WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1867

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The Democratic State Committee at its meeting, Junuary 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions: 1st. That the regular Convention of the arty for nominating a candidate for upreme Bench be held at Harrisburg second TUESDAY of JUNE, 1867 the second TUESDAY of JUNE, 1867, at 12
M., and that the Convention shall be composed of the usual number of delegates.
2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forthwith elect in the usual manner two delegates of recognized position and influence in the party for each Representative and Senator in their respective Districts who shall meet in Mass Convention at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Com-

By order of the Democratic State Com WILLIAM A. WALLACE. B. L. FOSTER, Secretary,

How the Masses are to be Swindled by the New Tariff. The monopolists have succeeded by well arranged combination, in pushing through the United States Senate tariff which exactly suits their purposes. We give below a synopsis of some of the changes made by it. It will be observed that they are decidedly protective in their character. It seems a very small increase to advance the tariff on certain goods a few cents on the pound or yard, but it will be seen that on very many of the articles the cost has been more than doubled. The bill was put through by a combination of greedy monopolists, who are determined to make enormous profits, no matter at what cost to the consumers.

In hardware the cheaper kinds of cutlery are made to pay from 100 to 200 per cent. duty; that is to say the farmers, mechanics and working people generally are to be made pay by this atrocious tariff twice or three times as much as the articles can be imported for, for of course the home manufac turers will at once put up their prices to the highest limit at which they can underseil the importer, who has these duties to pay. And they will not reduce the price so long as they can secure special legislation in their favor by combining to force the passage of just such a tariff as they demand. If prices should begin to fall, as has been the case to some extent within the past twelve months, the monopolists will at once combine again, and under the cry of protection to home industry will secure anothe advance of tariff rates.

But it is not on hardware alone that this new tariff scheme seeks covertly to injure the poorer people of the land while it favors the rich. Take the case of woollen goods for instance, of which every working man has to buy a considerable quantity for himself and family on the approaching of each succeeding winter. The table which we print below will show how certain schemers have managed to secure the passage of a law by which the mechanics and the laboring men of the country are to be victimized. It will be seen that the cheaper quantities of cloths and other woollen goods which are used by the poorer classes are to have a much higher proportion of duty laid upon them than the high priced goods which the rich wear. Thus woollen coatings, the gold cost of which is \$1.08 per yard are to be raised 24 per cent. higher; but the fine and costly qualities, the gold cost of which is \$2.40 are raised only 11 per cent.; and still finer qualities, of the gold cost of \$2.60 are raised only 10 per cent. The coarser coatings, such as mechanics and laboring men wear being bought and worn by the rich, are only burdened with from 60 to 70 per cent. Let any man in Pennsylvania who imagines that a high tariff must necessarily be a blessing, examine the following table carefully:

forsted reps...../orsted damasks.../orsted damasks.../orsted plush....../orsted plush....../

The same is true of carpets. The duty on high-priced carpets is not raised at all: that on low-priced carpets is raised 10 cents per yard, about 5 per cent. of the cost in gold. In the same manner there is no increase on silk dress goods, which are bought by the wealthy; but on small articles of silk, such as ribbons, which are used by the poor as well, there is an increase of 10 per cent. High priced linens are put under a diminished duty-they are to pay 5 per cent. now-while all lower-priced linens have the tariff greatly increased, and on some styles of goods more than doubled.

Thus it appears that these pretended protectionists seek to oppress the poor, the farmers, the mechanics and the workingmen of the land in an especial manner. Is it strange that our Senators, neither of them being ready to be bought or deceived by the greedy Yankee monopolists, should decline to vote in favor of such an infamous bill? Many of its most atrocious features are most artfully concealed, so much so that a leading Republican paper, which cannot help denouncing the bill, declares that none but an expert can discover them. The people will, however, discover them very quickly should the bill be passed substantially in its present shape by the House, as we have no doubt it will be. When they find that the poor man's overcoat and the poor woman's cloak is made to pay a much heavier duty than the rich man's, they will begin to inquire who voted for this bill of iniquities. Then, the Express will need to defend its party friends, and the people will approve the course of Senators Buckalew and Cowan.

No manner of sophistical argument can show that the people of Pennsyl vania will be benefitted by the proposed tariff. Millions of dollars will be wrung from the working men by it, for which they will receive no equivalent. It will greatly increase the price of all the necessaries of life; will make home pro duction more costly than at present will disable us from selling either our manufactures or our agricultural produets abroad, except at a loss; and will make the whole nation poor.

Passage of the Tariff Bill.

The bill of abominations which has just passed the Senate, is the same tariff bill which passed the House the last session, so altered by multitudinous amendments as to make it, in many particulars, more unjust and oppressive than the original. We hope the amendments may be concurred in and that the bill, in its present hideous shape may become a law. From the now as-certained views of the two Houses, we are certain to have a high and oppres-sive tariff anyhow, and the hest thine eive tariff anyhow, and the best thing to be hoped is, that absurdity may so overleap itself as to hasten the inevita-ble, the overwhelming reaction.

Purposeless Discussions. The special Washington correspon dent of the New York Tribune tele-

graphs to that paper as follows: The Committee on Reconstruction on the part of the House have field, several meetngs recently, but they have all resulted in poseless discussions, each member hav-his own ideas and propositions, neither he latter being favored except by him-Is not that cool? The second session

closing and still no plan for a restora-

is properly designated as "purposeless ssions." All the most vital interests of a great nation in peril; business at a stand still; its finances in most unstable condition; its commerce almost ruined; the manufactories of the North closed; merchants lounging in idleness over their counters; the rich agricultural region of the entire South not producing enough to keep her people from starving, ruin staring us in the face, and still nothing but "purposeless discussions" in the Radical Rump Congress, which arrogantly sets itself up as the government. Unable to do anything better than to treat a prostrate people to "purposeless discussions," Congress arrogantly proposes to depose the Presiden and to destroy the Supreme Court of the United States. If it had shown itself to be the wisest legislative body ever convened, the people would be justified in resisting to the last extremity any such attempted revolution. But when the apologists and defenders of the Rump Congress admit that it is utterly incapable of anything better or more practical than a continuance of these purposeless discussions," what would e thought of a people who would permit such a body to absorb all the powers of the other co-ordinate branches of i free and constitutional government Better resolve ourselves back into the original elements. Better by far dis pense with all forms of government at once. Then the people might build up again from the foundation. Better any thing than the proposed usurpations of a set of fanatical fools, who admit that all their wisdom can produce nothing but interminable "purposeless discus sions."

Repudiating One of Their Orators.

