NUMBER 34

OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE

Miscellaucous. "Singing Soldiers"—The Last Radical Insult to Valor. "Singing Soldiers"—The last Madical Insuit to Valor.

Apropos of the attempt on the part of the Jacobin majority in Congress to organize a company of "singing soldiers," we have received the subjoined poom from a correspondent, who states, in an accompanying note, that he was in thirteen general actions and seven smaller engagements during the late war. He lost his left hand at Gettysburg, and would, he says, be willing to sacrifice his right in the Democratic cause, believing that a victory over Radicalism next fail is as necessary to the safety of the Ropublic as the defeat of the Southern Robellion was five years ago.

The order (for the document reads like a military rescript) to the crippled veterans who have been discharged from the army to organize as an itinerant band of minstrols to sing in Grant, offax, and negrosupremey, is about the most impudent dedge that the Constitution-breaking anarchists have yet attempted. Hitherto the war-sneaks, shoddy contractors, and bond-holding allows they have been capital the corrents to store the constitution breaking anarchists have yet attempted. Hitherto the war-sneaks, shoddy contractors, and bond-holding allows they have been capital the corrents and

phen, and most call him rich Mister Stephen. Indicated "choose of the state of the phen." Indicated the phen. The ph yet attempted. Hitherto the War-sneaks, shouldy contractors, and bond-holding oligarchy have been contentto organize the gailant nan whom they sent to the war as substitutes for their own cowardly carcasses, a hundlu-carrying and bootblacking associations; but now they propose to draft them into the ranks of Jacobinism as a troupe of melodious mountebanks, piedged ciations; but now they propose to drait them into the ranks of Jacobinism as a troupe of melodious mountebanks, pledged to warble the praises of the very men who have been grinding their faces for the last four yours; who give the offices they have carned a right to with their blood to the meanest sycopiants that crawl the carth, and whose openity-avowed design it is to make the vergeos, set "Yes, indeed he may. What bright faces we shall see at Feast to-morrow?"
"Fools, laughing one day, crying the next." ree at the cost of a million of lives and

"Nay, Kasper, you are hard on them.
It is wise to rejoice in times of mirth."
"I cannot rejoice with the anguish of toil fretting my heart." free at the cost of a million of lives and three thousand millions of treasure, the political masters of the defenders of the Union. The "Boy in Blue" is not a practiced poet, but he has put into rude and foreible rhyme the indignation of a crippled soldier of the Republic at being called upon, after fighting its battles, to devote what war has left of him to the service of the New Treason that greed, ambition, and fanaticism are endoworing to enthrone on the ruins of the late Robellion. Elsa sighed. She knew too well that t was envy, not honorable toil, which and overshadowed the soul of her hushad overshadowed the soul of her hus-band and robbed it of its light. "Why," said Steven, good humor-edly, "look at your pleasant Elsa. Is not her face generally bright, like a Maymorning? If she has her tears, THE LAST INSULT TO VALOR. SIMPLE PORM ADDRESSED TO HIS DUTILATED FELLOW-SOLDIERS. she smiles through them, like sun in

she smiles through them, like sun in rain."

"She's a woman," growled Kasper;
"and all women are fools."

"I am sorry to hear you say that. However, I know you do not mean what you say. Now, friend, I have a present for you—a turkey. And you are welcome to go to the Three Crowns, at Salurn, and drink a bottle of the host's best wine at my expense. I have to's BY A BOY IN BLUE. Alas! no r wounded comrades,
Bld you think your work was done
When you crawled home, tick and ragged,
From the fields your provess won?
No, you still are field to service;
And as clowns of Faction's ring.
Vice traitors than you conquered
Lying ballads bid you sing. best wine at my expense. I have told him to put down what you drink tomy account; and moreover, take a couple of pitchers with you, and he will fill them with Bavarian beer, for you to take home to your company." Totter forward on your crutches, With your empty contsleeves come, flurry up your shot-torn bodies. At the up of stoddy's drum. Though your limbs, to prop the Union, You gave freely, that was mught; split your throats to arve the secondar Who were steading while you fought.

take home to your company."
"Oh! thank you, thank you, good
Mr. Stephen!" exclaimed Elsa, clasp-To the blunderer of Vienna, To the Thief of New Orlean Mr. Stepnen: "Vacuations of the form of the form of the farmer, turning "Nay," said the farmer, turning the walcome: not another And to On-to-Richmond Greeley, Shout ces atte Io Pmans! Swindiers, Imbeciles, and cowards Claim your voices, votes, and son Dress your ranks, the word is "Mu And Thad Stevens calls the rolls, "Nay," said the farmer, turning away; "you're welcome; not another word, please. Your are heartily welword, hease. Your are nearthly welcome,"
Kasper waited till his neighbor was beyond ear shot, and then he spoke.
"Curse him!"
"Kasper!" cried his wife, in horror.
"Does he want to crush me, to humble me, with his presents? What does he cally and goese and this Will ye have these mon for masters?
Shall they lead you through the lan
Like a carryan of monkeys
Taught to eaper at command?
Gallant hearts, whose victor-thunder
At Audetars, shook the skilos,
Will you giorify the negro,
And give melody to hea?

Make reply, we shuttered heroes
Against kebus cannon flung
By our soft-shell Aloxandors
And much Crears cast in dung.
Tell your white-livered insulers
By the God of Battles, No!
That the stars of War's grand theatro
Cannot twinkle in their show! he give me ducks and geese, and this he give me ducks and geese, and this turkey for, ch?"

"Because he is good and kind," lanswered his wife.

"No; because he can then go to his rich friends, and say, Poor Kasper, I keep him, and give him crusts now and then, to keep him from starving, poor follow!" While on rogues who shaved your rations
Party's choicest haves full. Party's choicest layors fall, Specialition farms your muscle, Late the Union's flying wall, Dressed in motely to be stared at, And by sordid gre d kept down, You just live by carrying bundles— Liverled lackeys of the town!

Tell the world, Potomac Veterans

Yno signidging y were given ave to labor for the nation. whose vanguard you had striven, thyour task musters decided, hen their spies the tidings bare

That you meant to vote for Seymour And the army's idea, Blair?

How they damned you and discharged you, With a malice born of bell. Because heart, vota, and conscience At their beek you would not sell, And O! don't forget to mention How your ballots under sen! Sent from Richmond for McClollan, Stanton's tools were hired to steal! †

Dear in mind the seventeen thousand Soldiers' votes all good and true That for "I it le Mac" were given By his whole-souled boys in blue!

