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# Bancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

"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 togrestrain the fight thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

THE records of the Surgeon General's office show that during the rebellion there were 202 United States general hospitals, having for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers 136.-894 beds.

LAST week the Treasury Department disbursed on account of the War. Department \$13,079,000, and to the Navy Department \$621,000.

THERE are five thousand and two hundred effective soldiers in this department, being composed of four regiments of United States colored troops, and the remainder white organizations.

ROBERT MARTIN, charged with having been concerned in the alleged rebel attempt to burn the city of New York in the month of November 1864, is now on trial in that city.

MR. HARLAN, the Secretary of the Interior has been elected United States Senator by the Iowa Legislature for the term of six years commencing with March 4th, 1866. Ex-Governor Kirkwood has been elected to fill the unexpired term.

AN old Steamer named "Illinois," which was bought by the Government for four hundred thousand dollars, will not bring higher than twenty-three thousand dollars now. An investigation is talked of by the Congressional Committee on Expenditures. We apprehend it will only be talked of.

WILLIAM MILNES, ESQ., an enterprising Pennsylvanian, and a citizen of Columbia county; has purchased fiftynine acres of land in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, on which are three furnaces and a forge. It is his design to put them into operation immediately.

PENNSYLVANIA farmers would do well to plant as largely of sorghum the coming season as possible, and to make as much maple sugar as they can for home user. It is now tolerably sure that very liftle sugar and molasses can be expected from the sugar producing re- Mr. Coffroth. The report will be pregions of the South.

A New Orleans dispatch reports that some of the negroes on the Red river plantations in Louisiana, recently rose in insurrection, and attempted to murder their overseers. They were put down, however, by the militia, and their leaders have been arrested. Arms and anniunithon have been found trict; Koontz had trumped up four secreted on the plantations.

ALL the daily newspapers in New York make large sums of money. The clear profits of the *Herald* during the ast year, it is said will reach \$300,000; those of the Tribune \$170,000; of the Times \$150,000; and of the World \$90,000 to \$100,000; while the Evening Post has realized \$75,000; and the Evening Ecbress \$40,000 in the same period.

PRIOR to the rebellion, there were three hundred and twenty-two lighthouses on the coast of the United States. one hundred and sixty of which number were on the Southern coast. Most of these light-houses were destroyed by the enemy. Since the close of the war, the bureau has re-establised thirty-six, at an 'expenses of many thousands of

OF the 9,000 pest offices in the disloyal

na is fully resolved to force John Ce A New York contemporary, in replyhimself upon the Republican party for ing to a correspondent, affirms that the Governor, if it can possibly be done. late Chief Justice Taney, of the U.S. Col. F. R. Jordan, of Bedford, has been frequently spoken of in connection with that position, and Bedford and some of credit by the Abolition papers, that "a the surrounding counties instructed black man has no rights which a white their delegates to vote for him at the last man is bound to respect." What Judge Gubernatorial Convention, which we Taney did say, when delivering the elieve they did on the first ballot at opinion of the Court, was as follows: "The question before us is, whether the class of persons described in the plea of abatement compose a portion of this people, and are constituted members of this sov-ereignty? We think they are not, and that they are not included, and were not intend-ed to be included, under the word '*cilizen*' in the Constitution and can therefore leave least. Col. Jordan went into the army John Cessna, more loyal and physically more robust, staid at home to manag political campaigns. Cessna now wants

John Cessna.

the support of Bedford county at the coming Republican State Convention in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provided for and secures to citi zens of the United States. On the contrary, they were at the time considered as a sub-ordinate and inferior class of beings, who had been subjugated by the dominant race, and whether emancipated or not, remained subject to their authority, and had no rights or privileges but such as those who held the power and the Government might choose in the Constitution, and can therefore claim so it seems does Colonel Jordan. The fight between them was getting to be very bitter, when the Republican County Committee of Bedford county held a meeting and ordered an election to be hed : the man getting the highest number of votes to be considered entitled to

the/delegate. Yesterday was the apto grant them. pointed day for determining the event ful question as to which of these rural notorieties should be the candidate of our opponents in the coming campaign. The telegraph has failed to announce

the result, but unless Col. Jordan was very sharp we feel assured John cheated himfout of the delegate. When he was a candidate at the last Democratic State Convention which nominated a candidate for Governor he was forced to ge down on knees, to beg and plead, and

was at last compelled to resort to trickery to secure the delegate from his own county. He told any amount of lies at home and elsewhere to secure delegates. He even made a trip to Lancaster, and when here assured prominent Democrats of this city that he only needed the six votes of this county to nominate him on the first ballot. No trick was

resort to. Yet, when the Convention assembled, in spite of all his boasted strength, he had only nine votes on the first ballot, and none afterwards. Whether his pretensions will be assummarily disposed of in the coming Republican Convention we are unable to

say. We are anxiously waiting to hear from Bedford county. Very much depends upon that. It is passing strange that the telegraph should be silent as to the result of yesterday's election.

Koontz vs. Coffroth.  ${f A}$  special telegram to the Philadelphia Age says, the contested election case

from the Sixteenth district of Pennsylvania, Koontz vs. Coffroth, was decided in committee this morning in favor of sented to the House in a few days, and 'the matter will then be discussed there. The impression seems to be that Mr. C. will get the seat. It will be remember-

ed that no certificate was issued by the Governor to either of the contestants. Coffroth had a certificate signed by four out of the five Return Judges of the disbogus Return Judges, who in connection with the regular appointed judge from

Somerset county gave him a bogus certificate.. The Attorney General decided that neither of the returns were regular; Coffroth being deficient in not having any returns from Somerset county, and Koontz being invalid because signed by bogus Judges. The case was left to Congress for decision. The question now decided by the Committee on

Elections gives Coffroth his seat prima facic, but leaves Koontz free to contest his right to it on the merits of the case If Coffroth has justice done him he will not<sup>\$</sup> have any cause to fear the further efforts of Mr. Koontz as there is no doubt that he was legally elected. A SPECIAL telegram from Washing-

on savs: The resolution adopted by the Senate au-

o send for papers and person's will super de the original intention of despatching . sive measure ! sub-committee to the Southwest to obtain nformation relative to affairs in that see ion. It has yet to be acted on by the Hot The committee are enjoined to secrecy as to their proceedings.

An Error Corrected The Febian-Fighter services

Alleged Indorsement of the O'Nahon by Head-Center Stephens, &c., &c., The following documents appear in Supreme Court, never made use of the the New York papers of Saturday. We expression so often quoted to his dis- give them as a piece of news without vouching for their genuineness :

To John O' Mahony, Esq., Representative and Fi-nancial Agent of the Irish Republic in the United nancie States December 22, 1865.

