Landaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1865.

"The printing presses shall be free to ever erson who undertakes to examine the pro "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 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 matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

County Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County Committee of Lan-caster County will meet for the purpose of or ganization at the Rooms of the Young Men' Democratic Association, in the City of Lancas ter, on SATURDAY. AUGUST 19th. at 11 M. A full attendance of all the members is requested

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman. A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary. I. STEINMAN, Sector, ..., . neaster, August 1st, 1865. NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE. lamstown—Samuel Styer.

AMES OF THE COMMITTEL Adamstown-Samuel Styer. Hart-J. D. Laverty. Brecknock-H. E. Shimp. Carnarou-Levi H. Bear. Clay-Edwin Elser. Cocalloc East-Cyrus Ream. Cocalloc East-Cyrus Ream. Cocalloc East-Cyrus Ream. Colerain-S. W. Swisher. Columbia-N. W.-H M. North. "S. W.-William Patton. Conestoga-A. R. Hess. Conoy-John L. Haldeman. Donegal East-H. Jacobs. Donegal Kest-H. Jacobs. Donegal West-Christian Kaatz. Drumore-John S. Jordan. Earl-R. H. Brubaker. Earl East-George Duchman. Earl East-George Duchman. Eitzabethown Bor.-H. T. Shultz. Elizabethown Bor.-H. T. Shultz. Epirata-Jeremian Mohler. Faiton-William J. Jonklus. Hempfield East-Levi Sener. Hempfield West-John M. Weller. Lampeter Eust-H. W. Gara. Lampeter West-Sanuel Long. Lancuster Twp.-Benjamin Huber. Leacock Upper-Henry Barton.

Lancaster Twp.-Benjamin Hüber, Leacock Upper-Henry Barton. Lette Britain-Warren Hensel. Lancaster City-N. F. Ward-H. B. Swarr. ""-N. Ward-A. J. Steinman "-S. F. Ward-Sam'l Fatterson "-S. K. Ward-Sam'l Fatterson "-S. K. Ward-Sam'l Fatterson "-S. K. Ward-Sam'l Fatterson "-S. K. Ward-Sam'l Fatterson Manheim Bor.-Na han Worley. Manheim Twp.-B. J. McGrann, Manor-Geo, G. Brush, Marietta-F, K. Curran, Marietta-F, K. Curran, Martic-Wm, N. Gibson, Mount Joy Bor.-Henry Shaffner, Mount Joy Bor.-Leckert, Penguea-John Senter, Providence-John Tweed, Rapho-Jos, letweijler, Sadsbury-Wm, Hay, Sailsbury-S. Baxter Black, Strasburg Bor.-Sonned P. Bower, Strasburg Bor.-Sonned P. Bower, Strasburg Bor.-Sonned P. Bower, Strasburg Bor.-Sonned F. Bower, Strasburg Bor.-Sonned F. Bower, Strasburg Bor.-Sonned F. Bower, Strasburg Kor.-Sonned Kor.-S Strasburg Twp.—Franklin Clark, Warwick—R. R. Tabudy, Washington Bor.—Joseph E. Charles.

Particular Notice.

From and after to-day, August 9th a year for a license, increasing the figure the price of the Weckly Intelligencer will be \$2 per annum, payable strictly in advance.

Those persons not receiving the Weekly after this issue will understand that they are in arrears, and if their ac counts are not settled by the 15th of September they will then be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection We cannot afford to publish a paper like the Weckly Intelligencer on any other than cash terms. A good many persons are indebted to us for one year's subscription, and for them this notice is particularly intended. Justice to ourselves requires that we should adopt and adhere, to the payment, in all cases, of subscriptions in advance.

Taxing United States Stocks.

The right of States, Counties, Cities and Boroughs to tax United States se curities is becoming a question of great importance to the masses upon whom the burthens of Government are beginning to fall with crushing effect. The State of New Hampshire has already led the way by placing a tax of twenty five per cent, upon the income derived

from Federal bonds, and it will not be long until the necessities of the people

Our editorial of Thursday evening, in reference to taxing U.S. Stocks, has had the desired effect. The Express comes manfully to the rescue and publishes with a commendatory notice a communication from a shoddy correspondent over the signature of "CONESTOGA," who uses all manner of silly and abusiv epithets against us and the Democratic | The Sun says : party generally. The good effect, however, is that our neighbor gives its readers the benefit of our article, consequently they get the truth for once, which is

"The Galled Jade Winces !"

seldom, if ever, the case unless they get it through a Democratic paper. It is too late in the day, Mr. Shoddy, for you or your organ to throw dust any longer in the eyes of the people, as to the propriety or justice of taxing ninetenths of the community, embracing the working classes, to support one-tenth in idleness and luxury as in the case in England-to make the masses mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to a pampered and venal few, who neither fought for their country in its hour of peril, nor contribute to the support of the government now that the war is ended. If our State and local

their credit remain unimpaired, all classes of citizens should be compelled to bear their proper share of the burthen, and this can only be done by taxing every man according to his wealth. But we have not time to-day to give our views at length. We shall, however -now that the ball is opened-recur to the subject again at an early day. In the meantime we add the following article as expressive of our views from the Binghamton (N.Y.) Democrat, a paper which, all through the war, stood by the lovernment in every legitimate effort t made to suppress the rebellion :

governments are to be maintained and

a doubt

The amount of taxation which is now levied upon the people is almost incal-culable. A large portion of it being indirect in its nature, it requires some knowledge of figures, as well as of the laws, to properly estimate it. First, there is the State and county tax, which, under the war bounties and the support of soldiers' families, had swollen to two per cent. upon all property, real and personal. If a man is worth \$10,000 he and now that this part of the work has been accomplished, and an extensive field of enterprise opened up for negro s taxed \$300 under this law, and so on in proportion. If he has an income of \$1,500, he has had to pay on it at least \$45, making his direct taxes \$245. If he s a professional man, he has to pay \$10

o \$255. On everything he consumes in the shape of groceries and dry goods there is a tax of from 50 to 100 per cent. If his dry goods, clothing and grocery bill for the year is \$400, at least one half

bill for the year is \$400, at least one marked out. As a starting of it has been paid for taxes. These we have marked out. As a starting point, we suggest that the League shall commence with the education of the network we well to state that this useful system of culture has heretofore been very much neglected on the part he last year that has been fifty cents in paper. The importer pays that, adds to it the original cost of the tea, and then charges profits upon original cost been very much neglected on the part of the late shaves, and their intellects are consequently somewhat blunted. and duty both. The merchant to whom But the Loyal League has plenty of he sells also charges profits upon the cost to him, in which the duty is inmoney, great perseverance, and un-questioned attachment for the race who have been so cruelly oppressed, and these qualities would doubtless produce duded, so that by the time the article reaches the consumer the duty on tea has amounted in paper to at least seventy a strong effect upon the people who are now experiencing the blessings of free-dom. After having educated them, it cents a pound. This, before the war would buy a pound of tea. Other ar-ticles pay a still higher duty than tea. would next be proper to make them vote, and with that accomplished, the negroes would be competent to form In the article of clothing, for both sexes, the duties will average more than a hundred per cent. In other words, everything cost double on account of the Loyal Leagues of their own, and work out their own salvation. We hope the League will move in this matter with-

axes. The burden of these immense taxes all fall upon the labor of the country.-The capital of the country gets part of ts taxes back in the shape increased of increased rents of property, or enhanced profits for goods; but the laborer has no

by inaction in this hour of its country's great need. We hope scon to chronicle the fact that the Loyal League of this city has undertaken the business of uch way of relief. Upon his head the vhole mass of taxation falls with crushing effect. ducating and elevating the Southern To some extent indeed, the canital of negrocs. he country is not taxed. The hundreds of millions of property in Government