Lost their bearer loaged in jail. Lost the white man's cause should triun And the New Rebellion fall.

Have we lost our rights, brave brothers, And is this, indeed, the end— To be outcost in the country We entitled to dof-nd? Shall the blocks who stuck to treason Till the bloc of battle turned, With the nelp of Northern sharpers, duic the reast while we are spurned?

Let us answer in November,
As true men should answer knaves;
As the marryred dead would answer,
Could the question pierce their graves,
Let us show the bloated upstart,
Who by black votes hope to reign,
That the Union saved by builets,
We with uallots will sustain.
A Boy in Blue,

The Cellars of Salurn.

Tell the world, my inheled contrades,
What reterms her week you belog,
To the Indicats who shave you,
For whose chiefs you're asked to sing;
How they radge you mears wages,
How they fatten on your sweat;
And what cause you have to warble
On the pittaness you get?

"His riches have come to him quite another way?"

"His fortune came to him through his own hard work."

"His fortune came to him in a very different way."

"What do you mean?" she asked, sharply.

He found a pot of gold among the rubbish!" said Eisa.

"Yes, among the rubbish," Kasper continued, misunderstanding her; don't you know that the Lord of Epan hid his treasures there, before he gave up the castle? Stephen has found themor some of them, with the help of evil spirits."

"I do not believe it," answered Eisa.

"Stephen is too good and religious to have dealings with foul spirits that haunt ruined castles. No; say what you will, I don't believe it."

"I wish I had found the treasure."

"I am very glad you have not. If you had only heard the beautiul sermon of the priest last Sunday week, on "I wish I had found the treasure."

"I am very glad you have not. If
you had only heard the beautiul sermon of the priest last Sunday week, on
covetoueness, you —."

"I am not going to listen to one from

you," snarled Kasper; "so I shall go off and try the best wine at the Three A Boy in Blues.

The "Soldier Messengers" of New York are hired at starvation wages by a company of Radiesa monopolists, who pay them from \$3 to down that miserable pittance.

I have been a substant of 1861, the soldier that the passes of the substant of 1861, the soldier that the passes will all Mac. were stoamed out of the envelopes by Government spies, and Lincoin ballots substituted in their stead; and II, 300 votes, in one batch, were stolen from Col. North in Ballimore, the Colonel himself being thrown into a dangen for having dared to take charge of them. This is history.—N. Y. Yanday Mercury. off and try the best wine at the Three Crowns."

"You accept the bounty of the man whom you hate?"

"Yes; because it costs him money to give me these things."

Then he left the house. The road to Salurn winds round the base of the knoll on which stands the castle. Kasper looked up at the gray towers and groaned. "Would that I knew where the treasure was hid." he muttered. the treasure was hid," he muttered. When he reached the tavern, he ordered the wine to be given to him at a little table, apart from the other drinkers.— "Be sociable, man," said the host. But Kasper could not endure company. He The summer tourist in the Tyrol may remember to have seen a stately ruin crowning a height near the village of San Michele in the valley of the Adige. irank and moped in a corner by

San Michele in the valley of the Adige.
Above it shoots up the precipitous ridge of the Griersberg; and near it is the picturesque fall of the Titschbach over a wall of dolomite, interesting to the geologist. The ruin is that of a castile, which belonged to the lords of Epan, then passed into the family of the Rottenburgers, and finally into that of the counts of Albrizzi. The name of the castle is Schloss Salurn. Of this ruin a story is told.

At San Michele lived in the end of the last century a laborer called Kasself. The peasants who were in the room cast side glances at him, and wondered at his ill-looks. They felt no dedered at his ill-looks. They felt no desire for his company. As the fumes of the wine rose to his brain, and the warmth of the generous drink reached his heart, his natred became more intense, and his envy more vehement. Suddenly he brought his fist down on the table with violence, so that the bottle reeled and the glass shivered.

"Would to heaven I were rich," he exclaimed; "then I'd show this canting hypocrite how I valued his presents." the last century a laborer called Kas-per; a hard working, poor man, with a worthy and handsome wife, Elsa. They had enough to live upon, but nothing to

ents."
"What is the matter with you?" worthy and handsome wife, Eisa. They had enough to live upon, but nothing to spare. They could cat as much as they liked, if the victuals were homely, and they could dress respectably, but not expensively, and their home was a cotasked the host.
"Stephen," answered the fellow, hoarsely.
Then Kasper rose, having finished the wine.
"Stay, man," said the host; "there

expensively, and their home was a cottage, good, weather-tight, but humble. Elsa was happy; Kasper was not. And the reason of Kasper's unhappiness was envy. Within sight of his door was a new white house, with doors and windows painted green, with a flower-garden and a farm yard. This house had been built and was inhabited by an old fellow-laborer of Kasper's; Stephen by name, who had made his fortune. Ste-"Stay, man," said the host; "there is some beer for you."
"I have no pitchers with me."
"I will lend you a couple; you can return them to-morrow."
"Fill them and give them to me."
The host supplied Kasper with the beer, according to Stephen's order, and then the discontented man left the tay-gen. It was afternoon. A few heavy then the discontented man left the taver.
It was afternoon. A few heavy thunder-clouds hung about the mountains, but the sky above the Etsch Thal was clear, and the valley was bathed in sunlight. Kasper trudged along with his pitchers of beer till he reached the foot of the castle hill. Then he set down his pitchers, and looked up attheruins.
Why should not I be rich as Stephen?' he asked. "He found treasures there; why not I? Ha! what fun for me, if I were to light on his hoard, and steal that! Nothing comes without an attempt. I will climb up and search the ruins." He could not well leave the pitchers in the road, so he took them with him. He had to scramble among rock, and fallen fragments of wall, over which brambles name, who had made his fortune. Steohen had been careful and frugal as a poor man, and had made the best use of his man, and had made the best use of his money. An uncle had left him a legacy, which had enabled him to rent a few acres of land; he had farmed this with success, and had saved enough to increase the size of his farm. With this increase the size of his farm. With this increase came larger profits, and finally Stephen had bought land and built a house for himself. And this house was within sight of the cottage of Kasper. And it was plastered white. Also the windows and doors were green. Stephen deserved his good fortune, for when it came, he used it aright. He was not lifted up with pride. He did not retain greedily what he had accurred but are iffed up with pride. He did not retain greedily what he had acquired, but gave liberally where he saw that money was needed; and he never forgot his old mate, Kasper. Often did the poor comrade receive a ham when Stephen killed a pig; sometimes a duck, and occasionally a goose. At the village feast he never failed to make him a present of a small burrel had to scramble among rock, and fallen fragments of wall, over which brambles trailed. The numberless red strawberries were unnoticed by him, as he toiled over the broken ground they carpeted. His rade foot crushed them. He caught the tufts of pinks and scabious to assist him in his scramble, and he cast the bruised and uproted flowers behind him, when they had rendered him their assistance.

