WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1886 person who undertaines to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any brauch of government; and no law shall sver be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commination of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every dittizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public espacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

To the Democracy of the City and County of Lancaster.

In pursuance of authority given the undersigned at a meeting of the County Committee, held on Monday the 29th inst., you are requested to assemble in the several wards of the city, and boroughs, and in the townships of the county, on Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1866, to elect not less represent such district in a general County Convention to be held on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six delegates to nt the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the coming State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Monday the

5th day of March next. By the usage of the party the several Districts will each nominate one person to serve as a member of the County Committee for the ensuing political year, and also nominate ward, borough and township committees, being particular to designate their names in their respective credentials to the ensuing County Convention.

A. J. STEINMAN, Chairman, H. T. SHULTZ, Secretary.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

DEMOCRATICSTATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1866. To the Democracy of Pennsylvania: The events of the last political canvassar

yet fresh in your minds. You announced your unequivocal en dorsement of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and denounced the doctrine of negro suffrage. Your opponents affirmed their support

of the President, and evaded the issue upon the question of suffrage. A powerful organization, large official patronage and an unscrupulous use of noney secured to them the victory.

The record of the past month strips

mask from the face of the victors. They treat with decision the declared policy of the President. They have placed the Government of the Constitution In abeyance, and its legislative and executive functions are usurped by a cabal of men, who, in obedience to cauous, govern the nation through the forms of a directory. The right of each State to regulate the qualifications of its electors is denied; the will of the people of the District of Columbla is overriden, and by an almost unanimous vote. The Republican party in Congress and the State Legislature accord to he negro equal political rights with the white man.

The initial step toward a war of races ha been taken, and a consolidated government looms up in the distance. The tenets of the President upon these

points are our cardinal doctrines. In susaining him, we vindicate them. Organize in every nook, and corner of the Commonwealth

Organize to sustain the President, to maintain your principles, to restore the Union, to vindicate the supremacy of your race, and to bury in political oblivion the men who have been false to the Union, false to their pledges, false to the instincts of that rules the hour By order of the Democratic State Central

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman

The Election of Tuesday Last.

The result of the election in this city on Tuesday must be exceedingly gratifying to every right thinking, conservative man in Lancaster. An endorsement of Thaddeus Stevens and of his ruinous policy was sought. His friends threw all their energies into the canvass. They fairly dragged Mr. L'ivingston before the people, because they believed he could secure some Democratic votes through his personal popularity. They raised a large fund of money and used it most unscrupulously. No slander was too vile for them to utter through the columns of the $\it Express$ against the Democratic candidates. They resorted to every known or conceivable device to carry this good old Democratic city .-They were perfectly confident of success. Neither Mr. Livingston nor his friends would believe he could be beaten until the day of election. A few hours trial of the temper of the Democracy was sufficient, however, to satisfy them that they were in for such a fight as they had not seen made for years .-They found the Democrats more resolute and determined, if nossible, than ever they saw them before. In vain had they declared the Democratic party dead. Here it stood confronting then as proudly, as defiantly and as resolutely as ever before. It showed its former spirit and exhibited the same indomitable pluck for which it has ever been noted. Yesterday's work convinced every Republican in Lancaster city that the Democratic party is still a living reality. They found it fully prepared to meet the vital issues of the present day. The energy displayed by it in yesterday's election will mark the contest which will commence with the nomination of a candidate for Governor on the fifth of March next. We give our opponents fair warning that we intend to elect a Democratic Governor next fall and to turn out the radical members of Congress who voted for negro suffrage. We shall go' into the fight fully determined to win, and with a confident reliance on the good sense the honesty, the patriotism and the just race which characterises the white men of Pennsylvania.

An Immense Vote.

The largest vote ever cast in this city, at any election, with one exception, was polled on Tuesday last. For Mayor there were 3133 votes given, and as a year's residence is required by the charter to give the right to vote for Mayor, High Constable and Councilmen it will be no exaggeration to set down the entire poll at 3200 votes. At the Presidential election of 1864, which was the largest poll ever made, the whole vote was 3,229.

Allowing one vote to every six and a half of the inhabitants, which is considered a liberal estimate, then we have a population of nearly, or quite, 21,000, which is an increase of about 4,000 since the census was taken in 1860. And the best of all is that Lancaster city is the very Gibralter of Democracy, and stands as a beacon light to her sister cities throughout the Union. In vain do the waves of Abolitionism and Negro Suffrage beat and surge against her ramparts, she stands erect and bids defiance to every assault made upon her integrity. Faithful among the faithless, she has set an example to the Democracy of the State, and has emerged from the din and smoke of one of the most terrifle conflicts ever made in Pennsylvania, crowned with laurels and with a gloriou victory inscribed upon her banners

A FIRE broke out in Pithole City on Thursday morning, destroying the Tremont House, where it originated, and the Syracuse House. Loss about \$17,000. No insurance. Water from two wells on the hillside was thrown upon the flames, which grew flercer thereby. It was soon discovered that what was supposed to be water was pure oil. Real Thad. Stevens says that he has little estate has increased accordingly in longer to live. The tears "live in an onion" that will be shed when he dies. posed to be water was pure oil. Real

The President and the Negroes.

We publish on our outside to-day report of what transpired at an nterview between President Johnson and the negroes who compose what Horace Greely calls "the outside Conress." Lengthy as the report is, it will e read with eagerness by all. The people will rejoice to see that Andy Johnson talks like a white man. He inderstands the negro perfectly, and shows a proper appreciation of the present condition of our public affairs .of the radical leaders of the Republican party would bring ruin upon the country, he does not hesitate to take his

stand in opposition to them. The delegation of negroes went to him with the sentiments of Stevens, Sumner & Co. in their mouths. They talked to President Johnson in the same language which the radical leaders of the Republican party are constantly The words were similar to using. those which fill the columns of Republican newspapers. They demanded on behalf of the negro race, nothing more than the Republican majority in Congress have already voted to grant. The reception was such as they did

not expect. Kelly, of Philadelphia, recently announced in a public speech that the President was warmly in favor of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and Forney has been reiterating this declaration, both in the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia Press. We have no doubt the outside negro Congress expected to find Mr. Johnson ready to ratify the acts and the utterances of the leaders of the party in

Andrew Johnson's reply must have fallen like a clap of thunder on the ears of the negro delegation and their white It was literally crushing .-His answer was, both in substance and in tone, what might properly be expected from a wise and far seeing white man in reply to such demands from representatives of the negro race. It was gentlemanly, kind and courteous; but at the same time it was dignified, firm and statesmanlike. It showed that he fully understood the questions at issue, that he knew his duty, and that he was resolved not to swerve one inch from what he regarded as the path of national safety and honor.

