## Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co

The Democratic Platform.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Conventic net, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic nide esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union nt to all other issues, do resolve: 1. That the States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union and are mutited to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and aws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxa don without representation is tyranny, such represen ion without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

That each State has the exclusive right to regulate emandipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate
the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are
unwilling to grant the negroes the right to vote.

6. That the boid enunciation of the principles of the
Constitution and the policy of restoration contained
in the recent Annual Message and Freedmen's Bureau Veto Message of President Johnson entitle him
to the confidence and support of all who respect the
Constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the braye men of our onstitution and love their country.
7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armles and havy a debt of leating gratitude for the heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we piedge to the widows and orphans the nations care and protection

 That we urge upon Congress, the duty of equating the bounties of our soldlers and sailors THE Committee appointed at the late County Convention in reference to Ger. man Newspaper, will meet at the office of the Intelligencer, on Monday, April 30th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Let Us Be Thankful. The members of both branches of oul State Legislature seem to have got in a very thankful mood just previous to their adjournment. They voted thanks to the Governor, thanks to the Speakers, thanks to the Chief Clerks, thanks to the subordinate Clerks, thanks to the Clergy; and finally, in the prodigality of their thankfulness, they voted thanks to all their officers, from the fattest doorkeeper down to the slenderest page. In the Senate, the retiring Speaker "returned his sincere thanks to every Senator," and forgave all who had bothered him with knotty points of order during thesession. The new Speaker" returned thanks for the distinguished honor the Senate had conferred upon him," and after apologizing to some Senator to whom he had at one time uttered a harsh word, "in conclusion he returned his thanks." In the House, the temporary Chairman informed the Speaker of the passage of a resolution of thanks, and hanked him for his impartiality to the minority; whereupon the Speaker " returned his thanks to the House" and thanked the temporary Chairman for thanking him, and begged the minority o believe in his perfect sincerity when he thanked them for their thanks.-Then the members fell to thanking one another, and when that affecting job was finished, those who had a little of the raw material of thankfulness left, plastered it over themselves. Smith thanked his stars that he called Jones a liar the day before, as it afforded him the opportunity to declare that he had implicit confidence in Jones' veracity. Jones thanked Smith for calling him a liar, because his retraction of the charge | that sacred object to be the single design and expression of confidence would do, of the struggle. How could they well him good with his constituents. Then | doubt it in the face of all the solemn devarious committees, representing divers persons who in the thankfulness of their hearts wanted to thank sundry other persons, presented these other persons canes, watches, gold chains, tea sets, et cetera, which the thankful recipients received with expressions of profound thanks. The two Housesthen adjourned sine dic, for which last and best "act"

## The Political Rinderpest.

most sincerely THANK GOD.

Abolitionism, as exemplified by Stevens. Sumner & Co., is the political rinderpest of this country, and, unless it is checked and extirpated by the strong arm of the people, will be as fatal and destructive to our free institutions as is its prototype to the cattle of England.

Either Stevens, Sumner and their confederates in the work of destruction and infamy must be driven from the high places of power and influence, or the Union will never be restored, and the toil and sufferings and blood of our heroic soldiers will have been expended in vain. If the American people sustain and uphold President Johnson in the patriotic work he has undertaken, then will we once more have a united and prosperous country; if they desert him and follow the nefarious teachings of the radical leaders above mentioned the country will continue to be dis tracted and divided, and political death. from which there can be no resurrection, will be the finality of what was once the fair land of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson.

The people of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity in October next of staying the onward march of the pestilence and driving it back to the murky atmosphere of New England, where it originated. Will they do it? That is the question, and upon its answer depends, perhaps the future of the Republic for weal or for wee. The whole country will look forward with anxiety and trembling to the decision of the old Keystone State, and will rejoice with exceeding joy at the election of Hiester Clymer and the consequent triumph of Democratic principles: but a gloom darker than Egyptian midnight, will settle upon the nation in the event of his defeat. May Heaven preserve us from such a sore calamity as the election of John W. Geary.

## Slavery Among the Puritans. The Appletons have thrown New England into consternation by announcing that they have in press a work entitled " Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts." The Puritans are shaking in their righteous shoes, for fear it will come out that the foundation of the wealth they boast was laid in the flesh and blood of the African. The author of the "Notes" is George H. Moore, who is said to have great facilities for historical investigation. If Mr. Moore should succeed in convincing the Massachusetts Yankees that their worldly possessions are the product of African slavery, the world would no

of "restitution." Who can doubt that the God-fearing cotton-spinners would at once turn over all their wealth to the Freedmen's Bureau? WM. STEWART, United States Sena tor from Nevada, is a native of Trumbul county, Ohio. In his boyhood he was employed as a farm laborer. He managed to get sufficient funds to attend school, and, having qualified himself as a teacher he kept a district school in the winter to provide the means of attending an academy in the summer. Several years since, he immigrated to

S. Senator.

doubt witness a very sublime spectacle

The Radical Policy. The convention which first nomi

ated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency was a conglomeration of the odds and ends of all political parties which had peen opposed to the Democratic party. They harmonized the discordant materi als of which that body was composed principles or past differences of opinon. Of course there was a complete sacrifice of all political honesty. During the campaign which preceded the election of Mr. Lincoln they kept the designs of the real leaders of the party hid, and hesitated at no lie by which they might deceive the people. Here in Pennsylvania they asseverated that they had neither the design nor the desire to interfere in any way with the existence of the Southern States attempting to ecede, and avowed that they could not be driven to any such act; but, when forced to the point, not a few of their leading men declared that they would willingly let them go out of the Union if such was the desire of their people.-Thus the election of Mr. Lincoln accomplished by the free use of the most infamously false and fraudulent pretenses.

When, after his election, troubles began to thicken, the course of the Republican party was still shamefully dishonest and deceptive. They might have averted the war if they had chosen to do so, and have saved the nation from all the woes which have fallen upon it. An honest policy would have accomolished that result. A dishonest and de eptive course plunged us into the fatal struggle.