At last he stood in the castle, and set down his pitchers. At the same moo make him a present of a small barrel f wine. Whenever they met, Stephen reated Kasper with a smile and a riendly word, which the other answered

friendly word, which the other answered by a scowl and a muttered curse. Ste-phen was well aware that his ancient comrade regarded him with no favor; but he was too good-hearted to take numbrage at his insolence and ingrati-At last he stood in the castle, and set down his pitchers. At the same moment a grey shadow stole over the lichened walls, and a chill fell on the air.— Kasper searched the masses of shivered masonry, litted stones, pried into recesses overgrown by fern, tore up beds of velvet moss that covered slabs of rock; but all in vain. "If Stephen found a treasure, I may find one too," he repeated to himself, as he labored in-effectually to discover something valuable. A whole hour was thus expended. Then he rose from his stooping attitude. His eyes were glittering with the greed of gold, his lips quivering with eagerness, his cheeks flushed, his brow dripping. The sky overhead was dark with whirling vapors. The wind moaned among the old walls. "Spirits, good or umbrage at his insolence and ingratitude, and he continued to send presents
to the churl, and to treat him with
cordiality. Kasper accepted the offerings and ate or drank them, but their
taste was spoiled by the acid sauce
which he poured over them.
"I wonder what Mr. Stephen will
send us this feast?" exclaimed Elsa one send us this feast?" exclaimed Elsa one day, as she was busy making cakes for the approaching village festival.
"Mister," hissed her husband; "why do you call him Mister, if you please? He is no more a gentleman than I am. Don't you know that he and I were bora to follow the plough?"
"Why every one calls him Mister Ste-

at which sat three aged men with ca-davorous faces and flowing white beards, busily engaged in oyphering at the table with chalk, their heads bent, their brows knit, their lips moving, their hands rapidly forming cyphers on the board before them.
"He has come twice in the day for wine," said the first. one of these, the nearest, he turned the tap, and put his lips to the descending golden stream. Never had he tasted better wine." "I must fetch my pitchers" he gasped. And rushing from the vault, he ascended the steps, scrambled over the stones, and reaching his pitchers, empided the beer on the ground. "Surely, I am dreaming," he said. But no; through a gap in the castle wall, the gap through which he had entered, he saw the valley. The clouds had broken, but blue beits of shade lay along the meadows. The ravines of the mountains were indigo; but the river shimmered like molten glass; and white against a blue flax-field gleamed the new house of Farmer Stephen. Kasper

Brigham Young.

against a blue nax-neig gleamed the new house of Farmer Stephen. Kasper frowned, shook his fist towards it, then picking up his pitchers, descended once more into the cellar of the castle. Now he passed from one barrel to another, tasting first one wine, then another, and rober search search leaters described and righer. An Interview With the Mormon Prophet ondence of the Cincinnati Commercial SALT LAKE CITY, July, 1868. Calling on a prominent tradesman in this place, (himself a leading Mormon each seemed better flavored and richer than the last tasted. With difficulty e selected which wine to take home ne selected which wine to take home with him in his pitchers. He filled them, one with red wine, the other with yellow wine, and then turned towards the doorway. He started.

In the midst was a table, at which this place, (himself a leading Mormon and Utah pioneer,) our party of four in-quired as to the feasibility of obtaining a brief interview with Brigham Young, We were took that the modern Solomon (in domestic multiplicities if not in wisthe doorway. He started.

In the midst was a table, at which sat three men, in course black woolen tunics, with leather belts round their waists, leather caps on their heads, and on their legs grey worsted hose. The table at which were the men, was black, on it the three cypnered with chalk, and spoke no single word, so intent were they in their calculations. They were all old, for they had flowing white beards. Their faces were pale and bloodless. Kasper stood staring and trembling, and fearful of making a moise; but the men did not notice him. Kasper slunk behind a barrel, and waited half an hour. Then he protruded his head, hoping to see that they had gone. But they sat still, busily reckoning on the black table, with their heads bowed over it, their brows knit, and their lips moving. After waiting a little longer, Kasper gathered courage to step towards them. "Your pardon, gentlemen," he said, bowing; "I am a poor laborer of San Michele, and I was on my way from Salurn, where I have been drinking a bottle of Tokay; and affinding the cellar open, I have been drinking a bottle of Tokay; and affinding the cellar open, I have been drinking a bottle of Tokay; and affinding the cellar open, I have taken the liberty of descending the

then, to keep him from starving, poor fellow? The follow? The fellow? It is specified to a top towards them. "Your pardon, is the fellow? It is specified to a top towards them. "Your pardon, is the fellow? It is specified to a top towards them. "Your pardon, is the fellow? It is specified to a top towards them. "Your pardon, is the fellow? It is specified to the fellow. It is the fellow. It is the fellow of the fellow. It is the fellow of the fellow. It is the t versation with the father of the young lady, whose name suggested the invention of the telegraph. Upon that topic the discourse ran for a few moments; then glined to Robert Fulton, his reduction of the telegraph of the young lady's father thought the progress of the nineteenth century was something almost startling; Brigham agreed with him; and the young lady, in a bolt-upright, prunes and prism pose, looked as if she were debating whether or not it would be the thing to ray, "President Young, I am dee-lighted to drop your acquaintance."

In one corner sat Brigham's Private

ed to drop your acquaintance."

