To the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The Democratic State Committee at it meeting, January 29th, at Harrisburg adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench be held at Harrisburg on 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 Conadopted the following resolutions: By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, B. L. FOSTER, Secretary,

Sale Bilis by Mail.

We are now constantly receiving or ders for sale bills by mail, printing them most handsomely at the shortest notice, and sending them out, free of postage by return mail. We do this to accom modate our friends. Rememcer, it is your duty to support the INTELLI-GENCER by giving us your work. We do all kinds of jobbing in the very best style, and as cheap as any other office in the county. Send along your orders. Advertising Sales of Personal Property.

Generally our people are wide awake to their interests. They do not let an opportunity for making money slip if they can help it. If they have land or personal property to sell they go to the printer and get handsome posters. Generally land is advertised in the county papers. He would be regarded as foolish in this day who relied on posters alone to make known the fact that he offered real estate at either public or private sale. In the method of advertising sales of personal property, however, our country folks are behind the age. In very many counties in this State every man who has a sale of personal property advertises it conspicuously in at least one of the county newspapers. They know the great advantage of so doing. A newspaper is read by hundreds who never see the attractive bills which are posted in the taverns and the store rooms. Every subscriber to a county paper reads al such advertisements carefully. He knows who is selling out and exactly what is offered for sale. The advertisements are a topic of conversation when friends meet, and arrangements are made for attending sales. The result is a large crowd, spirited bidding and a realization of ten, twenty or fifty times what it cost to advertise. No money is so sure to return a large profit as that spent on printer's ink. A single additional bidder on a single article will pay all it cost to advertise a sale of personal property in a newspaper. Is i not strange, then, that any one should fail to advertise? Let our friends think of the matter. The Intelligencer circulates largely in every neighborhood in the county. The handsome posters which we print are indispensable, but not more so, if you desire to make the most ou of your property, than an advertisement in the paper. Our word for it everyone who is induced to advertise his vendue liberally, will admit that we were instrumental in putting a handsome sun of money in his pocket. Try it! Remember, a single additional bidder on a

Who Are the Friends of the Working

printer.

single article will more than pay the

Radical newspapers in this State are bill of abominations, the Yankee tariff swindle, which recently passed the Senate. We have shown up some of its features, by which the most outrageous distinctions are made in favor of the rich and against the poorer classes. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania have always been ready to support a proper and judicious tariff, but they will not consent to see the masses robbed, as they will be under the proposed bill, without entering their protest. The Yankee monopolists who have crowded the lobbies of Congress have succeeded in forcing through the Senate a bill which must make the burthens that now oppress the poor still harder to bear without giving them any equivatent. By this bill Pennsylvania will be forced to pay millions more than she will ever receive under its provisions, in the shape of bounties to Eastern mill owners and monopolists. There was some chance of a decline in goods, such as are worn and used by the poor, even under the high tariff already existing, but there is now an end to all such pleasing anticipations. The laboring classes of Pennsylvania must make ur their minds to be taxed beyond en durance to enable the New England monopolists to declare dividends of from fifty to one hundred per cent. on their gigantic investments. How could it be expected that Democrats would favor such a scheme of wholesale robbery All the benefits conferred by the new tariff on the manufacturers of Pennsyl vania will be insignificant when com pared with the universal and increasing drain which will be made by it on the pockets of the farmers, the mechanics the laboring classes in general, and all except the favored few. For such a tariff the Democrats can not vote. The existing tariff was supported by the Democratic members of Congress from this State. They voted for it under protest. as the best thing they could get, but we do not see how one of them can conscientiously support this new scheme for robbing their constituents. Pennsylvania would be benefitted to the extent of millions by its defeat. That, however, is not to be expected. The Rump Congress now in session seems to think its duty consists entirely in obeying the dictates of New England.

Protecting the Rich and Oppressing the Poor. As an instance of the way the new tariff discriminates in favor of the rich and against the consumer of moderate means, may be mentioned the item of woollen coatings. While the duty is raised from fifty-six to sixty-five per cent. on cloth costing \$2.40 per yard in gold, it is raised from seventy-three to ninety-seven per cent. on cloth costing but \$1.08 per yard; and on cloth costing \$2.60 per yard in gold the duty is sixtynine per cent., while the cloth costing eighty cents in gold has to pay a duty of eighty-six per cent.

What do the laboring men of Penn sylvania think of the kind of protection a Radical Congress is giving them?

The "Loyal" Rufflans Taught a Lesson. Jacob Lenhart has just secured a verdict in the Fayette County Court, for \$1,100 damages against William and Joshua Frantz, and Archibald Boyd. It seems that in August last, when the parties were at a show in Somerset $\stackrel{ extstyle e$ leged that Lenhart was a "copperhead." made an assault upon him and beat him. No doubt the rascals were under the delusion that they had a right to abuse any man who differed with them in politics. That is about "played out" as the boys say.

· A press of advertising this week prevents our giving as much reading matter as usual. We are sure our patrons will excuse us under the circumWe Are Advancing.

Who can deny that we are making progress? It may not be in the right direction: it may be in the broad, downward road to political destruction; but we are certainly advancing. This is an ers of change. This nation is not to remain stationary. The good old days of our wise and freedom-loving fathers are considered entirely too slow for this fast generation. The political theories of such men as Washington, and Jeffer-son, and Madison, are regarded as unsuited to the exigencies of the present. The Constitution which they framed is only fit to be given to the owls and the oats; the form of government they bequeathed to us must be overturned. We nave wiser and better men to guide us; men who are fully up to the requirements of the gigantic present. Who could expect such men as are led by Sumner in the Senate, and by Thad. Stevens in the House, of the present Congress, to be tied down by any written Constitution, to be restrained by any known laws of political economy, or to be observant of any lessons taught by experience? What is our past with all its lories and its triumphs to them? They live in a grand utopian future. They have conceived of a new and more per fect republic, which is to rest on the proad shoulders of the negro. What: grand idea! How inspiring the thought that soon the last barrier between the races shall be done away with, and all men be placed on a broad plane of per fect social and political equality.

The good time is coming. We hear the stately steppings of reform. It is now a penal offence in Pennsylvania to prevent the greasiest and dirtiest specinen of a negro from forcing himself into the same seat in a railroad or street car, with the most fastidious white lady or gentleman. We have made one step in the right direction. The eye of the American eagle grew brighter as he heard the glad tidings, and his loud note of exultation rung out from his perch upon the topmost branch of the tallest pine on the highest peak of the Alle ghenies. It hushed the voice of the tide along the Delaware, it sounded louder than the noise of the chaffing ice flood of the Ohio, it drowned the roar of the waves which dashed with flercestrength against the shore of Lake Erie. The noble bird screamed his landest, and straightway muted.

