ITEMS.

For the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

Fugitive Slave Cases.—Commissioner M'Allister's Administration of Law—The Reward of $900.

Four young negro men, ranging from 18 to 25 years of age, and calling themselves John Stoucher, John Bell, Fenton Mercer and Edward Michael, were arrested on Thursday the 25th September, at Fisherville in Dauphin county, some 24 miles north of Harrisburg, on the information, it is said, of one Michael Lentz, a tavern keeper there, "charged on suspicion" (as the warrant of commitment sets forth) "with being fugitives from justice and participators in the late riot, revolt and murder committed in Lancaster county." They were committed to the jail of Dauphin county by Daniel A. Muench, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, who issued the warrant for their arrest without any further evidence, and there not being a particle of proof, or a single probable ground of suspicion to connect them with that riot. It is confidently believed that the arrest was only a false and fraudulent PRETENCE to confine them in our jail, till certain reward coveting persons could cast about for their real, or assumed owners; and that the said Michael Lentz was induced to become the machinery to effect that object, chiefly through the instrumentality of a certain Harrisburg gentleman, nearly related to the said justice, who it is alleged, fell in with the said negroes on the day preceding their arrest, and pretending to be their friend, inveigled them into stopping over night at the tavern where they were arrested the next morning; the said Harrisburg gentleman being then and there present to witness, if not openly to participate in the proceedings against them.

The persons who subsequently appeared as the owners or their agents, claiming the negroes as slaves, and to whom they were delivered, had been at Harrisburg some days before this time, in search of them; had handbills offering rewards for them, and had given to the constables and others here a particular description of their persons and appearance.

On Friday afternoon the 26th Sept., at the instance of M. McKinney and Chas. C. Rawn, Esqrs., who had been just then retained to act as counsel for them, a habeas corpus was issued returnable before his Honor Judge Pearson, on Saturday the 27th Sept., at 2 P. M., at the Court House, that being the earliest time, as stated by his Honor, that he could hear the case.

At the time appointed they were brought into the Court House, and seated together on one side of the counsel table, and closely pressed and surrounded by a formidable posse of temporary officials, who had attended them from the jail and who turned out to be the officers, sub-officers, attendants and suite of the U. S. Commissioner, Mr. M'Allister, with their usually attendant sympathizers. The counsel for the negroes contended that the warrant of commitment set forth no legal ground for their detention. The warrant did not state that the charge was on oath or affirmation. This was at once conceded by James Fox Esq., the District Attorney, and by said Commissioner, who justified his interference in the matter, by stating that as he was a U. S. officer, he should have felt called upon to prosecute, had they been implicated in the matter charged against them. There seemed to be no desire upon the part of either of said gentlemen that the negroes should be detained a moment longer on the commitment. The justice who committed them and the person who made the information were called for, not by the Commonwealth's counsel or said commissioner, but by the counsel for the prisoners, that something might be learned of the grounds for such suspicion, but they were not forthcoming, although about half an hour afterwards when the negroes were before the commissioner at his office, the justice was observed to be among the crowd. His Honor Judge Pearson sustained the objection to the commitment, deciding that it was defective and perfectly void, and that the magistrate was guilty of a gross dereliction of duty in issuing a commitment without evidence, and made some very significant remarks with respect to the responsibility of persons implicated in groundless prosecutions, and ordered the prisoners to be discharged. He had hardly uttered the order, when the negroes were pounced upon by the posse aforesaid, and manacled with hand-cuffs, almost within reach of his Honor's pen, and before he had finished entering the discharge; Commissioner McAllister waving his hand towards the negroes as soon as the discharge was ordered, saying "they are in the hands of my officers." He uttered these words in the immediate presence and hearing of Judge Pearson, at the counsel table, and while the Judge was recording the discharge which he had just ordered. So palpable was the outrage, so bold and daring the contempt of court, and so riotous and violent the conduct of the said posse in rushing upon and manacling the negroes, that the Judge ceased writing, and rising from his seat, in a burst of indignation, called silence several times, and said that he would indict every man connected with the outrage for a contempt. Not the smallest regard appeared to be given by the posse and its head to the court, and the negroes being ironed, in defiance of all that had been said, were marched out of the Court House, under the lead of said U. S. Commissioner, to his office.