Sharp on the Loval League. **A** Christian Letter. The New York Sun has an article on The General Convention of the Epis the Loyal League, which contains so copal Church will be held in Philadelmuch trenchant sarcasm and sound phia, in October. Each State will be common sense that we feel constrained represented by four clerical and four lay delegates. The Bishops compose the to copy it. Although the Sun applies it only to the League in New York it upper House, and sit with closed doors. is equally applicable elsewhere, and will The Convention of 1859 was held in answer for this locality, or any other.

Richmond, and was distinguished for its great harmony and spiritual life. In a time like the present, when the The venerable Bishop Hopkins, o country is trying to overcome the de-structive effect of a great war, it is im-portant that every individual, both in Vermont, the Senior and Presiding Bishop, has addressed a letter to each of the Southern Bishops, under date of his private capacity and in connection July 12, 1865, cordially inviting their atwith others, should give his influence and his talents, so far as possible, in aid of the great work that now devolves upon the people. This obligation rests upon tendance. The letter is so full of Christian charity and kindness, and so different from what we have been accustomed every man in proportion to his ability and capacity to do good service. Those who have the means should feel it into see from the mass of so-called ministers of the gospel in the North, that we cumbent upon them to follow the Scripfeel as if an era of love, gentleness and tural injunction, and "render a return according to their talents." This being happiness was about to set in. We make room for the following extracts: the case, we desire to know what the Loyal League of this city is now doing

Right Reverend and Dear Brother: The long and mournful period of national dis-sension has now passed away, through the overruling Providence of Almighty God our Heavenly Father, whose counsels are all governed by unerring wisdom and unfail-ing love. The Union of the States is rapid-by advancing to a perfect restoration and it in the way of aiding the country in this time of need. Is it making good use of the talents that have given it, or is it following the example of the foolish servant, in the parable, who buried his talent and returned it to the master y advancing to a perfect restoration, and it would be a sad reproach to our Christian principles if the lack of Union in the Church without increase? This is an important question, and should be no longer left principles if the lack of Umon n the Church should indicate our disregard of the great law, which enjoins religious concord with our brethren. I consider it a duty, there-fore, especially incumbent on use, as the Senior Bishop, to testify my affectionate at-the breat it there amongst my collasmas The Loyal League undoubtedly has been the means of doing much good. During the late war it was very efficient in raising negro troops, conducting

achment to those amongst my colleagues, elections, managing contracts for the rom whom I have been separated during Government, supervising appointments feasting distinguished officers, etc. hose years of suffering and calamity; and o assure you personally of the cordial wel-ome which awaits you at our approaching and its valuable services are now urcome which awaits you at our approaching General Convention. In this assurance, however, I pray you to believe that I do not stand alone. I have corresponded on the subject with all the Bishops, and think myself authorized to state that they sympathize with me gener-ally in the desire to see the fullest represen-tion of the Churcher from the south and gently needed in the work of rehabili-tating the South, particularly the negro element, with which the League has had much experience. Now, this patriotic organization is apparently imlican journals:

pressed with the belief that it has done enough in contributing solargely to the ation of the Churches from the South, and salvation of the Union. It seems to be greet their brethren in the Episcopat imbued with the same spirit that char-

with the kindhest teeling. The past cannot be recalled; and though it may not soon be forgotten, yet it is the part of Christian wisdom to bury it forever, acterized Cincinnatus, after having saved Rome-it modestly desires to return to private life and escape the plaudits of a grateful people. But the services of the Loyal League cannot even now rather than to suffer it to interfere with the present and the future interests of unity nd peace. I trust, therefore, that I shall be spared. There are somewhere in the and peace. Trust, therefore, that I shall enjoy the free-fous gratification of sceing you and your Deputies in your proper place at the regular Triennial meeting; and I pray that the Divine Redeemer, who is the Prince of Peace, may prosper our Conven-tion with the Holy Spirit of consolation and traternal love and conservate our work neighboorhood of four million freedmen in the South who need to be "elevated." The League did its full share in showing how this might be done before freefraternal love, and consecrate our work with His effectual blessing.

The late Bishop Potter, shortly before elevation, it is high time for the League his death, also addressed a fraternal letto take hold. It has an abundance of money, as is shown by the sums ex-pended for fireworks and buncombe in ter to the Southern Bishops. He wrote as follows :

the election contests; and has plenty of energy, as shown by the way in which " I have corresponded on the subject with to state that they sympathize with me gen-cially in the desire to see the fullest repre-sentation of the churches from the South, and togreet their brethren in the Episcopate with the kindliest feeling." contracts and appointments have been attended to. Therefore, it has every requisite for usefulness in the field that

If this appeal should be responded to by the Southern Bishops in the spirit in which it is made, the result, in a religious point of view, will be of the greatest importance.

An Interesting Squabble. For several weeks prior to Tuesday last, the Philadelphia appointments gave rise to an excited and angry controversy among the "loyal" citizens of that negro-ridden metropolis, which was participated in by all the eliques and factions of which the Abolition party is composed. For some cause or other the Loyal League and its blowers, Judge Kelly and his congressional colleagues, aided and abetted by the editor out delay. If a single individual is warned not to "hide his lamp under a of the Press, were violently opposed to ashel," the transcendent brilliancy of a the re-appointment of Collector Thomas Loval League should not be obscured and Postmaster Walborn, and desired those lucrative and influential positions for two of their own pets. But, it appears, that President Johnson did not view things in the same light that Kelly, Forney and Co. did, and has re-com-

missioned the above-mentioned gentle-Raleigh Progress, a journal edited by men, much to the chagrin and disap-Yankee squatters interested in keeping pointment of their enemies, who are

now venting their spleen against the

The Cost of Military Justice.