Of course we are advancing. Who is so blind as not to see it? Mr. Quays of Beaver, Governor Curtin's special friend, has moved to strike out the word chite from the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. Soon we shall cease to lag behind Massachusetts. Before many years Philadelphia shall rival Boston, and Sambo shall sit in our egislative halls, and dicker for "diveys" with future imitators of the great Win nebago. The good time is coming! Let all loval men rejoice! Great is Cuffy, and great shall be the triumph of the party of great moral ideas! Thaddeus Stevens, old and spent as he is, may ive to see the day for which his heart ongs and yearns. Then he can depart n peace to the place prepared for him from the beginning.

> The Negro in Our Legislature.

If there should be a single individual n this county who supposes that the legro is likely to be debarred from perect equality much longer, we beg leave to refer him to the report of the proceedings had in our State Senate, which apears in another column. It will be seen hat the Radicals are in dead set earnest about this thing. They have resolved abusing all who did not vote for that go into what cars he pleases or sit where the President. By the Constitution the fair and impartial investigation of his to neavy damages. Even sleeping cars are to be open to them as freely as they are to white men and women. They are not only to sit in the same seat, but to sleep in the same bunk with Sambo and Dinah. We protest against it. But of what avail are protests, when a set of crazy fanatics take it into their heads that the principles of the party of great moral ideas demand that there shall be an end of all distinction on account o color. These are days of advancement, and we to all who stand in the path of progress. White men are fools if they think they are entitled to any privileges which are denied to the negro. That is the Radical creed, and its advocates expect to see the people endorse it by their votes. They claim that the election of Geary was an assent of the people of Pennsylvania to such doctrines. It is

for those who supported him to say whether that is what they meant. ----

Defeated Again. We are glad to know that Thadneu Stevens is to be again defeated. His bill for establishing a military despotism on the ruins of our Republican institu tion is meeting with bitter opposition from the more sensible and moderate men of the Republican party in the House. The speeches made by Messrs. Bingham of Ohio, and Raymond and triswold of New York, were powerful arguments against this infamous neasure. It is now said that it cannot pass the House by a majority sufficiently large to save it from being killed by veto from President Johnson. Sc nuch for the last production of the celebrated Reconstruction Committee. a succession of political abortions. One after another that body has been delyered of them by Old Thad. Stevens, sion. In spite of his most vigorous nursing they have all perished in his hands.

We hope the readers of the Expres may be able to bear the disappointment they must feel at the signal failthe wonderful genius who does the scribbling for its columns. The magnificently conceived scheme which was so carefully concocted, and which he assured the readers of that paper was law at the time they were reading is remarks, is only another dead cock n the Radical pit. There were not fools enough even in the Rump Congress to force such an infamous measure through without consideration, and a very little consideration was enouge to ensure its ultimate defeat.

The Extravagance of Congress.

The New York Tribune says: Congress has a Retrenchment Committe but what expenses are retrenched? Nearl every day some bill is offered to help drai the Treasury, and prevent what the most need—reduction of taxation a

dation of the debt. It is fortunate that Democratic news papers are saved from all trouble of devisngaccusations against the revolutionary majority of Congress which is now arrogantly setting itself up as "the government." If we had made the above sweets ing charge of extravagance, it would have been pronounced "a copperhend lie." When we take it from the leading Radical organ of the country it cannot be denied. It is true beyond a doubt. Never was there such extravagance and corruption as now exist in Congress. The money wrung from the tax-burthen ed masses is recklessly squandered by a set of fanatics who are doing all they can to prevent a restoration of the Union and a return of peace and prosperity. How much longer will the people of the

such a crew.

The Latest Radical Scheme.

We publish elsewhere the latest plat which has been devised by the Reconstruction Committee for the purpose of completing and perpetuating a dissolution of the Union. No man possessed of ordinary judgment can read it without being shocked. It proposes to destroy at one sweep every vestige of civil government in one-half of the country, nd to set up under the exclusive control of the Radicals in Congress, a military despotism, pure and simple. Ten States are to be at once blotted from existence. They are to be reduced, not to the condition of other territories, but to the sad state of hostile provinces Military satrans are to be appointed over them. The people are to have no choice in the selection of their rulers These arbitrary governors, these minions of a military despotism are not expected to rule in accordance with any known or recognized laws. With their dictates no civil court can interfere. There are to be no laws throughout the South, except the rules of the camp and the will of a military chieftain. In order that there may be no mistake about the arbitrary features of this new form of government, the bill expressly provides that there shall be no interference by any civil authority with the military control. No court can grant the privilege of a hearing on writ of habeas corpus without the con sent of some military satrap. Every citizen is made liable to arrest, to sum mary trial, to conviction and execution by an irresponsible and unconstitutional military tribunal, from which there is to be no appeal. By this infamou bill war is declared anew, and the whole of the Southern States are made a camp Under its provisions all courts are sub ordinate to drum head courts martial and men may be seized, tried and hung in a manner sufficiently summary to satisfy the most bloodthirsty fanatic. To point out the unconstitutional fea ures of a measure proposed by the evolutionary faction now in power is we are sorry to say, not sufficient to ensure its defeat in Congress. With the most brazen and unblushing recklessiess such men as Thaddeus Stevens rample the Constitution under their eet, and are applauded for their crimes.

The insane fury of their followers renders them as reckless as are their infa- things," by the vulgar crowds which mous leaders. Possessed by a passion for plunder, and influenced by lust of power, the leading Radicals are ready to perpetrate every conceivable outrage in order that they may carry out their mad designs. They blind the masse of the North by exciting them by passionate appeals to an insane hatred of the people of the South. Thus rendered to some extent secure against immediate popular vengeance, they assall the most sacred principles of liberty and deliberately devise means for the destruction of the very form of our freegovernment. We almost weary with the toil of con stantly exposing the unconstitutional character of the acts of the present mutilated Congress. It is a labor like that imposed upon Sisyphus. This last plan of the Committee on Reconstruction is more infamous in its

character, but not more clearly unconstitutional than others of the score of abortions which have preceded it. The Central Directory has so far utterly failed to devise any scheme for perpetrating disunion, upon which the Radical leaders can agree among themselves. They are potent for mischief. but utterly powerless for good. They

can destroy but cannot rebuild. The pivot on which this bill for ea tablishing a military despotism is made President is made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, with power to direct all their movements, to assign to every officer his sphere of duties, and to control him therein. The idea of of officers out of the control of the it can never be executed.

