

Too Much Money.

WHARTON BARKER, of Philadelphia, who was quietly working for Garfield for the Presidential nomination, with Garfield's knowledge, while Garfield himself was at the head of the Ohio delegation at Chicago, instructed to work for John Sherman, is the father of the plan to distribute the surplus revenue of the National treasury among the States for educational purposes. The late Republican State convention was unwisely enough to pass a resolution favoring the plan of Mr. Barker. Outside of the Commonwealth the plan has come to be known as the Pennsylvania plan for the disposal of the surplus money of the Nation.

A number of public men favor Barker's plan. A number believe that the custom duties or tariff on foreign goods, should be reduced, and the internal revenue or war tax should be taken off to such a degree that the income of the government will pay its expenses and no more.

James G. Blaine comes forward in a newspaper article that was published last week, and declares himself as against this Barker Pennsylvania plan for dividing the accumulated money of the United States government.

His first objection to the plan, is that there is no way of arriving at the amount that the U. S. Treasury can spare every year, and without knowing how much money they are to receive each year, the States cannot know how much to tax themselves.

His second objection to the plan, is that it would tempt Congressmen to withhold National Appropriation, so that they could get a large share of the National Treasury fund for their respective States.

His third objection, is that it presumes that the Treasury will always continue to be overflowing with money, and such a belief will engender extravagance and corruption.

After having stated his three points of objection, he states that he has a plan, for the trouble of too much money in the treasury.

His plan is to keep the customs or tariff on foreign goods. The revenue or money desired therefrom will pay the expenses of government, but all taxes caused by the war, which are comprehended under the name of Internal Revenue he would repeal, excepting the tax on whisky.

Whisky, he says, is a luxury, and in his view is as properly a subject for taxation as homes, business places, and farms which bear the burden of taxation, too often, to the distress of the owners.

The whisky tax, he advocates, should not be repealed but should be collected and divided among the States. In his judgment, to so dispose of the whisky money would be a great relief to taxation in the States.

The tax on liquor the past year amounted to over eighty-six million dollars. Pennsylvania's share of that amount, if divided among the States, according to population, would be about seven million and a half dollars.

Blaine's plan for disposing of the surplus money in the treasury is preferable to the Barker plan.

It is argued against them both, that the whole of the Internal Revenue tax system must be repealed, for the reason that it is not constitutional. It was set up as a system during the civil war, as a military necessity, to raise money to use to pay soldiers, and munitions of war with which to put down rebellion. The war being over the raising of revenue for the maintenance of government should relate to constitutional methods.

What wild vagary in the mind of Wharton Barker possessed him to propose his plan for the disposal of the too much money in the National treasury has not been stated.

Blaine's plan may arise from an honest purpose to fix the power of the National government to tax the States, in times of peace, or it may arise from a desire to make for himself a distinct Blaine issue on the question of a campaign for the Presidency in 1868. Blaine may not be bidding for the applause of the galleries, or for a Presidential nomination, he may be perfectly honest in the expression, "that it is wiser to tax whisky than to tax farms and homesteads and shops." If Blaine's plan can be brought within the scope of the constitution it will raise many advocates to speak and write for it.

The New York Sun has quit yelling that the Republican party must go.

Looking up pension claims takes up a great deal of the time of Congressmen from the Northern States.

BEFORD METRONS come in first this year, with a report of a glorious revival season. Fifty conversions are reported.

REV. WARREN H. CUDWORTH, of Boston, dropped dead in his pulpit just as he announced the text for his Thanksgiving sermon.

The Allegheny State Senators who threatened to resign their seats and go home, have not yet done so; they were easily induced to stay.

The American hog may now be imported to France, and the question with dealers is, will the new field for the sale of pork raise the price of pig meat?

Some one states that the oyster is nearly all water, and that puts the juicy bivalve on a par with the earth which is said to be 30 parts water and 1 part solid material.

A MEMBER of Congress proposes this session to offer amendment 16 to the constitution to prohibit polygamy within the limits of the authority of the United States.

