

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN. EBENSBURG, PA., Friday Morning, - - March 26, 1875.

A STATUE to O'Connell, the Irish Liberator, is to be erected in Gotham. HON. JOHN HICKMAN, a prominent politician and Congressman during the rebellion, died at his residence in West Chester, Pa., on Tuesday of this week. He was a politician known throughout the limits of the State.

WHATSOEVER other measures failed of success at the late session of the Legislature, Foster's Hand-Book job had a safe deliverance in both branches, and met with Executive approval. We felt quite certain that Foster's "Little Lamb," which he had nursed with such tender care and solicitude in the House, would not be permitted to sicken and perish from cruel neglect in the Senate. And now, all hail! Foster of Schuylkill, thrice happy man!—the measure of your legislative fame is not only full but overflowing!—When you return to your subterranean but grateful constituents, with your package of thirteen Hand-Books under your arm for distribution, you ought to receive an ovation such as was never before tendered to a Pennsylvania legislator.

IF JOSEPH BROOKS could not be lusted into the Governor's chair of Arkansas by the aid of Grant's bayonets, he can become a postmaster under Grant by the advice and consent of the Senate. In his message to the Senate, in February, Grant declared that "the election in 1872 Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor," and that he had been "unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time." On this delicate question a slight difference of opinion was found to exist between Grant and the House of Representatives, and Brooks, who remained in Washington after Congress adjourned, waiting like Minerva, for something to "turn up," was rewarded by Grant a few days ago by his appointment as postmaster at Little Rock. Any port in time of a storm.

FROM the adjournment of Congress Grant has taken under his protecting wing about a dozen of his thick and thin supporters in that body—men who swore by the Force bill and endorsed Sheridan's "ben-litti" manifesto—and has appointed them to public positions of importance with good salaries attached. These men all belong to that numerous class of politicians who

crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, Their every eye may follow favoring; They were nearly all defeated for reelection last November, but with Grant that is their strongest recommendation to his confidence and official favor. A radical can possess no more certain passport to Presidential sympathy and affection than to have been politically gibbeted by the people. It is the open sesame to his heart.

THE latest rumor is, that having a small family grudge against the Emperor of Russia, Grant intends sending Chandler of Michigan as Minister to that country. This will be welcome news for Detroit but very bad for St. Petersburg.

JUDGE CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, the successor of Chandler in the United States Senate, delivered a speech several days ago on Grant's military interference in the affairs of Louisiana, and also on the admission of Pinchback, which has attracted much attention and which at once has established his reputation as one of the ablest members of that body. He is a vast improvement on "blood-letting" Zachariah, and, although a Republican, will not compromise his own sense of right and justice by consenting to wear Grant's collar. Among other sound positions maintained by him, he made a strong point against Grant's bayonet rule in Louisiana when he gave utterance to the following sentiments:

"The people of Michigan are a law-abiding people, but I know them well enough to venture the assertion that it would take several regiments of soldiers to keep them quiet under a government thus imposed, and more than all the armies of the United States to make them love or respect it. They would see, as I know they do to-day see and feel, that the election of a State Governor or a State Legislature was not to be decided, nor the State government run or controlled from Lansing, by the fiat of a Federal Court, and that even the Executive of this Federal Government has no right to decide the question for the State, or to institute or to establish a State Government for them."

JOHN MITCHELL died at Newry, in the county Down, Ireland, on Saturday last, aged 70 years. He had been in ill health for some time, but his death was not so soon anticipated. How stormy and eventful has been his career? In 1848 he was convicted of treason against the British crown and transported to Australia. In 1854 he escaped came to this country, and edited the Citizen in New York, and soon afterwards the Southern Citizen in Tennessee, in which he advocated the reopening of the slave trade. After the outbreak of the civil war he connected himself with the Richmond Examiner, an extreme secession newspaper. A little more than a month ago he went to Ireland and was elected to Parliament from Tipperary and being declared ineligible was re-elected. He was a born agitator, and the love he bore to Ireland through good and through evil report, was earnest, intense and sincere. He was the sworn foe of British rule in all shapes and forms, and of no other man could it more truly be said that "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