What was the course of the Republican party when the war began? Were they any more honest then? Let the acts answer. After their tortuous policy had led to a conflict of arms, what was the condition of affairs? Is it not a fact that the Republican party still concealed their real designs? With the fall of Sumter party lines were for the timebeing blotted out in the North. The Democrats were first and most promptly ready to buckle on their armor to avenge the insult offered to the national This they did from the purest motives. They took the party in power at their word, and rushed to arms in order that they might preserve the Union. That was the avowed purpose of the war. It was called a war for the Union. The word Union became the grand battle cry of all the hosts who went forth against the people of the South. The Republicans abandoned their former name and tricked themselves out in the new title of the Union party. The words Union and loyalty were loudly mouthed as the Shibboleth of the then dominant party; and all who could not pronounce them through their nose with a Yankee twang. were at once denounced as disunionists and as disloyal. Yet, in spite of all this the Republican party leaders were from the beginning of the struggle dishonest and deceitful. They avowed one policy and acted upon another. They called the war a war for the Union, while busily engaged in making it a war for the destruction of slavery and the establishment of themselves in places of power and profit. They paraded their avowed policy before the people while keeping their real designs hidden. The public prints, the pulpit, the political rostrum and every possible agency was used to deceive the masses. The people were honest. They really believed the war was being waged for the restoration of the Union. Many of them believed clarations made by the party in powe Had not the following resolution been unanimously adopted by Congress as early as January, 1861:

early as January, 1861:

Resolved. That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the South, now in rebellion against a constitutional government and in arms around the capital, that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of resentment, will do its duty to the whole country; that this war is not warded on one part in pure register. of theirs the people of Penn sylvania do waged on our part in any spirit of oppreswaged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the purity of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality, and the rights of the States, unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease;"
Did the Donabligan leaders at the Did the Republican leaders stand by that policy? Do they stand by it now? Were they ever willing to see the Union restored on such terms? To ask these questions is enough. If any one doubted in the past he must be convinced now of the infamous duplicity of the party which originated, controlled and carried on the war. More than a year has elapsed since all armed opposition to the national authority ceased. Since that time profound quiet has prevailed and not a hostile gun has been fired.-The South has fully accepted the situation, and through her leading men has expressed entire willingness to bear true and faithful allegiance to the Federal and if he then advised Lincoln to re Government forever. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has been adopted by the Legislatures of the States recently in revolt. All, and vastly more than all the Republican leaders once dared openly to demand has been con-Yet they refuse to permit a ceded.

restoration of the Union. Why? Fornev, who is clerk to the United States Senate, tells us why the radicals in Congress refuse to consent to a restoration of the Union. In a letter written by him to the Press he says: Congress will do the work patriotically and permanently. Immediate universal suf trage is not possible, but that the Southern States will be left unrepresented until they formally bind themselves to the ultimate and

implete enfranchisement of all their citizens, That such is the real design of the crew of radical disunionists in Congress there can be uo doubt. They will deny it so long as it suits their purpose to do so, but they are resolved to perfect the revolution which they have begun, and to maintain a factious minority in control of the government through the agency of negro votes. Such is the programme they have secretly laid down and sworn to carry out. How can the people prevent its accomplishment? Only in one way without the shedding of more blood. They must sweep the tools of such men as Stevens and Sumner from power at the coming elections.

The Spring Elections in the West. The spring elections in the Western States show very large and universal

gains by the Democratic party. In Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and everywhere the result has indicated that the tide of popular sentiment has fairly turned against the radical disunionists. The Fort Wayne Democrat, speaking of the result in Indiana, says, the political signs indicated everywhere authorize the conclusion that that State will purge tself of all Jacobin rule in October: returns from various locations showing Democratic gains enough to prove that the State has gone decidedly Democratic. As it is in Indiana so it has been elsewhere. The revolution has began and it is safe to predict that it will not stop until the radical disunionists are swept

PRENTICE says that the Democrats California, was elected Sheriff of San | didn't quite annihilate Radicalism in Francisco, there married a daughter of the late Connecticut election, but they Henry S. Foote. More recently he tried knocked its eye-teeth out. So it can his fortune in Nevada and turned up U. never save itself "by the skin of its teeth."

from power. The people have so willed

An Impending Revolution. The radical disunionists in Congres are resolved to hold on to the power which they have so shamefully abused They show this determination by their acts, and some of them are bold enough to avow their purposes in plain terms A few nights since Mr. Orth of Indiana by forming a coalition without regard | declared to a crowd who serenaded him what the Rump Congress intended to do. In his own outrageous languagge he said: "We have told the man at the White House that we do not intend to go with him in his treasonable acts. As an old Hoosier said the other

day, we have him on the ground and we intend to keep rolling over him." That is a plain bold avowal of the designs of the disunionists in Congress.-Emboldened by their success in being of slavery. They scouted at the idea able to pass the infamous Civil Rights Bill over the veto of President Johnson they are ready to throw off every dis guise, and to proceed in the revolutionary programme which they have laid down. They intend to trample under foot all constitutional restraints and to defy and set at naught the co-ordinate branches of the government as represented by the Executive and the Supreme Court. In the same speech Mr. Orth declared: This Congress will not adjourn soon. The

> the cholera may come, but we will not go home until our work is completely done, and done in such a way as to leave no room for mischief when we are gone. The people cannot help knowing what the work is which these political desperadoes are bent upon accomplishing.-They have shown their intentions by their speeches and their acts. They intend that the Union shall not be restored except in some such mutilated form as will enable them to continue to plunder the public treasury. To accomplish this purpose they will either force negro suffrage upon the South, or prevent the whites of those States from having any vote or voice in the affairs of the government. Thus a revolution will have been accomplished, by means of which a reckless minority of voters under the lead of bad men, will rule this nation. Then will our boasted republican form of government become the veriest farce, and the United States be made a mockery and a by-word among nations.-Then the evils and the burthens that will press upon all sections of our country will become toogreivous to be borne, and a people who allowed themselves to be easily led to destruction, will bitterly bewail their folly when it is too late. These Jacobins must be checked in

their criminal career at once. The first and the only opportunity the people will have of doing this peaceably, will be by means of the ballot-box in the coming elections. Every vote cast for Geary in this State, and every vote for a radical member of Congress will be a vote against the Union, a vote against the liberties of the people, a vote for negro suffrage, a vote for negro-equality, a vote in favor of encouraging the Rump Congress to usurp powers which can only be wrenched from their hands by means of physical force. We are not only on the eve, we are already in the midst of a revolution. Prudence and wise precaution may help us through it without violent convulsions or bloodshed—imprudence and reckless disregard of the best interests of the nation may plunge us into all the horrors of another desperate and sanguinary struggle. We believe and hope the nasses will apply the proper and powerful remedy of the ballot in such a manner as to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties which surround us. If they do not no one can safely say that our near future will not prove to be as hideous as our immediate past.