In one corner sat Brigham's Private
Secretary, an intellectual and reticentlooking man, past the middle age, the
only person, it is said, who knows definitely where the Prophet is to be found
at all minutes of the day and night. He

The third put few collars of corner of the third, and said, "Time Secondary of the control of the company of the collars of the control of th

LANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 26 1868

West Libbery, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1868.
A large number of Democratic neighbors of General A. Saunders Platt repaired to his residence last evening, and after some very sweet music from the West Liberty Brass Band called upon that gentleman for a speech. General Platt seid:
My Fellow Democrats and Negations:—I need not tell you how deeply I appreciate this complimentary demonstration. I feel it the more from the fact that it gives me an opportunity to say a few tion. I feel it the more from the fact that it gives me an opportunity to say a few things I wish to say publicly. No one knows better than I the strength of party association. Next to patriotism to one's country comes loyalty to one's party, and the ties binding the last can not be severed without attaching a certain smount of blame to the individual who secedes. One is anxious, therefore, to give his reasons for such severance, and justify himself, if possible, for the course he takes.

In a few words then, let me say that I

is anxious, therefore, to give alls fellous of such severance, and justify himself, if possible, for the course he takes.

In a few words then, let me say that I am disloyal to the Republican organization because I seek to be patriotic or my Government. [Applause.] Understand me, I attach no blame whatever to my late political associates. I believe the great miss to be honest, earnest and patriotic, and that patriotism they have asserted by their blood upon all the battle-fields, and their lives in all the hospitals, of the late war. But it does not follow, on that account, that as a party, heated by partizan zeal, they are not as dangerous to the Republic as the men themselves they went out to fight.

I believe it was the design of the fathers in the formation of our Government to secure our National independence through the Sinte organizations. I need not take your time and waste my breath in illustrating, or, rather, demonstrating this fact. No one lact is clearer to the student of constitutional law than this. It may have been a dream of the fathers, and quite impracticable in execution, but it was the design, and until it is found impossible, I propose to assist in giving it life and strength. [Applause.]

Long before the late war broke upon us, the power of the General Government had fallen into disuse. The States arrogated to themselves all the power that had before been delegated to the grand Court of Government. I need refer to only a few in-

been delegated to the grand Central Gov-ernment. I need refer to only a few inernment. I need refer to only a few instances to demonstrate my meaning. Citi zens of Massachusetts were selzed and imprisoned in South Carolina for merely exercising the rights gua-anteed by the Constitution of the United States. Massachusetts, in roturn, onacted laws that equally set at defiance the rights of South Carolina under our Constitution. The right to regulate exchange and furnish a National currency was usurped by the States, and our land was flooded with irredeemable trash called nance money, that enriched a

so low, that when the Mexican war came our President, instead of resorting to the draft, had to call for volunteers, and humbly solicit the Governors of States to furnish him aid in the support of our National flag on the field of battle.

This sort of practics and their evil teachings continued until they culminated in secession. South Carolina avowed her right, and appealed to the wager of battle in its support, to withdraw from the Union in the same way that she had entered the Union.

Union.

My fellow citizens, and especially my

our ability to pay. If this reckless extravagance on the part of our Government continues, the question promises to be not whether we will pay, but whether we can pay. We may not repudiate but we may become bankrupt, and if any one will add to the National indebtedness. each one as sacred as the other, and then estimate the value of property by the world's currency of gold and silver, to which we must come sooner or later, he will appreciate my proposition. With an inflated currency giving us high prices for our products—we know how hard it now is to raise our taxes. What will the when on a specie basis—our currency

gards the Government as the guardian, or rather, the paront of the people. Hence the class legislation that has so disturbed us during the hast eight years. We are not only made to pay heavily for the support of an extravagant Government, but we are forced to sustain claims of trade that it is assorted are too feeble to stand alone. Let me give you one example: When this war broke out the Republican party, then left in power by the secosion of Southern members of Congress, passed a tariff law that amounted to prolibition. Thus protected, the manufacturers of Now. tariff law that amounted to prohibition. Thus protected, the manufacturers of New England ran their mills at full time, and realized wast profits. Now, at a time when of all others we needed cheap articles, we were forced to pay high prices, and white sustaining huge armies in the field on one side, we were forced to sustain a huge monopoly on the other. And it is difficult to tell with accuracy which was the more expensive of the two.

This system of class legislation has continued until it has absorbed all the moneyed capital of the country, and until it is combined into one great body and forms the soul of the Republican party. Each moneyed interest, thus legislated for, plays into the hand of the other moneyed interest, until all combined makes one powerful organization. You can not, for instance, attack the manufacturer without bringing upon yourself the bondholder and the banker, nor assail the bondholder without experiencing a defense from the manufacturer. Indeed, I believe now they may be estimated as one body, for as the manufacturer realized his profits he invested his bonds, that escaping taxation formed a templing investment, while the banking system, the most oppressive of all the impositions, is based upon the public securities.

Ites.

NATIONAL BANKS.
Inseparable instruction The operators form one class of bendholders, from which they gather the gold interest, and on which they issuethely own indebtedness and draw interest on that. Thus, with ten per cent. as the interest exacted on both, they draw from their actual capital the neat sum of as the interest exacted on boin, they draw from their actual capital the neat sum of twenty per cent., and in return they get their actual capital back, and in five years double the amount. Now, when we re-member that this capital was purchased of

while we get poorer these men get rich and own islands and build palaces. [A voice—"We've been cooked enough that way."] It is the duty of the Democratic party to call in the circulation of the National Banks and put an end to their extortion.

counters defeat in the coming Presidential contest certain leading men in both houses of Congress will have a heavy score to settle with the party.

The principal cause of their anxiety at the present time has transpired within the last tew days. Vague rumors have been passing around that Grantis not only lukewarn in the cause, but that he is actually on the stoot of repentance for having been so blind as to entangle himself with the fortunes of a sinking party, the failure of which sweeps

www. Islands and build palaces. "I A voice—
www. we been cooked among that way."

www. It is the duty of the Democratic party to all it the circulation of the National Bands and but an article of the control of the National Bands and the party and the party seems of their anxiety at the manufactures, through a depreciated per simulation of the cause, but that he is next the same port of party is a state of the cause, but that he is nectally on the strength of the cause of ness transaction, when the capitalist seeks to get the highest rate of interest for his money.

This is no reason why we should not live up to our obligations; but it clears the question of much feeling that is apt to misple and the judgement. This sensitiveness in regard to the sound character of National obligations is yery fine indeed; but it comes a little late. I remember a law that promised to pay us soldiers during the war in gold. For awhile we had the precious metal. Then the paymaster brought greenbacks and gold, and gave us our choice, and then the brought only greenbacks. I never heard any indignation expressed over this violation of a sacred contract, [Applause.]