For some years past the Radicals have een in the habit of employing a set of itinerant spouters to travel over the North delivering lectures in support of their peculiar theories. Some of these windy characters have been male, other female, some black, others white. Not unfrequently the genders and races have all been combined at grand demonstrations of the party of great moral ideas. Wendell Phillips, Anna Dickinson and he negroes Fred. Douglass and Wm. Howard Day have repeatedly made Re publican speeches from the same platform on the same evening. Here at Lancaster we have been favored with the presence of specimens of these varying varieties. We have had the gentle Anna and the pompous Professor William Howard Day, both within a year. To the "colored gemman" our patriotic and intensely loyal County Commissioners gave the use of the Court House hough refusing it to the Democratic soldiers when they desired to hold a Convention therein.

Some weeks since a specimen of th iegro race made his appearance in our city and announced his intention to lecture on the question of reconstruction. Of course the leaders of the Radicals were in ecstacies. From every loyal pulpit the lecture was duly announced, and the Express gave the sable orator are to pay from 80 to 100 per cent, in the benefit of a first-class notice in advance. Out of curiosity we went to hear what the fellow had to say, and gave our readers a correct report of his speech. He denounced Democrats in the same slang-whanging terms constantly employed by his white political friends and associates; he got off all the stale lies which the Republican newspapers constantly reiterate; he talked glibly about traitors and sympathizers with treason; he eulogized Thaddeus Stevens in words of the most abject admiration; he even went so far as to pause in one of his flights to pay a pointed personal compliment to our neighbor of the Express on seeing one of its attaches enter the Church.

We were pained to learn from the Express that this bright and shining light of Radicalism has fallen into bad practices. It seems he has actually taken to stealing and getting drunk. He has had the audacity to attempt to emulate Simon Cameron, Ben, Butler and other high Republican officials in dishonesty, and Senators Yates, Sprague and others in debauchery. What is esteemed honorable in white leaders of the Republican party appears to be regarded as inexcusable in a poor negro The fact that he has been disguising his hair is even paraded as a fault in the "Spanish Creole," when it is well known that it costs the great Geary no little time and a modicum of money o perpetuate the sable color of hi ocks and the glossy hue of the hirsute appendage which hides to some extent the vacuity of his stupid face. Was there ever a more palpable exhibition of a disposition to make an unfair distinction between men merely on account of color? For shame! What has become of your theory of equal rights." Where is the great principle

of the Civil Rights Bill? But the most laughable feature in this whole affair is that a deliberate attempt has been made, both by the Express and the Harrisburg Telegraph, to show that this drunken and dishonest disciple of the party of great moral ideas is a Democrat in disguise. When he was here he looked like a Radical, talked like a Radical, and we have no doubt smelt like a Radcal. It wont do gentlemen. You must father your own progeny. The fellow was a sound Radical teacher, and as such was received with open hands. If he has taken to stealing and to getting drunk he is only patterning after prominent white leaders of your party. Then why this denunciation?

Oh the rarity Of Christian charity."

----The Petticoat Story Officially Disposed of The story about Jefferson Davis having been disguised in his wife's clothes at the time of his capture has at last been officially disposed of. Secretary Stanton has sent to the Senate a full copy of the report of Major Wilson, the officer who was in command of the troops who nade the capture. Major Wilson's reort includes the reports of subordinate officers sent out to prevent the escape of Mr. Davis across the Mississippi river. including that of Lieut. Col. Pritchard, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, who made the capture. Not one word is said in these despatches of Mr. Davis having been taken in any costume but his own Had it been otherwise it would certainly have been stated. Thus is a miser able slander, promulgated at the time, now refuted by an official report from a unrter where it was known to be false rom the first. This makes Stanton look exceedingly small in his malicious mean

The Indiana Democrat.

The Indiana Democrat comes to us this week much enlarged. It has a good advertising patronage, and looks decidedly prosperous in a handsome new dress. We wish our friend, the proprietor, abundant success in every way,

On Wednesday Mr. Raymond, Republican, from New York, presented to Congress a memorial, which was signed by a large number of the most prominent business men of New York city remonstrating against the movement heing made in the impeachment of the President, and urging the necessity of adopting measures to strengthen the public confidence, allay excitement, reof the Radical Rump Congress about vive the interests of labor and capital and promote the peace and prosperity tion of the Union. Nothing but what of the country. They deplore the fact that, although the war is ended, peace is not restored while the public councils of the nation are disturbed. They deprecate the effect upon trade and all business relations of a political situation in which, instead of friendly debate and action in Congress on great questions of National policy, acrimonious discussion prevails, while harmony seems to have fled from the Capitol.

Capital Alarmed.

This petition, thus presented from the first great commercial emporium and financial centre of the country shows how dangerous is the course pursued by the Radicals. In their eager desire to make sure their continuance in power, the leaders of the Republican party have displayed an utter disregard of the industrial and social interests of the nation. Since the termination of the war they have persistently pursued a course calculated to impair the material resources of the country. At a time and under circumstances that imperatively de manded the development of the indus trial energies of our entire population. ooth North and South, they have deliberately adopted a line of action which almost annihilated the vast resources of that section upon which we have always been dependent for the great staple which gave employment to our manuactories, and formed the principal basis of our commercial prosperity. In ordinary times a tithe of the misdeed of which the Radicals have been guilty would have roused the masses of our people to active resistance, and would have susured the utter defeat of any party Only by constantly appealing to the animosities excited by the war have the Radicals been able to maintain their hold upon power. Had the people reflected calmly upon the great questions now agitating the country, the elections last fall would have shown an entirely dif-

ferent result. It is safe to say that thousands o bondholders in Pennsylvania voted the Radical ticket, and that a majority of the business men of the State were found supporting the same party. It may be these parties have not been sufficiently enlightened yet in regard to the mis take they made. If the Radicals pursue their policy to its legitimate conclusions, they will all regret the day they allowed passion to blind their better udgment. The completion of the Radical programme must inevitably result in financial disaster. Under it business nust be deranged and national securi ties will be greatly depreciated. The most sagacious business men of the country see this plainly, and they are of its legitimate duties. Capital is justly alarmed at the action of the Radicals in Congress.

A National Democratic Convention.

The proposal for holding a Democratic National Convention during the coming spring has not been responded to favor ably by the more thoughtful and influential newspapers of the party. This shows to us that the safer counsellors of the party are convinced that such a convention would not result in any good. That has been our conviction rom the time the question was first ngitated. There is nothing for a Nacional Convention to do just now, and therefore not the slightest necessity for the assembling of such a body.

The Democracy of each State in the Inion should, however, prepare to meet my emergency which may arise, either hrough an attempt to overthrow the orm of our free government by deposng the President and abolishing the Supreme Court, or otherwise. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have already lone so. The proposal to select delegates to a Mass Convention, to be assembled at any time when the Chairman of the State Central Committee shall deem that the public safety and welfare demand it, is being complied with. In Pennsylvania no emergency will find us unprepared to meet it. Let the Democracy of other States follow our example. If circumstances should render necessary or appropriate the assembling of a Democratic National Convention, such a body could be got together at very short notice. Let us attend carefully to our organizations at home for the present. By so doing we shall most surely be prepared for any and every

future contingency.