The Constitution, again, declares exbe suspended, unless when in cases of may require it." Will the Radical majority of Congress undertake to declare that either rebellion or invasion exists in any part of this country, when it is well known that there has not been a until these co-ordinate branches of the single human being in arms against the general government are destroyed or government for almost two years? Should they attempt such an outrage the Supreme Court would at once declare the bill null and void from the beginning. Thus is this last emanation of the Committee of Fifteen shown to be unconstitutional, and in all respects outrageous in its character.

We do not expect the fanatics of the Rump Congress to evidence anything like statesmanship. They have given to this nation and to the world repeated evidences of their lack of political wisdom. They know that they dare not permit the restoration of the Union .--The return of peace between the dissevered sections would result in their speedy downfall. Being resolved not to yield their hold on power, they are ready to engage in any desperate scheme which promises a continuance of their rule. Rather than abandon the opportunity of enriching themselves which has as yet produced nothing but by public plunder, they are ready to ruin the republic. With the husiness of the nation prostrate, and the whole financial structure trembling who has acted midwife on every occa- about us, they deliberately propose plan which must destroy the industrial pursuits of the South and throw vastly heavier burthens upon the North. A lay of reckoning will yet come. It may e delayed, but every delay will only add to the penalties which will inevi ure of all the confident predictions of tably be exacted when it shall arrive. No nation can deliver itself up to the

rule of a set of fools and fanatics without paying dearly for its folly. George Peabody's Great Gift. George Peabody has finally crowned the long list of his magnificent charities by a gift of over two million of dollars, to be used, as he expresses it in his own noble words, "for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual moral or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of our Union." So magnificent a charity as this the world has not often witnessed. This fund is put into the hands of a committee of the best and most distinguished citizens of the different sections. That it will be judici-

A Thing Much Needed. The Radical in Congress have started a Congressional Temperance Society. Wilson of Massachusetts is President and drunken Dick. Yates of Illinois is reported to be one of the Vice Presidents. If the society succeeds in making a sober and decent man of him it will have accomplished a very decided reformation. There are numerous other

ously applied there can be no doubt

to be brought within the folds of the organization. Finances of the County. In to-day's paper we publish the an nual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county. It is a document of interest to every tax-payer, and in view of the recent increase of would respond with a unanimity, an North submit to be made the dupes of the county tax, will command universal attention.

the Impeachment Question.

The military editor of the Express has undertaken to read the Democratic party a lecture on what he conceives to bers of the Rump Congress should proceed to impeach and remove from office the President of the United States. From the utter ignorance of the plainest provisions of the Constitution and of the oldest and most firmly established principles of law, which is habitually displayed in the editorial columns of the Express, we had no right to expect anything except an array of absurdites set forth in a parade of illy assorted adjectives. We do not, therefore, wonder that the impeachment of the President should be spoken of as if it were a matter entirely similar to the trial of a petty case in the Quarter Sessions of our County Court. Nor does it surprise us to find that in attempting to set forth the grounds on which the Radicals intend to base the impeachment of the President, he should find himself utterly unable to point out a single violation of any known law, or even a failure to perform aright an official duty. Even at this late day, when every possible ground of accusation against President Johnson has been most carefully canvased, the Express is compelled to content itself with the following summing If men hereafter are to think that as soon

If men hereafter are to think that as soon as they reach the chief seat in Washington, they can make incoherent and insulting orations, and swing round the circle, publishing their own and their country's shame from Maine to Minnesota—that they can empty penitentiaries and fill the federal offices and fat places with unrepentant and defiant rebels at their reckless and intemperate will we are establishing a dangerous perate will, we are establishing a dangerous and fatal doctrine.

From that specimen of balderdash we are able to discover that there are two grounds of accusation against the President; first, that of a want of dignity, and secondly, a failure to fill all the offices with Radicals. The military editor of the Express is utterly unable to bring a single other charge against him. Of the first it may be said that it sounds strangely indeed in the columns of a newspaper which glorifles the name of the man who told in the Presidential Mansion, to miscellaneous assemblages, a multitude of filthy stories which are now constantly repeated as "good assemble in the lowest groggeries and rum holes in our towns and cities. If Andrew Johnson is not always as dignifled as the code of Chesterfield might require, he has certainly never yet beome a standard authority for the most obscene jokes and stories which are related in brothels and bar-rooms. Just as groundless is the second charge, which after all the real cause of offense, Had President Johnson never exercised his constitutional right to remove certain Radicals from office, we should never have heard of the movement now being made to impeach him. Utter as

is the failure of the military editor of the Express to advance a single charge against the President worthy of consid eration, he is not worse off than are the Radicals in Congress. Were all the charges which have been made against the President fully proved, they would not constitute good ground for judicial

censure, much less for removal from

But we did not start out to review the charges made against President Johnson, or to discuss the right of Congress to arraign him upon them. The President has no cause to fear any fair and open investigation into his official conduct. He can challenge the closest scrutiny with the assurance that it will that any railroad company which dares to turn is General Grant. But General only result in the complete confusion to interfere with the right of a negro to Grant must still remain subordinate to and discomfiture of his enemies. To any nor any of his friends would have the slightest objection. We do not suppose the question of jurisdiction would be raised, though it might very proptaking General Grant and a certain set | erly be with one third of the States unrepresented in the Senate. The President is so glaring a violation of the Radicals themselves know that any Constitution of the United States, that attempt to impeach the President could only result in great damage to their party, unless they could pressly that the "the privilege of the accomplish their cherished design of writ of "habeas corpus" shall never deposing him in effect from the moment the trial was commenced. They find rebellion or invasion, the public safety that the President and the Supreme Court are insurmountable constitutional

barriers in the path which they have marked out for themselves. Their mad schemes cannot be fully carried out made subservient to their purposes. They can force unconstitutional acts through Congress by a two thirds vote over the veto of the President, but they cannot prevent the Judges of the Supreme Court who were appointed by Mr. Lincoln from pronouncing their acts to be unconstitutional, void and inorerative. To get rid of the Supreme Court, or to change it, they must get rid of Andrew Johnson. The projected impeachment is the agency to which they have declared their Intention to resort, not with the belief that any fair trial would result in the removal of the President from office, but in order that they may appoint some creature of their own choosing to discharge the duties of his office from the hour when he is arraigned. Such is the revolutionary design which alarms the people, and causes an intense agitation in the business circles of our cities. It is this, an impending coup d'etat, for which the

people must prepare. Believing that such a revolutionary change as this could not be effected without the destruction of the very form of the free and Constitutional government bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, the Democratic party would be bound to resist it to the last extremity. The Democratic party has always been a party of law and order. During the past six years we have counseled submission for the time being to the greatest possible outrages, because we believed that under our form of free government the day would come when these wrongs done to individuals in whose persons the most sacred rights

were violated, would all be righted. We have lived to see that done; have lived to have the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States appointed by Abraham Lincoln, denounce his acts as unconstitutional, and as the grossest outrages upon the rights and liberties of the people. Can any one doubt what would be the

Radicals of the same stripe who ought | its banners a very large majority of the

as was never before witnessed. The President.