When the colored men were brought before the U. S. Commissioner, he stated that they had been arrested as fugitive slaves, on warrants issued by him. The counsel who had been employed in their behalf on the habeas corpus appeared for them. As to two of them their alleged owners were personally present; and as to the other two, a person as agent of their alleged owners attended and demanded their delivery to him.

Each of the arrested men was called, in order, by the Commissioner to stand up before him; he was told of the claim against him; and he was examined, on direct leading questions by the Commissioner, being asked by him such questions as "Are you the slave of Mr—— ?" naming the alleged owner; "Was you in his service?" "Did you escape from his service?" "Do you want to go back to him?" It was objected by their counsel that any examination of the men, and particularly in such a manner, was illegal; but the Commissioner justified it, and persisted therein, declaring that he was acting as an officer of the United States, in a capacity similar to that of an examining magistrate in a criminal case, and that he had a right in this manner to get at the truth; that it was an ex parte and preliminary proceeding, and the colored men could have a trial in Maryland.

The witnesses for the claimants were examined in chief by the Commissioner himself only, in direct leading questions; the claimants themselves, either as the alleged owners or their agents, being present; though this course of examination, and the manner of the questions, were objected to; the Commissioner justifying the same for the reasons above mentioned.

The Commissioner, in this manner, first called John Bell, alias Len, and his alleged master John L. T. Jones, and proposed to ask Len if he is not Mr. Jones' slave. It was objected by McKinney and Rawn, that his admission or denial of that fact was not evidence; that it is a fact which he cannot possibly know. The Commissioner insisted however, that he will ask the question, and that, "if he admits his slavery and wants to go back, he will send him back without anything more."

Len was confronted with Mr. Jones, and asked if he is not his slave. He answered affirmatively.

Mr. Rawn then proposed to cross-examine him, as the Commissioner had made him a witness. The Commissioner objected. Mr. Rawn asked Len if he did not say yesterday that he was not a slave. He said he did say so yesterday. How do you know you are a slave or owe service or labor to Mr. Jones? His answer shows he knows nothing about it, except that he had lived with Jones and been taught to believe himself a slave, and had run away from him.

Hezekiah W. Trundle, sworn, proved that Mr. Jones lives in Montgomery county, Maryland, about 30 miles S. W. of Baltimore, that he knows Len as his slave for four or five years past, that he was publicly reported to be and considered as Mr. Jones' slave—that he escaped 6th of September, with three other slaves, one belonging to witness, one to Mrs. Mary E. Shreeve, and one to Mrs. Esther Trundle.

On the cross examination he was asked how he knew that such was the public consideration and report, and whether he had ever heard the subject spoken upon by any one; to which he replied in substance that he had been used to see him working at Mr. Jones; also, that there are many free negroes in his neighborhood.

The Commissioner declared that the testimony was satisfactory to him, and declined hearing any discussion or proceeding with the other cases until he made out the certificate in this case, and accordingly did so.

Henson Lee, alias John Stoucher, was next called for by the Commissioner, to stand up before him and similar questions were addressed to him by the Commissioner in the same manner, as to his being the slave of Mrs. Mary E. Shreeve, with similar objections by Messrs. Rawn and McKinney, as in the case of Len.

Daniel Shreeve, produced a Power of Attorney, constituting himself as agent, purporting to be executed by one Benjamin Moffet of Frederick county, Maryland, trustee of Mary E. Shreeve to retake said Henson Lee as her slave.

It was objected by McKinney and Rawn, to this Power of Attorney;

1st, That an acknowledgment before a notary public, was not sufficient; it not being shown that he had authority to take the acknowledgment of such instruments.

2nd, That there ought to be the certificate in due form of a Judge or other proper officer, that the person so styling himself was such notary public.

3d, That there was no evidence of Moffet's being such trustee.

There was not a particle of competent evidence of any kind whatever, proving the appointment of Mr. Moffet as trustee, or how he became such.

The Commissioner overruled all the objections, as soon as made, refusing to hear any argument whatever on the subject, and again called the same.

Hezekiah W. Trundle, who, being examined by the Commissioner, proved that Henson Lee is known as the slave of said Mrs. Mary E. Shreeve; that he had seen him working there and knew him as such for some 10 years, and that he escaped the 6th September, inst.

On the cross-examination he proved that said Mary E. Shreeve is a married woman, has been married about 18 or 20 years, to Col. Benjamin Shreeve, who is living, and they live together, that he had failed and that the trustee referred to had been appointed for him.