But let it go. We are bound to pay these people, and they claim in gold. That is, we will give them in gold preceisely what they paid in gold. No more, no less. Their proposition is for us to pay in gold for what they purchased in greenbacks. This is not the domination of a socred contract, from is it just. We do not intend to have one currency for the people and another for the bondholder. If any Congress so far forgot its duty and transgrees distones when the people and another for the bondholder. If any Congress so far forgot its duty and transgrees distones when the people and another for the bondholder. If any Congress so far forgot its duty and transgrees distoned that it is not the contract in the people and another for the bondholder. If any Congress so far forgot its duty and transgrees distoned the people and another for the bondholder. If any Congress so far forgot its duty and transgreed its powers, such Congress can not bind its successors, and we would repeal the law rather than enslave the people. There is no tyranty so cruel and oppressive as that of money and we will never submit to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to Shylock, let them have bonds ever so strong. [Loud applause.] Fortunately we can falfill our obligations without violence to any provision in them.

TAXATION.

There is a solution of this bond question

The Postmaster at Mayville, in Wisconsin, Captain J. A. Barney, served nearly three years in the Union army, lost an arm in the service, and was brevetted Captain by Governor Fairchild. Receiving one of the black-mailing circulars from the Radi-

by Governor Farchild. Receiving one of
the black-mailing circulars from the Radical National Committee a few days since,
he sent the following reply:
MAYVILLE, Wis., July 29, 1868.
Union (?) Republican Compensional Committee,
Washington, D. C.
GENTS: I am in receipt of your very
modest application of the 18th inst., and
coming as it does during the "heated term,"
consider it quite refreshing.
Although not "in sympathy with the
purposes of the Republican party," I "can
readily understand" that money is necessary to conduct your campaign, but as I
could hardly be expected to vote for one
man and contribute funds for the success
of his opponent, I am under the necessity
of declining to comply with your urgent
demand, and assure you that, should I be
permitted to vote next November, my
ballot, together with a majority of my
former companions in arms, will be east for
Seymour and Biair. No, gentlemen—
"We shall ne'er do the thing that you ax.
We're willing to pay a fair price for the tea,
But never the three-penny tax."
Hoping that you may be as successful
elsewhere as here, I am, very respectfully,
yours,
J. A. BARNEY, P. M.

The Butter Zounves.

The outrage committed by the Butter
Zounves, who had charge of the remains of

high prices for our products—we know how hard it now is to raise our taxes. What will it be when on a specie basis—our currency is reduced and prices lowered. Bear in mind that the tax remains the same.

Our, navy, the most expensive luxury a government can indulge in, is kept up on a war footing. Our army reserved to keep the peace in the South and on the frontier is five times greater than it need be. A huge alms-house is kept running at the South for the benefit of idolent negroes and hungry officials. At a time when our necessities call for the strictest economy, when the Government ought to be on a peace footing, as it was in 1831, there is no limit to the expenditures; and we find ourselves the heaviest taxed people in the world. I can very well understand all this. Senator Sherman, the leading financier of the Republican party, promised us to support the if Government and pay the interest on the I National debt by a tax on whisky and tobacco. He really believed this, and his to make the most profuse expenditures; our Representative in Congress, my worthy friend Judge Lawrence, introduced a bill to make a ship canal from the Ohio to Lake Erie, touching at the Lewistown Reservoir, in this county. Of course, believing that we were relieved from the burdens of taxa— The Butler Zonaves.

The outrage committed by the Butler Zonaves, who had charge of the remains of Thaddeus Stevens at Washington is being investigated. It was clearly proven that the only provocation was the throwing of a stone by some unknown person, whereupon the negro zonaves fired down the street without regard to consequences, killing one man (a negro) and wounding others. This is a specimen of the fitness of negroes to have arms put in their hands.

Zocul Intelligence.

tion through whisky and tobacco, the Judge felt he could not do better with a few mil-lions than to expend it in Logan County about the Lewistown Reservoir. [Laugh-Tuesday Morning.—The regular torm of Quarter Sessions' Court having adjourned over from Monday, commenced yesterday morning; Judges Hayes and Lithart presiding. A very large number of persons were present, and if the presence of witnesses are any indication, the present session will be a busy one.

Com't vs. Gettys Miller, indicted for tarceny. The defendant plead guilty and was sentenced by the Court to undergo an imprisonment of 8 months, and pay costs of prosecution.

Com'the vs. John Paulus charged with the presence at the Mayor's Office, after bringing him to this city, no lock was found to the presence at the Mayor's Office, after bringing him to this city, no lock was found to the presence at the Mayor's Office, after bringing him to this city, no lock was found to the presence at the Mayor's Office, after bringing him to this city, no lock was found to the presence at the Mayor's Office, after bringing him to this city, no lock was found to the presence at the Mayor's Office, after bringing him to this city, no lock was found to the presence at the Mayor's Office, after bringing him to this city, no lock was found to the presence at the Mayor's Office, after bringing him to this city, no lock was found to the presence at the Mayor's Office, after bringing him to this city, no lock was found to the presence at the matter than the found are the intruder. That officer reached the school bouse about 5 o'clock in the morning, and finding the defendant in it arrested him. It was a sistentified by Mr. Kurtz that there were evidences in the school bouse of the finding the defendant in it arrested him. It was a sistentified by Mr. Kurtz that there was also testified by Mr. Kurtz that there were evidences in the school bouse of conditions about 5 o'clock in the morning, and finding the defendant in it arrested him. It was a isotestified by Mr. Kurtz that there was also testified by Mr. about the Lewistown Reservoir. [Laughter.]
The tax on whisky and tobacco has proved a failure. Instead of collecting a great deal of money for the good of the Government, we have collected vast sums for the benefit of a corrupt few, that now, organized as a "ring," take a hand in the control of our Government. On the other hand, the tax collector is ever at your door. If he does not come in one shape, he is there in another, and you can scarcely compute your income return before the State officials make their appearance, and in their absence the stamp is in continual use.

CORRUPTION.

