WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1867 Hold the Radicals Responsible. For a week past the air of Washing ton has been full of rumors that some sort of a compromise was about to be patched up between the Radicals and President Johnson. How much or how little truth there may be in these reports we do not know, but of one thing we are perfectly well assured. Any compromise which will relieve the Radicals from a particle of the enormous weight of responsibility which rests upon them, ought not to be countenanced for a single moment. Better that the South should remain unrepresented in Congress for years to come; better that it should temporarily be subjected to military rule, outrageous as this would be; better that the next Presidential election should be put to the hazard of a decision in the Northern States alone, than to make any compromise by which even a portion of the dread responsibility to the future should be shifted from the shoulders of the Radicals. , They refused to compromise at a time when the least concession would have averted war and saved all the lives lost and all the treasure wasted during the bloodstained administration of President Johnson's immediate predecessor. During the progress of the war they forced upon the country, they utterly refused to listen to any suggestions of statesmanship, and they still stubbornly insist upon carrying out their extreme views. Any compromise that they might now precend a willingness to make, would only be a delusion and a snare. No bargain would bind them, for they recognize neither moral nor legal obligations, save only such as make in favor of the negro. Nothing short of universal negro suffrage will satisfy them. This is what they aimed

at from the beginning, though they

denied it with so much apparent earnest-

ness that the people were deceived, and

this is what they will untiringly labor

to accomplish, till they succeed or are

overthrown beyond the power to rise

again. Let no man who wishes to pre-

serve the character of our government

as "a government of white men," com-

mit himself to any proposal of compro-

mise that embraces negro suffrage in

any shape. Special Car for Negroes. The Radicals oppose the setting apart of a Railroad car for the special accommodation of negroes. As such an arrangement would add greatly to the convenience and comfort of the negroes, we presume the Radicals object to it only because it would cut them off from the enjoyment of negro society when traveling. If this is what impels them to insist upon having all ears thrown open to negroes, we can suggest a compromise that will suit all around. Let a car be set apart for negroes on every passenger train, and let ticket agents be required by law to sell tickets of admission to that particular car, not only to negroes, but to all white men who may apply for them. This would give the Radicals a chance to ride with their colored brethren without compelling other people to do so too. Perhaps it would be no more than fair to the negroes to give them the privilege of deciding whether Radicals applying be done by empowering the conductor or brakeman to take the sense of the mitting a white Radical. The operation would be very simple. "Ladies country; but rather to prepare themand gentlemen," says the conductor, selves for the good time coming, when salam in keeping with the character of the august personages within, "the Editor of the Lancaster Express desires to be admitted to this car: -- all in favor of his admittance will please roll up the whites of their eyes-(a perfect aurora horealisall over the car:)--those opposed will stamp their feet on the floor-(not a gizzard foot is raised.) Walk in. sir.' We wonder some such plan as this for

Respecting the Law. The loyalists of Erie county commenced a number of prosecutions against. Democratic election officers, who received the votes of so-called de serters at the election last fall. When the indictments came before the court. Judge Johnson ordered them all to be quashed, and the parties were discharged. That Judge respects the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and has shown a disposition to maintain the supremacy of the law in his district. It is an indication of the evil character of our times when the simple discharge of official duty by a Judge on the bench should be deemed sufficient to call for comment—but so it is in these days of degenerate Radicalism. Let Them Not be Put to Shame.

suiting the tastes of the whole travel-

ing community did not suggest itself to

the brilliant mind of Senator Lowry

long ago. It is manifestly unfair to

compel white men who regard the negro

with aversion to sit beside him, and it

is equally unfair to deprive those who

like him of that privilege. There is,

every man to choose his own company.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, lately declared in Congress that the portraits of the founders of the Government should adorn the panels, and their busts fill the niches of the House.