Some one has said that the Irish element is large enough and influential enough in the United States to make a war with Great Britain probable within the next ten years.

GOVERNOR elect Hoody of Ohio has been passing a time in York State, and that has given rise to the question among politicians, that perhaps he is figuring for the Presidential nomination of 1868.

THE Democrats elected John S. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Speaker of the House of Representatives. There is a great crowd of hungry office seekers at Washington, each expecting to pick up a loaf or a fish in the Democratic House.

A BURGALAR broke into a preacher's house in Hellertown, Pa., on the night before Thanksgiving, and was caught by the preacher and put in jail. A preacher's house is as poor a place to break into as an editor's.

CONGRESS convened on Monday. Important questions will be brought before this session. The redemption of the trade dollar. The reconstruction or the destruction of the internal revenue system, are questions of the highest importance to the whole people.

Two corporations claimed a piece of property in Westmoreland county, this State. The one corporation concluded to drive the other out of the occupancy of the property and with that end in view, armed a number of its men and marched them to the place they wanted to occupy. The place was guarded by the other corporation; a battle took place, pistols and shot guns were used. One man was killed and three men were wounded. It will be just as well for the corporations if they refrain from such outrageous proceedings, before the people become disgusted with their wrongs.

THANKSGIVING day is getting to be a big day. The Yankee seems to think as much of it as he does of Christmas. People who have not yet become Yankeeized are disbelieving enough to declare that it is a day of more worship to the turkey gobbler than anything else. The first Thanksgiving was a feast by the Massachusetts, Plymouth colony in 1623 in thanks for the harvest of that year, the third year of their life in the woods of America. In the two preceding years they had almost starved during the winter, but the autumn of the third year found them with a stock of provisions sufficient to remove them from all fear of starvation.

Coming to the forks of the Strasburg and Roxbury roads we found both cavalry and infantry. On the left there was a slight hollow, also several wheat fields, and beyond these there were woods. This was the only way to hope for escape. At my proposal we crept along this hollow, at the end of which there were some wheat fields; we kept these between us and the guard till we reached the woods. When getting over the fence into the woods we were seen by the enemy. They called, rode after us and leveled their muskets at us, but we ran on, and as they did not fire or follow us we escaped. Still firing capture we reached Strasburg all had fallen behind boats. We must have walked about seventeen miles before we got to Roxbury. In the horses were hid in the mountains. I was in dread, at least I should not get a horse, but I met of S. L. Sentman riding into town to get food for his horses in the mountains. Telling him of the message I was carrying he gave me his horse. Informing my father of my errand I set out on my trip at once. It was about noon. The mountain road to Anderson Valley was, I knew, blocked with trees to prevent the marauders from entering the valley to steal horses. On this account I crossed the mountain into Anderson Valley by a foot-path, then another mountain into Path Valley. Reaching my uncle's W. K. Pomeroy, at Concord, and telling him my business he got me another horse. The Barrens, below Concord, were blocked by citizens of Tuscarora Valley, many of whom knew me. The report having reached them that I was in dread, trying to hinder the rebels from entering Roxbury, the obstacles and excitement of my friends at finding me alive hindered me about ten minutes. Free from them I hastened into the Tuscarora Valley as fast as my horse could carry me. At Bealton Mrs. Beal, now the Rev. D. Beal, speedily got me a fresh horse. When I reached Silas E. Smith's I did two things, got lunch and proved to the future Mrs. Pomeroy that I was not dead, as she supposed, but good for many years to come. From thence I rode to my uncle's Joseph Pomeroy, at Academics, found them likewise mourning my supposed death, and he supplied another horse, the fastest he had. That carried me within a mile of my destination, when a soldier on guard called, that I told the sergeant on guard my mission and requested one of the guard to go with me, that I might get the telegram off to Harrisburg in the shortest time possible.

