Platform of the Working Men.

The following platform of principles, adopted by the National Working Men's Congress at Philadelphia, should be carefully read and closely studied by every laboring man in the country:

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

The Committee on Platform presented the following:

Whereas, It is not deemed advisable to change or modify the existing declaration of principles, but to re-affirm the same; and, for practical use, enunciate the substance thereof in a more convenient and concise form, with some additional resolutions; and

Whereas, "All political power is inherent in the people, and free government founded on their authority and established for their benefit;" that all freemen are equal in political rights, and entitled to the largest political and religious liberty compatible with good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents; and "no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, separate emoluments, privileges, or immunities from the government, but in consideration of public services;" and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force, and should be repealed. To do so, however, is a difficult work, when such laws or usages are interwoven with pride, prejudice, and selfishness. Besides, experience shows that laboring people are more than others disposed "to suffer while evils are sufferable," than to organize for their abolition; and

Whereas, We are admonished by the imperilled rights of labor throughout the United States to organize and agitate in our behalf, with the decree, "In the sweat of the face shalt thou eat bread," and the adage that "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance," enthroned in our hearts and emblazoned as mottoes on our banners, assured of success over corrupt political schemers and the speculators and bankers who are preying like harpies upon the fruits of honest labor, and thus restore to one political and social systems that equilibrium of rights and justice so necessary to good government and domestic tranquility; therefore, be it

Resolved, That laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monetary laws which were enacted during the civil war as measures, it was assumed, "necessary to the life of the nation," and which is now sought to be perpetuated in the interest of bondholders and bankers, as a means to subvert the intention of our fathers, and establish on its ruins an empire, in which all political power shall be centralized to restrain and oppress the rights of labor, and subordinate its votaries to the merciless demands of an aggregated capital and supercilious authority.

Resolved, That the national banking system, being inimical to the spirit of liberty, and subversive of the principles of justice, and without warrant in the Constitution of the United states, and wrongfully increasing the burdens of the wealth producing classes millions of dollars annually, justice, the aspirations of honest industry, and the spirit of imperilled liberty demand its immediate repeal and the substitution of legal-tender notes as the exclusive currency of the nation.

Resolved, That the National Labor Union is opposed to the continuation and creation of banks by acts of incorporation, by either State or National authority, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation any notes, bills, or other paper of any other bank to circulate as money, except the "legal-tender Treasury notes" therein contemplated.

Resolved, That the present rate of interest is in excess of and disproportionate to the increase of national wealth, and, being the governing power in the distribution of the products of capital and labor, is oppressive to the producing classes.

Resolved, That the revenue laws of the United States should be altered so that, instead of subordinating labor to capital, they may afford just protection to labor and the industrial interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That the legal tender money should be made a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and convertible at the option of the holder into government bonds, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, with privilege to the holder to reconvert the bonds into money or the money into bonds, at pleasure.

Resolved, That the claim of the bondholders, that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate.

Resolved, That the exemption from tax of bonds and securities is a violation of the just principle of revenue laws.

Resolved, That land monopolies are at variance with the doctrine that "all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights," and, if persisted in, must ultimately force the adjustment of this injustice, as also the social and political well-being of the laboring masses. To prevent this calamity, the public lands adapted to agriculture should be given in reasonable quantities, to actual settlers, while the balance, if any, should be sold in small parcels, at reasonable prices, to actual settlers, that they may thus become identified with the soil, as responsible, intelligent citizens.

Resolved, That it is a duty, which should be expressed with pleasure, to guard with vigilant care the delicate and sacred rights of the daughters of toil who are engaged in various industrial pursuits, and solicit their hearty co-operation in our efforts to vindicate the rights of the laboring classes, while we pledge them, in return, our individual and undivided support.

Resolved, That religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to success, schools and other means of education should be encouraged, such as the formation of labor unions, mechanics' institutes, lyceums, reading-rooms, and whatever additional agencies may hereafter be deemed conducive to the cause of morality and intelligence.

Resolved, That as labor is the foundation and source of national prosperity, it is both the duty and interest of government to foster and protect it. Its importance, therefore, demands the creation of an executive department of the government of Washington, to be denominated the Department of Labor, which shall aid in protecting it above all other interests.

[A section in regard to co-operation is here omitted, but is given below.]

Resolved, That the protection of life, liberty, and property are the three cardinal principles of government, and the two first more sacred than the latter; therefore, money necessary for prosecuting war should, as it is required, be assessed and collected from the wealth of the country, and not be entailed as a burden on posterity.

Resolved, That the National Labor Congress earnestly recommends the adoption of such measures among all classes of workmen in all sections of the country as will secure the adoption of the eight hour system, and calls upon the respective State Legislatures to follow the example of the National Congress, in recognizing eight hours as a legal day's work.