We imagine the Radical associates o Mr. Maynard must have received his suggestion with wonder and surprise. The marble lips of Washington, Madison and Jefferson would cry shame upon the despicable demagogues who sit in their places; and would utter indignant curses against the revolutionary despots who have undertaken to set un a military despotism on the ruins of the republic which they founded. No! Let the panels be filled with portraits and busts of Sumner, Stevens, Forney, Fred. Douglass and such creatures. La no man dare to insult the memory of one of the founders of the Government, by placing his image in a niche of the hall occupied by such men as compose the majority of Congress.

What It Destroys.

Who ever heard of a free press flourishing under the shadow of a bayonet? It sinks under its arbitrary rule like a shattered freeman in a sunless dungeon. There is no freedom where there is no discussion, and there can be no discussion where a Colonel's nod or a Lieutenant's order may strip a man of his rights. There is not a solitary umendment to the Constitution relating to free speech, to a free press, to the right of assemblage, to freedom of person, to freedom from search, to presentment by a grand jury, to trial by jury, to bearing arms, or to any one of the reserved rights of the people that is not annuled and overborn by Thaddeus Stevens' Military Bill. Yet this crowning outrage is perpetrated in the name of liberty. Gods, what a mockery!

Treason. Alabama has created a new county

and christened it "Dixie." We call the attention of the rabid gentleman who does the scribbling for the Express to this new evidence of unmitigated treason. Let him have "a Northern lawyer" sent down, with a military commission to investigate the matter—and let it be done at once. The | great principles advocated by the Demothing will not admit of delay.

An Iniquitous Measure.

The House of Representatives a Washington has just passed a bill, which for injustice and impudence is conspicuous even among the extraordinary acts of that remarkable body. It purports to be an "Act for the Equalization of Bounties." and awards to every soldier in the recent war a bounty of \$100 per annum for his entire term of service; but deducts from this allowance all bounties, Government, State or local, which the soldier has received, or is by law entitled to receive. As every soldier from Pennsylvania has received, or is by law entitled to receive, in government, State or local bounties, more than this \$100 per annum, the people of this State can never derive a particle of benefit from the measure. Such is also the case with New York, New England and other States, whose people taxed themselves liberally to encourage volunteering for the war. But the Representatives of the Western States, whose people contributed nothing in the shape of State or local bounties, propose by this bill to thrust their arms into the National Treasury, and take out of the common fund as much as will equalize the bounties of their troops with those of the States which paid their soldiers out of their own purses. In short, the people of Pennsylvania, after having been taxed to pay the whole of the bounties of their own soldiers, are now to be taxed again to pay part of the bounties of the soldiers of other States.

There is too much reason to fear that this bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, will also pass the Senate and become a law. The same numerical preponderance of the West which controls the House exists in the Senate. And neither body is influenced by any regard for principle or right in this or any other measure: but the portions that form the majority in both are intent only upon securing the greatest possible pecuniary benefit, with the least possible inconvenience or burthen

to themselves and their constituents It is supposed, in well informed quarters, that this act will take upwards of \$400,000,000 from the National Treasury; and as the Secretary estimates the expenditure under the bounty law of the last session at \$84,000,000, it will be seen that \$500,000,000 are about to be added to the National debt. The in terest of this amount, \$30,000,000, must be annually extracted, in the shape of taxes, from the pockets of the people. The simple statement of this fact shows how little prospect there is of any permanent reduction, and how great the prospect is of permanent increase in Pederal taxation.

This unjust and extravagant legislation of Congress is also conclusive of another fact, which should be borne in mind by the people. While it continues there can be no reduction of the National Debt, no contraction of the currency, no decline in prices and no approach towards specie payments. It is eyond the power of the Secretary of the Treasury or any other financier to withdraw four millions of legal tender notes per month, when all the currency he can collect will not suffice to meet the interest on the debt and the approprintions of an extravagant and reckless Congress. There is fargreater prospec of an increase of currency, and increased inflation of prices, from sheer necessity to answer these exorbitant drafts upon should be admitted or not. This could | the National Treasury. We therefore warn our readers to discard the delusive hope of any reduction in the burthens colored occupants of the car before ad- of taxation or the expenses of living, so long as a Radical Congress rules the opening the car door and making a the printing press must again be set in motion to manufacture money

current expenses of Government. A Frantic Appeal to the Legislature.