The Position of the Democratic Party on Democratic party is determined that this government shall not be destroyed by the fanatics now in power. They intend to stand by it, and to hand i down to their children, as the inheri-

be their duty, in case the Radical mem- tance of freemen. They are watting the developments of the hour, quietly, but with a resolution that has a dee and pregnant significance. If the call comes they will be found ready. News Items A Spanish iron-clad has arrived at Ha-

> Cholera, small pox and yellow fever still The reported capture of the Duncannon burglars at Pittsburg is contradicted. The Wisconsin Legislature has ratified the Constitutional amendment. A fire in St. Josephs, Mo., on Saturday norning, destroyed \$100,000 worth of prop-

The President, it is stated, has nominate Bancroft for Collector of Bost The stocks of ten liquor dealers in Boston were seized by the State constables las The rain fall of Saturday did considerable damage to property, in the lower portion of

The State Department has official intelligence that the French troops are gradually leaving Mexico. The Patent office is self sustaining, and now has on hand a fund of \$280,000, after paying all expenses. The Executive Mansion at Washington has been renovated at a cost of about

The cholera is disappearing from the Nicaragua transit route. It is stated that 100 earagua transit route. It is stated U. S. soldiers have died of the disc The coffee crop of Costa Rica is very large, he yield being estimated at 150,000 quin-

Arrangements have been made for the stablishment of another line of steamships between this country and Europe. Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, eported to be better, though still suffering a weakness of the ankles. Shad, from some of the Southern rivers, are making their appearance in the Richmond markets, and sell at \$2.50 per pair. The daughter of a chimney-sweep in St Louis is to have a grand wedding. Eigh hundred invitations have been issued.

A boy of thirteen, in New York, was killed a few days since, by some plaster from the ceiling fulling upon him as he lay n bed. Twenty well-dressed young squaws and braves, of the Choctaw nation, have arrived at Nashville, for the purpose of going to

The marble statue of Henry Clay, executed in Italy by Hart, the Kentucky sculptor, has reached New York. It will will be set up in the Louisville court house on the anniversary of Mr. Clay's birth, April 12th. The citizens of Hancock and Brooks ountles, (the Pan Handle,) in West Vir-

inia, it is stated, are about to petition their egislature to be disannexed from that tute, and to become attached to Pennsy vania In the District Supreme Court, at Wash-ington, yesterday, Sanford Conover was convicted of perjury in the assassination

оане.
The President called on Mr. Peabody last Saturday, and complimented him for himunificent gift for the education of South rn vouth.

At the new abattoir at Communicaw, N J. in a single week are slaughtered about 8,000 hogs, 2,000 sheep, and 1,500 head of cuttle. The yard willhold 20,000 hogs, 15,000 heep, and 0,000 head of cattle A little child of Conrad Ohr was scalded

to death on Friday last by overturning a kettle of boiling water its mother had left standing on the hearth, while she left the Mexican news by way of Galveston re-ports a successful advance of the Imperialorts a successful advance of the Ir sts in Northern Mexico, and the

f President Juarez, with \$750,000 in silver y Miramon's force A picture in the late number of Punch represents a fishionable and affectionate couple, the husband searching vigorously in his waistcoat pockets. The young wife inquires, "Havey our lost your watch, love?" and he replies, "No darling, 'twas a new bonnet I had for you somewhere."

The Secretary of the Treasury offers a reward of \$2500 for the arrest of Wm. Lee, alias Geo. Palmer, alias George Rogers, who absconded from the U. S. Treasury with \$36,000 in Government securities. \$3000 is also offered for the recovery of the money. The Paris La Patrie joins its voice to that of the European journals in condemning the Atlantic Cable as an international nuisance. It says: "Thus far the cable has only served to confuse American news, and to promote the interest of the richest class of speculators."

Statistics of wages paid to farm laborers throughout the Union, published by the Bureau of Agriculture on reliable data, show that the average rate of white labor in the North is ifteen dollars and fifty cents per month with board, and the average for freedmen's labor in the South also with board for the same time is ninedellars and board for the same time, is nine dollars and fifty cents.

The late heavy fall of rain has caused a freshet of considerable size in some of the Northeastern States. In Connecticut several of the rivers ran outside their banks. Dams and mills were destroyed and railroad communication was seriously interrupted. The damage to property in the vicinity of Norwich is estimated at \$150,000. In Rhode Island the flood surpassed any that had occurred there in thirty years. The railroad bridge at Woonsocket was partially swept away, and the damage in the State, as far as heard from, foots up \$200,000.

A Medium. There is a lady residing at Gouglersville There is a lady residing at Gouglersville, this coupty, who at regular fixed periods falls into a trance-like sleep, pending which, if placed in a dark room, and a Bible placed in her hand she reads from it, and preaches with a force and an earnestness surprising to all who have heard her.

She reads accurately with closed eyes, and answers all questions asked her correctly. She is a person of excellent charmeter, and in the intervals of these attacks enjoys good health. Her case has created quite an excitement in the vicinity, and has caused a constant rush of visitors, among

caused a constant rush of visitors, among them many of our own citizens. The ladhas consulted several of our ablest physicians, none of whom have been able to explain the strange phenomenon.

The Complexion of the Next Congress

The following is the political character of the Congress which will assemble on the 5th of March: In the Senate there will be but five demo-

In the Senate there will be but five democrats, proper; Messrs. Saulsbury and Riddle, of Delaware; Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana; Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania. The democrats, on national questions, will, however, be reinforced by seven conservatives, Messrs. Johnson and Swann, of Maryland; Davis, of Kentucky; Norton, of Minnesota; Patterson, of Tennessee; Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Dixon, of Connecticut, making twelve in all. The radical strength will be forty, and adding Nebraska, forty-two, thus giving them much more than a three-fourths majority. In the House, which, excluding the Southern States, is composed of 191 members, there will be 29 vacancies in consequence of no elections having as yet consequence of no elections having as yet been held in several of the States. It will stand on the 4th of March, 129 radicals to 37

stand on the 4th of March, 129 radicals to 37 democrats, giving the republicans more than a three-fourths vote, and if the present repeasentation in the States to elect is not changed, the radical strength will not be diminished. It will thus be seen that the radical party for the next two years will have absolute control of the government.