THERE seems to be a natural tendency in the Republican theory of government to gravitate towards compulsion or force in all the social and political relations of society. Failing in exhibiting examples worthy of imitation in our own or any other liberal form of government, we are directed to the most vigorous and despotic form of one-man power for precedents and principles. Prussia, which just now seems to be in favor, is driving its people to our shores to escape, among its other oppressive measures, seven years compulsory military service. To properly prepare these soldiers compulsory education has been chiefly instituted. Says Edward Sack, a Prussian pedagogist: "Our common schools are the means to perpetuate bondage and stifle the mind. While in the higher schools our children are taught to despise the lower classes, the common schools are destined to keep the lower classes servile. The Prussian schools are the adjuncts of the army; the higher schools turn out officers, the lower the king-fearing and obedient rank and file." Diesterweg in 1856 already objected to this perversion of the educational object, and to show its obnoxious character the more forcibly he quotes Sam Laing, an American, who went to Germany for the purpose of studying the Prussian school system. Says the latter: "The Prussian system perverts the object of schooling, and uses the latter to mould the rising generation into obedient instruments in the hands of an almost absolute government." To which the Philadelphia Press adds:

"In America ought to be cautious in adopting a system which has proved itself so effective in the hands of royalism. That men like Jules Simon, Jules Favre, and others smothering under defeat, are willing to adopt a system which can mould every thing Frenchman, according to an officially established military pattern, so that they might pit French soldier pattern against German pattern in another war, is no reason why Americans should adopt something similar. Think, once, that the Southern slave aristocracy had enjoyed the advantages of a Prussian educational system in all the States, with no immigration; all Americans taught to consider slave power supreme, and turned into a servile machine to perpetuate its rule! Why, the very thought is alarming! And yet this is the Prussian educational system in all its glory."

ABOUT ninety bills in all were passed by the Legislature at its recent session, whereas about nine hundred would have been ground out by the mill during the same period of time had not the new constitution been the crowding lion in the path. Some measures of the very greatest importance to the people in certain sections of the State failed through disagreement between the two houses. The bill for the transportation of oil by pipe lines, which is of vast interest to the shippers of that article in the north-western counties, although it passed the House, was defeated in the Senate by what it called a legislative trick. The bill providing a way for the erection of new counties, after having passed both houses, went to a committee of conference on points of disagreement, which proved to be irreconcilable, and it was heard of no more. Then there was the boom bill, which was intended to be in the interest of lumbermen along the Susquehanna river and to break up Peter Herdic's boom monopoly at Williamsport by reducing the price of boomage per thousand feet from \$1 25 to 99 cents. The Democrats, with the aid of a few Republicans, pushed it through the House in the face of a bitter contest, but Herdic's magical influence was potent enough to secure its death-blow by a Republican committee in the Senate. It is said that Peter and the lumbermen will likely effect a compromise of this vexed question during the coming summer. There were doubtless other bills which ought to have passed, but which, for various reasons, have now no life in them. In reading over the titles of the various bills we fail to discover any of a positively bad and mischievous character. Their conspicuous merit consists in the paucity of their number.

A VAST deal of unnecessary, and as it seems to us groundless reproach, has been cast upon the Democratic branch of the late Legislature by the Republican press, for defeating, as is asserted, the bill fixing the salaries of the new Judges of the Court, and thus preventing the State Treasurer from paying them. The bill that was defeated in the House by only one vote, did not propose for the first time to fix the salaries of these Judges, but to increase them. In obedience to a provision of the new constitution the Legislature of 1874 had already fixed and determined the question of their pay, by declaring that they should receive the same compensation as President Judges were then paid. All this will be found in the second section of the Act approved April 9th, 1874. The same Legislature appropriated \$475,000 to meet judicial salaries, and out of that fund the new Judges have been paid. The late Legislature left the law on this subject just where it found it, and made an appropriation of \$510,000, an amount sufficiently large to pay all judicial salaries. In view then of the legislation of 1874 and of that part of the appropriation bill of 1875 in reference to the payment of judicial salaries, what possible difficulty can the State Treasurer have in paying them? None at all that we can see. Whether the late Legislature ought to have increased the salaries of the Judges, as was attempted to be done, but failed, is a question which at this time it would be useless to discuss.

