# Bancaster Intelligencer.

## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867

Add One to Our List. Our friends are doing right nobly in adding to the circulation of the WEEK LY INTELLIGENCER. We are constantly in the receipt of new subsoribers That is as it should be. The INTELLI GENCER ranks second to no paper pub lished in Pennsylvania. It is cheap reliable and soundly Democratic. It is just such a paper as should be in every family. We are glad that our friends appreciate it, and thank them cordially for their aid. We hope none of them will relax in their efforts. There is duty which each one of our readers should recognize. That is to spread political truth Let each one of them resolve to add at least one new subscriber to our list before the first day of January. That can be done. Do not say it can not. Try it! See your neighbor who does not take a paper, and see that he subscribes. Do not stop at one if you can possibly do better And you can. Remember, money for subscription can be sent by mail at our risk.

A Word of Caution.

The Express seems to have formed a decided opinion that we are guilty of libelling Rev. Gotwald, as charged by the Committee of his church. All good citizens will be careful to avoid following its example in this respect, as the case against us will be tried, and they may be summoned as jurors. They should, therefore, bring unbiased minds to the consideration of the evidence, and avoid forming and expressing an opinion in advance, either for or against us.

### A Terrible Lash.

We transfer to our columns a most remarkable communication which appeared in the Express of yesterday evening. The editor in his introductory note says it is "from the pen of one of our most excellent and highly esteemed Christian citizens." That compels us to conclude that the author believes in the truth of what he has asserted. But for that we should have regarded it all as a hoax, or a joke. The revelations made by this "Christian citizen" are certainly most astonishing to us. If he is to be believed the whole body of the Republican party in this city and county tremble before us, and many are ready to "fawn around us" to "avoid our lash." We think he has made the mistake of supposing that all his acquaintances are infected with the same fears which have taken possession of him.

We have many friends among our political opponents in Lancaster. Our intercourse with the leading men of the Republican party has been pleasant .--There are manygenial gentlemen among them, men of honor and integrity, for whom we entertain sincere respect and the kindliest regard. We neither fawn on them, nor they on us. We meet, on the common plane of social and business intercourse, where politics is never introduced by us, and where it should That is the creed of all intelligent gentlemen, and we have always adhered | cans, for the relief of our soldiers in the to it.

Not a line has ever appeared in our paper reflecting upon the character of any private citizen, and in our strictures upon the speeches and acts of public men we have never been more severe than we thought proper. We have no apology to make for anything which has appeared as editorial matter in the columns of the INTELLIGENCER.

This "Christian citizen" alludes to the castigation we gave the Rev. Mr. Cromlish. That fellow deserved all he

Impeachment. Yesterday three different reports were resented by members of the Judiciary Committee to the U.S. House of Rep esentatives on the subject of imneach ng the President. The majority report avors impeachment, and is signed by Messrs. Boutwell, Thomas, Lawrence Williams and Churchill. The minority report, against impeachment, is signed ov Messrs, Wilson and Woodbridge, Messrs. Marshall and Eldridge concur ring. On motion, the subject was postoned until the 1st Monday in December, when it will come up for discussion. It is generally believed that a majority of the House will vote against instruct ing the Senate to proceed to the im peachment of the President.

There is not the slightest probability that the President could be convicted before the Senate, if anything like a fair trial is given him. There is nothing n all the testimony given before the Committee to cast any serious censure apon Mr. Johnson, much less to justify report in favor of impeachment. The whole thing is an outrage against which even the more decent Radical members of the Committee are forced to enter a strong protest. The mere presentation of the report

and the debate which will follow in the House, must necessarily be damaging to the best interests of the country. There one consoling reflection connected with the matter however, and that is to be found in the fact that the Radical party will be greatly damaged by this bold and reckless outrage. It will inevitably suffer for the folly of the fanatcs who lead it, and the immediate triumph of Conservative principles will be rendered absolutely certain. So out of the follies of fanatics good will come In case an attempt should be made to

remove the President before conviction. t would be his duty to resist any such reckless attempt at usurnation on the part of a fragmentary Congress; and in o doing he would be sustained by all the manhood of a vast majority of the white men of the whole country. Let him rest assured of that and act accordingly.

In His Dotage. Some ancient booby is complaining bitterly in the columns of a neighboring journal that we on a late occasion charged the Patriot Daughters with dis-

honesty. The old fellow is mistaken; he manifestly can't read. The managers of all public institu tions and charities which are supported by the contributions of our citizens, should render to the people an account of their stewardship, and should give them an accurate and detailed state-

care.

ment of the expenditure of the moneys which have been confided to their We publish a newspaper for the information of the people, and we intend that all these amounts shall appear in our columns : if they are not handed to us when we think they ought by the roots and forever destroyed. Let to be, after waiting a reasonable length of time, we take the liberty of calling the people see that this is done at once for them. The managers of the "Paand done effectually. Such a gigantic trio# Daughters" were the recipients monopoly would be unsafe even if it of large sums of money, freely contricost nothing. buted by both Democrats and Republi-

field, and as, after the close of the war, we were not furnished with a detailed account of their receipts and expenditures, and our Democratic readers were in complete ignorance as to where

the money had gone, but little of it State has been strongly Radical in its having ever flown into Democratic politics for years. If negro suffrage channels or gone into the coffers of could be adopted anywhere in the north Democratic merchants, we could not we should have supposed it would have allow ourselves to be deterred from debeen endorsed in Minnesota. Vet the manding information for our readers people of that State repudiate the odiby the fact that the accountants were ous condition by a decided majority .--They have determined that the two The ladies, sensibly appreciating the score negroes in the State shall not justice of our demand, promptly furnishvote. The Radical State Officers are all ed us with a detailed statement of their elected hype majority of some five thouexpenditures, which we published. It sand, but the great fundamental doccorrectly accounted for all the money trine of the party is repudiated. The they had received, and stated to whom hostility to it springs from devotion to it had been baidout. The ignorance of principle, from a conviction that our Democrats as to its expenditure was, fathers intended that this government however, very clearly explained; for should be always kent under the excluwe regretted to observe that the partisan sive control of white men. We do not bias of the ladies had induced them to believe the people of the north will ever bestow very nearly all their patronage impose upon the whites of the south a upon Republican merchants, notwithdegrading condition which they are unstanding Democrats had been perhaps willing to accept for themselves. If the the most liberal contributors to their people of Minnesota refuse to permit. fund. It was thus the unfairness, partwo-score of negroes to vote in that tiality and political bigotry of the Daugh-State, they will certainly decline to susters which we had reason to assail and tain any party which gives up the connot their personal integrity. The trol of half a score of States to a set of "Christian citizen " is in his dotage. ignorant and brutalized blacks just ---freed from the thralls of slavery.

