

Counties of Pennsylvania.
Names and date, day, month and year of the erection of the several counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the territory from which they were formed; the three first counties which were formed, to wit: Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, were established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, and formed the only original counties of that territory of which the now great State is formed, comprised of sixty-six counties, as follows, to wit:
Adams, January 22, 1800, formed of a part of York.
Allegheny, September 24, 1788, formed of a part of Westmoreland and Washington.
Armstrong, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming.
Beaver, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny and Washington.
Bedford, March 9, 1771, formed of a part of Cumberland.
Berks, March 11, 1752, formed of a part of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster.
Blair, February 26, 1846, formed of a part of Huntingdon and Bedford.
Bradford, February 21, 1810, formed of a part of Luzerne and Lycoming.
Bucks, one of the three original counties of the Province.
Butler, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
Cambria, March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Huntingdon, Somerset and Bedford.
Cameron, March 29, 1860, formed of a part of Clinton, Elk, McKean and Potter.
Carbon, March 13, 1843, formed of a part of Northampton and Monroe.
Centre, February 13, 1800, formed of a part of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon.
Chester, one of the original counties established at the first settlement of the Province.
Clarion, March 11, 1839, formed of a part of Venango and Armstrong.
Clearfield, March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Lycoming and Northumberland.
Clinton, June 21, 1839, formed of a part of Lycoming and Centre.
Columbia, March 22, 1813, formed of a part of Northumberland.
Crawford, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
Cumberland, January 27, 1750, formed of a part of Lancaster.
Dauphin, March 4, 1785, formed of a part of Lancaster.
Delaware, September 26, 1789, formed of a part of Chester.
Elk, April 18, 1843, formed of a part of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean.
Erie, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
Fayette, September 26, 1783, formed of a part of Westmoreland.
Forest, April 11, 1848, formed from a part of Jefferson and Venango.
Franklin, September 9, 1784, formed from a part of Cumberland.
Fulton, April 19, 1850, formed from a part of Bedford.
Greene, February 9, 1796, formed from a part of Washington.
Huntingdon, September 20, 1787, formed from a part of Bedford.
Indiana, March 30, 1803, formed from a part of Westmoreland and Lycoming.
Jefferson, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
Juniata, March 2, 1831, formed from a part of Mifflin.
Lancaster, May 10, 1729, formed from a part of Chester.
Lawrence, March 25, 1850, formed from a part of Beaver and Mercer.
Lebanon, February 16, 1813, formed from a part of Dauphin and Lancaster.
Lehigh, March 6, 1812, formed from a part of Northampton.
Luzerne, September 25, 1786, formed from a part of Northumberland.
Lycoming, April 13, 1796, formed from a part of Northumberland.
McKean, March 30, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
Mercer, March 12, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny.
Mifflin, September 19, 1789, formed from a part of Cumberland and Northumberland.
Monroe, April 1, 1836, formed from a part of Northampton and Pike.
Montgomery, September 10, 1784, formed from a part of Philadelphia.
Montour, May 3, 1850, formed from a part of Columbia.
Northampton, March 11, 1752, formed from a part of Bucks.
Northumberland, March 27, 1772, formed from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford and Northampton.
Perry, March 22, 1826, formed from a part of Cumberland.
Philadelphia, one of the three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province.
Pike, March 26, 1814, formed from a part of Wayne.
Potter, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
Schuylkill, March 1, 1811, formed from a part of Berks and Northampton.
Snyder, March 2, 1855, formed from a part of Union.
Somerset, April 17, 1795, formed from a part of Bedford.
Sullivan, March 15, 1847, formed from a part of Lycoming.
Susquehanna, February 21, 1810, formed from a part of Luzerne.
Tioga, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
Union, March 22, 1813, formed from a part of Northumberland.
Venango, March 13, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny and Lycoming.
Warren, March 12, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny and Lycoming.
Wayne, March 21, 1796, formed from a part of Northampton.
Washington, March 28, 1781, formed from a part of Westmoreland.
Westmoreland, February 26, 1773, formed from a part of Bedford, and in 1785 part of the purchase of 1784 was added thereto.