Gold is quoted at 116 1/2.

Fascination of a War Secretary.

Curiously enough, remarks the Lancaster Intelligencer, it happens that about the same time that Congress is removing from Simon Cameron's shoulders the censure which it passed upon him twelve years ago for the free way in which he dispensed the patronage of the war office, we have a revelation in the Beecher trial in Brooklyn of the easy, unquestioning brook in which he handed out valuable offices to those who laid themselves out to flatter and "fascinate" him; it seems that he never thought it worth his while to examine into the competency of an applicant; nor did he shrink from putting into the regular army of the United States an officer who was compelled to leave the volunteer forces by reason of his delinquencies. It was quite sufficient to the honorable secretary that the application was presented to him by one whom he felt disposed to favor. The friends of Mr. Cameron were to be taken care of at all hazards; and if they could not care for the public service, why—it was bad for the service; and that was all there was of it.

Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, who was in the early years of the war the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, testified upon the witness stand that Mr. Tilton had told him with great detail how he had invaded Mr. Cameron's house uninvited, and how, having breakfasted with the secretary of war, he had fascinated him into giving him a commission in the army for Henry Ward Beecher's son. Mr. Wilkeson says that Mr. Tilton's story is true with one trifling exception, as he has the very best reason for knowing. The slight error in Mr. Tilton's statement was in supposing that he instead of Wilkeson had had this experience with Mr. Cameron. Mr. Wilkeson had related the story to Tilton and the latter so appreciated its merit that in the lapse of a little time, aided by the fact that he was a man of genius, he contrived to believe that he himself had been an actor in it, and actually, about ten years after the occurrence, he deliberately sat down and entertained Wilkeson with the story, simply committing the mistake of ousting Wilkeson and enthroning himself as its hero. That we suppose is what may be politely called an idiosyncrasy of genius. That remarkable judge who presides over the Brooklyn trial let Wilkeson tell the story that Tilton told him, but refused to permit him to mention the wonderful mistake he had made as to the proper parties, holding that this was immaterial. We greatly fear that this judge is another man of genius, so startling are some of his decisions and so marked his idiosyncrasies! We are obliged to the judge that he forbore to rule out the whole story. The part that he admitted throws a strong side light upon the style in which the war office was administered by the chief of the Cameron; and it is immaterial for this purpose whether it was Tilton or Wilkeson who "fascinated" the secretary.

SAVING HER CRIPPLED HUSBAND. A Pennsylvania woman lived with his wife and one child in a little house on the Germantown flats. He lately had one of his legs cut off on the railroad, on which he was employed. The road came so suddenly that the ice was knocking holes in freight's house before he knew it, and the wife, who was hearing, being unable to escape in his crippled condition, she started her nine children out of the house, and then took her helpless husband in her arms and hurried him away to a safer place. This poor family lost everything they possessed.

MARY McInroy, an aged widow, lived alone in a small house on the flats. In the morning Policeman Elston went to her house and told her she must move. She refused to go. "Your house will be knocked all to hell," said the officer. "I will live in it till I die," she replied, and did not leave her home. She was surrounded by large cakes of ice, and carried twenty-five feet away. She stuck to it, and still refuses to quit it, although the water is a foot deep in it, and it is propped up on every side by huge cakes of ice. She was hearing, being unable to escape in his crippled condition, she started her nine children out of the house, and then took her helpless husband in her arms and hurried him away to a safer place. This poor family lost everything they possessed.

