

## The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co .-- No. 37 PARK Row New York, & 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents

for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorteed to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest Rates. We publish to-day a letter from the

State Supt. of Com. schools upon the question of residence as affecting eligibility to the office of County Supt. The question has attracted a good deal of attention, and we very cheerfully give the decision to the public. It is raised in the case of Prof. LaMonte, and has been very zealously urged against his election by certain gentlemen who we learn are canvassing the county. They would not like to see the cause of Education, that lies so near their 'heart' and causes them so many nights of sleepless anxiety, to suffer by any indiscretion on the part of directors in electing an improper person to the office of Co. Supt., so long as it could be prevented by the interposition of a legal bar, and particularly so long as there are others d better qualified for the office." Since the legal bar does not step in to guard the cause in this behalf, it is to be hoped that these itinerant gentlemen will redouble their efforts in canvassing the county and electioneering the directors.

To the directors we would say come out to convention and upon mutual consultation select for the office of Supt. THE BEST MAN FOR THE POSITION, regardless of pledges that may have been extorted by swarms of incompetent bores whose very zeal in putting themselves forward for this office is the best evidence of their incompetency.

Professor La Monte's eminent and acknowledged fitness for this office has called the public attention to him in this connection. It is to be hoped that political management will not result in fastening upon the county a Superintendent whose qualifications, or rather, whose absence of qualifications would but disgrace, at once, the county, the system and the office.

We have unwittingly been the cause of stirring up a "tempest in a tea-pot,, or Pitcher, though we took all possible precaution against any such contingency. Some two weeks since we published a brief notice from the Washington Star relating to the Rev Mr. Pitcher who it was said preached the gos. pel. In order to avoid misconstruction by our readers, we expressly stated that it had no reference to any man who pretended to do so, in these parts. With all our caution against this dreaded contingency we find that A. H. Schoonmaker applies this article to himself (we can think of no other to which the gentleman can refer) and comes out in the last Republican with a very stale anecdote told in a very bungling manner the nub of which is that two Irishmen while on a hunt encountered a skunk, and got skunked. Schooney compares himself to the two Irishmen and us to the skunk. We have been called by all sorts of hard names before this so that we begin to think there is nothing

We confess we are not tender on this point not so with Schooney. The mere mention: of the word pitcher, guarded by a full explanation against misconstruction, throws his Reverence into a rage-Why this sensitiveness? Why such dodging, when no blow was struck? We have not charged him with stealing a pitcher; nor do we propose to do so. If the sight of the word pitcher, throws him into such spasms-we can ima gine that actual contact with a real pitcher itself -a silver one for instance-must have a very taking effect on him. In view of these facts we would advise our friends, in Montrose, if they would "escape the wrath to come," to refrain entirely from the use of the word pitcher, in his presence; and if they would avoid the penalties of a late Act of Congress, deny themselves the use of the article itself-when he's around.

in a name after all.

ROBBERV OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN Notes .- Information was received in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday last of the robbery of ten thousa nd dollars, the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroa Company. The money was stolen on the nght of Monday, 13th inst from a fire proof safe, in a frieight office, on the line of the road above the city of Reading. The freight agent, Mr. Potts had draw the money from the bank. and intended to remit it to Philadelphia by the morningtrain. At nigh the were placed in the money drawer of the safe. A waichman was employed, but was temporarily absent from the building at night, attending to other duties. The thief entered the premises either during his absence' or stole the money in consequence of the safe having been left open in mistake. But two keys were known to in existence, and both were in possession of Mr. Potts, The lock was not broken, and in the morning the safe was found to be locked, but the package we missing. Two suspicious persons were observed lounging about the depot on Monday evening, and the police are on the alert for them. They are said to have been Phil delphis or New York thieves.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

In the Quarter Sessions. An indictment was found by the Grand

Jury against Henry Myrtall. Charge-Perjury-Wm. White, Prosecutor.

The defendant in this case being under bail for his appearance to answer, immediately after hearing of the finding, took "legbail" and left his resident bail in the limbo. An indictment was found against John Rought charged with assaulting and stabbing Patrick Mahoney-John Mahoney, Prosecutor; also, an indictment against John Rought. Jacob Rought and Becker Rosecrans .-Charge-Riot and Stabbing. These cases were adjourned.

There being no further business, the Grand Jury were discharged on Tuesday afternoon.

