



The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, Providence permitting, in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on the last Sabbath of this month. The pastor expects the assistance of Rev. L. Y. Graham, of Somerset.

A National Convention.

Amidst the darkness and doubt which prevails concerning the probable issue of our unhappy national troubles, there seems one thing certain and well-defined, and that is, that the people, both North and South, are tired of this horrible and unnatural civil war. There is not the shadow of a doubt that if the citizens of both sections knew how to bring hostilities to an honorable close, they would be unanimously agreed to do so this very hour. But it seems that the inscrutable sphinx of this dreadful strife is not to be unriddled for the present. The shadows of ten thousand contractors fall upon its face and hide its lineaments from the public gaze. The apostles of Abolitionism are preaching the gospel of John Brown and erecting the pulpits of fanaticism between the masses and the solution of the great riddle. The light of Christianity is perverted from the dark and wonderful problem and Lucifer himself stalks abroad in the land to give false coloring to the unsolved mystery. But the Moklanna of this American delusion will soon be unveiled. The hideous proportions of the beast which has too long imposed itself upon the credulous populace as a holy prophet, will be revealed in all their native ugliness. The time will soon be here when people will see the falsity of the doctrine that we must fight forever, even if the end can only be a bankrupt, ruined North and a wasted and desolated South. Common sense alone can solve the enigma of peace. Common sense elected a conservative majority to the new Congress and drove out of power the fanatics, demagogues and thieves that have preyed, vampire-like, upon the life-blood of the nation. And common sense now dictates that there should soon be held a convention of the people of the Union, to make an effort to devise some plan for the restoration of peace and, if yet possible, reunion between the loyal and seceded states. We have tried war as a remedy for disunion, and thus far, though prosecuted on the most gigantic scale, it has proved an utter failure. Let us, then, once more, try peaceful means. Let there be an armistice, and during this armistice, let there be a National Convention assembled composed of delegates from all the states, acting under the most solemn pledges to the people whom they represent. It is claimed that we have beaten the South in battle. If so we can afford to be magnanimous and make the proposition to meet with her representatives for the purpose of restoring peace and bringing about a re-union. But if we cannot have an armistice and a full convention in which all the states shall be represented, let us have a meeting of the conservative majority elected to Congress at the late elections. Fresh from the ranks of the people, their action would be a fair reflex of the wishes of a majority of the people of the loyal states, and the administration at Washington could not fail to heed its advice. Such a convention will necessarily come together, sooner or later, and it might as well be held now as at any future period.

The Removal of Gen. McClellan.

We referred, last week, in a few words to the removal of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. We then promised to say something more concerning this unexpected and foolish act of the Administration. Unexpected, because McClellan certainly was the idol of the soldiery and had the confidence of the people to a greater degree than any other commander in the army. Foolish, because of the situation in Virginia, a great battle impending, and attack from the enemy imminent. We believe that this last card of the Administration is played not because it was expected to win the grand stake for the Union, but because Gen. McClellan was becoming too popular with the people and it was feared he would be in the way of Stanton, or Halleck, or Seward, or some other schemer for the Presidency. We are free to say that we have always thought that too much was expected from Gen. McClellan, for no living commander could have conquered the South under the programme laid down by Congress and the Administration. We say, too, that, on this account, the late commander of the Army of the Potomac, was overrated by many enthusiastic and confident people. But we say, emphatically, that in our opinion, Gen. B. McClellan was the best military man of all the generals in the field and that if the armies of the Government could not, under his control, put down the rebellion, there is no hope that they will be able to do so under that of Burnside, Fremont or any other commander at present upon the military tape. There may have been another reason which urged the Administration to remove McClellan. The devoted general loved the Constitution. No

threats, no bribes, no chicanery, no state necessity could drive him from his allegiance to that sacred bond. Hence, emancipation and confiscation found no favor at his hands. These were in derogation and defiance of the Constitution, and he could not be made the instrument to carry them out. It is very likely, therefore, that the President was influenced against McClellan by these considerations. Fremont, too, may have been wanted in chief command, because his political proclivities would lead him to a peculiar devotion of his energies to the carrying out of the programme of emancipation.