The reply of the negroes, which they were not allowed to make in the White House, but in which they will be backed up by the leaders of the Republican party, is offensive in the extreme. It shows to what audacity of presumption they are now ready to aspire. No white man, who has a particle of proper pride of race, can read it with patience. It is the very personification of unbridled insolence. Let every white man read it carefully. By the time any one gets through reading the whole report he will be ant to have a clear understanding of the questions at issue, and a clear conception of the position now occupied by the Republican party. It occupies one position and the President another. It stands by the negro in preférence to the white man. The President stands by his own race both in the North and South. Andy Johnson is a white man.

THE Express took especial pains to parade a speech of President Johnson,. made some months since to a negro regiment, in which he let fall one or two sentences which Republican newspapers thought could be tortured into an endorsement of the odious doctrine of negro suffrage. That speech was printed in full in every Republican newspaper in the country, and with approving comments. The Express was delighted with it.

Nearly a week ago President Johnson made another speech to a delegation of negroes, in which heannounced that he was not ready to approve of negro suffrage. It was a clear, lucid statement of the whole question. That speech our enterprising neighbor the Express has not seen fit to publish. Why is this? Does it stand by the President? In the slang it employed throughout the war, we ask, is it for or against the Govern. ment? Does it endorse the doctrines of Andrew Johnson on the question of negro suffrage? Its loyalty is at stake.-Will it answer?

While refusing to publish the admirable address of President Johnson to the negro delegation, the Express finds room in its columns for a long article from the Chambersburg Repository on the subject of negro suffrage. In an editorial it calls attention to the article, and announces its adherence to the doctrines therein set forth. Our readers will know where the Ernress stands when we inform them that the article thus commended, heartily approves of right of suffrage on the negroes in the District of Columbia.

The Inquirer on Old Thad.

It is so very seldom that we find an item in the Lancaster Inquirer worth copying that we are tempted to add another extract to two already made. It ought to be very grateful to us for recuing these three items from the obliv ion to which they would necessarily have been consigned if left in its columns. It is a wonderfully stupid paper, but they do say "even a blind hog will sometimes find an acorn." It has managed to speak a word of truth for once. It sees that Thad. Stevens is ruining the Republican party and has the hardihood to say so. It thus accounts for the overwhelming defeat of its party at the recent municipal elec-

The democratic majority is reduced nearly one hundred from last year, and had it not been for the introduction of outside issues, like negro suffrage, as advocated by our present Congressmen, we have no doubt but that we could have been successful. but that we could have been succession.— The copperheads were sharp enough to see that the people could not swallow all the doses prepared for them at Washington and ook advantage of the occasion. How very naughty that was in the copperheads to be sure! What business had they to talk about the white man's

government? That Cruel North West Ward. One would suppose from the followng sad wail of the Inquirer that it expected to monopolize all the offices of Lancaster city. It is greedy enough in all conscience. One would suppose from the following that it had a net set to catch every office from Treasurer down. Only hear how it whines over

the result: The result of the late city election, result-The result of the late city election, resulting as it did in the triumph of Mayor Sanderson by 183 majority, is one deeply regretted by the Union voters of this city. They had worked so hard, nominated such unexceptionable ward tickets, making the very best possible selections from the people, and then labored so hard, that when deleat came, it was keenly felt by many. We did came, it was keenly felt by many. We did not anticipate Mayor Sanderson's defeat but we did think the Union men would We did carry the city councils and thus neutral ize to a very great extent, the triumph of Mayor Sanderson's election. But the North Mayor Sanderson's election. But the Follow West Ward failed us, and that hope, too, is

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL gets off the following among other readable If the clothes of the Radicals in Congress were patched as much as they propose to patch the Constitution, they would look like a gang of Italian beg-

Bumner shows a disposition to abuse the American flag. If justice were done, he would exhibit more stripes than ever the old flag did. A letter writer says that old Thad. Stevens "has not a long lease of life." His end and a rope's should come to-

gether.

Family Jars. "Sorrows never come as single spic but in battalions." So somebody has said, and the Republican party seems to be proving the truth of the saving. One would suppose they would be harmo nious and happy in Lancaster county i nowhere else. Not so however. They fail to illustrate the proverb which says, "it is a pleasant thing for brethren to dwell together in unity?". The Inquirer blaming Old Thad for the recent verwhelming defeat of their party in Knowing and feeling that the designs | this city. But that is not all, nor ever the worst. A large number of promi nent Republicans have united in a published call, demanding that the Chairman of the County Committee shall take initiatory steps toward the assembling of another County Convention, for the purpose of appointing dele gates to the coming State Convention. The protestants deny that the late convention had any power to appoint delegates, it having been called for the special purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, and for nothing else. In this they are unquestionably right, and we think they migh safely have rested their case upon the well-settled law of party usage, without dragging their dirty linen forth to wash it in public sight. The signers of the call for a new convention denounce the action of those who participated in the last one, as " without a shadow of precedent, unfair, illegal, and calculated only to distract, injure and weaken the party." They further assert that the wishes and feelings of a majority of the Union Republican voters of the 'Old Guard.''' (Union Republican voters of "Old Guard," so called to distinguish them from the Disunion Republican voters of the same locality) "were intentionally shamefully and utterly disregarded." Mr. Slokom ought to come quick to the rescue. It won't do to have the "Union Republicans'' overridden in this way by the "Disunion Republicans" of the Stevens school. Their immaculate lovalty won't stand it. We believe

there are a few, even in Lancaster county, who refuse to fall down and worship the idol which "Old Thad" has set up Loud Call for Military Interference. The Lancaster. Inquirer is sharp enough to see that with the ballot box left free the rule of its party will be summarily ended by an indenant and outraged people. It hates the Irish and the Germans with an intensity that is extreme and unmitigated. It would gladly see them driven from the polls with bayonets. Hear what it has t say on this subject in its last issue: say on this subject in its last issue:

We believe, after the late city election, that Lancaster needs a little of the same emetic that atded New Jersey to get rid of her copperhend disease. It required considerable dosing to make the sand hills and dust piles of that little State come once more under the Union flag, and almost as great a military force to re-construct her, as it did South Carolina. But it was done; and now we in common with other Union it did South Carolina. But it was done; and now we in common with other Union men, pray for a little of the same kind of power to "re-construct" our municipal affairs. Our people have suffered long enough under bemocraey to appreciate it fully. Those "native to the heath and to the manor born," whose hearts and efforts have been devoted to the perpetuity of the Union over since treason tried to murder the nation, were carnest in their efforts to clear our city's record from the stain of being joined irrevocably to the Ebony Idol, but their efforts have been overwhelmed under the guerillas that infest the wards and outnumber the people. Democracy through its chosen champions appealed to all that was low and base in human nature, and the congenial elements that fight in and that was low and base in human nature, and the congenial elements that fight in that uniform, bravely answered. The shillelah on the one side, and the pipe and lager on the other, sent up a united shout for Democracy; and ignorance, and passion and besotted hatred of the Union cause and its measures, triumphed again.

