimous in their hatred to the North, and boasting large ar-mies, intrenched behind extensive works. THE GOVERNMENT CAN IMPOSE WHAT TERMS IT CHOSES. All that we have to do now in to fact the

THE CROPS.—From present appearances we will be blessed, this year, with an abundant crop. The grain fields through-out this county and the Cumberland Valley, generally, never presented a more promis-ing yield. This opinion is concurred in by all our farmers. If the growing grain should escape the weevil, rust and hail, our hus-bandmen will be richly rewarded for their labor, and consumers besupplied at moder-ate prices.—Carlisle Democrat. THE cannonading at Richmond was distinctly heard on Sunday at Arling-ton Heights, Washington, a distance of over one hundred miles. THE cannonading at Richmond was distinctly heard on Sunday at Arling-their stronghold, and retreating dispirited they know not whither. It is in the power of the Government now to impose any

was grieved to see a most able divine. litherto a most reliable member of the Re hitherto a most reliable member of the Re-publican party. Henry Ward Beecher seems to have gone quite astray, It is sometimes the case that divines, through an excess of piety, overleap the bounds of what is fitting and proper. Mr. Beecher dechares himself in favor of the most bound-lessly extensive elemency. He quotes an example from Holy Writ. I hope there is no man here who has not read the Bible through carefully at least once. It seems to me that the reversal crastic

It seems to me that the reverend gentle-man has been unfortunate in his selection of an example from Scripture in the singu-lar speech lately made by him. He cites to us the story of a woman murdered by the tribe of Benjamin, to avenge which all the tribe of Benjamin, to avenge which alt the tribe of Israel took up arms against the tribe of Benjamin. The whole tribe of Benjamin were shain except some four hundred men, who fled to the mountains and hid themselves. But it came to pass that the people of Israel repented them for Benjamin, and were not willing that the tribe should utterly perish. So they par-doned those who were left, and because they had sworn that no one of the tribe of Benjamin should marry adaughter of Israel, they made war against a neighboring peo-ple, and slew them all except four hundred virgins whom they row are wing and the they made war against a neighboring peo-ple, and slew them all except four hundred virgins, whom they gave as wives to the men of Benjamin who were left alive. Now, I ask any one, is that a fitting example to be quoted by a Christian minister for the imitation of a Christian peoffe. If I were to go to Holy Writ for a precedent, I should prefer to take the case of the expedition on which Saul was sent against the Aniale-kites. He was ordered to destroy them utterly; but he saved Agag alive and the sheep and the cattle. And it came to tass sheep and the cattle. And it came to pass when he was asked if he had utterly destroyed the Amalekites that he answered he had so done. But the lowing of the cathe had so done. But the lowing of the cat-tle betrayed his falsehood, and the propher Samuel caused him to hew Agag to pieces. I know not what may have induced Mr. Beecher to make such a speech as he has lately; but if he goes down to Fort Sump-ter with such words in his mouth, he will go on a fool s errand.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stevens' speech, R. W. Shenk, Esq., moved that his Honor, Mayor Sanderson, be requested to address the meeting. Immediately thereupon lone calls were heard for the Mayor, Mr. Sanderson said :

I shall not attempt to enter into a polit I shall not attempt to enter into a polit-ical disquisition on the present occasion. This is neither the time nor place for such a proceeding. The slavery ques-tion, which has been lugged in to in-terrupt the harmony of the assemblage is one which cannot be decided in a town meeting. It, with the other great questions growing out of the war, must be questions growing out of the war, must be settled by enlightened statesmanship-by you, Mr. President and your competers in the National Legislature and your sucthe National Legislatdre and your suc-cessors in office, and upon you devolves the responsibility which is to decide for weal or for woe the destinies of the country. As to the slavery question it is a dead issue for political purposes, and the hand of resur-rection cannot resuscitate it as a national question. We have nothing to do with it in Pennsylvania, and it should no longer be permitted to enter the arena of politics. With regard to the policy of yourcane

permitted to enter the arena of polities. With regard to the policy of vengeance against the Southern people, advocated in certain quarters, I have no sympathy. If I were inclined to go to ancient history or quote scripture in a meeting of this kind, I would not select the bloody code of *Draco*, nor yet the terrible judgments inflicted on the heathen under the stern dictum of the Mosaic dispensation for our guide at tha Mosaic dispensation for our guide at the present time. Much rather would I turn to the mild and benignant teachings of the

present time. Much rather would I turn to the mild and' benignant teachings of the Saviour of men and his Apostles for our example in dealing with the men of the South. And here, permit me to say, that you will look in vain, in their sermons or writings, for the doctrine of vengeance so tlippantly promulgated by some of the speakers and writers of the present day. But enough of this, and now I turn for a few moments to a much more pleasant and THE DRAFT.—The number of exemptions inder the last draft is extraordinary. Al-hough one hundred per cent, more were eeded, still the number of soldiers got, fell hear in five of the literation of this resolution. few moments to a much more pleasant and agreeable theme.

I have called this meeting, my fellow citizens, for the purpose of enabling you to give some suitable expression of your sen-timents in relation to the joyful intelligence which to-day electrifies the heart of the nation. After four years of bloody strife in which thousands of our brave young nen have shed their heart's blood we men have shed their heart's blood, we at length begin to see the end of the terrible struggle looming up before us. The blessed Angel of Peace is spreading her wings, and preparing to carry the glad tidings from one extremity of the Republic to the other. The old flag of the Union will soon again float in triumph from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we shall once more be to the Facinc, and we shall once more be a united people, with one destiny, and with all the elements of greatness and prosperity such as have been vouchsafed to no nation under the broad canopy of heaven. To General Grant and his brave compeers, and to the soldiers composing the Union army, we owe the most grateful homage of our hearts, and their undving fame will account hearts, and their undying fame will even

nesday afternoon, not far from this place. His body was tied to his horse,

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least hesitation. The young man is now well cared for, comfortably clothed, and named (he being unable to tell any other name,) Philip Sheridan Haas.-