Resolved, That voluntary associations of workingmen and women are entitled, at the hands of legislation, State and national, to the same chartered rights and privileges granted to associated capital, and we demand their practical recognition and enforcement.

Resolved, That political equality being one of the cardinal principles of this organization, we therefore urge full restoration of civil and political rights to every American citizen, except such as have been convicted of felony.

A Radical's Opinion of Grant.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, one of the leading Radical papers of the West, has the following from its Washington correspondent in relation to Grant's Cabinet, love of quiet, swinging round the circle, and other little figaries:

Grant came, believing in himself, and imposed upon me. His oracular silence at the beginning made us expect a Cabinet of giants. When the roll of these Colossuses was finally called in the Senate, the half of them were too feeble to answer to their names. Then scores of them came and drifted away again. The Cabinet went to pieces, and formed again like a decimated battalion. The ministers hung to it unsteadily still; and "Who are the Cabinet?" was a perpetual question yet, just as if you ask what grains of floating sand would go into a petrification.

You have heard how Robeson was appointed, Borie's successor—a jolly fellow introduced diplomatically to Grant, in a good mood, on shipboard, and deftly carrying his way into the Cabinet with his knife as he dined at the same table. The people needed introduction too, to the new man. But that was a little matter.

The monkey races sometimes select their leaders by the length of their tails. Louis XVIII made Monsieur D'Avaray a duke for helping him into his carriage.

Then Grant imposes upon us with other pretentions. He has published to an extravagant eccentricity his love of quiet and retirement. No public man of his station, since the beginning of the Government, has so constantly thrown himself in the way of the people. A triumphal procession through the country every six months was the war has been the least of it. As President he is pushing his social prerogatives to the fullest bent. There have passed fourteen weeks since the adjournment of Congress. Grant has passed half of them here, the rest in social unbending elsewhere. They say he takes gaily to the dance at Long Branch, sliding through the figures more gilbely than at Annapolis and West Point. This is very well; but the country is asking of him and his Cabinet a few serious questions that it would be well to have answered from Washington, reception balls at the seashore notwithstanding. What about Cuba, South America, Virginia, the South, the Alabama matters and political assassinations?

And then, to the relation to the doings of this great head of the nation, the same paper gets off the following:

"So far the pettiness of his administration has been the most objectionable, and now, playing President, he reminds you of a boy who wished to be a king, so that he might ride on the gate-post all day.' If he will stop buying bugatelles and parading his Presidency along the porches of the Stetson, and keep to executive business here, he will look more like a successor to Washington—his ambition, we are told."

The Berks County Agricultural Fair will be held at Reading from September 28th to October 1st.

Serious Charges Against the State Treasurer.

We copy the following remarkable article from the last issue of *Father Abraham*:

In our last article on Thuggery we gave an account of the manner in which the members of the House of Representatives from this county were bought up, after the last election, by a candidate for United States Senator; the price paid ($3,500 each) to Slokom, Griest & Co.; the additional sum of $8,000 brokerage or commission, &c.

Later developments suggest the necessity of another article on this subject, to the end that the Republicans of Lancaster county may more fully understand the true character of the bad and desperate men who have for years controlled the party nominations, sold, and resold their representatives, plundered the public treasury, and in various ways and dodges swindled the tax-payers in the most barefaced manner imaginable.

Our readers may not all be aware of the fact that the real Thugs headquarters at this time, is in Harrisburg, in the office of the State Treasurer. The Thug leaders of this county have considerable interest in the two millions of dollars reserve fund constantly on hand, and supposed to be in the treasury, but in reality not on interest and yielding handsome fortunes to those who run the Treasury Department. The sum paid for the present State Treasurer's election—$75,000—may seem large, but so is the interest on the millions constantly under his control—enough to enable him to pay said sum and secure himself a princely fortune besides.

During the last session of the Legislature, it will be remembered, Mr. Billingfelt, in the Senate, offered a resolution to apply $800,000 of this reserve fund towards the payment of the State debt, and thus annually save about fifty thousand dollars interest to the tax-payers. But the Treasurer was too strong for Mr. Billingfelt. By using his peculiar kind of "arguments" very liberally, he succeeded in "convincing" a sufficient number of members to defeat the resolution, and thus the plunderers continue to enjoy the full amount of interest on the two millions or more of the public money! A liberal share of this plunder is drawn by parties in this city, and goes far to keep alive the corrupt ruling organization now under consideration.

The State Treasurer, some time ago, threatened to defeat the re-nomination of Senator Billingfelt, because he openly boasted that he would do so at any cost. He and the other public plunderers interested, can well afford to spend fifty thousand dollars of the people's money, if necessary, to prevent the re-election of this honest and faithful Senator. It has been openly and defiantly proclaimed, not only at Harrisburg, but also at Pittsburg, where the State Treasurer resides, that Mr. Billingfelt *shall* be, and *will* be defeated. And the money thus filched from the State Treasury has arrived—at least one very liberal instalment! The agent of the Treasurer was "round" here, and moral bankrupts and scalawags are now at work, using this money to cash belonging to the people, to buy votes against Esaias Billingfelt. And why? Simply and only because he has been faithful to his constituents—a true representative, a honest and independent Republican voters of Lancaster county; because he won't join the Treasury robbers; because he conscientiously believes it to be his duty, on the floor of the Senate, to protect the public treasury and have been procured this morning from the family physician. Father and son retired last night together. About midnight the son leaped out of bed, raising a pistol, declaring men were in the house to kill him.

His father argued with him but in vain, he would not listen, he threatened to kill him if he moved, he then left the room and being away some time, on the father went in quest of him and found him in the dining room brandishing a knife. The father reasoned again with his son, coaxing him to come to bed but he would not. Suddenly he turned raving him.—In the morning he found the young man where he left him; he refused to eat or receive any consolation from anybody. Mr. Evans went up stairs to make arrangements for a physician, Marshall followed him, and shortly after three shots were heard. The shot and screams from the household caused the neighbors to rush in. The ball entered his temple, about of the unfortunate young man, and he died about 8 o'clock. Marshall was taken to the Central Police Station where he is now confined. The house in which the tragedy was enacted is No. 360 South Second street, about a square from the house in which Mrs. Hill was so brutally murdered.

Political.

Tennessee, with but three counties to hear from, gives a Democratic majority of 61,987.

Canby is satrap in Virginia, and is a candidate for United States Senator from Mississippi, Alcorn is satrap in Mississippi, and candidate for Senator. Reynolds is satrap in Texas, and candidate for Senator.

When Grant was in Harrisburg the other day he slept with old Simon Cameron, and the result is a report current that Cameron, the patriarch's son, is to be in the Cabinet.

The Ohio Democratic State Executive Committee propose to open the State campaign about the 1st of September. General Samuel F. Carey, formerly a Republican, has already started off on a tour through Ohio to address the workingmen in favor of Pendleton.

The Brown county (Ohio) *News* says that since Pendleton's nomination for Governor, James P. Kimball, Esq., a promising young lawyer of Georgetown, who has been on the Republican Executive Committee the past year, and which position was tendered him this campaign, has declared his intention to renounce the Republican party and vote for Pendleton.

A remarkable feature in the local politics of Warren county, Ohio, is reported in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The Republican party is split in twain between an allopathic faction and a homœopathic faction. The physicians of the older school have a secret combination, by means of which they have defeated the nomination or election of every man in the county who has had the temerity to employ a homœopathic physician. The party lines are now rigidly drawn between the physicians and followers of the two systems, giving the Democracy a fair chance of carrying the county. This is probably the first instance in the history of the country of administering politics on allopathic or homœopathic principles.

Riot at Macon.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24—The *Appeal's* Lafayette (Tenn.,) special of last night says: A riot occurred on Sunday at Macon, arising from difficulty between a negro and a white boy, several whites and negroes joining the party. The fight soon became general and pistols were freely used. One white and several negroes were wounded, and one of the latter was killed outright.—The negroes finally drove the whites from the ground. The sheriff and a posse arrived from Somerfield yesterday morning and found a hundred and fifty negroes armed with guns and pistols. The sheriff ordered them to give up their arms which was replied to by a volley from the negroes. The citizens joined the sheriff's party and a general fight ensued, lasting an hour, during which four whites were wounded and two negroes believed to have been killed.—Despatches were sent to Memphis for a body of armed police to come out but the negroes had in the meantime dispersed and all is now quiet with no signs of another disturbance.

Local Intelligence.

REGISTER OF SALES.—The following is a list of the sales of Real Estate, to be held on their respective dates as advertised in the INTELLIGENCER, and for which bills have been printed at this office:

PUBLIC SALE.

Tract No. 1, containing 8 acres, with improvements; No. 2, containing 6 acres and 86 perches, in East Cocalico township, property of Christian Stouffer, deceased	Aug't.	31.
Farm containing 160 acres, with improvements, in Frederick Co., Md., Lloyd T. Duvall, Executor	"	31.
A store stand in Quarryville, belonging to the Assigned Estate of Henry Kreider	Sept'r.	4
A farm in East Hempfield township, of Levi B. Lenhard	"	7.
A Farm of 120 acres, with improvements, in Adams Co., Pa., N. M. Woods, Executor	"	9.
Store Stand, &c., in the village of Reinholdsville, Lancaster county, property of Isaac Kegerreis	"	10.
A tract of land containing 1 acre, 111 perches, with improvements, in Clay township, property of Barbara Erb, deceased	"	10.
A Farm containing 83 acres and 120 Perches, in Earl township, property of Amos Slaymaker	"	16.
Farm containing 8 acres and 42 perches, with improvements, in West Cocalico township, property of Joseph Lelsy, deceased	"	18.
Tract No. 1, containing 106½ acres, with improvements, in West Cocalico township; No. 2, a farm of 52 acres and 140 perches, with improvements, in same township, and two tracts of Woodland, property of Wm. Gerhart, deceased	"	18.
A tract of land containing 52¼ acres, with improvements, near the city of Lancaster, property of Peter K. Lightner, deceased	"	18.
Farm containing 87 acres and 156 Perches, with improvements, near the village of Christiana, belonging to the assigned estate of Charles Shropshire and Wife	"	22.
A Farm containing 42 acres and 54 Perches, with improvements in East Earl township, property of S. Farmer	"	25.
Personal Property of Estate of J. K. Raub, decd., at residence of J. Miller Raub, Union twp., Schuylkill Co., Penna	"	25.
Tract No. 1, in Salisbury township, containing 93 acres, with improvements; No. 2, tract of 3 acres—A. M. Henderson, Assignee	"	28.
Tract No. 1, containing 159 acres, with improvements, in Conoy township; Tract No. 2, situate in same township, 12 acres of Pasture Land; Tract No. 3, 4 acres of Chestnut Timber, situate in Conestoga township, Dauphin Co., Jacob B. Wedsley, Assignee	"	29

PRIVATE SALES.

Farm containing 70 acres and 61 perches, of Levi H. Crouse, of Chester county		
Farm of Jacob B. Fisher, in East Donegal township, containing 315 acres		
Farm of 62 acres, in Drumore township, by Hertz & Hill		
Farm of 259 acres with improvements in Valley of Virginia		
A large House and Store Property in Chester county		
Hotel Property in Cecil county, Maryland		
Farm of 2565 acres in Missouri		
A farm of 80 acres, with improvements, in Londonderry twp., Chester Co., the property of M. B. Eshleman.		

Court Proceedings.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Court met at 2½ o'clock.

The first case called was Com'th vs. Henry Smith, Martin Buzzard, Abraham Buzzard and John Buzzard, against each of whom were four indictments, each containing two counts, the first count charging the defendants with larceny, and the second charging them with receiving stolen goods. On agreement between counsel the court directed that the three Buzzards should be tried together, and Smith separately. It was proved that the parties, all of whom reside on Pinkerton's Island, were arrested at Reamstown on the 1st of May last with 77 chickens and "roosters" in their possession, which they were taking to the Reading market. A large number of the fowls were fully identified as the property of Adam Rudy and David Hess, neighboring farmers, whose roosts had been robbed the night before defendants were arrested. The jury found a verdict of guilty against the three Buzzards on the first indictments. The court sentenced the Buzzards to undergo an imprisonment of six months each, pay a fine of $1 and costs of suit, on the first indictment. As to the other indictments, judgment was for the present suspended. District Attorney and H. C. Brubaker for Com'th; W. A. Wilson for defence.

In the case of Henry Smith, indicted with above defendants, the testimony was about the same. Jury out at adjournment of Court.

Com'th vs. Robert McCull.—This was a case of surety of the peace. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Myers, the prosecutrix, deposed that defendant had boarded with her about the list of May last; that she generally carried his meals to him at Hiestand's stable, where he was at work; that he had used abusive language towards her—threatened to kick her—and when she and her husband last visited the stable, said "he would shoot the hearts out of them if they came into the stable." Defendant was in conditional one, the Court dismissed the case. County for costs. District Attorney for prosecution; Dickey for defendant.

Com'th vs. Cyrus Leber, indicted for stealing a rope from the furnace of Eagle, Tschudy & Co., Marietta. Defendant pleaded guilty to the theft, saying that he was hungry, and intended selling the rope for the purpose of buying something to eat. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of 30 days.

Molle Black, sued by Catherine Myers for surety of the peace, reported yesterday, was brought before the Court and ordered to give bond in the sum of $100 with security to keep the peace for three months, and pay the costs of prosecution.

The Grand Jury entered the Court room presenting a number of true bills, and returning the following ignored:

Com'th vs. Wesley Urban, for assault and battery on Eli Shenk—county for costs. Com'th vs. Anthony Dombach, Martin Buzzard and John Buzzard, for larceny of chickens from George Diller; Com'th vs. Jacob Reinhold, for assault and battery on Lydia Ann Witmyer—prosecutrix for costs; Com'th vs. Mollie Flick, for assault and battery on Ellen Myers—prosecutrix for costs.