How National Banks are Established and Conducted. Bringing Beligion into Contempt. The editor of the Express is laboring Te establishment of a national bank siduously to produce the impression s a simple matter. A set of capitalists that we desire to bring the Christian take, say one hundred thousand dollars is religion into contempt. He deems our criticisms of political preachersevidence to Washington. National bonds to that of such an intention. We do not think amount are issued to them, and also any sensible man or woman can be inninety thousand dollars in national durrency, engraved and printed with the name of the bank, at the public duced to take such a view of the matter. Indeed it sour respect for the Christian expense. The bonds are left in the religion, our appreciation of what a United States Treasury, as security for true minister of the gospel should be the redemption of the national bank which draws from us such strictures as notes. The bankers return home, with we feel compelled to make from time to as much money as they took with them; time upon the conduct of unworthy less ten thousand dollars. In reality members of that sacred calling. For they have only invested ten thousand the pure man of God, the conscientious dollars in bonds. But they receive inupright Christian minister of the gosterest in gold, six thousand dollars, on pel, we have the most profound respect. In his presence we feel that the one hundred thousand dollars of bonds left to their credit in the United we stand before one who should com-States Treasury. The ninety thousand mand our reverence more than any dollars received from the treasury in other mortal. But, when such men notes, the bankers lend out at an interleave their high and holy position to est of from nine to fifteen per cent. descend into the political arena, and beest of from nine to integri per cent. descend into the pointear arena, and use the man, was on the side of his country, and and ungettlemany attack upon the most and ungettlemany attack upon the most and ungettlemany attack upon the most respectable ladies of our city, connected with the Patriot Daughters, is still fresh in vite criticism. Having laid aside their sacred robes, they are no longer entitled to be treated with greater consideration and brothers of these patriotic ladies, to the the insults heaped upon them by this Pariah, and use the point of th

a venr. If there were no such banks, they meet with severe rebukes they and the paper money in circulation was have no one to blame for it but themssued directly by the Government, the selves.

wenty-five million dollars which are We have never stepped aside to as nnually paid in gold to the National sault even a political preacher. We have Banks would be saved and we should refused to comment upon indiscretions have a better and more uniform cur of that kind when confined to their own rency. Now the notes of all these banks pulpits: but when they have obtruded themselves upon the general public, are taken without suspicion, because they are regarded by the people as Naand have outraged propriety by making tional currency. Very few who handle an unseemly exhibition of themselves, them ever look at the name of the bank we have on several occasions been com which is printed on them. They are pelled to administer an appropriate reall taken on the credit of the United buke.

States. Then why should they not be We know no subject more properly issued directly by the United States? within the domain of editorial comment Why should they be circulated through han the conduct of such men. We feel the medium of National Banks at an bound to notice them. Their very poannual expense of \$25,000,000. sition renders it necessary that we Ought not such a system as this to b should do so. Political falsehoods from summarily abolished? It costs, as we their lips are especially dangerous, if have said, twenty-five million dollars a permitted to pass unnoticed. If they will persist in prating about politics, year, and has no single compensating advantage to offer in return. This Na- they must expect to be treated with as tional banking system is not only worse little consideration as other political than useless; it is extremely dangerous. speakers are. They cannot shield them-It combines an immense amount of selves from criticism by folding about capital, enables those who control it to them robes which they have soiled. make large sums of money almost and by seeking refuge in a sacred office without effort, and absolutely gives which they have disgraced. We regard them twenty five millions of the all such men as challenging comment, noney wrung from the toil and sweat and, so long as we control the columns of the masses without ever asking for of a newspaper, we will pay our respects an equivalent in return. Is not such a to them whenever they invite criticism nuge and favored monopoly dangerous? by entering the political arena. We Will not all the National Banks be shall do this freely and fearlessly, befound combining to perpetuate themlieving that we shall thereby be doing good service to the cause of true Chrisselves, and to purchase still greater pritianity, which has suffered so much in-iury at the hands of political preachers. They have brought religion into convileges from a Congress which is known to be corrupt and venal? The pecuniary interest of the tax-ridden masses, and a tempt with many, and have done more of late years to aid in building up the kingdom of Beelzebub than all other proper regard for the liberties and rights of the people, alike demand that the agencies combined. We shall have whole system should be speedily dug up

> Touching their Pockets. In spite of the efforts of the Radicals

nore to say on this subject hereafter.

o avoid it the financial condition of the country has become a most absorbing subject of public attention. The peo-Negro Suffrage in Minnesota. ple believe that a considerable portion It is said there are not more than fifty of the burthens imposed upon them adult male negroes in the State of Minmight be lifted from their shoulders. nesota. Surely, if negro suffrage would They are heartily tired of enormousand be safe anywhere, it would be so up useless expenditures of the public there where a six months winter demoney. They see that with about one ters the darkey from intruding. That thousand millions of tax, annually wrung from their toil and sweat, the enormous national debt is not reduced. but on the contrary is increased. They have grown restive, and will not be satisfied until a change is effected. Their eyes have been opened to the enormity aintaining a standing

THE following remarkable commu- Extract from Legislative Record of 1865, nication appeared in the Express of yesterday evening: The Lash of a Political Pariah

Christian citizen. - Ed. Ez.]

man, was on the side of his country, and

similar outrages upon a community of his betters. He has used this advantage to

out among the people, and gives his voice and counsel upon questions relating to their welfare, and instead of criticising their

nildren, because the education of the masses

munity of his

Proceedings in the House

Page 49.

The following communication (one of a mber received on the same subject), is OHANGE OF VENUE FROM ADAMS COUNTY. In justice to Reverend Washington V: from the pen of one of our most excellent and highly respected Christian citizens, who Gotwald and ourselves, we publish the following from the Legislative Record, in reis in no wise connected with Mr. Gotwald or his congregation. What he save is smpted solely by a sense of duty as a

lowing from the Legislative Record, in re-lation to the change of years: Agreeably to order, the House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of an act to change the venue in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Washington V. Got-wald, No. 12 of August term, 1864, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Adams county to the county of Franklin. The bill was read a third time by its title. Mr. M'Clure moved that the House re-solve itself into committee of the whole on Christian citizen.—Ed. Ex.] The Lash of a Political Pariah Over a Whole Community. The Pariah, controlling the Intelligencer, editorially, for some time past, holds the dommunity so 'conjletely in awe, by his vulgar attacks upon every one bissuperior, who ventures to differ with him in politics, that the leading citizens of our city and county have remained dumb like sheep, through feer of binging upon themselves