But whatever may have been the cause of McClellan's removal, it is quite certain that it will prove a bad thing for the army, and, possibly, a calamity to the country. We can only hope that with this last sacrifice to the Moloch of Abolitionism, may end the long, black category of wrongs and blunders which history will record of this weak though wicked Administration.

Capt. G. W. Z. Black.

We are glad to learn that this gallant young officer has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the severe wound received by him at the bloody battle of Antietam. Capt. Black entered the service as a Lieutenant in Captain Dick's company, 107th Pa. Vol., and has fought in seven of the severest battles of the war. On the death of Capt. Dick, which took place at the second battle of Bull Run, our young hero was promoted to the captaincy of his company. When his command came out of the battle at Antietam, we believe he had but six men left, and was himself severely wounded in the thigh. Capt. Black is the son of D. A. T. Black, Esq., of Ray's Hill, this county, and is but nineteen years of age, being probably the youngest captain in the service. He is truly a brave and worthy young man, and we hope he may live to see the day when his native county will honor and reward his patriotic heroism.

As Thursday (Nov. 27th) has been appointed a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, there will no doubt be preaching in some of the churches, and the stores will be closed on that day.

Solomon Reighard, the newly elected Poor Director, has been installed in office. Mr. Reighard is an honest and upright man and will make a good Director. His predecessor in office, Mr. Kemery, was a true and firm friend of the interests of the county, and goes out of office respected by all who know him.

The Patriot & Union seems to think that the citizen of this place who was recently robbed at Herr's Hotel, Harrisburg, neglected to lock the door of his room. Friend Jones is mistaken. The door was locked and the key, left in the lock on the inside, was "nipped," as was shown by detective Taggart of Philadelphia. The occupant of the room, after losing his money by the hands of the burglar, was charged \$1.25 for two meals and a bed. Quite liberal, 'pon our honor!

W. M. Pearson, Esq., has retired from the board of Commissioners and is succeeded by Andrew Crisman, Esq., chosen at the late election. Mr. Pearson was a kind and obliging officer and made many friends whilst in office. His successor, Mr. Crisman, will make a first rate Commissioner, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to the people of the county.

John G. Fisher, Esq., has been appointed Clerk to the Commissioners.

WOOD REGIMENT.—The wood regiment had its annual parade on Wednesday last. Twenty wagons filed past our office and deposited their ligneous contents in the wood-yard of Rev. Mr. Yungling.

The M. E. Congregation, last Sunday week, were requested by the Rev. Mr. Kepler, to read the Book of Esther, with a view to a sermon to be preached from a certain portion of it by that eminent divine, on Sunday next. We have read the book carefully, and not being able to find the word God in the whole book, we must say that we feel some curiosity to find out what kind of discourse is to be had upon it.

The Army of the Potomac is said to be advancing. The rumor that the rebels were advancing upon Cumberland has proved false.

Galusha A. Grow.

The defeat of this bitter Abolition demagogue is one of the recent glorious Democratic triumphs in Pennsylvania. It will be remembered that one of the first acts of Galusha A. Grow after his elevation to be Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, was to have the portrait of Ex President Buchanan removed from the rotunda of the capitol.—The people of Pennsylvania, in return for the base act of this reasonable demagogue, have removed the vile Abolition carcass of Galusha A. Grow from the Hall of Congress. Over this removal the loyal people of the North send up shouts of joy. The defeat of this man by an overwhelming majority in his Congressional district, shows that the people of Luzerne and Susquehanna counties regard him as totally unfit to represent them in the councils of the Nation.

ONE GOOD RESULT.—One of the most delightful effects of the late election is the marked improvement in the manners of our Abolition neighbors.