I don't mean to assert that the Ropubli-

I don't mean to assert that the Republ can party is a corrupt party. I believe it to be as pure and honest as any political organization; but I do assert that its pro-

organization; but I do assert that its profuse expenditure, unequal taxation and
monstrous system of bounties have demoralized the people and carried corruption into overy department of our Government.
One of its leaders, and you see I quote only
Republican authority, [laughter and applause] had the frankness to say in a late
publication:
"Through the unsettled condition of a
country suffering from civil wars we have
developed more reascality than any organization over called into existence. We have
filled the offices with thieves and their
pookets withstealings. We have organized
rings than in turn create office-holders and
control the Government. Men go in poor
and come out millionalires. For one dollar
paid to the Government from hard-carned control the Government. Men go in poor and come out millionairos. For one dollar paid to the Government from hard-carned taxes hundreds stick to the dirty Ingers of official secundrels. Wo have whisky rings, Indian Bureau rings, manufacturers' ring, National bank rings, railroad rings, land-jobbing rings and internal improvement rings. From the lowest officials up to Senators and Cabinet officers, the taint of

rings. From the lowest officials up to Senators and Cabinet officers, the taint of corruption runs, until the people, dazed and confused, confound the right and listen with indifference to the threats of exposure."

If this continues, and becomes chronic, we may bid farewell to a republican form of Government. Our fathers based their beautiful structure on the virtue and intelligence of the citizen. It has no either foundation, and failing in that, it will soon be a mass of ugly ruins. And money corruptly used and factions blindly led are sapping that foundation. This moneyed power meets us at every turn, and on every side. It can offer fortunes to the greedy, and high office to the ambilitous. Already we see a soldier ornent in the field, and strong in the councils of the nation, giving his name and influence to this power, that in turn it may elevate him to the Chief Magistracy, and gratify his feverish ambition. We are being sadly tried. All the stormy passions engendered by a terrible war; all the blind prejudice built up by partisan strife; all the pride of section and the admiration for their great are being appealed to by unscrupulous leaders who have long since sunk their love of country in their loyalty to party and the selfish gratification of their avarice or their ambition. I Applause.] If we arise caimly above those influences: if, as patriotic men, we shut our eyes to tempt atons, and look only to the good of all, we shall have won for our party great praise, and for our country renewed strength and a longer life. [Loud cheering.] brush worth about \$1.50. The defondants came to the tinshop for the ostensible purpose of selling wire, and when they left it carried off the above articles with them. Defondants appeared to be somewhat into x icated when at the shop. Uriah Finley, botel keeper in Columbia, testilied that de fendants offered to sell the stolen articles at a very low figure at his place, they wanted 62 cents for the brush, and, after some hesitation and bartering, stated they would dispose of the cane for two drinks of whiskey; the taller man, Smith, said his name was Cornelius Tyson, corresponding to the name on the cane. Mr. Finley immediately suspected, and promptly arrested them. ly suspected, and promptly arrested them The jury, after a short absence for consulta-tion, returned a verdict of guilty. The de-

a longer life. [Loud cheering.]

CONOLUSION.

Again I thank you for this compliment.
I am glad to be with you once more. I return, after a separation of nine years, to the associates of my youth, and I breathe freer in the pure atmosphere of the old Democracy. Let us be slow to forget all that is good in the past, and quick to learn all that is true in the future. As a party of progress—a party of intelligence—the party of the people—the representative of labor—I am with you. My voice may be weak, but please God I propose that my words shull be strong. And for your kind welcome I return my heart felt thanks. [Great applause.] tion, returned a verdict of guilty. The de-fendants were each sentenced to an impris-onment of six months in the county prison. Atlee for Commonwealth; Yundt and Brosius for defence. Com'th vs. James Johnson, the defend-ant plead guilty to the charge of stealing a horse from Mr. Emanuel Herr, residing not far from Landisville, this county. The stolen animal was found in the possession of the prisoner near Highspire, Dauphin county; the sentence of the Court was that Johnson undergo an imprisonment of three years.

years. Com'th vs. Thomas F. Hamilton, Indict-The well-informed Washington corres Com'th vs. Thomas F. Hamilton, Indicted for felonious assault with attempt to kill. The prosecutor, Mr. Jacob S. Landis, testified that as he was returning home from Hershey's sale, in Mantielm twp., at the close of the day, the 14th of March last, he saw a man about 80 yards ahead of him, and when Mr. L. had come within a few feet of the man, whom he recognized as the prisoner at the bar, he said to Mr. Landis, "You are Thomas Baumgaidner, I have you now," and immediately discharged a revolver at him. The ball took effect in witness left arm, entering below the elbow and passing completely through the arm. pondent of the N. Y. Herald telegraphs to hat paper the following important informa tion in reference to the rumors that have been circulating with reference to General

A good deal of uneasiness has been observed among the chief engineers of the Radical party within the past three or four days. This uneasiness is manifested in sudden bursts of indignation at what they denounce as the gross mismanagement of affairs in the party by certain individuals who are never named, but only mysteriously hinted at. They have been heard to remark that if the Emphilican ticket as dividuals and passing completely through the arm.

mysteriheard to and, after reaching a safe distance, he looked remark that if the Republican ticket encounters defeat in the coming Presidentia

CONCLUSION

back and saw the prisoner walking away from the place where the shooting occurred in a stooping posture as if to avoid being seen. seen.

X. Witness was sure that it was Hamilton; at the time he fired the pistol at me he was about 10 feet from me; Hamilton was dressed in dark clothes, wore a black slouched hat and had a woolen scarfaround ils neck. John Brady, David Greybill, Jacob Burk John Brady, David Greybill, Jacob Burk hart and Samel Stoufer testified to having seen Hamilton in the vicinity of the place when the attack was made on the same day that it was made.

Mr. Flory, police officer, testified that when he arrested Hamilton he found in his possession a revolver loaded with five buils and one of said balls being taken out and weighed was found to weigh exactly as much as the ball extracted from Mr. Landis' arm. Hamilton was arrested on May the 5th last.

Henry Metzger testified that he passed a man resembling Hamilton not lar from

the 5th last.

Henry Metzger testified that he passed a man resembling Hamilton not lar from where the attack was made on Mr. Lundis a short time after the assault was committed. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the prosecution here closed.