Wyoming, April 4, 1842, formed from a part of Northumberland and Luzerne.
York, August 19, 1749, formed from a part of Lancaster.

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A Fragmentary History of Fanaticism.

INCLUDING MODERN REPUBLICANISM.
Since modern politics are almost exclusively built upon French ideas, combining religion, atheism, free-thinking, orthodox and heterodox notions in a strange manner, it is not unprofitable to turn back occasionally and examine the difficulties which other nations, especially France and England, underwent when they embraced fanaticism.
France, before her terrible revolution, had her philosophers—men who set about tearing down established institutions in order to erect better ones upon the ruins of the old.
The French revolution started on atheism and ended in blood. The English revolution under Cromwell began in religion and ended in fanaticism.
The fanaticism common to Cromwell's time has been very prevalent to our own.
Voltaire defines fanaticism to be the effect of a false conscience, which makes religion subservient to the caprices of the imagination and the excesses of the passions. All fanatics are rigorists and are governed by one ruling passion, or idea, which excludes every other idea, just as the United States are exclusively engaged and exercised by the negro, neglecting all thoughts and feelings, and public want, not immediately connected with the African.
Voltaire contended that those who originate fanaticism are impostors. Their disciples are simple dupes, wandering round the truth without ever obtaining it. He insists that the world for fifteen centuries was enslaved by fanaticism. Fanatics advocate the slaughter of all who oppose their frenzies.
Religion has in all ages been drawn in to aid the progress of fanaticism, except during the French revolution, when a courtizan represented the Deity. Again, a fanatic will kill men for the love of God, or the pretended love of God. Voltaire assures us that fanaticism is a malady of the mind. Books communicate it much less than meetings and discourses. We seldom get heated while reading in solitude; for our minds are then tranquil and sedate. But when an ardent man, of strong imagination, [Thad. Stevens, for instance,] addresses himself to weak imaginations, his eyes dart fire, and that fire rapidly spreads; his tones, his gestures, absolutely convulse the nerves of his audience. The above is a very life-like description of those demagogues, Denton, Robespierre and Murat, who, years after the above was written, got control of the French nation, as leading demagogues in the Rump Congress have captured the United States through negro fanaticism.
But all fanatical leaders are not hot bloods like old John Brown and others of his kidney, though their dupes usually are. Voltaire asks: What can be said in answer to a man who says he will rather obey God than man, and who consequently feels certain of meriting heaven by cutting your throat? * * * When one fanaticism has gangrened the brain, the disease may be regarded as nearly incurable. Again he declares that "fanatics almost always are under the direction of knaves who place the dagger in their hands." Precisely as knaves in Congress propose to furnish daggers to their adherents to march once more against the prostrate South.
Cromwell, in England, though he called fanaticism, was himself no fanatic. According to Ludlow, Cromwell said to General Fairfax: "How can you possibly expect a rabble of London porters and apprentices to resist a nobility urged on by the principle, or rather the phantom of honor? Let us actuate them by a more powerful phantom—fanaticism!" * * * "Give me a commission, and I will raise a regiment of brother murderers, whom I will pledge myself soon to make invincible fanatics!"
To return to the fanaticism so prevalent in our own country, as exhibited by the Radical Republican party: It is a cardinal principle of that party, so long as a disciple denounces the South and advocates the negro, he is in high standing with his partisan confederates—and this regardless of integrity and moral condition. How many thousands are now in the enjoyment of Republican offices, with all their emoluments and honors, who did but little during the war except to plunder the country North and South. Yet those public plunderers are more applauded and regarded by Radical Republicans than those faithful soldiers, Grant and Sherman, who conquered a peace.
How careful, too, is Congress all the while to avoid any investigation into the thousand million dollars fleeced from the Government during the war. But how fearful is that body that if the South was in Congress all these frauds might be looked up and exposed!—*New York Express.*
An old minister enforced the necessity of difference of opinion by argument: "Now, if everybody had been of my opinion, they would all have wanted my old woman."
One of the deacons, who sat just behind him, responded: "Yes; and if everybody was of my opinion, nobody would have her."