The military editor of the Express is n an agony of despair. He sheds tears of ink, gnashes his teeth and curses Congress. The fellow is to be pitied. The editorial columns of the Expres furnish internal evidence that he longs o play the soldier again in the capacity of clerk to some Brigadier or Colonel He remembers the good times had at Nashville. The flavor of confiscated champagne and brandy, delicious enough to bribe a sentinel, still lingers on his tongue. He would no doubt gladly return to those pastures so pleastherefore, great merit in the arrangeant for loyalty. It is with inexpressiment we propose, which would permit ole sorrow that he sees the prospect for inlimited plunder under military satcaps fading from the longing sight of a multitude of greedy and impecunious Yankees. Old Thad's military bill would, if it could be made a law, furnish the snuggest kind of berths for hundreds of Northern harnies in every Southern State. It would be a perfect God-send to many a briefless attorney. Every loyal loafer North of the Poto mac is praying that it may pass. No wonder there is a wail of disappointment at the prospect of the ultimate defeat of this last and most infamous proposition of our fanatical and unconscientious representative.

> The recent course of Congress seems to have had a most remarkable effect on the military editor of our cotemporary. His reason may not be quite unsettled, but his judgment is certainly much disturbed. He assails the same Congress which he has heretofore so obsequiously and unceasingly lauded, and denounces it as imbecile and cowardly. He declares that nothing is to be expected from it, and begins to cast about him for some other agency by means of which an opportunity to rob the people of the South of the little left them by the war may be afforded to needy Northern adventurers. In his despair he remembers that the Radical majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature had no scruples about selling themselves to Simon Cameron; that they have passed a law making it a penal offence for railroad companies to prevent the greasiest and most offensive negro from forcing himself into the same seat or sleeping berth with any white lady or gentleman; and that they are preparing to strike the word white from the State Constitution. Remembering these things, he appeals in a tone of agonized entreaty to that body. He wants them to quit rollicking about Pittsburg, and to undertake the work which Congress has failed to accomplish. We wait with patience to see what effect his frenzied ravings may have upon the Solons at Harrisburg. In the meantime we beg leave to assure him that he can secure the passage of any bill or resolution he may wish, if he can only show the Radical majority that they can realize "something substantial" thereby. Let him devise a scheme which will "divey" well, and its success is certain. Until he can do that his appeals to our Legislature will remain unheeded. If he doubts our as-

Hon. John W. Maynard. Nearly the entire bar of Northampton county have united in the publication of a card urging the claims of Hog. John W. Maynard as a suitable candidate for Supreme Judge. The Easton Argus strongly endorses this movement, and says that the bar of Lehigh county have united with equal unanimity in recommending Judge Maynard. The Argus puts in the claim of the old Touth Legion, which has always been true to the

sertion, let him consult Simon.

Ylews of James Madison on Impeacu-

Some weeks ago, Forney made a pa rade in one of his newspapers of a remark, evidently wrongly attributed to James Madison. In that the father of the Constitution was made to say that the lower House of Congress could suspend the President immediately and summarily upon the finding of a bill of impeachment. The Express, at this late day, rehashes Forney's article long after it had been proven conclusively that Mr. Madison never held, and neve could have given expression to any such opinion. One of the ablest constitutional lawyers, and most profound legal scholars of the country, has completely demolished the structure of sophistry erected by Forney. George T. Curtis, of New York, in an exhaustive review of the question, shows clearly, not only that no such power was ever conferred upon the lower House of Congress, but that Mr. Madison, when it was mooted in the Convention which framed the Constitution, spoke and voted against he proposition.