Mr. M'Clure moved that the House re-solve itself into committee of the whole on the bill for the purpose of inserting the fol-lowing special amendment. To strike out all after the word "that," where it first oc-curs in the first section, and insert the folcounty have remained dumb like sneep, through fear of bringing upon themselves his slimy effusions. It must afford him a sort of satanic satisfaction to see the power he wields by his imitation of the style of Brick Pomeroy, one of the most vulgar writers of the West. Our citizens remem-her his conwardly attack upon Bay. Mr. lowing: "The venue now pending in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Adams county, Court of Quarter Sessions in Adams county, of the Commonwealth vs. Washington V. Gotwald, No. 12 of August term, 1864, be and the same is hereby removed to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, to the April term of said court, where it shall be tried and judgment and contense had therean with the more effort writers of the West. Our citizens remem-ber his cowardly attack upon Rev. Mr. Cromlish, because that man with a heart full of patricitism and love of his fellow sentence had thereon, with the same effect as if it had been tried in the county of Adams; and all records in the case shall be erved and transferred by the proper officers if said county of Adams to said county of

served and thatsferved to be the problem of the said county of Adams to said county of Dauphin, by reason of said county of Dauphin, by reason of said change of venue, shall be paid by the commissioners of said county of Adams." Mr. Pershing. Mr. Speaker, I was not present when this bill was previously considered, and I do not know what are the reasons for this amendment. The original bill, I believe, proposed to transfer this case to Franklin county. There may be good reasons for transferring it to Dauphin county, but I perceive, from reading this amendment, 'at least as I understand it,) that it is to be tried at the April sessions of the Dauphin county court. Now, it seems to me, sin, that this is not a proper amendbetters. He has used this advantage to such an extent, that persons of both parties fawn around this Pariah, and endeavor to obtain or retain his favor, and avoid his lash. Finding himself, though a stranger, an object to be courted, and having the re spectable portion of the community tremb-ing before his bold vulgarity, he strikes at every Christian minister who boldly steps out among the people and eves his voice to me, sir, that this is not a proper-amend ment. The time for the trial of this case, i welfare, and instead of criticising their opinions, attacks their personal character, and attempts to weaken their influence and bring into discredit the cause of religion Men most prominent in the cause of cduca tion, are held up before the public in lan-guage which no parent would read to his bildren because incodencing of the musses it is transferred, ought to be left to the judg-ment of the court itself. There may be ment of the court itself. There may be good reasons why it should not be tried at the April sessions. Witnesses may be ab-sent, or something else may occur. It seems to me that this amendment is going farther than we ought to go. Mr. M'Clure. Mr. Speaker, it is usual in change of young to name the term in which

is death to the party of which this Pariah is such a refined (?) advocate. hange of venue to name the term in which the case is to be entered, and April being the next term of the Dauphin county court, The greatest soldiers of our nation are de the next term of the Dauphin county court, (the court is now in session,) that term is named. Of course it is competent for the court to continue it on the usual grounds on which cases are continued. 1 would state, for the information of the gentleman from Cambria, (Mr. Pershing,) that the reason why I have made the motion to change it from Franklin to Dauphin county ellow-citizen, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.--Not content with his vulgar assaults upon change it from Franklin to Dauphin county s on account of a publication touching th voir content with his vulgtr assaults dopon persons of his own sex, but in character with his caste, his principles do not prevent inm from attacking ladies of the highest respectability. It would be a display of ase which has appeared in one of the news papers of Franklin county. That pullica-ion was favorable to the defendant, and i tion was favorable to the defendant, and it would be unfair to ask the proscention to go there for trial. It is merely done to meet my own sense of what is fair and just. The motion of Mr. M'Clure was agreed to, and the House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Brown in the abult on the bulk hameful sentences, to reproduce all the ulgar attacks made from time to time upon e clergymen, soldiers, statesmen, scholars and ladies by this Pariah, since his short residence in this intelligent community.— We owe it to ourselves, and our families, to take a stand against such an enemy to in the chair) on the bill.

The amendment as given above was our peace and happiness. No one knows who will be the next victim of the malg-nity of such an outcast. The thanks of an appreciative public are due to the *Express*. end and agreed to. mittee rose and reported the bill The con amended according to the instructions of

s amended according to the third pas-be House. The question recurred on the final pas-age of the bill. Mr. McClure, In order that the House or taking this Hindoo by the horns, and he committee who brought action against him for libel did the community a favor.

nay understand why this change of venue has been applied for, I ask for the reading Realizing the Magnitude of their Defeat. The Radical leaders are beginning to realize now the full extent of their late of the petition and affidavit of the defendan this case.

The Clerk read as follows unexpected and unwelcome defeat. the Clerk read as follows: o the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: though they are making desperate ef-forts to make every one believe that they

