

SOME wisecracks have offered an amendment in the Constitutional Convention providing for the removal of the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. We had in our simplicity supposed that this was a question peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the Legislature. But this is an age of progress, and perhaps we have been laboring under a delusion.

The regular annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association will be held in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 22d, 1873, in the Senate Chamber Rooms of the State Capitol, at 11 o'clock A. M. Editors and publishers of papers throughout the State are invited to be present and connect themselves actively with the organization.

The Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature held a final caucus last Monday evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Gen. Frank Blair. The contest was warm and exciting, there being a large number of candidates before the caucus. On the seventeenth ballot, when the contest had narrowed itself down between Col. Lewis V. Bogy and General Blair, the former was nominated, he receiving 84 votes and Blair 42. Col. Bogy is a gentleman of ability and high political and personal standing in his State.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, a radical organ, in referring to that portion of the Governor's message in which he recommends a Geological Survey for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the State, is cruel enough to indulge in the following disparaging allusion to the "bulldozed" legs of his Excellency. Coming from the source it does, it is a most unkind and, in England, would constitute a clear and undoubted case of *seandatum magnatum*, for which a criminal prosecution would be the appropriate remedy.

Now that a State Geological Survey Corps has been recommended for the purpose of exploring the mineral resources of Pennsylvania, it might be proper to suggest that one of the first duties of the Corps should be to ascertain whether the retiring Executive really carries a vein of lead in his lower limbs, and also examine into the area and density of the same, and make due report thereof to the State Historian.

The evidence thus far elicited by the Committee appointed by the Senate of the United States to investigate the charge against Alexander Caldwell of having procured his election as a Senator from Kansas by bribery and corruption, conclusively shows that money was shamefully used in buying the votes of certain members of the Legislature of that State. It would seem that the average price at which a Kansas legislator held his vote was about \$1,000. It is true that there were some who held themselves at a much higher value and who could not be bagged for a sum less than \$5,000. These, however, were few and far between, and were honorable (?) exceptions to the general rule. John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, had a very different kind of material to deal with, and from all accounts was not compelled to pay the negro members of the Legislature who voted for him more than an average of \$200 each, while a few possessing particular influence over their more ignorant colored brethren could not be seduced for a less sum than \$400. The market price of votes in these two radical States shows that the blood of the white man still maintains its supremacy. We trust that Caldwell will be expelled from the Senate, that Patterson will follow him in disgraceful retirement, and that the weeding process will go on even though the radical majority in the Senate should thereby grow "small by degrees and beautifully less."

The project of admitting Colorado Territory into the Union as a State is again vigorously urged upon Congress. We may be mistaken, but our decided impression is that the Apportionment bill of the last session fixing the number of members to which each State is entitled under the late census, contains a provision that no State shall hereafter be admitted without having the necessary population to entitle it to at least one representative according to the ratio of representation fixed by that bill, which was over 130,000. If such is not the law on every principle of justice it ought to be. According to the census of 1870, Colorado contained a population of 39,864, which is only 3,295 more than the population of Cambria county, the latter having by the same census 36,569 inhabitants. It is not a monstrous proposition, that Colorado, with a population of less than forty thousand, not one-third of the ratio necessary to entitle her to a member of Congress, should, if admitted as a State, exercise the same numerical strength in the Senate of the United States as Pennsylvania with a population of over three and a half millions? It is not even true that the people of Colorado are in favor of changing their Territory into a State government, and if they were, it would afford no reason whatever why Congress should comply with their demand. It is well known that these movements in favor of the formation of State governments out of sparsely populated territories, originate principally with politicians who have personal interests to subserve, some desiring to be Governor, others ambitious to occupy seats in the Senate, and so on through all the avenues of political preferment. The admission of two such pocket Territories as Nebraska and Nevada as States was a sheer outrage, and ought never to be repeated. To permit two Senators from Colorado to exercise the same political power in the highest legislative body in the country as Pennsylvania or New York, would not only be rank injustice but manifestly absurd.