Before the decision which made the Democratic party master of the situation, we were "Breckenridgers," "Southern Sympathizers," "Disloyal," and all that sort of thing. Now the virtuous Forney from his perch declares, "it will not do to call all who voted the Democratic ticket disloyal." Immaculate John!

The Abolition vocabulary of improper names as laid on the shelf. Vox Populi is a great conservator of manners. Henceforth, while the tide is rising, we are to be known as "Our Democratic Citizens." We are to be

spoken of as respectfully as if we were of the African Brother Persuasion. Our newly awakened neighbors are led to "hope all bitterness of feeling will be laid aside," and that old Hessian BERENGER, of the Harrisburg Telegraph, is reading Chesterfield in reference to the next campaign.

Our condition is delightful. In the language of the great Teutonic poet— "When we think on what we is, And what we used to was," we can hardly bear the flood of delight surging over us. Think of what is and what would have been if the election had gone the other way.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Grand Uprising of the People!

Pursuant to previous notice the Democrats and conservatives of Bedford county, assembled in the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday evening last, on motion,

PETER F. LEHMAN, Esq., of Juniata township, was called to the chair. David Evans, George Potter, John Conrad, Esq., George Elder, James Cessa, Esq., Geo. Vonstine, John B. Fluke, Esq., Philip Mors, Esq., Col. Thos. W. Horton, Jesse Dicken, George Rhodes and Samuel Working, were appointed vice presidents, and Thomas Gephart, F. D. Beegle, J. W. Beeler and E. F. Kerr, secretaries.

On motion W. M. HALL, Esq., addressed the meeting in a very able and elaborate speech. Mr. Hall was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause.

O. E. SHANNON, Esq., was then called out and gave the meeting some plain talk on the subject of the war, the corruptions of the Administration, &c., &c. Mr. Shannon's speech was well received.

The meeting was then addressed by B. F. MEYERS, in a brief speech, after which the following resolutions were reported to the meeting and adopted:

Resolved, That in the recent triumphs of the Democratic party, that conservative element which is the hope of the Union and the strong tower of the Constitution, has revealed itself in its might and stretched forth its hand to warn and guide the Administration of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we hail with feelings of confidence and pleasure, the uprising of the popular masses in favor of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and especially the emphatic verdict of the people pronounced at the recent elections against the Abolition proclamation of President Lincoln.

Resolved, That the right of trial by jury, the writ of Habeas Corpus, the security of citizens of loyal states against unreasonable searches and seizures, the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, have been fully vindicated by the voice of the people at the polls, and, therefore, the Administration at Washington should reconsider its past course, give fair and speedy trial to all persons accused of crimes against the Government, and regard with greater respect the Constitution and laws of the country.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the people at the recent elections expressed their decided and emphatic disapprobation of the proclamation lately issued by President Lincoln, declaring the slaves of the states in rebellion on the first of January, 1863, to be forever free, we hereby call upon that functionary to retract his said proclamation and return to his allegiance to the Constitution which he has sworn to support.

Resolved, That we look upon the removal of General George B. McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac, as an act of folly, as well as of ingratitude, on the part of the National Administration unparalleled in the annals of war and only to be attributed to that insane policy, which, since the beginning of the reign of Abolitionism in the councils of the nation, seems destined to hurry us forward to destruction. Popular opinion has already condemned this unlooked-for act of the President, and history will transmit it to posterity with the censure it deserves.

Resolved, That in the election of the Democratic State Ticket, and especially in the success of the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, to both of which Bedford county contributed a glorious share, we recognize the return of reason, and the triumph of common sense and sound principles over fanaticism, passion and prejudice and the other evil geniuses arrayed against the best interests of our common country.

Resolved, That we send greeting to our sister states, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the other gallant Commonwealths that have thrown off the thrall of Abolition folly and wheeled into the line of conservative States. May we stand, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, in the battle against the sectionalisms of the day, whether Northern or Southern, until the glad tidings shall be heralded over the land. Peace is restored, the Union saved and the Constitution of our fathers sustained and preserved.