BROTHER AND FRIEND: The only misunderstanding ever possible between you and me has been occasioned by what deemed your drag-chain policy I deemed your drag, chain policy. Knowing the absolute ficessity for ac-tion within a given time, and aware that you did not agree with me that, so far as the Fenian Brotherhood was con-cerned, the time would come and find us unprepared. This apprehension has kept me in a state of usin and tritation kept me in a state of pain and irritation also, and so I have often said and writ-ten things which must have hurt you most keenly. For all this I now sin-cerely ask your forgiveness. Let me add, however, that I would not do so, though you were on your dving bed and I on mine, if you had not entered, he power and the Government might choose albeit very late, on the only path of salvation for our land and race. This is very different, and conveys a Treason and baseness in every shape have been at work around you, and to very different meaning, from the ex-

pression sought to be put in the Chief such effect as to have put the cause of Ireland in serious peril. Before my es-cape from Richmond Bridewell, I should have looked on the actual state Justice's mouth by a falsifying and unprincipled opposition. A Conscientious Demagogue. of things as all but certain ruin. That

event—for it is nothing less—has given such marvelous strength to our work, The Philadelphia Ledger, speaking of Thaddeus Stevens' attempt to dictate and to me such influence, that I can to Congress and domineer over the now undertake to hold our forces togeth-er for some time longer. Still it is of President, says :

"In 1838 at the capital of Pennsylvania, he whipped his party followers into the wicked measure of attempting to set aside the election by the people, and foist upon the Commonwealth a minority candidate the Commonwealth a minority candidate for Governor, and a minority Legislature. Three honest members of the same party with Mr. Stevens, refused to warry out these treasonable practices. One of them John Montelius) testified before the committee of investigation that he told Mr. Stevens that his conscience "would not mermit him that his conscience 'would not permit him o sanction these corrupt proceedings. — Conscience, indeed, said Stevens, *throw* too contemptible and mean for him to conscience to the devil, and stand by your And this same Thaddeus Stevens to-

day stands at the head of the "great moral party" of the country, and is petted and patted by "loyal" preachers and laymen everywhere. No doubt he has thrown his "conscience to the devil," and that he himself is in hot pursuit. He tried to revolutionize the Commonwealth in 1838, and failed. He is now trying toruin the whole country by his wicked and incendiary measures. and will fail in that too, after which, like his prototype in the New Testa ment, he " will go to his own place."

### Our Standing Army.

We have repeatedly denounced the determination which is exhibited to keep up a huge standing army, now that all need of such an institution has passed away. We heartily commend the following timely remarks on the subject which we find in the New York Tribune of yesterday :

tionable authority of representative and financial agent of the Irish Republic. With the old friendly feeling, I am. Yours fraternally, JAMES STEPHENS, We entreat Congress to ponder long and anxiously before consenting to pass Gen. Wilson's bill proposing to increase the *personnel* of our Regular Army to some Seventy Thousand men. If that bill becomes a law, at least Thirty Mil-lions per annum will be added by it to the faves of our neonle- and for what? the taxes of our people; and for what? "To add Forty Thousand men to our Army," say you? Then you are griev-ously mistaken. We shall at most have but the skeleton of an army; officers without soldiers; regiments on the books dwindled to companies on parade; bloodless, fleshless skeletons, with bony jaws grinning at the folly which called them into being. Men in ('ongress! save us from this costly illusion !

Ample experience proves that the ranks of our little Army of Fifteen to Twenty Thousand never were nor could be kept full in time of peace; they were oftener scarcely half full. Now, War is going out of fashion; and every man in our ranks beyond the first Twenty Thousand will have cost \$500 by the time he has fairly joined his regiment. Then why expand? We are groaning under unprecedented taxation; which must be yet more severely felt as prices decline toward a specie standard. Econ-

horizing the Committee on Reconstruction omists in Congress! save us from the age of this most needlessly A story is going the rounds of the press to the effect that President JohnChean Jack in the Church-Dr. Marizold

فتسارد وريسك

Dr. Beecher has sold his pews, and he saints of Plymouth church have chosen their new places. It was done just as Dr. Marigold sold his wares under the hammer. "Now then friends," said Dr. Marigold, "Pll tell you what I'll do with you. Here's a nice pew out by the dor a little cool perhaps in the cold days when the door opens every minute, and not good for hearing when the door, slamsshut every minute, but a good enough pew if a man's a good Christian and wants to go to heaven-good as any. What will you give for it? Five hundred? four hundred? three hundred? twohundred! one hundred? What! You don't want it?-You won't have it at any price, per-haps. Well, let it go. Here's another, close by the pulpit, where you can look the parson. full in the face, be seen by all the appropriation inverselace and

modern is the only person who possesses a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and the utmost urgency to make this delay as short as possible. For delay in our case is of more than proverbial danger, he exalts the divine nature of Christ, carrying that exaltation so far that he denies the Trinity and maintains that and I could not long hope to hold against Christ is God, pure and simple. We should be pleased to learn from what part of the Christian law this only the strain of time. But as you are on the right plan at last, I rely on you bringing affairs to a speedy issue. To break with treason and baseness of all enlightened Christian justifies the scene recently enacted in his church for the kinds; to brand it, smash it, was the sale of seats, when the grace of God was policy, and 1 rejoice at your having made it yours. \* \* \* \* If our ranks be knocked down under the auctioneer's hammer and sold on speculation; when the humble followers of the Nazarene somewhat thinned by this summary riddanceof traitors our reliable strength paid two, three or four hundred dollars for the privilege of touching the hem of Beecher's garment, while, within a few miles distance, women and children, frozen in the bitter cold, died for the is but increased. By/the way, some good men were sent offer here by Scan-lon. We know how to appreciate them. But he sent others of a vile kind, that at their first interview with me, they, in confidence, accused each, other of rob-bery, and I know not what! It may be need of fire. There needs no other evi dence than this sale in Plymouth church-this ostentations sacrifice laid that such secundrels would fight ' but before the Moloch of personal vanity in a place dedicated to the worship of God till we are actually in the field, fellows of this stamp would be a standing shame to prove what we recently advanced and danger to us. Thank God they -that modern Christianity has done with Christ and his doctrifies. We know have sneaked away—some of them at the merest shadow of danger. May they never more pollute our shores! Cutwhat the parson was once—the earnest simple-minded expounder of the moral law, endeavoring to impress upon all and hack the rotten branches around you on all sides without pity. This can within his sphere the true significance of the Scriptures; a man who, in virtue of his office, had voluntarily renounced be done safely at your side, because the stug is harmless there. I am pressed for time. This is of the vanities of life and the pursuit of an ambitious career; frugal withal, and, though not so poor as Christ's own di-rections would keep him, yet "passing rich on forty pounds a year." Such was the parson once, and now the right to choose pages in Booshologh but little consequence. I hope, as almost atl you could need to know will be found in the letter of the M. C. brought out by General—; and anything that may lack the General is the very

to choose pews in Beecher's church nets twenty-five thousand dollars. These pews were not bought by men who desire to be made better-they are already so excellent; nor by men who desire to comfort the wretched and feed the hungry. There are the police for that and the poorhouse. Nor yet by

men who care particularly for the incul-cation of the spirit of Christian charity, without which speech, even Beecher's is sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Besides, the whole length and breadth of instruction on Christian charity is to be had in a Testament, which even in these bard times, can be got for ten cents. Why sould they pay four hun-dred dollars for that? Why should they assemble to hearthe places in what our books call "God'sholy temple" sold out in the jargon of the Cheap Jack of the Christmas story? These sums were paid for the right to the best places in a fashionable resort—for the right to sit high on crimson cushions under the parson's eye, the observed of all observ-ers, and to applaud with noisy hands the political diatribes of the canting gracle

of the hour. At least that is the view with which the many went to buy their seats in this fashionable place of amusement. there were others there who had a thriftien turn, and were animated only thriftien turn, and were animated only by the desire to turn an honest penny. They bought the seats on "speculation." We are not informed whether these manufators are the same persons who speculators are the same persons who buy up the choice seats at the theatres