After examining the Public buildings they eported the jail as unhealthy, inconvenient and unfit for the detention of prisoners, and recommended the erection of a new and more convenient and commodious one. Also that proper seats be provided for the Grand Jury

Quite a large number of petitions for the appointment of Supervisors were presented and passed upon. Licenses granted, &c.

## IN COMMON PLEAS.

Wm. H. Pratt vs. Jos. Stephens, admin of Wm. P. Stephens, dec'd. Action-Debt Case tried and verdict for pltff. for \$306 66. Comth. Penna, to the use of Wyoming Co. vs. Gordon Sweatland. Action-Debt. Verdict for Piff. for \$182 66.

Ocena Capwell vs. John S. & A. M. Capwell. Action-Ejectment. Verdict for Plff. George Atkinson vs. Wilber Russell. Ac tion-Trespass. Verdict for Plff. for \$183

The usual amount of business on the lis for argument was disposed of and the Court adjourned on Thursday, P. M.

## Signs of the Times.

In the three New England States, New the abolitionists lose about 18,000 votes and as follows: the democrats gain about that number.

New Jersey re-affirms her devotion to democratic principles. Elizabeth city has elected the entire democratic ticket-a thing unheard of before for years. Trenton is democratic by an average majority of 400. Albany, N. Y., goes democratic by two

Elmira, N. Y., has elected charter officers, every one of whom, except a Street Commis-

thousand six hundred, and elects nine out of

sioner, is a democrat. Greene county elects thirteen democratic Supervisors to one republican. Last year

the board stood 10 democrats to 4 republi-

Tompkins county, N. Y., gains one thous and democratic votes since last falls election. In Schenectady the democrats have achieved a decided victory.

Livingston and Orleans made nice democratic gains.

The Mansfield (Ohio) Shield and Baner brings out its rooster to crow over the democratic victory in that city.

The Pontiac (Michigan) Jacksonian records a complete democratic triumph in that ity and Oakland county.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, according to the Argus, has elected a democratic Mayor for the first time in five years.

The city of Detroit gives the Democratic State ticket about 700 majority.

Altogether the election news from the West is cheering. From Milwaukie we learn that the Democrats have carried Wisconsin by an estimated majority of 10,000 .-Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, elect the democratic ticket, the former for the first time time by 150 majority. The returns in Indiana show large democratic gains-the telegraphic reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Springfield, Ill., the home of Mr. Lincoln, rolls up a democratic majority of 134. St. Paul. Minn., elects a democratic

In Marion county, Indiana, the freedom of elections had been interfered with in an infamous manner, by armed soldiery, who drove democrats from the polls by violence.

Toledo, Ohio, reported republican by telegraph, went democratic by 200. It was re-

The democrats elected their Mayor in Hartford, Conn., by 450 majority. The democratic ticket for municipal offi-

cers, in Milwaukie, has 3249 majority. The county gives about 5000.

The returns from Ohio in the country dis tricts generally show large democratic gains on last fall's vote. Tiffia has gone democratic by 220 majority, and Seneca county by 1200, Circleville, Portsmouth, Chillicothe and Lancaster, have also been carried by the Democrats.

In Indiana, Marion, Hancock, Madison, Lawrence, Rush and Bartholomew counties exhibit large democratic gains.

These are the signs of the times. Let the leaguers league.

## Why Seek a New Name !

The Abolition part y are most earnestly engaged in seeking a new name. They claimed. when Mr. Lincoln was elected, to be real Republicans with definite and fixed principals. which were to endure forever, and produc the most wonderful and happy results. They have been in power only two years, and are not satisfied with the result of their own acts and are now earnestly engaged in selecting a new name, which shall ignore their past faith and practice, and indicate that they have changed from what they formerly were proud of. They now assume to be union men-and so are all northern men-and the exclusive friends of the Union, while they are urging numerous measures are calculated to perpetuate the rebelliou power in the sout h, and prevent a restoration of the Union, for all time to come. Why this change? There is but one answer which is, that their former name has become so odious among the people, that they seek a new one to improve their prospect of future

General Burnside and Order No. 8.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War we published in full some weeks ago. The testimony which accompanies that portion of it relating to General Mc-Clellan is incomplete and inaccurate, The complete and ungarbled or not, the testimony of Generals Burndside, Newton, and Cochrane at least helps to explain some hitherto mysterious circumstances attending the removal of General Burnside from the command of the Army of the Potomac and its transfer to General Hooker.