CIVIL MARRIAGES IN GERMANY.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Berlin Staatsanzeiger publishes a royal decree, laying down the conditions under which the imperial law on civil marriage is to be applied in the Prussian monarchy from the 1st of March. The marriageable age of the adult male subject is fixed at not under twenty years, of the female at sixteen; but exceptions may be made by lawful authority. The consent of the father is necessary before wedlock up to the end of the young man's twenty-fifth year and the young woman's twenty-fourth; but if the father be dead, then the mother is required; and if neither parent be living, that of the mother's consent takes the place of the father's, and the child of legal age requires the consent up to the full age, of its adopted parent. In all cases of refusal, after the first limit of marriageable age is reached, the son or daughter has a legal appeal to the District Court. The forbidden degrees are, of course, the same as in the original act of the Imperial Diet. Widows cannot marry, without legal dispensation, before the end of the tenth month after their former husband's decease. None of the special restrictions now existing as to marriages of military or civil Prussian officials, or of foreigners residing in Prussia, are to be affected by the introduction of the law, but all other impediments existing under former local statutes are reported to be removed. The restrictions prescribed are, as to offenses against the criminal code of Prussia. And, finally, all dispensatory power is for the future to rest entirely in the hands of the State."

LUMBER.—A Stranger and Better Floating in the Western Market.—The Bay City (Mich.) Gazette says: "The tendency in the western lumber districts is towards a stronger and better feeling. The remarkable continuance of the cold weather and the vast quantities of ice which have formed in all waters of this section, making an early opening of navigation impossible, combined with the uncertain prospects of log-running, convince manufacturers that the coming season's shipping season is to be a very short one. Under the most favorable circumstances the great lakes can hardly be open to navigation before May, and it is quite possible that the opening of such passages as the Straits of Mackinac may be delayed until that month is well advanced. The heavy ice in all the streams will be long in clearing out, and the mills will not get an early start. Carriers on the lakes are confidently looking forward to a shortening of the season to make it a brisk one and give them good prices, though the trade should be otherwise improved. In the woods the work still goes on with no lack, but rather a superabundance, of snow. Camps are being rapidly broken up now, and the end of winter's work is at hand. There are occasional inroads in the manufacturing districts by buyers. We heard of a sale of 3,199,000 feet by an Aa Sable (Mich.) firm, as follows: 1,100,000 feet of 10" stuff, at \$13; 1,000,000 feet of 8" stuff, at \$12.50 and \$85. No other sales have been reported in this region within a few days. The feeling in the great markets throughout the country seems to be depressed, and with no prospect of improvement."

A Race with the Flood.

AN EXCITING RIDE FROM ROSE'S TAVERN TO FORT JERVIS.—A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

[Correspondence New York Sun.] FORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 18.—The first approach at this place of the ice flood which was so destructive throughout the Delaware Valley yesterday and the day before, was discovered by Supervisor Nease about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. They went up along the Sparrowhush road to the camp ground, and thence to Rose's tavern, about two miles from here. The road runs close to the edge of the river bank, which between Rose's and the camp ground is eight feet above the river, a quarter of a mile. It then rises to fifteen feet high. Between seven and eight o'clock they noticed that the river was rising very fast. Looking up stream they saw, half a mile above, a wall of ice as high as the banks moving down toward the river. The ice in the river where they were began heaving upward, and was soon almost up to the road. The advancing flood from above was throwing cakes of ice high in the air and hurling them over the banks on either side. It was plain to the three spectators that unless speedy aid was put on the spot, the ice would be a mile of low ground between them and the flood of ice, they would be cut off from communication with Fort Jervis.