It was then further objected to the power of attorney: 4th, That it set forth a trustee for her, and the proof was of a trustee for her husband.

John L. T. Jones was also examined by the Commissioner, to prove property in said slave to be in Mrs. Shreeve. His testimony was of the same nature as that of H. W. Trundle in Len's case, and his answers on the cross-examination of like character and equally indefinite.

The Commissioner would hear no argument, nor proceed with another case until he had made out the certificate in this case, which he proceeded to do under a declaration that the testimony was satisfactory to him.

In this case, it was urged by the counsel of the alledged slave, that whatever might be the proof of the slavery and escape, the Commissioner was not authorized to give a certificate, under the Act of Congress, to a person claiming him as the agent of the owner, or her trustee, without evidence of such agency and trusteeship.

Nelson Coe, alias Fenton Mercer, was next called up by the Commissioner, who addressed similar questions to him as to his being the slave of Mrs. Esther Trundle, with similar objections by the counsel, Messrs. Rawn and McKinney, as heretofore.

Daniel Shreeve produced a Power of Attorney, constituting himself agent &c., and purporting to be from one Stephen N. C. White, styling himself committee of said Esther, a lunatic, acknowledged, as the other Power of Attorney, before a notary public. It was objected to by counsel Rawn and McKinney, for same reasons assigned against the other; especially that the record evidence of his being such Committee is indispensable.

There was not a syllable of evidence, written or unwritten that he was such Committee.

The Commissioner overruled all the objections, abruptly refusing to hear any discussion on the subject, and called the same.

Hezekiah W. Trundle, who being examined by the Commissioner, proved that Mrs. Trundle is his aunt; that she had been a lunatic during 25 years or upwards, and before her husband died; that he has been dead some 20 years and that he left two children. He at first said he had died intestate, but afterwards recollected that he had made a will, designating his brother to distribute his slaves among his heirs.

At this point Daniel Shreeve evinced considerable dissatisfaction with the witness, and whispered to him, at whose back he stood, in the crowd that was huddled into a small room where the counsel were obliged to to take notes, if any, as best they could, on their hats, hands, or otherwise; no accommodation whatever, in pens, paper, or table, being furnished for that purpose. They objected to the witness being so faulted and prompted; and at once charged Shreeve, who did nor could not deny it, with doing so. The Commissioner justified it, alledging that the witness might be corrected, and reminded of the facts.

After such prompting, the witness said he had died intestate—and then, that he did not know whether he had made a will or not, but finally, being urged for his present belief on the subject, said he believed he had made a will. It was then further objected that the will and distribution should be produced.

The Commissioner overruled all the objections—refusing to hear discussion, as before, or to proceed with the other case, till he had made out the certificate in this case. He said the evidence was satisfactory to him; which was all that was required.

It was especially urged by the counsel, that as the finding of the said Mrs. Trundle to be a lunatic, and the appointment of the said Mr. White as her committee, must have been by a proceeding in a court of justice, or before a competent judicial officer, to be proved only by the record thereof, in the total absence of any such evidence the Commissioner was not authorized to issue a certificate to the said Daniel Shreeve, as agent aforesaid, whatever might be the proof or admissions as to the ownership of such alledged slave and his escape; that if a fugitive slave, he could be delivered up, under the Act of Congress, only to the owner or his agent, duly sworn to be such; that even if the slave was willing to return to the owner, he might do so by his own voluntary act, but he could not be delivered up on the process or certificate of the Commissioner, under the Act of Congress.

John L. T. Jones was then called as a witness, and in answer to questions put by the Commissioner, proved that Loyd McCubbins, alias Edward Michael, was the slave of the said Hezekiah W. Trundle. This was done by evidence of the same character and about as definite as the said Hezekiah had given to prove Len to be the property of the said John L. T. Jones.

The course of the Commissioner in these proceedings was marked by an evident determination, accompanied by haste and impatience, to bring them to a close as speedily as possible. In many respects he restrained the counsel from a fair and full cross-examination of the witnesses produced by the claimants; in some instances peremptorily preventing answers to legal questions which were calculated to elicit truth materially pertinent to the issue. It will be well remembered by those present, that the Commissioner positively forbade and prevented a witness answering a question of the counsel as to the manner in which the owners or claimants had obtained information of the arrest and custody of the negroes at Harrisburg; that officer manifesting with regard to that point a peculiar and anxious concern.