All their testimony concurs in showing that the only movement of the Army of the Potomac, while under General Burnside's command, which had any chance of success, was intercepted and prevented by the President's direct order. General Cochrane and General Newton, when that movement had been begun, came up to Washington to see Senator Wilson and Representative Odell, to whom they proposed to confide their poor opinion of General Burnside. Those persons being absent from the city, they concluded to go to the President and pour their complaints in his ear. Mr. Lincoln listened to them, and on the unsupported and worthless evidence of two incompetent and dis affected subordinates of the general in command of the Potomac, sent a message to that general which compelled him to halt the cavalry expedition which was already inaugurating the movement, and stop the preparations for following it up with the main attack. General Burn side came to Washington: the President then for the first time informed his advisers, Secretary Stanton and General Halleck, of the mission and statements of Cochrane and Newton, and they debated the question of a continuous movement. General Halleck expressed the opinion, which does him credit, that officers guilty of insubordination like that of Cochrane and Newton should be arrested or dismissed from the service at once. General Burnside went back to the army and Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, issued a general order, which is alleged to be

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, ? January 23, 1863.

First. General Joseph E. Hooker, major-genera of volunteers and brigader-general of the United States army, having been guilty of unjust and un nessary critisms of the actions of his superior general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him and having, by omissions and otherwise, made reports and statments which were calculated to create ncorrect impressions, and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an important commission during crisis like the present, when so much patience, charity, confidence, consideration, and patriotism are ldue from every soldier in the field. The order is issued subject to the approval of the Presidedt of the United

Second, Brigadier-General W. T. H. Brooks cam manding First Division, Sixth Army Corps for complaning of the government and for using language ending to demoralize his command, is subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed from the military service of the United

Third. Brigadier-General John Newton, command ing Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, and Brigadier eneral John Corcrone, commi Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, for-going to the President of the United States with criticisms upon the plans of his commanding officer, are, subject to the approval of the President, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Fourth. It being evident that the following nam ed officers can be of no further service to this army they are hereby relieved from duty, and will report in person without delay to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army:

Major General W. B. Franklin, 'commanding Left

Grand Division. Major-General W. F. Smith, commanding Sixth Ar

Brigadier-General Edward Ferrero, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps Brigader-General John Corcrane, commanding Firit Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Taylor, Acting Adjutan

General Right Grand Division. By command of Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General. General BURNSIDE did not publish this order, but, accompanying it with his own res ignation of his commission as major-general, sent a staff officer with both to the President. The deceit which the President and the Secretary of War attempted to practice upon the country in regard to the resignation it is not necessary now to show forth again. The material facts in the matter of the transfer on the command are recited by General BURNSIDE as follows :

I went to my adjutant-general's office and issued a order, which I termed General Order No. 8. That order dismissed some officers from service, subject to the approval of the President, and relieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac. I also had three sentences of death upon privates for desertion which I had reviewed and approved, subject, of course, to the approval of the President, as I had no right to do any of these things without that approval I had sent my own body-guard over into Maryland, and had succeeded in capturing a large number of deserters. I had organized a court-martial, the one which is now in secession down there trying some two hundred and fifty deserters.

I told my adjutant-general to issue that orde. (No. 8) at once. One of my advisers-only two per sons knew of this-one of them, who is a very cool, sensible man, and a firm friend, told me that, in his opinion, the order was a just one, and ought to be issued; but he said he knew my views with reference to endeavoring to make myself useful to the government of the United States, instead of placing myself in opposition to it; that all of these things had to be approved by the President of the United States, at any rate, before they could be put in force; that he did not think I intended to place the President in a position where he either had to assume the responsibility of becoming my enemy before the public, at any rate, thereby enabling a certain portion of my friends to make a martyr of me to some extent or he had to take the responsibility of earrying out the order, which would be against the views of a great many of the most influential men of the country, particularly that portion of the order in reference to the officers I proposed to have dismissed the service. I told this staff officer that I had no desire to place myself in apposition to the President of the United States in any way; that I thought his (my staff officer's) view of the matter was the correct one;