The Enlistment of Boys in the Army.

General Grant, in a circular recently is. General Grant, in a circular recently is-sued from the headquarters of the army, says that hereafter boys under twenty-one years of age will not be enlisted excepting years of age will not be enlisted excepting for the purpose of learning music, and even then the enlistment will only be made after authority is obtained from the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service or the Adjutant General of the army, and written consent is given by the parent, guardian or master of the boy. When this cannot be obtained boys will not be enlisted.

Radical Love for the Soldiers-Private Miles O'Reiley, General Halpine of New York, writing to his paper from Washington City, says: The Senate, in its eagerness to slaughter

of the people.

Can any one doubt what would be the duty of every good citizen if the Radicals in Congress should attempt to perfect their coup d'etat, to carry out their projected revolution? Would we be worthy of the name of freemen if we submitted to see the government of our fathers thus broken up? Would not the very same regard for law and order which led us to submit to outrages upon liberty on the persons of individual citizens, force us to rally as one man to the rescue of our form of free government from certain destruction? Let not the Radicals mistake the firm temper of that party which could rally under its banners a very large majority of the people.

The Democratic party of the North has in its ranks this day a great preponderance of the fighting material of this section; and to such an appeal as would be made in case the enemies of the country should attempt to carry out their projected plan of revolution, they would respond with a unanimity, an alacrity and a fierceness of resolve, such as was never before witnessed. The

The new hotel at Erie, the Reed House when completed, will have cost \$300,000. Three men, suspected of robbing the safe (the Duncannon Iron Works, have been rested at Pittsburg.

Two men have been killed and one badly injured by railroad socidents near Alleu-town, Pa., within the last two days. Mr. Henry Machin, a workman at the Johnstown Mechanical Works, had his hand out off by a circular saw on Wed-The production of the Venango Oil Regions for the year 1866, according to careful statements, amounts to 2,500,000 barrels of forty-two gallons. Two brothers, named William and Chas. C. Lowry, aged respectively sixteen and fifteen years, were drowned in the Holland street dock, Lake Erie, on Friday after-

Hezekiah Malone, convicted in the Blair County Court of bigamy, was sentenced on Thursday to undergo nine months im-prisonment in the Western Penitentiary, An employee at the Lochiel Iron Works. aid to be named James McGow

found frozen to death at the foot of Race street, in Harrisburg, on Sunday morning. Supposed to have been drunk. Mathias Fox, of Frontville, Clearfield county, was killed on the 31st inst., by the giving way of a lever with which he was turning a timber stick. The lever struck his head with such force as to fracture his

The wife of David Reber, of Chapman Snyder county, gave birth to three soun and healthy children, on the 31st of January Two of them are girls and the other a boy That's enough to make a man start for the woods.

Andrrw Stouffer and Henry M. Weimer, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, went out sleigh riding last Tuesday, became drunk, and had a quarrel, which resulted in the latter stabbing the former search.

Mr. Beamer, foreman of the wood and Ar. Beamer, foreman of the wood and straw department, in the paper mill of C. P. Markle & Co., at West Newton, was accidentally caught in the main shaft, and his body twisted around it six times, with great velocity, his entire clothing was torn from his person. His recovery is doubtful

verely.

On last Thursday a German music teach-On list Thursday a German music teacher, who was passing along a road in Washington township, York county, was killed by the fall of a tree which two men were cutting near by. They called to him to get out of the way, but he ran in the wrong direction, and was instantly killed. David Newling, of Clearfield county, a few days ago followed a panther from that county to within two miles of Tyrone city, Blair county, where he shot it. It was nine feet two inches from tip to tip. Mr. Newling was paid twelve dollars for the scalp by the Blair County Commissioners.

The large rolling mill at Danville, Pa,, owned by Waterman & Beaver, turns out eighty tons of railroad iron per day, a quantity sufficient to make nearly two-thirds of a mile of track. The rails now being made are for the Union Pacific Railroad. road.

The citizens of Oil City are agitating the question of the removal of the county seat to that place. It is argued that Franklin is not conveniently located for the shire town of so prosperous a county, and that its removal to Oil City would prevent the formation of a projected new county, that would relieve Venango of its most prospersist towns.

us towns. A Chicago paper says: "As regards Mollie Trussell's conduct since her pardon, we are assured that I that been most proper, She determined before her release to forsake all her former associates, abandon entirely her former mode of life, and retire to the

eclusion of a convent, and she adheres to her determination."

Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, is announced from Washington to be an invalid, and it is said may probably never again be able to attend to his professional duties. The Department is now managed by Professor Hi yard. Professor Bache is a Philadelphian, and his many friends there deeply regret his continued and hopeless illness. her determination.'

Samuel A. Cornman, a member of the Samuel A. Cornman, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, plead gulity in the criminal Court of that city on Friday to a charge of forgery, by which crime he robbed a woman named Smith of \$9,000. Cornman was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He is the third member of the Philadelphia Bar sentenced within a brief period by Judge Ludlow. There are other charges pending against Cornman. ending against Cornman.

The Duke of Ruthand's estate in Leicestershire, England, extends over one-sixteenth of the whole county, comprising 39,000 acres, let to 1,275 occupiers, mostly infarms of from 50 to 750 acres, and yielding a rental of \$500,000 per annum. This accu-mulation of land in one ownership was effected through the laws of entails and set-tlements, by which the division of estates among heirs is prevented.

named Jack McDowell, hired a span of horses at Council Grove to go to Junction City. As he did not return, the owners of the horses traced him to Omaha and brought the horses traced him to Omaha and brought him back on Friday last. He was very de-fiant, threatening to fire the town and kill 16 of the citizens whom he said he had marked. He further stated that he was a Rebel and had been in Quantrell's raid. The citizens took him from the Sheriff on Sunday night and hung him.

The young and accomplished daughter Lord St. Vincent, recently met with a fatal accident while skating on a pond in Godmersham park, England. She slipped and fell, her head coming violently in contact with the ice, fracturing her skull and pro-ducing death in a few hours. The young lady was aged thirteen years. The many accidents this winter on the ice, in England, make the year a memorable one. The ap-palling calamity of Regent's Park will not soon be forgotton. The sports on the ice are exciting and pleasant, but not free from langer.

An old man named Austine, of Logan county, had his pocket picked of \$1,000, a few days since, while waiting for the cast at Crestline, on his way home from Cleveat Crestline, on his way home from Cleveland. A very boylsh looking young man who got aboard the cars between Cleveland and Crestline, and rode in the seat with the old gentleman, making himself very agreeable, is supposed to have been the thief. The very boylsh looking young man couldn't be found when the money was missed. He is supposed to be one of the gang who stay around the delectable locality of Crestline.