THE RACE. They instantly jumped in their sleigh. Each man took a dead rein. The ice had now raised about the banks, and great cakes began to fall in the road behind the sleigh. The ice moved with such velocity that the running horses could not increase the distance between it and the sleigh. The distance between it and the sleigh was now less than a yard's space between the sleigh and the ice. The occupants of the rear seat jumped forward, expecting that before they were up the hill the sleigh would be crushed beneath the pursuing ice. The higher bank was reached in safety, however. For half a mile the flood kept abreast of them. Now and then a cake of ice would be thrown over the top of the bank, falling sometimes within a foot of the sleigh. When they came to the hill beyond Buckley's, on the outskirts of Germantown, the river for some distance leaving the road, they felt that they had escaped the flood. What was their dismay, on looking off to the right, to see that the ice had been stopped in the channel of the river, and was making its way through a gully across Buckley's flat, and rapidly approaching the road at a point but a few yards ahead of the sleigh. The distance to be made by both sleigh and ice to pass that point was about equal. Buchanan knew that he must make a last effort to outstrip the pursuing ice, which was rapidly approaching the road at a point but a few yards ahead of the sleigh. The distance to be made by both sleigh and ice to pass that point was about equal. Buchanan knew that he must make a last effort to outstrip the pursuing ice, which was rapidly approaching the road at a point but a few yards ahead of the sleigh. The distance to be made by both sleigh and ice to pass that point was about equal. Buchanan knew that he must make a last effort to outstrip the pursuing ice, which was rapidly approaching the road at a point but a few yards ahead of the sleigh.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—Loss of Life and Property.—A fearfully destructive tornado passed over Augusta, Ga., on Saturday afternoon last. The rainfall, accompanied by hail, was unprecedentedly heavy. Several towns in the interior suffered severely in loss of life and property. At Carnock, on the Georgia Railroad, several houses were blown down. Thomas Geesling was killed and several persons wounded. Near Thomson, forty miles from Augusta, a large amount of property was destroyed and several persons killed. At Appling County, Ga., a large tract of land, belonging to the Catholic church, was completely demolished. All lines but one north are down.

REPORTS from the country are confused and unsatisfactory, but there seems to be no doubt that the tornado was a very destructive, surpassing in extent and violence anything of the kind in this section for years.

THE TORNADO caused fearful destruction along its track, bying waste houses, trees and fences and killing persons and stock. At Carnock, near Columbus, Ga., the Catholic Church, near Carnock, was completely demolished, the church, killing three and wounding twenty-five persons.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The Times reports a destructive tornado in the Ouachita valley, La., on Friday afternoon last, between Smithland and Ray's Point. The loss of life and destruction of property is very great. Mrs. James Adair and child are among the killed. Smithland was leveled to the ground, and the Ray's Point plantations, houses, fences, miles and houses and cattle were scattered for miles. The track of the tornado was three hundred yards wide and extended for fifteen miles.

THE RACE DYING OUT.—We have devoted considerable thought to the probable future of the colored races in this country, where they are met with so many social and political antagonisms, and where serious changes must be wrought by their altered habits since the time of emancipation. We have, too, had considerable opportunity of personal observation, which warrants us in seconding the suggestion of the Reading Eagle that the colored people of the South should be allowed to contemplate, in the Carolinas the death rate, especially among children, is startling. In the District of Columbia the mortality among whites is 17.90 to the 1,000 of population per annum, while among the colored people the average is 63.70 per 1,000. In nearly all parts of the South the number of deaths from sickness among the negroes is so much greater than it was during the days of slavery that it excites considerable remark and discussion among the friends of the colored race. In the United States army the ratio of sickness among the blacks is much greater than among the white soldiers. From present indications the colored race will be likely to die out even more quickly than the Indians, unless some means can be devised to check the mortality among them. Some of the philanthropists who have heretofore taken so much interest in their welfare should investigate the matter, or the time may come when the want of some old-time slaveholders that the "Yankee race only wished to destroy the negroes by emancipation to make room for white labor."

INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD. On the Pennsylvania side of the river the ice was three or four hundred feet high. Jacob Westfall's house was surrounded by huge cakes of ice, and a passage had to be cut through them to rescue his family. Mr. Westfall lost nine cows and a team of horses, and the water in the house in a few feet, putting out all the furnace fires and destroying the lower tier of retorts. The damage is \$7,000. The engine house of the Germantown Fire Department was carried a quarter of a mile, with engine, horse carriage, and all the furniture. They were all ground to pieces in the ice.

A log and nine chickens passed, this place on a large cake of ice. They went on down the river, and were rescued at Milford.

JACOB HORNBACE, a wealthy farmer living below here, counted forty skunks swimming between his house and this place. They were driven from their holes in the numerous islands in the river.

Superintendent B. Thomas, Engineers Billy Moss and an W. W. Adams, and conductor Gow were crossing the railroad bridge on an engine, when they discovered that the ice was moving the bridge. They ran slowly back, and got safely to this end. Robert Frazer, superintendent of the bridge, was never seen. The engine and freight trains were coming over the division, and some of them soon due at the bridge, started, when the bridge was way-ward and cracking under the pressure of the ice and steadily raising from its foundation, to give notice to the trainmen on the other side of its condition. He reached the centre pier, when the two spans ahead of him began moving off the abutment. He was forced to return, but first attracted the attention of a watchman who had come down to see the river, and signalled him to look back with a flag. Mr. Frazer got safely back just as the bridge was swept away, and the watchman stopped a train that in two minutes more would have plunged into the river.

It is reported that an old colored woman living near Covington, Kentucky, resolved to destroy a bedridden child, of whose care she was tired. She accordingly seated the child in a chair, and, tying it with a rope, began carefully saturating it with turpentine, a bottle of which she had procured. The child, in its struggles, knocked the bottle from the hands of its mother and broke it, saturating the mother's clothing with the inflammable fluid. The struggle the mother's clothing took fire from the fireplace, and she abandoned her terrible error to save her own life. Running out, she threw herself into a creek near by and extinguished the flames, but not until she was fatally burned. When in the great markets throughout the country seems to be depressed, and with no prospect of improvement.

A BRUTAL STEPPATHER.

A terrible and disgusting case of cruelty to a child has just been unearthed in Danville, Illinois, in which John Trent and his little step-daughter, aged five years, are the actors. The testimony elicited at a preliminary trial Wednesday (Trent having been arrested on the day previous by Deputy Sheriff Hooton on a complaint of one of the neighboring women) went to show the most brutal treatment of the child by the stepfather.

Trent was found to be almost bald, his hair having been plucked out by the roots by Trent in his rage. His little body was covered with black and blue spots caused by blows from the hand of this monster. The bottom of his feet were almost solid blisters, caused by being beat and strapped by a flat board. His eyes were red and inflamed from tobacco juice having been squirted into them by this brute in human shape. The skin on his wrists was broken and torn by being jerked and swung from side to side and around in a circle. Some of the witnesses testified that Trent would keep the little innocent dancing up and down for hours at a time for his own amusement, and, if the child would cease, he would apply the strap, and this kind of cruelty would continue until the child could dance no longer, and would sink down overcome by exhaustion. Frequent whippings were administered in the winter, the child has been locked in a cold room, with scarcely enough clothing to cover its nakedness, and forced to remain thus for half a day at a time. One witness testified that, on one occasion, he forced the child to eat its excrement. The child's mother, who is a feeble, weakly woman, in her examination before the justice, showed great fear of her husband, at times her whole body being in a tremor. Considerable excitement exists, and there was some serious talk of benching him. He was under \$1,500 bail, in default of which he was committed to jail.

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News and Political Items.

—Chicago is flocking to the Mayor's office to look at a three-pound toad.

—Four Pittsburg girls are training for a public foot-race, to come off at Cape May this summer.

—Champaign county, Ohio, is a hollow mockery. It had a representative of the prohibition ticket.

—Annie Howe, who eloped with her lover in Montreal the other day, was bound to be married Anne Howe, and was taken to the Louisville Library Lottery, and got each one cent and nine mills in return.

—The Danforth House, at Pithole, is offered for sale. The price now is a barrel of whisky, although it originally cost \$40,000.

—A fine marble statue of St. John at the age of fourteen, believed to be by Michael Angelo, has recently been unearthed at Pisa.

—One Frost, of Marion County, Ky., has named his first son Sovereign Frost, White Frost, White Frost, Jack Frost and Black Frost.

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—At a birthday party given by a man family near Wheeling last week, the children were furnished with candy and colored very lightly, which they ate with relish. One of the children they ate died the next day, and two others are in the most alarming state. The apples were colored with aniline and the leaves were arsenic.