In the above article it not only vilifies and abuses every citizen of German and Irish descent, but it plainly admits that the election in New Jersey last fall was carried by military interference. Let the thinking men of Lancaster county make a note of that.

A WESTERN EDITOR, whose stomach is not strong enough to digest "the everlasting nigger," relates a dream he had not long ago. He dreamed that he was permitted to look inside of the place where the bad niggers go, and he heard the janitor announce that Thaddeus Stevens was outside waiting for admittance. "Old Scratch" peremptorily ordered the janitor not to let him in, alleging as the reason for his exclusion that if he got in he would turn everything upside down, as he had done in the other world. The janitor departed to fulfil his orders, but soon returned to inform O. S. that Stevens insisted on coming in, as he had nowhere else to go. "Old Scratch" put on a puzzled look and seemed not to know what to do; but suddenly his countenance bright ened and he exclaimed, "I have it! Tell the steward to give Old Thad ten the passage of the bill conferring the bushels of brimstone and a box of matches, and let him set up a h- of his own!" Of course this was only a dream, and as the rule is that "dreams go by contraries," the friends of Old Thad may confidently expect that he like the famous Uncle, Ned, will go

where the good niggers go." THE POLITICAL FRIENDS of Chief Justice Chase are clamorous for the trial of Jefferson Davis by a military tribunal. The Louisville Journal says the considerations which control them in reference to the matter are easily understood by all who are acquainted with the record of Judge Chase. Prior to the war, he was an advocate of the extreme State. rights doctrine-indeed, a nullifier When Governor of Ohio, Judge Chase positively declared in the Oberlin case that he would call out the militia of the State to sustain the Superior Court in nullifying the fugitive slave law. His record down to the commencement of the war was a strictly secession record, and when sitting in judgment upou Jefferson Davis he would be adjudicating the constitutionality of his own lifeime political faith. The friends of Judge Chase appreciate this fact, and are anxious that he shall avoid a responsibility which might involve his owr stultification.

In another article in the same number of the Journal, Prentice, who, we believe, was in Washington and had an interview with President Johnson not long ago, used the following significant language :

No matter, dear reader, what you see in he papers; Jeff Davis won't have a military rial, and he won't be convicted. And if he perc convicted, he would be pardoned. Though no card player, we "speak by th

On Sunday evening last, Mr. William I. Adams, a well-known member of the Masonic fraternity, died at his late residence in Philadelphia, after an illness

of two weeks. Mr. Adams had been Secretary of the Frand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of this State for nearly twenty years: and by his urbanity and gentleness of nature had endeared himself to a very large number of persons, both in and out of the Masonic Brotherhood. The funeral will take place from the late and they have several children. Experts residence of the deceased, No. 1626 Vine street, on to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and will be attended by the members of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Commandery, and a

number of subordinate organizations. In the Supreme Court of West Virginia it has been decided that attorneys at law are not civil officers within the meaning of the act of the Legislature of that State. and are consequently not required to take the test oath. The decision was rendered on the application of Hon. Chas, Jas. Faulkner to be admitted to Virginia and the President.

We learn from the Sunday Press tha he delegates from the Virginia Legis latite, entrusted with delivering to the President of the Tinited States the reso utions from the General Assembly enlorsing his policy, were received on Saturday morning. Mr. Baldwin read the resolutions and followed them with an address to the President, expressive of the firm will of Virginia to stand by he principles they declare, and to afford hearty co-operation with the President in his wise and just policy. He declared that the people of Virginia and her representatives accepted the decision of the contest, and will, in good faith, do the part required of them. They recognize the Government of the United States as: their government, and its Constitution as their constitution, and the duties it required as their duties, and the rights t promises as their rights. In speak ng of the freedmen, he said the people of Virginia had no feeling but that of sympathy and good will, and to treat them with injustice would be as much opposed to their feelings as to their in-At the conclusion of Mr. Baldwin's re-

marks, the President responded, express-ing thanks for their compliment, and the gratification he felt at meeting so

many intelligent, responsible, and respectable men from Virginia, and also or the sentiments contained in the reso-utions which had been handed to him. He spoke of the position he occupied at the commencement of the war, being against the dissolution of the States, and said he stood up for them as he did now, contending for the Union. The ordeal which we have passed through in the last four years, he remarked demonstrated most conclusively that the nonstrated most conclusively that the position was right. There was a point where it was painful in the extreme; out now we have swung around, and we are standing on common ground, rally-ing around the Union and the Constituion of these States. He was one of those who had confidence in the virtue, interity and justice of the American peop thanked God we had not realized that point where the confidence could be destroyed. The question of representation constitutes one of the great fundamental principles of this Government, and when the people are loyal in good faith, they are entitled to representation. He felt that the day was not far distant when the Americal people should declare that the Union is made whole, and the great principle of representation in the national counclis is recognized. We have foreign difficulties, and the moment it could be announced that the American Union was complete, that instant those difficulties would cease. He announced his intention to continue in the same line of policy he had adopted. From the commencement of the war to the pres-ent period he had never entertained for a moment the principle that a State could withdraw, and having always been against dissolution, he could not now be forced to take the position that the States are dissolved. They are, remarke the President, extreme men North and South and he might use the familiar hammer at one end and an anvil at the other, and the Government on the anvil has been hammered at continually, and tinue the hammering until it is destroyed. He observed, in the course of his remarks, that he did not mind taunts and jeers, and repeated the expression recently made, that he was a candidate for no office, and could afford to and would do right. To the resolutions of Virginia he responded cordially, and trusted in God they would soon meet under more favorable auspices, and said: "Let us, in good faith, lay these principles upon the altar of our common country, and swear by our hopes and by our God that the Government must e preserved "-a sentiment that was ed with so much earnestness that it called forth applause from among the essembled spectators. At the conclusion of these remarks, the gentlemen repre-senting the State of Virginia were severally introduced to the President by Mr. Baldwin, and expressed gratifica-

tion and pleasure at the response to the sentiments they presented. Democratic Victory in Reading. Reading, the county seat of Old Berks, has long been under the control of the Republicans; but on Friday last the Democracy rallied at the municipal election and made a clean sweep of the city.

The whole Democratic city ticket was elected by a majority of over two hun- and yet be denied them in matters as clearly dred. This shows plainly that the popular tide has turned against the fanatics | plain talk to Douglass, Downing, Whipper who are now in power. The people see and feel that they are not fit to be entrusted any longer with the affairs of the government. Reading has long been a black spot on the fair escutcheon of the Gibralter of Democracy. Old Berks is now white all over. Lancaster fired the first gun for the success of the "white man's ticket;" her sister city of Reading answers with a cheerwhole round of good old Pennsylvania. Look out for Democratic thunder this

Sanderson's Majorities.

As the Express continues to harp on the majority for Mayor at the recent city election, we would respectfully call the attention of that paper to the fol lowing facts:

year! So says the Political Almenac.

In 1859 Sanderson beat Burrowes 13 votes " 1860 Sanderson beat Burrowes 170
" 1862 Sanderson beat Cassidy 84
" 1863 Sanderson beat Cassidy 258
" 1863 Sanderson beat Fonders'h 127
" 1865 Sanderson beat Fonders'h 127
" 1865 Sanderson beat Livings'n 181
" 1866 Sanderson beat Livings'n 181

It will be seen, therefore, from the above, that Mr. Livingston is the worst beaten man, for the first heat, of any of the Republican candidates who run against the present Mayor. The only exception was in 1861, when he beat Mr. Wiley 700 votes, but that can hardly be called a contest at all. If the Express and its candidate can draw any consolation from the above figures, they

are welcome to make the most of it. The Last Man. The Portage Register (Wisconsin) chronicles the death at Caledonia, Wisconsin, on the 27th ult., of Joseph Crele, born near Detroit, Michigan, in 1725, and who had attained, therefore, the amazing age of one hundred and forty years. He was born seven years before George Washington, and was fifty years old at the outbreak of the American Revolutions; so that he might, even then, have claimed exemption from military service. He was 44 years old at the birth of Napoleon I. was 62 years old when the Federal Constitution was formed, and 84 when Abraham Lincoln was born. Weknov but one longer life than his in modern times, that of Parr, the Englishman, who is recorded to have been born in 1483, and to have died in 1635, at the ripe age of 152. Crele's baptism is said to be on record in the French Catholic Church in Detroit; so that his age would eem to be duly authenticated.

lon papers. A Mr. Hyde sued for a plum. divorce from his wife. It seems that they had been Mormons and were married by Brigham Young, at Salt Lake City. Mr. Hyde was afterwards sent as missionary to the Sandwich Islands, where he renounced Mormonism and went to England. On the news of his apostacy reaching Utah, Brigham Young formally declared a divorce between Hyde and his wife and the latter was married again to another Mormon, who is made co-respondent in the suit were called, who said the marriage would be considered legal in the United States. The judge took time to consider

the case. A young lady in Florida, who had been gradually becoming insane, lately destroyed her ambrotypes and letters, set fire to her clothing in a wardrobe, and dressing herself in heavy woolen fabrics and a broadoloth cloak, set fire tables and a proadoth cloak, set fire to herself and sprang into bed, where she was found enveloped in flames, with clapsing hands exclaiming, "Oh, ain't this glorious?, Ain't I a martyr?" Though her limbs and the lower part of her body were baked brown, ahe did hot appear to suffer path.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer. PHILADELPHIA, February 12, 1866.

Colorado and the silver mining regions of the far west are largely represented at the principal hotels in Philadelphia and New York, by men anxious to interest eastern capitalists in schemes for the developme of the auriferous deposits of the occident Forgetting the coal, zinc, oil, allver and gold bubbles which have been pricked and collapsed by that sharpest of men's reminders sad experience," within the last two years, these men from the lands of the declining sun, yellow with auriferous reflection, still upon our desks prospectuses that eclipse in profitable per centage upon investment, the fabulous legends of the "oil lays." Maps are unrolled before you, marellous as specimens of the dranghtsman's skill, with the most minute of calculations attached, showing that an investment of a few thousand cannot fail to make you pecuniarily comfortable for the period of the nost protracted life time. We have in our

mind seye just now a map done up in the style of our best lithography, showing in he foreground an old Spanish haciends, with an immense crushing mill in the imnediate vicinity; the near perspective exhibits the gaping mouths of any number of marvellously rich leads, while in the not very remote outline of vision, the sun is sinking behind a mountain peak composed of gold and silver in about equal parts. Be fore the hacienda (upon whose porch stands an old castillian, crowned with the inevitable sombrero) rolls a magnificent river covered with first class steamboats. We ventured to suggest that first class boats and vessels o great tonnage did not generally ascend our rivers to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but we were assured by the gentleman who wished us to pilot his enterprise, that Stevens or Sumner intend ed introducing a resolution into Congress by which rivers should not be allowed to exhibit hereafter any partiality between large and small craft in any part of their course.

The certified essay accompanying these gold and silver inine prospectuses show the most unheard of wealth in theore; seventyfive to ninety per cent. in almost every in stance, and often the solid metal itself is promised the avaricious adventurer in the stock. The result however generally proves

the uncertainty of human calculations, The citizens in the vicinity of Fifth and Carpenter streets of this city have had a neryous time of it this last week in their experionce with uncorporeal visitors from the 'Undiscovered Country." The most obstroperous of spiritual visitors has burst the 'marble jaws of Death" and had a regular Donnybrook fair to himself or herself (sex upposed to be feminine) in the abode of one Milford. Dinner plates, looking-glasss, wash stands, hymn books, and other arcles of family use, have gone through all inds of indecorous antics, describing on their mysterious flights perpendicular, horizontal and parabotic lines. Clergymen, spiritualists and reporters have visited the emises, respectively, we suppose, for the purpose of exordising, consulting or acounting for the unusual freaks of the spirits. The clergymen exorcised the spiritualists, and the reporters, romance-destroying creatures that they are, insinuate the ghost, or spook's name is Madeline, who is one of the imates of the house of Milford.

The Democrats here are in ecstacles over he result of your municipal election, and send through us their hearty congratulations. They do not look upon it as the triumph of an individual or of a party, but of a principle which henceforth must pivot the political action of the American people. The election of Sanderson shows that the people of your city accord with President Johnson's views as evinced in his reply to the negro delegation last week. Your peo ple have taken their stand in opposition to the blackguard sentiments of your Congressional representative; in opposition to an insinuation that President Johnson's fate might be that of a Charles I. All hail,

glorious old Lancaster! As President Johnson's views become daily more and more definedit, is remarkable with what reticence the Press, Inquirer and other Republican newspapers here and question of the day. The Press, Inquirer and Bulletin are very much perplexed as to whether the Southern States are in or out of the Union. They are beginning to get it through their wool that it is rather anomalous that a State should be allowed its functions in its action upon the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery the subject of State Sovereignty. Johnson's et 4l, judging from the silence of these jour-

nals, is very convincing. If this be the effect upon editors what may be looked for from government officials? Will not Hood. Cochran and Alexander think, as they have thought for the last five years, that it is disloyal to oppose the Government? Their theory has been that the Administration is the Government, and that to oppose either is traitor-ous. These three officials whom we have ing salute, which is destined to go the | named belong body and breeches to Stevens, and as Stevens is Johnson's enemy, it is their duty to give back their offices into the hands which bestow them Todothese things will be acts of grace just now, but in a brief time they may be matters of 'compulsion. We can assure these Unionists par excellence that the President is determined to carry his reconstruction measures in opposition to the wishes of the radicals, and as Presidents have politically decapi tated political enemies in our own recollection, Johnson might take it into his head to do the same thing. We shall see.

The Churchmen of this city have at last hit upon a plan by which Forney's crafty approaches upon the morals of the community, as evinced in his advocacy of Sunday newspapers and Sunday cars, are to be beaten back and overthrown. The method by which this is to be accomplished is simple, magnificent, effective and worthy of the mighty intellects of the Keepers of the public conscience. Let us keep from your heathens no longer the knowledge of the wonderful moral panacea. The Church has entered into an agreement with the confectioners by which bon-bons, caramels, sugarmums and every description of sweet meats are to be accompanied with or have appended to each an apposite scriptural quotation or moral precept. If this will not spread he pure and unadulterated gospel, it will certainly be presenting it in its sweetest shape. What naughty, squalling child will refuse to be appeased if an indulgent mother administers a sugar-pluinb with David's supplication affixed, "Let my cry come unto thee." We can't help believing that Jeremiah's Lamentations, under the influence of scriptural confections, would have exhibited less of that spiritual anguish; that Job's wife would have been less profane in her suggestions, and that Lot's wife with a box of first class French candies held in advance would have been spared that fatal retrospection which made of her a pillar of salt. Macauley says in one of his essays that religious faith is not progressive, but of its very nature must be fixed, immovable immutable, but who will say that the attain ment of that faith may not be reached in thousands of yet undiscovered ways-yea A CURIOUS case is reported in the Lon- even by the simple auxiliary of a sugar-

The Clergymen of Philadelphia the coming ages will look back upon with the fondest and proudest admiration. The inspired painter will place them upon the historic canvass Handing "secrets" and bon-bons to the sinners old and young of the nine teenth century, while poor Forney, loaded down with Sunday newspapers, (like Dante's sinners of the worst circle,) will be expiating his sins in "most horrible moan." We append the notice of the marriage of one of your whilom citizens. You will per-

ceive that Charley has done up things in his best style: HIRSH—GOODMAN.—At the National Guards' Hall, on Tuesday, the 6th instant. by the Rev. J. Frankel, Mr. Charles Hirsh to Miss Frances Goodman, both of this dity.

Goodman, both of this city.

This was one of the most splendid affairs that has courred in our city for years. The guests began to arrive at about 30 clock. At 4 o clock, the noise of the carriages announced 'ihe arrival of the wedding party. The first carriage contained the bride and her mother, and Mrs. A. Hirsh, of Lancaster; the second contained the bridegroom, Mr. Goodman, and Mr. A. Hirsh, of Lancaster. The bridesmaids and groomsmen followed in their turn. They at once proceeded to the altar, and were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. After the ceremony, the guests proceeded to partake of a sumptious repast that was spread before them. Various toasts were proposed, and the wine flowed freely; after this another repast of luxuries was spread before the guests, and the affair was ended by a handsome ball in the evening.

Resolutions Adopted by the Connecticut We copy hereunder the resolutions dopted by the Democratic State Con-

vention of Counecticut, held on the 7th instant : Resolved, That the Congress of the Uni-ted States possesses no power under the Constitution to determine who shall be all gible to the right of suffrage. That is a right belonging and appertaining to the States, or the people of the States as such, and that any nd all attempts upon the part of Congress o force upon the people of any State or states any class as citizens thereof, and eno force upon the titled to the rights of suffrage, are viola-tions of the spirit and letter of the Constitu-tion and infringements upon the rights of

Resolved, That the act of secession, so called, by which certain of the States sought to disrupt the Union and establish for theminception void and no effect; that the inception void and for offect; that the States so endeavoring to seede were never out of the Union, but were then, as they are now, members thereof, and having by their conventions or Legislatures' declared said pretended acts of secession null and void, and solemnly expressed their devotion to the Union, and their determination to maintain the Constitution, therefore said States are of right entitled to all the privileges and powers of States belonging to and exercised powers of States belonging to and exercised by them previous to said pretended acts of

Resolved, That the Legislatures of the so-Resolved. That the Legislatures of the so-called seceded States, in adopting the amend-ment to the Constitution of the United States permanently abolishing the institution of slavery, exercised the highest and most im-portant duty devolving upon the States of the Federal Union; and the Democracy of Con-necticut hereby assert that the government of the United States, in accepting the acts of said seceded States and proclaiming thereby said seceded States and proclaiming thereby a fundamental alteration of the organic law, have in the most solemn manner recognized such States as members of the United States: such States as members of the United States; and any and all attempts upon the part of Congress to prevent the representation of said States in the councils of the Union are deserving of the severest reprehension of the people of each and every State.

Resolved, By the Democracy of Connecticut, that the distinguished citizen now occupying the Presidential chair, by his earnest affects for the restoration of the Union upon

efforts for the restoration of the Union upon its proper basis—by his manly and states-munlike position in opposition to negrosuf-frage—by his resistance to the insane and unwise efforts of a Congressional majority, who seek to destroy the Constitution of our fathers by mischievous amendments—has deserved well of his country; and a coura-geous perseverence in the course so taken will place the name of Andrew Johnson high upon the roll of renown, and second to none of the great statesmen who have illus-trated the annals of the Union. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Sena-

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Sena-tors and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, to devote their time, their talents and energies to the best interests of their constituents; to, so far as possible, relieve them from burden-some taxation; to cause the army and navy of the United States to be reduced, as soon as practicable, to a peace establish-ment; to larsist upon as just and economi-cal administration of the government as will cal administration of the government as wil restore the country, at the earliest moment, to its former prosperity and greatness; to attend to the interests of that class who formed the government—the white man; and rest satisfied that in his prosperity the African race have a sure guarantee for his

welfare. Resolved, That justice demands that the burden of taxation should be borne equally by all who enjoy the protection of the gov-Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nominees of the Convention, and promise our united and earnest endeavor to secur

The Next Step. The next step in the progress of negro equality which is to be taken by the radi-

cals may be seen in the following cor respondence:
"Headquarters U. S. Forces,
"Stevenson, Ala., Jan. 25, 1866.
)
Messrs. Joiner & Co.:
"The bearer of this desires to have his

"The bearer of this desires to have his supper at your eating-house, and as your house is a public one, it is expected at these headquarters that no distinction be made on account of color or race. If this soldier does not receive his meal, and is not treated in the same manner as any of your customers, and if hereafter you refuse to give meals to the soldiers of this command, providing they pay for they same, and behave orderly, in the same rooms where the meals are served o your other customers, your establishment will be closed by the military until the above

if De closed by the mintary until the ab-nditions are complied with.

"MARTIN HURTMAN,

"Captain 40th U. S. C. I., Comd'g,

"HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
"STEVENSON, ALA., January 26 1966.

Messrs, Joiner & Co. : "Having not complied with the communication sent to you last evening, from the nication sent to you list evening, from these headquarters, your establishment is here-by closed and put underguard until further orders, or until ample apology is made at these headquarters for the insult offered to the Government of the United States by you in disregarding the rights of one of her brave

"Martin Hurtman, "Captain 40th U. S. C. I., Comd'g. The gist of the matter is that public houses are to be closed if they do not allow negroes to sit down at the public tables. Negro equality is to be made

compulsory upon all! Conviction of a Counterfelter of United

States Currency. The trial of Nelson Stewart in the United States District Court (Judge Benedict presiding) was concluded yes-terday afternoon. The evidence taken disclosed the fact that the accused had in course of years past established several places for the manufacture of counterfeit bills, and employed young men adapted to the business of printing, engraving, &c. When one establishment became too well known, he would move to another, until his arrest for his connection with the counterfeiting establishment in Maspeth, Queens county, some months since. It was contended on the part of the prisoner that he had been engaged at the house in Maspeth in the interest of the United States Government Detectives; that it was not his purpose to manufacture coun-terfeit bills but to detect the operators, with the view of transferring them and their materials to the proper authorities. On the contrary, it was stated by the District Attorney that it was known that he had brought inks, dies, colors and papers to the house, and took the manufactured article away again. The Judge's charge to the jury reviewed the whole case at some leugth, commencing upon every feature in the evidence, and where any portion appeared favorable to the prisoner, dwelt upon it with emphasis. The jury retired about 3 o'clock. and in about four minutes thereafter returned with a verdict of guilty. Sen-tence is fixed for Wednesday of next week. The prisoner appears to be about 50 years of age, and, until his arrest oc-

cupied a fine mansion on Staten Island. -N. Y. Tribunc, 9th inst.

The Pork-Eating Disease. A young German lady in Detroit was taken ill, some time since, and died last week in the greatest agony. After her death, a post mortem examination was held, which resulted in proving beyond a doubt that her disease was occasioned by eating diseased pork. A small por-tion of the flesh, about the size of a pinhead, was examined through a microscope, and found to contain large numbers of animalculæ, wound round and imbedded in the fibres of the muscle This is the only case of this disease that has ever been known in this country.

('ol. Mosby.

The following is a copy of an autograph paper from General Grant to Col.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U.S.) WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 2, 1866, Washington, D. C. Feb. 2, 1863.
Jno. S. Mosby, lately of the Southern Army, will hereafter, be exempt from arrest by Military Authorities, except for violation of his parole, unless directed by the President of the United States, Secretary of War or from these Headquarters.
His parole will authorize him to travel freely within the State of Virginia, and as no obstacle has been thrown in the way of paroled officers and men from pursuing paroled officers and men from pursuing their civil pursuits, or traveling out of this State, the same privileges will be extended to J. S. Mosby, unless otherwise directed by competent authority.

U. S. Grant, Lt. Gen.

THE statement that the Senate Military Committee have come to a conclu-

sion upon the report of the Council of Generals relative to the reorganization of the army, is incorrect. The committee have had it under consideration at two of their meetings, but will not report to the Senate upon it for some days yet. About one half of the mem-bers of the committee are opposed to the proposition to incorporate veteran re-serve regiments in the standing army, and the recommendation for five new and the recommendation for live new major-generalships and ten brigadler-ships is opposed by about an equal num-ber. A majority of the committee also look with disfavor on the recommenda-tion to place the recommendation of the netion to place the reorganization of the national militia in charge of the Provost Marshal's bureau. They are also opposed to any further increase of officers in the Adjutant General's department.

Agrarianism on the Bampage. The telegraph gives us accounts funny proceedings in Congress. The radicals are opening the campaign against all inequalities of society. Such things are oligarchic and anti-republi-

can, and must be corrected. Our insti can, and must be corrected. Our insti-tutious must be "republican in form."
The Constitution says so, and by the powers, it shall be obeyed. Hereafter homogeneity is to be the rule. Aris-tocracy ought to be eradicated from our democratic system. People have been lording it over each other quite too long. Hereafter, everybody has to toe the mark, and come squarely up to the the mark, and come squarely up to the sublime standard of blackness which is to be the paragon of perfection. "What a piece of workmanship is man!" But this has reference to his condition after he has been improved and "reconstructupon the patent model furnished by the transcendental committee for the correction of Providential blunders and the reduction of mortals to homogeneousness in race, color, stature, capacity possessions, taste, feelings, and political, moral and religious opinions. There-

Resolved by the Radicals on the Rampag in Congress assembled, That, whereas there have been many and scandulous aristocrat ic and oligarchic ideas heretofore prevailir in the States lately in the Union, all sus ideas and the entities growing out of the are hereby and forever excluded from it Teritories lately called States in North

Teritories lately called States in North America.

Resolved, as aforesaid. That hereafter there shall be but one color in the States aforesaid lately in the Union, which color shall be black, very black, jet black, coal black, blacker than anything everyet seen or thought of or dreamed of by men or women.

Resolved, That every man, woman and child hereafter found of any color except the loyal, national color of black shall be arrested and properly dyed in the wool, and then handed over for trial before a Military Commission. ommission.

Resolved, That the standard of stature

shall be fixed by the transcendental committee, and any persons found kicking against it shall be clipped or stretched, as he case may be.

Resolved, That hereafter no person—except the transcendental committee, its friends, and supporters—shall ever be the owner of more than one thousand dollars, as the possession of more than that tends to a victor with the control of the c

aristocracy, and a Territory permitting it cannot be "republican in form." Resolved, That there shall be but one cultus in the States lately in the Union-th Fetish, personified by a black ape with the tail of a serpent, typifying the national col or and wisdom.

Resolved, That the founders of the Gov-rannent lately known as the United States were unenlightend aristografs. Resolved by the Radicals on a Rampage, That we are wise.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson has proved faithless to the "friends of freedom."

Resolved, That Grant is a robel and a Resolved, That Grant is a rebel and a traitor and Sherman a copperhead.

Resolved, That a military commission be instituted for the punishment of all violations of the foregoing resolutions and principles, which shall be presided over by a distinguished civic hero, alias bottle imp, who has not fought or bled, but who has bled others extensively which commission d others extensively, which commission

diall be in perpetual session.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the Resolved, That in order to carry out these the true territorial principles of the Constitution, the Government shall hereafter be administered by the transcendental committee assisted by the military commission, and guided by the genius of the bottle imparoresaid.—Louisville Journal.

andrew Johnson's Principles and Hopes In his most admirable address to the Montana delegation the President laid down in a few words an account of his political career, the expression of his principles and the noble utterance of his patriotic wishes for the country. No man in the world is so exalted that he might not be proud to stand on just such a platform, or to be remembered in the history of his country as the man of whom these words were true. We be whom these words were true. We be-lieve that certain expressions in this speech will become household words with the American people, in particular the very fine one, "I feel that I can af-ford to do right; and so feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right; and, so far as in me lies I intend to advise so far as in me lies, I intend to admin ister this government upon the princi-ples that lie at the foundation of it."— No wonder that the radicals are opposed to such a man; that one accuses him of falsification in the Senate, and that another abuses him by undignified and opprobrious references in the House.—
Partisan fanatics in all times hate and abuse the stubborn, upright men that cannot be bended to their unworthy purposes. Here is the President's furnewspapers on the train, was pretty se ourposes. Here is the President's fur-her declaration to the parties, his asurance to them that he is above their atmosphere, out of reach of the ordinary temptation of political men, and not to

e swayed from his principles by any I can inform all aspirants who are trying to form their combinations for the future—who want to make one organization for one purpose, and another for another—that they are not in my way. I am not a candidate for any registron and bayes. I report I am or any position, and hence, I repeat, 1 car afford to do right; and, being in that con lition, I will do right. I make this an

dition, I will do right. I make this announcement for the purpose of letting all know that my work is to restore the government, not to make combinations with preference to any future candidacy for the Bresidency of the United States. I have reached the utmost round. My race is run so far as that is concerned. My object is to perform my duty, and that I will endeavor to do.

Here is the account of the great man's Here is the account of the great man's

And now, in this positon, if I can be instrumental in restoring the government of the United States, in restoring to their true position in the Union those States whose relations to the national government have for a time been interrupted by one of the most grantic rebellions that were converted. most gigantic rebellions that ever occurred in the world, that we can proclaim one more that we are a united people, I shall feel that the measure of my ambition has been filled, and filled to overflowing.

What more could a true patriot say?

—N. Y. Herald.

Letter from Mrs., "Stonewall" Jackson. most gigantic rebellions that ever occurre

The editor of the Charleston News ecently proposed a subscription in that city for the relief of the widow of the late General "Stonewall" Jackson, who had been represented to be in very straitened circumstances. After the first announcement, it occurred to him that he might have been misled, or, if the facts were as stated, that it might be more becoming and respectful to Mrs. Jackson to first ascertain the correctness of the impression prevailing as to her circumstances, and to learn from her if the measure of relief inspired by those impressions were consonant with her feelings. To his note addressed to her upon the subject, he received the fol-

lowing letter: Cottage Home, N. C., Jan. 25, 1866. COTTMOE HOME, N. C., Jan. 25, 1866.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 3d inst., was forwarded to me from Lexington, Va. I have delayed answer for a few days, hoping to receive the paper to which you referred, but it has not yet reached me, and I have not had the pleasure of reading your editorial; but, judging from the remarks in your letter, I suppose it is a similar publication to what has recently appeared in many of the newspapers, representing the family of the newspapers, representing the family of Gen, Jackson as suffering for the necessi-ties of life, and appealing to the public for their relief.

their relief.

It is a source of deep regret and mortification to me, and to my family and friends, that such a misunderstanding should exist in regard to my circumstances. It is true that almost the whole of my little fortune has been swept away. My noble husband, actuated by patriotism, invested in Confederate bonds, to assist the government, and following his example, the consequence. erate bonds, to assist the government, and i, following his example, the consequence was the loss of nearly the whole of his estate; but God has still left to me one of the kindest fathers, who has the means of providing all the comforts of life for me and my orphanchild. The pecuniary sufferings of others in our afflicted land have been so much greater than my own, that in this respect. I have only need of a more thanked. spect, I have only need of a more thankful heart. And I, of all others, should have no ears for the future, for the covenant-kee God of my husband has watched over God of my husband has watched over us beretofore, and the love of this great people to me and my little child, on his account, fills my heart with grateful joy.

While it is one of the greatest comforts of my desolated life to see the many beautiful and eloquent tributes to the memory of my beloved husband, and I would gratefully accept, any offerings that

beloved husband, and I would gratefully accept any offerings that are voluntarily given as testimonials of love and gratitude in him, yet the contributions that are now called for are given under a false impression; and it is inconsistent with ideas of honor and rectitude to receive them. I would, therefore, beg that all efforts that are made to raise a fund for my "relief," both in Charleston and elsewhere, be immediately stopped.

stopped.

With thanks to the warm-hearted and generous citizens of Charleston for their kind feelings towards me and mine, I remain, yours, very truly,
MARY ANNA JACKSON.

THE trial of Major McGee, the rebel commandant of Salisbury Prison, for cruelty to Union prisoners, will commence at Raleigh, N. C., in a day or two. A number of officers and solders and several newspaper correspondents, who suffered imprisonment there, have been summoned as witnesses for the of being on the decline, shows an alarma

Railroad Accident.

Slaughterat Bloomfield, N.J.—One Killed and Eight Wounded—Breaking of a Rotten Bridge on the Bloomfield and Newark Railroad, &c.

From Yesterday's New York Herald. As the forty minutes past seven A. M. train yesterday, from Montclair, the upper terminus of the Bloomfield and Newark Bailroad, was crossing the bridge over the creek near Bloomfield, the bridge gave way, precipitating the cars into the water, piling them one on another causing most complete was another, causing a most complete wreck and showing, it general report be true, a total disregard for the lives or safety of the patrons of the road.

The bridge that gave way was a trestle bridge of two arches, with a span of some forty feet, supported at the centre by slight iron columns. It is about three or four hundred yards beyond Bloomfield, and was such an old and rickety as tructure that fears of an accident such as that of yesterday have long been entertained by those accustomed to ride over it. About a month ago one of the engineers of the road complained of the dangerous condition of the bridge, but, beyond a few slight repairs, no notice beyond a lew siight repairs, no notice had been taken of it.

Just beyond the bridge there is a slight down grade, and owing to this inclination, together with the slippery condition of the track at the time of the architect the restriction. accident, the rate of speed at which the train was moving was pretty high.

THE DISASTER.

The train which met with the accident consisted of a locomotive tender, with four passenger cars and a baggage and smoking car, and at the time of the occurrence there were some one hundred passengers on board. As the locomotive went on the bridge the iron columns began to break, but owing to the speed the train was moving the engine passed over without injury .-The tender was considerably dam however, and as the first passenger car was crossing the entire structure gave way. The car trucks and wheels be came detached, but the coupling with the tender holding good the body of the car was dragged on to sond ground, none of the passengers receiving any serious injuries. The next car, however, did not escape so fortunately. As it came upon the bridge it was thrown it came upon the bridge it was thrown forward and downward, the front of the car striking the stone abutment of the bridge and being completely shattered. As the forward part of the car struck the abutment the car was thrown around sideways, and the few passen-gers that were in the car escaped injury, except one, who was instantly killed. The next car (the baggage and smoking car) was thrown into the creek, and is also a complete wreck. The other two cars remain, one with its front plat form driven into the baggage car and the rear end wedged into the forward part of the last car. The passengers in these cars escaped most miraculously, as the rear platform of the fourth car was driven some ten-feet into the rear

THE RESULT,

That the loss of life was so small seems to be little less than a miracle. The only one killed instantly was Mr. Milton Holt, of Montelair, a young man twenty six years of age, who was sitting twenty-six years of age, who wassitting in a smoking car at the time of the occurrence. His head was almost entirely severed from his body and horribly mutilated. His left leg also was mashed almost into a jelly, and his body so completely mutilated that body so completely mutilated that it was with great difficulty he was recognized. A short time since he insured his life for ten thousand dollars, in the Accidental Insurance Company, not thinking, perhaps, that he would so soon necessitate a call upon the company.

A great many of the passengers re-ceived injuries more or less severe, but the only ones known of so far are th Van Wyck Graham, teller of the Pho-nix Bank of this city, wounded princi-

pally in the head.

Joseph Doremus, ex-County Clerk of Essex County, N. J., severely injured in the head and body.

Joseph A. Davis, Jr., of Bloomfield, very seriously injured in different parts

of the body.
Mr. J. C. Bradican, of Montelair, injured in the head and body. S. Arbuthnot, conductor, received several very severe bruises.

A lad named Owens, who was selling

riously injured.

Besides these, there are some others who were hurt, but not seriously. One gentleman who was riding in the last car of the train, with his face toward the rear end of the car, was struck on top of the head by the platform of fourth can as it wedged itself into the car in which he was sitting. Had the platform been a few inches lower he would undoubtedly have been crushed to death. Anothe gentleman, who sat facing the forward part of the car, observed the platform cutting its way in and instantly dropped between the seats, thus saving his life, but cooping himself up in such a manner that it was with great difficulty he was

extricated. As soon as the accident occurred the citizens of Bloomfield hastened to the relief of the wounded passengers, and the kindness and attention of Dr. Davis, of that place, is especially spoken of.— A nephew of Dr. Davis is among the

vounded.

Coroner Sanford, of Newark, summoned a jury to hold an inquest on the body of young Holt, and engaged two practical builders to examine the material of which the bridge was composed and a strict investigation will be made into the circumstances connected with the disaster at the inquest which is to be held at Bloomfield Station to-day at one

The Next Governor.

In political circles, in this city and throughout the State, the name of the Hon. George W. Woodward has been frequently mentioned in connection with the approaching selection of a candidate for Governor. His eminent personal worth, his patriotic record and conservative political sentiments, have induced a widespread desire among his friends that he should be placed in nomination again, when military power and official patronage cannot, as in 1863, control the election. This desire has been communicated to Chief Justice Woodward from numerous and influential sources, but, in replying, he has formly declined to allow his name to be brought before the nominating convention; and this declination, we are a thorized to say, is absolute and final.

The State Convention, which meets on the fifth of March next, at Harrisburg, will, we doubt not, place before the peo-ple of Pennsylvania a candidate in every way worthy of their suffrages. We trust the selection will merit and re-ceive the general applause that greeted the nomination of Woodward three years ago, which alike encouraged the friends and dismayed the opponents of the Constitution and the Union. How the general expectation was then defeated, is well known. During the canvass, the mismanagement that marked that period of the war allowed marked that period of the marked that period of the State, suspending political organization and discussion, and spread-organization and control of the State, suspending political organization and discussion, and spread-organization and spread-or ing everywhere mistrust, excitement, and alarm. This afforded both the opportunity and the excuse to the men in portunity and the excuse to the men in power, under the plea of "military necessity," to avert their own condemnation, by allowing to the election scarce the semblance of freedom or fairness. Under that plea, every available engine of power or influence—military and civil, social, pecuniary, and ecclesiastical—was pressed into the political service to continue the rule of the party in power. But, now, times are changed. The act of Congress that took from incompetent politicians the direction of our armies, to rest it in a Lieutenant General, ended the blundering that protracted the war. It is over now. It can no longer afford a pretext for invading the freedom of the ballot-box. President Johnson has forbidden the use of the Federal authority for partisan purposes. The radicals have thrown off their dis guise; and while struggling with all their might and main, against a resto-ration of the Union, they will not be able to come masquerading to the next election as—the Union party! Every augury of success invites the true friends of the Union to a wise selection of canof the Union to a wise selection of candidates for the next election. If they emulate the discrimination exercised by our last convention that nominated a andidate for Governor, they may rest assured that now success is not probable—it is certain.—Ayc.

An estimate of the whole amount of fractional currency in circulation fixes it as not far from \$30,000,000. New projects are said to be on foot to guard against counterfeiting, which, instead