Beniocratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor o Pennsylvania, will meet in the hall of the louse of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on MONDAY, the fifth (5th) day of MARCH 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. The headquarters of this Committee are in the Democratic Club Rooms in Harrisburg, which are open day and evening. Democrats visiting this city are invited to call. By order of the Dem. State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE

Chairman. BENJAMIN L. FORSTER, Sec'y. Harrisburg, Jan. 9, 1866.

Legislating a Principle.

The passage of the bill granting the right of suffrage to the negroes of the District of Columbia is an act of peculiar significance. No one can pretend to say that there was any public necessity for it. The people of the Dictrict of Co lumbia do not vote, except for municipal officers. They have no voice in Presidential elections, and send no represen tatives to Congress or to any State Legis lature. The territory is under the con trol of Congress. Such being the case there was clearly no public reason why the negroes should have been made voters, after the whites had almost unanimously expressed their opposition thereto at the ballot-box. Was there any strong partisan motive to induce the Republican majority in the House to act as they did in this matter? Had they been adding one or more to their majority in Congress, or even a member or two to the Virglinia or Maryland Legistature, we could have seen some mate rial motive for their action; but no such inducement existed.

The bill was argued on the moral ba sis alone. It was repeatedly and boldly asserted by those who advocated it, that right and justice demanded its passage. No Constitutional impediment seemed to exist to the passage of such a bill with regard to the District, as there fortunately is in regard to the States. That the act is really a gross violation of faith and a flagrant outrage on the inhabitants of the District there is no question but, then there is no plainly written clause in the Constitution of the United States protecting them from the arbitra ry power of the radical majority of Cou gress. Virginia and Maryland, when they ceded the territory composing the District of Columbia, were content to surrender such of their citizens as in habited that territory to the care of the National Legislature, little dreaming that the time would soon come when an intolerant crew of fanatics would so causelessly and brutally outrage their plainly understood rights.

If there was no public necessity for forcing negro suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia, and no material partisan advantage to be gained. To this question there can be, but one answer. It was intended to be as it is, a bold, open and authoritative enunciation of the settled political creed and policy of the Republican party. The leaders of this organization believe that there should be no legal or political distinctions between negroes and white men, and they are resolved to break down all such as do exist. The passage of the bill conferring the right of suffrage in the District o Columbia is nothing more or less than a solemn declaration of the settled po litical policy of the party now in power It is, so far as they have power at pres ent to make it such, a law passed by Congress to make the negro everywhere the political and social equal of the white man.

As such it must be met and fought No man who is not prepared to admit the negro to the ballot-box, to the jurybox, to office and to entire social and po litical equality, can consistently vote the Republican ticket in any coming election. No one can any longer deny that the Republican party is fully committed to negro equality.

THE NEGRO WORSHIPPERS of Lancas ter county will have to look to their laurels, or their friends in Chester will cast them in the shade. Thaddeus Stevens will have to "stir his stumps," or one of his Congressional colleagues will outstrip him in the race after Sambo and Dinah. Chester county was distinguished in the Revolution for the number of her tories, and her tories were distinguished above all others for "loyalty" to the King. J. M. Broomall, who represents the descendants of these tories in the lower House of Congress, not hav ing King George to worship, is paying court to King Congo. It has been generally supposed, even by the most radical constituencies, that a member of Congress went far enough when he proposed to confer the right of suffrage on negroes; but the Congo courtier who represents the Chester district in Congress has taken a step in advance of that. Witness the following from the pro ceedings of the House, as published in our second edition of Monday:

Mr. Broomall, of Pa., offered a resolution setting forth that as the white man in the District of Columbia have decided that the black man shall not vote, the Committee for the District of Columbia inquire into the expediency of ordering an election by which the black man shall decide whether the the black man shall decide whether the white man shall vote.

The question, then, with the living slander on white men who represents the Chester district, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but negroes, in his view, have a divine right to the ballot, and it belongs to them to determine whether white men shall vote or not. If all white men were as sadly deficient in self-respect as Broomall, there would be some reason for handing the political affairs of the country over to the negroes. But in spite of the downward tendency manifested by that portion of the white men of this country who make up the radical majority of the Republican party, we still in the State, and we may add with great think it worth while to preserve the ballot in the hands of the white race .-If there are any members of the Republican party who think with us that we should not put it in the power of the negroes to deprive us of our votes, they would do well to consider whither they are drifting when they follow such no gro-loving leaders as Stevens and

LED" A press of local and other important matter has crowded the usual Congressional summary out of this issue of our Weekly. Our readers can console themselves with the assurance that, besides the passage of the Negro Suffrage bill, nothing of importance has been rank with the mammoth journals of

Broomall.

Pennsylvania Interests. The burly Senator from Allegheny, hose strength, unlike that of Samson, es entirely in his boots, has given a icious kick at the interests of Pennsylvania, by introducing resolutions instructing the Railroad committee of the Senate to pursue a line of policy which would result in diverting to New York and Baltimore a large portion of the rade that now finds its way to Philadelphia. Although our political opinions are in harmony with those of the great majority of the citizens of the city of New York, and in opposition to the majority in Philadelphia, yet as Pennsylvanians we can have no sympathy with any blow which may be aimed at the prosperity of our own commercial metropolis. It is not by assisting to build up one great rival a hundred miles east of Philadelphia, and another a hundred miles south of her, that we

can best promote the interests of Pennsvlvania. Eighteen or twenty years ago there seemed to be great danger that Pennsylvania would soon dwindle from her rank as the second State in the Union, to that of the third or fourth. Ohio appeared to be overtaking her rapidly, and even far-distant Illinois was looming up with alarming distinctness. The construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad changed all this, by opening an artery through which the trade of the west has ever since been poured in an unceasing flood into Philadelphia. The increase of population in that city and in the coal region connected with it, and along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches, alone has saved this State from falling behind Ohio.

The resolutions of Senator Bigham are designed to encourage "the construction of a through line on the route indicated in the contract between the Atlantic and Great Western and the Reading Railroad companies," and also the extension of the Connellsville Railroad eastward in the direction of Baltimore and Washington." Both of these projects are in the main eminentanti-Pennsylvanian, though undoubtedly calculated to benefit those sections of the State through which the roads mentioned would run.

The Connellsville Railroad ought to be finished, but not so as to carry its traffic to cities outside of this State. It should be extended eastward through Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties down to Chambersburg, where, conaccting with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, it would pour the trade of the outh-western quarter of the State through Harrisburg and Lancaster to Philadelphia, instead of running it off to Baltimore and Washington as contemplated by Mr. Bigham. The construction of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad would accomplish the object we have in view, and there is good reason to believe that this road will be made without unreasonable delay, if the present Legislature throws no obstacle in its way.

The Atlantic and Great Western Company is a foreign concern altogether.— Its capital comes from England and its traffic is intended to go to New York. Sir Morton Peto and other English capitalists with handles to their names, by which they are lifted above ordinary mortals, have furnished the money; the shrewd and enterprising business men of New York city have laid the plan. and we in Pennsylvania are expected to furnish all the stupidity necessary to enable this combination of English capitalits and New York merchants to drain

our State from one end of it to the other. The through route which this company proposes to open is not needed. The ground is very well occupied by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and its branches and connections. But these carry their trade to Philadelphia and set it down at tide water on the soil of our own State, and hence they do not subserve the purposes of those who wish to make l'ennsylvania tributary to New York. We can lend our support to no scheme that threatens to cripple the trade and commerce of our own cities. The interests of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania are inseparably connected. Hand in hand they walk together, and whoever puts a stumbling block in the way of the one, puts it also in the way of the other.

This is the light in which Senator Bigham's proposition strikes us at pressent. If it shall turn out that we have mistaken the true interests of Pennsylvania, we shall not hesitate to say so hereafter.

James K. Morehead.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention from Allegheny county have been instructed to vote for James K Morehead for Governor. In order that his character and connections may be well known to all our opponents, and that they may be insured against any mistakes in the selection of a candidate, we give below a letter from a gentle man to whom Mr. Morehead is well known. The sketch of him therein contained may be regarded as strictly accu-

rate and true:

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11, 1866.

MR. EDITOR: Is not the Republican party exercising itself unnecessarily about its next candidate for Governor? I maintain that their natural and proper nominee is the indefatigable and excellent General Morehead, of this city. Did not the General feed and grow rich on the Democratic party during the administration of Gov. Porter? Is not the very house in which le lives the profitable product of the Mountain Reservoir? Was not his large amount of stock in the Monongahela Navigation Company obtained from the State at about five cents on the dollar, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars in the same stock at a much less rate through the agent of the Bank of the United States? Is he not largely interested in the Washington Street Railways, whose franchises were obtained by ominee is the indefatigable and exceller ly interested in the Washington Street Rail-ways, whose fraunchises were obtained by his own vote and official influence in Congress, and is not his brother even nore largely interested in the same enterprise? Is not a brother a partner of Jay Cooke and enormously rich on the pickings of the Treasury? Is not another brother the main owner of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, obtained from the State by means which the tax-payers will forever remember? Have fot heavy contracts been received from the Navy Department in the received from the Navy Department in the name of his son amounting to millions, the son returning ninety thousand dollars in

son returning ninety thousand dollars income for the last year? Have not most of his relatives been snugly provided for at the Government expense? If the Government is a fat goose to be plucked (and surely no good Republican can deny it) is not he who plucks most adroitly and profitably entitled to the highest consideration?

These things are constantly talked about on the corners, in the shops, in the offices and the pariors of our people. Even as he whether white men shall vote! The walks the streets these incidents of his life are related among the passers by.
Would it not be an infinite shame if, with would it not be an infinite sname it, which this record, Gen. Morehead should not be allowed to complete his career as Governor of Pennsylvania, and permitted to distribute whatever other assets may remain?

TAX-PAYER.

THE VALLEY SPIRIT and the Franklin Repository, both published at Chambersburg, have been enlarged within the last two weeks. They are now among the largest and handsomest newspapers truth that they are also among the most ably edited and in all respects best conducted.

The Spirit is soundly Democratic and its ample editorial columns are always well filled with vigorous articles. The Itepository is on the other side, and its alent for making "the worse appear the better reason? excels that of most journals with which we are acquainted. Both of these papers sustained heavy loss when Chambersburg was destroyed by the rebels. They were burnt out clean and clear; but they speedily reappeared and have prospered so well that now, only eighteen months after their destruction, we find them taking

A Scene in Congress. The Republican newspapers are in ecstacies over the passage of the bill giving every miserable, greasy, ignorant negro in the District of Columbia the right to vote. We may expect their columns to be adorned with the most graphic descriptions of the grandeur of the scene presented in the magnificent hall of the House at the moment of the passage of the bill. Imaginative imagery will no doubt be exhausted. Poetry will be called in where plain prose halts, and all the lyres in the land of New England will be newly strung to sing pæans of praise to the white men in Congress who were bold enough solemnly to vote that neither they nor any of their race were a whit better than the horde of negroes who filled the galleries of the House of Representatives, and sat trembling with delight as the sonorous aye of each Republican delegate was recorded against his own race and in favor of that which many of them delight to laud as the superior one. The scene presented on the occasion was one just suited to the style and the capacity of modern Yankee poets, and it will no doubt be sung in strains of fitting melody. By and by art will, as is her custom, come to the aid of poetry, and painting and sculpture will be taxed to their utmost to perpetuate the glories of the ever memorable occasion .-It was unquestionably a strong and stir-

equality with the white man. Here is his sketch taken on the instant and forwarded by lightning: warded by lightning:

The galleries were filled by anxious spectators and listeners of both colors, the blacks preponderating, however. The passage of the bill was hailed with such boisterous and prolonged applause on the floor that Speaker ('olfax losthis temper, and said that he would not in future attempt to suppress the galleries unless members behaved themselves. Jubilant radicals rushed into the lobbies. Jubilant radicals rushed into the lobbies the halfs and the barber shops, and grasped the greasy hands of every thoroughbred freedman they found in those localities. Coming down from the galleries big darkies jostfel loftly against the high born dames of this Dis trict and trod upon their drapery with an air of divine right. In the street cars they hobnobbed with succe-sful Congressmen and grinned familiarly in the faces of the heretofore ruling race.

sends to that paper the following tele-

graphic photograph of the appearance

when they had succeeded by legislative

Negro Suffrage and Negroes During the War.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, who has been on the ground from the beginning of the present session of Congress, and who has had ample opportunities to judge of the character and the conduct of the radicals. thus speaks of their position and conduct on the only questions in which they have as yet displayed any interest:

The lower house of Congress, having ranged everything relating to that portion of the government satisfactorily to itself, is now devoting its entire attention to the negroes in this District. Day afterday has this subject been discusse and in attentively listening to the debate have learned one important historical fact in connection with the war. It is essential that this fact should be under stood by the public, especially by all who intend to write a history of the great struggle. It is, to be sure, somewhat at variance with the general, and, in fact, the accepted version, but, nevertheless, no fewer than half a dozen radical speakers in Congress have asserted its truth, and argued by the hour to prove their assertion, and it must therefore be so. It will have to be admitted, or else declared that these radical Congressmen are not good authority, which might hurt their feelings. This important historical fact is no less than the startling assertion that the "negroes fought all our battles, rebels, saved the nation, and secured a peace which the white soldiers were unaole to do." In all the speeches which have been delivered by the extreme men in Congress not one has taken any other ground, or given the white soldiers the least particle of credit for services dur-ing the war. According to their ver-sion, every battle lost was fought by whites, and every victory won was the work of the negroes. It a stranger who knew nothing of the great contest which we have gone through should drop in upon Congress and listen to the arguments of these extreme men, he could come to no other annalysing than the come to no other conclusion than that the colored race in this country was superior to any other race in the worldbrave, valiant and capable of accomplishing almost miracles. They hold that the white race, as soldiers, were almost worthless, and incapable of accomplishing anything; also that they were unable to cope with the enemy, and the negro had to step in and fight our battles, or all would have been lost. This is the radical version of this contest—a point which they have labored hour after hour to prove. According to their statements Vicksburg was captured by negroes, Gettysburg was won by them, Richmond succumbed to the sable war riors, Lee surrendered at their advance, and Sherman severed the confederacy

with the black warriors. This must be exceedingly gratifying to the hundreds of thousands of volunteers from the North. They must be specially complimented by this constant reiteration on the floor of Congress of the assertion that the black and not the white soldiers did all our gallant fight-ing. It must also turnish a consolation numerous bereaved families to know that their husbands and fathers who fell on the battle-field were of no account, and were worthless soldiers. such is the fact, if radical members of Congress are to be believed. Really, have they not carried this matter a little too far? In the wild attempt to laud and glorify the negrothey have sneered and glorify the negrothey have sneered at the white soldiers as though they were mere cattle. One or two of the principal speakers have even gone so far as to ridicule the whole white race, and speak of it as though it were beneath contempt. Talk about prejudice against our colored population—if this does not increase that prejudice it will e because human nature has completely changed and the most common feelings in the human breast have been obliterated. It may enable those who engage in it to carry their point now. but it will only increase the extent, the severity and the vengeance of the reac-tion when it comes, and it will materi-

ally hasten the day. THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL for the District of Columbia, that passed the House of Representatives on Thursday, puts all the negroes in the District on a footing of perfect equality with the whites, so far as voting is concerned.— Only seven Republicans voted against it; six dodged the vote. All the Pennsylvanid Republicans voted in the affirmative except Mr. Culver. He is recorded as not voting. All the Pennsylvania Democrats (eight) of course are recorded in the negative. conservative Republicans who had declared that they would never vote for an unlimited pegro suffrage in the District of Columbia, were compelled to go with the crowd, and on the final vote their names are found in the affirmative. When asked why they didn't

this unqualified negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia was a party measure, they could not help voting for it, notwithstanding the damage it will do them in their respective districts. As will be seen by the report in another column the negro suffragites have settled a Candidate to fill the vacancy occasional by the death of Day Wood. The Democracy will put no

vote against it, they answer that they

were bound to go with the party, and as

The Navy Department has ordered the fitting out of the ex-rebel steamer Florida for a twelve months' cruise. The ram Stonewall is being overhauled for experiments,

candidate in the field, and the contest

will therefore be merely to nominate

Forney on Negro Suffrage.

During the political campaign of last fall the leaders of the Republican party in this State took especial pains to deny that the organization was in any way committed to the odious doctrine of ne gro suffrage. John W. Forney wrote from Washington to his paper, The Press, not only denying that the party favored it; but, insisting in the stronges possible terms, that on such a platform it must inevitably be defeated and de stroyed. Now that the party is irrevocably committed to the doctrines by the solemn act of Congress, the Republican press throughout the State is ready to endorse it fully. Forney is among the first to speak, and he speaks out plainly Here is his letter to the Press of Saturday over his well known signature " Oc casional." Let any one who doubts about what is the fixed policy of the Republican party read it: WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1866. The passage by the House of Repre

The passage by the House of Representatives yesterday, of Judge Kelley's bill, striking out the word "white" from all laws and parts of lawsprescribing the qualifications of electors in the District of Columbia, devolves a solemn duty upon every loyal citizen. The vote was nearly solid—all the National Union members but fourteen in the affirmative -all the so-called Democrats that were present in the negative. The issue is made up; for whether the Senate se-conds the bill or not (and there is no doubt that it will prevail there at an early day, and by a large majority), the case will be carried to the people, and will ring spectacle. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald be discussed at every fireside in the Re public. And it is one well calculated to awaken extraordinary interest. It of the House, and the conduct of the belongs to the class of measures com-Republican members at the moment pelled by the rebellion, assailed by the traitors and their friends, and, in every by the earnest support of the masses.—
Made a party question, it should
be met with equal unanimity by enactment in placing the negro on an the Union party everywhere. The powerful vote of the House being but a reflection and re-echo of the popular will, will doubtless produce a response not less decided. The obedient Representatives must be sustained obeved constituencies. I do not know a better time to meet this issue than the a better time to meet this issue that the present. It was blind folly to suppose that we could stave it off. He was a madman who supposed that the great Union party would not be called at last to meet the question of conferring the civil rights upon four millions of slaves rescued by the rebellion from their upon which the national authority could be so constitutionally exercised for the trial of the experiment as the Dis-trict of Columbia. The objection to universal colored suffrage, on the part exercised by the returned rebels, would have been equally vehement against qualified suffrage. Now they charge that all the negroes are to vote; but then they would have been agonized (had the test been intelligence), because it would have operated against large classes of foreign-born whites. Let us then prepare verselves for the availing then prepare ourselves for the exciting controversy at hand. The subject need

not practically arise at the next election in Pennsylvania; but no boldand patri otic man will refuse to show his hand convinced, as he is, that in every North ern State to which the terms of the bil that yesterday passed the House may be applied, will eventually be agitated by the discussion of the principles therein contained. Having met exigencies far more trying during the war, we must notshrink from this. A people that were so permeated with attachment to ountry as to stand ready to sacrifice their own lives, and to give up millions of money, so that that country night be saved—whose men, when not in the field, sustained suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and all the strong measures of the Government, and whose women cheerfully surrendered their time and their pleasures to endure unequalled labors in those charities which mmortalized their sex and our Republic at the same time—such a people will not be dismayed when they are called upon to say whether it was right to enunciate and practicalize the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.— When the institution of slavery lay a mass of ruins at their feet, and when they are asked to organize Christian liberty for the victims of that infernal institution, they must not thesitate. Are you ready for the issue, my countrymen? I do not fear your answer. The contest will be most acrimonious, and probably some of us. acrimonious, and probably some of us may fall victims to our honest devotion to the truth. But the duty is our's to discharge, and we dare not postpone it to posterity. What a field for the young men of America! How, in this coming controversy, all the fundamental principles of our Government all the immortal maxims taught and practiced by the early teachers for genuine

Democracy, will arise, to inspire, to guide, and to strengthen them! The very magnitude of the stake will give a rapture to the strife, and the end will be a Government in which all classes will be entitled to the same privileges, and wil rise by their virtue and intelligence, or

fall by their ignorance and vice.

Negro Suffrage in the District. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows in relation to the negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, just passed by the

House of Representatives: Much speculation prevails in regard to the ultimate fate of the free negro suffrage bill of the House. That it will pass the Senate is a foregone conclusion, It will pass the Senate as it comes from the House by a decided majority. I notice that some shrewd politicians hold out the idea that President Johnson will veto it. They assume this as a matter of policy, because they are unwilling to suffer the impression to be made on the public mind that the willing to suffer the impression to be made on the public mind that the President is really to co-operate with the radical majority of Congress—perhaps also a temporary power, which at the next elections may be overthrown. Many others believe that the President will sign the bill upon the consideration that the District is not a State, but is placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, which body has a right to legislate for the District in every particular. There is no doubt that Congress can legislate upon the subject of the municipal government of the District, Congress can legislate upon the subject of the municipal government of the District, and they will probably follow up this measure by a law providing that the councils of the cities and the Levy Court shall be composed in due proportion of negroes.

Lawyers here differ in opinion as to the legal effect of the bill which has passed Congress upon rights of the black and colored voters to sit on juries and to hold offices. One of the most eminent Senators holds that when the law shall take effect the freedmen voters must be admitted to serve on juries, and are also eligible to any corporation office. In the event of a close on Juries, and are also eigible to any cor poration office. In the event of a close election between two candidates for the mayorality, the negro vote will hold the balance, and as to the councils, compromises may be made by which one-third of the members may be blacks or mulattoes. But a Congress which has pressed this matter of negro equality so far will not hesitate to press it further.

Another correspondent of the same paper writes as follows: paper writes as follows:

Prominent radical Senators, much to my surprise, say that the House negro suffrage bill will pass the Senate like a flash. An inside Republican says that the only amendments they will make to it will be provisions in the way of penalties for keeping negroes from the polls, and things of that sort. The latter is a coldly ironical view, with probably too much of the spirit of with probably too much of the spirit of truth in it. I believe the President wil truth in it. I believe the Fresident will veto the House bill, if it comes to him, and I have no idea that the requisite two thirds vote could be got in the Senate, if, indeed, in the House, to make it a law under constitutional provisions.

The radicals seem intent on making neare suffered general North and South. If

The radicals seem intent on making negro suffrage general, North and South. If they are defeated in respect to this District then their bitterness will be augmented against the South and reconstruction. They feel confident about carrying the elections, by the howl they can set up to the effect that if the Southern members are admitted, they, with the democrats, will go infor repudiation of the national debt. Colonel Forney announces that the "issue is made up for the country by the passage of the negro suffrage bill by the Senate. Mr. Wade made it a national issue."

THREE venerable ladies still survive who were in the choir of young ladies that, dressed in white, greeted Washington as he entered Trenton in 1789, on his way to assume the Presidency, and who strewed his pathway with flowers. One yet lives in Trenton: another is the mother of Hon. Mr Chestnut, formerly Senator from South Carolina, and the third, Mrs. Sarah Hand, resides in Cape May county, N.J.

The Doctrine of Negro Equality Solemnly Endorsed by Congress.

ge of the Bill Giving the Negroe the Right to Vote in the District of Co lumbla by the House—Large Republican Majority in its Favor—No Restriction on Negro Suffrage—Who Voted for it, and Who Against it.

The Republican majority in Congres Thursday passed, in the House, the bill allowing the negroes to vote in the District of Columbia. Before the final passage of the bill the House struck out the clause restricting the right to vote to those who could read and who held property, conferring the right indiscriminately upon the negroes in the District. The bill, as passed, reads as follows:

follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word "white" be and the same is hereby stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color.

account of color.

"SEC. 2. And be it further. enacted, That all acts of Congress, and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed and annulled."

The bill was passed-yeas 116, nays 54, a follows:

YEAS.—Alley, Allison, Ames, Ashley, of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Bearnan, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke, of Ohio, Clarke, of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullum, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Halo, Harding, Hart, Haves, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard, of Ct., Hubbell, of Iowa, Hubbard, of New York, Hulburd, Humphrey, Jas. Ingersoll, Jencks, Juffin, Kasson, Keiley, Kelso, Ketchum, Zaffin, Lawrence, of Pa., Lawrence, of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, Meclurg, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Parhum, Pike Pluts ollows: forris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pike, Plants Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice, of Mass., Rice, of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schench, Scofield, Shellaberger, Sloan, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aerman, Vanhorn, Ward, Warner, Washburne, of Ill., Washburne, of Mass., Weiker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson, of Iowa, Wilson, of Pa., Windom, Woodbridge,

Williams, Wilson, of Iowa, Wilson, of Pa., Windom, Woodbridge.
NAYS.—Ancona, Anderson, Asbley of Nv., Benjamin, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chanler, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Farquahar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harding of Ky., Henderson, Hill, Logan, Hubbard, W. V., Hubbard, N. Y., Humphrey, J. M., Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Kuykandall, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, McKee, Niblack, Nichelson, Noell, Phelps, Radfo.d, Randall, of Pa., Randall of Ky., Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shank lin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Van Caber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Van Horn, of Mo., Voorhees, Winfield. When the result of the vote was announ ed, applause followed from the floor and he galleries.

How Pennsylvania Congressmen Voted. It will be seen from the list of Pennsvlvania Congressmen which we give below, that every Democrat from Pennsylvania voted squarely against negro suffrage, while every Republican, except one who dodged the question, voted for it. Let the people examine the list, and in the coining Congressional elections let them mark those who voted to prostituté the ballot-box for the purpose of securing the supremacy of a party which shows itself ready to degrade the

white man to the level of the negro: AGAINST NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The Roll of Honor---All Demo 1st Dist. Samuel J. Randall; 6th Dist. B. Markham Boyer; Sth Dist. Sydenham E. Ancona: 10th Dist. Myer Strouse; 11th Dist, PHILIP JOHNSON 12th Dist. CHARLES DENNISON; 12th Dist. ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER; 21st Dist. J. L. DAWSON.

FOR NEGRO SUFFRAGE The Black List---All Shoddies Charles O'Neill; Philadelphia; Leonard Meyers; Philadelphia; William D. Kelly: Philadelphia; M. Russell Thayer; Philadelphia John M. Broomall; Chester, D

7th. John M. Broomall; Chester, Delaware;
9th. Thaddeus Slevens; Lancaster;
13th. Ulysses Mercur; Bradford, Wyoming,
Sullivan, Montour, Columbia;
14th. George F. Miller; Northumberland,
Dauphin, Union, Snyder, Juniata;
17th. Abram A. Barker; Cambria, Blair,
Huntingdon, Mifflin;
18th. Stephen F. Witson; Center, Lycoming,
Clinton, Potter, Tioga; Clinton, Potter, Tioga;
19th. Glenni W. Scofield; Eric, Warren,
McKean, Forest, Elk, Jefferson, Clear-

field, Cameron; 22d. James K. Moorhead; Allegheny. 23d. Thomas Wilhams; Allegheny, Butler,

23d. Thomas & Chains: Allegheny, Butler, Arnstrong. 24th. George V. Lawrence; Greene, Law-rence, Beaver, Washington; 'The "Republican" member from the 20th District—Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Clarion—Charles V. Culver, is not recorded Will our Democratic cotemporaries examine this list, and hold the (mis) Representatives of their various districts

The Vote on the Suffrage Bill.

to a strict account before their constitu

The following analysis of the vote against the suffrage bill will be read with interest:

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.—S. E. Pa.; T. B. Bergen, New York; I. Boyer, Pennsylvania; James ks, New York; J. W. Chanler, Brooks, New York; J. W. Chanler, New York; J. L. Dawson, Pennsyl-vania; Charles Denison, Pennsylvania; vania; Charles Denison, Fennsylvania; Chas. A. Eldridge, Wisconsin; W. F. Finck, Ohio; A. J. Glossbrenner, Pennsylvania; Chas. Goodyear, New York; J. M. Humphrey, New York; E. N. Hubbell, New York; Philip Johnson, Pennsylvania; Morgan Jones, New York; M. C. Kerr, Indiana; George R. Letham West Virginia; E. G. Le Blood. Latham, West Virginia; F. C. Le Blond, Ohio; S. S. Marshall, Illinois; W. E. Niblack, Indiana; Wm. Radford, New York; S. J. Randall, Pennsylvania; A. J. Rogers, New Jersey; L. W. Ross, Illinois; Chas. Sitgreaves, New Jersey; Myer Strouse, Pennsylvania; Stephen Tabor, New York; Nelson Taylor, New York; Mithonis Thornton, Illinois; D. W. Voorhees, Indiana; C. H. Win-

D. W. Voorhees, Indiana; C. H. Winfield, New York—31.

BORDER-STATE DEMOCRATS.—John A. Nicholson, Delaware; L. S. Trimble, Burwell C. Ritter, Henry Grider, Aaron Harding, George S. Shanklin, Ky; Hiram McCullough, Maryland; John Hogen Missouri—8

Hogan, Missouri—S.

NORTHERN REPUBLICANS.—A. J.
Keykendall, Illinois; Ralph Hill, John
H. Farquhar, Thomas W. Stillwell, Indiana : J. D. Henderson, Oregon ; Delos

diana; J. D. Henderson, Oregon; Delos K. Ashley, Nevada. BORDER STATE UNIONISTS.—Green Clay Smith, Wm. H. Randall, Samuel McKee, Kentucky; Charles E. Phelps, Maryland; Thomas E. Noell, John F. Benjamin, Geore W. Anderson, Robert Γ. Vanhorn, Missouri. Besides these there were a number of

both parties who either did not vote or were absent at the time, viz: Northern Republicans.—D. C. McRuer, California; Ebenezer Dumont, Indiana; William A. Newell, New Jorsey; G. W. Hotchkiss, New York; C. V. Culver, Pennsylvania; W. D. McIndoe, Wisconsin; J. R. Hubbell, Obio.—7

Ohio—7. Border State Republicans.—Lovell H. Rosseau, Kentucky; John L. Thomas, Maryland; Chester H. Hub-DEMOCRATS.—B. G. Harris, Maryland; E. V. R. Wright, New Jersey—2.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World gives a harrowing description of the sufferings poor Sumner endured when he went to Paris for medical treatment after being caned by Col. Brooks in 1856. The correspondent says according to the letters published at the time in the Abolition papers, "his spine was taken out, scraped, oiled and put back again; he went through a chalypeate course, including the application of hot irons to his back; he was baked. boiled, stewed, fried and fricasseed, and plasters applied which drew everything out of him but his malignity, his mileage and his salary as a Senator."

It is clear from the heroic treatment the Paris physicians subjected him to, that he must have been suffering from the terrible disease which we have heard old women in some parts of the country designate as "spine in the Zocal Intelligence.

Court Proceedings. eorge W. Compton. Indictment-Assault d Battery. The defendant plead guilty

and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and The case of the Com'th vs. Daniel Miller vas resumed. It appeared from the testimony that the defendant, a school teacher in the town of Mount Joy, on the 13th of last October administered a very severe whipping to Tabitha Boyce, a little girl ten years of age. The rule of Miller was to make the girls, who were canght talking during hours of study, stand up with the hat of one of the boys on their head, and to put a bonnet on the heads of the boys. The nother of Tabitha Boyce, it seems, had told her that she need not submit to this method

of punishment, and she refused to do For such disobedience she was whipped by the teacher until she vielded bedience and wore the hat. The evidence showed that the whipping was very severe no less than twenty-seven marks being left on the child's arms, back and shoulders, There was some evidence which indicated that a second and outside party was urging Mr. Boyce to prosecute. It was also in evidence that the school was very large, and that it had been very disorderly under former teachers. The charge of the Court to the jury was of such a character as to im press all who heard it with the importance of the decision to be rendered. The reciprocal duties of teachers and parents, and the responsibilities of each, together with the important duty of courts and juries so to act as to give all the aid in their power to render our system of common schools an efficient agency in the great cause of education was ably discussed. The case was given to the jury under very clear and full

instructions Com'th vs. Charles Thomas. Indictment Larceny.

The defendant in this case was a little negro eleven years old and as black as need , but apparently sharp and intelligent. He was charged with stealing one chicken. the property of Magdalena Havs, of Mari etta. Plead guilty, and sent to the House

Com'th vs. John D. Reed. Indictment-

Larceny. The defendant plead guilty to having taken the basket of one Ellen Langan, of this city, a sort of itinerant pedler. The crime was committed in the railroad depot of this city. When caught Reed was going up an alley hiding the contents of the basket in different places as he went along. He begged for permission to address the Court, nd stated that he had been four years in the service of the United States during the war, that he had two sons killed at the bat tle of Gettysburg, that he had been wounded in the leg himself, that he had been for a months a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., and nearly starved to death. He also averred that he was laboring under mania potu when the basket was taken, and that he was utterly unconscious of what he was doing. The officer who arrested him certified that he was under the influence of liquor at the

Sentenced to six weeks imprisonment in ounty prison. Com'th vs. David E. Potts. Indictment

Larceny. The prisoner was charged on three indictments with stealing various articles from what is known as the Horse Shoe Road School House, and from the Old Road School House.

Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 'and costs of prosecution for each offence, and to undergo an imprisonment of nine months.

Com'th vs. CharlesSmith. Indictment-Larceny. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner stole a horse blanket from Henry Brown, in the village of Robrerstown, on the 11th of last November. There being no defence the jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box. Sentenced to an imprisonment of six months in county prison.

Com'th vs. Henry D. Jones. Indictment --Larceny.

The defendant was charged with stealing two gold rings, one of the value of \$7, the other of the value of \$6 and a cornelian ring of the value of \$3, the property of Mary C. Ripple, of this city. Mary C. Ripple proved that the rings were taken from a drawer in her father's house, to which the defendant had access, and the man to whom he sold one of the rings was produced on the stand. It appeared from the cross-examination of Mary Ripple that she and Jones had been engaged to be married; that they were on such terms of intimacy as is usual among per-sons holding that interesting relation to each other; that he boarded at her father's house where she also lived: that Jones had gone so far as toask the consent of the parents, or at least of the mothe. to the marriage; that he had bought his berothed a silk gown for the value of \$25, which said silk gown it was understood was o be her bridal robe; that he had also bought her a cloak of the value of \$8: that he had nursed her in a spell of sickness; that he went away to work last fall; that he faithfully promised to return to gladden her heart during the Christmas holidays; that he failed so to do; that she, Mary Ripple, had learned, first by rumor, and then from undoubted sources, that he, the said Jones being false in heart and in action had another girl. This was more than the injured and outraged love could bear, and so she had the talse and tickle Jones arrest.

ed, thrust into jail, indicted and tried for the crime of larceny.
Com'th vs. Carl Focht. Assault. This defendant was indicted for committing an assault upon Sophia Spelling, of this city some time last November. The prosecutrix testified that Focht came into her house in a threatening manner, and that from the effects of the fright produced upon her on this occasion a child, about six months old. which was suckling at her breast, took the fits and died the next day. Verdict, not guilty, and costs to be divided equally between the prosecutrix and defendant.

Com'th vs. Elizabeth Dommell. Assault and battery. Sophia Spelling, the prosecuthix in the last case, charges this defendant with having struck her in the face several times with her fist. Jury out. Court adjourned until 23 P. M.

Wednesday Morning .- The jury in the case of David Mifler, charged with assault und battery on Sarah S. Boyer, returned a sealed verdict of not guilty, but put one third of the costs of prosecution on the prosecutrix, Sarah S. Boyer, and two-thirds on the defendant, David Miller.

The jury in the case of Henry D. Jones, charged with larceny, returned a verdict of ot guilty.

Com'th vs. David Brubaker. Disturbing Religious meeting. The offence, laid in the indictment, occurred at the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in Providence township. Several witnesses were examined by the Commonwealth, who testified that on the occasion referred to, a large crowd of persons assembled outside of the church, who, by their noise and disorderly conduct, seriously disturbed the persons who had met there for worship. The defendant was singled out of the crowd as being one of the most boisterous. No witnesses were heard for the defence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of 30 days. One of the special counsel, employed to

rosecute the charge against John F. Herr, Esq., of Strasburg, for fraud, stated that the claims against Mr. Herr had been satisfied, and therefore, asked that a verdict of not guilty be taken which was granted. The defendant, John F. Herr, agreed to pay back the money obtained, with interest from time of payment and all costs of pros ecution.

Jacob Witlinger plead guilty to the charge f fornication and bastardy on oath of Sarah C. Adams. The usual sentence in such cases was imposed. Com'th vs. Geo. W. Reitinger, Larceny

The defendant was tried for having frequently stolen rails, laths, &c., from George W. Sultzbach, of Marietta, and found guilty Sentenced to six months, imprisonment in he Lancaster County Prison. Wednesday Afternoon .- The jury in the

case of Elizabeth Dommel found a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. John White. Indictment, larceny. In this case it appeared that Elizabeth Hill, colored, lost a portmonate in the

cars from Columbia to Lancaster, with ome \$17.50 in paper money in it, on the 17th of February 1864. She accused John White, a black man, of taking it. He denied it, but he money was afterwards found in his shoe, where he had been observed secreting it by one of the witnesses. Verdict guilty, with ecommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, and six weeks imprisonment in the County Prison. Com'th vs. George W. Barton. Indict. ment, assault and battery. John Erb, the rosecutor, testified that on the 26th of Norember last, he was out walking with his on-in-law and dog; that Barton threw a stick, stone or bone and hit his dog right on the shoulder. Barton followed up and made an assault on him; took a gun from nis son-in-law and struck him, the defenlant, with it twice, knocking him down .-Other witnesses corroborated the testimony f Mr. Erb.

Thursday Morning .- Charles Smith, Wiliam Bedford and William Minnich, convicted of stealing a horse and buggy from Lemon, Murphy & Co., of this city, on the ist of October last, were called up for senence. The sentence of the Court was that or the stealing of the mare each of the prisoners was to pay a fine of \$300, costs of rosecution, and to undergo an imprisonnent of five years in the Eastern Peniten tiary at Philadelphia; and for the stealing of the buggy and harness, each of them to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year and three months in the Eastern Pen

John Russel, one of the parties to the lar eny, who was made a witness on the part of the Commonwealth at the trial, was remanded to prison to be used as a witness a the coming trial of Eugene Kurtz, the party who was not tried on account of illness.

MURDER TRIAL. Com'th vs. William H. Bookman. Indictment, Murder. The prisoner in this case stands indicted

or the murder of John Hogentobler, at Mountville, this county, on the 21st day of ugust last. S. H. Reynolds and J. B. Livingston sqs., appeared for the prosecution, and

). J. Dickey and David Paul Brown, Esqs., for the defence. The regular panel was exhausted by the time eleven Jurors were sworn, and a special enire for 24 new jurors was ordered returnable at 12 o'clock.

The Jury as sworn was composed as fol

Levi G. Kemper, Samuel Fry, Peter S. Reist, Jeremiah Bauman, Jacob H. Riddig, John Strohm, Jr., Ephraim S. Hoover, George Beam, Andrew Armstrong, Jonas B. Martin, Samuel M. Myers, and Christian Locare. The Court adjourned to 21 o'clock.

Thursday Afternoon.-Com'th vs. Wm. I. Bookman. Indictment for murder. On the re-assembling of the court t risoner was arraigned, the indictment be ng read and the case opened by J. B. Liv ngston, Esq., who quoted the law relating o murder, and stated the facts to the Jury is they were elicited from the following TESTIMONY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Miss Margaret Ann Schollenberger, sworn: I live in East Hempfield township, with Joseph Hinkle; lived there in July last; that is two miles from Mountville; Mr. Hogentobler and my sister came to where I lived and asked me to take a ride with them; I got ready and went; we drove to Mountville; as we drove down through Mountville; as we drove down throug Mountville we drove against Mr. Book Mountville we drove against Mr. Bookman's buggy; the buggy was standing before Mr. Bletz's house; Mr. Bookman told us to hold on and not to drive off that way; we drove on; when we came back Mr. Bookman was in the road before our horse, and he told us to stop; Mr. Hogentobler hit his horse a cut, and wouldn't stop, and then cut around; whether he hit Mr. Bookman I do not know then Mr. Bookman came along side of our buggy and shot; I thought him to be on the step of the buggy but I am not certain the buggy and shot; I thought him to be on the step of the buggy but I am not certain, the flash of the pistol was that high I thought; I was sitting on the side of the buggy next to Mr. Bookman; the flash of the pistol was just before me; Mr. Hogentobler fell over into my arms when he was shot; the horse ran on and was stopped at a short distance from the place where the shot was fired; when the horse was stopped they took Hogentobler out of the buggy and took him to zentobler out of the buggy and took him t Dr. Reed's office in Mountville: I went int br. Reed's onice in Mountville; I went into the office afterwards; I saw Bookman the prisoner there; I asked him what he meant by shooting a man; he replied he did not mean anything; at the time Mr. Hogentob-ler's buggy struck that of the prisoner, he mean anything; at the time Mr. Hogentobler's buggy struck that of the prisoner, he was leaning over my sister's lap talking to me and did not see the buggy until it was struck; the buggy of the prisoner was standing partly across the road; we drove a little piece beyond the bridge at this end of Mountville, but not quite to Klugh's tavern, when we turned back; Mountville, the place where the shooting took place is in East Hempfield township, this (Lancaster) county; I have seen the prisoner twice in prison, but had no conversation in regard to the shooting; the shooting occurred about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening; the flash of the pistol passed across just below my face.

— By Mr. Brown. Do not know how long we were going to Mountville; It is only two miles; we drove pretty rapidly; the buggy was standing across the road; we wish the property applied; the buggy was standing across the road; we

is only two miles; we drove pretty rapidly; the buggy was standing across the road; we might have passed without striking it by turning aside; we drove straight along the pike; Mr. Hogentobler did not see the buggy; I did not see it; the buggy was broken; I heard the crash when we struck; there were two other persons with Mr. Bookman; they did not say anything; wedid not drive far until we turned back; Mr. Hogentobler wanted to turn back; I do not know why; I begged him not to go back; told him he wanted to turn back; I do not know why; I begged him not to go back; told him he might get into a fight, that he did not know the Mountville fellows; he drove rapidly when he turned; Mr. Bookman was before the horse and he told Hogentobler to stop; Mr. Kitch and Mr. Devlin were with Bookman; Kitch and Mr. Devlin were with Bookman; Hogentobler did not strike at Devlin that I know of; Devlin was on the opposite side from me; Hogentobler cut around with his wbip; I do not know that Hogentobler struck Bookman; I did not hear any conversation between Hogentobler and the parties; he struck once at the horse, but I parties; he struck once at the horse, but

parties; he struck once at the horse, but I do not know how many times he struck round; I heard Bookman say nothing more except the call to stop: this was about the time Hogentobler was cutting around with his whip; when I visited Bookman in prison I had no conversation in regard to the shooting; I did not speak to him except at the Doctor's, at the Squire's folice and in the prison; what I said to him at the Squire's I do not remember.

× By Mr. Dickey. Hogentobler was drunk at the time he drove against the buggy; we were not in the middle of the road at the time; we struck it on the side; Hogentobler did not call and slash at his horse as we went down; he did not strike coming back until Bookman told him to stop.

Mary Shollenberger sworn: I got into the buggy at Lemuel Garber's about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of a mile from Mountville; we drove down to Mr. Hinkle's for my sister; from there we drove to Mountville, and my sister was with us; to not know how many times he struck

Hinkle's for my sister; from there we drove to Mountville, and my sister was with us; as we drove down through Mountville we drove against Mr. Bookman's buggy and broke it; there was a slight stop made when the buggy was broke, and I reached out and shook hands with Bookman; I said, "well, Billy, is this you; I do not remember what he replied; we then drove on a little piece below the bridge and turned; as he came back Mr. Bookman ran before our horse, and tried to stop it; then Mr. Hogentobler gave his horse a cut, and cut toward horse, and tried to stop it; then Mr. Hogen-tobler gave his horse a cut, and cut toward Bookman, whether to hit him or not I cannot say; then Bookman shot; after the shot the horse run a little distance, and some one caught him; after that they took Hogentobler out of the buggy, and took him to Dr. Reed's office; I had no conversation with Bookman at Dr. Reed's office.

— By Mr. Brown.—Mr. Hinkle's house is about two miles from Mountville; Hogentobler was not sober when I and my sister got in to ride with him; we were driving rapidly through Mountville, but I

driving rapidly through Mountville, but I did not see the buggy, which was standing at the side of the road, until we struck; we stopped but a little time it was not a visue. at the side of the road, until we struck; we stopped but a little time, it was not a minute; we only drove a short distance until we turned back; my sister begged Hogentobler not to turn back, for fear he might get into a fight; saw no one but Bookman as we went back; Hogentobler cut round with his whip at Bookman; when we struck the buggy Hogentobler said he did not mean to strike it; he was drunk all the time we were with him. were with him.

× By Mr. Dickey.—I saw the flash of the

R By Mr. Dickey.—1 saw the flash of the pistol; did not see Bookman at the moment the shot was fired; saw no one but Bookman when we met him; after we struck the buggy Bookman said to Hogentobler, "stop, don't drive off that way;" he did not reply, but struck his horse and drove. drove. In reply to one of the jurors, the witness

described the position of herself, sister and Hogentobler in the buggy. The girls, it appeared, were sitting one on each side, and Hogentobler between them, and in front of them as it were.

them as it were.

Dr. G. W. Berntheisel, sworn: I was sitting on Mr. Bletz's front porch on the 22d of last July, between 8 and 9 o'clock, talking to a lady; my attention was called to a buggy, which stopped in front of the house, containing three gentlemen, whom I recognized to be Bookman, the prisoner, Devlin, and Kitch; Kitch allighted from the buggy and entered the house of his grandfather, Mr. Bletz, for the purpose of changing his cost; the others remained in the buggy; while Kitch was in the house, my attention was attracted by a loud voice and another buggy driving rapidly; I turned away for a moattracted by a found voice and another buggy driving rapidly; I turned away for a mo-ment, and was about to recommence con-versation, when my attention was again attracted by a loud crash as the buggles came together; saw Bookman and Devin jump from the buggy and heard one of the

ladies call Bookman by name; immediately after they drove on and I heard the voice and laughter of the ladies as they went; I asked what was broken Bookman replied the wheel was smashed; I then asked the names of the parties Bookman replied the wheel was smashed; I then asked the names of the parties, Bookman replied."it is Hogentobler from the Hill, and I will blow his brains out when I catch him;" immediately after I heard by the grating of the wheel that the buggy of Högentobler was turning round, and coming back at a yery rapid gate; as the buggy came opposite to the other, begin ran out and ordered Hogentobler to stop immediately see the begin was supposed to the control of the control the other, Devlin ran out and ordered Hogentobler to stop, immediately after I heard frequent cracking of the whip and the horse increased his speed; I turned round to quiet the ladies with whom I had been talking on the porch, as they were excited; when I turned toward the road again I saw Bookman alongside of Hogentobler's horse, running at a rapid gate to keep up with it; immediately thereafter I saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol, the horse-still heard the report of the pistol, the horse-still neglately thereafter I saw the mash and heard the report of the pistol, the horse still galloping on: from the circumstance of the galloping on; from the circumstance of the horse running on and hearing no outery from the ladies I concluded that no damage was done; as the horse stopped I heard screams from the ladies in the buggy; before the horse was stopped I saw Bookman and Devlin coming back, Bookman had a hat; heard him say, "Well, we have his hat anyhow;" I then went up street to Doctor Reed's office; the Doctor was probing the wound at the time; it was about seventy-five feet from where Devlin's buggy stood to where the shot was fired.

where the shot was fired. where the shot was fired.

> I cannot say how much room Mr. Bookman's buggy took up in the pike; there was plenty of room to pass; from the time of the cracking of the whip until the pistol-shot a minute did not clapse; thoy were almost simultaneous: I do not know whether they would have struck the buggy of Devlin if they had driven down the middle of the road; it could not have taken up much of the road; it when I asked what was much of the road; when I asked what we broke Bookman said it was the whee added it was Hogentobler of the hill, a he would blow his brains out when aught him.

Miss Annie M. Kitch, sworn: I was sitting on the porch in conversation with Dr. Bernheiser when the buggy containing Bookman, Devlin and Kitch drove up; sliw Michael Kitch get out and go in the house; eard another buggy coming, but paid no ttention to it till the collision flock place; attention to it till the collision flook place; do not know anything that was said there; saw the buggy drive off; Dr. Bernheizer then asked what was broke; Bookman answered, "the wheel is samashed;" Bernheizer then asked him whoit was; Bookman and, "it is Hogentobler from the Hill, and Twill blow has brains out of I catch him;" then I heard the other buggy turn and como back; when it was even with the other buggy I saw Devlin step out, but do not know what he said; heard the lashing of the whip and then saw the flash and beard the whip and then saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol; saw them then with the hat, but was too much frightened to

the hat, but was too much frightened to know what was said; did not see the man after he was shot.

George Rettew, sworn. Pistol produced; at four-barreled Sharp's pistol;) in the morning after the shooting I went down with Bookman to his father's house; got thepistol from the prisoner or his brother; the prisoner told me that was the pistol he shot Horentobler with; there were two fall are logentobler with; there were twofull car

tridges and the cap of one that had been discharged in the pistol, which the prisoner told me was the one he had shot Hogen-tobler with: I had staid with Book man all tobler with; I had staid with Bookman all night at the squire's office.

Bookman was at the squire's office on Saturday evening, when I got there, and the squire gave me awarrant for him; when Bookman gave me the pistol he made o statement about the pistol going off ac identally; as we were going away from is father's house, I asked him if this affair

his father's house, I asked-him if this affair did not trouble him; he said it did; that is all the conversation I had with him.

Dr. Joseph Reed, sworn: Hogentobler was brought into my office; I found him insensible at the time he was brought in; ny office is in Mountville; I made an examination; found a wound in the right temple bone penetrating the brain; probed the wound; its direction was inward and upward; it was a gun shot wound: Hogenupward; it was a gun shot wound; Hogen-tobler remained at my office until he died; when I probed the wound did not find the oall; location of the wound, a little in fron ball; location of the wound, a little in front and below the top of the right ear, shown; he lived 28 or 29 hours, until 12 o'clock and 41 minutes past on Monday morning; the shooting occurred on Satur-day evening between 8 and 9 o'clock; my office is about 200 yards west of Bletz's house; Hogentobler died from the effect of the wound; after death Dr. Compton made a post mortem examination, at which I assisted; the upper portion of the skull was removed, the brain taken out, and the bulet found in the left lobe of the brain : th direction had been inward and upward, and the ball struck the left parietal bone and re-

the ball struck the left parietal bone and re-bounded or gravitated to the place where it was found, near the coronal suture; it was taken out and the Coroner took chargeof it; ball shown; that is the ball.

Dr. Wm. Compton, affirmed: In com-pany with Dr. Reed and Dr. Rohrer I made post mortem examination in Dr. Reed's flice. We found the bullet in the left lobe of the brain; ball shown; that is the ball to the best of my knowledge; the ball entered

the best of my knowledge; the ball entered the right parietal bone near the ear, passing inward and upward, and was the cause of the death of Hogentobler.

Joseph C. Snyder, sworn: Ball produced; am a Deputy Coroner of the county; this is the ball the Doctors give me; I have had it in my possession ever since. in my possession ever since.
J. H. Frailey, sworn: I stopped the horse of Hogentobler's some 120 yards from Blitz's house; the horse came down at a trot; the women were screaming; did not trot; the women were screaming; did not know them at the time; they were thesamo girls who testified here; when I stopped the horse I helped to take Hogentobler from the buggy; others carried him into the office.

Mrs. Fanny Hogentobler, sworn: Heard the buggy pass down the road; after it came back went to the door and saw the flash of the pistol and heard the shot.

Court adjourned until Friday morning at Friday Morning.—Isaac A. Hogentobler, sworn: Witness stated that he was the father of John Hogentobler, who was killed; he was a little past 16 years, 10 months and 19 days old; he had only been at home from the army three weeks when he was killed; he was over three years in thearmy; he first enlisted in the infantry, and atter serving his time out in that service, enlisted in the cavalry; he was regularly discharged with his regiment after the war was over.

Dr. Bernthoiz-I, recalled. A draft of the road lending through Mountville, and the location of the transaction which was admitted to be correct, was shown to the witness; the witness testified, the post to which the buggy was bitched was five feet from the fence; the buggy which was struck was not much further out on the road than the post; for some reason the most of the travel is on the side of the road next to where the buggy was standing; the Friday Morning.-Isaac A. Hogentobler, next to where the buggy was standing; the right hand hind wheel of the buggy was struck and the wheel was badly broken; the wheel was struck on the outside.

THE DEFENCE. O. J. Dickey, Esq., opened the case on the part of the Commonwealth.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.
Cyrus A. Eshelman, sworn: Hogentobler came to my father's house on the afternoon of the day when he was killed; he asked for Miss Shollenberger; he got out of his buggy; was drunk at the time; hetold mo to unhitch his horse; when I had just got the holding back strap out of the keeper, he cut his horse, and started off atagallop; I had told him where Miss Shollenberger lived or was.

I had told him where Miss Shollenberger lived or was,
John B. Devlin, sworn: I live in the village of Mount Pleasant; Bookman, Kitch and I had been engaged in hauling goods from the railroad to my father's store on the day of the killing; we agreed to take a ride; I was to furnish the horse, and Kitch and Bookman the buggy; about eight o'clock in the evening we started down the pike, and drove to Bletz's residence, when Kitch stepped in the house to change his coat. and drove to Bletz's residence, when Ritch stepped in the house to change his cont; while he was gone a man came driving along very recklessly, Bookman and I being seated in the buggy; our buggy being weak, and we fearing he might run intous, called on him to turn out; a moment afterwards the collision took place; Bookman fell out against the side of the buggy and I fell against him; he fell toward Hogentobler's buggy; I jumped out at the other side to take care of the horse; Mr. Kitch came out and asked what was wrong; we told him, and proceed-Jumped out at the other side to take care of the horse; Mr. Kitch came out and asked what was wrong; we told him, and proceeded to unhitch, as our buggy was too much broke to go on; while we were unhitching, Hogentobler came driving back at a rapid rate; I stepped out and raising my hand called on him to halt; he did not stop at my signal but cut me across the back with his whip; shortly after this I heard the report of the pistol, and saw Bookman in a position which I thought to be rising from the ground after a fall; then came to pick him up and asked him whether he was hurt; he said no; then proceeded to unhitch my horse to take him home; when we stopped at Bletz's our buggy stood up and down the pike; it was not on the beaten track, our buggy was struck, as I suppose, on the outside of the wheel, nearly all the spokes being broken out of the wheel; if Hogentobler had kept on the beaten track he could not have struck us; I do not know that we asked him to stop after he had broken our buggy; him to stop after he had broken our buggy; did not hear the girls or any of them laugh-ing; do not know whether any of the girls shook hands with Bookman when they

ing; do not know whether any of the girls shook hands with Bookman when they stopped.

N By Mr. Reynolds: I was sitting on the left hand side of the buggy; Bookman fell over against Hogentobler's buggy; did not fall on the ground as I seen; we did not agree to stop the buggy when they came back; do not know where Bookman was when I made an attempt to stop the buggy; went to assist Bookman to rise after he shot; he was about six yards from me; asked him if he was shot; the hitching post was some two or three feet from the beaten our horse between the hitching post and the fence; the main travel was on the side next to our buggy; there were fresh broken stone on the right-hand side of the road as you come to Lancaster.

By Mr. Livingston: Did not hear any conversation between Bookman and Dr. Bernthaisel; when the shot was fixed I.

M By Mr. Livings ton: Did not hear any conversation between Bookman and Dr. Berntheisel; when the shot was fired I was standing in the will be shot was fired I was standing in the pike opposite to our buggy; the buggy was as near the other one as I was; do not know exactly how far it was from me to where the shooting occurred;