The meeting was then addressed by Hon. Wm. Lyon, who made a very conservative speech, and was enthusiastically applauded by the audience; also by Col. Jos. W. Tate and John Palmer, Esq., whose speeches were well-timed and able and made a good impression upon the meeting. The meeting was a splendid success, and argued the future triumph of the Democracy.—The people are aroused and all things will be well.

For the Gazette.

Postponement of the County Institute.

Mr. EDITOR: The action of the executive committee, relative to the meeting of the Bedford County Teachers' Association, published this week, has taken me by surprise.

This committee is composed of men whose judgments have always been received with great deference, and in commenting upon the action of the committee, reference shall only be had to their official capacity. The preamble of the report sets forth that combined circumstances make the Holidays an unfavorable time for holding a County Institute, and that information from different parts of the county, led "the committee to suppose that the attendance at such Institute would be unusually small." It is wondered why the committee did not say, in addition to the weak excuses quoted above, that they feared the roads would be muddy, or that, owing to the lateness of the season, the weather might be cold. It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that there is no better time during the year for holding a County Institute, than two or three of the days between Christmas and New Year, and the reasons in support of this assertion are obvious: First, It has become customary in nearly all

the schools to have a vacation of one week about the Holidays. The teachers expect it, the pupils wish for it, the people sanction it.

Secondly, By that time nearly all the teachers will have taught about a month, and a half—a sufficient time for the teachers to be able to determine whether they are meeting with success, or whether they are deficient in school government, or in teaching this or that particular branch. It would be at the County Institute, held during the vacation of schools for the Holidays, that the successful teacher could spread the glad tidings and secret of his success in teaching to his fellow laborer; there and then the unsuccessful and disconsolate teacher might lay his wants, and the cause of his discomfort, before the teachers more successful and experienced; and from them receive such instructions and encouragement as would cause him to return, with a light heart, and resume his vocation with renewed vigor and ultimate success.

Thirdly, As few of the teachers who teach the free schools make a business of teaching, during any season of the year except winter, it is necessary that they should take more exercise and recreation, than they are permitted to do by keeping the schools constantly in session for four months; and it may be asked with propriety, where, and in what manner, can teachers find a better and more useful enjoyment than by spending a few days of this vacation at a County Institute? We let the public answer.

The committee in their resolution, recommend "that no Institute be held during the coming Holidays, but that the association hold its next meeting on the 13th and 14th days of April 1863." This is about as rational as bringing up reinforcements to an army after a battle has been fought and lost. The committee certainly knew that, ere the 13th of next April, the free schools will have been closed; and if, as they say, the attendance during the coming Holidays would be unusually small, what kind of attendance are we to anticipate next spring after the teachers shall have been scattered to the "four winds of heaven"? Besides, the public schools will lose the benefit which should be derived from holding an Institute during the early part of the term.

In the address to the teachers of Bedford County, the committee state that they unwillingly came to the conclusion embodied in the resolution, because they felt a grave responsibility resting upon them whatever their action might be. A question of doubt might be raised whether the business of the committee properly implied that they should make such a recommendation, or come to such a conclusion. Had the committee, instead of trying to have the meeting of the Institute postponed, issued an address urging every teacher, and making it incumbent upon him or her to attend the teachers' association, to be assembled at the proper time and place, no fear of that grave responsibility need have disturbed this committee, for they would have had the satisfaction of knowing that they then had done their duty.

The committee say "they have taken such steps as seem to them best calculated to promote the great cause for which the association was organized." For what, I asked, was the association organized? The answer doubtless is, for the improvement of teachers and the advancement of Education by our common school system.—A teachers' association may be compared to a great agricultural ware-room, in which the best agricultural implements, the choicest fruits, the most profitable plants and the best-producing seeds, are kept for dissemination. If the doors of such a ware-room were closed until after seed time, the filler of the soil would not be benefited thereby, so, if a teachers' association be postponed until after the close of the schools, the teacher and pupils will derive but little benefit from it.