Local Intelligence. solvent; in the remark in regard to the losses on tobacco he said we have lost heavily; I took it he mean the firm; Mr. Weidman did not say he was present at the meeting of creditors; goods of all kind ware down in April last; our goods were lower than they had been for three years; ordd was down that then the a lower form Court Proceedings. Tuesday Afternoon .- In the case of the com'th vs. Augusta Walker, the jury reurned a verdict of guilty, accompanied by strong recommendation of the prisoner to he mercy of the Court. The Court senenced her to pay a fine of one dollar and

o undergo an imprisonment of six weeks n the County Prison. Com'th vs. John Coldren, Aaron R. Weidman in the house of Edward Froth; on the 18th of April last I met Coldren at the door of our store; I found out that he and Weij-man had dissolved partnership, but he as-sured me that he was as solvent as the firm had ever been; Coldren bought freely and told me to ship the goods immediately; a few days afterwards I heard that both the firm and Coldren were insolvent; I came up and saw Coldren at his store; I asked him to pay our bill; said he could not; ask-ed him to give us a note with security; said he would try; he rode off on horseback; non, Isaac F. Bomberger, Sam'l E. Keller and John B. Erb. Indictment Conspiracy. This case is one which has excited coniderable interest. The defendants are harged on a number of indictments with conspiring to defraud certain parties, prinpipally Philadelphia merchants, the crediors of John Coldren, who kept store at the village of Rothsville, near Litiz, Judgments or large amounts had been given by Colhe would try; he rode off on horseback; had a talk then with Weidman; Weidman dren to those joined with him as defendants had a talk then with Weidman; Weidman told me that he was resolved not to let his wife's property be sacrificed and so sold out; said he had about \$1600 and Coldren about \$1100 when they went into business; that Coldren had got into three scrapes with the women, and that paying for this had made them about even in capital; saw Coldren again on Monday morning; he made some attempt to get some one to go security, but failed, and left.  $\times$  By Mr. Hiester. I had no hesitation in and on these execution was issued and the goods of Coldren sold by the Sheriff, the proceeds of the sale not being sufficient to atisfy the claims of the defendants. It is alleged that there was such collusion be ween the defendants as brings the transacion under the act of Assembly in such case nade and provided. The defendants expect to be able to show that the whole was a perfectly legitimate business transaction and that the only advantage they had or

took was the advantage of being first on the ground and in a position to save themselve legal means from suffering in consenuence of the failure of Coldren.

The case was opened by John B. Living ston, Esq., on the part of the Common wealth. TESTIMONY

TESTIMONY. W. B. Lippincott, sworn: Am one of the firm of Lippincott, Brown & Co., of Philadeu phia; I sold goods to John Coldren, about April 18th, 1895, to the amount of \$200; I lad a conversation with him when he came into our store; he paid a small balance and boren puscharing word.

began purchasing very liberally; bought everything I showed; I told him he was buying more goods than he needed; he told me to reduce it one-half; after he got through purchasing he told me to ship the goods immediately, and said he would come in next day after the bill; when he was gone we were not satisfied with the way he had talked and acted; when he called next day I told him we did not know enough, of him; he got a little angry; I told him it was our interest to sell to good men; said he and Weidman had a fine property worth \$4,000; that he had bought Weidman out; I asked him again if he considered himself perfect-hy able to pay; he said he did, and the goods uying more goods than he needed ; he told 60 days; in the evening I noticed, when the goods were invoiced, that the purchases goods were invoiced, that the purchases were very large in some things, particu-larly fine cassimeres; I went to the Mer-chants' Hotel in the evening, when Coldren asked me to say nothing to the firm of Ren-gle & Fiester of his buying goods of us; I heard about thirty days after that he was insolvent; went out to Rothsville; heard Coldren had gone to Reading; learned af-terward that he was at Berlin; went down to see him; could get no satisfaction, thin. him again if he considered himself perfect-ly able to pay; he said he did, and the goods were shipped; ab at the middle of June I came up to L. aster and went out to the store of Coldren; Coldren was not there; saw Weidman; he said they had been in-solvent since January previous; that Col-dren had bought him out in April and given him inderments; his wife scened any ions to see him; could get no satisfaction of him he refused to do anything for me; would he refused to do anything for me; would not sign a note. Lewis Royal, sworn. On the 18th of April last Coldren bought a bill of goods amounting to over \$500 of our firm; when he began to purchase he asked the terms; I told him cash; he asked me if he could not have credit; I told him fifteen or twenty days was our limit; he houcht very heredy im judgments; his wife seemed anxiou get him out of the way : told him to hole he told me the stock was worth \$14,000 on; he told me the stock was worth \$14,000 and \$3,000 on the books, of which \$2,000 was good; asked him what was to become of the Philadelphia creditors? said there was nothing for them, that the assets would not satisfy the home creditors; saw Coldren after he had passed me on the roud, but had no conversation with him; the goods were sold on 60 days time, and were positively to be paid for at the expiration of that time; refused to deliver except on such conditions. days was our limit; he bought very largel one or two articles, which I told him the time were sure to get lower; this led to some suspicion; I questioned him in re-gard to affairs, and he told me that he had the multiple actes to the product of the source of the

to be paid for at the expiration of that time; refused to deliverexcept on such conditions. >> By Mr. Hiester. This conversation oc-curred in June. When he stated to me what the amount of stock was he told me nothing in regard to what the firm owed.... Our conversation stopped then; do not know what his object was in telling what he did; Coldren never bought but one bill of us before: there was a small behaves of three times as large as usual for countr stores; Coldren paid me some \$70 due u ot us before; there was a small balance o eight dollars; he paid that; said he was sorry it had st od so long. × By Color ' Fordney. Have contribufrom the firm

from the firm, >>> By Mr. Hiester, When he told me he had purchased the real estate of his partner, I did not enquire as to what amount he had paid; did not ask whether it was encum-bered; he bought nuch nore largely than usual; I was perfectly satisfied after my in-quiries to sell him the bill of goods; many goods in our line were decidedly lower in > By Colone<sup>3</sup> Fordney. Have contribu-ted nothing ye, in the way of paying attor-ney's fees; was at no meeting at John Mich-ael's tavern; have made no contract ex-cept with Mr. Dickey; he is our counsel; expect to pay him; expect to recover our money through this prosecution. John E. Albright, sworn. Our firm is Josiah Reagleand H. S. Fiester; ama mem-ber of the firm; one of our substrom sold

May and June than in April. May and June than in April. A. H. Huber, sworn. Am with A. H. Franciscus & Co.; sold Coldron a bill of some \$300 worth of cotton goods, willow ware, eedar-ware, oil cloths, &c.; was not exactly willing to ship the goods after he had boucht, but on inquiring concluded to ship, which we did after two or three days; he referred us to Reagle & Fiester, and others ber of the firm; one of our salesmen sold goods to Coldren; had no conversation with him at the time of the sale; I had talk with Coldren at Lancaster; met him talk with Coldren at Lancaster; met him; told him who I was; asked him how much money be owed; he relused to answer; asked him what he was worth; still refused to answer; I saw Mr. Bomberger after-tervard; he told me he was a judgment creditor of Jno. Coldren; said he was; that he had a judgment for \$1,000; he declared to me that was all the indement behad; afthers. H. S. Frank, sworn : Am with the firm E. H. S. Frank, sworn: Am with the firm of Frank & Co.; we are in the clothing business; Coldren bought piece goods, and bought very liberally; he had formerly bought afew yards of a kind at a time; he now bought two or three pieces; his bill amounted to \$400; after making inquiry we shipped the goods; as a general thing all parties bought lightly at that time; goods went up afterward and those who bought o me that was all the judgment he had; af erward admitted that he had another judg ment for \$1,300; said it was for what Weid

man over him; he told me the judgment creditors of Coldren had met and agreed to sell him out and divide the proceeds. Had a talk with Aaron Weidman nextday. He