In a saloon in Syracuse, N. Y., some sixty odd dollars had disappeared in a very mysterious manner, being taken from the money-till when persons were in the room. At last a portion of the counter was removed, when a rat was discovered fast asleep on a bed made of greenbacks and postal currency.

The Supreme Court.

ITS BEARING ON ENFRANCHISEMENT.
As the compass to the mariner, so is the Supreme Court of the United States the sure guide to the people upon cardinal questions of right. Three weeks ago that tribunal pronounced a decision which has been well characterized as a new declaration of rights. By it that palladium of personal liberty, trial by jury, was rescued from its enemies and restored to its proper place in the temple of justice. Hereafter the citizen will be secure in his life, liberty and property from the arbitrary power of military commissions. Martial law, with its attendant horrors, can find no shelter or protection under the Constitution of the United States. But a still more odious tyranny than that of military commissions had been imposed upon the people of the United States by the Congressional test oath of July, 1862, and upon the people of Maryland and Missouri by their respective State Constitutions. These cunningly devised provisions excluded men from holding offices of honor, profit, or trust, or from practicing as attorneys at law, or from exercising the office of preacher or teacher, and from the right of voting unless they purged themselves by most searching oaths, not only in regard to acts previously denounced by the laws of the land as criminal, but for the utterance of their opinions and sympathies, making no distinction between the spontaneous affections of the heart and those deliberate acts of malignity and opposition to the known law which are alone recognized by civilized nations as proper subjects for punishment. Had the validity of such provisions been recognized by the Supreme Court, there would practically have been little relief to the public by the declaration that the citizen was entitled to a trial by jury.
The decision pronounced on the 14th instant upon the validity of test-oaths is a complete and searching exposition of their enormity. They are shown to be sweeping bills of pains and penalties, bills of attainder in their most comprehensive form, *ex post facto* laws within the plain provision of the Constitution of the United States, and had imitations of most cruel penal laws enacted in England in the reign of Henry VIII, William III and George III. No well-informed man could doubt, what the court so explicitly asserts, that any law which, whether through the subterfuge of an expurgatory oath or the more open form of trial and conviction and sentence, disqualifies or deprives a man of rights for past conduct, is a punishment, and cannot be otherwise defined; and as such, comes expressly within the prohibition of the Constitution against any State passing any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. There can be no evasion of the Constitution by the way in which the power is exercised. No matter whether it be in the form of a provision in a State constitution disqualifying a party from holding office or in an act of the Legislature, whether effected by an expurgatory oath or by sentence of a court, the consequence is the same, the violation of justice equally flagrant, the invasion of the civil right of a citizen equally palpable and indefensible. Moreover, any expurgatory oath which operates substantially as a means of punishment is a violation of the Constitutional provision securing to every man the right of trial by jury.
This decision of the Supreme Court happens most opportunely. It covers precisely the disqualifying clauses of the constitution of our own State, which have operated so oppressively and unjustly upon our people. * * * It would be a strange spectacle if after this adjudication, any one should seriously undertake to defend the policy or the legality of provisions which were adopted by men in the haste of passion, amid the excitements of war, and which now, after two exhaustive arguments by the most eminent counsel in the land, and after a whole year of anxious deliberation, with the full consciousness of their responsibility, the Supreme Court has so emphatically condemned, and condemned alike in the States and in the Federal Government. There can be no qualification or restriction upon rights which lie at the foundation of those liberties and privileges which were vindicated once for all by the American revolution, and only proclaimed for greater certainty in the original State constitutions and in the Federal bond of Union. If this is and ought to be indissoluble, the rights it was meant to secure should be sacred from every stain. Nor should so flagrant an invasion of the privileges of citizens be suffered to remain uncondemned by their representatives one hour after the Supreme Court has pronounced against its validity.—*Baltimore Sun.*
IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—Postmasters throughout the country will save trouble by obeying the laws in regard to newspapers, &c. When a paper remains dead in the office for four consecutive weeks, it is the duty of the Postmaster or his deputy to send the publisher a written notice of the fact—stating, if possible, the reason why the paper is not lifted. The sending to the publishers of a paper marked "not lifted," or "refused" or "uncalled for," is not a legal notice. Postmasters who fail to comply with the law in this respect are liable for the subscription for the time said paper remains dead in their offices.