Mr. Andrew Chestnut, a lieutenant in th Mr. Andrew Chestnut, a lectroant in the war of 1812, died on the 3d instant, on his farm in Pymatuning township, Mercer co., where he had resided for seventry years, at the age of ninety years. Among the recollections that he frequently recalled, was seeling George Washington, when the three Governors (of Pennsylvania, Virginia and New Jersey) met him at Stroudsburg, as the Federal army was on its march to quell the whisky insurrection in the neighborhood of Pittsburg.

The Williamsport Bulletin talls the feleral army was on its march to guell the whisky insurrection in the neighborhood of Pittsburg.

The Williamsport Bulletin tells the folowing singular story: "One of the curiosities of the season is that "One of the curiosities of the season is that of numerous grasshoppers appearing on the grass where the snow has melted off. Whether this phenomenon is general, or only confined to particular localities, we are not able to state. Mr. H. S. Morse, who resides on Centro street, caged several and brought them to our office. They were as lively as in mid-summer. The grass in his yards is filled with these summer visitants. Who has seen winter grasshoppers elsewhere?"

has seen winter grasshoppers eisewhere? They have had two suicides at York within the past week. A resident of the Borough named David Jacoby shot himself on Sunday afternoon last, at the house tenanted by him in North Water street, while Constable Smith was making a search in another room for articles alleged to have been stolen. He placed the muzzle of the gun under his chin and discharging the weapon by his foot or otherwise, the of the gun under his chin and discharging the weapon by his foot or otherwise, the load passed up through his head, causing immediate death. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

Samuel Keesey, an inmate of the Alms House of this county, committed suicide on the 5th inst., by hanging himself with his bed cord to the gratings of his cell window.

The large safe of the Duncannon Iron

Company, was opened last Friday night and robbed of over \$13,000 in greenbacks and \$2,500 in North Pennsylvania 10 per cent, coupon bonds. The following are the numbers and denominations of the bonds stolen: No. 123 for \$1,000, and Nos. 544,709, and 710, each for \$500. The money was only received on Thursday, and was intended to pay wages on Saturday. Thesafe was in a fireproof vault, with three foot walls, and was bored through with a drill. No clue has been obtained to the robbers. On Saturday morning, as the early train on Saturday morning, as the early train was about leaving Harrisburg for Baltimore, Edward Taylor, of Washington, and John Green and Francis Hellmer, of Baltimore, all young men, were arrested for burglary of the dwelling of Hugh Pitcairn. On Taylor was found a Jimmy, bowie knife and a pair of key nippers. The Mayor sent them below, in default of \$3000 each.

The Reading Railroad Company have commenced the erection of an extensive new Rolling Mill in this city, and the masons are now engaged in putting up the loundation walls. The location is on the toundation walls. The location is on the Company's property about one mile north of Penn, in the line with Sixth street. The construction of the work is under charge of the Engineering and Roadway Department, at Pottstown. The main building is to be 413 by 90 feet, and one wing 179 by 90 feet, and the other 90 feet each way. The mill is put up for the purpose of manufacturing railroad bars for the use of the Company. A machine shop of even larger dimensions is also in contemplation, and other improvements, forming altogether a full mile of manufacturing establishments, which when all is completed and in full blast will give employment to some four or five thousand employment to some four or five thousand persons. This, with the new passenger station to be built this summer will make busy times, and occasion a vast and speedy increase in the population of our city.

In the U.S. Senate, on motion of Mr. dorrill, the Secretary of War was asked or information as to whether General therman had issued orders for the protect on of trains on the overland route. The lift to partent payment of war daims in the loyal people of Louislans, west Virinia and Tenneasee, was passed, and goes the House, The bill defining the rank f. Admiral, des in the Navy was reported rout the Naval Committee. The bill maker appropriators for invalid and other appropriators for invalid and other of Admiral desi in the Navy was reported from the Naval Committee. The bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions was reported from the Finance Committee. Mr. Davis, of Ky., introduced a bill, which was referred, authorizing the remission of certain forfeituree in the U.S. Circuit and District Courts, on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., the Secretary of the Treasury was asked for information as to the receipts from cotton and other property turned over to the Department by acts of

the receipts from cotton and other property turned over to the Department by acts of Congress, and the disposition of such receipts. The Bankrupt bill was considered and several amendments were adopted, but when the bill came to a vote it was rejected by a majority of two. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., entered a motion to reconsider, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Wilson, of Ohio. asked leave to introduce a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to report the Turiff bill, with Senate amendments, &c., but objection being made by Mr. Jenckes, of R. I., the resolution was not received. The Army Appropriation bill was reported of R. I., the resolution was not received. The Army Appropriation bill was reported and made the order for Saturday. A joint resolution giving Samuel Downing, surviving soldier of the Revolution, a pension of \$500, a year, was adopted; also, a resolution directing the purchase of David's Island, in Long Island Sound, for \$38,500, by the Sagretary of War. The Hause then went

in Long Island Sound, for \$38,300, by the Secretary of War. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Hooper, of Mass., made a speech on the finances. The Judiciary Appropriation bill was considered in committee and afterwards reported to the House. Various Exceptive communications, were received. ecutive communications were received, after which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.
In the United States Senate, the McCracken letter, which gave rise to the Motley correspondence, was received in an Executive communication. The bill increasing the pay of army officers was reported from the Military Committee. On motion of Mr. Ross, of Kansas, the President was requested to furnish copies of correspondence in relation to grants to American citizens for realiroads and telegraph purposes in Mexico. allroads and telegraph purposes in Mexico. The bill for the appointment of additional The bill for the appointment of additional Commissioners to the Paris Exposition was reported, with amendments. Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill, which was referred, tixing the time for choosing electors for President and Vice President of the United States. The bill regulating the tenure of office was considered, and the House amendment, including Cabinet officers in its provisions, was rejected by a majority of 11 out of 45 votes, 7 Senators absent or not voting. Mr. Dixon, of Conn., offered Constitutional amendments, embodying the minin points of the Reconstruc-

odered Constitutional amendments, embodying the main points of the Reconstruction Compromise, already published. He said he would offer them as an amendment to Mr. Wade's pending proposition.

