THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER is

OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE

VOLUME 71

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 21 1870.

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

BATEEOF ADVETISING.

aughingly. That was rather close guess-ng. (Laughter.) At nightfall I went to he house of one who afterwards proved to by a most devoted friend. There I remain-

I until the evening of the next day, when I was driven out in a carriage with two gen-demen, strangers to me. One day I walk

LEGAL AND OTHER NOTICES-

Poetry.

WHAT I SAW IN A DREAM. BY HORACE KARR A wreck of a man on the sidewalk, Cursing the passers by A roue in the parlor opposite, Urging a maiden to fly; A landlord around with a posse, A tenant begging for time, A thick with an officer chattering, And a chapel's vesper chime,

A one-legged soldier with organ, Grinding for pennies and bread, A millionaire rolling in diamonds, A parent with grief bowed head; A boot-black's cry round the corner, A lady in jewel's rare, A beggar's child sweeping the crossw With feet both dirty and bare. A judge clad in soft robes of ermine, A criminal pale in the dock.

A poor widow mourning and toiling, With maught but an honest name; A wanton, in powder and laces, Builting proclaiming her shame; A "blyes" in the purple and linen, A "Lazarus" sick at the gute; The one worships tiod in a lovel, A pastor and priest, each maintaining

Miscelancous. An Old Ploneer's Story. Murder Trial in Quachita in 1816.

By John T. Faulk.

[From the Quachita Telegraph.]

Between the years 1807 and 1811 there was a great flow of immigration to Quachita parish, including many persons who would have done honor to any country, while there were others whose removal was a happy riddance to the place they left. One man among the immigrants who came to Quachita parish in 1816 was Stephen Maddox. This man had a wife, with whom he lived anearly four years. Allof a sudden they discovered they were transgressing the laws of the commonwealth, and they amicably separated.

Some six months after this separation Maddox offered his hand in marriage to Miss Donivan, and by her the offer was accepted. They soon were man and wife. Miss Donivan was one of a connection of the most numerous family and the common of the most numerous family and the connection of the connectio BY JOHN T. FAULK.

So, I think, all proclaimed to believe but one. He answered:

"Gentlemen, may be I am wrong to differ from you, but I differ from you, if it is your opinion that Milly Baker murdered Patsy Donivan."

"Whom, then, do you think did that each was a greated a jurg."

"The state of things was not meant to be continued."

lies then in all of Ouachita parish, atthough Ouachita was then composed of territory fourteen times as large as what is now known as Ouachita parish. The newly married pair settled down about one mile from Mrs. Bakers's, the women we once thought to be the wife of Stephen Maddox. Some thirteen months after the marriage of Maddox and Miss Doniyan, business called him tell the other branches and departments.

of things was not meant to be continued

"Whom, then, do you think did that act?" asked a juror.

"Gentlemen, that is another matter. It is not my privilege to say who did it."

Well, it was deep in the third day that we had been attending on this case. The fourth day came and the jury stood eight to four in favor of conviction, with a strong feeling prevailing against the dissenters. We all began to be extremely cross.

Finally, on the sixth day after the jury was empanneled we agreed upon a verdict of not guilty. But, still, I doubt not that nineteen-twentieths of the pen matry dom by a hostile sovereignty was surely not destined to continue to the end of time. Christ himself, the divine founder and great invisible head of the church, suffered martyrdom; but Christ truth.

fore, but too happy, that he resides far away from us, fand that in so doing he does not live with our rivals, but resides in freedom in that old Rome, far from the control of the German emperor, from that of the kings of France and Seein, bodding the belonge among Spain; holding the balance among

at, Senatorial and Representative dis-tricts; the possible call for a Convention to revise the State Constitution, and the mode of selecting the representatives thereto, are the great questions to be disposed of in the coming session. In the adjustment of matters of so grave moment, no narrow partizanship should arrevail but so far as is consistent with

taxables, has one member.
Tioga and Potter, Republican, with
11,187 taxables, have two members.
Montgomery, Democratic, with 18,057 axables, has two members. Chester, Republican, with 16,519 tax-ibles, has three members. ables, has three members.

Columbia, Montour and Northumberland, Democratic, with 17,443 faxables,
have two members.

Bradford and Sallivan, Republican,
with 16 (25) toyailar have two members. with 11,672 taxables, have two members. Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, Domocratic, with 17,989 taxables have

The following is a full report of the lecture of John H. Surratt, delivered at Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 3d instant. Since his trial and discharge, Surratt has spent a portion of his time in Lower Maryland, has been in the commission business in Baltimore, and now has turned up as a school teacher in Rockville, where he has availed himself of leisure hours to prepare, in the shape of a lecture, a history of the events which brought him so prominently before the public.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Upon entering that door a few moments ago the impression on my mind was so strong as to vividly recall scenes of three years ago. I am not unacquainted with court-room audiences. [Sensation.] I have stood before them before; true, not in the character of a lecturer, but as a prisoner at the bar, ar-

specific of the number of the part of the second of the part of th

active part in the stirring events of that period. I was not more than eighteen

THE ART OF GERRYMANDERING.

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Speech of Scinator William A. Waliace

At a meeting held in the First Senatorial District, on Monday night, Hon.

William A. Wallace delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen of the First Senatorial District Actornev. and District Actornev. Actor and District Actornev. Actor and District Actornev. Actor and District Actornev. Actor and Convenients of the Potomas of the bounded on swift horses, besid here, but one of the Government officials—Mr. Chase, if I mistake not. We did no —Mr. Chase, if I mistake not. We did not disturb him, as we wanted a bigger chast (laughter) than he could have afforded us. It was certainly a bitter disappointment, but yet, I think, a most fortunate one for us. It was our last attempt. We soon after this became convinced that we could not remain much longer undiscovered, and that we must abandon our enterprise. Accordingly a separation finally took place, and I never after saw any of the party except one, and that was when I was on my way from Richmond to Canada on business of quite a different nature—about which presently. Such is the story of our abduction plot.

Such is the story of our abduction plot. Rash, perhaps foolish, but honorable I maintain in its means and end; actuated maintain in its means and end; actuated by such motives as would, under similar circumstances, be a sufficient inducement to thousands of Southern young men to have embarked in a similar enterprise.—Shortly after our abandonment of the abduction scheme, some despatches came to me which I was compolled to see through to Richmond. They were foreign ones, and had no reference whatever to this affeir. I accordingly left home for Richmon for Richmon for Richmon for Richmon for Richmon for Richmon. min, the then Secretary of War of the Con-federate States, wanted to see me. I ac-cordingly sought his presence. He asked me if I would carry some despatches to Canada for him. I replied "Yes." That evening he gave me the despatches and \$200 in gold with which to pay my way to Canada. That was the only money I ever received from the Confederate Government or any of its agents. It may be well to remark here that this scheme of abduction was concocted with-

cheme of abduction was concocted with-out the knowledge or the assistance of the out the knowledge or the assistance of the Confederate government in any shape or form. Booth and I often consulted together as to whether it would not be well to acquaint the authorities in Richmond with our plan, as we were sadly in want of money, our expenses being heavy. In fact, the question arose among us as to whether, after getting Mr. Lincoln, if we succeeded in our plan, the Confederate authorities would not surrender us to the United States again, because of doing this thing without their knowledge or consent. But we never acquainted them with the plan, and they I have not made this statement to defend

I have not made this statement to defend the officers of the Confederate government. They are "perfectly able to defend themselves. What I have done myself I am not ashamed to let the world know. I left Richmond on Saturday morning before the evacuation of that place, and reached Washington the following Monday at 4 o'clock P. M., April 3d, 1865. As soon as I reached the Maryland shore I understood that the detectives knew of my trip South and were on the look out for me. I had been South several times before for the secret service, several times before for the secret service

allowing me access to incoordenient re-cords after office hours. I have very little to say of Louis J. Weichman. But I do pronounce him a base-born perjuer, a murderer of the meanest hue! Give me a man who can strike his victim dead, but save me from a man who, through perjury, will cause the death of an innocent person. Double murderer!!! Hell possesses no

tlemen, strangers to me. One day I walked out and saw Weichman on the lookout for me. He had little idea I was so near. One night, about 11 o'clock, my friend, in whose house I was, came to me and quickly said, in a smilling way:—The detectives have offered me \$20,000 if I will tell them where you are." "Very well," said I, "give me one-half, and lot them know." They suspected this gentleman of protecting me, and they had really made him the offer. One day, about 12 o'clock I was told that they were going to

in underer of the meanest bue! Give me a man who can strike his victim dead, but are me from a man who, through perjury, will cause the death of an innocent person. But we me from a man who, through perjury, will cause the death of an innocent person. But we me from a man who, through perjury, will cause the death of an innocent person. But we me from a man who, through perjury, will cause the death of an innocent person. But we me from a man who, through perjury, will cause the death of an innocent person. But we me from a man who, through perjury, will cause the death of an innocent person. But we me from a man who, through perjury, will cause the death of an innocent person. But here is a support of the man of protecting me, and they are all them where you are in New York telegraph me, "J. W. B., in New York." The will really sentent and the or right near the office, and opening on the street was pushed colon, and I heard the or for the stantal, and I said to my so of the street was pushed colon, and I heard the or brothers, John, Junius Brutus, Edwin, and J. Wilkes Booth." The whole truth flash-do on me in an instant, and I said to my so of the street was pushed open, and I heard the or brothers, John, Junius Brutus, Edwin, and J. Wilkes Booth." The whole truth flash-do or me in an instant, and I said to my so of the street was pushed open, and I heard the or in the street was pushed open, and I heard the or in the street was pushed open, and I heard the or in the street was pushed open, and I heard the or in the street was pushed open, and I heard the street was pushed the work with the street was pushed open, and I heard the street was pushed the work will be detective on the wrong track, by tell-ing, then that I had left the house of Mr. The will be street was pushed to the street was pus

there to find out what I was doing. That some of the Government temissaries abstracted that register I firmly believe, or porhaps it is stored away in some of the other Government vanits, under charge of some judge high in position; but this is only a surmise of mine. But the circumstance involves a mystery of villainy which the Alt-Seeing God will yet bring to light. The despatch I sent to Booth, also from Elmira, it was impossible to find. We had the operator at Washington during my trial, but he said the original was gode, though he had a copy of it. In tolegraph offices they are compelled to keep all despatches filed. Of course we could not offer this copy in evidence, because the original alone would be necepted, and that had been made away with. So sure was the Government that they had destroyed all evidence of my sojourn in Elmira, that in getting me ink and pen.

I protested against such action, and for some time I received no papers at all. I became very unessy, and wrote for publication an article, signed by myself, which I sent to Montreal to be forwarded for publication in the New York World. It is needless to say it never went. Things continued in this way for some time, until could stand the suspense no longer. I determined to send a messenger to Washingtonfor that purpose, and secured the services of an intelligent and educated gentleman. I started him off immediately, I paying all expenses. I gave him a letter to a friend I started him off immediately. I paying all expenses. I gave him a letter to a friend of mine in Washington, with instructions to say to him to put himself in communication with the counsel for the defence, and to make a correct report to me as to how the case stood; if there was any danger; and also, to communicate with me if my presence was necessary, and inform me without delay; with an urgout request that he would see and inquire for himself how matters stood. He left me, and dod alone knows the suspense and anxiety of my