Military Commissions. The Pittsburg Gazette, the Radical organ in Western Pennsylvania, says the decision of Chief Justice Chase in the case of the Indiana conspirators, against the egality of trying civilians by military tribunals, meets, as it ought, with approbation from all men." Perhaps it does now, when power is manifestly slipping from the bloody hands of the Radical Republicans; but it is not a year since nine out of every ten members of the Gazette's party approved the hanging of civilians upon entences pronounced by military tribunals composed of officers who had disgraced their profession in every position they had occupied. If this decision had been rendered by the late Chief Justice Taney, instead of the present Chief Justice Chase, how would these bloody-minded Radicals have received it? The answer to this question. cannot be doubtful. All must remember the torrents of abuse they heaped upon him when he issued a writ commanding Gen. Cadwalader to produce John Merryman in court, that his case might be inquired into by a judicial tribunal and not by a military commission. Chase was in the Cabinet when that writ was issued and disregarded

spect the law as he has since laid i down, his advice was not taken. The Cincinnati Enquirer very justly observes that there never was a time when there was a doubt of the illegality and rascality of such tribunals; yet they were permitted to be held and to inflict a vast amount of personal suffering upon innocent parties. There is no darker and more uninviting chapter in our history than that which records the proceedings of these detestable tribunals in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and other places. That they were suffered to be held without the prompt and effectual interference of the other branches of the Government-and particularly the executive and judicial—and without an unanimous verdict of public opinion against them, was a strange fact that did not speak very highly for the capacity

for self-government. Like an alarm-bell, they ought to have aroused the country, and produced an agitation from one extremity to the other. But instead of so doing, they actually had the approval of time-serving and feeble judges, of corrupt and unscrupulous editors, of prominent politicians in Congress, who devoted their whole ability to the justification of them-nay, more than that, they were favored by the Administration of Lincoln, which employed them as Charles I did the Star Chamber: in the perpetration of gross private outrages upon its opponents-outrages that will condemn its memory to eternal infamy. Security for the future, as well as indemnity for the past, demands that stern examples be made of some of the tyrants engaged in these "military

gibbet. THE New York Tribune says that its party "is sloughing off effete matter." What will be left of it, when all the effete matter is sloughed off?

commission" outrages. The thunder

of Judge Black's legal artillery has

shaken open the prison doors of some

of the victims. Another roll of that

thunder is needed to bring the red-

handed law-breakers to justice and the

ATTORNEY GENERAL BORDEN, Virginia, now in Washington, paints a deplorable picture of the state of the farmers in Virginia, the great portion of whose farms are lying perfectly idle. He says that not three farmers on the peninsula have succeeded in even par-tially refencing as much as the outer boundaries of their lands, and asserts that, owing to the political incertitude of the times, New York men lend Vir-ginians nothing even on the security of unincumbered real estate.

· Coercing a State.

Among the questions put to Gen. Lee when he was examined by the Committee appointed by Congresson motion of Mr. Stevens, to find reasons or excuses for excluding the Southern States from representation, was the following: Suppose the Executive Government of the Inited States should be held by a President who, like Mr. Buchanan, rejected the right footpring as called and arrests as Concoercion, so-called; and suppose a Con-ress should exist here entertaining the ame political opinion, thus presentin he once Rebel States the opportuni again secode from the Union, would they not, in your opinion, avail themselves that opportunity, or some of them?

This question could just as easily have been asked without as with the mention of Mr. Buchanan's name, but the malignity of the committee's inquisitor would not permit him to pass over this opportunity of making a mean and cowardly thrust at the late President. Like the boomerang of the Australian, lowever, the thrust will return to the hand that sped it. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, took the same view that President Buchanan did as to the power to coerce a State; and with a full knowledge of his views on this question, the self-styled "Union party" him Vice President, by virtue of which election, under a provision of the Constitution, he has become President of the United States. This self-styled log-days may come, hot weather may come, 'Union party" therefore stands before the world in the attitude of an indorser of the doctrine that the Constitution has conferred upon the Federal Government no power to coerce a State.

In his message of the 3d of December. 1860, President Buchanan, after arguing that the Union "was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties," proceeded to examine the question of coercing a State to remain in the Union. He said: "After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Govern. ment." This conclusion he sustained by an extract from the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution. From this extract it appears that on the 31st of May, 1787, when the clause "authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State" came up for consideration, Mr. Madison opposed it, and upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and wasnever again proposed! On this occasion Mr. Madison remarked that "The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all compacts by which it might be bound.

On the 18th of December, 1860, two weeks after the reading of President Buchanan's message in Congress, Sentor (now President) Johnson made a speech in which the views of the mes sage were ably sustained. He said: ' I do not believe the Federal Government has the power to coerce a State, for by the eleventh amendment of the Constitution of eleventh amendment of the Constitution of the United States it is expressly provided that you cannot even put one of the States of this Confederacy before one of the courts of the country as a party. As a State, the Federal Government has no power to coerce it; but, it is a member of the compact to which it agreed in common with the other States, and this Government has the right to mass haws and to enforce those have more to pass laws, and to enforce those laws upon lividuals within the limits of each State While the one proposition is clear, the other is equally so. This Government can, by the Constitution of the country, and by the laws enacted in conformity with the Constitution, operate upon individuals, and has the right and the power, not to coerce a State, but to enforce and execute the law upon individuals. enforce and execute the law upon individuals within the limits of a State."

This was spoken in the face of Sum ner, Wade, Trumbull, Wilson, and nearly every other Radical Disunionist now in the Senate. It was published hroughout the country and read by Stevens and all his followers. If these Radicals regarded Mr. Buchanan's views on this question as not only unsound, but unpatriotic and even treasonable, why did they nominate as their candidate for Vice President in 1864 the very man who had made himself conspicuous above all other Senators for his able defence of the doctrines of the

message? Negro Industry. John Covode, who is sometimes ironically called "honest John," not being received into good African society in Washington city on account of his gross ignorance, got authority from the gov ernment about the time the rebellion broke down, to seek congenial society among the freedmen of the South. He went down to Mississippi and "laid around loose" among the niggers, eating their bacon and enjoying their companionship, till he had gathered in what no doubt seemed to his ignorant mind a very valuable stock of information .-Then he tore himself loose from his sorrowing friends of the sable hue and hastened to Washington to communicate the results of his observations to Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction Committee. Here is what he told them.

"I will state that, throughout the whole "I will state that, throughout the whole Mississippi Valley, the best crops of corn I saw growing there, the cleanest and in best order, were those on land farmed by negroes for themselves. About ten thousand of them have been employed for the last year in that way on about that number of acres of land, near Vicksburg, including Davis' Bend."

It is enough to make a Pennsylvania farmer sweat just to think of such amazing industry as this. Imagine ten thousand negroes cultivating ten thousand acres of land for which they pay no rent, and with nothing to stimulate them to the performance of this stupen dous labor but the fact that they are doing it for themselves. One negro cultivates one acre, and we have Covode's unfailing word for it that he raises "the best crops of corn" in the Mississippi valley. His one-acre farm is "the clean est and in best order." What a splendid achievement of free labor.

Our Lancaster farmers must look to their laurels. They have heretofore been considered the best cultivators of the soil in the United States. But Covode has smelled out a rival for the best of them, in the shape of a Mississippi freedman who works a whole acre, all for himself, and keeps it clean and raises the best crops of corn that "hon est John" saw growing there.

The Tyrant's Example. Thaddeus Stevens' special committee on an air-line Railroad from Washington to New York having refused, by a majority vote, to override the rights of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey by reporting a bill for a new road, the Jacobins in Congress added two new members to the committee. This had the desired effect of overcoming the maority in the committee as originally constituted, and Mr. Stevens has had the gratification of being instructed to report a bill to the House.

This plan for overcoming majorities is not original with Stevens and his Jacobin associates. A tyrannical King of England had recourse to it long ago.— When the House of Lords refused their assent to one of his bills, he created enough of new Peers to carry it. When, at a subsequent period, they balked again at another bill; he forced them to recede and allow it to pass, by threatening to create another batch of Peers .-The conduct of this tyrannical monarch has been censured by all liberal-minded gress will applaud the Jacobins inside for imitating it.

THE famous Kentucky Devil, they say, has been lassoed and put in prison. low, and the two States will be even. I been complete.

The Dearing Massacro.

From This Morning's Age. The greatest excitement prevailed yesterday morning on the receipt of the cheering news that the murderer of the Dearing family had been arrested. The news spread like wild-fire, and not many hours elapsed before the fact was made known throughout the length and breadth of the city.

The following interesting facts connected with his capture were disclosed yesterday morning at the private office of Chief Franklin: The name of the assassan is Anthony in: The name of the assassin is Anthony Ganther, and he was born in Germany. At roll-call 6 o'clock Thursday evening the officers in the several stations received strict astructions to arrest all parties answering instructions to arrest all parties answering the description they had been furnished with. Anthony was arrested at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening by Officers Thos. Weldon, Jas. Dorsey, and Jas. Atkinson, at Twenty-third and Market streets.

On seeing him Officer Dorsey ran in front of him, and suddenly remarked, "You are forman," which he denied stating that he

German," which he denied, stating that he was a Frenchman. He was then taken to was a Frenchman. He was then taken to the station house and locked up. Mrs. Doland, the mother of Mrs. Keating, was sent for, and upon her arrival immediately identified the prisoner.

After being identified by Mrs. Dolan, he acknowledged to the officer that he had killed Cornelius Carey, the bound boy. He was then pluced in a carriage, and in charge of Chief Ruggles and Officer Patton was driven to the station, Fitth and Chestnut streets. Here he stated that he had killed

in West Philadelphia until yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, where he had a pre concerted engagement to meet a friend The thumb of the right hand is entirel wanting, and has apparently been cut e for some time, as it is entirely healed.

Antoine is apparently about twenty-three years of age, about five feet four or five inches in height; wears a dingy white hat, approaching buff; and is dressed in a new suit of clothes. He is of florid complexion. suit of clothes. He is of florid complexion, has light mustache and fair hair. His nose is straight from the forehead to near the lips, when it turns up abruptly, having the appearance of being broken at some time. The general effect of his countenance is against him. He claims to be a member of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was honorably discharged. During the examination he was calm and self-possessed, answering the questions of the officers promptly. After the examination he was removed to a cell, when a private interview was had to a cell, when a private interview was had with him by Coroner Taylor and other of ficials, the purport of which was not made public.

Entering the large room which adjoins the layor's private office, the figure of the aurderer broke on the view of the surprised who were all seated part of this narrative. Mayor's nurderer broken the view of the surprised police lieutenants, who were all seated around waiting to make a return of their norning reports to the Chief of Police. At once each lieutenant rose to his feet, and in few moments the prisoner was surrounded y a cordon of police officials. They gazed earnestly at him, and Ganther

he Mayor. The Chief of Police, the May or's Clerk, the President of Common Cour if, a few members of Councils, reporters

the prisoner was perfectly cool and collected, and exhibited the greatest self-possession. He answered every question in the most unreserved manner, and stated at

luring the rigid examination at the hands of the Mayor, the prisoner did not contradict himself in a single instance. He spoke broken English with tolerable distinctness

The prisoner was subjected to a lengthy examination by the Mayor, in the course of which he stated that he had an accomplice

he house, took the children one by one he barn, when their heads were knocked n with the buttend of the axe and their

The fiendish plot being accomplished, the two murderers proceeded to the house and lay in wait for Mr. Dearing and Mrs. Dolan. They arrived home about 12 o'clock, and as soon as Mr. Dearing had deposited his carriage in the wagon-house, the accomplice (according to Ganther's statement) attacked them both, knocking them in the head and cutting their throats. After which, the bodies were carried to the bean and the bodies were carried to the barn and

heir burial, which will take place to-day a

PLICE.
The murderer Ganther states that be only killed the bound boy Carey, and that his accomplice put to death the rest of the family. He describes his accomplice as follows: ily. He describes his accomplice as follows: He is named Jacob Yonder, and formerly belonged to the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry; he is 38 or 39 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, large shoulders, big face, dark brown hair, and bad on a white slouch hat and M. Described best with his restaurant. and Mr. Dearing's boots, with his pants tucked inside.

Cholera in the Orient, Italy and South France, Trichina in Germany, Rinder-

Solemn Speciacle—Burial of the Vic-tims—Thousands Follow the Funeral Cortege to the Cemetery.

streets. Here he stated that he had killed the boy at 12 o'clock on Saturday, by chopthe boy at 12 o'clock on Saturday, by chopping him with a new axe, while they were on the way to the haystack. He states that he stayed at Front and Brown streets on Wednesday night, and at Front and Moore streets on Sunday night, at a lager beer saloon. On Friday Deering, the murdered man, paid Antoine \$8 as wages. He then came to the city and bought two shirts and man, paid Antoine & as wages. He then came to the city and bought two shirts, and sold them on Thursday to a man at a lager beer saloon kept by Mr. Myer, at Front and Callowhill streets, who drank two glasses of beer with him. Antoine intended to stay

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSASSIN.

THE PRISONER IS TAKEN BEFORETHE MAY

THE PRISONER IS TAKEN BEFORETHEMAYOR.

Yesterday morning, at about a quarter before 11 o'clock, the Chief of Police, accompanied by other officials, proceeded to the cell of the prisoner, just after he had been partially engaged with the Coroner, and requested him to accompany him. Ganther rose from the bench, and with an officer on each side of him, closely followed by the Chief of Police, he was escorted through the cellar of the station up a back pair of stairs, and from thence up into the Mayor's office. A number of representatives of the press, members of Councils, and other privileged characters followed closely on the heels of Ganther, and passed around him, anxious to get a glance at his personal appearance, which has been fully described in another part of this narrative.

glanced fyrtively at the flashing eyes which were directed upon him. After standing a lew minutes until an officer went into the Nayor's private office to pave the way for a private interview, Ganther was marched across the room and through the door leading into the Mayor's private office.

The prisoner was seated on a chair at a large square table, and at the other side sat the Mayor. The Chief of Police the Mayor.

pending their ears to catch every word that was said.

During the lengthy cross-examination by price or was perfectly good and collect

one time that he had nothing whatever to At one time, when the Mayor put a ques-At one time, when the Mayor put a ques-tion to him regarding his family, the pris-oner became melancholy and slightly agi-tated. His face colored, and his eyes were moistened with tears, but they quickly passed away, and he resumed his manner of stolid indifference. It was the subject of general notice that during the rigid examination at the hands

broken English with tolerable distinctness, but occasionally when in doubt as to the meaning of a question put by the Mayor, the services of Mr. George Mock, the Mayor's private Messenger, were brought into requisition, who acted as interpreter.

The manner of the prisoner would indicate that he was stricken with remorse; for when questioned as to whether he did not fear being arrested while loitering about the city, he said: "He did not care, as he knew it would be all right when he was caught."

The prisoner was subjected to a lengthy

which he stated that he had an accomplice named Jacob Youder. This examination disclosed the following facts:

On Friday last, Ganther's accomplice in the terrible tragedy came over to Mr. Dearing's, and proposed to Ganther that they should murder the family and rob the house. Ganther consented to the plan proposed by his accomplice, and it was ar-

by his accomplice, and it was ar that Ganther should murder the boy, while the other man dispatched the rest of Mr. Dearing's family. About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the accomplice persuaded Mrs. Dearing to come to the barn, a short distance from the house, and getting her there, struck her on the head with an axe, and then cut her throat with the edge of that instrument. He then pitched her body into the corn crib adjoining the barn, and then proceeding to the house, took the children one, by one to broats cut. As fast as one was dealt with

in this manner, its body was thrown into the corn-crib, and the process continued until the whole family was disposed of.
While the accomplice was thus engaged, Ganther proceeded to murder the boy Cornelius. He overtook him at the haystack, and struck him on the back of the bead with nd struck him on the back of the head with an axe, after which he cut his throat, and hen hid the body under the hay.

The fiendish plot being accomplished, the

placed where they were discovered. The precious pair then proceeded to the house, and after collecting together all the valuables they could gather, deliberately sat down and eat their dinner, when they left and the process of the and came to the city.

THE BODIES OF THE MURDERED.

The bodies of the victims of this foul murder have been lying in ice at the premises of Mr. Gartland the undertaker, at Seventeenth and Barker streets in anticipation of

o'clock.

The bodies were prepared for the coffins yesterday atternoon, a number of friends having volunteered for that purpose.

A strong posse of police was in attendance during yesterday, in order to prevent the crowd from intruding on the premises. The solemn cortege will be one of the most sad that has ever before been known in this city GANTHER'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS ACCOM-

WE have fallen on pestilential days.

pest in Russia, Holland and England, whereunto the Sheep Plague is added these are not all. Even the birds in Italy are dying by thousands of miasma men, but the Jacobins outside of Con- and a marine epidemic on the coast has made shrimps of the French oysters .-So says the New York Tribune. If it had included among the pests of the world the revolutionary radical politi. cians, of which it is the organ, its sum-Now let Tennessee lasso and cage Brown | mary of pestilent things would have

The Philadelphia Tragedy.

The Same of the Prisoner—Who What he is—His False and Con tradictory Statements. Crowds Visit the Scene of Crime-Their Morbid Curiosity.

|From the Sunday Press.| Notwithstanding the public have been pretty fully informed, through the medium of the press, of the general facts relating to the recent assassination of the Deering famthe recent assassination of the Deering family, yet there is still some excitement existing in the minds of the people. It has greatly subsided, however, and in the course greatly subsided, however, and in the of a few days, the public will learn all the tacts as developed under the solemnity of an oath.
The curious crowds of people of all classes

The curious crowds of people of all classes and conditions visited the place yesterday; and to-day being Sunday, doubtless thousands will do the same. Greenwich Polnt road is the best way to reach the place. The visitors yesterday seemed desirous of gratifying a very morbid feeling by carrying away some of the hay that had human bloodlupon it, or cutting off portions of the wood-work that were stained with the life fluid of the victims. fluid of the victims fluid of the victims.

Beneath the piazza, on the rear front of the dwelling-house, there still remained during yesterday the little carriage or velocipede, which had often been used by the children that were slain by the ruthless brute in human form. Some little toy things, that had last been played with by the practing base were yet in the case.

things, that had last been played with by the prattling babe, were yet in the coach.— It may be, that while smiling in the very face of the murderer, he dragged that inno-cent being from that place, and served it as he had done all the others. Thoughts such as these passed vividly through the imagi-nation, during a brief visit we made to the farm vesterday. arm yesterday.

THE RIGHT NAME OF THE PRISONER. THE RIGHT NAME OF THE PRISONER. The prisoner has not only told more than three lies already about his complicity in the tragic affair, but he deliberately stated his name to be Anthony Gunther; at least this was understood, but the reporter may have been mistaken. It has been ascertained that his real name is Anthony Probst. In the soldier's discharge paper found in the valles that he left at the house in New Market street, the name of Prepost is written. The mere fact of the paper being found is no evidence of itself that the prisoner was the legal owner of it, or that he was named therein. It seems, however, was named therein. It seems, however that a certain Mr. Moore was made th ustodian of a letter written in Germany by

brother of the prisoner and directed to anthony Probst. To satisfy all doubt or his point, two individuals visited the coun-Anthony Probst. To satisfy all doubt on this point, two individuals visited the county prison yesterday, and the prisoner was told to write his name; he complied with the request, and wrote Anthony Probst, and then stated this was his right name. He further said that he is a native of Strashard wat he cannot talk French the house. The neigh as the midnight hour, burg, and yet he cannot talk French Strasburg, however, is on the border be tween France and Germany. The solemn cortege moved off in the fol-THE CONDITION OF THE PRISONER.

Probst has already settled down into a state of comparative calmness, and though haggard, yet seems to begin to realize the situation in which he finds himself. He is very much like Langfeldt and the Skupin-skies were shortly after their arrest. They told lies, and so has the present prisoner, but it is thought, by judicious management, that the truth of the terrible affair will be

that the truth of the terrible affair will be made known before many days.

THE PRISONER'S LIKENESS.

Mr. Cohill, the artist of the detective force, took five negatives of the prisoner, and yesterday the demand for the likenesses was intense. Such a rush of people we never saw before. Even letters were sent by post for copies and of course it was an imposfor copies, and, of course, it was an impos-sibility to supply one-hundredth part of the demand. The photographs of the prisoner are taken in different positions, and of sev-

are taken in different positions, and of severa sizes, and there will be any number of them ready by to-morrow.

ARRESTS.