are neither disheartened nor dismayed The petition of Washington V. Gotwald

The petition of Washington V. Golwald humbly showe , that at the August term of the court of q arter sessions of Adams county an indictment for formication and bast ardy was found against hum, and con-tinued for trial to November term of soid court; that some time before one court in November he was informed that certain influences were secretly operating against him, that would prevent him from having The New York Nation thus sums up their losses : The Republican party has sustained a series of defeats this year scarcely equalled in its history. When, on the 17th ultimo, we pointed out that it had lost 107,000 of its April in piecement, viz:-proving that h was out of the county twice at intervals was out of the county twice at intervals, (for perhaps fifteen days;) that during all the rest of the month he was in the county, at times distant eight miles from Gettys-burg, at times returning to it and again ten miles from it, but coming and going and making up a period in parcels by the majorities last year, and predicted that it would lose the New York election, we were im, that would prevent him from having severely denounced both as false prophets severely denounced both as false prophets and enemies to the party. But our predic-tions are much more than verified. We foretold 15,000 Democratic majority in New York, desiring to make the figure as mod-erate as we honestly could. As soon as the registration was completed we estimated the probable majority at 35,000. In fact, it exceeds 45,000. The returns from other fair trial in Adams county : that on the rial the prosecutrix swore positively to the ime when, and the place where the offence was committed, and that no connection wa proof of one or two witnesses as to this and was committed, and that no connection was ever had with deiendant at any other time or place. That on the part of the defence, it was proved by several unimpeachable witnesses, corroborated by written entries and facts and circumstances that did not admit of our mixed of their the time and hat day. Against all this as to the par ticular evening, was the testimony of the rosecutrix and four witnesses who nowe prosecutifx and four witnesses who power fully corroborated her as to it. The Com-monwealth alleged that the mere slip in mistake of recollection of a witness as to a single day would serve to reconcile the tes-timony of the defendant's witness, with the States are very imperfect, but seem to indicate 25,000 Republican majority in Massa-chusetts, 16,000 Democratic majority in New idmit of any mistake, that at the time, and or several days before and after the time. chusetts, 16,000 Democratic majority in New Jersey, 40,000 Democratic majority in Mary-land, 5,000 Republican majority in Wis-consin, 4,000 in Minneseta, and perhaps 5,000 in Kansas. The returns from Illinois and Michigan, where county officers only when it was alleged the offence was com when it was alleged the offence was com-mitted, he was absent from Adams county, in a distant part of the State, more than one hundred and fifty mites from Gettys-burg—the residence of the prosecutrix; that notwithstanding this clear and conclu-sive proof of an *atilit*, the jury could not agree and were discharged by the court; and that, as he has since been informed, every must for the inverse been informed. prosecutiix's proof, and that of the four orroborating witnesses, and thus relieve the case of all seeming conflict of testimony -in other words, that the defendant has failed to establish an al/bi. There was no avidance before the Committee and there is vere chosen, are so meagre as to afford no indication of the results. Estimating the evidence before the Committee, and there is no a before the House in support of the petition—none in support of the defendant's assertion that he cannot have a fair trial in Adams county—none to prove that there is any popular feeling or excitement in Adloss in these States at half the proportion shown by other States, the total loss upon the Republican majorities of last year, in the various elections of 1867, cannot be reckoned at less than 320,000, or threeevery man in the jury belonging to a cer ain organization, stood out to the end i avor of his conviction. Your petitioner, therefore, believing the ourths of the party's entire majority. ms county. There is no unusual interest in the place—Gettysburg--where the prose-Your petitioner, therefore, believing that the same influence will be made to operate against him on any lature trial, and that, in consequence thereof, he cannot have a fair trial in Adams county, humbly prays that an act may be passed changing the venue in his said case, so that a trial may be had in some other county, and he will pray, &c. W. V. GOTWALD. Democratic Gains this Year. utrix and the defendant lived-and among he detendend's congregation—and no pop-ular exercise at as to the case in Adams Summing up the Democratic gains in and exercise in Adams sounty, to prejudice the jurors drawn for the approaching court, nor any case exist-ing in Adams county to deprive the defend-ing of an impartial trial by a jury of its the Northern States this year, we have the following astonishing and pleasing figures: be find in some W. V. GOTWALD, pray, &c. W. V. GOTWALD, State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, ss. : Washington V. Gotwald, being duly sworn, sayeth the facts set forth in the above perition are true. W. V. GOTWALD, between the set of the se New York..... New Jersey...... California ...... GL 000 itizens. A very unfair and partial, and generally false statement of the facts of the case, has appeared in the Franklin Repository—pre-judicing the popular mind in Franklin county and the Cumberland valley. On the )hio..... ?ennsylvania petition are true. W. V. GU Sworn and subscribed before Sworn and subscribed before me, Jam ary, 1865. A. J. COVER, Justice of the Peaco. county and the Cumberland valley. On the contrary, all political papers in Adams county have maintained a prident and entire silence in regard to the case. It was proven ou trial that in the extrem-ity of her labor, when about to be delivered by instruments, and her life in a critical condition, and so advised by her physicians, the prosecutive stude that the defordant Maine ..... Connecticut. Justice of the Peace. Mr. M'Clure, Mr. Speaker I do not as-sume that the defendant in this case is in-nocent, and for that reason ask this Legis-lature to change the venue. I do charge, however, that in consequence of the pecu-liar relationship of the parties in this suit; Massachusetts. .45.000New Hampshire, 21:000 Kansas..... 10.00 8,000 an ..... he prosecutrix stated that the defendant. that such a degree of prejudice has arisen Washington V. Gotwald, was the father of her child. It was also proved that when she discovered her condition she sent for 299,000 Total .... in which the political prejudices of the county have also become interwoven, that Here is a Democratic gain of nearly county have also become interwoven, that it is utterly impossible, whether he be guilty or innocent, for this mun to obtain a fair trial in Adams county. I do not know him, nor do I know the prosecutrix. I did not know that such persons lived until the case was brought here. I feel no personal in-terest in either. The facts presented in his petition are conclusive to the fact that it is not possible to obtain a fair trial in that county, and I submit, sir, that if there be a reasonable doubt upon this subject as to she discovered her condition she sent for the defendant, stating that he was the father —that he thereupon proposed to send her away secretly to Philadelphia, but she re-fused; that he then stated that he would go to see his brother Luther—that on his return he proposed to send her to Cincinnuti—that his brother, Rev. Luther Gotwald, should accounting her, and another herdberg— 300,000 in fourteen States. If we were to include Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia. many thousands more would have to be added; but the above will do. ----Vote of Ohio by Congressional Districts on Negro Suffrage. accompany her, and another brother—a physician in the West—would meet her and Below is a statement of the majorities for and against the amendment giving negroes the right of suffrage in Ohio. fiver her, and the child should be pu deriver her, and the child should be put away and taken care of—and thus the whole affair be covered up from the knowledge of the public, which as yet know nothing of it, —that the defendant afterwards called and st-ded that the arrangements were now all made, and the one brother would accom-pany her and the other would tend on her *accouchment*, and fixed n day for their reasonable doubt upon this subject as whether this man can be fairly Adams county, it is due to him, and due . justice, that this venue should be changed It will be noticed that only *three* out of the nineteen districts gave majorities He is a minister of the gospel—a man to whom his reputation is everything; it is all for the amendment: Against. o him. 1st District Eggleston's... Although the importance of this case has 2d 3d 4th Although the importance of this case has been ridiculed, nevertheless no matter how slight it may appear to those who casually view it, it is a matter of the utmost moment to the parties concerned in the sout. If he caonot obtain justice in Adams county, it is the first duty of this Legislature to change the venue to some county where justice can be obtained. A statement is here made by the petitioner, under oath, confirmed by his counsel, two gentlemen of the highest couchment, and fixed a day for their

possible character, that by reason of the political prejudices of the county which

political prejudices of the contry when have become connected with this case, he cannot obtain justice in that court—that the

very large proponderance of votes are of a different faith from the Democratic party and yet not one of the jury drawn is a Ru publican. It would seem that the charge

ion cannot be fairly tried in that county know nothing further about this case tha

submitted are the only reasons I have for Mr. Marshall, Mr. Speaker, I am not able to make any statement as to the poli-tics of the jury drawn in this case, but the clerk of the countycommissioners, I think,

It was recently stated in the Herald that arrests had been made by the United States Government officials which were of an ex-ceedingly important character, but the par-ticulars of the affair were for various good ticulars of the affair were for various good reasons withheid. It can now be safely stated that the counterfeiters of sevenhad nothing to do with drawing the jury. L'hold in my hand an affidavit of the clerk himsel, which I ask the Clerk to read. The Clerk read as follows: thirtles and five-twenties who have caused

Adams County, ss. Personally appeared before me, the sub-sorther, prothonotary of the Court of Com-mon Pleas in and for said county, Jesse M. Walter, Esq., who, on his solemn affirma-tion, doth depose and say that he is the on, doth depose and say that he is the lerk to the board of commissioners of clerk to the boost and say that he is the clerk to the board of commissioners of Adams county, and has held the same situ-ation for a period of nine years • that a se-lection of jurors to serve in the courts of said county was made by the sheriff and commissioners of said county, in the month of December last, for the current year; the day upon which the board of commissioners and sheriff met for the purpose of making selections of jurors, this deponent took sick, was not present with the board when said selections were made; deponent was con-fined by reason of sickness from the sixth day of December last until the twentieth day of same month; that the selections for day of same month; that the selections for the current year, and also the drawing of the grand and petit jurors of January ses-sions, 1865, were made in the absence of deponent, who was confined at his own house, said drawing having occurred on the thirteenth of December, as deponent was informed; that deponent had no knowledge of the persons selected as jurors for the year, nor of those drawn for January term, until he saw the list in the commissioners' office on his return upon the 20th Decem per, and deponent did not counsel or con nunicate with said board about said selec

Affirmed and subscribed before me, Ja uary 16, 1865. JACOB BUSHEY, Prothonotury Prothonotary. GETTYSBURG, PA., January 16, 1865.

I hereby certify that Jesse M. Walter was attended by me in his late attack of inflammation of the lungs, and that he was con-fined to his bed in his own house from the 6th day of December, 1864, to the 20th day

6th day of December, 1997, of the same month. J. W. C. O'NEAL, M. D., Family Physician. Mr. Marshall also presented the state ent of the prosecutrix, which was read as llows:

The statement in the defendant's petition The statement in the defendant's petition and the letter which has appeared in his interest in the *Franklin Repository* and been sent to members to influence their opinions, contain such large departures from the truth that silence on the part of the Common wealth would be unjust to the House and suffer a great wrong to truth and institue and justice.