Court adjourned until 9 A. M., to-morrow.

Wednesday Morning.—Court met at 9 o'clock.

The jury in the case of Com'th vs. Henry Smith, charged with the larceny of chickens, reported in yesterday's proceedings, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentenced deferred. H. C. Brubaker for prosecution; U. S. Clark for defendant.

Com'th vs. Henry Clinger, indicted for the larceny, in April last, of a mule, harness and wagon, valued at $200, the property of John Hartman. The testimony on the part of the Commonwealth established the fact that Jack Clinger, the brother of defendant, had received from Hartman the team in question for the purpose of peddling fish; and that Charles Clinger sold the mule to a showman named Cummings, in Manheim, for $110 in money and a silver watch; that the property was recovered almost as soon as the sale was effected, and the prisoner arrested and locked up. The defense offered no evidence. Verdict—guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Lancaster county prison for two years. District Attorney for Com'th; U. S. Clark for defendant.

Com'th vs. James Carey, indicted for passing two $2 counterfeit notes purporting to be U. S. notes, on Mrs. Mary Taylor, an old shop-keeper of Marietta, on the 3d and 4th of May last, and another on Jacob Rupp on the same date. The passing of the notes was fully proved—the defence relying on the fact that no guilty knowledge on part of deft. was shown. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $1, pay costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of 5 years in Lancaster County Prison—2½ years on each indictment. District Attorney for Com'th; W. A. Wilson and U. S. Clark for def't.

In the matter of the surety of the peace case, Com'th vs. Daniel Trewits, Jno Martin being the prosecutor, the District Attorney asked that the case be dismissed, it having been continued from the January term, and the prosecutor having failed to appear. Court dismissed the case. County for costs.

Com'th vs. John Boas and Adam Fletterer. There were five indictments against defendants, charging them with larceny and receiving stolen goods. It was agreed that all the indictments and both parties should be tried before one jury.

Abraham L. Lane testified that he resides in Manheim twp. That on Sunday, the 6th of June, he went with his family to church, leaving home about 9½ o'clock A. M., and returning about 11 A. M., when he found his house broken open, his chest broken open and ransacked, his money, consisting of gold, silver and copper coins, from a penny upwards, and currency from a ten cent note up to a ten dollar bill, all missing—together with table and teaspoons, a revolver and handkerchief. The spoons and handkerchief were shown witness, and he identified them. He also identified some of the coins. On discovering his loss he went in pursuit of the thieves, first to Neffsville and then to Lancaster, where he saw Fletterer arrested with the money, &c., tied up in a handkerchief.

Mrs. Lavinia Lane, affirmed.—Corroborated her husband's statement as to the larceny, and identified the spoons and handkerchief, which had on "L" worked on one corner of it by herself.

Mr. Rote, a Constable from Harrisburg, testified that he arrested Boas in Harrisburg on the following day, having been telegraphed to by officer Flory of this city; that Boas stated to him that it was Fletterer who had been guilty of the larceny. When arrested Boas had over $11 with him and a ticket for Altoona, which he (Rote) redeemed, making the mount about $14.

Andrew Lane, brother of A. L. Lane, affirmed that he lived in Neffsville, and that his brother had called on him about 1 o'clock on the day the larceny had been committed, and that his brother told him of it. Having seen defendants pass his house a short time before, and suspecting that they might be the thieves, he hitched up and followed them, overtaking them near Stambaugh's on the Litiz Pike, and becoming satisfied that they were the thieves made pursuit. He lost sight of Fletterer in an adjoining wheat field, but followed Boas afoot until near Wabank, where some men were in swimming; asked them to arrest Boas, but being convinced they would not do so he left.

John Flory testified that on receiving information from Lane he had arrested Fletterer in a wheat field near the place Lane had left him, with the money tied up in Lane's handkerchief. When brought before the Mayor Fletterer said they had been caught in a bad snap, and that Boas had led him into it. When bringing them from jail for a hearing before the Mayor, Boas also acknowledged that they had robbed Lane, but that they were not guilty of the other charge. Witness testified that he had Boas arrested in Harrisburg; went up from Columbia on the train with officer Gundaker when he found the spoons in Boas' house.

Mr. Culp of Mount Joy testified that he knew Boas, saw him in Mr. Myers' store in Mount Joy on the 7th of June, where he showed him a lot of coin, and when he left the store, took the cars for Harrisburg.

E. C. Rittenhouse testified that he went up to the prison with Fletterer, and that Fletterer, told him on the way that Boas had robbed Lane's house while he watched outside, and that Boas divided with him afterwards.

Adam Muskotnus testified that on Monday morning while working at the prison, and hearing that Fletterer was there he went to his cell, and was told by him that Boas had led him into the scrape. There was no evidence offered by defendants. Without leaving the box the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Judgment was suspended as other indictments are still pending against defendants. District Attorney and Dickey for Commonwealth; Reynolds for Boas, and Price for Fletterer.

Court adjourned until 2½ P. M.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Court met at 2½ o'clock, and proceeded to try the case of the Com'th vs. John Boas and Adam Fletterer, indicted for the larceny of certain monies amounting in the aggregate to about $22 belonging to Israel McCreary, of Manheim township; which it is charged Boas stolen from his house on Sunday morning, June 6th.

The prisoners were tried before the same jury with the understanding that the evidence could not be given in one case to affect the other if they chose to do so.

After argument, and a charge by Judge Hayes, the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty. Judgment suspended, other indictments being still pending against the defendants. District Attorney for Commonwealth; Price and Reynolds for defense.

Com'th vs. Adam Fletterer and Com'th vs. John Boas, were indicted for burglary in breaking into the house of Jacob M. Mayer, of Manheim twp., on the 16th of May, 1869, between 12 and 3 at night.

Mr. Reynolds, for defendants, objected to the trial, and asked that the indictments be quashed, on the ground that there was but one offence committed, which is charged against both parties at the same time—the act of Assembly requiring that the offence of all participants shall appear in one indictment.

The motion to quash was not granted, and it was then agreed that the parties should be tried together, as in the previous indictment given against them.

Henry Smith, convicted of the larceny of 77 chickens, whose trial was reported yesterday, was brought before Court and sentenced to pay $1 fine, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of nine months in the County Prison.

The following bills were returned by the Grand Jury ignored:

Com'th vs. James Leece, assault and battery—Jacob Sweeny—prosecutor for costs; Com'th vs. Nathaniel Urban, for assault and battery on Eli Shank; Com'th vs. H. Dentrick—larceny of pocket book and money, the property of Joseph Oliver; Com'th vs. Joseph Wilson, Thos. Wilson *et. al.*, for erecting fish-pots in the Susquehanna river; Com'th vs. Gabriel Russell, George Sprecher and Adam E. Hoover, for highway robbery of Reuben S. Grosh, on the 22d day of June; Com'th vs. Adam E. Hoover, assault and battery with intent to kill Reuben S. Grosh, on the 22d day of June; Com'th vs. Gabriel Russell, assault and battery with intent to kill Reuben S. Grosh, on the 22d day of June; Com'th vs. George Sprecher, for assault and battery with intent to kill Reuben S. Grosh.

Court adjourned till 9 A. M., Thursday.

Thursday Morning.—Court met at 9 o'clock, and resumed the case of Com'th vs. John Boas and Adam Fletterer, indicted for burglary, in entering the house of Mr. Mayer, of Manheim township, on the night of the 16th of May last. The testimony was essentially the same as given in the cases of the prisoners themselves, each of whom testified in behalf of the other that they were at their respective homes that night, and not at Mayer's house, as testified to by Mr. Lane, who said he did not know Mr. Mayer's house.

The Judge charged the jury, and they, in the case of the Com'th vs. Chas. Wilson, indicted for felonious burglary in forcibly entering the house of Jacob Geery, of Manheim, on the night of the 19th of April, 1869, was all on one side, and showed that the defendant had entered the premises forcibly with the family asleep, had gone to bed, and removed certain clothes valued at $25 from the wash-house to the fence separating the yard from the street, and was arrested by an officer and a number of complaints made on the premises. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to a fine of $1, costs of prosecution, and an imprisonment in the County Prison for like term of 2½ years.

In the case of the Com'th vs. Daniel Landis, indicted for assault and battery on a young woman named Amanda Hoover. The evidence went to show that the defendant had been living in defendant's family as a domestic for some ten months; that on the 24th of July last he asked her to turn out some strange cows that had entered his premises, and that she, laying dressing at the time in her own room, told him that she would do so as soon as she was dressed, but not before, whereupon he kicked her three times. "His eyes were as big as 'nigger-dolls' and looked as if he could eat a person." No evidence was offered to disprove the act, but defence brought witnesses to prove general good character—he being a rich farmer of about 60 years of age. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box—sentence suspended until this afternoon.

The Grand Jury ignored the following bills, and in each case directed the prosecutors to pay the costs:

Com'th vs. Elizabeth Specht, two indictments for assault and battery on Elizabeth Kissler; Com'th vs. David Trapp, Philip Stein and Philip S. Baker.

Court adjourned.