In the House, resolutions were presented from the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of equal political rights to all loyal people. The Senate bill amendatory of the Copyright laws was concurred in. The Indian Appropriation bill was recommitted with instructions for the striking out of all appropriations not necessary to carry out treaty stipulations or support Indians now in custody of the United States. An Executive communication was received, glying ecutive communication was received, giving the number of represented States which have ratified the Constitutional amend

have ratified the Constitutional amendment. A bill for the payment of bountles to the 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers was reported and tabled. The Senate amendments to the Court of Claims bill were concurred in; also the Senate amendment to the bill relating to the duties of the Clerk of the House. The Civil Service bill was considered, and finally laid on the table by a vote of 72 yeas to 66 nays. Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill overthrowing the civil tee, reported a bill overthrowing the civi governments in the South, and dividing that section into five military governments The bill was read twice and ordered to b

In the U.S. Senate, the bill suspending the act which provides for compensation to loyal owners of enlisted slaves was report-ed from the Judiciary Committee. The same committee reported the House joint resolution to prevent corporal punishmen in the South. Mr. Brown, of Missouri, in roduced a bill to facilitate direct import troduced a bill to facilitate direct importations, which was referred. On motion o
Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, the President was asked to furnish copies of the correspondence in relation to the transfer o
the U.S. Minister at Stockholm to Bogota
The Civil Appropriation Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and various
amendments were adopted. The bill was amendments were adopted. The bill was finally taken from Committee and reported to the Senate, which then adjourned. In the House, a Militia bill was reported, recommitted and ordered to be printed. Mr.

Davis, of New York, introduced a resolucontinuing use of Government vessels at the New York quarantine, which was agreed to. The bill providing military governments for the South was considered, and an exciting discussion took place. Mr. Bingham (Rep.), of Ohio, offered an amendment altering the preamble and resolution so as to recognize reamble and resolution, so as to recognize be existence of the Southern States, when he House took a recess of three hou The evening session was consumed in de oute on the bill. FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

In the U. S. Senate, on motion of Mr. Williams, of Oregon, it was agreed to have, a night session on Monday, to consider the resolution increasing the pay of Government employees at Washington. Mr. Creswell, of Maryland, introduced a bill, which was referred, regulating the disposition of the proceeds of fines and forfeitures under the custom laws. Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, introduced a bill, which was referred, providing that when lettersheld for postage bear upon their face the address of the jwriter, they shall be sent to him by the post master at the malling office, instead of to the Dead Letter Office. The civil Appropriation bill was considered, and amendments were adopted—among them one increasing the salaries of the listrict Judges. The bill was passed finally, and went to the House for concurrence in atmendments. The bill admitting Nebraska into the Union was called up by Mr. Wade, and passed over the President's veto, by 31 years to 9 nays. Mr. Grimes called up the League Island bill, but the Senate adjourned without action upon it.

In the House, Mr. Raymond, of New In the U.S. Senate, on motion

Island bill, but the Senate adjourned without action upon it.

In the House, Mr. Raymond, of New York, introduced a bill to prevent the transportation from foreign countries to the United States of persons charged with or convicted of crime. On motion of Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, the Secretary of War was directed to report what railroads in the rebol States had purchased stock or property of the Government, the amount unpaid for, &c. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, introduced

rety of the Government, the amount unpaid for, &c. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, introduced a bill establishing assay offices at Denver, Colorado, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., under the direction of the U. S. Mint. On motion of Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, the Committee on Agriculture were directed to inquire into the expediency of the commission to investigate the cattle disease, known as Spanish or Texan fevor. The bill providing military governments for the South was considered, and speeches in advocacy of it were made by Messrs. Thayer of Pa., Harding of Ill., Shellabarger of Ohio, and others, Messrs. Raymond and Griswold of N. Y., and Shanklin of Ky., spoke against the measure. SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, the House Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported and passed. Mr. Chandler, of Medigan, offered a resolution, directing an inquiry as to whether the President had authority to appoint Provisional Governors for the South, but Mr. Johnson, of Md., objecting, it was not received, Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill transferring the jurisdiction of Indian affairs to the War Department, which was referred. The Leugue Island bill was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, postponed until Tuesday. The vote rejecting the Bankrupt bill was then postponed. The bill rupt bill was then postponed. The bill providing for increase of pay to army officers was recommitted. The bill amendatory of the Postal laws was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence.

goes to the House for concurrence.

In the House, the Military Government bill was considered, and Mr. Banks, of Mass., made a speech against it. The Nebraska bill was taken up and passed over the President's veto. The Military Government bill was resumed, and Mr. Raymond suggested the recommittal of the subject to a select committee, with instructions to report a more practical incasure in a day or two. He was followed by Mr. Boutwell in support of, and Mr. Niblack in opposition to, the bill. The death of Hon. Henry Grider, of Ky., was announced by Mr. Hise, Grider, of Ky., was announced by Mr. His and after the customary marks of respe-the House adjourned. MONDAY, Feb. 11.

Monday, Feb. 11.

In the U.S. Senate, the certificate of Obio's ratification of the Constitutional amendment was presented and tabled. Mr. Sumner, of Mass., offered a resolution looking to an extension of the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, but Mr. Saulsbury objecting, it was laid over. Mr. Chandler, of Mich., called up his resolution directing an inquiry into the President's authority to appoint Provisional Governors, and made a speech specifying actions for which he thought the President ought to be impeached. After some discussion, the resolution, on motion of Mr. Grimes, was tabled without a division. The Invalid Pension and Postal Appropriation bills were passed; also a bill authorizing the signing of U.S. Treasury warrants by an Assistant Secretary. Mr. Wade's Constitutional amendment to prevent re-election to the Presidency or Vio-Presidency was considered. The vote on the amendment of the Postal laws was reconsidered, some unimportant modifications were adonted, and the bill ing, it was laid over. Mr. Chandler, of Mich., called up his resolution directing an inquiry into the President's authority to a speech specifying actions for which he thought the President ought to be impeached. After some discussion, the resolution, on motion of Mr. Grimes, was tabled without a division. The invalid Pension and Postal Appropriation bills were passed; also a bill authorising the signing of U. S. Treasury warrants by an Assistant Secretary. Mr. Wade's Constitutional amendment to prevent re-election to the Presidency or Vic-Presidency was considered. The vote on the amendment of the Postal laws was reconsidered, some unimportant modifications were adopted, and the bill was then passed. The bill increasing the compensation of Government employes in Washington was passed at an evening session.