—In Michigan the people are beginning to turn their coal pits to new account, and eliminating gas of sixteen candle power obtained in the manufacture of charcoal. One cord of wood will make 250 cords of good gas, if newspaper reports are to be trusted; and the cost of production is said to be only eighteen cents per cord and a feet.

—A man arrived in Wilkesbarre a week or two ago from England and found his wife who preceded him to this country twelve years, living in the name of Mrs. Husband No. 2 cleared and had a house having taken complete possession of the premises where he found his wife, and she and her daughter a beating for what he asked for.

—Mrs. Annie Curtis, a gifted woman of whom Strackhoff predicted that she would be the rival of Nilsson and who died in New York recently from the effects of an attempt at abortion. The intention to be had her fate was with the James, who, Jersey City, a minister, who, however, was in the hands of death, as she declared on her death-bed.

—The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, which Islands has been ratified. The administration organs seem to think it is a most excellent thing. And yet it is the same in principle as the Canadian Tariff. But like the tariff, you do not think that the Sandwich Islands, which is a land one that no fass should be made about it.

—It is the opinion of the Baltimore "Sun" that "popular education should be possible in its agencies, and those engaged imparting it should see that the free will of the letter and spirit of the Republican government can consistently be supported by the coat collar and drawn the fountains of education, and if it cannot compel them to drink."

—According to the advices from Washington, the government is making means to bring about a "Sino-American" Washington, with a view to negotiating an agreement which will throw the Hills region open to white settlement. It desires to complete such an arrangement as possible, so as to prevent losses, which are expected as soon as spring opens, among prospectors and miners.

—Geo. Binpion, a wealthy manufacturer of Quincy, Ill., left that place six weeks ago for Europe, with two daughters, leaving a son, who had sailed on the United Kingdom, which was never heard from. News is now received that Binpion and his daughters are alive and well in London. In the maritime news, Binpion has collected \$5,000 life insurance on Binpion's policy, married again, and is a bill which is before the Tennessee State Senate contains the following sections: That bachelorism is hereby declared a crime, and every male inhabitant of the State, over thirty years of age, being sound mind and enjoying good health, shall pay a fine of \$100 annually. In that State, business is evidently classed among the crimes, and as such ought to be paid for.

—Abraham Cole, aged 81 years, of Lancaster on Thursday afternoon, returned from a soldier under Napoleon, and he joined the combat in the triumphal entry of the Emperor in Paris in 1814. He was eminently a man of letters—learned in the Hebrew, French and German languages, and during the forty years of his life in Europe was distinguished in the Jewish Church.

—The New York Sun refers to the chronic abuses which grow into proportions under Republican rule. The funeral expenses of Mr. Sumner, cited as an illustration in point. The sum, which was paid by the Government, amounts to \$4,887. Of this sum, \$1,000 were for railroad fares of passengers from New York to New York, \$392 from New York to Boston, and \$777 from Boston to Washington.

—Some time ago, says the Commercial Advertiser, when money was less plentiful, a Boston merchant advanced \$500 to a New York merchant, and paid \$200 of the amount at the time. Recently, finding it convenient, he sent mail he received a letter of acknowledgment from the New York merchant, and some other documents, which were three hundred dollars from the date of original subscription. A fact.

—Thirty-nine widows were ranged up at the Clerks' office of Virginia City, for a burial certificate of some other person, the death of her husband. The varied aspect, from the dimpled green to the wrinkled matron of seventy, making, probably, the most remarkable gathering of widows ever known. The clerks were required to issue certificates, and were not allowed to hold a certain amount of untaxable property having been dissolved.

—The largest Democratic vote in Hampshire county, Boston, was 37,382. The Democratic vote was 39,165—an increase of 1,900 over the largest previous Republican vote was 37,382. The Democratic vote was 39,165—an increase of 1,900 over the largest previous Republican vote was 37,382. The Democratic vote was 39,165—an increase of 1,900 over the largest previous Republican vote was 37,382.