One of Forney's Lies. If the people of Pennsylvania did not know that it is a moral impossibility for John W. Forney to speak the truth intentionally, they might be surprised at some of his utterances. He is the most brazen and unblushing political liar in the country. Many of his falsehoods are paraded to the world through his two newspapers, both daily, in high sounding phrases. Take the following extract from his last "Occasional" letter as an example:

The ideas for which the Republican party is contending are in themselves so Demo cratic as to have reached the hearts of hunlreds of thousands who voted against Lin-coln in 1860 and '64, but who have been imcoln in 1860 and '64, but who have been immensurably disgusted by their experience under Andrew Johnson. These men are not willing again to follow the lead of Clymer in Ponnsylvania, Fernando Wood in New York, Vailandigham in Ohio, Voorhees in Indiana, Bigler in California, and Swann in Maryland; they look rather to the day when, under the banner of universal suffrage, they will compete for the paim of preemption even with the Radicals themselves.

Where are the Demograpt to be found

Where are the Democrats to be found who are looking to the day when they can array themselves under the banner of universal negro suffrage? We have never heard of them. The Chicago Times broached the idea, but it was indignantly hooted down. Forney and such renegades as he will strive in vain to drag Democrats down to their level of degradation. The Democratic party believes that this government should be administered by white men alone. To the negro every right to which he is entitled will be granted and assured; but the privilege of voting and of holding office will not be surrendered to him if the Democracy can prevent it. Forney has an object in view in penning such lies as the one contained in the extract we have quoted. He is laboring zealously to educate the masses of the Republican party up to the ideal standard of extreme Radicalism. He thinks it will be a point gained if he can induce his readers to believe that the Democracy are likely to favor negro suffrage and negro equality. There may be some fools who will believe him. If such

ulity. Negro Buffrage in Kansas. The Legislature of Kansas has passed a joint resolution striking the word white from the Constitution of the State. The majority in favor of the measure was precisely the majority of the Radicals over the Democrats in the two houses. An amendment allowing females to vote was defeated.

there be, we plty them for their cred-

More than one thousand sheep perished near San Antonia, Texas, during a recent

snow storm,

If the restoration of the Union werea matter of minor importance, the delay of the Radicals in Congress might admit of some excuse. Honest and patriotic men would be forced to condemn a party which tampered for years together

with any public measure in which the people were interested, merely for the sake of manufacturing political capital; but there are questions constantly coming up in every government which are not of vital importance. Not often in the lifetime of any nation have questions of such magnitude as those now agitating this country presented themselves for solution: and never has any political party displayed such an utter unfitness to meet a great emergency as has the party now in power. With every material and social interest of the Republic depending upon their action. the Republican party has shown itself to be utterly unable to decide upon any line of public policy. Actuated by but one motive, a selfish desire to insure their continuance in power, the Radicals have been forced to tamper with the Constitution, and compelled to resort to such shifting expedients as have shown their entire unfitness to be trusted

The Radicals Have No Policy.

with the management of the Government. What is the policy of Congress? Can any man define it? Doesany one know what it has been? Can any one tell what it will turn out to be? For two vears they have had the same question before them, and they are no nearer a solution this day than they were when the war closed. After months of debate, the Directory Committee at the last session of Congress submitted certain Constitutional amendments to the people, but before the campaign of last fall was over, many of the Radicals who voted for them in Congress declared their determination not to admit the Southern States into the Union even if they should adopt them. The present session of Congress is near its end, and we have neither had an endorsement of the policy adopted as final at the last session, nor the substitution of any new plan for a restoration of the Union. The Radicals daily prove their utter inability to restore peace and prosperity to a divided and distracted country. With every material and social interest of the nation demanding a speedy restoration of the Union it is still delayed. Why? Need any one ask? Is it not plain that nothing stands in the way, except the resolve of the Radicals to maintain their hold upon power regardless of consequences? They have adopted no policy because they have been utterly unable to devise one which will ensure the perpetuity of their rule. That it is, and that only, which stands in the way of complete restoration of the Union, and a return of peace and prosperity to the whole country.

Death of Hon. Philip Johnson. Hon. Philip Johnson, Representative to Congress from the Eleventh District of this State, died in Washington on boldly entering their protestagainst the the 31st ultimo. Mr. Johnson was a mad schemes which are engaging the | native of Warren county, New Jersey, attention of Congress to the exclusion and came from a revolutionary stock, his grandfather having participated in that memorable struggle. In 1839, Mr. Johnson removed to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and entered Lafayette
College, where he spent two years. Subsequently he taught school in the South,
and also studied law. Having returned
to Northampton county, in 1843 he was
admitted to the Bar, and soon after
elected to a county office, which he
filled in such a manner as to add to ty, Pennsylvania, and entered Lafayette filled in such a manner as to add to is popularity with the masses. Mr. Johnson was chosen to the State Legislature in 1853 and 1854, and in 185 was made Chairman of the Democratic State Convention. In 1860 he was Revenue Commissioner for the Third Judicial District of the State, and also elected a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and near the end of the latter has ended his career. Mr. Johnson was not a brilliant man, but possessed of

sound judgment and admirable business qualities. Thaddeus Stevens and His Policy Substantially Defeated.

Our tyranical and notoriously illatem-

pered representative was routed horse oot and dragoons, when his bill for relucing the Southern States to Territoies came to be voted upon in the House. His plan for reorganizing the government of the Southern States on the basis of universal suffrage, was quietly killed by being sent to the Committee on Reconstruction by a majority of twenty-three. Mr. Stevens had done everything in his power to prevent this result. He had modified his bill to suit the demands of the extreme men, and had accepted all the amendments offered by members which he thought likely to give the bill additional votes. He accepted Mr. Spalding's amendment to declare martial law; changed the preamble to the bill at the request of another member; modified it still further at the request of Mr. Paine, and finally accepted a long amendment which Mr Shellaberger had prepared after consultation, and which was in fact regarded as a substitute for the whole bill. He finally made an urgent appeal to Mr. Bingham to withdraw his motion, to refer and allow the bill to be amended in the House before sending it to the Committee. This Mr. Bingham, being man of some pluck, refused to do Thereupon the ancient scold shricked out to Mr. Bingham that he would neither accept his counsel, respect his authority, or believe a single word he said. This giving of the lie direct called forth a very mild request for order from the chair. What was a heinous offense in a Democrat was only a slight indecorum in our billious and belligerent representative. When the vote bill was taken, immediately after the scene with Mr. Bing ham, Mr. Stevens found himself and his bill defeated by a majority of twentythree. The affirmative vote to refer the bill to the Committee on Reconstruction, where it is conceded it will sleep for the balance of the present session at least, was composed of fifty-one Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats. The nays, sixty-five, were all Republicans, mostly the extreme men of the House. The result is a sure indication of the loss of influence on the part of Mr. Stevens. Since the disastrous result of his Senatorial campaign at Har. risburg, he has lost prestige in the House, and men in his party are showing themselves ready to beard him who, when he was believed to have power and in-

of his vile tongue. By the defeat of Mr. Stevens and his pet bill, the Radicals in Congress have lost the prestige of unity. The dominant party now stands face to face with a great crisis. Their wild and visionary theories will not avail them much longer. Momentous questions rise up before them, imperatively demanding to be met and answered, while practical necessities dog their heels at every step. In the meantime the people are looking on and being daily more thoroughly convinced of the necessity for rescuing the Government from the hands of such a set of reckless destructives.