Some days since, we took occasion to comment upon the delicious luxuries the country now enjoys in the shape of Military Commissions. We took for Some of our Republican newspapers nave correspondents in the South who are laboring very hard to make the Northern people believe that the late example the Doubleday Court-Martial in Philadelphia, although that body of slave-owners contemplate the re-enlavement of the "freedmen" assoon as gentlemen is neither better nor worse than the other commissions that appear to be in session all over the country.the armed forces of the United States are withdrawn from the Southern soil. It The two great feats of the Doubleday is safe to assume that the editors of all Court-Martial since the beginning of the year have been the trial of a Mr. Coznewspapers publishing and endorsing this sort of correspondence have a paying zens, who was released by the habeas corpus of Judge Thompson—a trial that lasted from February 1 to June 19, a interest in army contracts of one kind or another, and that the correspondents period amounting to about 140 days— and the further trial of a man named themselves pretty generally hold sinecure clerkships under military offieal, an Arsenal Inspector, which be gan May 28, and is not yet ended. As Neal will certainly be released by the same Judge Thompson on a similar ha-beas corpus, it makes little difference in the interest of "military justice" wheth-er the trial ever ends or not. The only question that can possibly arise in any Pennsylvania trial is one of econo my. That State is not under mill-tary law. The Rebels have never been nearer Philadelphia than Gettysburg, whence, for reasons that we need no explain, they returned to Virginia. Th might have put us to great trouble and The Civil Courts are there. The Governexpense for many years to come; but ment, nevertheless, deems it proper to set aside this machinery, and keep a Military Commission. Let us look at like brave and enlightened men, they gave up the contest altogether as soon this Commission closely, and see how as they found they were no longer able much it costs. The names of its mem-bers are as follows: Abner Doubleday, Major General, President; C. C. Cresto conduct it on a scale that would reflect credit on eight millions of people on, Lieut. Colonel, 73d Pennsylvania Volunteers; G. B. Murray, Lieut. Col., who aspired to independence. But in spite of their ready submission, we find correspondents writing and editors publishing such mean-spirited attacksupon

Justh Pennsylvania Volunteers; P. B. Stillson, - Lieut.-Colonel, 109th New York Volunteers; F. S. Reese, Lieut.-Colonel, 128th New York Volunteers; Convide Mollewer, Ly Lieut (Interd them as the following, which we ex-Garrick Mallery, Jr., Lieut.-Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps; J. B. Piatt, Major, A. D. C.; Jno, A. Foster, Col., tract from a letter from North Carolina to one of our leading Northern Repub-New York Volunteers, Judge Advocate. In addition to this, Col. Olcott is an

opinion, is the *haste* to grant pardon to those so late in arms against us, and who officer in charge of War Department detective business, and J. J. McElhone, an officer of the House of Representa tives, is reporter at \$10 per day. This, however, is only a portion of the Court. The Government allows to these officers twenty servants, whose wages it pays, and whose persons it clothes, as well as thirty-four horses, each horse receiving 14 lbs hay and 12 lbs oats per day, and 100 lbs of straw per month. As if the

officers, servants, phonographer and horses, did not get enough money, the Governmentgenerously allows \$1/25 perday to each officer additional, with an extra \$1 25 to the Judge Advocate. In addition to this further allowance, the officers are given quarters and "fuel." A Major general bas six rooms and a Major four, so that this Court eats, leeps, smokes and otherwise lives in forty rooms—\$12.50 a month being al-lowed for the rent of each room. Our readers must not suppose that the horses of the Court get their oats, hay and straw, and the General nothing to eat. indeed ! In a military point of iew, a Major General receives nineteen rations per day, a Colonel eight, a Lieut. Colonel seven, and a Majorsix. Whether a Major General on court duty eats three times as much as a Major we do not know, but the Government pays thirty

ful money. This makes one branch of expenses These "courts" pay each witness \$3 perdiem while in attendance—that is to say, from the day he is summoned to the day he is dismissed—as well as the actual cost of transportation. It pays officers, ushers, detectives and a train of small subordinates, as well as the rent of the rooms where the meetings are held. The reader may think that, this being good pay, the Government must get a vast deal of work out of the nine officers, twenty servants, one pho-nographer, thirty-four horses and train of subordinates called a "court"-that they work so hard from morning to night that the officers and horses can only keep life in them by duly eating their rations, hay, oats and straw. This is a mistake. No beings in the world have easier times than the men and horses composing this "court." "The hours of meeting," says our Philadel-phia correspondent, "are very irregu-

State News. BERKS COUNTY.

Barn Burned—Arrest of the Incendi-ary.—Mr. Frederick Buckwalter, for-nerly of this city, who resides at Silver Hill, near Bowmansville, in Lancaste county, near the Berks county line, has had his barn destroyed by fire. Some two years since Mr. B.'s barn

was destroyed by the same agency, when a Mrs. Cole was arrested as being the incendiary and tried, but was ac onitted. On Monday night last the barn was

again fired and burned to the ground. As the flames were bursting forth from the building, a man was seen run-ning across the fields, who was pursued and cantured. Ha proved to be a man and captured. He proved to be a man from the neighborhood of that place by the name of Henry Witmer. He con-fesses to having set the barn on fire fesses to having set the barn of the first time and also this time.

It appears he has a spite against this man lor buying the land, and in this manner wishes to annoy him. He was committed, and sent to the

Laneaster County Prison.-Reading Times. Almost a Riot .- On Thursday evening,

a party of men and boys assembled near the old depot, and commenced abusing each other, which led to blows. Clubs, stone, &c., were being used in a very ed in and arrested several of the participants.--16 Another Robbery .- Another highway

Another hoosely.—Another inginway robbery occurred in this city, on Thurs-day night, in Northöth street. A coun-tryman waylaid, knocked down, and robbed of seventy dollars. Of course the robbers escaped.-Ib. Outrage .- It is supposed that our citi-

zens have the right of enjoying themelves in their own way in a peaceable manner, but from the facts that are be fore us it would stem that they have not. On Thursday night, one of the most respectable families in this city were enjoying themselves in a quiet way, when they were interrupted by a party of blackguards in a most uncere monious manner. They stopped in front of the dwelling and made the night hidous with the most infernal noises, and when they were requested to stop as-sailed the proprietor of the house with

he most opprobious epithets,-1b, Drowned.—Tobias A. Wagner, a lad eight years old, son of Tobias H. Wag-ner, of Hamburg, Captain of a boat on the Schuylkill Canal, was drowned last Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o' clock, near Unionville, about 12 miles below Reading. The child was with his father on the boat, and fell overboard in his sleep. His body was found after a search of several hours, and taken to Hamburg for busical Hamburg for burial.

Attempted Assassination.—One night last week a Mr. Dorwart, residing near Grimsville, Berks county, while in the act of retiring to bed, was fired at through the window by some unknown person, the ball passing within a few inches of him and lodging in the wall. The cause of his dastardly attempt at murder is not explained. An old gentleman named Williamson,

who was a passenger on the midnight Express train for Harrisburg, last Fri-day night, was robbed of \$110 at the Out-er Depot. He had stepped off the train cents a day for each ration, in good, lawfew moments, while it stopped to change locomotives.