During the whole investigation the commissioner exhibited the most marked dissatisfaction and uneasiness at the presence of Messrs. Rawn and McKinney as counsel, sometimes making directly insulting remarks, such as "McKinney, you're are enough to make a dog sick," (clapping) "McKinney, you're a hard one," &c; at other times ironically commending his course as counsel, and frequently expressing to both the counsel that he did not know how or by what authority they were there. Among the questions put by the Commissioner to two at least of the negroes, was this "Do you want Mr. McKinney to act as your counsel," to which one of them replied, "Yes, sir, if he has no objections." Shreeve or Jones not liking his answer, said he did not mean *that*; he meant he did'nt want him to act as his counsel, if he had no objections. The other negro being more effectually urged and prompted from the rear, replied to the same question in a half smothered negative, whereupon the Commissioner said, "Why McKinney, you aint popular with the niggers."

This ridiculous mockery of a trial having been gone through with in the four cases, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner in each and every one of them, as he declared, the negroes were marched off between 5 and 6 o'clock, manacled and attended as before, to the Shakspeare Hotel, in Locust st., from whence they were removed to the cars about 10 o'clock that night, and accompanied to Baltimore by the officials named in the following letter of said Shreve, Jones and Trundle, (published in the Baltimore Sun) and by another most important personage, omitted, we suppose altogether by accident, to be named in said letter, to wit: Richard M'Allister, Esq., U. S. Commissioner aforesaid, who went on, it is understood, not as one of the marshal's staff or posse, but for the more interesting and dignified purpose of receiving the $900 reward, offered for said negroes.

They got to Baltimore, it is said, about daylight on Sunday morning, and either that day or very early on Monday morning the four negroes were sold to a trader for $3400, the $900 reward handed over to the said Commissioner, and himself and that most important stimulating money-item safely landed in Harrisburg about midday of the same Monday.

THE LETTER.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Poolesville, Montgomery Co., Md.,
September 29, 1851.

Messrs Editors—The undersigned, citizens of Montgomery county, State of Maryland, desire to avail themselves of the columns of your well conducted and widely circulated paper, to render a [illegible] tribute of praise to certain citizens of the loyal and [illegible] State for their efficient and commendable services in the arrest and rendition of their fugitive [illegible].

On the 6th of the present month, four slaves, to wit: Nelson Coe, the property of Esther Trundle; Len, the property of John L. T. Jones; Henson Lee, the property of Mary E. Shreeve; and Lloyd McCubbins, the property of Hezekiah W. Trundle, escaped from Montgomery county, and fled together into Pennsylvania. A fruitless pursuit was made after the fugitives, and the undersigned returned home hopeless of success.

Perceiving by the public papers that four negroes had been arrested near Harrisburg, and imprisoned there on a charge of participation in the Christiana outrage, on Saturday last we went to Harrisburg, supposing that, by possibility, the prisoners might be our slaves.

The moment we fixed our eyes upon them we saw they were our boys; and in response to our call of Len, Lloyd, Henson, and Nelson they came to us, and expressed their pleasure at seeing us—said they had been enticed away by certain boatmen on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; that they had a very hard time since their escape, sleeping among the mountains without food or shelter, and that they were perfectly willing to return home. They also informed us that a lawyer had been to see them and told them to conceal their proper names and deny their masters—advice of certainly little consonance with the teachings and example of the great apostle, and of remarkable parallel with the conduct of the traitor, Judas Iscariot.

We went to the office of the U. S. Commissioner, Richard McAllister, Esq., and made the requisite informations, upon warrants were issued for the arrest of our fugitives. The Commissioner informed us we were just in time; that a habeas corpus had been issued for the body of the prisoners, and that a hearing would be had within one hour; that Marshal Roberts, with others from the scene of the Christiana riot, had been there, and, upon a close inspection of the prisoners, were satisfied that they had no connection with the riot, and that they would, therefore, be discharged. The warrants were placed in the hands of officer Michael Schaeffer. The prisoners were brought into the court-house at 2 P. M., in charge of an efficient posse.

The court room was crowded with interested spectators, and some excitement was manifested among the negroes at the court house. In the course of an half hour the prisoners were discharged by Judge Pearson, and were quietly received by officer Shaeffer and his assistants, and conducted to the U. S. Commissioner's office. Messrs. McKinney and Rawn appeared as counsel for the slaves. McKinney asked the commissioner to allow him to converse with one of the prisoners in a private room, which request the commissioner granted, but took the precaution to direct an officer to accompany them.

After a short interview they returned and the hearing commenced. Each case was proceeded with separately, and each prisoner, in spite of the caution of Rawn and McKinney, admitted that they were slaves, and that the undersigned, with others, were their owners. One of the slaves gave one of the volunteer counsel a merited rebuke—he said he was persuaded away by just such a man as him, the learned counsel meaning.

Notwithstanding the frank admission of our servants, one of the counsel (McKinney) racked his brain to raise every technical objection, and made extraordinary efforts to have the slaves discharged, in which attempt we are glad to state that he received no sympathy from the respectable audience which crowded the commissioner's office.

The objections were disposed of in a quiet and able manner by the commissioner, the slaves were remanded, and certificates of removal issued in each case.

Upon making the proper affidavits under the fugitive law the officer making the arrest was directed to retain the prisoners in his custody and remove them back to Maryland. Officer Schaeffer, with his assistants, John Sanders, Solomon Snyder, Henry Lawyer, Henry Lyne, Washington Westfall, George Hamman, Jacob Rutter, Jno. L. Morris and C. W. Rhinehart, removed the slaves, and safely delivered them to us in the city of Baltimore.

To Richard McAllister Esq., the able and efficient U. S. Commissioner, for the facilities rendered us, and for his manly and fearless discharge of duty, are we under special obligation. To officer Michael Shaffer and his fearless assistants we return our heartfelt acknowledgements, and from the citizens of Harrisburg generally we received nothing but kind treatment and willing support.

We say, in conclusion, that no Southern man need hesitate to go to Harrisburg in pursuit of his constitutional rights, and there is no apprehension to be entertained of mob violence there, so long as the fugitive law is administered by the present U. S. Commissioner and his fearless and efficient body of officers, countenanced and supported by a sound public opinion.

Very truly, your ob't servants.

Daniel T. Shreeve,
Hezekiah W. Trundle,
John L. T. Jones.

This letter is dated on Monday, Sept. 29th. It will be for the candid observer to judge, whether it was not prepared on the previous Sunday by Commissioner M'Allister. The facts of the case, the statements made in the letter, and its manner and style lead very strongly to this conclusion. It is pertinent in this respect, that there is an omission in the letter to notice Mr. M'Allister's going to Baltimore with the owners, negroes, and attendants; or at the same time, a fact which those owners would naturally mention in such a letter, but which he might have particular reasons for not stating. The letter was intended for publication. Much may also be inferred from the allegation in the letter, that it "was by means of the "public papers" that the owners had first got information of the arrest and imprisonment of the four negroes at Harrisburg, &c. There are strong grounds for believing this statement to be untrue. The fact averred could be barely possible, as the negroes were put into jail on Thursday evening, and the claimants arrived here on Saturday at noon. They may be defied to produce any newspaper of Friday, Sept. 26th, which could be seen by them before leaving their homes for this place, containing an account of the arrest. If the communication of the arrest to the owners had been made by an individual in a particular manner, there would be no inducement on their part to withhold a notice of the circumstance; or to misrepresent the matter; but it might be otherwise with that individual. And we find that it is said, by those who speak from their own knowledge, that Mr. M'Allister has actually claimed the $900 reward in his own right, on the ground of his having telegraphed the information of the arrest and imprisonment of the negroes to the claimants on the day of their occurrence, or the next day thereafter. And this fact, if it be so, has a material bearing as to his determined opposition to any inquiry in reference to such information on the hearing of the cases before him, as above stated.

To those who know something of the Commissioners practical scholarship in, and aptness at quoting, "the teachings and example" of the great apostle," or his ready perception of a parallel between "the conduct of the traitor Judas Iscariot" and such "volunteer counsel," as may stand in the way of Othello's occupation, the paternity of this letter is very palpable.