It is reported that the Porte has determined to make concession to the Cretes, and will appoint a Christian Governor of Canada,

The Dog on the Door-Steps. There is in Philadelphia a very snug and most respectable private house, says the New York World, of which the proprietor is Mr. Peter Adjusting. He, and his father before him; has He; and his lather better him; has always held a respectable social position, and followed a useful calling. Here, if a gentleman, or more than one, wishes to give a private dinner party, he; can do it. Here, bank directors and turnpike managers dine; and there is, or at least was supposed to be, over it all the least was supposed to be, over it all the shield of privacy which protects social intercourse. Last week a few gentle-men invited Mr. Buchanan, once President of the United States, to meet then at dinner in the most sociable and un-ceremonious sort of way, and he came, and doubtless the dinner was a good

one, and all the better because it was not disfigured or interrupt-ed by speeches or toasts or any-thing of the kind. It was strictly s

private entertainment. But now-a-days and especially in the City of Brotherly

Love, there is no security. If people don't choose to dine at the League, they

are not allowed to dine in peace any

On this evening, it seems, Ma where. On this evening, it seems, Mr. John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate and editor of the *Press*, was in the city of his adoption. He was, that night, vagabond. He had been at the Union League and found it dull—as who does not?—and was wandering down Walnut street, uncertain to which of his homes he should repair, the lively one up. or the decorous one down town. up, or the decorous one down town up, or the decorous one down town, (each of which is presided over by a daughter of Lancaster) when he espies the lights in Mr. Augustin's dining-"room. Surely," thought he, "loyalty is "banquetting here, and where loyalty is "there I must be welcome. It is too "soon to go to either of my beds." He crossed the way and rang the bill, and, when Mr. Augustin appeared, he boldly asked who were the company up stairs. asked who were the company up stairs to which, it is said, the reply was given in courteous but emphatic terms that i was none of his pusiness, and he turned away and sat, desperate and thirsty, on the lower step and wept. Canis ululat acute. He tried the bell again, and this time with better success. and this time with better success, for as subordinate negro answered it, and gave Mr. Forney the names of the company, and possibly a copy of the bill of fare, and perhaps some of the remnants of the feast; and, armed with this, he rushed down the street to the Pres office, displaced his literary editor, who was preparing a Sunday article on the family relations of the royal family of Prussia or Saxe-Gotha, and wrote th following "decent" editorial for the de-lectation of the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia. We have no other com do not believe there is another com-munity which would tolerate such a social outrage or such a fellow. In Philadelphia, Forney is a loyal gentleman!

THE SAINTS IN COUNCIL.—The event of a formal "State dinner" to ex President Buchanan, by his disciples, at Augustin's, in this city, on Tuesday evening last, must not go unrecorded. The following persons composed the company: James Buchanan, Edward Ingersoll, Richard Vaux, J. B. Baker, (ex-Collector), Henry M. Phillips, Dr. Evans, of West Chester, George Sharswood, J. T. Montgomery, Dr. Biddle, Mr. Savare Dr. McCras Savage, Dr. McCrae. It would be hard to find a more complete It would be hard to find a more complete representative body. It was the creme de la creme of the sympathizers. The exploit of Mr. Ingersoll at New York, where he insulted the government that protected him—the speeches of Mr. Vaux in ranting apology for the rebellion—the steady affection of Dr. Evans for the "lost cause"—are as well known as the obelient following of J. By a symple by

causes"—are as well known as the obe-dient following of J. B.'s example by the other patriots in the feast. What a happy reunion it must have been! Nothing to interfere with the flow of congenial feel-ing; no discordant voice of intrusive pa-triotism; no loud iteration of offensive loyalty; no reminder of the death of slavery; no vulgar allusion to the defeated confed-eracy. above all. no "Lincoln hireling" in eracy, above all, no "Lincoln hireling" in the shape of a Union soldier. If the O. P. F was not happy, it was his own fault. Noth ing could have been more agreeable to him save only the presence of such dear friends as banished Slidell, Mason, Breckinridge

A Plan of Reconstruction

It seems that the rumors which have been in circulation in regard to a newly proposed plan for restoration have some solid basis. The Philadelphia Ledge has a special telegram from Washington, which gives the following account of this new scheme:

Washington, Feb. 4, 1867.
During the past two weeks, a large number of prominent Southern men, who may be taken as representative men of the Southern States, have been here, and have had daily consultations with the President upon this important subject. Among these gentlemen may be named Gov. Sharkley, of Mississippi, Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, Gov. Marvin, of Florida, and Gov. Worth, of North Carolina. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1867.

linu. The aim of the deliberations of these gentlemen has been to agree upon some meas-ure as a basis of reconstruction, which will be adopted by the Southern people, meet the views of the President, and at the same the views of the President, and at the same time receive the approval of the majority in Congress. The result has been the preparation of the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also an amendment to the Constitutions of the several States. The gentlemen named will at once bring the subject before the Legislatures of the Southern States, for their action, and it will also be submitted to Congress. The President of the United States fully approves the proposition.