When this subject of impeachment of he Supreme Executive Magistrate was first brought forward in the Federal Convention, great doubts were enterained by many of the most important tatesmen of that body respecting the expediency of making such a provision. These doubts, however, at length gave way to the consideration that the Pres ident was to be a responsible magistrate and that his responsibility through a re-election to the office might not be sufficient. But the great difficulty was experienced when it came to be determined by what body the impeachment should be tried; and the Senate was finally selected, as a choice of evils, but with the distinct admission on all hands that to yest such a nower over the Executive in either of the legislative bodies is a departure from the fundamental maxim that the separate departments of a constitutional government ought to be independent of each other. In

order to prevent the independence o the Executive from being completely prostrated at the feet of the Legislature, vhen a collision shall arise between hem, it was provided that the removal of the President from office should take place, not as a consequence of his im peachment, but as a consequence of his conviction. This provision ran through every resolution and every form of draft hrough which the provisions of the Constitution were passed. No one thought of suggesting a power of suspension or temporary removal (with an exception hereafter to be named) until the Constitution, by the middle of September, was before the Convention for its final revision. On the 14th of September, Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouver

"That persons impeached be suspended from their offices until they be tried and equitted.
"Mr. Madison. The President is made "Mr. Madison. The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. They can at any moment, in order to make way for the functions of another, who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate.

neur Morris moved:

nagistrate.
"Mr. King concurred in the opposition t On the question to agree to it— "Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia—Aye, 3; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—No, 8, (Madison's Minutes; Elliot, vol. 5, pages 541, 549).

542.")
r. Curtis remarks: I do not know o any evidence that would show what Mr. Rutledge's motive was in moving this prop-osition, but Gouverneur Morris, who is no friend to the impeaching power, probably seconded Mr. Rutledge's motion, for the seconded ar. Attriceges shorron, for the record that such a proposition had been rejected by the Convention.

Every intelligent person can judge, therefore, on which side of this question Mr. Madison's authority is to be arrayed by his

Additions administration of the tripyed by his countrymen. Among all the inconsistent opinions that have been imputed to him on constitutional questions, I have seen none so monstrous as that which would arise the country of the co ut of a serious attempt to use this officia nd unsanctioned passage in the alleged ebates in the Virginia Convention. Mr dadison has expressly opposed the intro luction into the Constitution of any powe duction into the Constitution of any power of suspension during an impeachment; under his lead eight States had promptly voted lown such a proposition, and he himself had recorded, with his own hand, the substance of the wise and impressive observations by which he had produced that very propositions and the substance of the wise and impressive observations. ear approach to unanimity. He could no forgotten all this when he spoke he Virginia Convention, and the eviden s therefore decisive that he never could hav uttered the opinions which he is represen d as having delivered in that body

Too Much of Sambo.

It is absurd to expect that any men sure passed by the present Congress having reference to the South, should be of a proper character. The Radical fanatics who make up the majority o both houses know nothing of the people for whom they undertake to legislate and are grossly ignorant of the needs of that entire section of our country. They gather their information from he correspondence which is paraded in Northern newspapers. Time and again the lies with which their columns are constantly filled have been exposed; out still new falschoods are furnished n abundance from day to day. These ogether with such stories as they glean from blackguards like Brownlow, and lisreputable criminals like Jack. Hamlton, constitute the stock of informa tion in regard to the South possessed by the majority of the Radicals in Congress. In their haste to enact something in the shape of a law, it seems they have passed a bill which even that class of men called "Southern loyalists" cannot approve. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

The bill of Mr. Eliot, chairman of the The bill of Mr. Eliot, chairman of the Work-ans Riot Committee, which passed the House on Wednesday, does not seem to meet the approbation of the Southern loyalists at all. Most of those loyalists that are here—and their number is pretty large—are unsparing in their denunciations of it, especially those from Louisiana. They say that the effect of the measure, if it becomes a law, will be to disfranchise a very large portion of the whites, many of whom would a law, will be to disfrauchise a very large portion of the whites, many of whom would exercise the voting privilege far better for the welfare of the country at large than the negroes, and that the day would soon arrive when not only a negro Governor would be elected, but negroes would be sent to Congress from the majority of the district.