On Friday of last week the house of Isaac Levan, in Maxatawny, Berks Co., was entered in broad day light and robbed of \$18. The loss falls hard upon Mr. L., as he is a poor man. Ox Sunday afternoon, 23d July, a young lad, son of Mr. Reuben S. Heckty, fell from a box and broke his arm. The broken limb was set by Dr. Tryon, and the little sufferer is doing well. Ox Sunday evening, July 23d, a son of Dr. R. B. Rhoads, of Amityville Berks county, fell from a pale fence in front of the house, badly fracturing his right arm, involving the elbow which will probably occasion him a stiff

Mengel as

UNION COUNTY.

PERRY COUNTY.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

. LUZERNE COUNTY.

arm for life.-Journal. BEDFORD COUNTY .- We beg to announce to our readers that Mr. George H. Mengel, late of Chambersburg, and ormerly connected with the Valley Spirit, has purchased from us the one lar. The general hours are from 11 in the morning to 2 in the afternoon.— Many days however they are in sessio

The Conspirators.

Incidents of the Trip to the Tortugas--What they say as to their Sentence-Acknowfledgments of Mudd, Arnold and O'Laughlin-Spangler Protests his In-negence

The Washington Star has some interesting particulars of the trip of the United States steamer Florida, Lieut. Commander Budd, which conveyed Dr. Mudd, Spangler, O'Laughlin and Arnold to the Dry Tortugas. They were in charge of Gen. Dodd, and to Surgeon Potter was assigned the medical care. Accompanying the prisoners were Captain Dutton, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a guard of 28 men. Colonel Turner, Assistant Judge Advocate General, was also a passenger, and went out

to examine into the mode of keeping and treating prisoners at the Dry Tortugas. The Star's account, after stating that the prisoners, when they left Washington, and until after their arrival at Fortress Monroe, were entirely ignorant of their destination, proceeds as follows : The prisoners were allowed to be together at times during the trip, and they frequently engaged in a game of draughts &c., during the day, but at night they

were placed in separate state-rooms, closely guarded. The weather during the whole trip was pleasant, and but one on board (Mudd) was sea-sick, and he on the first day at sea only. They were considerably depressed in spirits

of their destination by Gen. Dodd, after leaving Port Royal on the 21st, they became quite gloomy, but on reaching the Tortugas, and finding it an island of about thirteen acres, enjoying a fine sea breese and comparatively healthy, they expressed themselves as agreeably sur-prised, and became more buoyant in spirits. On landing and seeing com-fortable quarters inside the fort, and a clump of cocoanut trees and other vegetation growing, and noticing the other

prisoners confined there in good spirits, they soon became quite cheerful. There are about 550 prisoners confined at the Dry Tortugas at this time, who are well treated, and seemingly enjoy life as well as they could in confiement anywhere. At present there are but nine persons on the sick list, a fact

which speaks well for the treatment of the prisoners. The 110th New York Volunteers, Col. Hamilton, has been on duty here for the past sixteen months The Plorida reached the Tortugas (about 60 miles from Key West) at noon on the 25th of July, and Gen. Dodd, with his charge, immediately landed. Sam, Arnold was immediately assigned

to a desk as clerk in the engineer de partment, he being familiar with such work. Spangler at once noticed workmen shingling some of the buildings, and expressing a wish to take a hand in his own business, was permitted to resume the hatchet and saw. Dr. S. A. Mudd arrived just in the nick of time, the surgeon of the post, who has been

there for six years past, stating that he wished an assistant. Dr Mudd was no tified that he would in future be expected to follow the practice of medicine among the prisoners. O'Laughlin had not, when the Florida left on the morning of the 26th, had his work allotted to him, but would no doubt be assigned

some suitable occupation. On the trip Dr. Mudd acknowledged to Captain Budd, General Dodd and others, that he knew Booth when he came to his house, with Harold, on the morning after the assassination, but that he was afraid to tell of his having been there, fearing the life of himself and family would be endangered thereby He knew that Booth would never be taken alive. He also acknowledged that he hadbeen acquainted with Booth for some time, and that he was with Booth at the National Hotel on the evening referred to by Weichman; that he met Booth in the street, and Booth said he wanted him (Mudd) to introduce him to John Surratt that they started up 7th street, on their way to Mrs. Surratt's house, and on their way they met John Surratt and Weichman and returned to Rooth's room at the

National, where he and John Surratt had some conversation of a private types, &c., appertaining to this office, commission in his case had done their commission in his case had done the nd has become a partner with usin the duty, and, as far as they were concerned publication of the *Gazette*. The new arrangement dates from August 1. The the sentence in his case was just; bu some of the witnesses had sworn falsely paper will remain, as formerly, under and maliciously. O'Laughlin acknowledged that the our editorship. We can commend Mr. Mengel as one of the best practical printers in the State, as a gentleman in court had done its duty, and said that he was in the plot to capture the Presithe true sense of the word, as a Demo-erat in whom there is no guile. So soon dent, but that after the ineffectual attempt in March, when the party hoped to have captured the coach containing the President, he thought that the enas Mr. Mengel can be with us, (which will be about a month hence, the Ga-zette will appear in an entire new dress the project was given up, and it was, as far as he was concerned. He denies positively that he had any part or knowledge in the plot to assassinate the President, Gen. Grant or any one else. Sam. Arnold made about the same statement as he did before the tipl It is our purpose to purchase a Power Press, and, in short, to make our office the most com-plete printing establishment in this portion of Pennsylvania.-Bedjord Gastatement as he did before the trialthat he was in the plot to capture, but not to assassinate; that that had failed, and he considered himself out of it, and never knew anything about the assas-sination, which, he thought, was gotten up by Booth only a few hours before executing it. He thought the court could not have done otherwise than it did. He expressed his sorrow that he had been led into the plot to capture by Booth and others, and expressed himself thankful that the punishment was no worse. no worse. Spangier talked considerably during the trip, but, like the others, was de-spondent at times, in the uncertainty about their place of destination. While on the warden he concord mean in on the voyage he expressed some impatience at his own stupidity in not having recollected, while on trial, a circumstance in connection with Booth's escape from the stage, that would have escape from the stage, that would have told materially to his (Spangler's) ad-vantage. Some of the testimony went to show that Spangler had slammed the door to after Booth's exit, in a way to hinder immediate pursuit. Spangler says it quite escaped his recollection that says it quite escaped his recollection that some time previous to the assassination a patent spring had been put on the door for the purpose of closing it when left carelessly open. He says, however, that he supposed the court had done right, and if they gave him plenty of work and plenty to get he was had uone right, and it they gave nimi-plenty of work and plenty to eat he was satisfied; although he was not guilty, and knew nothing of Booth's inten-tions. He says that he did say to Booth 'I will do all I can for you;' but that it was in reference to selling his (Booth's) horecome hurger and the is more they The town of Bloomsburg is becoming horse and buggy, and that it was three days before the assasination. He says that some of the witnesses lied in their testimony, especially about his slapping any one in the mouth and telling him to keep his mouth shut. The officers in charge of the prison-ers carried out their instructions fully, There are strong surface indications of oil in some parts of the county. On the farm of Mr. Wm. S. Snyder, in Leville and before leaving they received the thanks of each of the prisoners for the township, there is a spring from which flows water and oil, the smell of which is sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical kind treatment to them. ÷----

those so late in arms against us, and who have not yet cooled enough after the strife to cease cursing the victors, the "damned Yankees." No one who has had the chance to *feel* the sentiment of the South, as we have, has failed to observe that the strong-est motive that tempts these people to take the oath and establish a provisional govern-ment is the desire to have the Stote out of ment is the desire to have the State out of our control, and to get us removed from their sight, They say they are not con-quered, only overpowered. They hate the North still, as ever, and are only sorry that their cause did not succeed.