WHEREAS, It has been announced by persons high in authority, that propositions from the Southern States having in view the adjustment of our present political troubles would be received and considered, &c.; therefore

Resolved. By the Legislature of the State of —, That the Congress of the United States be requested to propose to the Legislatures of the several States the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Article 4, section 1. No State under the Constitution has a right of its own will to Article 4, section 1. 30 State under the Constitution has a right of its own will to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union; nor has the Federal Governthe Union; nor has the Federal Government any right to eject a State from the Union, or to deprive it of its equal suffrage in the Senate or of representation; in the House of Representatives. The Union under the Constitution shall be perpetual. Section 2. The public debt of the United States authorized by law shall ever be held sacred and inviolate; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Government or authority of the United States. Section 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the urisdiction thereof, are citizens of the urisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States in which United States and of the States in which they reside; and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Section 4. Representatives; shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any State shall, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the franchise at any election for previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the franchise at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature and other officers elected by the people to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation; and whereas. in the basis of representation; and whereas &c., Be it further resolved by the Legislature of—, that the following article shall be adopted as an amendment to, and become a part of the Constitution of the State

election, and who can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his name; or who may be the owner of two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature and all other officers, the election of whom may be by the people of the State! Provided, That no person by reason of this article shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the constitution or laws of this State, or who at the time of the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to vote under said constitution and laws. fluence, once trembled before the lash

American actors and actresses are all doing well in London. Mrs. Charles Mathews is quite the pet of the audience at the Olympic, and is playing Lady Gay Spanker to crowded houses. Mrs. John Wood has made a great hit at the Princesses in the Invisible Prince burlesque. Mr. Sothern has a crowded house every night at the Haymarket, and divides loud plaudits with Miss Ione Burke who is getting very popular, and is shortly to play Pauline to Mr. Sothern's Claude in the Lady of Lyons,

The Freedman at Home Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
ON A PLANTATION, SOUTHW'N ALA.,
Jan. 25, 1867.

In order to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of the value of the freedman as a citizen—as a component of the tremendous aggregate which goes to make up the progress, the enterprise, the wealth and the atrength of the nation—one needs to know him in his home, cultivating his own patch of ground, managing the affairs of his of ground, managing the affairs of his family, squatting in the ashes of his own cabin fire, and sleeping upon its bare floor. All these conditions, it is true, may be but incidents of the circumstances by which he incidents of the circumstances by which he is surrounded; but they are incidents, nevertheless, which could occur only in the life of a race which, grovelling by instinct, had been made still more stupid and shiftless by education. I speak of him as I find him here, and not of the modified form of his character which is seen in the border States.

his character which is seen in the border States.

An average of about one hundred negroes were employed on this plantation last season. Every grown up hand, whether male or female, was allowed half an acre of land, and every man with a family a full acre to cultivate for his own use and benefit. Seed was furnished them gratuitously, and they were permitted to have a half day each week to themselves. Out of the whole number, between twenty-five and thirty selected their "patches;" but of these no more than six made any kind of a crop, and half of the six were very indifferent ones. Several others wents of ara sto wholly or partially plant their ground; but here their ambition seemed to ooze out, and as they gave it no attention thereafter, it came to nought. The most aggravating feature of this business is yet to be exhibited, and that is, that the moment the fruits of those few who did labor manifested any signs of maturity they were stolen without remorse by the many who had refused to make any effort for themselves. The result was that notwithstanding the liberal opportunities afforded by the planter, all were confined the entire season to the meal and pork supplied by him, and compelled to purchase of him from week to week or starve. At the beginning of last year all the freedmen who would not make contracts with their former owners and masters were turned out into the world utterly tracts with their former owners and mas-ters were turned out into the world utterly ters were turned out into the world utterly destitute of food, clothing, bedding, cooking utensits, &c. This it would seem should have constituted some little incentive to them to make an effort to better their condition. But the lesson was thrown away, less to the disadvantage of the planters than to the negroes themselves. The man who employs them this year will find—as was discovered last year—that he will be under the necessity of paying them a month or two in advance, in the shape of clothing and other Indispensable articles, or else not make them available for this purpose at all. The larger proportion of them, expenses of living and loss of time considered, will not even repay these advances, to say nothing of accumulating a credit in the hands of their employer; and so, will have no mostere for excellent and the second. their employer; and so, will have no mo-tive for fulfilling their contracts beyond what their variable fancies may suggest. The very best of them that I have ever seen

what their variable funcies may suggest. The very best of them that I have ever seen recognize no obligations beyond what are made imperative by the physical superiority of the whites.

While the men are almost without exception opposed to labor on account of the burden and inconvenience it imposes, the women alike strenously object to it because it is humiliating! They will engage cheerfully enough in housekeeping, cooking, washing, etc., but it is rarely the case that one will go with regularity and promptness to work in the field. This, it might be remarked from a fashionable standpoint, is the best indication yet noted of the progress of the race! A single year of unrestrained treedom of action has been sufficient to overthrow the very foundation of the structure reared with so much care and anxiety and sacrifice by their life-long masters! and sacrifice by their life-long masters Put labor beyond the power of annoying 'ut labor beyond the power of annoying im by its insatiate appeals, and the freed-nan finds the realization of supreme earth-ur fallels to the felicity in the possession of a gun, or a ast some kind of instrument that he car least some kind of instrument that he can shoot with. It matters little to him what its quality or condition may be, or whether it be a rifle, shot-gun, revolver or common pistol, if it be capable of performing the one grand function of making a noise he is satisfied. With this, if he is permitted, and anget possession of the necessary ammunition, he will idle away his whole time scarcely ever bringing in anything, and never thinking where his food is to come from until he is ready to put it in his mouth. The woman finds her heaven below in freedom from toil, gaudy apparel, hoop skirts and cheap jewelry. Give her these, and she "will not call the Queen ber ann!" nd cheap jewelry. Give her these, and he "will not call the Queen her aunt." In their houses overything wears a sloven-y and disordered look. Even the few things hey have are permitted to remain disgus ngly filthy, and are thrown about withou he slightest regard to system or taste. And

n their cooking they are not more cleanly Squatting before the fire in the ashes o apacious hearth, whether male or they manipulate a skiller, in which their frying, baking, and washing of dishes and hands is done by turns. Without exaggeration, I may say that I have seen the same thing done in some of the best regulated families of poor whites. They do not sit at a table when they eat, but each takes his dish in hand and makes his meal of the nvariable meat and bread. Occasionally it some seasons of the year, bacon give

at some seasons of the year, bacon gives place to opossum, and rats, when they can be had, are esteemed a great delicacy. Their children are rugged and hearty as a general rule, and grow up without any apparent care, many of them with scarcely a rag of covering.

Talk to a negro about government, and you will find that he has not the slightest idea of its functions or its purpose. The only government he knows anything about is that of the lash or the will of his master, and beyond that he has never troubled himself to think nor inquire. The system under which he has grown up has dwarfed and beyond that he has never troubled himself to think nor inquire. The system under which he has grown up has dwarfed every faculty of his mind, and his only aspiration is to do the bidding of his overseer with as httle exertion as he may, and then to eat and sleep. In this State he has never heard or dreamed of the possibility of escaping from his bondage; he has never heard of a North until since the war; and his running away under the spur of some extraordinary grievance has been limited to theswamps and canebrakes in his vicinity. The whites, whether intelligent or otherwise, have never permitted a single ray of light in regard to the world and its doings to illumine the dark intellect of the negro. Physical facts as they exist and transpire around him are all he can appreciate, and, as may be supposed, he interprets these in the most literal manner. In vocal music the negroes excel. Singing it can bardly be called, for the words seldom have either connection or sonse; but the melody of their voices surpasses anything I ever heard. Some of their funeral chants, though exceedingly simple, are more solemn and affecting than anything heard or simi-

I ever heard. Some of their funeral chants, though exceedingly simple, are more solemn and affecting than anything heard or similar occasions at the North.