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formation could be obtained as to what point he would direct his army so as to meet the army of the Potomac, which was following him closely on the Washington side. When the State government, and the President were most perplexed to know where Lee was heading for, Governor Curtin received a despatch from Port Royal, this county, stating that Lee had concluded to move his army to Gettysburg, the despatch was not signed, but the information was sent to Washington and thence to the commander of the army of the Potomac. Reader, you know what took place at Gettysburg. It was the battle that rolled back the tidal wave of Rebellion. As to who sent the despatch from Port Royal as to the movement of Lee was not found out by Governor Curtin till quite recently. The Governor never gave up the search for the man who sent the important information, and when he earned that Rev. Stephen W. Pomeroy, of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, had sent it, he requested Mr. Pomeroy to write him an account of the event which must, from the nature of the case, now be classed among the great events of those trying and important pivotal times. Mr. Pomeroy answered the Governor's request as follows, which was published in the Philadelphia Times of last week.

MOUNT UNION, Pa., Nov. 13, 1865. Hon. A. G. CURTIS—Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I send you the account of how I came to send you the telegram of the concentration of the Confederate army at Gettysburg during the war. After being discharged from the nine months' service of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, I happened to be home, at my father's—Judge Pomeroy, of Roxbury, Franklin county—when the enemy were marching down the Cumberland Valley. There was, of course, great excitement, for the enemy was at our doors and taking what they would. Farmers hid their horses and other stock in the mountains, as far as possible. One day these hundred cavalry marched into Roxbury—when we learned of their coming ten days before they had been out in the nine months' service armed ourselves as we best could and went out to intercept them; but the odds were too great, so we retired. Anxious to hear the news and render what service we might to our country, a number of us walked to Chambersburg, a distance of fourteen miles, reaching there in the afternoon. That night the rebels concentrated at Gettysburg. Next morning Judge F. A. Kimmel, with whom my father sat as Associate Judge, learned that a son of Thomas Pomeroy was in town. He sent for me to come to him at once. I found the Judge on the street that leads to McConnellburg, a short distance from the Franklin Hotel, where the Central Presbyterian Church now stands. As the news was full of rebels and a rebel had his seat near us, the Judge asked me if I was son of Thomas Pomeroy. I replied in the affirmative. With apparently unconcern, he asked me to follow him. I did so and he led me into a little dark back room and told me that the rebels were concentrating at Gettysburg and Governor Curtin did not know it. He said it was of the utmost importance that the Governor should know at the earliest possible moment and asked me if I would take a telegram to the nearest point on the Pennsylvania Railroad and send it to him. He added: "It is of infinite importance to him and to our country." I replied that I would try it. The telegram was already written, so he cut a hole in the buckle-strap of my pantaloons and deposited the telegram to be sent there and sent me off with a good horse. In the shortest time possible I came to the street and met the rebel guard who did not disturb me. Some of those who came with me wishing to return to Roxbury, we set out together.

We met many at the edge of the town, returning, who could not get through the guard, who were stationed around the town. Coming to the forks of the Strasburg and Roxbury roads we found both cavalry and infantry. On the left there was a slight hollow, also several wheat fields, and beyond these there were woods. This was the only way to hope for escape. At my proposal we crept along this hollow, at the end of which there were some wheat fields; we kept these between us and the guard till we reached the woods. When getting over the fence into the woods we were seen by the enemy. They called, rode after us and leveled their muskets at us, but we ran on, and as they did not fire or follow us we escaped. Still firing capture we reached Strasburg all had fallen behind boats. We must have walked about seventeen miles before we got to Roxbury. In the horses were hid in the mountains. I was in dread, at least I should not get a horse, but I met of S. L. Sentman riding into town to get food for his horses in the mountains. Telling him of the message I was carrying he gave me his horse. Informing my father of my errand I set out on my trip at once. It was about noon. The mountain road to Anderson Valley was, I knew, blocked with trees to prevent the marauders from entering the valley to steal horses. On this account I crossed the mountain into Anderson Valley by a foot-path, then another mountain into Path Valley. Reaching my uncle's W. K. Pomeroy, at Concord, and telling him my business he got me another horse. The Barrens, below Concord, were blocked by citizens of Tuscarora Valley, many of whom knew me. The report having reached them that I was in dread, trying to hinder the rebels from entering Roxbury, the obstacles and excitement of my friends at finding me alive hindered me about ten minutes. Free from them I hastened into the Tuscarora Valley as fast as my horse could carry me. At Bealton Mrs. Beal, now the Rev. D. Beal, speedily got me a fresh horse. When I reached Silas E. Smith's I did two things, got lunch and proved to the future Mrs. Pomeroy that I was not dead, as she supposed, but good for many years to come. From thence I rode to my uncle's Joseph Pomeroy, at Academics, found them likewise mourning my supposed death, and he supplied another horse, the fastest he had. That carried me within a mile of my destination, when a soldier on guard called, that I told the sergeant on guard my mission and requested one of the guard to go with me, that I might get the telegram off to Harrisburg in the shortest time possible.