On the second day of the session of the Legislature, the party that roared itself hoarse during the recent political campaign in favor of retrenchment and reform, passed a bill through the House increasing the salary of the Governor from five to ten thousand dollars. An amendment was offered and carried fixing the amount at nine thousand dollars. A similar effort is being made in Congress to increase the salary of the President from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars, but thus far has not met with much favor.

We are not prepared to say that it would not be right and proper to add a reasonable increase to the salary of the Governor, but not to double it. We do not, however, regard the present as an auspicious time to do it. We say this in view of the kind of men whom of late years the people of Pennsylvania have been delighted to honor with their suffrages as Executive of the State. A Governor such as Charles R. Buckalew would make, gifted as he is with superior intellect and possessing all the qualifications of an able and honest discharge of the duties of the position, would be worth infinitely more than ten thousand dollars a year to the tax-payers of the Commonwealth. Indeed it would be difficult to place a money value on the services he would render. Geary has been a very high-priced executive at five thousand dollars a year, and Hartranft will be likewise. When the people cease to run after spurious political gods, and when capacity and honesty assert their legitimate sway in the executive department, it will be time enough but not until then, to talk about an increase of salary. The price of the present supply is fully equal to the radical demand.

In the debate in the House on this proposition, that venal and brazen-faced tool of the rings, Sam. Joseph, was pleased to say that "if his side of the House had been successful his would have been one of the first to introduce a measure of this kind." We have no doubt about it, provided the prospective recipient of the increase had paid him handsomely for doing so. If Joseph meant by "his side," the Democratic side, he had no right to speak for it, for out of its mouth he has been speared as politically and personally rotten and utterly unclean. He is now on the side of the radical majority, where all the plunder is, and that location appropriately and naturally becomes him. There let him remain in all his infamy, as the most thoroughly corrupt man that has disgraced the House for the last twelve years.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg contains sixty radicals. The subordinate officers, including the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants, the door-keeper and his assistants, the messenger and his assistants, the folders and pasters, et *idone genus*, amount to thirty-two, or more than one-half the number of radical members. It would be interesting to know what this horde of pure and disinterested patriots really do. The time was, both under Democratic and Republican administrations, when one-fourth of the number was found to be amply sufficient. Under the paternal system of government, however, which is fast coming into vogue, both in State and national affairs, it has come to be the rule, and not the exception, that every one-horse radical politician believes that he has an indefeasible right to quarter himself on the public treasury.

We do not know the number of these officers in the Senate, but have no doubt they compare favorably in point of numbers with their brethren in the House. And yet, Maclay, the radical Senator from Clarion, wishes to pile Pelion upon Ossa, and on the second day of the session offered a resolution providing that four radicals, named in the resolution, but who had been left out in the cold in the general distribution of these sinecures, should each be comfortably provided for at the public crib. When useless and unnecessary officers thus literally swarm around the capitol, it ought not to be a matter of surprise that the annual expenses of the Legislature have grown into such enormous dimensions. They will go on increasing as long as the people see fit to entrust the radical party with power.

LOUIS NAPOLEON DEAD! He who once wrote himself "Napoleon III, by the grace of God and the will of the French people, Emperor of France," died in exile at his residence at Chislehurst, England, on last Thursday morning, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was the reputed son of Louis, brother of the great Napoleon, and Hortense, daughter of his Emperor, Joseph. Louis was then king of Holland, by grace of his brother, but by no means enjoyed the good graces of his queen, who was reputed to be gay, and the son not to be the offspring of his proper father, who, however, acknowledged him as such by the order of the same masterful personage, who had placed a crown on his head. The career of "the nephew of his uncle"—the unsuccessful attempts at Strasbourg and Belfort; the first and second exiles; his flight from Ham—his escape in disguise; his flight to England—his profession of republican principles—his return to France permitted after the Orleanist "citizen king" was deposed and fled—his election to the Presidency of the nation—his violent and usurpation of the imperial Crown, and the events of his reign and final defeat and surrender to the Prussians—all facts well known that they scarcely need to be recalled. Singularly enough, this country gave the first impulse to his downfall. He attempted to take advantage of our civil war to form an Empire under French control in Mexico, but the defeat of the rebels and restoration of the power of the Federal Government dashed his scheme—he was compelled to withdraw his forces—his Austrian instrument lost his life, and on Napoleon was cast the blame, while the French people were indignant alike at his foolish scheme and its defeat. From that time he declined, and at last again finding refuge in England—tortured by a painful organic disease, and submitting to a perilous surgical operation, he died in torture, and body deformed, on alien soil, leaving his brilliant empress a widow, and a Prince Imperial in his minority, but with no empire to rule, no crown to encircle his brow, and no picture of earthly "greatness," and learn its moral. *York True Democrat.*

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The Governor's Message.

Governor Geary delivered his last annual message to the Legislature on Wednesday week. It is a ponderous document, covering eighty pages of printed matter. After congratulating the country and State upon the triumph of his party in the late elections, he says:

The credit of the State remains unquestioned abroad, because her public faith has been inviolably maintained at home. The following receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1872:

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1871, \$1,476,908 50  
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1872, 7,148,637 45

Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1872, \$8,625,546 04

Disbursements paid during the fiscal year:

Nov. 30, 1872, \$7,260,631 55  
Nov. 30, 1871, 7,476,908 50  
Interest on bonds paid, 1,766,682 88  
Total disbursements, \$17,473,904 83

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1872, \$1,364,914 61

Public Debt on Nov. 30, 1871, \$28,980,071 73

On Jan. 1, 1872, 27,540,748 91

By Act of Legislature, Feb. 1, 1872, 27,540,748 91

Balance on Nov. 30, 1872, 27,360,000 00

Amount of assets and cash, \$10,782,455 61

Balance of public debt provided for, \$16,577,544 39

Such amount being extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of \$1,657,754 39

The rapid reduction of the State debt, and the reduction of taxation, have gone hand in hand with the improvement of the roads, and have constituted a marked portion of its policy, attesting, at the same time, the concurrence and wisdom of the Legislature, and the fidelity of those who have been the custodians of the funds.

During the past six years the current of legislation has been steadily in favor of retrenchment. Not only have numerous local laws been enacted, curtailing churches, cemeteries, schools, hospitals, and other institutions from taxation, but many general laws of the same character have been passed. It would be tedious to enumerate the numerous private acts chartering industrial companies and the bonus upon stock of such companies when organized under general laws, but considered a full equivalent of the Commonwealth for the privileges of a charter; and that all State taxes upon capital stock, net earnings and dividends of manufacturing and mining corporations, and other corporations, and all co-operative associations be repealed.

The Governor urges the formation of a geological survey for the purpose of exploring the mineral resources of the State. The expense need not exceed \$40,000 for the first year and would diminish thereafter.

An act approved April 12, 1872, establishing a "Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agriculture," the Governor was authorized to appoint a Commissioner of that department. The honor of that position was conferred upon Joseph, son of the late Governor, and his assistants, the folders and pasters, et *idone genus*, amount to thirty-two, or more than one-half the number of radical members.

It would be interesting to know what this horde of pure and disinterested patriots really do. The time was, both under Democratic and Republican administrations, when one-fourth of the number was found to be amply sufficient.

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A Night of Terror.

AN ADVENTURE ON LAKE WINNEBAGO—THE PERILS OF TRAVELING ON ICE.

The following startling story is given us by a gentleman from Clifton, who vouches for its correctness:

Our readers are well aware that for years the wood choppers of Calumet county have, during the winter months, used Lake Winnebago as a highway to transport their loads of fuel and produce to this city. A distance of over ten miles of water intervenes, but, in this northern clime, the great expanse is generally frozen over by the first of December. Still, great cracks, and fissures will and have sometimes broken open and interrupted in a degree the amenability of travel. These cracks are, however, seldom over two or three feet wide, and can be easily "sealed" in the day time, if the team and the wagon are stout, and the nerves of the driver are steady; but the greatest danger consists in their liability to spread in a single night, and as suddenly close again.

On Friday, perhaps one of the coldest days of the season, two Germans, named respectively Lutke and Degol, started from Clifton, each with a load of wood destined for the city. The latter was a young man, new comer from the old country, and had but recently settled in the village of the cliffs, and as fate would have it, this was his first trip over the ice.

The two, in company with a dozen other persons, were out at the shore, and soon had their loads sold upon the market. After which transaction Lutke and Degol went around the town to see the Elephant. Night drawing on, the former went to the hotel bar, where both teams were lodged, and waited for his companion, whom he had not seen since he parted with him during the day. Lutke waited and waited in vain, and darkness approaching, hatched up his team and started off, not wishing night to overtake him on the road, as a fearful crack lay about four miles off the Oak-Koog road.

Degol, it seems, had met an old country friend, and spent a longer time waiting than he supposed, for night had approached ere he imagined it time to leave.

Eight o'clock was struck by the town bell when he got fairly underway, but he struck a rough piece of ice, and fell. He was not the correct course to pursue.

For nearly an hour he kept his way due east, but suddenly his horses started back with fright, nearly upsetting their driver. It would seem that the horses, in their nervousness, saw a terrible gap in the ice, yawning directly before. It was, he states, over sixty feet across, and to jump it seemed impossible; so turning his team to the north he endeavored, for two or three miles to find another opening, which he did not seem to be found, he turned and progressed to the south. Off Black Wolf Point a place about three feet in width was reached, and whipping the horses, an attempt was made to jump the chasm.

A number of feet were sent to water, and the team refused to leap, as snorting with terror. The driver endeavored to fly away from it; but at last they were forced onward and gained foothold on the opposite side in safety.

Degol now breathed free, and kept on his eastward course, seemingly forgetful of his own predicament, and in fact ignorant of the correct course to pursue.

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SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—AN UNEXPLAINED MYSTERY.

—For some time past we have been in possession of the facts of the occurrence of strange and inexplicable doings—called, commonly, spiritual manifestations—at the house of one of the most respectable families of our city, but have hitherto refrained from giving publicity to the matter from the deep sympathy we feel for the afflicted one and her family, and shall, on this occasion, refuse to give names, but at the same time personally vouch for the truth of the facts we now relate.

The family of which we speak, consisting of some five or six members, all well respected and highly creditable, is of that solid matter of fact class of people upon whom no idle fears can lay hold and render superstitious, and yet, strange to say, something like a year since the lives and home of this family have been rendered gloomy and miserable by the almost nightly occurrence of a terrible and inexplicable mystery. The mystery, witnessed by many of the neighbors, consists in an indescribable and unaccountable noise, as of some one knocking, slapping, scratching and scraping upon the sides, ceiling, floor, windows, &c., of the house, and upon various articles within the room.

The ghost, goblin, spirit or ghoul—called it what you will—seems to have connected itself with a young lady member of the family aged about eighteen years, and who, strange to say, knows nothing of its presence, or of its coming or going. At night, when she seeks repose, and just as her eyelids are closed in slumber, three distinct raps are struck upon the wall, solid with the finger striking something in the water, making a noise similar to a cat rattling water, answering questions, etc., the same as any other well-regulated spirit would; and, stranger still, this mysterious power follows the person to the young lady, even when she passes a night away from home, whereas she had at night there is heard the knocking, which, however, is never heard only when she is in an unconscious state.

The young lady, when she awakens, says she has heard nothing of the noise, and has felt no pain, saw nothing in the water, and has no dream, and complains only of a feeling of weariness and lassitude. In all other respects she seems in perfect health. These manifestations are as mysterious to her as to any one else, and a great source of mortification to her. Her neighbors, who have spent frequent nights at the house, investigating and endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the mystery, but as yet no satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at.

We can obtain the testimony of many of the citizens in the county to attest the truth of the above facts.—*Henton County (Mo.) Democrat.*

A STRANGE STORY.—There are now in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison an aged couple who are serving out a term for the crime of incest, they being brother and sister. The story is this, and it is very curious, that the man and the woman, who were married in Pennsylvania, he believing, to seek his fortune and no more return. He went West, grew to manhood and married, raised a family of children, and finally his wife died. His sister grew to womanhood, was married, and had a number of children.

His wife died, and in time she received an offer of marriage from a man who was a widower. She accepted the offer and they were married. Her husband was wealthy, and after a time one of his sons wished to have the father's estate, but the father refused to accede to his demands. The son one day, while looking over the family record of the stepmother, which had been laid aside and forgotten, discovered that there was a kinship between the families, and a further investigation proved the fact. The stepmother were own brother and sister. To avenge himself for his father's refusal to give him the bulk of his property, he brought suit against them both for incest.

They were tried and convicted and sent to the penitentiary for one year, they are both over sixty years of age, and as a result of intent to commit a crime as the news item bore.

TERRIBLE STORM IN MINNESOTA.—Several Persons Frozen to Death.—Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 12.—A St. Paul dispatch says: "The great storm, which last week resulted in a good many fatal casualties in this State. It was entirely unprecedented in its severity, and was so blinding that persons perished within a few rods of each other who they knew in what direction to go. Three business men, John and Charles H. Nelson, and Thomas A. Holden, each with two horse teams, started for Wilmar with wheat on Tuesday. They were found on Friday about ten miles out, two of the O'Neils and one of the others were alive, but were so frozen that they were unable to move. Five ox teams in the same vicinity were found frozen to death, and the drivers are supposed to have abandoned them and perished. A man was frozen to death by losing his footing on the ice, and falling into the tank house at Herman station, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. A little boy, near New Ulm undertook to go home, but lost his way, and his body was found eight miles distant. A man was found yesterday near St. Peter, frozen. A good many other cases will undoubtedly be heard of."

THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.—The death of Napoleon III, by the grace of God and the will of the French people, Emperor of France, died in exile at his residence at Chislehurst, England, on last Thursday morning, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

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News and Political Items.

—John Huber, of Miles township, Centre county, recently sold three horses for \$925.

—On the morning of the 11th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Brunswick, Maine.

—At Mayville, N. Y., Mrs. Otis Crum and three children were killed by the falling of a tree.

—The plating mill of Snyder & Baum, at Person township, was burned on the 11th. Loss, \$25,000.

—William Craig, colored, convicted of a felonious assault upon an aged lady, was hanged last Friday at Cumberland, Md.

—George Grant, the great dry goods merchant of London, has bought 100 square miles of land in Iowa for a colony of English settlers.

—The hide of the deceased elephant Romeo has been tanned.—It contains 212 square feet of leather, about three-quarters of an inch thick.

—An old woman named Christina Mack, who was recently burned to death in a shanty in La Salle county, Ill., was the survivor of ten husbands.

—A child in Helena, Montana, who swallowed some concentrated lye two years ago, has been kept alive since then only by feeding him through a stomach pump.

—A man in San Francisco went to a wicker chair, eating within an hour a fifteen-pound turkey and two loaves of bread, washed down by two quarts of whisky.

—The post-mortem examination of the ex-Emperor Napoleon's remains was concluded on Friday morning, and the immediate cause of death was the failure of action of the heart.

—Dispatches from Bombay announce a terrible earthquake in India, by which fifteen hundred persons in one town are said to have perished.

—A freight train on the Clover Hill Railroad was thrown off by a misplaced switch on the 11th, near Chester station, Virginia, killing two negroes who were stealing a ride on a car loaded with lumber.

—Mrs. Michael Regan, residing on Washington street, Allegheny, Pa., has just given birth to three boys and one girl. About ten months since she had triplets and one year previous she gave birth to twins.

—Harry White still holds on as Senator from this county, a Constitutional Convention, and will likely go on, and will be ordered through a majority vote, to resign either one or the other.

—The marriage of Mr. Lyne last Thanksgiving day had been engaged since 1871. At the conclusion of this protracted and agonizing suspense it was found that the bride had pined away a whole set of front teeth, and the bridegroom been forced to conceal the ravages of time under a wedding veil.

—An employee in a mill at Dalton, Mass., was recently caught by his clothing and carried up to the shafting, head downward. John Meagher, a boy 16 years old, seeing what happened, instantly threw a dipper full of water on the machinery, which caused it to slip till the gate could be shut and the man's life saved.

—A wife-murderer appears to be the prevailing mania. Almost every exchange brings us accounts of horrible tragedies of this nature. The wife-murderer is a man of stammers, and there appears to be an epidemic abroad, which is doing its fearful work in terrible earnest.

—On Sunday evening a fire broke out on the James Wilson farm, near Petrolia, Pa., which spread to the village, and it originated to other in the vicinity, and resulted in several houses also. The town was great danger for some time, and considerable loss was experienced in removing goods. A large amount of oil was burned.

—The news of the great storm continues to come from Minnesota, and a whole herd of cattle were caught in the snow and frozen to death. A man named Christopher left Gyndon, Minnesota, for home Tuesday night and was found lying under a tree, frozen to death. A young man named Ben was in the same neighborhood, shared the same fate.

—About two years ago, Emanuel Winger, a son of John Winger, of West Cain, Chester county, while playing with one of the neighbor's children, was struck in the stomach with a stone, which caused him to bleed profusely, since that time, whenever he would bleed freely from the mouth. On last Thursday evening he would open again and he died to death.

—Due to the fires of a boiler of the up-bound steamer Julia St. Clair collapsed on the night of the 11th, on the 12th inst., scalding thirteen persons, mostly colored deck hands and firemen. One man died instantly, one was drowned, two were mortally injured, and one counted for. Among the scalded is Engineer Perry, who is also injured in the face.

—Lavelle, first officer of the wrecked ship Golden Hind, who has just arrived from Rio, says that the vessel was wrecked on the west coast of Patagonia in June last, and fourteen of the crew spent forty-eight days in two open boats in the Straits of Magellan. His boys died from lack of food to devour their companions, and for the last few days they were compelled by hunger to devour the remains of their companions who died from privation and exposure.

—Mrs. Lydia Sherman, condemned to life imprisonment in Connecticut for poisoning her husband, has made a confession which she said to be the most thrilling record of crime by a woman known in modern times. She admits that twelve persons died at different times from poison administered by her hands. It was her favorite mode of becoming rid of matrimonial obligations.

—Madison, Conn., has a very industrious man named G. B. Boy, an individual who is eighty-three years old, and for the past fifty years has lived alone and supported himself by spinning, weaving, &c., and she has woven over 10,000 yards of carpeting during the last twenty years. She walks a mile and a half to church on pleasant Sundays. She was over eighty years old when she was surprised the other day, sixteen being present. The supper was spread upon a table over two hundred years old.

1873. ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH

(DAILY AND WEEKLY) Always Democratic

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In making the usual announcement of the year 1873, we feel it our duty to state to our subscribers that we have no new promises to make, and no new defects to be detected. As in the past, we will be in the future a fraternal and literary journal, and one that will be a welcome visitor to the home of every true patriot. Established in 1864, it has never vacated these positions, and it will continue to advance, protect and improve the interests of the people, and will in the future, as in the past, expose corruption and wrong doings, and will be a true advocate of the only way to our whole country and happiness to our own people.

THE WEEKLY POST is a large paper, and is a faithful and reliable source of news of each week. In its columns, poetry and other literary contributions, it contains the latest and most reliable news from all parts of the world. It is published by the National Convention, and is in every respect a journal of the highest quality.

THE DAILY POST is a large paper, and is a faithful and reliable source of news of each day. In its columns, poetry and other literary contributions, it contains the latest and most reliable news from all parts of the world. It is published by the National Convention, and is in every respect a journal of the highest quality.

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