Notwithstanding the gratitude of the freedman for his deliverance, and the uniform sympathy and kindness manifested for Union soldiers during the war, he is still disposed to regard the Northern man as his companion; his associate, his fellow rather than as his superior. He listens to him, trusts him, confides in him as he would one of his own race; but he does not recognize his authority to command him, to dictate his line of conduct nor to control his action. To his former master, to any man who speaks with the authority of the slaveholder before the war, he is still ready to yield implicit obedience, in accordance with all the lessons of his life. He cannot forget in a year—perhaps not in the present generation—the catechism which he has been century in committing to memory; and it

eration—the catechism which he has been a century in committing to memory; and it is not natural that he should. The Northern man finds, then, as a necessary consequence of this state of things, that, though he can draw plenty of help to his aid in the absence of other active forces, he is still at the mercy of k + 3! Southern plants—the

absence of other active forces, he is still at the mercy of L > 3! Southern planter whenever the latter checoses to make an authoritative appeal. The freedman, although nominally free, still tears and obeys the power which he has always been taught to respect, and simply loves and confides in the power which hympathized with him in his oppression, and contributed its treasure and blood for his relief. This is the extent to which his appreciation goes; and it may not be improper to remark that the result is in perfect harmony with the uniform teachings of his too kind friends.

The Freedmen's Bureau, while beneficent in its inception, I regard as practically almost worthless, from the impossibility of administering it with honesty and discretion. It is true that some sort of protection is indispensable to the freedman in his period of slow transition from infancy to manhood, as it were; but I am satisfied he does not find it in this institution. It may exercise a salutary influence by its name upon some Southerners who havened the Vances.

not find it in this institution. It may exercise a salutary influence by its name upon some Southerners who have not the Yankee ingenuity to suspect that it has no real terrors for them; but I have not heard of an instance, out of several applications made by freedmen, where the slightest attention was paid to the complaint. The apprehended reason of this in the case in mind was that the agent was a Southern man, was rather gratified than otherwise at the difficulty of the freedmen with his employer, us it would "learn him to have nothing to do with the damned Yankees hereafter."

The labor question, particularly in the it would "learn him to have nothing to do with the damned Yankees hereafter." The labor question, particularly in the farming districts of the South, and in view of its bearing upon one of the most important staples of this country, is certainly a very important one. My own opinion is that never so large a crop of cotton by half will be raised by negro labor as was done under the slave system. True, the freedman may, after the novelty of his new, restiously to realize the responsibilities of those relations shall have worn off, begin more seriously to realize the responsibilities of those relations, but the inevitable tendency of his mind will be that in proportion as he becomes acquainted with the world, has shifts, its devices and its subterfuges, in that same proportion will he grow restive and impatient and unsatisfied with the monoton-ous routine of plantation life. This tendency is manifest even now in the anxiety of so many of the more intelligent ones to "keep store," to "peddle" and to "speculate," In short, the practical education which is necessary to make the freedman a valuable citizen will almost certainly have the effect of sending him away from the fields of whose labor he holds a monopoly. This is not intended as an argument against the

rot intended as an argum

warning to those interested to be prepared for such an emergency by providing for the contingency. Doubtless much may be done to counteract the site of such a tendency at have described by encouraging the immigration of white laborers. I am dency as T have described by ancouraging the immigration of white laborers. I am initiated from my own experience that the class of men who build the canals and railroads of the North would, in a year or two, become so well acclimated that they could perform nearly twice the labor that a black man will; or, if he chooses to work his own land, that he can make it much more profitable than be one by forestreat in the case.

table than he can by farming it in the cus tomary way in the North. News Items. Nine snow storms this season in Richmond, Va. The yellow fever is raging at Demarara n the West Indies.

Valuable salt springs have been discover ed in the town of Lawrence, Kansas. The internal revenue receipts for last week were \$5,825,848. Steamers have stopped running on Long sland Sound, owing to the ice blockade. A severe storm of thunder and lightning prevailed on Saturday night in New York. Bosion paid \$157,583 internal revenue tax during the month of December.

A fire at 536 Broadway, New York, last night, destroyed \$38,000 worth of property. Large herds of Buffalo are steadily approaching Denever. proaching Denever.

Santa Anna is still in New York, or Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Ten convicted Fenians have been sentenced at Toronto to be hanged on the 5th of Morch.

Garrett Davis has been re-elected United tates Senator by the Kentucky Legisla Don Luis Arrayo has arrived at Havana, n route to the United States, on a mission rom Maximilian.

The ice gorge in the Ohio river, at Wheel-ng, broke on Sunday, carrying four steamers down the stream. The carrier of the mail from Falmouth to Fredericksburg, Va., traveled between the wo points on skates last Friday. There are about forty candidates for the communition for Governor of Virginia, in-luding "Extra Billy Smith." General Custis Lee has declined the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural

College.

James S. Blaine, of Maine, is said to be the handsomest man in the United States House of Representatives.

Hon. W. T. Hamilton has been elected president of the Hagerstown, Md., Bank, vice Hon. J. Dixon Roman, deceased. The ice was thick enough on the Rappa bannock river last week to allow loade

wagons—four horses attached—to pass ove The Newbern Commercial says there were market on Friday last, which sold at \$1

The mission of Gen. Kalergis to the United States is thought in Paris to be a Russian intrigue to involve the American Government in the Eastern question. At Vicksburg, Miss., a negro threw an old bombshell into the fire to see if the powder was good. The experiment cost him an arm and one side of his face. Large preparations for shad fishing are

being made in the waters adjacent to Nor folk. The fishermen anticipate an early and a profitable season The Memphis Appeal has been purchase by the Hon, John Hogan, ex-member by the Hon. John Hogau, ex-member of Congress from St. Louis, Missouri, and others, and is to be edited by Albert Pike The Fenian leaders in New York adver-tise two thousand stand of arms, princi-pally muskets and Springfield rifles, all ready for instant use.

The ice gorge in the Mississippi, below St. Louis, is broken, and a speedy resumption of navigation is expected. The James river, Virginia, is now clear of ice. At last accounts there was much conster-nation in Havana, in consequence of a re-port that the combined fleets of Chili and Peru were approaching the city.

It will surprise some people to learn that the Federal military still occupy the execu-tive mansion at Raleigh, N. C., to the exclu-sionof the Governor of the State. M'lle Georges, a noted French actres died recently in Paris. She was a belle in the time of Bonaparte, and ruled on the stage for thirty-eight years.

At one period of the late freezethe country mills in Virginia were closed up to such an extent that farmers sent grists of corn to the Fredericksburg mills, a distance of twenty The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is out to send a commission of five citizer to Phil. Kearney, to make investigation of the recent massacre, and the causes of the Indian hostility. internal revenue receipts of New

York for 1886 were \$35,000,000—a decrease of near \$1,400,000 as compared with 1865. The aggregate receipts since 1862 have been nearly \$100,000,000. There is a report that nearly 60 men were massacred by Indians on the Smoky Hill river, a few days since. The Indians still cover threateningly in the vicinity of Fort

Cearney. General Grant has called a council of the oneral officers of the army to consult as to the propriety of keeping up the garri-ons in the South. Gens. Sheridan and therman are expected in Washington this

week.

A building in Millville, Mo., was robbed on Thursday night of several hundred dollars, and then set on fire and burned with its contents, including the jewels and records of a Masonic Lodge.

Cincinnati will be Cincinnati. An exchange says that some admirers of Ristori in that city recently got so frantic in their appreciation of her fine acting, that they presented her with six large hogs as an evidence of their affectionate regard, Information from the city of Mexico is to the effect that Maximilian intends to issue a new proclamation taking stronger grounds than those assumed at Arizaba. The Cabi-net decided in favor of his remaining in Mexico.

The Paris Moniteur says that nearly all the wood necessary to build the temporary covering to protect the Holy Sepulchre during the restoration of that holy edifice has reached Jerusalem. It is intended to complete the work before Easter. Under the equalization bounty bill, 140,-000 claims for additional bounty have been filed in the second auditor's office, and 100,000 more in the paymaster general's office. Applications for bounty are still flowing in at the rate of over 1,000 a day.

flowing in at the rate of over 1,000 a day. The negro lawyer Bradley, who instigated the recent negro riot on the Cheves plantation, in South Carolina, was arrested by the United States authorities. Lieut. Lemon who was shot and badly wounded by the rioters, is doing well.

A number of boot-blacks were arrested in New York on Saturday for violating the Excise law. They polished boots for twenty-five cents, and gave drinks of whiskey to their customers from small bottles which they had about them.

The case of the State of Georgia versus The case of the State of Georgia versus John E. Hayes, editor and proprietor of the Savannah Republican, indicted for libelling Solomon Cohen, Congressman elect, by charging that he was a defaulter as postmaster to the United States government, was decided by a verdict of guilty.

The Hopkins plantation, Houmas Perish, Louisiana, containing 3,600 acres, was sold by the United States Marshal, a week ago, or \$25,000. The same place sold before the war, with negroes and stock, for \$210,000. A collector of walking-sticks, M. Henre Meer, a Dutchman, attracted attention to ne steer, a Dutchman, attracted attention to its collection by going mad and dying with a walking-stick in each hand—feeble imita-or of Dr. Morrison, who breathed his last grasping a box of his own pills, and calling oudly for more.

An English paper says: "During the last few weeks several ships arrived at Liverpool from the United States have brought over as portion of their cargoes, barrels containing turkeys, geese and other binds and states the seven but the seven oirds, sufficiently pickled to enable them to each the "old country" in edible condition." A letter has been received from an officer

of the steamer Swatera, who writes from Lisbon that Surratt is very reticent, speaking only in answer to questions, and then in monosyllables. He is still clad in the Zouave uniform. He seems to be in good health, and is entirely self-possessed. health, and is entirely self-possessed.

The Times' Washington special says that some idea may be formed of the frauds perpetrated by snugglers, from the fact that a special agent sent to the frontier to investigate them, was able to make arrangements with twenty two custom house officers out of twenty-three in the district, for snuggling goods into the United States.

The Norfelly terms of some force hearts. The Norfolk Journal says fresh herring appeared in our market on Monday, and were selling for forty-five cents per dozen. It is remarkably early in the season, yet, for fresh harring; they generally do not begin to run in our waters until about the first of March. Those we saw were very large and fet

and fat. A New York letter says: Coming down A New York letter says: Coming down town this morning, about seven o'clock, I noticed a crowd of some thirty or forty boys, between the ages of ten or fiftcen, besieging a store at the conner of Broome street. An advertisement had appeared in one of the morning papers, for "a boy wanted," and this the result.

The straggling Frenchman named Freitthe straggling Frenchman named Freitche, who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered the two old ladies near Lewiston, Me., has been discharged from custody, he having been able to establish an alibir-despite the fact of the heelless boot print in the snow. The murder is now a greater mystery than before.

Shipbuilding in this country is at a stand-still. A New York paper says "there is not a single new merchant ship or steamer building at any of the numerous ship yards of either New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, and only two, it is said, in of the yards of the country; and, further, that there is no prospect of any being built until the present condition of affairs is altered."

The Empress Eugenie takes great interest in the Holy Places at Jerusalem, and est in the Holy Places at Jerusalem, and French diplomacy, animated by Her Ma-jesty, has succeeded in persuading the Turks to permit the Holy Sepulchre to be repaired, the roof of which has long been in a deplorable condition.

a deplorable condition.

The head of the Dutch telegraph system in the East Indies reports that, notwithstanding great hindrance from the natives, he has succeeded in establishing 148 miles of telegraph in Sumatra, in the interior of which island he is now working. It will not be very long before Batavia is telegrphically connected with Singapore.

A Leudon letter same: Strange things do A London letter says: Strange things do get into men's brains sometimes, but the get into men's brains sometimes, but the strangest of all were taken from the brain of a man who died suddenly this week. The Doctor's official report, after a post mortem examination, states that to his astonishment e "found two pleces of ice inside the skull, upon the substance of the brain." The faculty are discussing and theorizing upon the marvelous fact.

the marvelous fact. the marvelous fact.

The favorite pet of the animal creation in all Parisian households is gold and silver fish. You see them in every drawing room, on every shop counter, in every window. Last year 90,000 francs worth were sold in Paris, the current price per fish being fifty centimes. It is easy to calculate that 150,000 cyprus have been disposed of in that metropolis. If you add to these 150,000 those sold in previous years, we shall arrive at a sum total of 400,000 fish; that is one for every six Parislans.

one for every six Parisians. one for every six Parisians.

The yield and profit of surface mining in Missouri may be judged of from the fact that it has, in the last forty years, produced largely over one hundred million pounds of pig lead; and according to the best data that can be obtained, has averaged nearly twenty thousand pounds of ore to the mine per annum. The surfacediggings that have given these results embrace but a small part of the lands that science points out as rich in such deposits.

An English paper has the following: "It has been discovered at the General Post Office that many persons in America are in the habit of sending over to this country sums of money wrapped in newspapers. Notes for various amounts of dollars are the Assess for various amounts of dollars are the media. In consequence of the existence of this practice, American papers are now examined at St. Martin's-le Grand. It is impossible to examine every paper; but selections are made at London, and frequent selections are made at London, and frequent wizures are the result.