man's word for the fact that they were in-solvent; in the remark in regard to the lower than they had been for three years; gold wasdown at that time to a lower figure than it is now; our impression at the time was that it was foolish for a man to buy largely at that time; we were wrong; any man who had bought then would have made money by it. Eugene Steinmetz, sworn. Am a sales-man in the house of Edward Froth; on the Sth of April best I met Coldward the dear

here, Jercmish Roth did the bidding and the goods were knocked down to Squire Erb; as Mercantile Appraiser I asked Weidman as to the proceeds of sales; he hesitated, but finally said at the store at Bothsville they had sold between \$20,000 and \$25,000; he told me that they had been sell-ling some \$200 per week at Berlin store; af-ter the notice of the dissolution of partner-ship I put down the name of John Coldren; after the Sheriff ssale thestore went on in the name of Samuel E. Keller; I had some trouble collecting license; gave Keller and Coldren both notice; it was finally paid; after Keller had assumed control of matters. Coldren not Weidman continued to 'sell. Wednexatay Afternoon.-Einas Beeker, sworn: I sold the store stock at Millway sometime last Junuary to Weidman and Coldren for \$2,100; they still owed meabout \$1,500 hast May; I was notified by Weid-man to attend a meeting of his creditors about the 20th of May; Weidman, Bom-berger, Keller and Erb were present; I got a judgment for more than my claim, but the credit of the difference was to be put cn the back; it was a judgment of Weidman against Coldren; the agreement wis that John Erb should hou be sacrificed, but that John Erb should buy them in when sold by the Sheriff for the benefit of the creditors; no particular creditors were mentioned; the whole aniount of the judgments given was no particular creditors were mentioned; the whole amount of the judgments given vas some \$15,000; the judgments were in the care of John Efb; there was an agreement in writigments. a writing; whether I signed it or not I do ot know; do not know where the docuent is; do not know whether Miles Hall acher signed it or not; it was about Jan, st, 185, that I made the sale to Coldren &

tailed, and I left, ⋈ By Mr. Hiester. I had no hesitagion in selling Coldren the bill; the firm of Coldren & Weidman had always paid us prompt-ly; I was anxious to sell; goods were low then; are higher now. Urias Gurling. I sold Coldren a bill of goods amounting to some §1400; when he bought, he said he had dissolved with his partner and that he was a bith elever of Weidman. × by Mr. Hiester.—Paper handed to wit-

ness. This is the agreement that was sign-ed in Squire Erb's office; you were there; you prepared and presented the paper; what took place there was generally done under whethere there was generally done what took place there was generally done under your advice and instruction; I met you again at Litz on the following Satur-day; I was summoned to come there; you told me that I had best withdraw my judgment; you told me that judgment árose out of the sale of the stock to Coldren, and that i had best stand behind the rest; I agreed to have my execution issued last. Re-examined in chief. Mr. Hiester had not been employed by me; hesaid he would his partner and that he was a little short o money, but that he was as good as ever the firm was; he bought largely; I told him irm was: he bought largely: I told him that goods were declining; he said he need-ed them and bought on; on Saturday some of the goods were shipped, but learning that he had been making such large purchases elsewhere, and all on time, we concluded not to ship the balance. × By Mr. Hiester. Am in\_the whole-sale grocery business; we shipped Coldren some \$800 worth of goods; had sold Coldren and Weidman a small bill before, which was promptly paid. S. S. Miller, sworn: Am a partner in the firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co.; Coldren came to our store in April; we are in the dry goods trude; he asked what our terms were; told him 30 days; he complained that that was a little too short; we gave him 60 days; in the evening I notwed, when the mode areae incoments.

ather, if he were in my place, stand back and depend upon contribution from the oth-er creditors than to expend the whole upon to fine day in a law suit. The sonamount of my chain in a haw suit; the sec-ond meeting was at John Erb's house, about one week after the first; do not know that anything was suid about the Philadel-phia creditors at either meeting; every man was looking out for himself.

It was admitted by counsel on both sides that the real estate of Weidman and Coldren was not sold by Coldren to Weidman, but remained the property of the firm. The judgments were also admitted to be as they tand on the Docket. Execution Docket produced and execu-

ions from 24 to 36, of August 7, 1865, offered a evidence. Among these is one on Elins Secker's judgment for \$2,000.

THE DEFENCE. D. G. Eshleman, Esq., opened the case for

he detence. TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE, John J. Keller, sworn: I witnessed the adgment bonds given by John Coldren to ny brother, Samuel Keller; bonds shown; hose are the bouds; they were drawn at he time they are dated; I drew them; I ad told my brother that if he had any-hing against Coldren that he had better evenue himself. he samuel the adventer ecure himself; he seemed to be alarmed and said he had a good deal against him: gard to affairs, and he told me that he had purchased the real estate of his partner and was going to open two stores. That it was thus made necessary for him to lay in a heavy stock; he said he was short of money just then in consequence of having to pay his partner; but that he would send a check for one half in ten days and the balance in hirty; his nurchase in Arril was twice or also said he would go at one he also said he would go at once and get a judgment bond; I told him he should issue an execution as soon as he got judgment, as Coldren had nothing else than personal property; this conversation' was the day before the bonds were executed; I drew the bonds and witnessed them at the same time; I put the indorsement on the back of the bonds; note from Coldren to Keller thirty; his purchase in April was twice o hown witness ; the note was produced and dmitted to be due by Coldren ; a sum o \$200 charged in a pass book as lent to Col-dren was also admitted by Coldren to be

due.

due. × By Mr. Dickey. I took the judgments to town and entered them up; did not issue execution at once; saw Coldren and he said he hoped Sam, would not issue at once; I think this was after the goods were purchased in Philadel-phia. goods in our line were decidedly lower in

da. Bonds offered by Mr. Hiester. 4st judgnent bond by Aaron Weidman & John Joldren to Samuel E. Keller for \$2,800, On the back is the following indorsement, " the vithin bond is given to secure Samuel E Keller, who is indorser for us at the Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, for the

Insurance and Deposit Company, for the sum of \$2,800," 2d judgment bond of John Coldren to Samuel E., Keller for \$2,150, with the in-dorsement, "the within judgment bond is given to Samuel E. Keller to secure the sum of \$700, for which Samuel E. Keller is in-dorser for us for the above some suit of the Inorser for us for the above amount, at the In land Insurance and Deposit Company. For a note, dated

' LITIZ MILLS, Dec. 10, 1864. Sixty days after date I

C. E. J. R. IBISH REPUBLIC. To the Mombers of the Fenian Brother-hood, and the Friends of Ireland Gen-crally, in the United States, Canada, December 23, 1865. COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS: Aware that certain members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and notoriously "Senate" of Wat Association, the madly and traitorously moved to a mad and traitorous end, raised the cry of "To

C. E. J. R.

man to make good. The accompanying

document confers on you, in America Canada, &c., the absolute and unques

Canada!" instead of the cry of "To Ire-land!" and aware that John O'Mahony, known as Head Center and President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has wisely and firmly, as in duty bound, or this mad and traitorous diversion from the right path—the only path that could possibly serve onr country and our face; I in consequence hereby ap-point the said John O'Mahoney repre-sentative and financial agent of the Irish Republic in the United States of Twenty America, Canada, &c., with ample and

unquestionable authority to \* \* \* and in all other ways in which to the best of his judgment, he can serve Ireland-the id to whie ted life and honor—I hereby authorize and call on him to do so.

all the congregation in your place and as you go to it; be esteemed one of the pillars, in fact, and I'll throw in the grace of God and half a dozen little trifles usually supposed to go with it. What do you say? Five hundred? four hun-dred? three hundred? There are so many bids I can't make out the man. Does any one suppose that Dr. Mari-gold would be out of place in the church selling the pews in this way. ? Well, exactly this rigmarole was gone over, and the things sold were, indeed, all those good influences that are supposed

to flow from the Church, and to be dis-tributed thence among men, the grace of God with the rest. Henry Ward Beecher is a sort of gnostic. He supposes that he

Nearly three hundred of these have postmistresses, because no man could e found who could take the oath that he had not borne arms, against his country.

BALTIMORE is rapidly progressing with her oceanic, enterprises. The "Isabella" of the Baltimore and Havana line has made one of the best trips on record to Charleston. The passengers were much pleased with the performance of the vessel in every respect, and the captain says he was received there with great cordiality, and the line bids fair to be very popular. Another steamer will soon be placed upon the line and the commercial interests of Baltimore promise to be materially enhanced by the fostering of the Havana and Charleston trade.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BARNES, to a place in the Boston Custom House. formerly Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, has been working at his trade as a journeyman printer since he was mustered out. He served in the two sieges of Richmond, in the siege of Vicksburg, and took part in twenty them ardent advocates of women's pitched battles.

WHATEVER may be said in certain quarters, rely upon it it is the settled purpose of the President to cultivate friendly relations with all the powers of the earth, and particularly between our own recently conflicting sections. If Louis Napoleon can afford the waste and expenditure of fifty or sixty millions of dollars a year to maintain a French army in Mexico, he can be left to try the experiment at his own will and pleasure. Sufficient for us to know that we have too much work on our own hands, of immediate and transcendent importance, to turn knight errants for the amusement of strangers.

THE last plank of the scaffold near the for eighteen months past, the artist Brinnidiha-been at work. The central Washington, on the right and left of which are representations of Peace and chanics, picture of Vulcan, commerce, picture of Mercury, marine, picture of Neptune, and science, picture of Minerva. From the floor of the Rotunda to the centre of the picture, is one hundred and eighty feet. The cost of the whole work' is over \$50,000.

Duging the war the blockade runners of Charleston, S. C., organized regular stock companies for the trans-; action of a wholesale contraband business, many of which were very successful, and the stock ran high. The officers of these companies, becoming emboldened by the leniency with which they have been treated by the national government, recently published notices to the stockholders of dividends declared payable. The United States Treasuary agents at once seized upon the officers of the companies, their books and assets, and, as appears by Charleston correspondence, are energetically watching Uncle Sam's intérest in the matter. Later dates from the same place state that the case has been sent to Washington for adjudication.

Inseems that three Congressmen have been elected in Arkansas by eight hundred votes-twenty thousand votes having been excluded because the voters did not take a test oath, which was not presented to them. Surely these three ' loyalists ought to be admitted to their seats !

The last sentence is decidedly significant. What will be done by that Committee in secret session it is easy to conjecture. No papers and no persons will be sent for except such as will corroborate the settled views and substantiate the preconceived sentiments of the radical majority. The report will be a tissue of lying utterances gleaned from irresponsible sources, and will be gotten up and spread abroad as campaign ocuments sometimes are. The negro will be landed to the skies and the body of the white people of the South will be villified after the current style of radical orators and newspapers. The whole concern will be gotten up with a design

of creating capital for that portion of the Boston, who has lately been appointed Republican party which stands out in opposition to the restoration policy of the Government.

### A Good Time Coming.

MESDAMES E. CADY STANTON, LUCY Stone and Susan B. Anthony, all of rights, have addressed a petition to Con gress, asking an amendment of the Con stitution of the United States, that shall prohibit hereafter the States respectively from disfranchising any of their citizens, on the ground of sex. They claim that fifteen millions of white women have quite as much right to be invested with the suffrage, as four millions of blacks.

Being a bachelor, we think so too. What a delightful time bachelor politicians will have in this land of ours when the women, God bless them, all have a vote. What delicious sport if will be to electioneer among the dear creatures; what huge mass meetings we will have; how full of poetry and fine

sentiment our speeches will be; what a eye of the dome of the capitol at Wash- | refining influence will be exerted upon ington, has been removed, revealing the our whole system of politics. When magnificent design in fresco, upon which | that day arrives, he who would run for office must be young and handsome. with a killing moustache, soft silken piece of this painting is a picture of locks, and the form and face of an Adonis. - Long legged, gaunt, ungainly men, with huge hands and feet, and ill Justice. Around are six groups, the shaped features will have no show .-first representing War, a picture of There will be no possibility of our ever Mars, Agrifulture, picture of Ceres, me- | again having a President like the late lamented and departed Lincoln, after the women get a chance to vote. The Refurn of Governor Curtin.

Letters received at Harrisburg contain the news that Governor Curtin had resolved to sail from Havana for New York, on the 15th inst. He may therefore be expected at the State capital

within a week. This puts an end to the difficulties in which the Legislature found themselves placed in consequence of the absence of the Governor, and that body will be enabled to proceed with its business without interruption or adjournment. A letter from Governor Curtin's physician announces the

fact that his health is greatly improved. The President and the Suffrage Question. The following statement made by the the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, contradicts the assertion made on the floor of the House of Representatives by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, that the President favors

the passage of a law establishing negro suffrage in the District of Columbia: "The position of the President on the negro suffrage question is so far known that I think it would be safe to say that he would veto any bill upon the subject of suffrage in the District that did not submit the matter to a final vote of the people. A veto from him would kill the measure assuredly, as it would be found impossible to pass it afterwards by a two-thirds vote."

Another Sensation Story Spolled.

#### -----Letter From Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

son's brother, who was recently acci-The following letter has been addressdentally wounded at Velasco, Texas, and died from the effects thereof, because ed by Mrs. Jefferson Davis to the Sec. the "rebel" physicians refused to atretary and Agent of the Ladies' Southern Association :

tend him. The story further says, the MILL VIEW, GA., Dec. 4, 1865. sons of the deceased are responsible for My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your very kind letter in the name of the Lathe statement, and that they had to send to Columbia, one hundred miles distant, lies' Southern Aid Association, having for a federal surgeon to attend their ' for its object the purpose of placing" ne " and family in circumstancessome father, the delay causing his death. A what commensurate with their estimate correspondent of the New York Times of" me and mine, and begging that thus disposes of this sensation story : will, at my earliest convenience, desig-"The sons of Mr. Wm. M. Johnson yere not in Texas at the time of the nate a place to which the means so col lected may be conveyed so that they may "safely and satisfactorily" reach

death of their father, and are doing in-justice to his memory, as well as to the medical faculty of Brazoria county, by sanctioning a consation article (of simime. From our desolated and impoverished sanctioning a -ensation article (of simi-lar import) which appeared several days since. There was not at the time of the my powers of gratingle hour though accident, nor has there ever been a resimost daily taxed to thank those who have, with so much heart eloquence, pleaded with the President for him who. dent physician in Vehsco. The place is not large enough to sustain one. The remarks, therefore, attributed to the medical faculty of Velasco are manu-factured for a sensational purpose, for they are utterly untrue. The distance from Velasco to Columbia is but 28 in. though unsuccessful, has given you all he could—his best energies—and whose only hope of future happiness lies in the sweet trust, often expressed, that he has not lost your confidence and love. Ignorant of all which his own people om Velasco to Columbia is but 28 in stead of 100 miles, at which place there were three physicians, and all the po-litical friends of President Johnson. have done for him in his painful cap-tivity, his devotion is unabated. "The unfortunate have always been deserted Drs. Morris and Anthony could not leave their patients, it being a sickly period; the other amputated Mr. Johnand betrayed, but did ever man have less to complain of when he had lost the power to serve? The multitude are silent. Why should they speak, save to him whose heart best knows the words most searche uttrad ? on's arm, after which he lived about ten days, but being an old, feeble man, sank under the shock. The writer was sank under the shock. The writer was in Columbia at the time of the death of words most secretly uttered ? "My own heart tells me the sympa

Mr. Johnson, and there was every mark of respect shown him by the people atthy exist; that the prayers of the fam-ily hearth are not hushed. Be loving and confiding still to those from whom ending his funeral."

Republican Editor in Trouble. I have received much more than I de-serve; far more official honors than I ever desired. Those for whose cause I The negroes in the Michigan colored regiment who have come back from the suffer are not unworthy of the devotion of all which I had to give." This is the var, have gone to suing Colonel Henry of all which I had to give." This is the message of love which is sent through Barnes, a super loyal and high flan.ed message of love which is sent through prison gates to our own people. I say our people, because both of us have been brought up with you; one of us was born in Mississippi, the other came to her in infancy. These are my own people, and it is a privilege of which no change of circumstances can deprive me. To the accepted prayers of our widows and or-nhans, our suffering but hereig women anatic, who first organized the regiment, for the recoveries of their bounies which Barnes thrust into his own pocket. Some forty suits have already been entered. Barnes at the time he was thus stealing from the darkies was editor of the republican paper at Detroit, phans, our suffering but heroic women, and was scolding severely at the copperphans, our state ing out net or white a our brave and true men, our innocent little children. I look for the restora-tion to my children of their agonized heads for their want of sympathy with

the negroes.

named

adift.

ever a vacancy in the Cabinet

Diego and back, via Arizona; they

served in the Confederate Quartermas.

ry of the Interior.

but Christian father If a merciful Providence so ordain it, The Rumored Cabinet Changes. If a merciful Providence so ordain it, we hope to live and die among you, mutually consoling and bearing each other's burdens. I pray God we may be restored to the home of our child-hood, "for how can we shop our own song in a strange land?" We would not have our dear friends betrayed by their sympathy in offering. for our use The Philadelphia Ledger of this norning has the following special despatch from Washington : WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- Mr. Stanton intends to retire from the Cabinet upon the 1st proximo. It is not known who will succeed him. Frank P. Blair, Jr., lately Major General of volunteers,

their sympathy in offering, for our use, too much from their own "basket and too much from then own basice and store." I and mine have, so far, been miraculously cared for and shielded from want. We seen ever environed named. Should Mr. Stanton's retirement in-volve au entire remodelling of the Cab-inet, Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is from want. We seem even environments by the love which is reflected upon us from that which lighted my husband in his dungeon—softened his prison so named; but that is not probable, i Mr. Adams replaces Mr. Seward, Of course Mr. Doolittle is spoken of. His entire accord with the President wall-with sunny pictures of loving eyes and outstretched arms. Grief and gratitude seem to impose causes his name to be brought up when

upon me silence. I would, but cannot say more. I will enclose within this to occur. Should he enter the Cabinet however, it will probably be as Secreta buld he enter the Cabinet. note the name and directions of gentle-men to whom the contributions of which you speak may be inclosed. And instead eloquent voice which so often has THOSE camels which the United poured forth his love to his dear people, States Government imported from their now mute, I offer a wife's, and a mother's, and a countrywoman's gratipriental home some years ago, sent to tude to you and those you represent. I have the honor to be, very grateful-Texas, and used for army transportation purposes, are to be sold at auction -I have the house the second sincerely yours, ly and sincerely yours, VARINA DAVIS. Those camels have made one trip to San

ter Department during the war, and, we THECincinnati Commercial says "the expect, were the only property of that policy of Charles Sumner and Thad. department not stolen in the general Stevens, which the radicals are all grab game so freely indulged in, report braying it is treason to oppose, comes to has it, in Texas, when the war ended; this-that in the States lately in rebelagain reverted to Uncle Sam, and now lion the whites shall be disfranchised he is going to knock them down to the and the blacksenfranchised; that these highest bidder. They have led an easy States shall not be admitted to the life out in Northwest Texas; fully proprivileges of the Union until their govven their usefulness as beasts of burden; erning class is black. This is the actual and it seems rather hard to turn them paper.

in the day time, and then haunt the entrances at the door of admission and offer orchestra chairs, dress circle seats JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R. and proscenium boxes at a moderate advance of one hundred per cent. We fancy not. Poor men are apt to have more respect for the church than to treat if in that way. It is the richer speculator who has no qualms of con-science. We do not object to Mr. Beeche's making preaching his business, to his having his church enterprise in Brooklyn, and making it pay as much as possible; but we do object to his pretending that his business enterprise S Christianity, and so bringing disgrace upon the Church. We object to this stealing the livery of Heaven for pur-poses that are not Heaven's and we think that the line between churches

and lottery enterprises ought to be more distinctly drawn—N. Y. Herald. France and the United States.

Probable Course of the Emperor-Mexico to be Evacuated by the Freach. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.j

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1866. A private letter dated Paris, Dec. 24, has been received here from an undoubtedly well-informed and doubtedly well-informed and trust-worthy source. It contains the follow-ing statements: "The Legislative bodies of the French Empire will assemble either on the 15th or 18th of January, the precise day having not yet been fixed upon when the latter was mailed. The Funeror

the letter was mailed. The Emperor will, in his opening speech, express the most friendly and pacific sentiments toward the United States. He will unless meanwhile the relations of the two countries have become hostile by

menaces or questions of honor, promise to evacuate Mexico as promptly as such an operation can be practically effected, and will by practical measures at once prove the sincerity of his intentions. The letter states further that, unless unforseen complications as includent the unforseen complications arise before the delivery of the Emperor's opening speech, the relations of the two countries will not only remain friendly, but an opportunity will be presented for making them more cordial than ever, by the conclusion of a treaty upon the

from a responsible quarter, and may be considered as trustworthy as informa-tion can be without being published in an official market. in official way.

New ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1866.—The Alexandria (La.) Democrat publishes a letter from Gen. W. T. Sher-man to a friend in Rapides Parish, in which he contradicts the general impression that his appointment as Super-intendent of the Louisiana Military Academy at Alexandria before the war, was due to Bragg or Beauregard. He also controverts the impression that when he left Louisiana he was pledged not to enter the service against the South. would be the inevitable result of seces-sion: and at New Orleans, on the eve of his departure for St. Louis, he might have said to Bragg he was not going North to seek military service which was true. He refused to enter the volunteers force first called out by President Lincoln, because he considered that the whole South would become involvwhile South would become involv-ed in the war, which could be handled only by vast armies of reg-ulars. Gen. Sherman concludes as follows: "I wish the South well, and if I have been a scourge, then how much better that it was I than Ben. Butler or some other of that school."

ing that he captured as prisoners more men than Early states to have been his entire force.

GENERAL Frank Blair, on the 3d, before leaving St. Louis for Cincinnati, entered his action in the Circuit Court against Messrs. Ridgely and Thompson for \$10,000 damages. The gentlemen who are made defendants in this suit were Judges of Election in the Sixth ward, and refused to allow General issue." The Commercial is a Republican Blair to vote unless he would take the oath prescribed by the constitution,

was very slow in answering my questions ; said he had agreed to sell out to Coldren ; the w in answering agreement was made in January but trans-action not consummated till April; suid the stock was \$14,000, and the amount good on books \$2,000; he said he sold to save him-& Weidman owed us a bill; Coldren said be would pay that and the bill he was buy-ing the next day; he did not come for two days, when he gave us a draft on a produce merchant in our city for the amount of the old bill; when the draft was presented it was not honored; we wrote to Coldren and drew on him five days after date; by the time the five days had expired, we have self and friends : he told me he and Coldra Sen and then s; he told me he and Coldren were carrying on the basiness, and that Col-dren was agent for Samuel E. Keller; the amount of the bill bought of us was about  $2_{2},550$ ; these goods were purchased about April 18th. By Mr. Hiester.

 $\times$  My conversation with Mr. Bomberger ook place in Mr. Tshudy's store, at Litiz, m June 14th. It was after the Sheriff's sale ime the five days had expired we learned time the five days not expired, we rearried that Coldren was insolvent; John L. Elkin, 2d and Callowhill, was the merchant on whom he drew the draft which was dis-benored; the draft was made navable ten whom he drew the draft which was dis-honored; the draft was made payable ten days after date; he said he had produce there but it was not sold yet; when the draft was dishonored we drew on him five days after date; at the end of that time he of Coldren's goods. He positively nied having more than one inde of Coldren's goods. He positively de-nied having more than one judgment against. Coldren. He claimed that the \$1300 judgment was to cover Weid-man's indebtedness to him. Denied hav-ing another until I called his at-tention to it. I was on a committee sent up by the creditors to examine into mat-ters. Our conversation was intended to be of a private character. I so regarded it. He told me in the conversation that the sent us his check, payable ten days after date; Mr. Elkin denied that he had any (date; Mr. Eikin denied that he had any produce there. John S. Gibler, sworn: Am a salesman for Miller, Barnes & Miller: on the 18th of April last Coldren purchased a bill of goods amounting to \$250; he came to the store and asked us to sell him a bill of goods; we agreed to do so; he asked our terms; we told him 30 days; said he wanted 60; told him I could not rive him that time without of a private character. I so regarded it, He told me in the conversation that the home creditors had had a meeting at Exquire Erb's office, and agreed to sell Coldren out and apply the proceeds to the payment of the judgments they held.  $\times$  By Colonel Fordney. The committee of investigation sent to Lancaster consisted of Mr. Lippincott, Cline and myself; the judgment creditors had a meeting at Mi-chael's Hotel; the agreement between the creditors was that the expenses were to be borne according to amounts of the indebted-

toru him so days; said he withed so; told him I could not give him that time without consulting the firm; he told me he had hought out Weidman, both his interest in

ess of Coldren to the different tirms; by the start of the second Interest in the 22,530, owing to our firm is about  $\frac{24}{90}$ ; I do not expect to make my money out of this prosecution; have not been told by my counsel that in case the de-fendants are convicted, that there will be a judgment of restitution; we have not had any such case before in our business; deem it necessary for however, and business; deem it necessary for honesty and business, user ests that the case should be prosecuted; an doing what I do for the public good. Still on trial, when the Court adjourned

Wednesday Morning .- Mr. Albright re

Weatnessaay Morning.—arr. Attoright re-examined. "Theodore Wile sworn: Live in Philadel-"phia; know John Coldren; sold him a bill of goods in April last to the amount of some \$400; he owed us a small balance and told us that before he left he would cull and pay that balance and the bill he had bought; that balance and the bill he had bought; when he came he said he had paid all his other bills in the city and we must trust him; he also told us that he had bought Weidman out, and that he wanted his goods marked differently; said that his purchase of Weidman amounted to some \$10,000, > By Mr. Hiester. Coldren paid me for the goods ha bought. that balance and the bill he had

the goods he bought. Re-examined by Mr. Dickey. He paid my bill after I had him arrested for obtaining

bill after I had him arrested for obtaining goods under false pretences. A. Cline, sworn: John Coldren boughta bill of goods of us in April last; he bought inore goods and of more extended variety-than usual; this led to some conversation among the firm, and objection was raised to shipping the goods, but they were finally shipped; after hearing of the judgments entered against Coldren, I went to Litiz, and in Mr. Tshudy's store met Mr. Bom-berger; I remarked to him I believe you are one of the unfortunaties; he replied. I am were liberal. × By Mr. Hiester. Coldren and Weidman had bought of us several times; the bill remaining unpaid was some \$300; this amount was about a month over due; we are in the habit of granting indulgence are in the habit of granting indulgence to parties dealing with us. John B. Breneizer, sworn. Am salesman in the house of Amos G. Heilman; John Coldren bought a bill of goods on the 19th of April last; he bought rather loosely; I sent our book keeper to Reagle & Fiester, and he brought the news that he was good; still I sold reluctantly; I passed him by some goods not showing this none grad. berger; I remarked to him I believe you are one of the unfortunates; he replied, I am safe; by arrangement I am to be paid; in the afternoon I called at Coldren's store; did not see him, but saw Weidman; he re-marked that Coldren could pay nothing; I sked him how it was with the affairs of Weidman & Coldren; he said he was just as had off as Coldren; I asked him what had become of the judgments given him by Coldren; he said he had assigned some \$10.00 for the benefit of Elias Baker, that he had assigned \$2,000 for the benefit of his wife, and \$2,000 to his brother; he said it was in January that be had arranged to sell yout to Coldren; I asked him what was his design in selling out; he replied that they were insolvent and that it was necessary to do it; he said the understanding between him and Coldren is a specific of a said the arrangement was perfected in April, that they had met with heavy losses in tobacco; said they were not engaged in any other business than that of tobacco and merchan-dizing; he said the stock on hand at the sale amounted to \$14,000, with \$2,000 that was good on the books; he said that at a meeting of the home oreditors is was agreed that they should sell out; Coldren was to act as agent; I said to bim, the last thing, then you got a judgment of \$7,000 for which you gave no equivalent, as you were in-solvent; he made no reply; the amount of the bill purchased in April was \$150, about three times the amount he usually bought. > Me sell to some five hundred customers: the usual price of a dinner set is from \$30 to \$40; a French China dinner set would cost \$400; a French China dinner set would cost \$400; a French China dinner set would are one of the unfortunates; he replied. I am some goods, not showing him some goods which I would have exhibited to ordinary customers; after he had finished buying, customens; after he had finished buying, I saw another merchant who assured me that he was good, and I shipped the goods; about the 1st of May I went to Rothsville; saw Weidman, but got no satisfaction of hum; Coldren was away; afterwards saw Coldren; he said he could do nothing for me; the amount of the bill was some \$500. John Reagle, sworn: Am a member of the firm of Reagle & Co., in the wholesale dry goods trude. Coldren humbre, a bill of the firm of Reagle & Co., in the wholesale dry goods trade; Coldren bought a bill of over \$600 of us in April last.  $\swarrow$  Goods were lower at that time than they had been; Coldren & Weidman owed us some \$300; we took a note for that amount at the time Coldren purchased, to be paid in 30 days; Coldren purchased at 30 days, with privilege of four months with interest. S. M. Koons, sworn: Am of the firm of S. M. Koons, Sworn: Am of the firm of Koons & Co.; Coldren bought a bill of \$300 of us about the 18th of April last; we sold him steam syrups; we inquired in regard to him, and finding that he purchased on credit of Waterman & Young and Reagle & Fiester, we trusted him.

J. W. Lynch, sworn: Am how a member of the firm of John N. Shriver & Co.; sold Coldren a bill of \$270 on the 19th of April last; he told me he had bought Weidman out and was going to open another store; we are in the wholesale fish business; Weid-man & Coldren had bought of us before and had naid the bill.

We sell to some five hundred customers: the usual price of a dinner set is from \$33 to \$40; a French China dinner set, would cost \$400 or \$500; we do not keep such sets; Coldren and Weidman had bought of us frequently; they bought from \$40 to \$50 worth of goods at a time; there was a small bill still unpaid; we sold Coldren the last bill on promise that he would send a the book for both bills as soon as he got home; the debts of Coldren & Weidman I knew amounted to some \$30,000 I took Weid-

ent up afterward, and those who bought S. E. Keller or order the sum of \$1 250 largely then must have made money Hiram Brook, sworn: Am of the tirm of Brook & Fuller; Coldren bought a bill of some \$750 on the 18th of April hast; Coldren & Weidman owed us a bill; Coldren said

the store and the property ; said he started another store at Berlin; the

ade; that if it was fair the terms given

S. E. Refer of order the sum of e. 250, with interest at 54 per cent, per annum, without defalcation, for value received. JOHN COLDREN." And for money loaned as per entry in and panel of pass book. "Loaned John

ead pencil of pass book. "Loaned John Joldren \$200, April 7th, '65." John W. Jackson, Esq., sworn: The In-

adonn w. anexen, resp. swent, i. i. i. note against Coldren indorsed by Keller; note shown; amount \$2,840; date April 15th, shown; amount \$2,840; date these

shown; amount \$2,840; date April 15th, 1855; inforsement of payments made; these amounts were paid by Keller. The Company held another note on which Keller was indorser; given by Coldren and Swalley; note shown; date March 3, 1865; amount \$700; given for fifteen days and then renewed; paid by Keller, June 12, 1865. Aaron K. Buch, sworn; I hold a note gainst John Coldren with L. F. Rouber-Aaron K. Buch, sworn: I hold a note against John Coldren with I. F. Bomberger as security; I lent the money to Col dren, and Bomberger was buil; date o note April 1st, 1865; amount \$350; interes to Col.

note April 1st, 1865; 'amount \$350'; interest five per cent. Daniel Hanberger, sworn : I hold a note against A. R. Weidman for \$500, with I, F. Bomberger as bail. Note shown. Date April 1st, 1865; Weidman had the money for two years before; he gave me the note with Bomberger as bail; I hnd Weidman's note without bail before. Jacob Getz, sworn: I hold a note against Weidman I, L.F. Bomberger is bail. I down

Jacob Getz, sworn: I hold a note against Weidman; I. F. Bomlerger is bail; I gave Coldren & Weidman the money last fall a year ago; I was in the army and my wife got uncasy; Bomberger then went bail; amount of note \$340, dated April 1st, 1865. Ennannel Kaufiman, affirmed; I keep the ware-house on the railroad at Litiz; I know that some of the merchants in that vicinity year as high an four or the increased. started another store at Berlin; the firm directed me to sell at 30 days if possible, but that I might sell at 60; he said he would pay at 60 for sure, and at 30 days if possible ne bought readily and largely; we are in the notion and variety trade.  $\varkappa$  By Mr. Hiester. The bill was not an extraordinary one; Coldren and Weidman had bought a bill of us some two years he-fore, have not taken year spaced intenset get as high as four or five barrels of coal oil

it a time. - A. M. Bookhart, affirmed : 1 was at the A. M. Bookhart, affirmed: I was at the meeting of Coldren's creditors at Litiz; an agreement was nade between myself, Kel-ler and others that we would join our judgments and push all alike; nothing was said about the Philadelpha creditors; the goods were sold by the Sheriff, and a harge part by Esquire Erb under this arrangement; Mr. Hiester had the agree-nant there; agreement shown; this is the agreement; aprecement read; the agreement had bought a bill of us some two years be-fore; have not taken very especial interest in this prosecution; may have said on the cars coming from Harrisburg yesterday morning that I would give my share of what 'oldren owed to unravel this busi-ness; did not say I would be willing to spend \$20,000 for that purpose. George W, McWilliams, sworn. Am the book-keeper of E. A. Hendry, sold o buil agreement ; agreement read ; the agreement referred to is as follows : ook-keeper of E. A. Hendry; sold a bill goods to Coldren on April 18th last,

of goods to Coldren on April 18th last, amounting to some \$560; there was a bal-ance due from Weidman and Coldren which he said he would pay within thirty days; we were satisfied with the arrange-ment; when we heard of his insolency I went to Rothswille to see him; found has store locked, and learned that he had gone to Litiz; saw him there in the hotel; told him I was there to see about our bill; he said he could not give us security and re fused to sign a judgment note; but said the AGREEMENT. give judgment, hereby agree with such others to issue execution on their judgments together, and deliver such execution to the Sheriff of Lancuster county at the same time, so that they may come in *jwo rata* upon the personal property of said John Col-dren; and we appoint John B. Erb to buy of for us at the sale or sales that may be made by the Sheriff of said Coldren's per-sonal brotesty, such stock and merchandes. fused to sign a judgment note; but said the concern would be sold out the next week; that he was going on as agent and would write to us then; he asked me how such afsonal property, such stock and merchandise as he, the said Erb, shall think proper, at such prices as he may bid therefor; and airs were generally settled; I told him that it depended upon the kind of statement we further agree to make and constitute () we further agree to make and constitute the said John Coldren our agent, to sell and dis-pose of such stock and merchandise as may be purchased by John B. Erb on our acbe purchased by John B. Erb on our ac-count; the proceeds where of after deduct-ing the expenses of sale are to be divided among us provida, according to the amounts of our several executions, except that the sums for which any of us are bail, security or endorser for the said John Coldren, shall irst be paid thereout, to which we all agree May 20th, 1865.

her Hannah × Coldren, mark Abraham Coldren, Nancy Weidman, and her Trustee, Elias Weidman, Elias Weidman, Elias Becker, Samuel E. Keller, A. M. Bruckert, A. M. Bruckert, F. Bomberger, Benjamin McCutchen, J

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Benjamin McCutchen, Miles Hallacher, Witnesses present: Jere. Roth, T. B. Fridler, I. E. dhiester, Two bonds were here produced, drawn in favor I. F. Bomberger, one from Coldren for \$1,350; the other from A. R. Weidman-for \$1,000. On the back of the first was the following endorsement. "The within bond is given to secure I. F. Bombergerfor a note which he has indorsed in the finland In-surance and Deposit Company for \$500-aloo

which he has indorsed in the "inland In-surance and Deposit Company for \$500; also the note on which the said Bomberger is bail for Coldren to Aaron R. Buch, being for \$50, and for the sum of \$600 loaned by Bomberger to Coldren." On the back of the second bond was the following endorsement: "This bond is given to secure to J. F. Bomberger \$500, for which he is bail for Weidman to Daniel Hanberger; for \$340 for which he is bail to Jacob fetz, and for \$160 borrowed money." Some admissions with regard to these bonds were made by the prosecution, which finally narrowed themselves down to the admission that the claim of the defence in regard to the note in the Decent down regard to the note in the Deposit Company, the note to Buch, and the \$500 money was

correct. The defence then proceeded to their proof

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The defence then proceeded to their proof in regard to the balance. Testimony resumed. Squire Erb was appointed to purchase so that the full value of the goods might be re-alized; he did buy in some of his goods; Coldren was made our agent to sell the goods; he did this under articles of agree-ment; the only object in getting Squire Erb to bid was to prevent the sawifice of the goods; the understanding at the meeting

some other of that school." Gen. Sheridan, in reply to a letter in *The New York News* from Gen. Early, contradicting the United States official reports of the Confederate forces and losses in the Shenandoah Valley, has published a letter in *The Crescent*, show-ing that he construct as prisoners more

o Wednesday morning.

Letter from Gen. Sherman NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 13,

The information here given comes