The great mistake of the day,

The Temper of the South.

This is from an anonymous scribbler who has probably been but a few months in the South, and who may never have set his foot outside of the corporate limits of the seaport town from which he

dates his letter. It is worth nothing when compared with such testimony as we print below : From the Louisville Journal.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM AN ALA-BAMA PLANTER.-It affords us great pleasure to publish the following excellent letter from an influential citizen of Alabama, who resides near Selma in that State. Mr. Lapsley is a loyal man, and will probably be a candidate for Congress in the Selma District. He administers a sound and timely rebuke to certain newspaper writers, whos influence we have felt to be injurious to the

cause of peace and harmony between the North and South. Mr. Lapsley is now on a visit to Kentucky, being a native of this State:

LEXINGTON, KY., July 17, 1865. litors of the Louisville Journal : To the 1 ditors of the Loui. One of the first things which attracts the attention of a citizen of the South in coming Northward, and looking into the public jcurnals, is the numerous comments devo-ted to the people and affairs of his section.— There is, I fear, a concerted and strenuous effort on the part of certain presses of the North and West to create an insurmoun-table obstacle to the re-admission of the Southern States into the Union on equal and honorable terms. Very many harsh and unfriendly, and I think very unjust, things are said about the people of the South. urnals, is the numerous comments devo-Their supposed feelings, sentiments, and actions are freely descanted upon by writers actions are freely descanted upon by writers who have had no personal intercourse with them; or, at best, who have only passed along the highways, and spent a little time about the towns and villages,— From this one-sided view, and purely *er parte*, frequently prejudiced, and certainly very imperfect testimony, the people of the North and Westare called upon to pass judgment on the people of the South ass judgment on the people of the S

this great country. The great cause of trouble and dissension

have any knowledge, and I have had by-

cials who have very strong objections to returning to their former occupations. All trustworthy accounts represent the Southern planters as settling down to the new order of things with as much cheerfulness as could be expected. The wonder is that they should behave so well after fighting so long'and losing so much. If they had seen fit to convert their struggle into a guerilla warfare, they

will force the Legislature of every other State in the Union to adopt a similar policy. Unless this is done, it will not be many months or years, if the present state of things continues, until it will be next to impossible for either corpor a tions or individuals to borrow a dollar

except at ruinous rates of interest; and, in addition, the whole burthen of the local governments will devolve upor the middling and working classes who are at least able to pay, while the wealthy and aristocratic bond-holders of the General Government, who are reveling in all the comforts and luxuries of life at the expense of their industrious neighbors, go scot free. There is gross and flagrant injustice in all this. A hard-working mechanic may own homestead 'valued at one thousand dollars, for which he has to pay State. County, City, Borough and School taxes, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable rent, whilst his rich neighbor, with one hundred thousand

dollars of Uncle Sam's bonds and no. real estate, is not required to pay a solitary cent! Such inequality and unfair discrimination in favor of the rich and at the expense of the poor man, is monstrous in a Republican government, and was never contemplated by the framers of our Constitution. It should open the eyes of the masses to the forlorn and helpless condition in which they will very soon be placed, if they are not already bound hand and foot to this new and dangerous despotism, unless they remedy the evil at the ballot-boxes.

Other reasons might be adduced i favor of taxing Government securities. but the above will suffice for the present. We may recur to this all important subject again; but, in the meantime, we caution the tax-payers to consider well whither they are drifting, and apply the proper remedy before it is too late.

William Kennedy, Esq.

We notice by our exchanges from Cumberland county that our freind Wm. Kennedy, Esq., the talented editor of the Valley Sentincl. is a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. As editor of the Chambersburg Times, and afterwards of the Spirit and Times, he obtained a high reputation as a political writer. The Valley Spirit, of which he is now editor and proprietor, is one of the best country newspapers in the State. Mr. Kennedy has done good service to his party in the laborious, but too often illy-paid, position of editor of political journals. His attainments as a lawyer are such as to render him perfectly fitted for the office of District Attorney. We hope the gallant Democracy of old Mother Cumberland will have the good sense to nominate him by acclamation. There is no young man in the State who has better earned the right to such a favor.

An Empty Honor.

Our esteemed and talented friend James B. Sanson, Esq., editor of the Indiana (Pa.) Democrat, has received the Democratic nomination for Assembly from Indiana county. Of course, although Mr. S. appreciates the compliment, it is certainly an empty honor, for he stands about as much chance of being elected as a "cat in Tophet without claws."

A Good Nomination.

LL. D. Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., has been Simon Cameron, the great Winnebago nominated for the fifth time, by the Chief, has been dubbed a Doctor of Democrats of Cambria county, for As- eLaws [!] by some one horse concern of sembly. The four years Mr. P. has a College up the Susquehanna river. served in the Legislature, has proved | With as much propriety might the dehim to be one of the best men in the gree of D. D. been conferred upon him. State. He was unanimously nominated | The compliment or honor would have for Speaker last winter, and also re- | been about as apropos in the one case as ceived a handsome present from his | in the other. Simon Cameron an LL. Democratic fellow members. Even his D. Shades of Marshal and Taney, hide political opponents respect him as an your diminished heads! Verily, verily, able, upright Christian gentleman. It | the race of intellectual giants in the would be a fine thing were our assembly | legal profession must have perished forentirely composed of such men as Mr | ever, when such intellectual pigmies Pershing. run away with the honors,

service of the United States pay no in-come tax whatever. The poor and middle classes, however, probably pay now one-third or one-quarter of all they a large army in the South, has been striving to create the impression among the Northern people, that there is still earn to the support of the Government How long can they dothis? such a spirit of rebellion at the South as

-----GEORGE BERGNER, Postmaster at Harrisburg and publisher of the Telegraph, radical Abolitionists, who are opposed to was a member of the Cameron soft-soap any restoration of the Union that does ommittee that went down to Washingnot bring with it negro equality. Gov. ton two or three months ago, to offer Andrew, as the World remarks, struck President Johnson personal assurances of their "distinguished consideration," to the Boston negro suffrage meeting, and of their willingness to serve in any in which he expressed the opinion that lucrative positions he might have to all immediate attempts at reconstruction fill. Bergner was reappointed some are premature and will necessarily fail. weeks ago, and he is now showing his The cue of the radicals is to constantly gratitude to the President by advising represent the rebel feeling as so predomoffice-hunters not to imitate his example inant among the southern people that in laying siege to Mr. Johnson in perthey cannot safely be trusted. They son. It is gratifying to find him take see that, with the stand President Johnso much interest in the personal comson has taken, reconstruction will take fort and welfare of the Chief Magisplace without negro suffrage if the prestrate. Witness the following from the Telegraph of Saturday:

strange forebodings as to the future. It

those thus guilty.

portion of her wealth.

Democrats, the receipts from duties on

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ent experiment is permitted to succeed; and that, in that case, the radicals have THE PRESIDENT .- It is useless to disnot " a ghost of a chance" in the future politics of the country.

North Carolina.

guise the fact that the public mind is filled with painful and serious appre-hensions concerning the health of the President of the United States. The It will be seen that one of the bas coins from their slander mint is nailed coins from their slander mint is nailed ponement of important Cabinet meet-ings--his inability to give interviews to delegations of citizens—all combine to men i excite the fears of the people, and to awaken in the hearts of patriotic men men in New York and Governor Hol-

TELEORAM. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,) NEW YORK, July 26.

is a matter of fact too patent to all a uainted with the nature of the Chief Gov, W. W. Holden, Rabigh, North Carolina Magistrate's official duty that it is not DEAR STR: We herewith send you a copy of a press telegram, published this morning in all the principal papers North. It will go far to stop the tide of emigration about to go to that State (North Carolina, and ought we all means to be achieved as a set of the set of the its discharge which thus affects the health and threatens the life of Mr. Johnson. The President is fully equal health and threatens the me of Mr. Johnson. The President is fully equal to the task imposed by his official duties. What affects him most, and what is steadily impairing his health and mak-ing inroads on his vitality, is the con-stant and audacious annoyance to which he is subjected by the office-hunters who infest Washington City. These are ab-solutely boring the President to death. They borns him with their differences by all means to be officially corrected at once, if not true. If true, we will have to cease our efforts to secure emigration, but we believe there is some mistake about it unless people have greatly changed sir we left home.

(COPY.) "The Raleigh *Progress* says the native element, including the aristocracy, is grow-ing more defiant every day, and more open-ly threaten to hang Union men and negroes as soon as the troops are withdrawn. The *Progress* says the troops must be returned, and every consideration of justice and safety requires their presence in North Carolinn as well as in the obser rehelitons States." Please answer immediately They harass him with their differences. They exhaust him with their importunities ; and unless something is done af once to stay the attacks of the hungry office seekers who are now lounging bout Washington, the nation will again be called to put on the habiliments of mourning for a dead President. Com-Please answer immediately. Yours very respectfully, KEMP P. BATTLE, mon decency, to say nothing of patriot-ism, it would seem, should induce all to abstain from thus annoying a man bear-ing a load of responsibility such as that

J. M. HECK. REPLY OF GOVERNOR HOLDEN.

devolving on the President of the United States, and we trust the press of the country will join us in calling ato Kemp P. Battle and J. M. Heck, St. Nichola Hotel, New York:

Hotel, New York: GENTLEMEN: In reply to your dispatch, I have to state that the great body of the people of this State are loyal and submis-sive to national authority; that I do not ap-prehend that U nion men will be hanged or punished; that, if all the troops should be withdrawn, and we should not have an ef-ticient local noise grand there might and tention to this matter, and denounce THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS for July amounted to about twenty-two million dollars. As the income tax is ticient local-police guard, there might, and robably would, be disturbances in some beginning to be paid, it is estimated that the receipts will be a million dol-lars per day for the next two or three months. This is what the people have to pay for Abolitionism. When the beginning to be paid, it is estimated country was ruled by Whigs or by

lly with de gaac ... Very respectfully, W. W. HOLDEN.

imports and from sales of the public HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, who is lands, amounting to fifty or sixty millooked upon as the political leader of lions a year, were sufficient to defray North Carolina, and who is to be a delthe expenses of the government. But | egate to the coming State Convention, since Stevens, Seward, Chase and their is reported as saying that he will not Abolition co-laborers have got hold of under any circumstances consent to the the government, several millions a day | return of North Carolina into the Union have to be raked out of the pockets of | if the negro suffrage question is made a the people. Lancaster county, which condition. There being a set of Yankee by her heavy Abolition majority consquatters in North Carolina who are entributed so largely to bring about this deavoring to create prejudice in the Northern mind against the native popustate of affairs, will be drained of a large lation of that State, it may reasonably

be doubted whether Mr. Graham has made the declaration attributed to him. At any rate, it is to be hoped that the voted for Mr. Graham for the Vice Presidency in 1852, will not hang themselves in a fit of rage and disgust before the report is fully confirmed.

A REPUBLICAN subscriber to that sound Democratic journal, the Ashland (Schuylkill county) Constitutional Advocate, having "stopped his paper" in a huff, the editor called for somebody to take his place on the list. Thirty-eight names (which are given in its issue of

the 4th inst.) immediately came in t fill the vacancy.

President with curses, not loud but deep, for his obstinacy in defeating their plans This result in Philadelphia is conmakes it altogether unsafe to withdraw | clusive, we think, on one point at least, our troops. Currency is given to its and that is the determination of Andrew false and slanderous statements by the Johnston, to make his own appointments-to be the President himself, and whether right or wrong, to be master of his situation. We give him credit for his pluck at least, if we cannot approve the key-note of their policy in his letter of all his acts, and we suppose, by this time, that Forney and the four Philadelphia Congressmen, together with the Union Leaguers of that city, have discovered the same trait in his character. "Straws show which way the wind blows," and the fight in the city of Brotherly Love is but a premonition of the coming storm in the Abolition camps all over the country. We shall see, ere long, what we shall see. In the meantime the Democracy can quietly look on and bide their time. Sic transit aloria mundi.

----New York Money and Stock Market.

MONEY is reported much easier to day, and is freely offered at 6(47 per cent on call. The banks have now deposit at the Sub-Treasury twenty-two millions at 5 per cent. which they can call at any time without notice.-Tribunc. THE stock-jobbers for a decline in

stocks, who have been endeavoring to get the community to believe that a seven per cent. money market was, in any sense, a tight money market, have now ceased to propagate the absurd notion. The demand for the money to notion. The demand for the money to move the crops, usual at this season of year, was taken advantage by the bears, together with large amount locked up in the the the treasury depositories, in order to engineer a temporary excitement in regard to tightness of the money market. The efforts of the bears to make money tight and depress prices have signally failed. The money market today was easy at seven percent., and the demand limited. Government will pay about \$11,000,000 currency on August 15 for interest due onseven-thirty notes, and the national bank currency is increasing at the rate of at least \$3,000,000 per week. The state-ment of the public debt, published n the World of yesterday, shows that the financial necessities have been so great that the lergal-tender nameso great that the legal-tender papermoney issues have been increased over \$27,000,000 since June 1. In other words, Government, instead of contracting the paper-money issues, as the people were led to expect, they have been in since March over \$27,000,000 direct by Government, and about \$50,000,000 by the national banks. Furthermore, is well understood that Congress will be asked to add two to three hundred million dollars of new capital to the na-tional banking system. Whilst governtional banking system. ment and the national banks are thus adding to our paper-money issues specu-lation and high prices, with sudden and violent fluctuations, will follow naturally. The stock market has been advancing steadily since the panic and decline in March, and the average of prices of leading railway shares is over twenty per cent. higher. This advance has taken place in the face of powerful influence brought to bear upon the market by individuals and the Government. The bull operators have everything in their favor at present. - World.

Numbers, Not Intelligence.

The following is an extract from the late speech of H. Winter Davis, delivered at a Republican meeting in Chicago : "We need the votes of colored people; it is numbers, not intelligence, that count at the ballot-box—it is the right intention, and not philosophic judgment, that casts the vote.

So goes the party of "grand moral Republicans of Lancaster county, who | ideas"-numbers, not intelligence is to be their rule of action. In ignorant, passive, plastic numbers the Abolition leaders see power and plunder for themselves in the future ; but in intelligence they see only discomfiture and defeat.

Hence the watchword of the Republican party- the " party of grand moral ideas in, the interest of God and humanity' -is now: "Numbers, not Intelligence !"

-The cavalry under General Merritt have arrived at Austin, Texas, from Shreve- | worthy the hearty support of the Democport.

what relates to their highest and dearest in what relates to their highest and dearest interests, they having in the mean time, no opportunity to speak for themselves. It is a universal rule of courts of justice, of which the humblest criminal has the benefit --a rule sanctioned by the wisdom of ages and enforced by solemin oath--that the wit-nesses shall "speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, i'm and it is a profound anotherm of a collegated authors minutes-but rarely if ever after 2 o'clock." So that, taking it at the best, our "court" sits but three hours a day. And thus it is all the country over. For easy work and good pay, commend us to the courts of military justice. In order that our readers may see in

ances :

that, that nothing but the truth;" and it is a profound apothegm of a celebrated author that "He who hears one side only hears nothing." Happy would it be for the South and for the whole country if the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in relation to the people of the South were spoken and regarded; for thereby, I verily believe, beace, tranoullity, and prosperiry figures how much the the Government pays these officers, servants, phono-grapher and horses, to "try" a man, we will take this case of Cozzens--who was *zette* will appear in an entire and in an enlarged form. It "tried" so patiently—sentenced so af-fectually by the Department of War, and released so summarily by a Pennbelieve, peace, tranquillity, and prosperity would be secured and permanently estabsylvania judge. The following table will show each officer's pay and allow ished throughout the length and breadth of zette.

Bedjord, Pa., Ang. 1.-Jacob Crouse Majo Majo Gen Col. Lt.-Col. A. D. (Month's pay.....\$220 00 \$35 00 \$80 0) \$80 0 Number of serlate deputy provost marshal of Bedford county, was shot dead in the street to-day, by John P. Reed, a lately returned The great cause of trouble and dissension, and finally of bloody and destructive war, had its origin in the slavery of the Africans at the South; a condition, whether right or wrong, for which the former inhabitants of the North, as well as those of the South, are Canadian refngee. His brother, Men-gel Reed, who has been in the rebel 6-50 6-50 6-50 6-50 ants... No. of rations army, was also engaged in the affray. They have been arrested and lodged in jail. Great excitement prevails in conanswerable. Surely there is something in this indisputable fact which should tend to 19 30 7 7 8 30 this indisputable fact which should tend to moderate the views and feelings of the peo-ple of the North on the subject. The great bone of contention has at last been removed. Slavery in the South has been utterly over-thrown, and could be revived only by a miracle like that which called dead Laza-rus from the grave. This is the conviction of the whole people of the South, so far as I have my knowledge, and L have bud by of rations... So, of horses..... Pounds hay for horse each day Pounds oats for sequence of the affair. The above is a telegram to the Asso-ciate Press. It is due to truth to say that John P. Reed, Jr., was not a Cana-14 14 14 13 12 12 horse each day Pounds straw per month..... Additional al-100 100 100 dian refugee. He went to Toronto to study law, and for no other pupose. Tre lowance each day..... looms allowed When he went there he wasa free man \$1.25 \$1.25 \$1.25 \$1.25 Neither the Government nor any pri-vate individual had made any claims ensive opportunities for knowing, having ong resided in the midst of the largest slave **6** 5 5 population of Alabama, and being con-versant with the views of many who verse large slave-owners. And not only is the fact of irreversible abolition admitted, but it has come to be acquiesced in gener-ally with a degree of tranquility, and even cheerfulness in unaw crees that each upon him from which he found it neces \$71.00 \$62.50 \$62.50 \$10.00 sary to flee; and when drafted lon after he became a student at Toronto uer per month, Oct. 1 to April I, no. cords..... 5 4 he put in a substitute and received ar Fuel per month, May 1 to Sept. no. cords...... honorable discharge from Capt. Eyster. His brother Mengel was captured at Mc-Connellsburg, by the rebels, and recap-tured by the Union troops near Gettys-burg, a few days after. Neither of them The "trial" of Cozzens began about Feb 1, 1865, and ended June 19, 1865, in all about 140 days. The reader may figure it up to suit himself; but if he will take were arrested, but placed themselves in the hands of the Sheriff. This is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but

our rough figuring he will find it some The People of the United States in ac with the Doubleday Court-Martial for of W. B. S. Cozzens, eitizen of Pennsylv on the charge of not having put good canvas in tents turnished by contract the time occupied being 140 days. the truth.-Guzette. The discovery of bituminous coal and bil near New Berlin has created quite a contract, &c sensation in that village. An oil com-pany is boring with every indication of o one Major-General...... \$1.026.2 SUCCESS. COLUMBIA COUNTY.) two Colonels.....) five Licutenant-Colonels) one Major, A. D. C.....

1,866,29 572.32 1,492.99 696.20 3,192.00notorious for riotous demonstrations and assaults upon citizens. A few days ago the house of Mr. A. D. Emmit, in 40 rooms at \$12,50 per month 40 Poonts at the per day.
Phonographer (36 per day).
additional pay to officers.
Miscellaneous, including witness
Miscellaneous, including witness
base feed, usilers, detectives,
polechneu, avera ing on a low estimation of the property. 150.00 Hemlock township was entered by bur-glars and robbed of \$400 in money and 1,400.00 1,750.00 fees, horse feed, policemen, avera mate \$50 per day arious articles of value.

.\$22,075,83 Thus the people may see the bill that the United States finds itself called up-on to pay to "try" a man before a Mil-itary Commission, in a State where the Commission's sentence when opposed to a habeas corpus is not worth the paper on which it is written. It corpt draw on which it is written. It costs "mili-tary justice," officers, servants, phono-graphers, horses and all, just 522,075 83 to try Cozzens, when for 550, all told, Cozzens procured his release by a sim-ple habeas corpus. In the case of Neal the court is running up a circles kill. he court is running up a similar bill for his trial has been going on since May 28, with no prospect of an end, and the certainty of Thompson with a habe

condition. him into custody. The boatmen along the Wyoming canal are on a "strike." This, in con-nection with the strike of the miners, has caused a cessation of operations in nearly all the collieries.— Wilkesbarre is suffering from the prevalence of row-

Pursuit of Knowledge.

old custom of preaching "Harvest Ser-mons," after the crops are gathered in and the work of harvesting completed. During the present month sermons of this kind will be preached everywhere throughout the county.—The store of Mr. James Tray, at Conshohocken, was recently robbed of \$200 in money and ittle girl named Barbara Bower, of Nor-\$1.500 ĭn ristown, fell into a bucket of hot water and was scalded to death.

IN PHILADELPHIA, Chicago, Cincinagonia. We pity our Southern brethren nati, Cleveland, Washington and Richof the press, (if it is not treason to call mond, there are no other banks than them "brethren,") if they have to those under the National Bank act. In New York city there are yet 15 in operation under the State law; in Boston, 1; in Baltimore, 7; in Pittsburg, 1; in Albany, 1; in St. Louis, 4; in Louis-ville, 10; in Detroit, 2; in Milwankee, 3. Indiana County.

that petroleum exists in that locality The Democracy of Indiana county met last Monday in convention and nomina-ted a county ticket. For the Legislature the following gentlemen were selected, An oil well has been struck near subject, of course, to the decision of the district conferences: Capitain Henry B. Piper, of Westmoreland county, James Rutledge, of Westmoreland county, and James B. Sansom, of Indiana county. We have the pleasure of the acquaint-ance of the latter, the present editor of the Indiana Democrat and forwards mouth, stole all the money in the house, amounting to about \$100, and house, anounting to about \$100, and various articles of value, and then de-camped leaving the woman in a dying the Indiana *Democrat*, and formerly connected with the press in Fulton county, and vouch for his intelligence and integrity. We feel assured that, if the Democracy of Westmoreland county does is full duty, the ticket will be elected. We dislike to put down at this early day the predictions of our friends in Westmoreland, but feel certaian that it will surprise some negro suffrage gen-

tlemen next October.-Pitsburg Pos dyism. Country people are afraid to visit the town, and do their trading elsewhere.—A powder mill near Wapwal-lopen recently exploded, injuring two men so badly that but slight hopes are A Big Haul.

A man named Guy, an employee in the Paper Mill of Stonebraker & Cook, near this place, whilst assorting some old paper, came across \$15,000 in Notes entertained of their recovery. MONTGOMERY COUNTY. In this county they continue the good of the Hagerstown Bank, done up in a of the riagerstown bank, done up in a package. This package, strange to say, had mysteriously disappeared from the Bank and now fortunately turned up as above described. Mr. Guy promptly re-turned the money to the institution, and received a reward of \$150 for his honesty.-Hagerstown Mail. -----

W. W. WHITTLESAY, a Clerk in the Land Office, has been detected in steal-ing \$100,000 from the Treasury. He has been arrested and is in,jail in Wash-ington ington.

Several years ago when some bonds were stolen from the Interior Depart-ment, by a Clerk, not only the adminis-tration of Mr. Buchanan, but the whole Democratic party was held responsible therefor. How would the Kepublican party feel now if they were held for the crime of Whittlesay? But the Demo-cratic party is not so illibrated. cratic party is not so illiberal.-Lebanon Advertiser.

lation, be the motive what it may, is the enemy of both, especially of the black, who is, and must necessarily continue to be, the The Atlanta, Macon, Milledgeville veaker party. As a general rule the late masters of the and other journals, in the interior of the negroesare, and, if permitted, will continue to be, the best friends of those who were recently their slaves, and many of the South, we observe, are republishing abstracts of the Congressional (Washington) legislation, for the past four years negroes feel and admit this. The attach ment which existed between them - and, -in order to inform their readers what many cases, there was a real and strong at-tachment—still exists, and will continue to exist to the advantage of both, if not broken up by outside interference. laws they are bound to obey. The sus-pension of postal facilities for the long period of four years, kept mankind off there about as much in the dark as to what was being "enacted" and "resolved" at Washington, as to what was going on in Pekin, or Polynesia, or Pat-

If I have trespassed too far, as I fear, attribute it to my sense of the importance matters reterred to, and want of time for tion. Very respectfully, yours, J. W. LAPSLEY. THAT excellent journal, the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, appeared yester-

'catch up" all the verbose Washington day morning in an entire new dress. It egislation for their and other people's is a sterling Democratic sheet, and | benefit, since the rebellion. They can never do it, in four-we had almost said racy of the "City of Brotherly Love." | fourteen-years.

business.-New York Tribune,

as corpus to come to his prison door and set him free the moment the court takes selves of the labor of the negroes, now that

selves of the labor of the negroes, now that everything like force is known to be utterly out of the question, that kindness and good treatment, and the motive of gain, must be held out as inducements to those they wish to retain or employ. It is now seen and felt to be of the utmost importance to all concerned, to the black no less than to the white population of the South that the kind-est feelings should be maintained and kept up between the two classes, and whoever by word or deed does aught to disturb this re

presence of the Federal garrisons. There is presence of the Federal garrisons. There is great injustice in charges or intimations of this kind. The planters acknowledge that, as a general thing, their slaves were true and faithful, surprisingly so, throughout the war—a fact that was frequently re-marked upon—and they do not blame the negroes in the least for what has occurred, and they so tell them. Self-inter-est, too, the great controller of human action, teaches the late mas-ters and all who wish to avail them-selves of the labor of the negroes, now that

but it has come to be acquiesced in gener-ally with a degree of tranquility, and even cheerfulness in many cases, that could hardly have been expected of those who conscientiously and undoubtingly believed as the generality of slaveholders did—that slavery was a good, benign and divinely authorized institution; that although it was imperfect and liable to abuse, and was fre-quently abused like all other human insti-tutions, including the most sacred, yet that, upon the whole, it was beneficial to the country where it existed, and to the world at large, which profited by its productions —and to the Africans subjected to it, who, it was contended, were, under its influences, in a better and happier condition on the same race on the face of the globe. However untenable these views may be regarded elsewhere, they were homestly en-tertained by the great mass of intelligent people throughout the South. Yet, I repeat these people, though at first somewhat shocked and startled by the sudden procla-mation of abolition, do now sincerely and homestly acquiescejin what theyregard as an irreversible and perpetual derree, with the determinimation to make the best of things as they are, and with the hope that the first and almost universal fears and forebodiness as they are, and with the hope that the first and almost universal fears and forebodings Total of evil and disaster will prove to be ground The impression is sought to be made by the Southern correspondents of certain jour-nals of the North and West, that the plan-ters entertain a sullen feeling of revenge to-ward their late bondmen, and are only re-trained from treating them smaller by the strained from treating them cruelly by the



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