Another complaint from the committee is, "that our national troubles absorb every other feeling." Can the teacher, by neglecting his school, and allowing his feelings and thoughts to be occupied by our national difficulties, avail anything for the government? If not, then the earliest influence of the Institute is necessary to direct the feelings and thoughts of the teacher into their appropriate channel.

The committee object to holding an Institute during the Holidays for the reason "that many of the teachers, who at former Institutes, took an active part, are no longer in the county." It will be readily conceded that more young and inexperienced teachers will be employed during the present school term, than have been for several years, and the young teachers, more particularly, should be taken under the fostering care of the County Superintendent, and the experienced teachers. Every inducement to collect them together, as early as possible, should have been held out, so that they might all have received instructions in the best methods of conducting a school, for it is practically impossible for the County Superintendent to accomplish much in this respect, by visiting the numerous schools in the county.

The committee have offered, what they term other reasons for recommending a postponement of the meeting of the teachers' association: such as "the reduction of the salary in different parts of the county," "the expenses of attending the Institute," "Christmas and New Year coming in the middle of the week," "that by law the teachers are required to keep up district organizations," and worst of all, "that the County Superintendent agrees cordially with them in the recommendation."

Most of these suggestions are too trivial to deserve notice, but we do not expect that the landlords of Bedford would make exorbitant charges for entertainment, especially with the Lady Teachers; and, as for men, we think that during vacation, more money would, perhaps, be uselessly spent at home, than would pay the expenses of attending the county Institute.

If the law authorizes district teachers' associations, and requires the teachers to attend them, it also provides the time for such attendance, and the teachers lose nothing in this respect. In viewing the question generally as it has been presented, many will agree that the participants in this recommendation, by their nonchalance, have suited the great cause for which the association was organized, rather than resuscitated the wholesome influence it was designed to exercise. Yours, &c., JOHN B. FLUCK.

South Woodbury, Nov. 15, 1862.

Sermon on Education.

To the Reverend Clergy of the State.—GENTLEMEN: The Educational State Convention, which was in session in Harrisburg last August, unanimously adopted a resolution "That Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State be requested to preach, on the first Sunday in December, 1862, a sermon on popular education." As the Convention adopted no means to make its wishes on this subject known to you, other than the publication of the minutes of its proceedings, I have taken the liberty, in this manner, to invite your attention to it.

At all times, the due training of the young is of great importance, and the relation to it of the Christian Ministers is plain and intimate.—In the present unhappy juncture of our national affairs, regarding the future through the uncertain light of the present, this importance is really increased, and the relation of your body to it seems to become, in the same proportion, necessary.

The wishes of the Convention are, therefore, cordially commented to your favorable consideration, with the hope that you will, simultaneously add your prayers to the Father of Light, that he will, at this time, especially bless the efforts of General Education, and so guide the efforts of all entrusted with his care, that the youth of the land may become Christian citizens of a united and prosperous Republic.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, THOS. H. BURROWS, Superintendent Common Schools, DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, Harrisburg, Nov. 11, 1862.

The Western Elections.

In the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, the Democrats and Conservatives made equally as potent canvasses as they did in the other States in which elections have recently been held. It is true that we have not carried all these States, but when we reflect that they were as thoroughly Abolitionized as were the Commonwealths of New England the marvel is that we have done as well as we have.

Iowa, at the last Presidential election gave Mr. Lincoln 15,398 majority, and last year elected Gov. Kirkwood, the Republican nominee, by 16,608. At the late election there the Republicans merely maintained themselves, and that, too, by the most glaring frauds perpetrated upon the soldiers in the various camps in the State.