Snow lay to the depth of four feet on a seel in the forests of Centre county last

A young man was drowned near Union-ville, Berks county, last week, by slipping into an air hole in the ice on which he was sketter.

J. E. Smith, agod 49 years, left his home at Fort Washington, on the North Pennsyl-vania Raliroad, on Saturday morning, the 12th of January, and has not since been ieard of, A large brown owl, measuring three teet nine inches, from tip to tip of the wings, was shot on the large beach tree, in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Reading, on Thursday morning, by Mr. Rork. William H. Van Arsdrie, an agent of the United States Commission for the Paris Exhibition, is now in the coal regions of the Lehigh valley, collecting mative ores and metals, to be exhibited at Paris next

spring. The dwelling nouse of Daniel Withrow the dwening noise of pamer withow, it Morgan's factory, in Jenner township, Somerset county, was consumed by fire ast week. Mr. Withrow lost all his effects, including \$1,500 of Government securities. lo insurance.

William Cooke, of Milesburg, Pa., last week shot three men, who, with three others, had dragged him from a house where he was visiting some female friends, with the intent of ducking him in the canal. It is stated that one of the men shot by Mr. Cooke has since died. Wednesday night, about half-past five o'clock, a sad accident occurred on a freight train of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near the depot at Catasauqua. A man named Stephen Fronhelser, trying to go from one car to another, fell between two cars and had his loss so terrible senselect the income

had his legs so terribly smashed that imme diate amputation became necessary. From heiser lives in Lehighton. The trial of Mrs. Miller, for the murder of her husband in Clearfield county, has resulted in her conviction of the crime of mur

der in the first degree. The trial lasted for eight days, and cost the county a large amount of money—the fees given to the physicians alone, amounting to \$900. A man named Wilt, with his wife and A man named Will, with his wife and three children, residing on the Allegheny mountain, about four miles from Lilly's Station, were frozen to death week before last. They were snowed up in the house, and being unable to dig their way out, died of cold and hunger. Wilt was a cripple, and a shapemaker by trade. and a shoemaker by trade.

On Thursday of last week, Jos. M. Feger, of Pottsville, left with his family for South Carolina. There is now a Schuylkill county colony established in South Carolina, nine miles from Charleston, composed of Mr. Feger, Ex-Sheriff John Raush, and J. S. Koller, Esq., with their families. They are engaged in working cotton plantations, an appear to like their new location and bus

ss very well, ness very weil.

The Scranton Republican says: A young man from Hawley was out fishing on one of the ponds in that vicinity, last week, when he discovered some kind of an animal on the ice. He started for it and the animal started for him. After a slight tussel it was killed, but not until it had severely bitten and scratched the man. It proved to be a magnificent specimen of otter. They are very rarely met with in this section.

section.

Three children belonging to Mr. Jacob T. Lewis, in Newville, Cumberland county, were accidentally poisoned hat week, from eating jelly that had been put up in crocks glazed with red lend. It was feared that the cases would prove fatal, but we learn they are recovering. It is supposed that the essence of lemon which had been introduced for the purpose of flavoring, had decomposed the glazing and produced the poison.

Benjamin McGanghov, an old men who

the guazing and produced the poison.

Bonjamin Metaughey, an old man who lived alone, in Liberty Valley, Madison township, Perry county, was burned to death on the night of the 15th ult. He had been in bad health for some time and was attended by the neighbors, some of whom had put him to bed the evening before he met a terrible death. Sometime towards morning his house was teathy construct. morning his house was totally consumed with all it contained. Some charred bones remained to tell that the old gentler

remained to tell that the old gentleman had perished in the fire.

A J. Null, of South Huntingdon township, met with an accident on Wednesday last, which resulted in his death on Friday. On the first named day he went out in company with a bired boy to cut wood, and chopped a leaning tree which split up some distance, and fell. He sent the boy home for horses to haul the wood, and commenced chopping at the other half. When the boy returned, the tree had rebounded, and Mr. Null was found with the upper part of his skull raised, and insensible. He lingered until Friday, when he died. He was forty years old, and leaves a wife and children.

The town of Carlisle seems to be infested years old, and leaves a wife and children.

The town of Carlisle seems to be infested by incendiaries, and there has been a large amount of property destroyed lately. On last Sunday evening a large barn belonging to the heirs of William Alexander was totally destroyed. The flames spread so rapidly that all the live stock except one horse perished. The fire plugs being frozon up it was with difficulty that surrounding property was saved, and but for the snow on the roofs of the houses the conflagration would was with difficulty that surrounding property was sayed, and but for the snow on the roofs of the houses the conflagration would have been a most disastrous one. There is no doubt it was the work of an incendiary. A boy named Patrick Gillen, aged nine years, who resided with his mother at Gallitzin, was killed on Saturday last, by a train going east. His body was first found fast in the brakes, a short distance from Behnington, and was almost torn to pleces. His sled and a pair of mittens were found where the train had stopped, at Gallitzin, it is supposed that he had got upon the train for the purpose of getting coal, and of hauling it on the sled, as he had been seen doing this at different times before. No person, however, observed him getting on the train on this occasion. His sad late should be a warning to others.

warning to others.

In the criminal court of Northampton, last week, came off the case against Elemora Mohn, accused of being a common scold. This was a case which was brought into court at the November sessions, 1865, when the indictment was quashed for certain reasons—one of which was that the offence was not indictable. The case was taken to the Supreme Court when it decided that the offence was indictable, and hence this prosecution. The defendant is quite a good looking young lady, and does not strike one as being of that temperament which would constitute a person who is guilty of being a common scold. District Attorney Beitel asked the permission of the court to enter a noll, pros., which was granted. The case is therefore abandoned. warning to others. The Titusville Herald is responsible for the following: A man writing from Oil City tells this story: On January 6th, 1867, Jno. Franklin Worley, a resident of this place for about two years, died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Antietam. a wound received at the battle of Antietam. On his dying bed he stated that four years ago he left a wife and two children near Janesville, Clearfield county. And now he leaves another wife and two children in this place, she not knowing that he was married before. He could not die without revealing the facts to her and asking for forgiveness, as well as that of his first wife. I thought it right to publish this statement for the information of his widowed companion and fatherless children.

The Beaver Agus says: A few days ago.

The Beaver Argus says: A few days ago a woman died at Darlington very suddenly under the following circumstances: Her husband was an artist by occupation, and with his family had recently moved to that place from Pittsburgh. He went out in the country of the property of pince from Pittsburgh. He went out in the evening, as was supposed, to procure provisions, and on his return found his wife dead in her chair. A post wortem examination, taken with the fact that nothing in the line of food could be found about the house, save a small quantily of corn meal, lead to the conclusion that she died of starvation.