What a commentary on the combiner wisdom of the popular branch of the present Congress! Let any one ask imself what sort of a bill that must be at which such men gag because there s too much "nigger" in it! Think of tt "Southern loyalists" denouncing a plan of reconstruction which every Radical newspaper in the North lauding to the skies! We are glad to know that something has been found too strong for their stomachs. It must be a horrible concern, indeed.

Township Riegtions. The usual spring elections will take place on Friday, the 16th of March ery much depends upon the election of the right kind men to fill the responsible position of election officers. An intelligent and resolute man as Inspector will be able to prevent frauds and outrages, even if the majority of the board are against him. The presence of such a one will at least be a wholesome check on rascality, if it should be attempted. It is important that the Democracy should commence aright by paying especial attention to the coming township elections. Let the very best men of the party be nomi-

nated, and let a vigorous effort be made

to elect them, Too many Democrats

permit these elections to go by default.

Let there be a full turn out in every

township on the 16th day of March.

Begin the work of the fall campaign

then, and commence with a determi-

nation to succeed.

The Strides of Despotism,

Prompted by a dread that some prop sition calculated to restore the Union which they seek to keep dissevered, might be put before the people in such shape as to commend itself to their consideration, the Radical fanatics in Congress have made haste to push through the lower House the most extreme mea-The Louisiana Reconstruction bill un-

dertakes to destroy at once a State Gov

as valid and proper. The very last speech he made was made in detence of it. By commencing thus upon the State of Louisiana, it is not Andrew Johnson who is assailed, but the man whom we so often hear called "our martyred President." By the Elliot Bill Congress undertakes to assume entire control of the State of Louisians The fundamental principles of our Government are ignored, the sovereignty of the people is disregarded, qualifications of voters are defined by a Congressional enactment, and a system equally unconstitutional and antagonistic to our republican institutions is set up. As if resolved to show to the world that Republican Governments are proven to be a failure by the experiment ere made, the majority in the lower House have also allowed themselves to be bullied into the passage of Thaddeus Stevens' Military Bill. We have already shown what is the character of that nfamous enactment. It destroys the ast vestige of Republican Government in one-half of this country, and sets up

lar elections, but they will only be the emptiest mockery. Perhaps it is well that the Radicals should show their hands thus fully. It may be the people of the North will the sooner be aroused to the dangers which are so imminent. If the acts of the revolutionists now in power fail to awaken the masses to a defence of their rights, they will have shown themselves to be only fit for slavery, and it will matter but little what kind of a collar is fastened upon their necks.

a military despotism pure and simple.

How much longer can liberty survive

such assaults? We may still be per-

mitted to go through the forms of popu-

The Conviction of Sanford Conover. The evidence elicited in the trial of Sanford Conover, who has just been convicted at Washington, shows how unsafe were the Military Commissions which were set up in the place of courts of justice during the war. The revelations made were of the most wonderful character. They show clearly that this villain Conover was employed by wicked and malicious men, high in the Republican Councils, to make out a case against Jefferson Davis by employing men to commit perjury. We give, as a specimen; the following evidence had on the recent trial of Conover:

Joseph A. Hoare, alias Campbell, was re-examined. He recognized the paper hand-ed him as the deposition made before Judge Holt, concerning the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination conspiracy. The witness then read the document referred to, purporting to have been a statement of the conversation between John H. Surratt, Judah P. Benjamin and Jeff. Davis, rela-Judah P. Benjamin and Jeff. Davis, rela-tive to the measures to be taken in order to accomplish the murder of Abraham Lin-coln. He testified before the House Judie-iary Committee that the statement he had made to Judge Holt was false, and that he mad been induced to give such false testi-mony by Conover. He committed the written statement of Conover to memory, which took him several days: he saw Con over write the statement at the National Hotel; Wm. H. Roberts, Nathaniel Oser Hotel; Win. H. Roberts, Nathaniel Oser and the prisoner were present when the paper was written, studied and rehearsed; it was prepared about two weeks before he went before Judge Holt. The witness testified that when in New York, in November, 1865, he received a letter from the prisoner; witness was at this time en route to Canada to hunt up a "supposed" witness, who, he told Judge Holt, knew more about the conspiracy. Conover says in the about the conspiracy. Conover says in the letter, "In order not to discourage the Judge, do not draw too much; do not lead him to believe that you are too anxious, and that your greatest aim is money. Above all, do not draw on him from New York; wait by all means, until you get to Rouse's Point. Let no necessity induce you to draw before you get there. I know the effect will be bad, very bad. You had better reach Rouse's Point short—had even better borrow than draw from New York. I have not time to explain; but I know, and prombout the conspiracy. Conover says in the

borrow than draw from New York. I have not time to explain; but I know, and promise you the effect will be disastrous to our schemes and prospects. Don't fail, then, to do as I tell you."

W. H. Roberts, alias Joseph Snevil, testified that he came from New York with Conover in November, 1865, for the purpose of making a little money; he desired me to go before the Judge Advocate and make an affidavit, which he (Conover) was to write. affidavit, which he (Conover) was to write, implicating Jeff. Davis in the assassination conspiracy; had said statement in his posconspiracy; had said statement in its pos-session several days; committed it to mem-ory, and afterwards went before the Judge Advocate, with Hoare and Conover, and repeated it; he recognized the signature at-tached to his own statement made before Judge Holt as his own.

Never before in the history of the world was such an infamous transaction unveiled to the public gaze. Comment apon it is unnecessary. Every man ho reads the testimony can make his own reflections upon it. If he be worthy the name of a freeman, his estimate of the transaction cannot help being a correct one, and his indignation will be

League Island.

The League Island bill has finally passed the Senate. It took four years get it through, and report says that money had to be lavishly expended to prevent its defeat. New England wanted to "gobble" this as it does nearly everything these last days. When the people of Pennsylvania wake up to heir best interests, the overwhelming influence of the Yankees may be slightly curtailed. That will not happen, lowever, so long as she commits her political leadership to an imported Vermonter.

Our Love of Liberty.

The arbitrary arrest and confinement of an Englishman, held by military order in deflance of the writ of habeas corpus, would convulse England, and precipitate a revolution. Will Americans consent that one-half of their countrymen shall hold their liberties at the will of a military commander and his subordinates? If they do they cannot expect to enjoy their own liberties long. Is our love of liberty less strong than that of men who live under a monarchial form of Government?

In the Name of Liberty. Let no American permit himself to be misled by names or deluded by professions. All the crimes of Robespiere and Marat were perpetrated in the name of liberty, and professedly by authority of the people. In the same name, and under pretense of the same authority, the House of Representatives of the United States have overthrown the safeguards of liberty, and converted the sovereigns of the land into slaves of a military satrap. What a commentary upon the freedom of which we have possted so much! What an example to be set by the leading republic of the world!

Has it Come to This?

Has it come to this, that the Chief Justice of the United States must get the gracious permission of a military official to hold a session of his court in the capital of Virginia? Well may men ask-are we living in a free Republic in the midst of the nineteenth century; or have we been transported back to the violence, intolerance and armed tyrrany of the dark ages?

THE RUMOR now is; that the Judiciary committee will not be able to make a report on the impeachment investigaon until the next session. If the matter is postponed beyond the fourth of March, it will have to be reintroduced in the House.

PROM WASHINGTON.

respondence of the Age. Washington, February 17. THE MILITARY BILL.