Wisconsin, which in 1862 gave Mr. Lincoln 21,088 votes over Douglas, and which last year elected Mr. Harvey Governor by a majority of 8,920, now goes Democratic, and that, too, by thousands of the popular vote. The first, fourth and fifth congressional districts give a majority of about 10,000, which gives us three members of Congress, (half the number in the State); the second and third districts give a Republican majority of some 1,800, leaving the sixth district to hear from. From this it will be seen that the Democracy of Wisconsin has done gloriously, by bringing their State back to its early love. It is also likely that they have carried both branches of her Legislature by decisive majorities.

Michigan, which in 1860 gave Mr. Lincoln some 23,000 majority, at her election the other day annihilated that immense vote. The late returns from that State look as though the Republicans would be in a minority in the Legislature. The Senate is reported a tie, which will secure the defeat of that slanderer and swill-head, "Calico" Chandler, for re-election to the U. S. Senator.

The young State of Minnesota, which in 1860 gave Mr. Lincoln about two-thirds of her popular vote—or 11,000 majority—we have not many returns from. One or two Democrats are reported to be elected to Congress—which, if true, will carry with them a majority of the popular vote.

From these results it will be seen the political revolution which commenced in October, sweeping the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, extended itself to every State in which elections have been held. Abolitionists may attribute these wide-spread results to whatever cause may suit them best, but in the estimation of all reasonable men, there can be but one true one—wide-spread dissatisfaction with the party in power.—Pittsburg Post.

McClellan's Removal.

The following is from the New York Herald: "The act of his removal will create a profound sensation throughout the country. Among the Abolition radicals it will be hailed with fanatical joy, while among the conservatives of the North it will be accepted with doubts and apprehensions of evil. The radicals have urged this movement as demanded by the late elections, while the conservatives will contend that the people, in these elections, have spoken in favor of McClellan.

We do not know the exact specifications against him; nor is this knowledge necessary for our present purpose. It is sufficient that he has fallen a victim to the machinations of the radical Abolition faction. Their intrigues have pursued him from the day that he was first called to the command of the army of the Potomac to the present hour; and his unparadonable crime has been his persistent refusal to make the cause of the Union secondary to the cause of negro emancipation."

From the New York World.

"It was not upon the friends of General McClellan alone, nor upon the opponents of the administration, which has been so assiduously represented by its partisans as his enemies, that this news fell like the sound of a passing bell. Every lover of his country, every man to whom the final victory of the Constitution and the laws is dearer than any triumph of passion or of party, every thoughtful student of the actual situation of affairs, was startled as from a dream of hope and courage by the strange and sudden tidings.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express: "WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Never, in the history of this war, have been noticed, on the avenue and around the hotels of this city, more sad and anxious countenances than exist this morning. The news of the removal of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac burst upon the people with such suddenness as to almost electrify the public with astonishment, that the President, after the just expressed desires of the people, should so far insult the standard of conservatism as to yield to the ravings of a disappointed clique of Abolitionists." Another correspondent writes: "The President himself seems to be the mere creature of the Revolutionary Clique about him, and to have lost all respect either for the Constitution or for what is next to the Constitution—the known and declared will of the people.

fresh victories already in his grasp, and in the midst of his brilliant career, now actually en route to Richmond, is to be expelled, by misrepresenting him and his position in all manner of ways—but the public are so accustomed to that, and as this is but the second or third great intrigue against him, the public will see right through it."

From a long article in the New York Journal of Commerce, we extract: "It is the fortune of General McClellan to be sent for whenever the nation is in imminent peril, to save the Capital from its enemies, to win the love of the army, the gratitude of his fellow citizens, the admiration of the world, and to be 'relieved.'"

"His brilliant career has no parallel in history." "With reference to his removal from the command of the army at the present moment, after saving the Union at South Mountain and Antietam, we have no comments to make. Gen. McClellan himself is the last man who would desire to have his personal treatment made the subject of public difference at a time when unity of sentiment and action is so necessary to the safety of the national cause. He is always ready to sacrifice self and selfish preferences for the public good—those who admire and love him should exhibit their admiration by imitating this chief glory of his character."

The Providence Post remarks: "The astounding news of the removal of Gen. George B. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, reached us yesterday.—The circumstances show that his removal has been a long time determined upon, and the conclusion with most people will be, that the President has only been waiting for the elections to go by in order that, so starting an act might not influence the result. If McClellan had been removed twenty days ago, we do not believe the Administration party would have elected a single Congressman in any State, save Massachusetts, where an election was held on the 4th inst."

We have hastily collected these few extracts from various papers, simply to give a faint idea of how the country feels at the sudden dismissal of Gen. McClellan.

New York Custom House Fraud.

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS SAID TO BE INVOLVED—CLERKS AND IMPORTERS IMPLICATED. The fact that an extensive defalcation in the New York custom-house had been discovered was briefly mentioned in a telegraph dispatch on Saturday. The New York World gives the following particulars:

The arrest of a clerk in the liquidating department of the custom-house a few days ago, for destroying valuable records, has led to the discovery of a defalcation of a very extensive character, covering, it is said, a period of over a year, implicating a large number of clerks and several of the leading merchants of this city, and as far as has yet been ascertained, involving a loss to the government of at least \$750,000.

The suspicions of the collector were awakened some time ago that swindling was going on, although there was no idea of the magnitude of the fraud, and an officer was detailed to take charge of the matter. The first person arrested was J. R. Van Vechten, the entry clerk in the liquidating department for the last thirteen years. He was arrested for destroying books of record. He was examined before Commissioner Stillwell, and released on \$5,000 bail. An investigation was then commenced of the affairs of his office. It was then discovered that numerous wrong entries had been made in his books, and that probably the record books had been previously destroyed by him to prevent discovery of the fact. The investigation was continued, and it is believed that about twenty clerks were implicated in similar frauds. They are suspended, and are awaiting proof which will lead to their arrest or to their being reinstated in their positions as innocent of participation. The frauds are also traced out of the custom-house, and involve a number of leading importers in this city.

The method of the fraud and the complicity existing between the clerks of different departments and the importers will be seen by the following explanation: Suppose, for instance, that a cargo of French goods valued at fifty thousand francs arrived at this port to the credit of a city merchant, and that he, on presenting the invoice at the custom-house, swears that it is only worth ten thousand francs. The entry clerk, having an understanding with the merchant, receives this statement. The entry clerk may order only one among a dozen bales of worsted to be examined, and so, if certain bales have on them a private mark, he may direct only these bales to be opened. All the other bales may contain silk goods, and thus be passed the same as the specimen bale examined as worsted. A number of clerks in different departments must be in the secret, or the fraud cannot be successfully carried out.

The Post, of Saturday evening, says: "The investigation of the lately-discovered frauds is proceeding, and continues to develop the most startling facts. We cannot at present, in view of the amounts involved, the persons who may become implicated and the furtherance of justice, give full particulars, until an official statement shall be made by the proper authorities.

Of course, in a matter like this, the wildest and most absurd rumors will arise. Various statements have been made as to the amounts of which the government has been defrauded. It is well to state that many of these reports give the value of entire invoices, instead of the amount of duties that accrued upon the importation; and although the sums thus held back and shared by the delinquents are large, they do not reach the figures stated in some of the morning papers.

DIED.

RICHEY.—On the 19th of September last, George B. Richey, son of James and Ann Richey, at Nashville, Tenn.

Deceased, at the time of his death, was a member of Co. C, 36th Indiana volunteers. He was a young man who was much beloved by all who knew him. His parents removed, a few years ago, from Bloody Run, this county, to New Castle, Henry county, Indiana, where they still reside. A good citizen, true patriot, and brave soldier had gone to his rest. May his sleep be that of the blessed. D. R. A.

ZIMMERS.—on the 5th inst., Mr. Philip Zimmers, Sr. aged 70 years, 2 months and 25 days.

Deceased was an old and esteemed citizen and died regretted by many friends.