Thursday Afternoon.—The Court, after giving Mr. Landis a lecture on the impropriety and inhumanity of a man who is a man, making an assault on a young girl, and saying that he might be imprisoned for his offence, yet on account of his age, his position, and general good character, would only sentence him to a fine of $50, and costs of prosecution.

In the Fletterer case, Price for defendant stated to the Court that his client had been wounded in battle, and left for dead on the field, and that, in consequence of his wounds, his mind had been affected, so that at times he is sometimes insane, imagining the bullets to be still whizzing round his head, &c. He hoped the court would take these facts into consideration, and be lenient with his client.

On the indictment for larceny at Lane's house the Court sentenced Adam Fletterer to pay a fine of $1, and costs of prosecution, restore the stolen property, if not already restored, and undergo an imprisonment of 2 years in the Lancaster county prison.

On the indictment charging him with larceny at McCreary's he was sentenced to a similar imprisonment and costs of suit; on the indictment charging him with receiving stolen goods he was sentenced to the same fine, and an imprisonment of 10 days.

John Boas, his accomplice, received a similar sentence on each indictment.

Com'th vs. John D. Richards, indicted for false pretense, in forging an order for $15 purporting to be signed by J. P. McIlvaine, and passed on Joseph Rupp, the prosecutor, defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, with costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of 6 months in the Lancaster county prison. District Attorney for Commonwealth; Dickey for defendant.

Com'th vs. Caroline Green, (colored) indicted for assault and battery on Mary Ann Ayres, of Earl twp., April 17th, 1869. The prosecution proved that defendant had knocked down Mrs. Ayres three times, as charged. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to an imprisonment of 30 days, she having been in jail four months already.

A surety of the peace case against same defendant was, on motion of the District Attorney, dismissed. A. M. Frantz for defendant.

Com'th vs. Edward Aurelius, indicted for assault and battery on Thomas Williams at a rolling mill in Columbia, on the 4th of July last. The testimony showed that the assault had been made as charged. Jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving the box, and the court sentenced prisoner to pay a fine of $1.00, costs of prosecution, and imprisonment for 30 days. District Attorney for com'th. U. S. Clark for defendant.

Com'th vs. Freeland Phillips, indicted for felonious assault on Caroline Ranck, of East Earl township. It appeared from the evidence, that while the parties were returning from Mount Airy Meeting, on the 6th of June last, in company with many other persons, the prosecutrix was cut in the arm with a knife, a large scar now marking the late wound. It further appeared that the parties had never before had any quarrel, and no motive could be assigned for the act.

The defence offered no testimony, but denied the sufficiency of the Commonwealth's evidence; and argued that no malice had been shown on part of defendant. Verdict—not guilty of felonious assault, but guilty of assault and battery. The Court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of $1, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment for three months. H. C. Brubaker for Commonwealth; Reed and Livingston for defendant.

A Surety of the Peace case, in which Catherine Kissler was prosecutrix, and Elizabeth Specht defendant, was dismissed by the Court, with County for costs.

In the case of Com'th vs. Samuel D. Huber, indicted for desertion of his wife Rebecca. Counsel on both sides stated that the matter had been mutually arranged by the parties, defendant being willing to give his wife $125, provide for the children, and pay costs of suit; she releasing him from further maintenance. Court made record of the agreement.

Bills against the following parties were ignored by the Grand Jury:—John Kilck, for selling liquor to a minor named John Kauffman; James Leece, for selling liquor on Sunday to John Sweeney, and others; John Hoover, for selling liquor without license to William Bechtold; Rudolph Kleff, for selling without license to Zacharias Haines; Peter Mosher, for selling without license to Christian Honeberger; Conrad Hoster, for selling without license to Jacob Kapp; John Klick, for selling without license to John Kauffman, Constable's return.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

Friday Morning.—Court met at 9 o'clock.

In the case of the Com'th vs. John Cafferty, indicted for desertion, on complaint of his wife, Mary, the District Attorney asked that the case be dismissed, the prosecutrix having died since suit was brought.

A verdict of not guilty was taken in two indictments against John Boas and Adam Fletterer for larceny, they having been convicted of the offence charged on other indictments.

Verdicts of not guilty were also taken in the cases of Amos Albright for larceny, and A. M. Dick for nuisance.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Jones, colored, indicted for fornication and bastardy on the body of Emma Williams, also colored, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of $1.00 and costs of prosecution, $20.00 lying in expenses, and 90 cents a week to maintain the child until it is five years old, and give bonds that the child shall not become a charge on the county.

The next case tried was a very dry one, from Drytown, Rapho township, in which a weak-minded looking girl, named Caleb Bowers, was charged with malicious mischief in throwing stones at and into the house of one David Mumma, of Drytown, aforesaid. A dozen dry witnesses testified that the stones were thrown, twenty cents worth of glass broken, and that the girl was simple-minded. Dry speeches were made by counsel on both sides, a dry charge delivered by the Court, and the jury being all dry, returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. She was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, and costs of prosecution. District Attorney and J. B. Amwake for Commonwealth; H. C. Brubaker for defendant.

The case of Com'th vs. Stephen Skeen, indicted for assault and battery on Wm. Waters, of Strasburg, was on trial when Court adjourned until 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

Friday Afternoon.—Court met at 2½ o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the assault and battery case, in which Stephen Skeen is charged with assaulting and beating Wm. Waters, by attacking him and beating him on his own ore-car near Strasburg. The charge was fully proven by the witnesses on both sides, and after argument the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prosecutor to pay one-half the costs and the defendant the other half. Reynolds for Com'th; W. A. Wilson for defendant.

In the case of Com'th vs. Wm. Porter, colored, indicted last January for fornication and bastardy—the District Attorney asked for a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutrix having abandoned the case, been married to another party, and left the county. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and the defendant on his own recognizance.

The case of the Com'th vs. Jacob Pyle, for desertion of his wife was dismissed, it appearing that the parties are now living together.

Com'th vs. Henry Fierstine, another desertion case. Susan, his wife, being prosecutrix, affirmed, that her husband left her last time in January 1868, and has not provided for her since, though he took care of the oldest child and paid three dollars a month towards the maintenance of the others. Defendant stated that he had left his wife on account of her extravagance and bad temper, and was willing to take up with her again if he could have the handling of the money. The Court ordered him to pay for the support of his child. District Attorney for Com'th; Landis for defendant.

A desertion case, in which Martha Cohn was prosecutrix and Daniel Cohn, her husband, defendant, charged with deprivation of the necessaries of life, the last of both. There was a good deal of conflicting testimony, but the facts appeared to be that Daniel left his wife in Columbia shortly before her confinement, and went to Ohio, under pretense of getting work, taking with him one Rose Kauffman, by whom he had a bastard child. He was absent two years or more, and on returning home found his wife also had unfaithfully proved, having become the mother of a bastard child. Daniel's virtuous instincts were shocked—he would not live with such a wife, but consoled himself with Rose and the baby. Martha could not endure such inconsistency, and to bring her husband to a sense of his marital responsibility brought suit for desertion, which the Court promptly dismissed.

"Who will care for Martha now?"

District Attorney Livingston for prosecutrix; Dickey and North for defendant.

Indictments against the following named persons were ignored by the Grand Jury:—Peter Sarver, jr., charged with rape on Mary Judge; Frederick Sherbourn, charged with perjury; George Mowry, charged with assault and battery on John Williams and Thomas Williams; Edward Parker, colored, charged with assault and battery on Martha Parker; Daniel Wurts for selling liquor without license to James Kelly; Samuel H. Lockard for selling liquor without license to John Jackson.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Saturday Morning.—Court met at 9 o'clock.

The only case heard was that of a colored boy named James Stotts, of Columbia, who was charged with being incorrigible. The Court dismissed the case, defendant promising to leave Columbia, and cause no further trouble. District Attorney for Commonwealth; A. J. Kauffman for defendant. Thus ended the business of the Court for the present term.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The grand inquest inquiring in and for the August term, A. D., 1869, of the Court of Lancaster county, respectfully report: That we have returned forty-seven as true bills and ignored forty-six.

A large number of the cases heard were of the most trivial character, the returning of which only involved the county in needless expense.

That we have visited the Hospital, Alms House, Farm and County Prison, and found them each and all in the very best condition; rooms, beds and gardens cultivated with great care.

The Hospital, under the management of Mr. Steinhauser, is such, in our opinion, as to merit the warmest praise and highest approval of every taxpayer and lover of humanity—the good fruit of the unfortunate class placed under his care in this county. We regard the salary paid him as entirely inadequate, taking into consideration the onerous duties devolving upon him, and would recommend an increase.

Mr. Spielhman, Superintendent of the Alms House, is also in our opinion a very efficient officer, and not sufficiently compensated for his services, and would also favor recommend an increase of his salary.

We found the County Prison in good condition and were well pleased with the management, under Mr. Sensenig.

In the case of Mary Ann Hoover now in prison for costs, in view of her being the only support of a family of small children, we would recommend and advise that the County Commissioners remit the sum.

We would also recommend that the Commissioners of the county improve the proper storage of the crops we would strongly recommend the erection of a new one, at a point to be agreed upon by the Directors. The new Hospital building not being supplied with blinds we recommend that each and every window be furnished with the same.

It having been brought to our