but that I had indicated in that order the only way in which I could command the Army of the Poto mac. I accordingly took this order, already signed and issued in due form, with the exception of being made public, to the President of the United States, and handed him the order, together with my resignation of my commission, as a major-general. I told testimony relating to General Burnside ap- him that he knew my views upon that subject; that pears to be printed in full, but whether it is I-had never sought any command, more particularly that of the Army of the Potomac; that my wish was to go into civil life, after it was determined that I could no longer be of use in the army; that I desired no public position of any kind whatever. At the same time I said that I desired not to place myself in opposition to him in any way, nor to do anything to weaken the government. I said he could now say to me; "You may take the responsibility of issuing this order, and I will approve it;" and would take that responsibility if he would say that it would be sustained after it was issued, because he would have to approve it, for I had no right to dismiss a man or condemn a man to death without his approval. In case that order (No. 8) could not be approved by him, there was my resignation, which he could accept, and that would end the matter forever, so far as I was concerned; that nothing more would be said in reference to it. I told him that he could be sure that my wish was to have that done which was best for the public service, and that was the only way in which I could command the Army of the Potomac. The President replied to me. think you are right. \* \* \* [The suppression bere, in the body of General Burnside's report, of the President's answer are the committee's, not ours.] But I must consult with some of my advisers about this." I said to him, " If you consult with anybody you will not do it in my opinion." He said, "I cannot help that, I must consult with them." I replied that he was the judge, and I would not question his

right to do what he pleased, The President asked me to remain all thatday. replied that I could not remain away from my con mand; that he knew my views and I was fixed and determined in them. He then asked me to come up that night again. I returned to my command and came up again that night, and got here at six o'clock in the morning. I went to the President's, but did not see him. I went again after breakfast, and the president told me that he had concluded to relieve me from the command of the Army of the Potomac and place General Hooker in command. I told him that I was willing to accept that as the best solution of the problem, and that neither he nor General Hooker would be a happier man than I would be if Genera Hooker could gain a victory there. The Presider also said that he intended to relieve General Sumner and General Franklin. I said that I thought it would be wise to do so if he made the change he proposed to make. General Sumner was a much older officer than General Hooker, and ought not to be

We do not propose to discuss the wisdom of order No. 8, nor to show how far the publication of these shameful facts by the War of the duty of giving "an unquestioning support to the administration in all its measures and all its selections of agents to carry on the war." The committee is too low for public contempt, and General Burnside has own acts and words acquired his just place in the opinion of sensible men. Nor do we propose to discuss the conduct of General Hooker .-The revelations of the committee are not full or trustworthy enough to form the basis of an intelligent judgment as to his past conduct while the success of his future enterprises will determine the wisdom of assigning him to his present command.

But we print these documents to show the people of this country how the Commanderin-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States performs the duties assigned to him with what wisdom he selects his principal generals; what degree of support to generals learned in the art of war he, an unlearned civilian, gives; how far he relies upon the opinions of the military advisers whom he has called about him for the purpose of having skiled advice; with what care he cultivates subordination in his subordinates and encourages them in military offenses against their superiors, to whom he has assigned the highest trusts.

Generals McClellan and Burnside have some other experience on this point which would be valuable in the formation of such a judgment. It will be made public one day or another. We venture to predict that Genewithin the next week or month have, a further experience which may teach the country similar lessons. General McClellan was or dered to move in places and at times where to his responsible and skilled judgment movement seemed unwise. At other times and places he and General Burnside were orderwise. If General Hooker is now getting similar messages and experiencing similar interferences from Mr. Lincoln, he will probably soon learn what the testimony before the War Committee might earlier have taught him-that there is now left for him the choice between a strict adherance to his own judgment and a consequent deprivation of command and of opportunity for public service like that which General McClellan now undergoes and suffers in noble and subordinate silence, or a compliance with the blundering and vacillating decisions and dodges of an inferior superior and a consequent transfer to some other command, like that which General Burnside enjoys. In the latter case we look to see General Fremont placed in command of the Army of the Potomac and General Lee in possession of our capitol .-

The counting of soiled postage stamps, which were a few months since deposited at the New York post office for redemption, has been completed, and nearly nine-tenths of the whole number have been so redeemed. Notice has been issued to the owners of the remaining one tenth to come up and receive current funds for their deposits. The amount of claims of deposits are \$260,000, one fifth of the whole number having been thrown out on account of being marked stamps. The counting of the stamps would have occupied one man for the space of two years and a half.

DECLINED .- Governor Curtin has announced to his friends that he will not be a candidate for re-nomination. It is understood that he is to be appointed Minister to Spain at the expiration of his present term of of-

Soldiers to be Discharged when their A Richmond Paper on the Connecticut Blee.

April 20 .- The following orders were published to-day :-

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 43.] Hegdauarters Army of the Potomac, April 20.

In order that no misunderstanding may exist as to the course to be pursued with regard to regiments whose term of service are about expiring, the following rules will govern the action of corps commanders and others, in the

1st. When companies and regiments re enlist after the expiration of their present term of service, in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 85, of April 2, 1863, from the War Department, the regimental and company officers will be retained the regiment will have a furlough for the time specified in the orders, and will be allowed to proceed, at the public expense, with their arms and equipments, to the place of their enrollment two years or nine months (as the case may be) from the date of their original muster into the service of the United States.

2nd. When the regiments in a body decline to re-enlist, the officers and men will be mustered out at the expiration of two years (or nine months) from the date of their actual muster into the service of the United States. Their arms and equipments will be turned over to the ordnance officer of the division to which the troops belong, and transportation and subsistence Department.

3d. In cases where less than one-half of the men re-enlist, the proportion of officers to be retained, and the selection of those to be retained in service, will be determined by the corps commanders in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3, of General Order No. 86, of April 2d, 1863, from the War Department. The rank, proportion and number of oficers to be retained, with the regiments where the re-enlistments are partial, is left to the discretion of the corps commanders.

4th. The portion of the bounty provided in General Order, No. 85, April 2d, 1863, from the War Department, for reenlistment, will be entered upon the muster-rolls to be paid at the first payment after the return of the men from their furlough.

5th. In regiments where two years' men and men enlisted for three years or for the war are associated together, special recom mendations may be made to the headquarters for furloughs to the latter, when the number Committee agrees with their own doctrine of two years' men re-enlisting may, in the opinion of the corps commanders, justify the are Abolition societies of the Garrisonian indulgence.

6th. When the two years' regiment does not re-enlist, as above provided for, the corps commanders will direct the transfer of men enlisted for three years or the war in such regiments to three years regiments from the same State; or if their numbers are sufficient, these men may, at the discretion of the corps commander, be formed into battalions.

7th. This order, as well as the following order from the War Department, will be read at the head of each company of the two years' and nine months' regiments serving in this army.

By command of Major General Hooker. (Signed.) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS. HARRISBURG, April, 23, DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 20th inst., has just been received. I have never regarded the action of the triennial convention of Directors as the final election of one person to act as County Superintendent, but as the selection of several persons from whom, in the order set forth in the law on the subject, a person is to be appointed and commissioned to act during the three years from and after the first Monday in June next after the first Monday in May when the selection is made; the prescribed thirty days for the filing of ral Hooker, if he has not already had, will objections preventing the actual appointment and commissioning till the first Monday in June, at the soonest, see Nos. 6, 41, 471, 474, 484, of the Digest.

If it be thus an "appointment," as I am clearly of opinion it is, and if the commission which is the only legal evidence of that ap pointment cannot legally issue till the ed not to -move where to their responsible first Monday in June, then the words of the and practiced judgment movement seemed 7th section of the 6th article of the State Convention settles the day from which the necessary years' residence in the County is to be calculated. It says it is to be "one vear next before his appointment.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that any person, otherwise qualified, who shall have been " a citizen and inhabitant" of the County of Wyoming one year next before the first Monday in June 1863, may be legally commissioned to the office of County Superinterdent on that day, even though he might not have completed his full year of citizenship and residence on the first Monday of the next preceding May.

I have received a letter from Wm. Burgess Esq. on the same point, to whom I will thank you to make known this reply. Yours truly,

THO. H. BURROWS. Supt. Common Schools. JACOB DEWITT, Co. Supt., Wyo. Co., Pa.

SCENE IN THE WAR OFFICE .- The war Department was made dramatic on Monday by an Irish woman, of amazonian size, and heart as loyal as brave, who came unde the auspices of Gen. Schenck, to present to Secretary Stanton the American flag pulled down by Miles at Harper's Ferry when that post was surrerdered to the rebels. How did you secure this my excellent woman?" "Sure sir, just lifted my clothes, and wrapped it around here, just as they flocked into the parade."-

pected back in the course of a few woeks.

They have discharged their duty as good soldiers and should, on their return to their ferior weapon as to do him little or no injunctions, be honorably and creditably received.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 11th. inst. says that the Democratic hopes of an early peace are dissipated by Lincoln's success in the Connecticut election, and thinks that the war will be continued until "the Yankees run the full length of their tether."\_ Had the peace party, led by Seymour and Vallandigham, prevailed, many fearful wars would have been averted and the hand of the avenger of blood would have been stayed. As it is, the Dispatch predicts that the time must inevitably come when the "people of the North, remembering the freedom so lately lost, will risk in their might, unarmed and unequipped, yet burning with vengeful fury, to contend against the armed, organized, perfectly drilled, and skilfully off. cered legions of the oppressor. Then will come back the poisoned chalice which the scornful and vain-glorious North commended to the lips of the South. Then a revolution fiercer than that which desolated France will begin, to end no man knows when or how. Then the blood of their slaughtered Southern brethren, which has been so long crying from the ground for vengeance, will be ap. peased by the sights and sounds of terror, the conflagations, massacres, riots, battles, great and small, which will sweep the North from one end to the other. Then the Abolitionists, so eager to provoke war, so slow to engage in it, will know what war is. Hitherto it has been a pretty passtime to them. They have reaped riches, honous, officer from it. Then will it be what they have made it to us of the South; may, worse, far worse. And when that frightful time comes, as come it surely will, the innocent and the guilty must suffer alike."

"A rat! a rat!!

The dis-Union League-ers met with "s

Dead for a ducat."-(Shakspeare.)

ray over the knuckles" which they well deserved, but little expected, in the following letter. How treason and treachery to the Union "crop out," to be sure! Here is evidence enough to prove just the class of men who, falling in every other plan to deceive the unwary, have appealed to the sentiment they know full well is uppermost in the mind and heart of every Democrat, and, in vaunted professions of devotion to the Union. seek to ensnare honest men from the path of duty and of principle. We again warn faithful Democrats not to be caught. The Leagues type, led on by such disunionist as Reecher. Wendell Phillips, et id omne genus, and are deceptive and ingenious devices of the bitter enemies of the Union - the men who a little while ago declared the Constitution of the United States to be " a league with death and a covenant with hell." Such men are not fit associates for Democrats, and they ought not to be found in such company :

A SHARP RESPONSE TO AN INVITATION. 309 BROADWAY, New York, April 20th, 1853.

Robert H. McCurdy, Esq., Chairman Ex. Dear Sir-I am in receipt of your cordial

invitation to be "present and participate" in the proceedings of the Mass Meeting at Madison Square this day at four o'clock P.

Nearing that the real objects of the meeting were foreshadowed in the following extracts from the Helper Book, of which you were one of the endorsers and agents, I respectfully decline the honor of being present and participating:

"Thus, terror engenderers of the South, have we fully and frankly defined our position; we have no modifications to propose no compromise to offer, nothing to retract -Frowns, sirs, fret, foam, prepare your weapons, threat, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union, nay annihilate the solar system if you will-do what you will, sirs, you can neither foil nor intimidate us: our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven; we have determined to ABOLISH SLAVERY, AND SO HELP US GOD, ABOL-ISH IT WE WILL."-Page 187.

2. " We cannot be Too HASTY in carrying out our designs."-Page 33. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN C. VAN LOON.

Shocking Affair in New Berlin, Union Co.

Some four or five months ago a certain James Hummel, of Snyder Co., deserted from the army. Several days ago, a certain Seargeant Gebhart, formerly from Centre county, a member of the U. S. Provost Guard came to the neighborhood, to arrest deserters and send them to camp. It seems that he knew that Hummel would attend the funeral of his sister at New Berlin and went there to arrest him. He followed the procession to the burying place, and from there to the church. While in the church, just before the sermon commenced, he walked up to Hummel, now sitting quietly in his pew with the mourners, to do the last pious honors to a dead sister and presented a Colt's revolved to his breast, mumbling something supposed to have been, "You are my prisoner." Hum mel drew a Sharpe's four shooter from his pocket. Meantime Gebhart snapped his cap, which burst to no effect. Hummsl then shot Gebhart in the breast. After that, each discharged his remaining balls; in the church also a Mr, Smith, assistant to Gebhart, discharged one ball. At this juncture the excitement had become intense, and the shricks and cries of unprotected females and children were almost heartrending. Both Hummel and Gebhart now left the church. Hummel went to his home, whither two physicians soon followed him, and found him having The Secretary after thanking her as devotion deserved ordered \$50 to be paid to the brave woman.

The 129th.—The time of the 129th Regt.
P. V. is about to expire and they may be expected back in the course of a few woeks.—They have discharged their duty as good solutions and shaded and they have discharged their duty as good solutions of the solutions and shaded and they have discharged their duty as good solutions of the solutions and shaded and the solutions are shaded as the solutions and shaded and the solutions are shaded and the solutions and shaded and the solutions are shaded as t