Jenkins at a ball speaks of "factories feted with perfume and languid joy."

Confiscation.

UNDERWOOD AND UNDERHANDED PROCEEDINGS.
The Alexandria, Virginia, *Gazette* publishes a court decision of Judge Thomas, which reveals some extraordinary proceedings on the part of the altogether too-well known Judge Underwood, and of Messrs. John B. Alley, Oakes Ames, and Samuel Hooper, members of the "moral ideas" party, and representatives from moral Massachusetts in the present Congress. It appears that the property of Mr. Wm. N. McVeigh was seized, first by the United States Marshal and confiscated, and afterwards by the sheriff under an attachment by certain creditors, and was sold in both instances. By agreement of the parties to the suit it was stated before Judge Thomas that a portion of the property was levied upon prior to its seizure under the act of confiscation. But without going particularly into this part of the case, it is also stated that Judge Underwood, of the United States Circuit Court, a shining light among the two dozen Radicals in Virginia, and a self-elected "Southern Loyalist," after passing judgment of confiscation (in his own court) against the fee simple of Mr. McVeigh's handsome residence, he, the Judge, shortly came into possession of that identical piece of property, the local journal says, "for a song." But discrediting his own decree, he attempted to strengthen his title by buying up certain judgments under the attachment process. Judge Thomas' decision sets aside these proceedings as invalid, and, only last week, the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives declared that the confiscation law does not forfeit the fee simple of condemned property, which collapses Judge Underwood's court decree as completely as Judge Thomas' decision nullifies his subsequent private transactions to secure the property.
Leaving Judge Underwood at this point, we pass to the connection with this transaction of Alley & Company from Massachusetts. In addition to the "handsome residence" which Underwood wanted, there was a valuable wharf property which eager would-be purchasers "saw" Alley about, were advised to buy, and Alley said he "could rent the property to the government" so that they could realize upon their interest. The testimony of Mr. John C. Balderson, a Baltimore merchant, tells the story as follows: "We sold our judgments to Mr. Alley for their full amount, less seven hundred dollars, that being the estimated proportions of a prior attachment resting on the property. On the evening of May 10, 1864, the day on which the sale under our attachments was advertised to take place at Mr. Beach's office, we executed assignments of our judgments to John B. Alley, Oakes Ames, Samuel Hooper and William A. Duncan. * * * The sale did not take place until about two o'clock p. m. We went from the office of Mr. Beach to the market house, where the sale was made. Previous to the sale Mr. Alley intimated that we should not bid against him. * * * The property was mostly bid in by Mr. Alley. I made some bids at his suggestion, and he would bid over me. I think Mr. Duncan made one or two bids. Mr. Alley managed the bidding; in the settlement of one sale to Mr. Alley and others, we received Mr. Ames' note for \$4,000 at sixty days; Mr. Alley's draft on his house in Boston for the balance of the sum due, less Mr. Duncan's payment to him of \$1,516—which Mr. Alley paid over to us. I overheard Mr. Alley and Mr. Duncan agree to proportionally share the risk of a note to be given by Judge Underwood for his proportion of the purchase. * * * In the conversation with Mr. Alley, in which he insisted that we should not bid against him, his language was 'we have purchased your judgments you cannot (or will not) bid against us.' * * * Other witnesses gave nearly the same testimony, and Judge Thomas in summing up concludes as follows: "The petitioner, McVeigh, has introduced much evidence tending to prove, under the judgment upon the attachment, had entered into a fraudulent combination, in pursuance of which his property was minutely sacrificed, he thereupon maintains are not entitled to the benefits belonging to bona fide purchasers at judicial sales." * * * Nothing more need be said unless we mention that Mr. Alley, who was a member of this "fraudulent combination" succeeded in his district in the Fortieth Congress by Dr. Butler, and that possibly moral Massachusetts may consider Alley and Butler her representative men.—*N. Y. World.*
JUDGE TANEY'S MONUMENT.—The movement initiated by Judge Marshall and Hugh McAlister, Esq., of this city, with a view to the erection of a suitable monument over the remains of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, which repose by the side of his mother in the old Catholic cemetery of this city, it is hoped, meet with that encouragement it so eminently deserves. Subscription lists have been sent by those gentlemen to members of the bar in all the county towns in the State, and the city of Baltimore, with the view of giving every section of the State an opportunity of joining in the good work—and it is hoped a lively interest will be taken in all the counties towards the completion of the monument in a manner worthy the eminent Chief Justice, (whose high judicial integrity and virtues shed a lustre on his elevated position), and serve as a beacon light to his successors for ages, and ever reflect honor on his native State of Maryland.—*Fredrick Citizen.*

Keystone Mediocrity.

It is useless to disguise the fact that Pennsylvania, vast as are her resources and materially rich and prosperous as she is, does not possess the political influence that is wielded by portions of the country comparatively insignificant in wealth. She is, indeed, indeed, to decide the contest for the Presidency, but after a President is elected, the "Keystone" and her people become shadows dimly seen in the atmosphere of the capital and the mist is not dispelled until the banners of party conflict are again in the field.
It needs no ghost from the grave to tell us the why and wherefore of the contempt into which Pennsylvania has fallen at Washington. While other States cherish their foremost men and secure a vigorous and devoted representation in Congress, we are driving into obscurity our highest and strongest intellects and elevating to positions of gravest responsibility men who are as feeble as Curtin, as illiterate and corrupt as Cameron, or as self-willed, evil-hearted and overbearing as Stevens.
If, in short, Pennsylvania is remarkable, politically, for any one thing, it is her persevering attention to her mediocrity. All superiority is ignored with iron-headed indifference. While she has at her bar and in the walks of literature some of the finest intellects of the country—jurists and scholars, and writers, and statesmen like Jeremiah S. Black, Judges Woodward and Sharwood, Wm. M. Meredith, Wm. B. Reed, and others—she persists in sending to Washington a delegation eminent only for want of ability and which allows the great interests of the State to go begging for a little charitable consideration from the national government. If, by the application of unseemly spurs, a member of this delectable band is compelled to get upon his feet, ten to one he rises to propose a scheme to advance the interests of some other State or of a city rivaling the metropolis of his own. While Philadelphia or Pittsburgh may demand in vain such legislation by Congress as they have a right to ask in behalf of their people, we find men, supposed to have been elected to represent our welfare, acting as agents, as far as in them lies, for New York speculators or New England capitalists and manufacturers, to push through projects for robbing the Federal treasury or oppressing the people of all the country besides, and thus displaying themselves to the eyes of the nation either as egregious blockheads or minions of the lobby. If, as now, a Senator is to be chosen, instead of sending to the Capital a first-rate statesman, qualified to cope in debate with the best talent in the upper branch of Congress, the chances are in favor of the election of some dirty politician of little brains, less knowledge, and no virtue of the kind required in the Federal Senate. There have been honorable exceptions to this rule, in both Houses, but the rule is as we have stated.
The rural districts are not altogether to blame in this matter. Our cities cannot boast of the brilliancy of their delegations in Congress. They have not made use of their available material. We point to that of Philadelphia at this time for illustration. Mr. Randall is an active, hard-working, faithful Representative of his District; but Kelley, O'Neill and Myers are only small party puppets, afflicted with nepotism, and represent New England cupidity and arrogance, much more than the true sentiment and substantial interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.
This, however, is the result of the general policy of parties in the State, which, by excluding our ablest and purest men from the higher positions of Governors and Senators, and preferring the most common place specimens of mediocrity, has caused genuine merit to turn away from political life with a sneer of contempt. When Pennsylvania, like some other States, elevates her intellect and learning, and proudly points to her brilliant sons as her cherished jewels, and when citizens, with the brains and culture of statesmen, see the road to usefulness clear and open before them, and not till then, Pennsylvania may hope to exercise her legitimate influence and secure attention to her interests in Washington.—*Sunday Mercury.*
The Rump House has passed the Senate bill admitting Nebraska and Colorado as States—with negro suffrage as a condition attached. So the white people of Colorado will be compelled to come into the Union against their will, and the two hundred darkeys of the Territory have triumphed. Such is Radical Rump. God help the rascals of the Rump, hereafter!

School Directors' Convention.

According to previous notices a County Convention of Directors met in the Court room, at Clearfield, on Tuesday evening, January 15th, at 7 o'clock—two-thirds of the Districts being represented. The Convention was called to order by the Superintendent, who said he rejoiced in seeing so many of the Directors present. There is a revival all over the State in School affairs; and unless we make a progressive move soon, we will be left still farther behind our sister counties than what we are at present. He had called this Convention, in order that he might receive the opinion of Directors and citizens, upon certain changes, which he considered must be made in our schools. In order to accomplish this, Directors, Citizens and Superintendent must co-operate together.
On motion, Mr. Edward McGarvey, of Karthaus, was elected President; Mr. Andrew Hunter, of Morris, Vice President, and Dr. D. R. Good, of Osceola, Secretary.
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, by the Chair, to whom all resolutions be referred. The Chair appointed Mr. Parks, of Clearfield, Mr. Sloan, of Boggs, and Mr. Read, of Lawrence.
The Superintendent then read the following subjects which he desired the Convention to consider:
1st. Uniformity of Text-books throughout the county.
2d. What size should a black-board be for a school-room?
3d. How to induce more young ladies and gentlemen to qualify themselves for teachers.
4th. Whether the time had not now arrived when there should be a move made towards the establishment of a Normal School in this, the 8th District.
The above topics were ably discussed by the Convention, and much interest manifested.
The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That two delegates from each school district in the county be appointed by the Chair, at their next regular meeting, with instructions to meet at Clearfield, time designated by the Superintendent, to adopt a series of text-books throughout the county.
Resolved, That it is the duty of Directors to have in each school-room a black-board—in length the width of the room, and 4 feet wide.
Resolved, That those who have taught, and those who intend teaching in the future, should consider it their duty to attend the local Normal School, held by our Superintendent; and that every teacher attending said school should receive at least three dollars per month more, for the same grade of certificate, than those who do not attend.
Resolved, That there should be some measure immediately taken towards the erection of a Normal School in this District.
Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be subject for discussion at the next County Convention; at which time they are to be amended, rejected, or adopted.
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to examine the different series of school books, to report their merits and demerits at the next Convention of Directors, to be held at Clearfield, on the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., to be presided over by the Superintendent, and Mr. J. McCallough, Esq., Director of Clearfield borough; Rev. A. L. Sombower, Director of Carversville borough; Mr. Alfred Shaw, Director of Osceola borough; Miss Swan, of Clearfield, and Miss Keturah Lestary, of Lawrence.
Resolved, That we invite the attention of Directors, teachers and citizens of the county to an investigation of the different series of school books.
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to assist the Superintendent in procuring a room to hold his Normal School; and that said committee consist of Mr. H. H. Morris, of Gibson, Mr. Potter, Esq., of Lawrence, and Mr. John Smith, of Bloom.
Resolved, That a printed circular be issued by the President and Secretary of this meeting, and the County Superintendent be authorized to circulate the same in the Districts, to hold and organize a Directors' Association.
Resolved, That a subscription paper be prepared and circulated in each School District in Clearfield, proposing to build a Normal School within the bounds of said county, to be circulated by the School Directors and teachers generally, to solicit subscriptions for that purpose; shares to be twenty-five dollars each.
Resolved, That we thank the Commissioners for the free use of the court room.
Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the editors of our county papers for publishing, gratis, educational statistics, and that they are requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.
CORRECTIONS.—The Superintendent asked permission to correct some false reports which had been circulated during the past nine months. He stated, first, that he had made application for the Town Hall, last spring, to hold his Normal School, and that a majority of the Directors refused to grant him the use of said Hall; second, that he intends holding a Normal School, the coming summer, twenty weeks, to open about the first of May next, and would procure the very best teacher he could get in the State to assist him; third, that it was not his place to make out last year's report; and asked the Convention to take some action upon the last subject, when the following was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That it was not the duty of George W. Snyder, present County Superintendent, to make out last year's report.
Adjourned.
Oliver Wendell Holmes sent two poetical letters to the "post office" of an Episcopal fair at Pittsfield. In one of them the first stanza was:
"Fair lady, whose'er thou art,
Turn this poor leaf with tender care—
And—hush, oh, hush thy beating heart—
The one thou lovest will be there!"
On turning the "poor leaf," there was found a one-dollar bill with some verses beginning:
"Fair lady, lift thine eye and tell
If this is not a truthful letter!
This is the one (1) thou lovest well,
And naught (2) can make thee love it better (16)."
A gentleman just returned from the North, and who is quite a critic in fashions and matters of toilet, was describing to a lady friend the latest bonnet sported by the New York belles. He concluded his minute and happy artistic sketch, to which the young lady listened with deep attention, as follows: "I assure you Miss—, the New York belles wear nothing else."—*New Orleans Picayune.*
In Washington county, Tennessee, twenty miles northeast of Jonesboro', is an ancient birch tree, on the bark of which is still legible the following inscription: "1771—D. Boon killed a bar."
A merchant was robbed in St. Louis on Thursday night of \$1,000. The robber escaped.
A fearful tragedy was enacted in Auburn, Maine, last week. Two old ladies, named Kinsley and Caswell, respectively sixty and seventy years of age, were found murdered in their own house, about two miles from town, at a place called Young's Corner. It is supposed that the deed was committed either on Wednesday or Thursday night, during the storm. The two ladies lived alone in the house. A man by the name of Johnson has been arrested on suspicion, and is now in Auburn jail.
Miss Christine Kitt, of Dayton, Ohio, aged about eighteen years, living on Oak street, was brutally murdered on the 11th inst., during the temporary absence of her mother, by some unknown person. Bloody tracks were found in the snow outside of the house, and marks of blood were also upon the fence. No clue to the perpetrator of this horrid deed has yet been obtained.
A check for \$3,000, purporting to have been drawn by Jay Cooke & Co., was presented to the Fourth National Bank in New York on Monday, but was immediately pronounced a forgery, and the person who presented it, an Irish boy, but recently arrived in this country, was detained. He says it was handed to him by a man to take to the bank, and his story is believed.
Arthur Williams, his wife and two daughters, were murdered near Roma, Georgia, by two freedmen, who have been arrested. One of them confessed that after wounding Mrs. Williams, he ravished her. His accomplice killed the father and daughter with axes. Their object was money, but they found none.
An extraordinary elopement took place from the neighborhood of Danville, Va., a day or two since. A gay and festive youth, of the tender age of sixty summers, ran off with a dulcinea of twenty. The man left behind him a wife and a large number of children.
The sheriff of Texas county, Missouri, on the 6th, tried to arrest a party of six, for whom he held warrants. They resisted his posse, killing two and wounding three of them. One of the rascals was the radical candidate for assessor.
Owing to the state of the markets, most of the mills in Lawrence, Mass., will reduce operations from ten to twenty-five per cent, on February 1st, which will be the means of throwing several hundred operatives out of employment.
Five negroes were taken from the Green county jail, in North Carolina, on Tuesday last, by a body of armed men, and lynched. They were charged with outraging the person of a Mrs. Miller.
The negro burglar, Aleck Jerome, who shot a Mrs. Ward, at Newark, New Jersey, lately while engaged in robbing her house, has been arrested in New York city. He confessed his crime.
A Utica paper says that during the fitful fever of her life, now ended, a woman in that city had been married three times, and each successive husband was named Tomkins.
A woman in Louisville lately gave birth to twins, and shortly afterwards sold them to two neighbors—the boy for two dollars, and the girl for two pairs of children's shoes.
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Progress of the Greeley Reform.
A DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—For months past regular bands of negroes, living in Mound City and vicinity, have been in the habit of making frequent thieving excursions among the farmers immediately across in Kentucky. Their principal object of attack seemed to be hogs, which they were in the habit of killing, dressing and bringing them either here or taking them to Mound City to sell. These piratical excursions became so frequent that the farmers finally determined to organize for self protection. A company was formed and measures taken to catch the scoundrels. A few nights ago the company were out on the qui vive, when two of the farmers who were in advance of the company overhauled eight black rascals, all loaded down heavily with freshly-killed pork, with which they were making their way as fast as they could towards the river, just above Cash Island. The two men called out to the negroes to halt, and the darkeys emboldened by their superior numbers, answered the demand with a volley from their rifles and shot-guns, with which each one was armed. The whites escaped uninjured and returned the fire. At this juncture the entire company of whites arrived upon the spot, and fired upon the thieves, killing every one of them. The dead hogs were identified as belonging to some of the farmers present, and the dead thieves were recognized as belonging to Mound City and vicinity. Their friends were notified and went over and buried the unfortunates.—*Cairo (Ill.) Democrat.*
JOHN BROWN'S SOUL MARCHES ON.
We can scarcely take up a paper that has not some startling crime to divulge. Murder, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, are of daily occurrence. We have on a single day an account of "A highway robbery and murder in Minnesota." "A terrible outrage, cars thrown off the track down an embankment forty feet, and the passengers robbed by a masked band of robbers, in Kentucky." "Body of a missing man found in North River—supposed murder." "Burglary at Ocean, N. Y., and \$25,000 stolen from a banking house." "Arrest of three burglars in Cincinnati, and escape of one." "Violation of a grave in Buffalo, the body of a young lady stolen." "Seven thousand dollars worth of goods stolen in Cincinnati, the thieves arrested." "Edward Manley arrested in Philadelphia, implicated with shooting Cyrus Parker." "A row among the negroes of Philadelphia, five captured." "The trial of McGuire, in Philadelphia, for murder, &c." These are gleanings of a day. Enough to show the advantage of having a horse thief for a saint, a theater for the gate of Heaven, and play actors for angels.
An awful tragedy was enacted in Auburn, Maine, last week. Two old ladies, named Kinsley and Caswell, respectively sixty and seventy years of age, were found murdered in their own house, about two miles from town, at a place called Young's Corner. It is supposed that the deed was committed either on Wednesday or Thursday night, during the storm. The two ladies lived alone in the house. A man by the name of Johnson has been arrested on suspicion, and is now in Auburn jail.
Miss Christine Kitt, of Dayton, Ohio, aged about eighteen years, living on Oak street, was brutally murdered on the 11th inst., during the temporary absence of her mother, by some unknown person. Bloody tracks were found in the snow outside of the house, and marks of blood were also upon the fence. No clue to the perpetrator of this horrid deed has yet been obtained.
A check for \$3,000, purporting to have been drawn by Jay Cooke & Co., was presented to the Fourth National Bank in New York on Monday, but was immediately pronounced a forgery, and the person who presented it, an Irish boy, but recently arrived in this country, was detained. He says it was handed to him by a man to take to the bank, and his story is believed.
Arthur Williams, his wife and two daughters, were murdered near Roma, Georgia, by two freedmen, who have been arrested. One of them confessed that after wounding Mrs. Williams, he ravished her. His accomplice killed the father and daughter with axes. Their object was money, but they found none.
An extraordinary elopement took place from the neighborhood of Danville, Va., a day or two since. A gay and festive youth, of the tender age of sixty summers, ran off with a dulcinea of twenty. The man left behind him a wife and a large number of children.
The sheriff of Texas county, Missouri, on the 6th, tried to arrest a party of six, for whom he held warrants. They resisted his posse, killing two and wounding three of them. One of the rascals was the radical candidate for assessor.
Owing to the state of the markets, most of the mills in Lawrence, Mass., will reduce operations from ten to twenty-five per cent, on February 1st, which will be the means of throwing several hundred operatives out of employment.
Five negroes were taken from the Green county jail, in North Carolina, on Tuesday last, by a body of armed men, and lynched. They were charged with outraging the person of a Mrs. Miller.
The negro burglar, Aleck Jerome, who shot a Mrs. Ward, at Newark, New Jersey, lately while engaged in robbing her house, has been arrested in New York city. He confessed his crime.
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