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to you. The excitement and journey being over, the telegram being off to you, I began to look at the time taken that I had spent. I had walked that day about seventeen miles and ridden about forty-one miles. Anxious as I was about the critical state of the country, I was so tired I had to seek the house of my kinsman, Major J. M. Pomeroy, in Perryville, now Port Royal, for rest.

The above is the history of that telegram, that, I believe, first gave you notice of the concentration of the rebel troops at Gettysburg, just before the famous battle in that place. Respectfully yours, STEPHEN W. POMEROY.

Calathumpian Bands. In the Quarter Sessions Court of Perry county, there was a prosecution against a calathumpian band which was reported in the Bloomfield Advocate with the charge of Judge Barnett, last week, as follows:

This suit in the quarter sessions against John Rhoads, Samuel Baumgardner and wife, John Sitterly, Jr., Butler John Rhoads, Anna Bolen and John Kufflerberger, grew out of a calathumpian serenade given by John Rhoads, of Rye township, who had not recently been married, but had left his wife and home and moved to a shanty on a cooling in the neighborhood, and there took up his residence. It was alleged that the wife instigated the serenade and was indicted with the above defendants, but as Mr. Davis and his wife had been together since the suit was brought, a nolle prosequi was entered as to Mrs. Davis, but the others for that they made with horns, bells, rattles and their other proceedings had to stand the "racket" of fine and costs. That all others may know how the law stands in relation to the "fun" of calathumpian serenades, we give below the charge of the Court in this prosecution.

To the Jury: The defendants in this case are charged in an indictment containing the following words: "That you, the defendants, did unlawfully assemble yourselves together to do an unlawful act, to wit, to pull down enclosures, to destroy a barn or the game thereof, and part with the same, or to make any noise towards it." A riot (as defined by him) is three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or intent, at the best means, the hunt and kill game in another's chase, warren or liberty; or do any other unlawful act with force and violence; or do a lawful act in a violent and tumultuous manner." Violence is defined by Webster to be "physical force, strength of action or motion." Bourrier's Law Dictionary says the act alone is not sufficient. That force which is employed against common rights, against the laws, and against public liberty." Holt, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of a riot, says: "The law is not satisfied by a riot or trespass, such an act will make a riot; as if a number of men assemble with arms, as ferrous points, though no act is done, so if three or more actually do an unlawful act, it is a riot." (Tomlin's Law Dictionary—See Riot.) "Wherever there is a pre-terminated purpose of acting with violence against the laws, the parties may be deemed riotous. Thus, although the audience in a public theatre have a right to express the feelings excited at the moment by the performance, it is not lawful to applaud or hiss any piece which is represented, or any person who exhibits on the stage, yet where a number of persons, having come to a theatre to see a play, and in the course of interrupting the performance, do so as to render the actors entirely inaudible, though without offering any injury to the house, it is held that they are guilty of a riot." "It is a riot if a number of people assemble in a town, in the dead of night, and by noise or otherwise, disturb peaceable citizens."

For a full and complete definition of a riot, time, place and circumstance are not without influence in characterizing a riot. The ringing of church bells in a town, so as to cause an alarm, if not absolutely necessary, at least altogether unlawful. But noise in densely populated places, and when clocks and watches are tolled, and bells rung, under such circumstances as certain circumstances has been declared a nuisance and restrained by injunction. Certain conduct might be considered riotous in a church on the Sabbath, which is not such a secular day; and under our present civilization which would not have been considered in ages past and gone. The evidence in this case shows that the defendants or some of them in the latter part of July last or beginning of the following August went to the cabin of the prosecutor, and there, by means of horns, bells, horses, and discordant noises engaged in what they called a serenade. It does not appear that they did any injury to the property of the prosecutor, or that they did any act of violence that constituted the offence if not absolutely necessary, at least altogether unlawful. But we think the third count of the indictment. But we think the offence is sufficient to constitute a riot, to constitute the offences charged in the first and second count of the indictment.

In order to operate the boxes produced in evidence, the bells and the horn that produced the noises heard a mile away from the scene of action, such violence was necessarily employed as was sufficient to constitute an offence of riot, and that the acts so performed we think must now be held to be unlawful.

It is the duty of the Courts so to administer the law as to preserve the public peace. And however serenades may have heretofore been regarded in the community, we think it the duty of the Court to declare the law to be that which is now calculated to disturb the public peace is contrary to law. If we are not mistaken serenades of this kind have been resisted and punished by the parties according to the extent even of the use of fire arms, and it certainly depends very much upon the personal characteristics, good nature and disposition of the parties, and whether they are not forcibly resisted in every instance. Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis, is the expression of a fact which challenges recognition. That which is now calculated to disturb the public peace and incite to active resistance, must be declared to be unlawful; and serenades of this kind are characterized by that sort of violence that constitutes the offence if not absolutely necessary, at least altogether unlawful. But we think the third count of the indictment. But we think the offence is sufficient to constitute a riot, to constitute the offences charged in the first and second count of the indictment.

All present at a riot are prima facie the authors of the riot, and it is the duty of the Court to declare the law to be that which is now calculated to disturb the public peace is contrary to law. If we are not mistaken serenades of this kind have been resisted and punished by the parties according to the extent even of the use of fire arms, and it certainly depends very much upon the personal characteristics, good nature and disposition of the parties, and whether they are not forcibly resisted in every instance. Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis, is the expression of a fact which challenges recognition. That which is now calculated to disturb the public peace and incite to active resistance, must be declared to be unlawful; and serenades of this kind are characterized by that sort of violence that constitutes the offence if not absolutely necessary, at least altogether unlawful. But we think the third count of the indictment. But we think the offence is sufficient to constitute a riot, to constitute the offences charged in the first and second count of the indictment.

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to you. The excitement and journey being over, the telegram being off to you, I began to look at the time taken that I had spent. I had walked that day about seventeen miles and ridden about forty-one miles. Anxious as I was about the critical state of the country, I was so tired I had to seek the house of my kinsman, Major J. M. Pomeroy, in Perryville, now Port Royal, for rest.

The above is the history of that telegram, that, I believe, first gave you notice of the concentration of the rebel troops at Gettysburg, just before the famous battle in that place. Respectfully yours, STEPHEN W. POMEROY.

Calathumpian Bands. In the Quarter Sessions Court of Perry county, there was a prosecution against a calathumpian band which was reported in the Bloomfield Advocate with the charge of Judge Barnett, last week, as follows:

This suit in the quarter sessions against John Rhoads, Samuel Baumgardner and wife, John Sitterly, Jr., Butler John Rhoads, Anna Bolen and John Kufflerberger, grew out of a calathumpian serenade given by John Rhoads, of Rye township, who had not recently been married, but had left his wife and home and moved to a shanty on a cooling in the neighborhood, and there took up his residence. It was alleged that the wife instigated the serenade and was indicted with the above defendants, but as Mr. Davis and his wife had been together since the suit was brought, a nolle prosequi was entered as to Mrs. Davis, but the others for that they made with horns, bells, rattles and their other proceedings had to stand the "racket" of fine and costs. That all others may know how the law stands in relation to the "fun" of calathumpian serenades, we give below the charge of the Court in this prosecution.

To the Jury: The defendants in this case are charged in an indictment containing the following words: "That you, the defendants, did unlawfully assemble yourselves together to do an unlawful act, to wit, to pull down enclosures, to destroy a barn or the game thereof, and part with the same, or to make any noise towards it." A riot (as defined by him) is three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or intent, at the best means, the hunt and kill game in another's chase, warren or liberty; or do any other unlawful act with force and violence; or do a lawful act in a violent and tumultuous manner." Violence is defined by Webster to be "physical force, strength of action or motion." Bourrier's Law Dictionary says the act alone is not sufficient. That force which is employed against common rights, against the laws, and against public liberty." Holt, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of a riot, says: "The law is not satisfied by a riot or trespass, such an act will make a riot; as if a number of men assemble with arms, as ferrous points, though no act is done, so if three or more actually do an unlawful act, it is a riot." (Tomlin's Law Dictionary—See Riot.) "Wherever there is a pre-terminated purpose of acting with violence against the laws, the parties may be deemed riotous. Thus, although the audience in a public theatre have a right to express the feelings excited at the moment by the performance, it is not lawful to applaud or hiss any piece which is represented, or any person who exhibits on the stage, yet where a number of persons, having come to a theatre to see a play, and in the course of interrupting the performance, do so as to render the actors entirely inaudible, though without offering any injury to the house, it is held that they are guilty of a riot." "It is a riot if a number of people assemble in a town, in the dead of night, and by noise or otherwise, disturb peaceable citizens."

For a full and complete definition of a riot, time, place and circumstance are not without influence in characterizing a riot. The ringing of church bells in a town, so as to cause an alarm, if not absolutely necessary, at least altogether unlawful. But noise in densely populated places, and when clocks and watches are tolled, and bells rung, under such circumstances as certain circumstances has been declared a nuisance and restrained by injunction. Certain conduct might be considered riotous in a church on the Sabbath, which is not such a secular day; and under our present civilization which would not have been considered in ages past and gone. The evidence in this case shows that the defendants or some of them in the latter part of July last or beginning of the following August went to the cabin of the prosecutor, and there, by means of horns, bells, horses, and discordant noises engaged in what they called a serenade. It does not appear that they did any injury to the property of the prosecutor, or that they did any act of violence that constituted the offence if not absolutely necessary, at least altogether unlawful. But we think the third count of the indictment. But we think the offence is sufficient to constitute a riot, to constitute the offences charged in the first and second count of the indictment.

In order to operate the boxes produced in evidence, the bells and the horn that produced the noises heard a mile away from the scene of action, such violence was necessarily employed as was sufficient to constitute an offence of riot, and that the acts so performed we think must now be held to be unlawful.

It is the duty of the Courts so to administer the law as to preserve the public peace. And however serenades may have heretofore been regarded in the community, we think it the duty of the Court to declare the law to be that which is now calculated to disturb the public peace is contrary to law. If we are not mistaken serenades of this kind have been resisted and punished by the parties according to the extent even of the use of fire arms, and it certainly depends very much upon the personal characteristics, good nature and disposition of the parties, and whether they are not forcibly resisted in every instance. Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis, is the expression of a fact which challenges recognition. That which is now calculated to disturb the public peace and incite to active resistance, must be declared to be unlawful; and serenades of this kind are characterized by that sort of violence that constitutes the offence if not absolutely necessary, at least altogether unlawful. But we think the third count of the indictment. But we think the offence is sufficient to constitute a riot, to constitute the offences charged in the first and second count of the indictment.

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