The tracks or finger marks of his "fearless and manly" way of expressing himself, not mere by about himself, and "his manly and fearless discharge of duty" his "quiet and able manner" and "able and efficient" rendering of facilities, but also, about "his fearless and efficient" body of officers," for example, "Michael Schaeffer and his "fearless assistants," cannot be mistaken. Then who could have noted so accurately, for the benefit of the "volunteer counsel," that the negroes said "a lawyer had been to see them," "and told them to conceal their proper names and deny their masters," or that ingenious and "merited rebuke" by one of the slaves to [illegible] the volunteer counsel" that "he was persuaded away by just such a man as "him" the learned counsel meaning, or that "in spite of the caution of Rawn and McKinney," the negroes admitted that they were slaves? Who so quick to perceive that [illegible] was manifested among the negroes at the Court House," the smallest indications of which the blindness of the people kept them from discerning; or, that the negroes were "quietly received by officer Schaeffer and his assistants" at the Court House when discharged by Judge Pearson? Who of the signers to that letter would have said, "in conclusion, that no Southern man need hesitate to go to Harrisburg in pursuit of his constitutional rights," instead of saying in pursuit of his "niggers" or "servants." Who in short of that Holy Sabbath party, could have written or found time to compose and write, such a letter, in the midst of a chaffering for, and minute inspection of thirty four hundred dollars worth of human flesh and blood, bodies and souls, so very like the Commissioner's composition as the "able and efficient U. S. Commissioner" himself.

As to the statements in this letter directed against the counsel for the negroes, they are worth just about as much as the self-laudation it contains of said Commissioner. We do not believe the negroes said a lawyer had told them "to conceal their proper names and deny their masters." If they did, it was no doubt under the promptings of the same worthies, or kindred spirits who prevailed upon the negro in M'Allister's office, as was distinctly witnessed, and can be proved, upon Shreve and a certain Harrisburger, to say to Mr. McKinney that "he was persuaded away by just such a man as him." They tried to get him to say by just such an "abolitionist," but he could not understand and utter the word, and manifestly against his feelings mumbled out something like the speech they put into his mouth.

What hypocritical cant! what ridiculous sanctimony for these dealers in human flesh and blood, these Sabbath sanctifiers, to prate about the teachings and example of the great apostle, and institute comparisons so much more applicable to themselves between Judas Iscariot, and men whose principal error in the premises, they being the judges, consists in standing in the way of their vocations and inhuman avarice.

What would be thought of a judge in the case of a fugitive from justice, a reward of $900 having been offered for him, who having telegraphed information of his whereabouts, would afterwards set in judgment upon his guilt or innocence, and upon his condemnation before him claim and receive the reward for his services. Is it a more trifling matter under like circumstances to set in judgment upon a question of property in four human beings, condemn them to a life-time's bondage, and then, if it be so, pocket from the money raised by their sale, the reward offered for their capture. Let the public judge! They are deeply interested in the publication of these proceedings, a further enquiry into which would only tend to disclose the darker features of a most extraordinary transaction, and no less important particulars with respect to other similar cases. Y. Z.

"The Pre-payment of Letter Postage," would be a fruitful subject for poets to display their talents. [*Poughkeepsie Eagle*

That's a fact. We've been looking these ten years from some lofty subject on which to expand our genius. So here goes:—

The man that now a-days will write,
And not pre-pay his letter—
Is worser than the heathen are,
What don't know any better.
And if you take a fine-tooth comb,
And rake down "all creation,"
You couldn't find a meaner man
In this ere mighty nation.

We would say more, but the machine wants ilen. [*American Mechanic.*

Happening to see the above, our Pegasus broke halter—for once too, in a decade of years—and galloped off the following:

Oh, muse! come "raise up the fire"—
The safety-valve tie down;
And thus our grey goose-quill inspire
That we may "do it brown,"
For 'tis not oft in rhyme we sing,
But now we pledge a hostage
That we can "do the nice, neat thing,"
On the subject of cheap postage.
The man who does not pay a letter,
When postage is so cheap,
Is not a [illegible] the better
Than [illegible] a sheep;
[illegible]
[illegible]
Take [illegible] from a dead [illegible]'s eyes,
Or [illegible] pence,
Run all men through fine [illegible],
And woman—can you get her—
We hope to find that no one lives
Too mean to pay a letter. DIAVOLO.

Accident.—On Thursday afternoon last, two young men while engaged in painting the Presbyterian Church, were precipitated to the ground by the scaffold giving away. One of the men by the name of Spalsbach, recently from Carlisle, was severely injured in the back and hip. The other, Mr. John Zimmerman, received bruises and sprained his ancle. They were taken to the office of Drs. Reiley & Orth, whence, after receiving medical treatment, they were conveyed to their homes.