It is not true in fact that the jury divided politically or that those in favor of convic politically or that those in favor of convic-tion belonged to a certain organization. Nine of the jury were for convection and three for acquital. There were four Re-publican jurors, two of whom were for con-viction and two for acquital. The under-signed being of both political parties, state as their careful and deliberate conviction, that no explicit any envirting approximation with hat no political conviction operated with the jury in the trial of the case, and that it was wholly impartial. In his petition the defendant does not state that he is innocent detendant does not state that he is innocent or not guilty, but that he proyed a perfect *alibi*. That was a question of fact for the jury, and on it rested the defence. Three-fourths of the jury found that he failed to prove an *alibi*. The prosecutive testified that the connection occurred at her house on a certain avaning in the neuth of April on a certain evening in the month of April on a certain evening in the month of April, 1863, on which defendant minde her a visit, having been previously intimate. If the weight of testimony proved that he was at her house on that evening, the opportunity for the connection existed, and the attempt to furnish an *alibi* failed. As to that fact the prosecutrix's statement was corrobo-rated by the testimony of four credible wit-nesses—of whom one was the wife of Proof whom one was the wife of Pro iessesessor Muhlenberg, of the Pennsylvania

fessor Mubienberg, of the Pennsylvania College, all tostifying to having been in the bouse and seeing him visit her there on that evening. In support of his asserted allow the defendant dat not prove that at the time of the connection thus proved he was one hundred and fifty miles distant, nor even that he was out of the county of Adams. He undertook to bridge over the month of April in misconnect and the horizont.

Troceedings. To one not familiar with the surrounding circumstances, he would have appeared to be a retired Broadway merchant. He was legal services in beha -New York Herald,

-----Accilent on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Ratiroad, CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—A terrible acci-ient occurred this morning on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad The Broad Guage express train due at 6 o'clock was detained at Lockland by a freight trai sound South. While the express train was waiting for the freight train to take the sidling, another freight train that had been following it, ran into the rear of the express before a man could get out to flag them. Four ladies and one man were dag them. Four ladies and one man were burned to death, and nearly all the train burned to ashes. The rear cars were the Toledo train that the express takes to bay-ton, and the last car being the sleeping car from Toledo. The names or residences of the victimes have not been ascertained. CINCINNATI, NOV, 22.—Further details of the railroad accident at Lockhand, represent the scene as horrible in the extreme. The erash was terrible, and the cars of the pas-senger train were jammed into each other. The indies in the sleeping car were crush-ed between the timbers, one having her ed between the timbers, one having her head completely taken of, and another had her entrals torn out. The names of the hadies were Harriet, Rebecca, Sarah and Elizabeth Morgan, of New Orleans. The other vietum, Chas, Jackson, of Boston, lost his life while endeavoring to save the hadies. d between the timbers, one

thirties and five-twonties who have caused trouble throughout the country are now in custody. Since the counterfielters were dis-covered at Washington, Mr. William P. Wood, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, has been actively engaged with his subordinates in endeavoring to apprehend the counter-feiters. His attention had been called, previous to the discovery named, to coun-terfeit issues of \$100 compound interest notes, and \$50 legal tenders. After weeks of persistent and earnest labor, in which he was assisted by United States Dotective notes, and \$50 legal tenders. After weeks of persistent and earnest labor, in which he was assisted by United States Detective Nettleship, residing in Newark, he was enabled to trace the authors of the latter counterfeit to the small village of Pauls-boro. Gloucester county, New Jorsey, and subsequently ascertained that the work of engraving and circulating the legal tenders was done at that village, as is alleged by William Spencer, allas William E. Brock-away, and seven confiderates. He then proceeded to gather sufficient evidence, with a view to fasten the guilt without doubt a view to fasten the guilt without doubt upon the parties named, and while engaged in this latter work, he discovered the coun-terient seven-thirties and five-twenties, and compared the work upon the fraudulent bonds with that of the other counterfeits, and became satisfied that both counterfeits were the work of the same artist. Acting upon this theory, he went quietly to work to fasten the crime upon the suspected parties. Having thus been fortified by evidence sufficient to corrobor-ate the alterations. Mr. Wood made sufficin this latter work, he discovered th the suspecta parties Traving thus been fortified by evidence sufficient to corrobor-ate the altegations, Mr. Wood made affida-vit on the lith instant, before U. S. Com-missioner Whitehead, at Newark, against William Spencer, and Hannah, his reputed wile, alteging that they were the principals in the extensive frauds upon the Govern-ment, and that they had been assisted by five other persons whose names are with-held. Warmits were at once issued tor the arrest of Spencer and fis wife, who were found by the officers of the law at St. James' Hotel, in New York, on Friday No-vember 15, where they were proparing to leave for Europe. They were taken to Jer-sey City and placed in a room in Taylor's Hotel, at that place, where they were guard-ed the authorities not being able to make the examination in the case at that time.— On Tuesday morning last they were taken to Newark, before United States Commis-sioner Whitehead, and bailed in the sum of Manes of Manes and States Commis-

sioner Whitehead, and bailed in the sum of \$40,000 to appear for an examination during next week. The woman had the amoun named on her person and readily produced

"Seven-thirty" Counterfeiters" Arrested.

The Paulsboro establishment was in operation as long ago as July, 1863, and it is estimated that the parties engaged in the business have netted upwards of one miltion dollars. The spurious issues of the notes and bonds were made from a lead notes and bonds were made from a lead impression of the genuine plates, at Wash-ington, secured by a confederate of the counterfeders, and the several branches of the transfer work were also the work of confederates. All the parties engaged in the counterfeiting have become wealthy, as a matter of course, and now reside in differ-ent parts of the country. Government officers have been despatched to arrest them, and it is probable that they are now all in custody. Spencer is the owner of a mag-micent residence in Philadelphia, and is sand to be worth at least \$200,000. When taken before the United States Commission-er at Newark he and his whe were tashion-ably dressed, accompanied by a colored nurse, who hore in her arms an infant child of confederations. turse, who bore in her arms an infant child of one of the alleged counterfeiters. The appearance of the man and woman was

appearance of the man and woman was very respectable. Spencer is a tall, intelli-gent, and gentlemanly looking man, and his wife, in appearance, very ladylike. The Government officials are now engag-ed in searching for the presses, ect., upon which the work was executed, and the probabilities are that they will be found to-day or to morrow. There are still many day or to morrow. There are still many items of interest connected with this crim which are withheld and which will astonish the public.

he public. Spencer when arrested maintained great composure, and tot a sign of guilt mani-ested fiself. When taken before the Com-nissioner he appeared not in the least excited or disconcerted, and coolly took om his pocket a small comb, with which e proceeded to comb his whiskers and hair After brushing the dust from his coat and arranging his necktie, he seated his chair and patiently waited for furthe

not, however, unprepared for the difficulty in which he found himself, for he was ac-In which he found himself, for ho was ac-companied by his counsel, Judge Stewart, of New York, and immediately upon ar-riving at Newark he summoned William B. Guild, Esq., of that city, to his presence, and after a short conversation retained his legal services in behalf of himself and wife, *New York Hawdel*.