Wednesday morning.—Court met at nine o'clock; Judges Hayes and Libbart present. The trial of the case of Com'th vs. Thos. F. Hamilton was resumed. The first witness called for defence was Mr. Jus. E. Guonion. Mr. G. in substance testified that on too little of March, the day to alleged assault on Mr. Landis was committed, the prisoner. Thos. F. Hamilton, had worked with him all the day at Andrew Ferrier's, this city, in putting up a Grape Arbor and in planting out certain flowers. The prisoner and witness did not quit work until about hail past 6 o'clock P. M. and that they then took supper. Recollected the day well, because Humilton left the following Tuesday the 17th, for Harrisburg.

Caroline Gunnion, wife of above witness, swore that the prisoner was at Mr. Ferrier's, this city, all day on the lith of March last.

Mr. Andrew Ferrier testified that defendant worked all day in his (Ferrier) lot, on the day the assault was committed.

Several other witnesses testified that Hamilton was working at Mr. Ferrierabout the 14th of March. The examination of witnesses for defence here closed. This case it will be observed is one of more than Hamiton was working it his refrier about the 14th of March. The examination of witnesses for defence here closed. This case it will be observed is one of more than ordinary interest; the evidence being of a very conflicting character. The question of identity was also involved in the trial of the case, which is one of the most difficult for a jury to determine that can arise in the trial of criminal cases. At lee for prosecution: Pyfer and Hunter for defense. Wednesday Afternoon.—Court met at half-past two o'clock.

Com'th vs. Henry Wilson, the defendant plead guilty to stealing from Benjamin F. Goodman a Diary worth 50 cts., and containing \$5 or \$6 in money; this property was stolen on the 17th of last May. The prisoner was sentened to undergo an imwas stolen on the 17th of last May. The prisoner was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county prison.

prison. Com'th vs. Thos. F. Hamilton, this wa

prisonment of six months in the wathy prison.
Com'th vs. Thos. F. Hamilton, this was the same defendant who was tried for committing the felonious assault on Mr. Jacob L. Landis. He was charged, in this instance, with the lareeny of a watch worth \$15 the property of Mr. William A. Beechler. The stolen watch was afterwards found in possession of the defendant at the Mayor's Office, this city. The watch was identified by Mr. B. by a mark upon it as the one that was stolen from him. All the witnesses examined were summoned by the Commonwealth; the jury returned a verdict of Guilty without leaving the Court room.—Atlee for prosecution; Pyfer and Hunter for defense.
Com'th vs. Thos. F. Hamilton, the same defendant as above, indicted for stealing a lot of coal amounting in quantity to one ton, worth \$5, from the lime kiln of Mr. John Shuck, situated on the Safe Harbor turnpike about one mile from Rockville.—After hearing the evidence in this case, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.
Com'th vs. the same defendant—Thomas F. Hamilton—charged with stealing on the 23d of January, 1886, a sleigh worth \$7, from Charles Metfett, of this city. It was to be returned by the defendant to Mr. Metfett. The defendant failing to pay to the sleigh on Saturday Mr. Metfett then safter it, and brought it to his shop locking it inside of his shop. On the following (Sundsy) morning Hamilton came to Metel's shop and unlooking the door took the sleigh way with him. Mr. Metfett the had Hamilton indicted for larceny. The

had Hamilton indicted for larceny. The Court held that, under the circumstances no larceny was committed, and directed the jury to return a verdict of not gailty. Com'th vs. the same defendant—Thomas F. Hamilton—indicted for committing a burglary at Pleasure Road School House, in Manheim township.

Mr. Samuel Kurtz, residing near the school house where the burglary was committed, testified that some one had been in the habit of lodging at night in it, and that the party who did so effected their entrances through a window which Mr. K. several times fastened, but which was always again so opened as to admit the intruder. He then acquainted Mr. Haverstick, a School times fastened, but which was always again so pened as to admit the intruder. He then acquainted Mr. Haverstick, a School Director of the District, with the fact that some one during the latter part of April had been having their night lodging at the school house, and evidently for no good

tified that very early on the morning of the 5th of May last, he was told by Mr. Kurtz, that some one was in the school house. Witness immediately sent his son to this city for officer Flory, to come and arrest income about 5 o'clock in the morning, and fluding the defendant in it arrested him. It was also testified by Mr. Kurtz that there were evidences in the school house of the defendant's having made use of coal belonging to the district or of his having attempted to do so, and that the lock on the teacher's desk had been taken off and carried away.

Officer Flory testified that on searching the prisoner at the Mayor's Office, after

ATE OF ADVENTIBING.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISES, 10 cents withe for the drat, and 5 cents for each subsequent in-

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EGAL AND OTHER MOTICES-

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was sentenced by the Court to undergo an imprisonment of 8 months, and pay costs of prosecution. Com'th vs. John Paulus charged with felonious assault and battery. The defendant felonious assault and battery. The defendant's pocket containing five imprisoned for the term of six months in the county prison.

Thesday Afternoon.—Court mot a half-past two clock.

Com'th vs. John Curtis. The defendant plead guilty to larceny, on two indictments; the first indictment was for stealing a goid watch and chain of the value of 81 from Jacob Bussor, ir.; the second indictment was preferred sgatust the defendant by Wm. Wallaco Bussor for stealing from him a silver watch valued at \$20, and a goid finger ring worth \$2. It appeared from the statement of the prisoner, an intelligent young man of about twenty-one years, or ago, that he was in the habit of frequently drinking to excess, and that he was oggod at Mr. Bussors', who keeps a hore midway between Manhelm and Littz, in harvesting; that he could not account how the stolen articles came in his possession, but that the form Jacob Bussor device of the value of 81 from Jacob Bussor developed the prisoner at the Mindre property of the statement of the value of 81 from Jacob Bussor developed the prisoner to undergo an imprisonment of one year (six months on each indiction of the value of 81 from Jacob Bussor of the value of

of one year (six months on each indiction of one year (six months on each indiction of one year (six months on each indiction) in the county brison.

Com'th we James Sheridan. The defendant plead gailty to stealing, on the 4th inst., three shirts of the value of \$1 00, and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of the value of \$1 00 and an overceat of \$1 00 and an They were charged with committing certain incomes at Mr. Golfried Zahm's, Long's, and at other places, in this city. The defence produced several witnesses, who top-tified that Hinder's mind was impaired. After hearing the evidence the Court instructed the jury to render a verdict of not gullty and the boys were discharged from custedy.

The jury in the case of Com'th vs. Thes. F. Hamilton tried for committing a felonious assault on Jacob L. Landish Manheim two, the 14th of last March, returned a verdict of Gullty. The jury were out considering their verdict, in this case, for over twenty-four hours. The counsel for defense moved that the sentence for the present be suspended, in this case, and in all the other cases in which Hamilton had been found gullty in order that, if considered necessary, a motion might be made for a new trial in the several cases.

Com'th vs. George Moore et all, indicted for Riot. A verdict of not gullty was taken in this case,

Com'th vs. Leonard Yest, of Marietta; the defendant plead gullty to four indictments for larcony. There being extenuating circumstances in Yost's favor, he was only sentenced to two weeks imprisonment.

only sonteneed to two weeks imprisonment.
Com'th vs. Conrad Souber, indicted for the larceny of certain beef hides from J. R. Bitner & Co., of this city. Case continued the largeny of certain beef hides from J. R. Bitner & Co., of this city. Case continued over to November Term, on account of the absence of a material witness.

Com'th vs. John Rettlean,—Surety of the Peace case. Several winesses on behalf of the Commonwealth were examined in this case. The prosecutor was Peter Wood, a nogro, residing in the Seventh Ward. The defendant was bound in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for three months.

The bill of indictment preferred by the above negro, Peter Wood, against Mr. Relition, for assault and battery, was ignored by the Grand Jury and the negro, Wood, ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

Com'th vs. Jacob Strump, charged with committing an assault and buttery on Theo. Sheffer, on the 1st inst, in this city. Atlee and E. H. Yundt for prosecution; Hiester for defence.

for defence.

Thursday Afternoon.—Court met at the usual hour half-past two o'clock.

The jury in the case of the Com'th vs. Jacob Strump, indicted for assault and batteries.

The jury in the case of the Com'th vs. Jacob Strump, Indicted for assault and battery, returned a verdict of not guilty, and apportioned the costs of the suit equally between the presenter and the defendant. Com'th vs. Elijah Pugh, indicted for cheating. This case was one of importance; the defendant, Elijah Pugh, formerly of Sadbsury township, but now residing in Philadelphia, being charged with cheating, or obtaining under false protonces, over fifteen theusand dollars from "The Inland Insurance and Deposit Company," a Banking Institution of this city. The counsel for presecution were District Actorney Atlee, Col. Win. B. Fordney and Gen. J. L. Reynolds; the counsel for defence were Col. O. J. Dickey and S. H. Reynolds, Etq. Considerable time was spent in obtaining a jury, a number of challenges being made; the following jurors were finally impanneded to decide the facts of the case:

spent in obtaining a jury, a number of challenges being made; the following jurors were finally impanneled to decide the facts of the case:

John Wissler, Jacob S. Miller, Elias Aument, William Gumpf, Honry Gorrecht, Levi Hoffman, John S. Hostetter, John T. Wiggins, Henry C. Wentz, Isaac Hull, George Shoff and Honry Conrad.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Mr. John W. Jackson, Treasurer of "The Inland Insurance and Deposit Company." Witness testified that on August 30th, 1867, he received from the "Union National Bank of Philadelphia," three checks on the First National Bank of Lancaster, drawn by the defendant, Elijah Pugh, one of them boing for \$1850, one for \$5750, one for \$5850; witness also had a check for \$1000 from the same Bank in this city, held over from August the 29th; the total amount of said checks was \$17.490.—The four checks referred to were indorsed by the Cashier of the "Union National Bank," and were sent to witness for collection. The check for \$1000 was held over by witness because he received a telegraph despatch from the son of defendant asking as a favor to defendant that said check be held over until moxt day; witness therefore held over the check and did not present it immediately to the First National Bank of Lancaster for payment. The said telegraph despatch was produced by prosecution and offered in evidence. The defendant subsequently gave witness \$500 in bank notes and two checks on the "Third National Bank of Philadelphia." The first check was for \$9900; both checks were signed by E. Pugh and were drawn on the "Third National Bank of Philadelphia, in favor of J. W. Jackson, Exq., Treasurer." The checks were produced in Court and offered in evidence. Witness then gave the first checks inentioned to defendant, and sent the two checks last received to the Union National Bank of Philadelphia for collection and they were returned protested. The protests were produced and offered in evidence; they were dated "Philadelphia, August 31st, 1807," and certified that said ch

Kunds for them.

X Mr. Pugh wrote the two checks in this city, at the counter of the Inland Insurance and Deposit Company. Witness well know where the First National Bank was situated in this city, but did not present the four checks first mentioned to it for payment. The cross-examination was continued by the counsel for defence, asking the witness, Mr. Jackson, "when defendant first commenced having checks drawn on the First National Bank at the office of the Inland Insurance and Deposit Company?"

The counsel for prosecution objected to this question, as eliciting evidence not part of the res gesta or subject matter for which defendant was being tried. The Court withheld its decision with regard to the legality of the question asked until this (Friday) morning.

COLERAINE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.-The GOLERAINE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—The gallant Democracy of Coleraine met on Thursday evening last (the 12th inst.,) and perfected their organization by the election of the following officers:

President—Wm. N. Galbraith, Esq.
Recording Secretary Simeon W. Swisher.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. P. Andraws.

Corresponding Secretary—D...
drews.
Treasurer—John Montgomery.
Fifty-live men added their names to the
Cons tution and By-Laws.
John D. Harrar, Esq., of Christiana, was
present and delivered n very forcible address.
This Club, we understand, meets every
Thursday evening.

___ CLERICAL CHANGE.-Rov. S. K. Boyer, pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Hinkletown, Lancaster county, has resigned that charge, and accepted a ununimous call to the pastorship of the Lutheran Church at Lyons, Berks county. He intends to remove to Kutztown about the 1st of Octobor next.—Reading Gazette.

New Patent.—John Elmiro, of Martio township, has received letters patent dated August 18, 1888, for improvement in axies. This improvement consists in the manner of inserting antifriction rollers, so as to lessen the draught fully one-third, or in other words, one or two horses can draw as heavy a load as three, with about the same ease. Obtained through the agency of J. Stauffer, of this city. The sales of wheat and its products in this country are estimated at \$3,000,000,000 purpose.

Mr. Haverstick, affirmed.—Witness testification of the sales of wheat and its products in this country are estimated at \$3,000,000,000 purpose.

Mr. Haverstick, affirmed.—Witness testification of the sales of wheat and its products in this country are estimated at \$3,000,000,000 purpose.