A bad-countenanced fellow, of German origin, was locked up at the Central station yesterday. He was arrested on Friday night by several citizens, on Limekiln turnible, in the Twenty-second ward. like, in the Twenty-second ward. He had with him a valise pretty well stuffed with clothing. The fellow told contradictory with him a valise pretty well stuffed with clothing. The fellow told contradictory stories as to where he came from, and where he got the valise. He said he was from Collegeville in the Twenty-third ward, and was on his way to York, Pennsylvania. He certainly was not going in the proper direction to reach that place. He was questioned relative to the murder shortly after being avereted but said be know yothing being arrested, but said he knew nothing about it. He said that he could neither about it. He said that he could neither read nor write; but yesterday morning, while in the cars, he spoke of the details of the tragedy, and when a newspaper was handed him he immediately turned to the account of the assination. This was con-sidered suspicious, because he had said he ould not read or write. The valise was examined and a handkerchief in it was M. V." The name "Boyd" was on other ar-M. V." The name "Boyd" was on other articles. Some of the wearing apparel the prisoner declared belonged to his wife, but she had run away from hun. A Philadelphia-made coat was found in the valise. The prisoner says he brought it from Germany four years ago. It is evident that he stole the articles. It is not believed that he had anything to do with the massucre. The prisoner was still in custody last evening at the Central station. He does not answer the description given by Probst of an alleged accomplice.

leged accomplice THE BONNET STORY. THE BONNET BYORY.
The bonnet and furs of Mrs. Keating, the irst cousin of Mr. Deering, who accompanded him in the wagon, were found in the nouse. There is a small spot on the maif, but it has not hear as which all to microscopic. nouse. There is a small spot on the muff-out it has not been subjected to microscopic lower; it is not believed to be blood. When e prisoner was questioned as to the killing of these two unfortunates he said his accom-plice killed Mr. Deering and also the woman, just as they had alighted from the wagon. After Mr. D. was knocked down the wagon. After Mr. D. was knocked down the woman ran and the accomplice followed after her, knocking her down and cutting her throat. A question was then asked how the bonnet got into the house; the prisoner replied that he "took it of" her head, and carried it there." The bonnet was carefully examined; there was not a mark of blood upon it, nor the least indication that it had upon it, nor the least indication that it had been on the ground. When the prisoner was asked where he was and what he was doing when his accomplice was killing these two victims, he replied "I was holding the

THE GUNS DISCOVERED. THE GUNS DISCOVERED.

It has been stated that two guns were missing from the house of Mr. Deering, which seemed to be strong evidence that two persons were engaged in the slaughter, as one man would scarcely take away two guns. These guns, however, have been found at the house behind one of the doors MORE ABOUT THE PRISONER.

The prisoner has steadily insisted that his The prisoner has steadily insisted that his accomplice obtained the plunder. It was ascertained yesterday that Probst had offered for sale two of the pistols. He also offered for sale one of the watches to a Mr. Moore, on Wednesday last, but the wife of Mr. M., thinking that the fellow had not come honestly in possession of it, it was refused. Thus the points thicken against the accused, and tend to relieve the mind of any idea of an accomplice in the crime of murder murder WHO DID THE WORK OF MURDER.

It is conceded by everybody who has made an examination of the bodies of the made an examination of the bodies of the victims, that one man did the whole of the shocking work. There is a remarkable similarity in the wounds, That which seems to strengthen the belief that Probst committed all the murders is the purely prechanged way in which be must have mechanical way in which he must have held the weapon, because of the loss of his thumb. PROBST VISITS A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

PROBST VISITS A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.
A fact that was made known on Friday, but withheld for prudential reasons at that time, may now be told. The pocket-books of Mr. Deering and Mrs. Keating were found upon Probst. They were empty. He had remained over night at a disreputable house in the northern part of the city, and the great probability is that at that time he was robbed of all the money he had. Such is very frequently the case at such places. This may account for the absence of the funds which Mrs. Deering was known to have when she left her mother, Mrs. Dolan, at Burlington, New Jersey.

The FUNERAL.

The last sad rites of the murdered victims took place yesterday afternoon. They have passed from view, but not from memory.—
For some reason, best known to the ielatives, the bodies of the deceased had been removed from Mr. Cyrus Horne's place to that of Mr. Simon (Fertland's on Thirteenth removed from Mr. Cyrus Horne's place to that of Mr. Simon Gartland's, on Thirteenth street, above Chesnut. At an early hour yesterday morning the process of preparing them for burial was commenced, and not finished for several hours. This portion of the sad affair was superintended by Mrs. Lydia Thomson, who is deserving of great credit for the manner in which she accomplished it. Each body was neatly arrayed plished it. Each body was neatly arrayed in a white shroud, with a tasty bow of white fibbon at the neck. By ten o'clock the coffins were in order

By ten o'clock the coffins were in order, and everything arranged for those desirous of witnessing the remains of the dead. The room selected for this purpose is to the right of the main entrance on Thirteenth street. The coffins were in an elevated position, and extended north and south towards an elevation with owards an alcove, which was tastefully draped in mourning, and in which stoo four lighted candelabras Between thes rested a beautiful lamb, and at the centre of the archway, overhead, was a carved eagle, with its pinions extended. Draping was visible in other parts of the room, giving to it a solemn appearance. The coffins ing to it a solemn appearance. The coffins were arranged in two rows, one containing five and the other three. On entering the room, the nearest one in the north row was that containing Mr. Deering's body; then Cornelius Carey; then Emma Deering; and the last one on the east side was that of Mrs. Deering. The fifth coffin in this row contained the body of Annie Deering. It rested in the recesse below Emma's coffin. In the second row, and in order from west to east, were the coffins of John Deering, Thomas Deering and Elizabeth Dolan. The tops of the coffins were not elevated more than three and a half feet from the floor, thus giving visitors an opportunity to see the faces of the deceased. The bodies showed to advantage of the deceased. The bodies showed to advantage of the coffins of the coffins of the coffins were not elevated more than three and a half feet from the floor, thus giving visitors an opportunity to see the faces of the deceased. The bodies showed to advantage the contained the complete the contained the complete the contained the con

tage. The shrouds were so arranged as to cover the gashes in the necks. The head of the boy John, which was so much crushed in, was covered with cotton. The face of little Thomas was almost black from decomposition. The horrible gashes in the foreheads of the other bodies were exposed to view—which, however, could not well be avoided. Shortly before eleven o'clock, a number of the relatives of the deceased were permitted to take a look at the bodies. The scene which then ensued could not well be described. There was much weeping and wringing of hands. Cries of agony and despair fell from their lips. The distingured state of the bodies rendered the agony of gazing on them more intense. After many minutes spent in this way, they were removed to an adjoining room. 'At eleven o'clock the door was onened for visitors.

moved to an adjoining room. At elever obclock the door was opened for visitors.—Tickets of admission to the extent of several hundred had previously been issued, and but few were admitted without one. The but few were admitted without one. The police arrangements of Chief Ruggles were excellent. Some thirty of the force were on hand. A rope was stretched around the front pavement, and no one was permitted to go under it without a pass. Officers were also stationed in the room where the bodies lay. The visitors passed down on the west side of the passage-way and returned again on the east side, and thence out the same door by which they entered. There was a constant stream of persons, both male and female. tream of persons, both male and female stream or persons, both male and female, old and young, passing in this way, till two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time it was stopped. Another and the last opportunity was then given to the relatives to look upon the remains of their loved ones. This scene was even more heart rending than the previous ones. The little boy, the only surviving member of the Descine nly surviving member of the family, cried as if his heart would break.— His last action before leaving the room was to shake the cold hand of his dead father.— After the relatives had retired, the lids o After the relatives had retired, the hids of the coffins were screwed down. We will state here that all of the coffins except those of the father and mother were of black walnut. Those of the latter were covered with black. Each coffin was surmounted with a probability of Corpus vilconarios careful vilca.

small-sized German silver cross, containing be name of deceased, the age, and date of When it was known that the coffins were about to be removed from the house, the tensity. There must have been five thous and persons on Thirteenth street, who wer waiting anxiously to see what was to b seen. The body of Cornelius Cary wa taken out first and placed in a hearse. Then came the body of Elizabeth Dolan, which was also placed in a hearse. The four chil dren were then taken out and placed side y side in the ambulance of the hia Engine Company. This hia Engine Company, This occupied ome time. Mrs. Deering's body was the some time. Mrs. Deering's body was then taken out and placed in a hearse. Another hearse was left, in which was placed the body of Mr. Deering The vast multitude seemed awe-struck at such a sight. The burial of eight murdered human beings was a sight they had never anticipated see ing. There was no boisterous talking out the bodies were borne from rude jesting as the bodies were borne from The neighborhood seemed quie

owing order:
Ambulance of Good Will Fire Company ontaining a number of policemen dressed in their uniforms, and with black gloves

Ambulance of Western Fire Company, containing the pall-bearers.

Hearse, containing the young man Cor-Hearse, containing the body of Elizabeth

Dolan,
Ambulance of Philadelphia Fire Company, with the bodies of the four children—
John, Thomas, Annie and Emma.
Hearing, containing the body of Mrs. Julia eering. Hearse, with the body of Mr. Christopher

Deering. The route proceeded over was as follows: The route proceeded over was as follows:
Down Thirteenth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Arch, out
Arch to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to
Chestnut tagain, down Chestnut to Tenth,
down Tenth to Passyunk road, down Pussyunk road to Buck road, and along Buck
road to St. Mary's cemetery. A large number of persons followed the cortege, and a
still larger number witnessed the hurid in till larger number witnessed the burial is still larger number witnessed the burial in the cemetery. There were but two graves, each ten feet deep. In one the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Deering, and two of their children, were placed; and in the other the bodies of Elizabeth Dolan, Cornelius Cary, and the other two children.

The impressive burial-service of the Catholic Church was read at the grave by Rev. Thos. F. Hopkins, of St. Philip's church. This occupied about fifteen minutes. A last look at the graves was then taken by the

ook at the graves was then taken by the elatives and the many hundreds of spectaors present, which ended the solemn scenes of the day. They have been returned to of the day. They have been returned to the dust from whence they came, but as ong as time shall last so long will the houghts of their horrible deaths exist.

Beast" Butler in the House of Repreresentatives. Pursuant to joint resolution of the Republican party in the Legislature, an evening session of the House was called last evening to listen to an ad-dress from Gen. B. F. Butler—the vali-ant Ben Butler of Big Bethel and of Dutch Gap notoriety—the "Beast" Butler that directed his soldiers to treat the women of New Orleans as prostitutes, and the thief Butler, that, robbed and plundered wherever he could, under the authority of being the most "loyal." At the appointed time-seven and a half o clock—the hall was packed. The nair o clock—the hall was packed. The members, particularly on the Democratic side, yielded their seats to the ladies, who, notwithstanding the character of the lecturer, numbered some fifty odd. A little before eight o'clock. Speaker Kelley took the called the House to order. stand and mittee in charge of Butler then entered

the Chamber, escorted by Speaker Fleming on the right and Senator Lowry on the left. As he took his stand aside of Speaker Kelley, there was some-what of a manifestation of applause. Butler is a chunky and somewhat cor-pulent man, with bald head, contractalthough ing forhead, italic eyes, and, although having short arms and chubby hands has exceedingly long fingers. In short he reminds one of Fagen, the Jew, in Dicken's Oliver Twist. He has the very face of Fagen, is bald-headed like Fagen, but in body is much stouter, and wears better clothes than Fagen did.— But Fagen, the Jew, never was a major general, and that may account for the lifference. Speaker Kelley, in this intance, evidently concluded that he would not be imposed upon as he had been some weeks before by the female spy—Susan Thompson—he was, there-fore, very discreet in introducing Butler; simply saying that the 'lecturer's name and fame is sufficiently well known to need no introduction from

"Oh! yes, we know him well," said a Hibernian aside of us. "He \$150,000 in gold in New Orleans." Butler, as a lecturer, has rather a poor voice, hesitates and stutters con-siderable in his delivery. His theme last night consisted of abuse of the President, and the most fulsome lauda-tions of the Rump Congress. Heasked the "Union" party to prepare for any emergency that might arise, as every-thing depended upon the present Con-gress, which must be sustained at all hazards. If it was not sustained at an treasure spent and blood shed had peen in vain. We had conquered the South—conquered them of all their rights, except one—the right to be hanged. He (the speaker) proverished himself, and shed the blood of a brother and son in defense of the great principles for which they had fought, and he for one would never yield unless some of the leaders in the rebellion were hung. The good and brave President Lincoln had, by public acts and private conversation, said that Jeff. Davis and General Lee should be

But Andrew Johnson sai traitors should be admitted t their seats, and help to make laws for He then compared the United States to a partnership, saying these Southern gentlemen had seen fit to withdraw— but not forgetting to draw their pay be-fore they went. He, for one, would take care that they did not come back until the impress of "true loyalty" was suf-ficiently perceptible upon them. He then spoke of Geary—to whose bravery he could bear witness—who was no only a great chieftain but a great states man, and that the friends should see it that he was elected in October.

Butler spoke for fully an hour and

hung.

half, and was applauded considerably in his most radical points. At the close of his address, a Republican member with long red goatee, red face, and still redder hair, and also, somewhat, resem-bling Fagen, the Jew, arose and said: "Mr. S-p-e-a-k-e-r, I move the thanks of this House be tendered to the gallant Major General Benjamin F. Butler for his able address this evening," eh!
The yeas add nays were called, and resulted—yeas 60, all Republicans, nays 32, Democrats. As the Democrats rose

to cast their votes, they were greeted with hisses from the Republican side of the House, and for a time a scene of confusion ensued that beggars all d cription.

As we now noticed Butler preparing to

retire, we made a hasty examination, found ourselves "all right," and were prepared to say with the old Irish lady, who waited upon him as he was about to leave New Orleans: "Good bye, Gineral; I'll say this for ye—that ye niver stole anything from ne. Good bye, Gineral."-Patriot and Local Intelligence.

Court Proceedings. The April term of the Court of Quarter ssions commenced this morning, Judges Long and Brinton on the bench-Judge Long presiding. The only business transacted this morning was the appointment of John M'Cutchen as Constable for Lancaster township in place of Martin Stanton, and the appointment of Thomas Zell as Foreman of the Grand Jury. Court adjourned till 21 o'clock this afternoon.

Monday Afternoon,-The case of the Com'th vs. Nathaniel Rittenhouse and William Poweli indicted for Highway Robbery was called up. The whole of the afternoon was nearly taken in empanneling a jury. An evening session was held, whi taken up with an examination of witnes

Tuesday Morning.-The trial of Ritten house and Powell was concluded this forenoon. The facts in the case as developed in the trial are, that on the night of the 26th of September last, John McCoombs, the prosecutor, and Nathaniel Rittenhouse and William Powell, the defendants, met at beer house kept by Mr. Reese, near the Old Factory road in the southeastern part of the city. Several other parties were also in the house at the time. McCoombs was very much intoxicated and spent money freely in treating those present. About half-past two o'clock in the morning McCoombs, Rittenhouse and Powell left Mrs. Reese's in company, for the purpose of seeing the sights in other portions of the ity. When they got to an alley, near the foot of Goose street, McCombs either fell or was knocked down. Two of the night police, officers Foos and Kulhman, who were following the party unobserved, heard, a sound as of a man falling, and on going to the place from whence the noise proceeded, they found McCoombs lying on the ground, with his face cut and bleeding When the policemen arrived on the ground Rittenhouse and Powell were a fe distant, moving in the direction of where

McCoombs was lying. The policemen arrested the three men. and took them before Capt. Frailey, Chief of the Night Police, by whom they were ommitted to the lock-up. At a hearing the next morning before the Mayor, Rittenhouse and Powell were committed to prison to answer the charge of Highway Robbery. On a subsequent visit the same night by the policemen to the place where the affair occurred, a ten dollar found close to where McCoombs fell. A wallet and comb belonging to McCoombs. were also found near by. A large number of persons were examined as to the good character of the accused. Jury out. George Young, (colored individual.) from

Columbia, plead guilty to stealing two hams from Jacob Miller, and was sen enced to nine months imprisonment in the County Prison. George Henry, another "American citizer f African 'scent," of Marietta, who plead

guilty to the robbery of the smoke-house belonging to Benjamin Herr, of that vicinity, was sentenced also to nine months imprisonment in the County Prison. Samuel Briggs plead guilty to an assault and battery upon Levi Grabill, and was entenced to pay the costs of prosecution, The trial of Gibson Peters, for the mur-

of this week, when the court adjourned t 21 P. M. LANCASTER HORSE MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1866.—The market during the oast week has been somewhat dull in the way of arrivals, but has assumed a brisker

ler of his wife, was put down for Thursday

aspect in that of sales, both of which are as follows, viz:

Morgart's.—71 head on hand last week. The arrivals at these stables for the past week were 10 head bought up in the county The sales amount to 30 head to farmers. leaving 51 head of choice young horses o

hand. Copeland & Cline's.—16 head on hand last week. The arrivals during the week were 44 head bought in the county. The shipments and sales to Eastern buyers amount to 49 head, leaving 11 head of fine young working horses on hand.

STATE BANK NOTES .-- It seems very probable that before long the notes of the State of Congress of March 3d, directs that they shall be taxed ten per cent, if in circulation after the first of July next. It is therefore necessary that they should be redeemed before that time, and the National Banks, which must suffer the tax if they hold the notes at the date mentioned, are relieving themselves of their liability by throwing out the State Bank notes, or by receiving them at a small discount sufficient to pay for the cost of sending them home for redemption. This action will soon hurry them out of sight, and there will be no currency in circulation but greenbacks and the

notes of the National Banks CHANGE IN THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.-We have heretofore unintentionally neglected to notice the withdrawal of our excellent friend Mr. James MacGonigle from the Chief Operatorship in the Western Union relegraph Company's Office of this city, and his transfer to Baltimore. Mr. Mac-Sonigle is one of the most accomplished relegraph Operators in the country. We have had much business and social intercourse with him, and have ever found him attentive, obliging and intelligent in the discharge of his duty. He is a gentleman of very decided ability, and his long connection with the Telegraph has made him a thorough master of his profession. We part with Mac with sincere regret, and trust that there are many years of usefulness and

prosperity in store for him. Mr. MacGonigle is succeeded by Mr. David Potts, late of the U.S. Telegraph Company's Office in this city. Mr. P. has had considerable experience as an Operator, is very gentlemanly and courteous in his manners, and will doubtless make a popular and officient officer.

MESSRS, DEANER & SCHAUM, No. 7 East King street, have added to their extensive Stove and Tinware business, that of Gasfitting and Plumbing. They have employed a first-class workman from Philadelphia, who will have charge of this branch of their business. This firm is one of the most successful and enterprizing in this city. The senior partner Mr. Deaner, has een connected with the establishment for over thirty years, and the junior. Mr. chaum, began as an apprentice under ex-Mayor Kieffer, and by industry and energy worked his way up to the head. Both are courteous and affable in manner, and in every way fitted for conducting so large a ousiness as they are doing.

IMPROVEMENTS,-It is a long time since worhave seen so many improvements in the way of alterations and additions going on, at any one time, as are now in progress in Lancaster. One improvement leads to another, and the prospects are that during the year we will have plenty of building going on. We trust that the progress thus commenced will be continued, and that the spirit of enterprise thus awakened will quicken the growth and increase the busiess interests of our city.

A PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.-The Cholra, according to all accounts, is approaching our shores very fast. The best way to avoid this contagious disease is to have your system in complete order. There is no better purifier than Mishler's Bitters, and we believe it to be an effectual preventive of the Cholera for that very reason. There can certainly be no harm in trying it, but there may a vast deal of good result from its use.

ASSESSMENT OF REVENUE.-James K. Alexander, Esq., Assessor of United States Revenue for this district, has received orders to make proposals for the assessment of taxes for the year 1866, including the incomes for 1865. The necessary papers will be ready in a few days, when the Assistant Assessors will be enabled to commence operations.

A NEW POSTAGE STAMP.-Postmaster General Dennison is having printed a postage stamp of the denomination of fifteen cents, which will soon be ready for issue, A stamp of this price, it was found was greatly needed for the payment of postage on quarter-ounce letters for France. On the face of the stamp is a finely executed portrait of Abraham Lincoln