got; and we are pleased to know that we were instrumental, to some extent, in relieving the church at Columbia of a burthen. Quite a number of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of that place have assured us that they are under decided obligations to us for what we did. So long as the preachers confine themselves within the sphere of their calling, they will be sure always to meet with the most kindly and courteous treatment at our hands; but, when they lay aside their sacred character and come down from their pulpits to drag their ministerial robes in the filth and mire of partisan politics. they invite the severest criticism, and the closest scrutiny into their lives. Their present and past conduct then becomes proper subject matter for newspaper comment. Having made most unseemly exhibitions of themselves in public, they cannot expect to be treated otherwise than as public political property. If their lives have been impure the public has a right to know the fact. It is matter especially proper for public information. For all such we have a

lash, which we shall not fail to use. This "Christian citizen" must have taken his idea of the INTELLIGENCER entirely from hearsay. He certainly has not been a habitual reader of it. Had he been, we are sure he would not have made such a foolish exhibition of himself. He would have known that not a single word derogatory of any meritorious soldier ever appeared in our columns. He might have found criticisms of the political acts of certain generals and others, but never a word derogatory of the character of any soldier as such.

"We do hope this "Christlan citizen" has greatly exaggerated the condition of affairs. We sincerely trust there is no such quaking and trembling among his friends and acquaintances. as he represents. The picture drawn by him is calculated to excite an emotion of pity in the most unsympathizing hearts. The idea of any number of neoble, be they many or few, cowering and trembling like whipped spaniels before us is not pleasant to contemplate.-Somebody has been imposing on this "Christian citizen." Let him subscribe for the DAILY INTELLIGENCER, and read it regularly and devoutly, and we are sure he will not only conclude that he has been betrayed into making an epistolary goose of himself, but will be ready to beg our pardon for having spoken evil of us.

We hope the Express will furnish the public with a sight of the whole series of communications it has "received on the same subject." It is hardly possible it can have another so amusing as the one it published, but there might be something worth seeing in them. By all means let us have the entire batch

#### Another Libel Suit.

Constable Baker waited on us on Wednesday, and, in his blandest manner, informed us that he had another war rant for us. The Committee of Mr. Got wald's Church have prosecuted us for publishing the same matter in our Weekly which appeared in our Dally. They soon to be determined to probe that little matter to the bottom. Again we commend their Christian energy, and run of Demografic victories, and it will assure them that we will aid them by not be very long until we can get back to all the means in our power. We are the "good old times" we remember and collecting documents and other material of an important character, all of which we shall be happy to furnish to them

and an appreciative public when the proper time comes. Our readers may look out for some rich developments.

the Government new, and were equally IN New Jersey the Democratic ma jority is at last definitely and officially vindictive, the nether garment of every Republican editor in the land would aggertained to be over 18.000. In New York the official returns show a Demflutter from the casemates of Fort Lafagette or the windows of the Old Capiocratic majority of 49,869. Big figures, tol prison. those.

says in regard to it.

regret.

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#### Helper on the Present Crisis. All our readers remember the intense

A NEW Test for Voters. excitement created by the publication Radicalism advances with unfettered steps in the South. The Alabama Conof a book called "The Impending vention has formed a new test oath, to Crisis," by Hinton Rowan Helper, of be taken by every one offering to vote. North Carolina. It was adopted as a campaign document by the Abolition-Not only is the applicant to swear that he is not excluded from registering by ists, and was spread broadcast over the land. Every Republican member of any act of Congress, but he is also required to take a solenm oath in the fol-Congress united in an address recommending it to the consideration of the lowing terms: iowing terms: "I accept the civil and political equality 'of all men, and agree not to attempt to 'deprive any person or persons on account 'of race, color, or previous condition, of 'any political or civil right, privilege, or 'immunity enjoyed by any other class of people. It was a bitter anti-slavery document, and was an efficient agency in the election of Abraham Lincoln Mr. Helper was rewarded by "the late

lamented" for his services, and during mon? the war his lovalty was unquestioned Thus it is expected that the right of Since the termination of the rebellion the negroes to vote, to hold office, to sit he has returned to the South, and has on juries, and to be in all respects rebeen busy examining into the condition garded and treated as on a perfect of affairs in that section. equality with white men, will be made The attempt to reconstruct the South the fundamental law of Alabama, and on the Radical Congressional plan offerirrevocably fastened upon that State for ed Mr. Helper an opportunity to become all time to come. We ask the people of

a leader in the movement. He could Pennsylvania whether they are prehave put himself at the head of the pared to sanction such a procedure ----Radical party in North Carolina, and They will vote on that very question in he would have been in high favor with the pending Presidential contest. the authors of the reconstruction scheme. will be directly in issue. It must be That he did not do so is proof that he is met squarely. It cannot be evaded .-an honest man. He was a bitter oppo-Then let all white men prepare to vote nent of slavery, and sincerely desired intelligently. That kind of thing must to see it extinguished; but he is not prebe crushed out by the votes of the white pared to surrender the destinies of his men of the North. It can be done in native State, of the South, the entire no other way. country into the hands of the ignorant

## Death of Fitz-Green Halleck.

and degraded Africans whom he has There are few who will not hear with done so much to release from bonklage, incere regret the announcement that We publish copious extracts from an Fitz-Green Halleck died at his residence able communication addressed by him to the National Intelligencer. We ask and birth place, Guilford, Connecticut, on last Wednesday night, in the 73d our readers to give the document a year of his age. He outlived nearly all careful perusal. After they have read his cotemporaries, and departed this It let them put it into the hands of their Republican neighbors. It is the testilife full of years, honored by his countrymen, respected by the intellectual of mony of an honest anti-slavery man, all countries, and much loved by those ne whose loyalty was endorsed by Mr. who knew him personally. He was one Lincoln. It shows up the injouities of of that goodly company of American the Radical scheme of reconstruction in authors which included Irving. Cooper. its true colors, and lays bare the dan-Paulding, Long and Drake. He began gers which are now so imminently life as a clerk in the banking house of threatening. The present crisis is much Jacob Barker, in New York, and aftermore terrible than the one of which wards was connected with John Jacob Helper formerly wrote. Read what he Astor, which connection lasted until

the death of the latter. He held a posttion as Trustee of the Astor Library PRICES of many things are going until 1849, when he retired from all down, down. That has been the tenbusiness and went to live at Gullford. dency ever since the Democracy began Some of his poems are familiar as house-hold words to all Americans. In comthe victory business. Gold has tunibled, and dry goods have had a terrible de memmoration of the death of Drake he wrote the poem beginning: scent in prices. Only let us keep up the

Green be the turf above thee, Friend of my better days! None knew thee but to love thee, Nor named thee but to praise.

stirring martial lyric "Marco Bozaris;" and, as the thoughtful and cultivated man analyzes it in after years, he finds MRS. LINCOLN once procured the arrest and incarceration as a State pristhat he was not caught by mere "sound and frenzy." In elegance of diction, symmetry as a work of art, and noble oner of a person who spoke disrespectfully of her. If she were the wife of noetic fervor, it will bear the test of the severest oriticism. The entire series of Mr. Hallock's poems was published by Harper & Brothers in 1846. Since that time the author has rested from his labors. He was a man whose genial temper and fine conversational powers endeared him to all whom he met.

South at a direct expense of a hundred millions a year, and an indirect expense of many millions more to keep the white race in subjection to the negto. They know and feel that the only safe and direct road out of our financial difficulties is to be found in a policy which will restore peace and assure the pros perity of the States recently in rebellion. The masses of the North have tried the Radical plan of keeping alive the passions of the war. They have found that it does not pay. They might consent to put the whites of the South under theifeet of the negroes if they could make money by so doing; but when such an infamous course takes money out of the pocket of every tax-payerand producer in the North, it is not strange that agreat revolution should take place in public sentiment. The end of military establishments, freedmen's bureaus and other costly appliances for perpetuating Radical domination

through the agency of African supremacy, is rapidly approaching. The eyes of the people have been opened. They are ready to endorse fully the wise words of that sagacious statesman, Horatio Seymour, who struck the key note when he said :

"Restore the South and restore commerce und then the greenback will be equal to the gold dollar in value, and it will be a point it no practical importance whether you pay he bonds in coin or legal tenders." The exigency is sogreat that Congress will be compelled to give some attention to the financial situation. That they 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th will begin in the right place or attempt to go to the root of the evil no one be lieves. They will attempt to bridge over the difficulties until after the Presidential election, but they will find 11th that tinkering will do no good now. Things have got past that point. In the 12(1) 13th 14th meantime, as the pockets of the people are being touched, their eyes are being 15th Bth

opened. The Presidential Election to be Decided on Principle.

The N. Y. Tribunc says: As to Gen, Grant, we hope to find him on the Republican platform of Equal Rights

to all citizens of the United States ; but we cannot now point to any act or declaration which places him there. When Gen. Grant trates on this point, we hope he will be found standing square on the platform of Equal Rights. And when he does, we be found standing square on the 'platform of Equal Rights. And when he does, we shall very heartily support him for Presi-dent, if he be the Republican condidate; but we suspect he will then be no stronger than mother capable and worthy Republi-can. He may get some votes on personal grounds, in view of his eminent public ser vices; but so would Gov. Chase; so would Speaker Colfax or Senator Walds. Those who now soon deviced to him on the aswho now seem devoted to him on the as-sumption that he is not a Republican will sumption that he is not a Republicant will of course be off whenever it shall be estab-lished beyond cavil that he is. Be sure that principle, not personal choice, will govern the issue of the pending Presidential con-test. There will, there can, be no shirking the Main Question.

We agree perfectly with Mr. Greeley. Principle, not personal choice, will govern the issue of the pending Presidential contest." We are also very sure that there can be "no shirking the Main Question. We feel confident that Gen. Grant will be "no stronger than any other capable and worthy Republican." provided he accepts a nomination from the Republican party and undertakes to run on their platform. That he will be overwhelmingly defeated, should he place himself in such a position, we

> Two of the negro candidates for seats in the North Carolina State Convention both of whom were elected triumphantly, issued a circular to the negro voters of their district, of which the

following is a verbatim copy : if thar should Bee any Cullared Pers if that should bee any Cultured Person that wants to vote A Democratic vote, frail, (beat) him until he Knows Nothing. If you Do that Will bee just like they served them in Virginia, and if that should bee a man of such Carrecter, make him sure for a vhile. This is at the same time a fair sample

of negro intelligence and of the evil spirit which the Radicals have succeed-ed in instilling into the negro's mind.

1 Lawrence's..... 2744 Mungen's. Clarke's..... Shellabarger's.... Hamilton's...... Buckland's..... 3169 27231942 4080 2461 Ashley's..... 6061 8800 Van Trump's... Wilson's. 3150 Bingham's..... Eckley's..... Spalding's..... Garfield's..... 2750 14 \*\*

1801 1911 All of these Republican representatives are said to be in favor of foreing negro suffrage upon the people of the South, though their own constituents. by decisive majorities, have repudiated it in Ohio. If they persist in violating the will of the people they represent, their heads will fly in October next.— Cleveland Plaindealer,

TILE declared official vote of Califorila at the September election is as follows:

Haight has 9,544 over Gorham, and 7,456 over both. Axtel, Dem., for Con-gress, has 4,804 majority; Higby, Rep., has 1,267; Johnson, Dem., has 373 ma-torics. ority. Result of the New York Election. We have at last the full vote of this State, all the countles except Kings believed to be official. The result is as follows:

#### The Minnesota Election.

A despatch from St. Paul to the Chicago Tribune states that official reports from all but one county give the Republican candidate for Governor at the recent claction 5,364 majority, whilst the equal suffrage amendment is defeated by 1,248 majority. The total vote is stated at about 64,000. At The total vote is stated at about 64,000. At the Congressional elections in 1866 in Min nesota the Republican majority was 10,208 in a total vote of 41,758. In 1865 at the Govnor's election the Republican majority was 3,476 in a total vote of 31,100.

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The Massachusetts Election. The Massachusetts Election. The official result of the Massachusetts election in November is announced. For Governor, A. H. Bullock, Republican, re-ceived 98,306 votes, and John Quincy Adams, Democrat, 70,300, whilst 125 scat-tering votes were cast. The Republican majority was 27,946. As compared with last year the Republican voto has increased 0,326; the Democratic vote has increased 43,089; and the Republican majority, which in 1866 was 65,309, has decreased 37,363. departure. parture. After some weeks after his original offe f this arrangement he wrote her—after etaining counsel—and declined to carry it out. The prosecutrix is an orphan and

freumstances, D. M'CONAUGHY, W. M'CLEAN, Attorneys for Commonwealth. noderat

D. McConaughy, whose name is append-d to the above, is the Radical State Senator

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# State Items.

Within two years the population of 'yrone, Blair county, has nearly doubled self, and its boundaries are of much larger Bapti Presb imension. A bear weighing 235 pounds, and meas

eannot obtain justice in that court—that the jury drawn for the trial in the case decided upon it precisely as they were divided in their political of mions, and stood out reso-lutely upon the question of conviction—a majority being or a particular persuasion, as stated there—that is, of the Democratic party. He says, also, that he fears that in a future trial of the case he will meet with the same injustice. I will submit, as a question of fact, to the gentleman who represents Adams county upon this floor—who has was killed last Wednesday in Blair county three hunters. A few days ago, ex-Sheriff Allen, of Dun

rom the Adams and Franklin district.

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bar township, Fayette county, was attacked by a ferocious buil, belonging to George Paul, and gored and trampled so severely that his life is despaired of. Tho bull wa subsequently shot, The barn belonging to the Eavotto com-

of fact, to the gentleman who represents Adams county upon this floor—who has more knowledge of the subject than I have, but who will vote against this bill, that the jury which has been drawn for the present term of that court is almost entirely of one political faith. Mr. M Clearand Mr. Bueh-ler, gentlemen who are respected wherever they are known as men of the highest char-neter for truth, declare that there are not four men out of the forty-eight who are not four men out of the forty-eight who are not The barn belonging to the Fayette coun-ty Poor House, containing two hundred bushels of wheat, a quantity of hay, and agricultural implements, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, the work of an incondiary.

four men out of the forty eight who are not members of the Democratic party. It must be barne in mind that the brother of the prosecutrix in this case is now, and has been for some years, the elerk of the county commissioners, who has, as is well known, more control than any other man in the county over the selection of jurors, if he chooses to exercise it. It is charged (I know not whether truly or not) that in this way the prosecutrix has obtained control of the jury, and that accordingly a panel has been drawn by which this case cannot pos-sibly be tried in any other way than by a jury entirely of the Democratic faith. Now, sir, I do not know that this is true, but it is an incondiary. The Montgomery County Commissioners at their last meeting resolved to assess property at its full valuation, the same as is now done in Philadelphia. We believe it has hieretofore been assessed in that county at half its value. We suppose the rates of taxation will be fixed at half the rates of taxation will be fixed at half the rates beretofore layed, which will know the rates heretolore levied, which will keep the taxes about the same.

Many of the farmers in the lower sortio Many of the farmers in the lower section of Montgomery county have their crops of corn husked by German women from Phil-adelphia, who take the corn husks as pay for their work. They commonce operations early in the morning, and by evening each own on a business and of the section. sir, I do not know that this is true, but it is so represented to me. It is true that the case has run into the political feeling of the county, and that starting when it did, in the Presidential contest, men have taken sides in the case, (many of them impercep-tibly)—some with the minister and some with the prosecutizity and of all things it is the most difficult to divest men of their political prejudices in the jury box. I know, and every man who is fumiliar with the local politics of the southern counties of this State knows, that in Gettysburg a very large preponderance of votes are of a sir, I do not know that this is true, but it is ne has an immense suck of husks, with which, balanced on their heads, they trudge

into the city. Husks being in great deman for hedding, it is said that they realize fee \$1.50 to \$2 per day for their work,

A very destructive fire has been raging i the mountains porth of the Cumberlan A very destructive fire has been raging in the mountains north of the Cumberland valley for several days past, and an im-mense amount of property has been do-stroyed. A farmor living a few miles from Storretts Gap, in Perry county, whose name we could not learn, has been kurned out of his barn, house and all his furniture, and only sayed the lives of his fourity, and sail

only saved the lives of his family and sel by hasty retreat. There is no prospect that the fire will be extinguished until we have rain.—Patriot and Union. -----

and yet not one of the jury drawn is a Re-publican. It would seem that the charge made, that the panel has been drawn with reference to this case, is settled by the fact that where there should be a prependerance of jurors of the other faith, there are none whatever. And before this jury the Rev. Mr. Gotwald is to go for trial. I say that I will leave it to the gentleman from Adams county himself whether the jury is not as I have represented it—largely, overwhelm-ingly, exclusively Democratic, and whether the gentleman who is clerk of the county commissioners is not a brother of the prose-cutrix in this case. This is the ground on which it is charged by those who are ask-ing for echange of venuc-that this ques-tion cannot be fairly tried in that county. A Scene at Bedford. Locus in quo-Court House; time, Tues-day night, during progressof Radical meet-ling; John Cessan Loquitus: "The Copper-headsrejoiced once before in "62 and brough out their rusty cannon and"-Indignan Jopperhead breaks in with, "Yes, and John Jessna made a speech at that Copporhead abliee!" A ghustly paloness overspread the sountenance of John and he sputtered and spat like a tailow candle half extinguishad with a drop of water.—Gazette, any other gentlemen in this House who has chosen to examine it. The reasons I have

Deserters.

The report of General Grant mentions the The report of General Grant mentions the remarkable fact that during the past year no fewer than 13,000 men have descrited from the army. The greater part of these descritions, we presume, occurred on the Plains, where it is well known that men often enlist in Westward bound regiments for the average for the second second second or the express purpose of getting cheap and afe conveyance to the mining During the last season. for exampl than half of the Seventh Cavalry than half of the Soventh Cavalry (Custer's) decamped with their horses, arms, and accoutrements, and probably made their way to the gold regions of Colorado and Montana. A despendo, who wants to reach the diggings, has only to enroll himself in some command bound for the Indian coun-try, and he is pretty sure of an opportunity to make off when he has marched as, far as he choose to zo. The number of creating he chooses to go. The number of recruits during the year was 34,000, so that the de-

sertions reach the enormous ratio of nearly 40 per cent, of the enrollments. Churches in the United States,

The American report made to the General Evangelical Alliance, at Rotterdam, gives the following number of churches and communicants in the United States

Churches.	Communicants.
in Catholle 3,800	4,000,000
odists 10,460	2,000,000
sts 17,220	1,690,000
yterhans	700,000
TUDE	323,000
egationalists 2,750	267,100
stant Episcop'ns. 2,300	161,200
an Reform 1,199	110,000
Reform 110	30 000
faul Uniting toma to a beaute to take .	

United Brethren about 3,630 societies, Moravians about 2,697 communicants, Uniterains about 3 churches, Uniterains about 3 churches, Uniterailists incluie about 649,600 of the pop

lation. Friends or Quakers, orthodox, about 51,000 members. Friends or Quakers, Hicksites, about 40,000 members.

Friends or Quakors, Hicksitos, about 40,000 members, Meeting of the Fourisiana C avention— The Negroes have a Large Majority. NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 23—The convention met at noon to-day, and elected a negro as temporary chairman and secretary. No per-manent organization was arrived at, and the convention adjourned until Monday. Forty-iour negroes and twenty-five whites were present in caucus. Judgo Tathfarra seems to be the choice for perimanent chair-man, but it is probable the negro members will decet one of their own color. It is un-derstood that it was resolved in caucus last night that the first step of the convention night that the first step of the convention would be to declare all the State offices va-

would be to declare all the State offices va-cant, and fill them with appointces accept-able to the Radical party. The recent ap-pointments by General Mower, with one or two exceptions, do not satisfy the members of the convention. Dr. Avery, the newly appointed sheriff, is in quiet possession of the office, and to day swore in most of his denuties. doputies, The Alabama Convention.

The Alabama Convention. MostroomEav, Nov. 23.—The franchise article provides that those who shall be con-vieted of trenson shall not be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. It is helieved that all persons who come within the \$20,000 chause of President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation, and against whom proceed-ings were instituted in the United Status District Court, who, on being particulated by the President, had to appear in court and enter the plas of pardon and guilty, are dis-franchised by thenew Constitution. If this is correct, 40,000 to 50,000 whites are dis-franchised at one blow in this State. At the evening session of the Convention an amendment to the bill of rights was of-fered, that common carriers shall not make on any discrimination on account of color, be-tween persons travelling in public convey-ances, which caused great excitoment-Several black delegates delivered inflamin matory, speeches demanding entire socia, equality, and the right to ride in sleeping curs, etc. Two whites favored the amend-iment. Messrs. Griffin and Keffer, making violent speeches, and after a hoated and protracted doluto, the subject was postponed until Monday next.

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# verily believe. Black Republican Statesmen. Every school boy is fascinated by that