In the House, Mr. McRuer, of Cal., of election of its claims against Great Britain

for the depredations of Angle-rebel cruisers, should be actuated with similar despatch and shiphing it the British; government in the Trent case. A resolution offered some time since by Mr. Driggs, of Mich., asking information as to removals in the Interior Department, was adopted. Mr. Noell's Female suffrage resolutions came up, and Mr. Noell made a speech. The amendatory Tax bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee by Mr. Morrill. Mr. Eliot, of Mass., from the Committee on the New Orleans Riot, presented a report, and a minority report was presented by Mr. Boyer, of Penna. With his report Mr. Eliot gave a bill establishing a provisional government in Louisiana. After some discussion, the House agreed to order the main question, on the pussage of this bill. The Democrats resorted to parliamentary tactics to stave off a vote, and motions to table and adjourn were made. Without acting on the bill the House adjourned.

Bocul Intelligence.

Sales of personal property, of which bills have been printed at this office: goods of George Cooniey, city, proroans in property of Jine. Bryan, city stock, farminy untensils, household and kitchen furniture of James C. Dunlap, East Lampeter twp.
Farm stock, implements and personal property of Christopher Graham, defarm stock, utensils and personal property of G. Herb, in Manheim wp.
Personal property of Harriet A. Leche. In Leacock twp.
Farm stock, implements and personal property of James and Francis Dunlap, in East Lempeter twp.
Store goos at auction, Thos. Robinson, in Providence township. Farm stock and implements of Samil. S. Masterson, in Mount Joy twp.
Farm stock and implements of Samil. Frants, in Manheim township. Farm stock, implements of Samil. Fram stock, implements of Geo. Mille: in East Lampeter twp.
Farm stock and implements of Geo. Mille: in East Lampeter twp.
Farm stock and implements of Geo. Mille: in East Lampeter twp.
Farm stock and implements of Geo. Mille: in East Lampeter twp.
Farm stock and implements of Henry Bishop East Donegal township.
Personal property of D. W. Barr and and wife, in Edent twp.
Eckert, in Paradise township. Farm stock and implement Eckert, in Paradise town Household and kitchen Coner Lowry, administrator, in Sat-isbury township.... 'arm stock and implements of Sami. Ankrim, in Drumore township....

Farm stock and implements of sami.
Ankrim, in Drumore township...
Stock, farming utensils and house
hold furniture of John Clayman,
Martic twp...
Stock and farming utensils of John
Heidig, in Martic twp.
Stock, farming utensils of John
Heidig, in Martic twp.
Stock and farming utensils of Samuel
goods of Samuel Blank, in Salishury
twp...
Stock and farming utensils of Samuel
Brown, Futton twp...
Stock farming utensils etc., of W. F.
L. Morrison, Drumore twp.
Farm stock, implements and personal
property of John Heyberger, in Bart
twp...
Stock, farming utensils, household
and kitchen farmiture of Isane W.
Rutter, Saatsbury twp.

POOR'S HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT. lay's paper we publish the annual account of the Directors of the Poor. It gives r letailed statement of the whole working of the institution, and, in this respect, is much more satisfactory than the reports of the past few years. Although the support and maintenance of the Poor House and Hospi tal involves no inconsiderable tax on the people of the county, it is gratifying to snow that they are economically managed and the needy and decent poor, and indigent sick and insane, humanely cared for On the completion of the new Hospital for the insane, and a complete renovation of both the old houses, Lancaste county will have a public charity to which all its citizens may point with pride.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COM- 0 tercial Institute, The Great National Tolegraphic and Commercial Institute, No. 10 Arch street, Philadelphia, is a new Institute just established and one which will win its way rapidly to public favor. At its head is Mr. Park Spring, a gentleman who is well and favorably known to allour readers, and whose name is familiar to the whole county, as the intropid telegraph operator who ascended in Lowe's balloon over he battle-field of Fair Oaks, and telegraphed thence such important information to the head of our army, as enabled us to win the day. The rooms of the establishment in Arch street, are elegantly fitted up; separate departments being provided for ladies, which are placed under the care of Mrs. Park Spring. To those who know him, Mr. Spring needs no testimonials of his skill, although he has in his possession th strongest possible endorsements from D. Brooks, A. A. Ziegler, and other Superinendents of telegraphic lines all over the country. To Mr. Spring as a Lancaster man we extend our best wishes for success in his enterprise, and beartily commend it to the patronage of our readers.

CONVOCATIONAL CONGRESS. -- Theseveral Convocations of the Episcopal Clergy with in the limits of the proposed new Diocese, composed of the North-eastern Counties in Pennsylvania, have decided to hold a Convocational Congress to be convened in Christ Church, Reading, on Tuesday, February 19th, at 5 o'clock p. m. The object of the Congress is to discuss questions appertainng to the proposed new Diocese, and the zeneral interests of the church. Divine service will be celebrated in Christ Church on Tuesday evening, February 19th, at 71 o. ock, Rector of St. Stephen's church, Harris-

burg. ::Communion Service in the same church at 10 a.m., on Wednesday morning, February 20th, with a sermon by the Rev. J. Isidor Mombert, D. D. Rector of St. Jame church, Lancaster, Pa.

The General Convocation is expected to

continue in session from Tuesday, February 19th, to the Thursday evening ensuing. A large number of the Clergy of the Episcopa church residing within the limits of the proposed new Diocese, are expected to be in attendance. The proceedings will be of an interesting character, and with the services, will be open to the public of all denomina tions who are invited to attend.

FUNERAL OF HON. H. S. MAGRAW .-- The funeral of Hon. Henry S. Magraw took place on Tuesday morning. The remains were interred in the graveyard belonging to the Presbyterian West Nottingham Church of which his father, the late Dr. Magraw had been the pastor for more than thirty years.
Mr. Magraw represented Cecil county in the present House of Delegates. The at

tendance at the funeral from Marviand and Pennsylvania was an evidence of the loss the community sustained by his death. SALES OF REAL ESTATE .- John Work purchased recently at private sale the farm owned by John Riley, in Little Britain township, containing fifty-five ucres, for \$8,000.

A FRESHET ANTICIPATED.-The Harrisburg Telegraph says, the Susquehauna, at this point, is about six feet above the low water mark, and within three feet of ontering the water-house, with only an area of about two acres of clear water unobstructed by ice. There is every apprehension of a larger freshet than there was in the spring of 1805, which was considered the largest ever witnessed in this section. We were informed vesterday by a gentleman living up the North Branch that the ice was packed up in that neighborhood in immense stacks, said to be from fifteen to twenty feet high. Persons living along the stream are making every preparation to meet the im pending crisis, and much damage is antici pated along its winding course. We learn that the ice moved a short distance at Columbia yesterday, that the crossing of the river is regarded as exceedingly dangerous, and that a break-up is looked for speedily. It is not known at what hour it may occur. The vast accumulation of ice causes no little

apprehension. CHESTER COUNTY ITEMS,-We clip the following items from the Chester County Journal: