Lamaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865. The printing presses shall be free to every rson 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 to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thonght 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 espacifies, 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 aster 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 M. A full attendance of all the members is requested

``>

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman. A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary. Lancaster, August 1st, 1865. NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE.

Adamstown-Samuel Styer. Bart-J. D. Laverty. Brecknock-H. E. Shimp. Cærnarvon-Levi H. Bear. Clay-Edwin Elser. Cocalico East-Cyrus Ream. Cocalico West-Jesse Reinhold. Colerain-S. W. Swikher. Cocalico West-Jesse Reinhold, Colerain-S. W. Swisher, Columbia-N. W.-H M. North, "S. W.--H M. North, "S. W.--H M. North, Conestoga-A. R. Hess, Concy-John L. Haideman, Donegal West-Christian Kautz, Drumore-John S. Jordan, Earl East-H. Brubaker, Earl East-George Duchman, Earl West-Jacob Bear, Eden-William Dungan, Eilzabeth-T, Masterson, Fiphrata-Jettemiah Mohler,

Elizabethtown Bor.—H. T. Shultz. Elizabeth-T. Masterson. Fphrata—Jeremiah Mohler. Fulton—William F. Jenkins, Hempfield East—Levi Sener. Hempfield East—Levi Sener. Lampeter East—H. W. Gara. Lancaster Twp.—Benjamin Huber. Leacock—Dr. S. R. Simple. Leacock Upper-Henry Barton. Little Britain—Warren Hensel. Lancaster City—N. E. Ward—H. B. Swai ""N. W. Ward—A. J. Steim ""S. E. Ward—A. J. Steim ""S. E. Ward—S. J. Steim ""S. W. Ward—A. J. Steim ""S. W. Ward—A. J. Steim ""S. W. Ward—Jor. H. Carpe. Manheim Bor.—Natian Worley. Manheim Twp.—B. J. McGrann. Marieta—F. K. Curran. Marieta—F. K. Curran. Marieta—F. K. Curran. Swarr

Jount Joy Bor,-Henry Shafner. Jount Joy Twp,-J, S. Baker. Paradise-Geo. L. Eckert. Panames McMullin. Penn-James McMuilin, Pequea.-John Sener. Providence-John Tweed. Rapho-Jos. Detweiler. Sadsbury-Wm. Hay. Salisbury-S. Baxter Black. Strasburg Bor.-Sanuel P. Bower. Strasburg Twp.-Franklin Clark. Warwick-R, R. Tshudy. Washington Bor.-Joseph E. Charles.

A Valuable Advertising Medium. We would call the attention of the owners, sellers and buyers of real estate to the superior advantages of the Daily and Weekly Intelligencer as an advertising medium. It is the only Democratic paper in the county of Lancaster, and we are prepared to prove that nearly all the most valuable property of the description named which was sold last fall in this county was purchased by

subscribers to this paper. -In this connection, we refer our readers to the valuable properties which are at present advertised for sale in our columns.

Capital vs. Labor.

there, under the sovereignty of the A good and wise government, says a United States, and with all the facili contemporary, is that which meddles ties which the wealth and power of the with the natural rights of its people as Government can give, organize the little as possible. The large body of a Freedmen in a dependency of the nation are the producers: they number Union, analagous to the Western Terat least nine-tenths of the entire popularitories. tion, and as these nine-tenths create the wealth of the entire country, it is but of all verbosity, and rendered into plain just that this wealth should be properly Anglo-Saxon, it is simply this: After distributed. The laws of a nation should respect the rights of the producers, and not be made to serve solely the purposes of the capitalists or nonicers, as is the case whenever the interest question is discussed in legisla tive bodies. Look at the state of things to-day, and see the result of dishonest legislation in Congress. The great war debt, as it now stands, (but which will be nearly double when the whole comes to be summed up), draws the enormous $% \left({{{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{p}}} \right)$ sum of MET ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILLIONS per year; but while the poor man has to work to pay this interest, the rich man, who invests his surplus in the debt, is not required to pay a dollar from his income from that source towards the sum total of this huge interest, for Congress says "if you will take to him, portion of the great war debt, your income from that source shall not to be touched-the taxes on the poor man's earnings shall be large enough to avoid the necessity of your parting with any portion of the large interest you receive from the public bonds " and so the rich bondholder escapes the general taxation for National. State. County. School and Municipal purposes. Now, what is the effect of this unfair, un equal and corrupt legislation? It results in this: that the immense public debt. finally amounting to probably B FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS, more than one-third the wealth of the country at this time, falls upon only two-thirds of the property; the other third escapes entirely. In this way labor carries not only its own proportion of taxes, but that of the rich drones, also, as far as the war debt is concerned. This is the injury which capital inflicts upon labor through dishonest legislation, and it is this infliction under which the masses of the people are now writhing, and which, if not soon checked, will eventually grind them into the very dust. We are opposed to repudiation of th debt in any shape or form. The faith of the Nation is pledged for its payment, and that pledge must be redeemed under any and all circumstances. But we shall continue to insist upon equality of taxation to meet our National obligations. We want every man to contribute according to his wealth-the bondholder of the Government as well as the farmer, mechanic, or laboring man. The blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, fall alike upon rich and poor, and so should its burthens. There should be no antagonism between capital and labor. They should go hand in hand in a joint effort to sustain the credit of the country, and benefit alike all classes of our fellow-citizens.

Will the People Endorse It? Do the people of Pennsylvania com rehend the idea and aim of the Radion the present spirit of the people, says als who lead the Republican party, socalled, in the Eastern, Western, and to a great extent the Middle States! Ale you, fellow-citizens, prepared to kiss the hand that smites you, and surrender without a struggle your noble pride of race—your self respect—the principles upon which our Government was founded, at the dictation of the men who have dragged the Republican party into the mire of Negro Equality? Read what the New York Independent (Rev. opportunity to try their hands at Henry Ward Beecher's paper) laysdown

rebellion. Could you only sit with me one hour under the oaks in front of the as the future before you, if the radical Pulaski House, you would not deem this opinion harsh. You would hear policy succeeds. In one of its late issues s the following plain and emphatic the chivalry of the South reveling in avowal of what is expected to be accurses and abuses of everything and everybody—whining, because, in losing the negro, they think they have lost their all. They sit here, these gallant scions of chivalry, neither doing nor complished for the Negro: "We are pleading earnestly with the State to abolish the distinction of caste

by universal suffrage. We see that this will inevitably lead, not to the end the trying to do anything-cursing the present Governor of Louisiana declares -the surrender of that country to the black man,-but to the equality of black Government, because it permits negro to work for himself, inste working to support the miserable and worthless fellows that they are." black man,—but to the equating of black with the white; the occupancy of office without regard to color; the elevation of the negro to the governorship, the sena-torship, the judgeship, by the side of his whiter kindred; the obliteration of all marks of distinction and separation be-fuece men and men. Can we present If three-fourths of the people, says the Philadelphia Ledger, are honestly desirous of accepting the measures of the Government and abiding by them, tween men and men. Can we prevent the Catholic and the Irish from holding a very wonderful change indeed has been effected in a very short time. It office in this city? No more can the negro be prevented holding office in Mississippi and South Carolina, in every cannot reasonably be expected that a whole community will be of one way of Southern State; for, where they are not

a majority in the State, they are in certain localities, and in these will rise to office and power." These are the sentiments of one of the most influential Republican papers in the North. It represents such men as Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Thaddeus Stevens, Salmon P. Chase, and a majority of the leading men of that party in every State north of Mason and Dixon's line. This is the dark programme which is laid down for the neople of Pennsylvania, and for which your votes are solicited in October next. In supporting the candidates of the Re publican party, you must vote for Negro Equality, socially and politically, and all the hideous results which will inevitably follow such a policy. The issue must be met. There is no evading it. The fanatics of New England have forced it upon the country, and they

hope, under the rod of party discipline, aided by military power, if necessary, to compel you to an endorsement of their disgusting doctrines. If you have a proper regard for your race, or government, if you are a free American citizen, you will repudiate the leadership of such heartless fanatics and brazen-faced demagogues, and vote with your white neighbors to perpetuate and strengthen a white man's Government

A New Abolition Project.

Now, what is this "plan?" Stripped

them of these inestimable securities. General Cox, the Abolition candidate The correspondent of the Commercial for Governor of Ohio, is afraid to avow unconsciously furnishes facts which himself favorable to negro suffrage and lead to the opposite of his conclusions, equality, but suggests another " plan," and are a strong vifidication of Presiwhich, in his own words, is to "take dent Johnson's policy. contiguous territory in South Carolina Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and

-+ -+ A Plain Case Stated.

A "Magnantmons" Policy."

At the risk of exciting still farther the ire of the Express and its shoddy correspondent, "CONESTOGA," and to illustrate how unjustly and unequally such taxation, or rather non-taxation as we have been combatting, we copy the following article from the Troy (N. Y.) Press, the point of which is as applicable in Pennsylvania as it is in any other State:

exempting the bonds issued by the "The government has needed money, Government, in the hands of Northand gone to the people as a borrower. ern capitalists, from all taxation, even These loans have been advertised as to pay the interest on the enormous The Patriotic Loan," and those who have invested in them have been lauded

The Great Winnebago on the War Path. A correspondent of the New York It seems that the patron saint of red herrings and Scotch ale, the United Advertiser, writing from Savannah, up-American people that concerns them so directly, as that of debt and taxation.-Senator from Pennsylvania-in expectancy—in the early part of the present week put his house in order; conned over for the last time the little "The man who thinks that a mag nanimous policy will avail anything in this region is a fool. Strong, positive measures must be continued, or we speech prepared by his private secretary; and, having notified all the retainers of hall have to pass through the scenes of the clan of Lochiel at Philadelph shain have to pass through the scenes of the past four years again. My opinion is that three-fourths of the people here are honestly desirous of accepting quiet-ly the changed state of affairs, and abiding faithfully by it. The other fourth part, made up of the men who inaugurated the rebellion, are sullen and discretified and only wait, for g good be ready with their horns, took the train on Thursday for the Quaker City. In due time he was landed at the Girard, painted, plumed, clubbed and speared for the war path against Congressman Kelley and his compeers. About 10 o'clock, the same night, the clan gathdissatisfied, and only wait for a good ered-the brass toesing sounded the sttack—and Simon "waded in" big war talk. Said he: revenue from imported goods is about \$80,000,000 annually. From stamps, and every source reached by the Inter-

"I suppose I am indebted for this flatter-ing demonstration to the feeling relative to ing demonstration to the i the recent appointments." How sly—as though he hadn't plan-ned the whole thing himself. If he did not what reason had he to "suppose"

that was the reason rather than that his great popularity (!) in general, and exon which no interest is paid. Deduct \$60,000,000 on that account, and we will have still a balance of \$120,000,000 traordinary public services (!) in particular, had drawn it forth? Then he supposes again. Said he: annually against the Government, and the we shall continue to run in debt that amount unless something is done to stop the expense.

"I suppose I owe the honor mainly to the ongressmen of Philadelphia, who, for congressmen of Philadelphia, who, for ome reason or other, sought to render these centlemen unpopular by calling them my

"I am proud to believe that they are my riends, for all the gentlemen holding office inder the Government in this city are faithful officers, honest and true men to the Gov nment and the Union." Having thus got the range upon

Kelly and his friends, and put the balm of flattery to the wounds of the ejected thinking; but a proportion of threeofficials, he then rolled in his heaviest shot, in this wise : fourths in favor of faithfully complying with the Government requirements, is

Shot, in this wise: "I am opposed to the assumption of power by men elected for a very different purpose. Permitting these gentlemen to dictate to the President whom he shall ap-point, is giving the whole power of the Ex-cettive to them. It is very proper for them, when asked for their opinions, to give them, but they must not attempt to force them upon the Excentize of the country. (Apcertainly a most extraordinary evidence of concurrence of sentiment upon public policy. If "magnanimity" has done this, then magnanimity is the successful policy, and fully sustains President upon the Executive of the country. (Ap-plause.) There was a time, and within my memory, too, when the term Member of Congress from Philadelphia was synony-Johnson's views of the proper mode of dealing with the people of the States in rebellion. As for the one-fourth of dissatisfied, disappointed and sullen spir-

"In those days members were too its, very little danger need be appreto loiter about the departments in Wash-ington, hunting up jobs, or meddling with hended from them. They are cut off, ington, hunting up jobs, or meddling with little appointments, with one vote in the hall and two in the lobby. They devoted their time and their great abilities to build-ing up the prosperity of the city, and ad-ding to the interests of the people they rep-resented, and if their example had always been imitated, Philadelphia would not now be the second instead of the first city in the Union by their own conduct, from any political influence-for they must yield their prejudices enough to take the oath of allegiance before they can take part in moulding the political affairs of the State, and then can scarcely become leaders, with the experience that the Union

"While I admit the wisdom of the Demopeople have had of the perils and miseratic doctrine of rotation in office-proper rotation I mean-I believe that dishonest men, men unfitted for their places, should fortunes into which they have led the country. The influence possessed,

through the wealth and consideration removed. We are too much in the habit of allow which they had formerly held, is gone og small men, in this great State of ours, regulate our affairs. Instead of squab-meabout little offices, men's minds should -and every step the people take in the direction of the restoration of their pobe turned to the great resources of the Comlitical rights, and the security which wealth

monwealth, "Let the gentlemen turn their attention to the developing our coal, our iron, our timber and our oil, so that every man among us may enjoy his part of these great blessings, with which God has endowed our device. Comparently, and these their this will bring to their persons and property, will tend to lower still further the pretensions of these self-styled leaders. A sensible people will rely glorious Commonwealth and then their upon those who restore them their rights constituents and their fellow-citizens every and privileges, and not upon those who where will have reason to thank them. In this way they can best discharge the great duties they have undertaken to perform." advise conduct which would deprive We are not prepared to take exception to the perturbative of truthfulness of the above strictures—on the contrary we believe there is too much truth in them-but they show a clear case of "Satan reproving sin." Who that has heard of Simon's Indian transactions; of his railroad administration : of Lebo Manear and Wagonseller; of Thos. J.

Bover: of Alexander Cummings and his straw hats, red herrings and Scotch ale, can for a gmoment have patience to listen to a diatribe from Simon Cameron upon public virtue, or official duty and honesty. Just from the convention of Dauphin county, where, through fraud and pur-chases, the legislative nominations were made from among his creatures with a view to his own election by the Legislature as United States Senator to the coming session, it ill became him to and

talk to Kelley and others about "squab-bling for little offices," about "develop-ing our coal, iron, timber and oil," about about "pride." reatness.'

Democratic County Meeting. From the Reading azette.

Unequal Taxation.

There is no question now before, the

The National debt is not far from four

thousand millions, and the annual ex-

penses of the Government, as it is being

and ten millions of dollars. This esti

mate is based upon the following calcu-lation:

The important question to consider is, how is this vast sum to be raised? The

nal Revenue Laws, about \$250,000,000, making a total of \$330,000,000, leaving a

The great amount of taxation neces-sary to meet the demands of this enor-

mous debt, should be equally distributed

among all classes; especially should those most able to pay their share be

Interest on Debt, Standing Army, Government Expenses,

Total, yearly,

w conducted, is about five hundred

le that concerns them so

\$240,000,000

120,000,000

\$510,000,000

In pursuance of a call from the Chairman of the Democratic County Com-mittee, and in conformity to the ancient isage of the Democratic organization of his county, the annual meeting of the Demogracy of Berks was held on Tues-day, August 8th, 1865, at one o'clock P. M., in the Court House at Reading. At the appointed hour Col. J. D. Davis, as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, called the meeting to order and, on motion of J. Hageman, Esq., Daniel Zerbey, Esq., of Centre town-ship, was chosen President. By the further election of several Secretaries, and one Vice President from each dis-triat the commission was completed trict, the organization was completed. On motion of Col. J. D. Davis, a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one from each township, borough and ward

was appointed. During the absence of the Committee, Hon. Hiester Clymer, J. Lawrence Getz, S. E. Ancona and J. K. McKenty, were balance against the Government of \$180,000,000 annually. It may be said that we have \$100,000,000 of currency S. E. Ancona and J. K. McKenty, were successively called upon to address the meeting. They briefly responded, and gave way, to afford the younger Demo-crats who were present, an opportunity to be heard. The meeting was then further addressed, at some length, by Richmond L. Jones, Augustus S. Sassof the 10th of June by an individual for Richmond L. Jones, Augustus S. Sass-aman and Israel C. Becker, Esqrs. (Mr. of the loth of June by an individual for a few days on pasture, when he would again call for him. Failing to return, Mr. Laudenslager kept the horse until last week, when he advertised him in our of the Sourder county percess which Sassaman spoke in German. The Committee, through Col. Davis, their Chairman, reported the following one of the Snyder county papers, which led to his recovery by Mr. Gallagher. The saddle and bridle which were on resolutions, which were unanimously

made to do so. The upequal manner adopted : in which the burthen has thus far been forced upon the people, has become an evil which should be exposed and dis-Resolved, That the Democracy of Berks nessoured, in at the Democracy of Berks county, in County Meeting assembled, hereby reaffirm their life long devotion to the Constitution of our Country as inter-preted by the Statesmen who made it, and to the Union of the States, as formed by them. cussed until provision is made for its remedy. It is well known that an immense amount of property escapes tax-ation entirely. This has been the case o the hem. Resolved, That we congratulate the peo

ation entirely. This has been the case for many years, but the taxes were so small before the war, that no very gen-eral complaint was made with reference to it. Now the aspect of the question ple of the whole country on the restoration of peace, and their consequent relief from the horrors of a civil war, brought about by the demagogues of both sections—the o nal Secessionists of the South and the o has changed. The taxes have become enormous, and with this increase comes also additional exemptions. The United nal Abolitionists of the North-

avowed disunionists. Resolved, That the restoration of the States securities, absorbing a large amount of the capital of the country, and affording a large increase to the Union must now be accomplished by the exercise of a wise Statesmanship, untram-meled by partizan bitterness or sectional hatred.

holder by way of interest, are declared to be free from tax, and the agents of Resolved. That the time will soon come the General Government decide that the Resolved, That the time will soon come, when the passions of the war having cooled and nothing remaining but its terrible bur-dens and its dark and bloody memories, the people will universally recognize the infamous conduct of the Black Republican Majority in the Congress of the winter of States have no right to pass laws to compel them to bear a single dollar of the public expense. The consequence is, that the men of small property, the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, bear an unequal share of the burthen of taxation. The 1860 and 1861, in refusing their support t any scheme of conciliation-even to sub any scheme of conclusion—even to sub-mit the Crittenden Compromise to a vote of the people. Andrew Johnson said, on De-cember 18, 1880: "This Congress here to-day has it in its power to save this Union, even after South Carolina has gone out."— If Washington and Jefferson and Adams, netwithstanding their abhorrance of the man whose property consists mainly of a house and lot, is taxed upon all he is worth, because he is generally assessed at a high figure, while his neighbor worth ten times as much, whose property is mainly invested in United States notwithstanding their abhorrence of the foreign slave trade, did not feel dishonored securities, gets off with a tax upon but a small portion of it. The day laborer permitting its continuance for 20 years in order to create the Union, the Summers and Wades and Wilsons might well have yielded something of their fanaticism to pre-serve it. The future will hold them respon-sible. Resolved, That we approve and endorse with small means often pays as heavy a tax as a man worth thousands of dollars; and a man owning real estate of the value of \$2,000 or \$5,000, often pays larger tax than his neighbor who

\$20,000, invested in ways that cannot be reached by the assessor.— It has been suggested that the the Constitutional principle announced by the Executive of the United States, that to the people of the respective States alone be longs the right to regulate the qualifications of voters; and we believe that any attemp most apparent remedy for this is, to compel every one to make to the asses-sors a return of his property under oath, and to provide proper penalties for false returns. This would do much towards o interfere with or control that right, y Military force or Congressional tri vill be a palpable usurpation of p which will in good time be corrected.

Resolved, That as the war is now ended, re demand of the President, in the name The inv nense capital swallowed up in the national debt, is withdrawn from the taxof the people whose servant he is, an im mediate restoration of the sacred writ of per baying ability of the country, and of course the burden thusshirked is added sonal liberty, a cessation of Military Con missions and Courts Martial for the trial (e trial (o the sums demanded of the holders of missions and Courts Martial for the trial of civilians in States where the Civil Courts are open, and in general a return to a gov-ernment of Law by the constant recognition of that cardinal principle of our free govern-ment, that the military is subordinate to the aid outberith. other classes of property. The farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and he merchant, must divide among them the share of taxes justly falling upon their rich neighbor, who, having his money in ready cash, has put it into ivil authority. Resolved, That while we fully recognize

bonds drawing high interest in gold, while he goes free. One pays no taxes whatever, while the other is not only the right of each State for itself to say who shall vote, yet for ourselves we believe with Stephen A. Douglas, that this is a gov with Stephen A. Douglas, that this is a gov-ernment of white men, made by white men, for white men and their posterity forever. *Resolved*, That we utterly repudiate the miserable doctrine of the Black Republi-cans, that a National debt is a National blessing; on the contrary, we hold it to be a National curse, imposed upon us and our childrank children for concertions to account obliged to pay what legitimately belongs to him, but the rich man's share in ad-Is it true that a man who has loaned to the government, paper money worth not over fifty cents on a dollar, and received a promise of a return of a dollar in gold for every dollar in paper, children's children for generations to come dollar in gold tor every donar in paper, and seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, also in gold, has made such a sacrifice as to entitle him to forever after receive a mortgage upon every man's land and la-bor, a tax upon every man's land and drink and wear, an instrument in the hands of capital, powerful for wrong; a very scourge upon the bone and sinew of the land, which they must endure through sweat and toil. To make it nowthe ia. through which they must endure through sweat and toil. To make it pos-sible to maintain the National faith with the Nation's creditors, there must be sweat sible to the premises of Michael Seltzer is in sured for \$2,000 and Mr. Oberly for \$1,900, both in the Sinking Spring Mutual.— When the train, with the firemen arthe most thorough retrenchment and reform in all expenditures. State and National: rived at Womelsdorf, the council of the in all expenditives, State and National; a reduction of the Army and Navy to the lowest possible standard; a more economi-cal mode for the collection of revenue de-vised, by which the enormous sums paid to the borde of collectors and assessors for in-adequate services may be saved. The most rigorous economy in all departments of the Government, can alone afford some slight relief from the crushing weight of this National curse. rived at womelsdorf, the council of the town, headed by their President, E. Penn Smith, Esq., escorted the firemen into the town, headed by the Womels-dorf Brass Band, and treated them very handsomely. We are very happy that the exaggerated reports first bro the city proved National curse. Resolved, That the soldiers who served our Womelsdorf friends on their lucky escape. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.--Reading Times. Arrested.--Yesterday a man named Resolved. That the soldiers who served their country in this bloody struggle from the best of motives, well deserve the gener-ous welcome they are receiving from their friends and countrymen, whose duty it will ever be to cherish and relieve the sor-row-stricken widows and orphans of those who have fallen. *Resolved*. That we again heartily endorse and approve the course of our Representa-Solomon Schwartz, a citizen of New York, was arrested on suspicion of at-

MIFFLIN COUNTY. Robbery.-Mrs. John Price was aroused on Tuesday morning, about 1 o'clock by hearing a noise in her room. Open-ing her eyes she discovered a tall man dressed in uniform and his face blacked

State Affairs.

ansacking the drawers of her bureau Asking him what he wanted he said "your money or your life!" He then administered chloroform to her, first telling her that if she made a noise he would kill her children. An examination in the morning discovered that he had taken \$115 in money, her husband's wearing apparel, and all her sheets, pil-low cases &c., but those on the beds.-Mrs. Price is very low, from the effects of the chloroform, which must have been plentifully used. The thief gained entrance through the cellar.-Lewistown Gazette.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

Stolen Horse Recovered.-On Thurs day last Mr. R C. Gallagher recovered his bay horse, which was stolen out of a pasture field adjoining this borough, on the night of the 8th of June last. respondence: He got the horse at the residence of Valentine Laudenslager, in Snyder county, where he had been left on the morning

of the 3d. Your inquiries are laughable The facts are these

nually, by a stock vote (one hundred shares, one vote each.) Once, many years ago, two votes were cast against me for ditor-none before nor since.

holder desired my withdrawal from the Tribune.

the earliest moment, and have so stated to all who have a right to know. I am overwhelmed with labor. I grow and want rest and comfort. My idea is to get somebody else to take the labor ing oar, receive the kicks and cuffs, and let me farm a little, travel a little, fish some, and write when in the spirit. Such is my dream. I hope to realiz least a part of it during the year 1866; but I may not till some time later. You know how circumstances control

average of two columns per day for the Tribunc-too much; I mean to write less whenever I can.

Perhaps they know more at the Herald

not very well myself and the weather is good for eorn and turnips, but bad for history. I hope for improvement in many, if not most respects.

If to the above it be added that Mr Sinclair, now the publisher and princi-pal stockholder of the *Tribune*, is an intimate friend of Mr. Greeley's, and by marriage his cousin, and that Mr. Greeley's salary has recently been increased one-half in spite of his protest against it, I fancy there are few who are likely to continue apprehensive that he is to be lost from journalism very soon.

The money market is more active, owing to the shifting of loans, but the

supply is ample at seven per cent. for call loans, and on prime collaterals at six per cent. First-class business notes are discounted at seven to eight per cent., and other good names at eight to ten per cent. The gold market is weak and de-

pressed under the influence of sales of cash gold in excess of the demand, and said to be made on account of government. A Washington correspondent stated in The World of this morning that the sales of gold by government are rendered necessary by its need of lawful money. As the amount received by gov-ernment from the sale of gold will be disbursed immediately, the result will be to increase the amount of lawful money in circulation, while at the same time the price of gold will be forced down. The official exhibit of the public debt on July 31 stated the amount of gold coin in the national depositories at over \$35,-000,000, and the receipts from custom When he arrived in Womelsdorf he average \$10,000,000 per month, making found that the fire was out, and that it the total stock in the treasury vaults on had destroyed the barn attached to Mr. Levi Oberly's tavern, and one belonging sales were made. In September, the interest due in gold will be \$4,300,000. The Secretary therefor will have a surplus of Secretary therefor will have a surplus of \$41,000,000 beyond the wants of the de-partment in gold coin on and before September 1. The next payment for interest this year is \$17,900,000 in gold coin, due in November, and the receipts from customs in the months of September and October are estimated less than \$20,000,000. If the G If the Governught to , have ment, therefore, sells all its surplus of gold, over \$41,000,000, the movement will tend to make the money market easier by the disbursement of about groundless, and congratulate \$57,000,000 in lawful money, realized from the sales of gold. In this view of the matter it is assumed that the secretary will not press down the price of gold so rapidly or to an extent which shall unsettle mercantile confidence, or tempting to steal a horse, belonging to Mr. John Yohn, a livery man of this city. It appears he had hired the team bring down the greenback prices of Government bonds. A decline in the price of gold is an advance in the gold or European price of Unite States bonds. If the gold price of Government bonds is made higher than the European price ivery men have been suffering lately by forcing down the premium on here, then Europe will return our bonds to be sold in New York in order to realize the profit thereon.- World.

fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Register*. BERKS COUNTY, Great Fire at Womelsdorf.-Yesterday morning our citizens were startled by the intelligence that the Borough o Vomelsdorf in this county, some 1 Montestant in this country, some is miles from Reading was in flames. The Mayor immediately ordered the Rain-bow Steamer and Hose Carriage, the Junior Steamer and Hose Carriage, the Liberty Hand (Suction) Engine and Hose Carriage and the Friendship Hand Engine and Ringgold Hose Carriage t get ready and start as soon as possible

or the seene of conflagration. Messrs. James Millholland, Jr., and Strickland, Esq., immediately placed suitable cars for the apparatuse of the different companies on the road, and ordered the passenger engine Dove o get ready. At two o'clock the train eft for Wolmensdorf, with plenty of strong arms and stout hearts to help our country friends. Our senior editor went with them, who reported the following

facts concerning the fire, viz: When he arrived in Womelsdorf he

in regard to this fire,

What "H. G." Has to Bo with the "Tri-bune"-He Wants to "Fish Some" and "Farm a Little," but the Stockholders Will not Let IIim. Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Ga

Every year somebody thinks it worth while to start the statement that Horace Freeley is going to leave the Iribune; that the stockholders are about to turn that the stockhold is and the sort. I him out, or something of the sort. I believe it was Senator Anthony's paper in Providence, R. I., that first revived in Providence, R. I., that first revived the old story this time; but it has been repeated, and modified, and enlivened with so many varieties of the lie cir-cumstantial, that at last people began to believe it. Somewhat puzzled, and desirous to know, for my personal sat-isfaction, whether there could possibly be any truth in the story which, if true,

was of concern to journalism of the nation, I wrote over to the veteran, inquiring about it. His reply was so characteristic that I am tempted to betray his confidence by printing it, at the risk of acquiring the unenviable reputation of a betrayer of private cor-

NEW YORK, August 4. "FRIEND REID: Thank you for yours

"We elect an editor of the Tribune an-

"I have never heard that any stock

the horse when he was left with Mr Laudenslager were also recovered. The "I mean to reduce my work on it at saddle belonged to Mr. Jacob Sulouff of this borough, and was stolen out of the barn at his farm in the narrows, now in the occupancy of Jos. Dunklebarger; so that he must have carried the saddle on his back from the barn down to town -a distance of about four miles before he stole the horse. The fancy riding bridle belonged to Henry Moist, of Fer hanagh township,—Juniata Register. Mysterious Disappearance.—W. W. lingrich postmaster of Mexico, Juniata

county, left his home on Thursday last and went to Harrisburg, where he callthing. "At present I am writing about an ed upon a friend and borrowed fifteen dollars from him, and afterwards de-parted for Baltimore, since which time

he has not been heard of. No reason That's all I know about the matter can be assigned for his delay, as he is a gentleman of good habits, and heretofore has always been quite anxious to

office. "Vol. II. I grieve to say, does not get on so fast as it should. I have too much so that a warv sick wife, and am return home when absent on business or otherwise. He is a man of family, having a wife and six children, who are distressed on account of his not return ing, and worse on account of receiving no tidings of him. His friends have placed the affair in the hands of detec

Yours, (Signed) "HORACE GREELEY. tives in the cities of Harrisburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington

but as yet no intelligence has been r ceived of his whereabouts. Barn Burned .- We are informed b Henry Tizell, Esq., that the large bank barn, belonging to John C. Burns of Lack township, with all its contents consisting of all his grain, most of his hay and cats, his wagon, cart, horse-

gears, &c., was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday night, the 29th ult.-Wm. W. Swailes also had his grain crop in the barn which was consumed. The New York Money Market.

Military Arrest in Trenton, N. J.

Col. Early, coming out of a barber shop, in Trenton, was accosted by a soldier, drunk. The Colonel sent a guard, and shut up Mr. Webber's hotel. Webber had nothing to do with the matter. and the man did not come from his house. Webber got out a process against the Colonel, and the latter had to remove his guard over the hotel. The Trenton Republican paper says:

and that is, that the closing of Mr. unjustifiable violation of the Webber's house was an unwarrantable that the military authorities un-derstood that they, as well as others, are subject to the law, and that there that the must be very satisfactory reasons indeed for interfering with individual rights .-Personal insult from a discharged sol-Personal insuit from a discharged sol-dier will furnish no excuse for taking possession of the property of a quiet and law abiding citizen.

WE observe that Messrs. Campbell & Diel, of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Times, have purchased the Sentinel of that city, and have united the two papers as the Times and Sentinel, under the editorial upervision of H. S. Knapp, Esq., an their Democracy "we'll bet our pile" that a truerkind is not to be found any- justice, or in sound morals, we leave for time to develop. where.

sum of the nation's indebtedness, and casting the whole burthen upon the men and women of small means—the the enquiry is a fair one, if, while servcasting the whole burthen upon the toilers and producers of the countrythen with all the facilities which the power and wealth of the Governor can . give, provide a paradise for the nearnes

the fairest portion of the continent, at the expense of the white race! This scheme of gigantic robbery-for it is nothing else—is to be accomplished. we suppose, by taxing the white inhabitants of the North to the extent necessary to secure the object of this Aboli tion leader. He proposes to depopulate this vast territory of white people, drive them from the homes of their ancestors, and then to populate it with blacks, and thus establish a black "depend ency," to be supported at the expense of the white tax-payers of the Union. Such is the "plan" of the candidate for Governor of the so-called Union party of Ohio! We shall await, with some anxiety, the result of the election in that State, to know whether such a villainous scheme will be endorsed by a najority of the voters.

\$7.30 on the hundred, making his an-If the negroes are to be colonized nual interest on his invest-ment, - - - \$1,460 00 Deduct income tax, - 43 80 unywhere within the limits of the United States, we think New England the most fitting place, as it would not be necessary there to expatriate the

Here, while A has made \$1,416.20 on white population. Sambo and Jonathan his \$20,000 investment in government securities, B, who took A's \$20,000 real would affiliate in Massachusetts and the contiguous States without any trouble. estate off his hands, has made but \$641.20. We go in for making the experiment Suppose the New Hampshire

nsurance (say).....

ents &c., léaves...

Repairs (say).....

tax (3 per cent.).....

-+----

Madame Jumell Burr.

by her, just before her death, residuary

Ex-President Pierce.

President Franklin Pierce:

dence for instance.

Hanging Women.

Many of the newspapers, says the Philadelphia Ledger, are discussing the than B receives on his real estate. nequality of the laws which will not A, as days go by, has no cares about his investment. He knows his interest is certain. He enjoys all the privileges of good streets, gas light, police, fire de-partment; sends his children to the free hang women as well as men, which hey attribute to a mawkish sentimentalism towards the female sex, indulged in particularly in the United States. chools, votes at elections, relies upon But in England there is the same repugnance to hanging women. Constance Kent was the confessed author of the murder of her own brother. The penalty of her crime was death on the gallows-but public sentiment, or public opinion, or both, seem to have been

so powerful against that mode of punish ment, in such a case, that banishment in place of the halter was decreed. Now a feeling so universal as this must originate in some sense of propriety, which cannot be considered entirely 'mawkish.". It is quite possible that t springs from a doubt of the propriety of hanging either a man or woman as a preventive of crime, because as an ex

ample it appears to have but little effect. The tenderness of public sentiment in regard to the life of criminals, arising from an important and radical change of view now in process of growth from greater social advances, would natur-

rally be exhibited first toward woably realize a very handsome indepenmen, and it is only one step further dence. She also left means enough to to apply the same exemption afterwards to men. The moral ideas of was kind and devoted to the old lady society change with its growth and when she had shut herself out from the higer development, and this repugnance world, and have grown so moody and to destroy the life of a woman judicialmisanthropic as to have few friends. ly, may be but the dawning of a new

light which repugnates death altogether as a punishment of crime. As society grows older, it grows less cruel and is disposed to allow considerations to influence it from a better understanding of the mental and moral phenomena which accompany crime, that would not have the slight est effect in former periods of social growth, because then but little understood. Racking the joints tearing

limbs asunder with violence, impaling and quartering bodies, were once deem ed the proper punishment for crime and any hint of their barbarity was probably ascribed as now to mawkishness, whereas it was an indication of an improved tone of public sentiment. We able writer from Ohio. The new firm | suggest this idea only as a possible expossess all the ability and enterprise to planation of a very universal feeling make a first-class jour al, and as to against hanging women. Whether the sentiment is founded in enlightened

"jobs"—in fact, about anything. He should have held his peace. His vul-nerability is not confined to a single heel, but the whole careass and character of ing their country, those who have loanthe individual is open to successful as-sault. What a mockery for Simon Camed have not served themselves? To illustrate : A, a Troy real estate owner, eron to talk of honesty, duty, &c., to Judge Kelley, or any other man! Look at the following extract from the report to the amount of \$20,000, concluded last March to sell out and invest in 7-30's. He found a customer in B, who had the of the Van Wyck Investigating Com-mittee of 1862, appointed by Congress, and then say if the Great Winnebago ready money to pay down. Let us follow the two from March to March, and get at their profits as near as may be. Real estate in ordinary times should should couch a lance with anybody nosessing a scintilla of honesty. Says the return in gross ten per cent. We will say B gets this (but he won't) this year:

report " In the judgment of the Committee, the employment of Mr. Cummings by the Sec-retary of War, to purchase army supplies, charter vessels, *d.c.*, to the credition of the competent officers in the public mployment of Year Verb are minimized to each other the Income from rents, &c., therefore...\$2,000/00 The following are his expenditures: State, city and county tax, 5 per ct.\$1,000 0 40 00 300 00 New York, was unjustifiable and injuriou. to the public interests and a dangerous pre cedent. * * * * * * *

1,340 00 cedent. * * * * * * * * Deducting this sum from his income from system and promptness, and no condition of public affairs has justified this LOOSE and REEQULAR performance of public duties, such a system of public policy must lead ...\$660_00 Deduct further, government income 19 80 Total profits on investments, \$641 20 This is B's account. Let us see how nevitably to *personal favoritism at the public spense*, the correction of PUBLIC MORALS, A, who invested in government securifrom every species of tax except the in-come tax. He receives an interest of

expense, the correct trinos of public MORALS, and RUINOUS PROFILIACY in the expendi-ture of the public TREASURE, organizing an ARMY of suppers and miners, whose COVERT ASSAULTS ON THE NATION would scarcely be less effective than the OPEN AS-SAULTS OF ITS TRAITOROUS ENEMIES." After such an unequivocal and unan swerable condemnation, should Simon twit Kelley-should the kettle call the pot black? Let our readers judge.— \$1,416 20

Patriot and Union.

The Last "Military Necessity." HDQS. DISTRICT OF PENN'A,) PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7, 1865.

should be generally adopted, and A called upon to pay his twenty-five per cent. tax on his government securities, GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In compliance with instructions from the commanding general, Middle Military Department, dated he would pay \$354 05; leaving A still an income of \$1062 15; or, \$412 35 more Baltimore, Aug. 5, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Pennsylvania, embracing the State of Penn vlvania A, as days go by, has no cares about

sylvania. The staff officers of the Department of Pennsylvania will remain on duty in their respective positions in the District of Penn-sylvania until otherwise ordered. A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General Commanding. DAYN S. SCHUTZ, Assistant Adjunct

the State laws for protection of his per-JOHN S. SCHULTZ, Assistant Adjutantson and to secure justice to himself and his family—for all of which he pays not a cent, because his property consists of General, Is Pennsylvania in revolution? Then why Meade and his staff—over a dozen of officers of all grades—at the rate of 550,000 a year? Why Humphreys, with his staff; say as much more? Why government securities. But all the while B pays roundly in the city, coun-ty and State taxes and he pays double solo a year? Why Humphreys, with his staff; say as much more? Why two deputy marshals, twostaffs and lots of clerks; as much more? In all \$150,-000 a year to manage Pennsylvania—quite as qulet and far more patient than New Hampshire and Connecticut, which threaten to tax the holders of government bonds. Beneyl word don't don' ecause A don't pay anything. We submit that this sort of "patriotism" may as well be a little modest.— Theself-sacrifice for one's country which shifts burdens from its own shoulders to the shoulders of others, may be enti-tled to a crown of glory—but people, who stop to think, "don't see it." government bonds. Pennsylvania don't threaten that, but in her riches pays in addition a battalion of high officers,

The Benefit of Kindness-Ine Will of enough to officer sixty regiments, when she has not 2,000 soldiers in her borders. We trust the day is not far distant when The country pastor of a small Episshe will not have any; especially so long as her "niggers" keep quiet, as they must do with all these big generals lying around long "liver of the solid section of the solid liver of the solid section of the solid section of the solid liver of the solid section copal Church, near Carmansville, New York, who was very kind to Madame lying around loose—"loose" eno God knows!—Harrisburg Patriot. Jumell Burr, recently deceased, and the enough. widow of Aaron Burr, was appointed

General Meagher.

legatee of her estate, worth about \$700, 000 to \$800,000, from which he will prob-General Meagher is in St. Paul, Minn. on his way to Montano, of which territory he has been appointed Secretary .-erect a new church for the rector, who He made a speech in St. Paul, last week and among the political absurdities with which it abounds, we find the annexed declaration of the duties of the citizen : "I contend that the chief magistrate should have the unqualified support of every citizen of the republic, and that this support should be independent of

The New York Tribune thus cleverly and supperior to every political consid-eration. It is a tame and beggarly pa-triotism, indeed, which professes to touches off the sensation paragraphs that periodically go the rounds of the "loyal" support the executive as long as the express in reference to that distinguished statesman and incorruptible patriot, exeutive is right." We presume the Queen's counsel in

certain State trials in Ireland, in 1848 The Associated Press telegraphs from used similar language; and from this source, the General must have drawn his Nashville a letter written by President Pierce to Jefferson Davis in 1860, and it inspiration. To our mind, it is not only "a tame and beggarly patriotism" which supports the President when he is published as assessation in yesterday's papers. It is a very old story, was printed two years ago, and has served two or three political campaigns. If the agents of the Associated Press are em-barrassed for the want of matter to tele-graph let them sond us competing fact. is wrong, but a very pitiful, cringing and obsequious patriotism. The theory of General Meagher is the very essence of absolutism—the king can do no wrcng graph, let them send us something fresh -and under it, Hampden, and Sydney and Washington and Jefferson, would and new, the Declaration of Independeserve the execration, instead of the praise of mankind. It is the privilege

THE State of Iowa will lose \$600.000 of freemen to canvass the acts of their expended to raise troops for the General Government, on account of the igno-rance or dishonesty of her Republican State officials. "Brick" Pomeroy wickedly adds-Well farmers of Iowaof the men to canvass the acts of their rulers, and their duty to condemn un-just and tyrannical administrations, as freely as they applaud evidences of un-selfish patriotism and reverence for the constitutional guarantees of the citizen constitutional guarantees of the citizen. it's all for the nigger-sweat it out! -Pittsburg Post.

about withou paying for it? Is it just to those who happen to own property that could not be so readily converted into bonds, that they should have their burdens thus inreased for the benefit of the govern ment creditor? The men who aided the government by fighting its battles, and imperilling their lives on the field, do not receive any such consideration—no such pension. They come home, and are obliged to join with the rest of us in the ranks of the great army of tax-payers hat is toiling to raise the 7-30's for the idle bond holders who contribute noth-

dition.

emedying this great wrong.

There is no reason why the owner of a Government bond should not pay the same tax that is imposed upon any oth-er property of the same character. A writer in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine says " these stocks can be found in every city, town and village in the country; hence the cvil and the wrong is universally felt. This immense and unjust exemption will do more to make the national debt odious, and endanger its

utter repudiation, than anything else whatever."-Albany Argus. The Reason for Negro Suffrage.

The N. Y. Independent, Beecher's aper, gives the reason why the elective ranchise should be extended to the legro. It is for the purpose of offsetting the Irish or Catholic vote. This idea is to form a plank in the religious crusade the fanatics are seeking to inaugu rate. Speaking of the Irish and the

negro, this Republican organ says : These two classes are the supplement of each other. Each is rich in the qualities lacking in the other. To one the franchise is granted from his birth, or after a temporary residence. The other must raise from poverty to be worth \$250 before he can vote in New York. In States west and south of New York he can not vote at all. Now, if it is desirable to meet the positive ('atholic element in politics or religion by one equally positive in other direction, we have but to clothe the black with the same political power we have already given the white. True, the black is un-cultivated and ignorant; but so is the Irish. In all our political debates on this question, we remember of no argu-ment against the black voter that is not equally adverse to an Irish one. And he black voter has these advantages; is instincts are on the side of freedom and protestantism, he is more suscepti ble of cultivation, and he is not the too of pricsts or laymen. The gift of franchise to the black insures the perpetuity of free education and religion and, Give the black man a vote, and every Southern State will be loyal, every Northern State true to freedom. Re fuse him the franchise, and the rebellion will not be ended with the generation which gave it birth.

The negro is put in the field by the gitators, to offset the Catholics, among whom the Nashville Gazette mentions the following generals who have led the National armies during the war :

Major Generals W. T. Sherman Philip H. Sheridan, Geo. G. Meade, W S. Rosecrans, Quincy A. Gilmore, E. O. C. Ord, John C. Foster, Geo. Stoneman, Jas. Shields, Daniel E. Sickles David S. Stauley, John Newton, Alfred Pleasanton, Geo. Richardson, Joseph Carr, J. Hunt, Thos. Francis Meager.

Confiscated.

A New Orleans correspondent says the property of John Slidell, comprising eight hundred and forty-two lots and squares of ground, with stores, dwelling ouses and a banking-house, were sold for \$100,410, Before the war it was estimated at \$800,000. Confiscation at this rate is not likely to add much to the J. S. treasury by way of reimbursement of the expenses of the war.

Legitimate and Volunteer Labor. Adjutant General Thomas is more uccessful in breaking up useless Government establishments than he is ir lestroying the Mexican monarchy. He has broken up the military prison and nospital at Elmira, but has not made. by his speech in favor of enforcing the Monroe doctrine, a single volunteer to go and drive Maximilian out of Mexico. This ought to suggest that soldiers can better perform legitimate duties than discuss politics.

New Partnership.

The (so-called) Freedmen's Bureau of lississippi has ordered that certificates of marriage for the blacks shall state that the marriages are in compliance with the Ordinance of God and the Authority of the United States!

and approve the course of our Representa ive, Hon. S. E. Ancona, in the last Con to go in one direction, but took a contrary one, which led to this arrest. Our ress. Ever ready to respond in an extra rdinary degree to the private demands (from the depredations of horse thieves and are consequently a little suspiciou -Times. Agricultural Exhibition.-The Berks

press. Ever ready to respond in an extra-ordinary degree to the private demands of his constituents upon his time and trouble, he was always to be found in his place in the House, whenever necessary to support by voice and vote the time-honored princi-ples of Democracy. *Resolved*, That the course of our distin-guishedfellow-citizen, Hon. Hiester Clymer, in the State Senate, the acknowledged leader of our party in that body, meets with the unqualified approval of his constituents. While we express our thanks to the Demo-cracy of the State for the flattering vote given to Mr. Clymer in the last Guberna-torial Convention, (lacking only two votes of a nomination) we hereby present him as the choice of Old Berks for Governor in 1866, confident that in the indispensable requisi-ties of integrity and ability, his superior will not be named. We hereby, in the name of the Democracy of the county, request the unproveding Democrate Convention the superior County Agricultural Fair will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 3d, 4th, and 5th. A liberal schedule of Premiums has been agreed upon, and will be published in a few days. The following Premiums for Trotting and Pacing Horses are included in the list : Best Trotting of the Democracy of the county, request the approaching Delegate Convention to select S cond Preinlum, for same. Best Double Team, open to all com-petitors. Beast Double Team, from Berks county. egates to the State Convention pledged t his support.

"Poor White Trash."

above premiums, to be paid by compe-titors.—Reading Gazette. titors.—Reading Gazette. Robbery in Upper Bern.—One of our subscribers in Upper Bern. township, writes us that Mr. Daniel Roth, of that Our people are apt to indulge in flings at the poor whites of the South; yet, i we had been born under the same cir umstances, we should have been precisely like them; or if we now should locate among them, we should in the end township, was robbed of about \$105 last week, under the following circum stances: On the 1st of August a friend of his called on him to borrow a small probably, approximate their condition Circumstances give character to men. Those who are known as "poor white trash," generally live on tide-water; and the whole secret of their physical and mental imbecility is found in the nature of the climate and the extremely sum of money, which Mr. Roth readily gave to him, and in the borrower's presence unlocked his money drawer and counted out the required amount. He then locked the drawer again, put nature of the climate and the extraordinary facility with which they can pro cure subsistence. There is no need o the key at its usual place, and went to cure subsistence. There is no need o much labor, because the soil yields his work in the blacksmith shop som distance from the house, and his friend went off also. Mr. Roth never looked generously, and for every day in the year there is a good dinner in the con-venient water which may always be had for the taking. Men so situated won't work unless they feel like it; and if we, who pride ourselves upon our industry, realized how much of it is due to neces-sity rather than choice weak-with be been after his money from that time until the 6th of August, when he wanted to pay out some money. To his surprise he found the drawer locked, the key at its place, but the money was gone! Up to this time nothing definite has been ascertained as to the guilty party, al-though suspicion strongly points to the accommodated friend.—*Reading Jour*sity rather than choice, we should be less forward to appropriate as a virtue, what, after all, is but a restraint. We should find too, even in Eastern Virginia, and, of course, to a greater extent far-ther South, that the degree of labor Highway Robbery.-Yesterday two men, citizens of Philadelphia, whose

to which we are accustomed here, will be impracticable there. Then, as to mental culture, it is a fact that the physnames we were unable to learn, were driving a horse and buggy in Oley town-ship, when one of them got out and walked in one direction, to see a person ical and mental qualities of a people generally correspond. It is true that these poor whites may lack ambition; on business, whilst the latter drove on and they were to meet each other at another point. The man in the buggy when alone was met by six men, who robbed him of his money, amounting to about \$150.—Reading Record. but it is equally true that they lack fa-cilities; for the population is so scat-tered that it is not easy to concentrate means and scholars enough to sustain a school system like our own. Hence the people are what circumstances make them; and what we would very likely become under similar condition

York County. Isaac Nunemacher, of Codorus town-ship, committed suicide lately by shoot-ing himself with a pistol. be charitable.-Manchester (N. H. A barr, owned by Henry Kottkamp, Change in Sentiment.

A Oarr, owned by henry houramp, and occupied by a Mr. Kleffman, in Manchester township, was recently de-stroyed by fire, with all its contents. Loss, \$1,000, with no insurance. Two Parson Brownlow, delivered a lecture on slavery, in New Orleans, about eight years ago, from which the following is boys were burned so severely that the recovery of one of them is doubtful. Mrs. Bean, of York, met with an accident on the railroad, which caused

Suicide of a Defaulter,

an extract: "The southern portion of the Metho-distchurch was doing more for the tem-poral and eternal welfare of the negro, than all the shriekers out of hell; the pious Abolitionist would enter the church on Sunday with a face as long as the moral law descant upon and heweil the her death.

an extract:

A. P. Stone, a Collector of Internal Revenue at Cleveland, Ohio, committed suicide a few days ago. The Ohio moral law, descant upon and bewail the miseries and wrongs heaped upon the downtrodden son of Africa, and on the suicide a few days ago. The Ohio Statesman says: "He died a defaulter Statesman says: "He died a defaulter to a very large amount. Our readers are aware that he was the Collector of In-ternal Revenue for this Congressional District. We have very high authority for stating that his defalcation will foot up as high as \$140,000; and some put it still higher. His securities, it is said, will escape resonability or his official following day, in his picayune grocery or candy store would, if he could, swindle a Louisiana negro out of the pewter ornament on the head of his cane, and do it in the name of the Lord. "When I, get to heaven,' continued the reverend gentleman, 'where I expect to go after my death, If I find a regular built Abolitionist there, I shall conclude he practiced a fraud upon the door keep-er for my opinion of Marconsitetor will escape responsibility on his official bond—as we understand, they notified the Government some time ago, he practices a traue upon the door seep-er, for in my opinion, a Kansas agitator and freedom shrieker has no more busi-ness in our Father's kingdom than Commodore Paulding had in Nicaragua when he captured the fillibusters.'"

they would no longer continue to be re-sponsible thereon."

Astounding Bank Defalcation in New York City.

[From Yesterday's N. Y. Herald,] A case of unusual interest was partially developed before Justice Ledwith at the

\$250

25 (

50 (

Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, it being no less than the al-leged embezzlement of the enormous um of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the Phenix Bank, 45 Wall astreet, by Henry B. Jenkins, long the paying teller of the Phenix Bank, These facts recently becoming known to John Parker, Esq., cashier of the bank, that gentleman accordingly pro-An entrance fee of 10 per cent, on the ceeded to take the necessary steps to secure Jenkins before he should have an opportunity to fice the country or otherwise make his escape. With that end in view Mr. Parker procured the services of officer McCarty, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, and at half-past two o'clock yesterday the alleged de-faulting teller was taken into custody and conducted to the station house in and conducted to the station nouse in Twenty-ninth street, near Fourth avenue, where he remained till the opening of the court. Later in the day Mr. Parker, cashier of the Phenix Bank, appeared before the magistrate and made an affidavit against Jenkins, of which the following is a conv

John Parker, of 45 Wall street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: --That at the City of New York, in the County of New York, Henry B. Jenkins, now here, did, as deponent verily believes and charges, during the two years heat past charges, during the two years last past, feloniously take and steal and carry away divers sums of money, to wit: two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the property of the Phenix National Bank, of the City of New York. De-ponent charges the embezzlement and whose felonious taking aforesaid from the fact that said Jenkins admitted to deponent that he took and embezzled the same.— Wherefore deponent prays that said Jenkins may be dealt with according to law, and that he be held temporarily in order to give deponent an opportuni to make a proper complaint in the

On this deposition Mr. Jenkins was detained to await an examination which, it was expected, would take place at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, but, owing to the complaint not being perfected, the case was postponed but to what time did not appear. Ac-cording to the affidavit of Mr. Parker, it appears that the prisoner confessed to being a defaulter; but to what amount. or what use was made of the money ab stracted from the bank, has not yet been developed.

Mr. John McKeon, who appears as counsel for the bank, stated that there were four or five other men mixed up in the alleged defalcation, but in what m ner he did not state.

her he did not state. Late yesterday afternoon Mr. McKeon was actively engaged in drawing elabo-rate affidavits, which doubtless will shed more light on the matter which is yet so much involved in mystery.

Mr. Jenkins has been engaged in the Mr. Jenkins has been engaged in the Phœnix Bank for nearly twenty years, and for two years past officiated as pay-ing teller. Up to this time he was re-garded by his superior officers as an honest, upright and perfectly trust-worthy gentleman. He is forty-nine verse of ergs but his place of residence years of age, but his place of residence or nativity did not transpire. There were numerous stories afloat late year terday afternoon and evening in rela-tion to the defalcation, but as they were besed on begrassy we prefer not to size sponsible thereon.⁷⁷ Mr. Stone was formerly Treasurer of the State of Ohio, elected by the Repub-lican party.