The Senate this morning, after a session of eighteen hours, adopted Sherman's substitute of Stevens' military government stitute for Stevens' military government bill. It declares the existing State govern-ments of the ten unrepresented States ille gal, and provides for dividing them into gal, and provides for dividing them into military districts, and directs the President to appoint an officer not below the rank of brigadier-general to command said districts. int an officer not be ernment which Mr. Lincoln recognized

brigadier-general to command said districts, authorizes military commissions to try offenders, and forbids interference by said States with acts of said commissions. The fifth section is identical with the "Blaine amendment," which was moved in the House last week, but failed to receive the sanction of the majority of that body. It provides: "That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constiturebei States shall have formed a constitu-tion of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, in all re-spects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color, or previous condi-tion, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such tion, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall save been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to represen-tation in Congress, and Sanctors and ation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the military authority established by the preceding sec-tions of the act shall be withdrawnfrom said State." It is difficult to see wherein

said State." It is difficult to see wherein this substitute is an improvement upon the original bill as it passed the House. It is based upon the same theory, and is intended to bring about the same result. The last section, about which so-called conservative Republicans talk so much, does not render the measure less objectionable in my estimation It requires the establisment of negro suffrage and the adoption of the pending constitu-tional amendment, disfranchisement clause tional amendment, disfranchisement clause and all. And even after doing all this, Congress must first pass upon the Constitution of the State, before it shall be declared entitled to representation. Under such a system of reconstruction the now excluded States will get their rights about 1900, certainly not before, if the Radical party control time to control the legislation of Congress. tinue to control the legislation of Congress. Such measures may deceive the people for a while, but the *cheat* and *humbug* upon a while, but the cheat and humbig upon which they are based will, sooner or later, be detected. There is more honesty and reliability in the Radicals who openly resist such acts, than there is in those who favor them.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

An apparently, well-grounded rumor is

An apparently well-grounded rumor is current here of an early change in the Cabcurrent here of an early change in the Cabinet. Mr. Postmaster General Randall is said to have tendered his resignation to the President, and it is probable that it will be accepted. The statement telegraphed North that Horace Greeley is to be made Postmaster General, is not credited by well-informed parties here.

\*\*RADICAL CAUCUS.\*\*
It is reported to day that the House Radicals will hold a caucus at ten o'clock to-

als will hold a caucus at ten o'clock tonorrow morning, for the purpose of arrivng at some conclusion in regard to the Senate's substitute for Stevens' military bill. The impression is that a majority caucus will vote in favor of sustaini In that event, it will go through the House because the rule of a caucus is the law of the party.

THE COMPROMISE.

It is now well known that a committee of It is now well known that a committee of Republican members of Congress, Bingham, Blaine, Dodge and others, waited upon the President, and had a long consultation on the subject of reconstruction, &c., &c., with a view to ascertain if a compromise could not be effected between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government. The result is said to be satisfactory to the Committee, although the exact terms of adjustment are not definitely act terms of adjustment are not definitely known. Wentworth's resolution of inquiry introduced in the House vesterday based upon the proceedings of this Con-gressional Committee. PHILADELPHIA NAVAL OFFICER

It is reported that Hon, S. E. Ancona will soon be appointed naval officer at Philadelphia, vice, Flanigen, rejected by

Correspondence of the Ledger WASHINGTON, February 1' THE COMPROMISE CONSULTATIONS.
With reference to the Wentworth resolution in the House yesterday, inquiring into he purposes of members of Congress who ave been in consultation with the Presi-ent recently, I am permitted to copy the ollowing despatch sent to the New Pribune to-night:

Tribune to-night:

Upon inquiry we find the facts to be substantially these: Some days ago, in a casual conversation between General Este and W. W. Warden, Esq., journalists, as to the probability of Congress and the Executive agreeing on some basis of common plan by which the Southern States could be speedfly restored to their proper relations in the Union and their loyal representatives admitted to Congress, Messrs. Este and Warden mutually expressed themselves satisfied, from their knowledge of Mr. Johnson's views and of the opinions of a number of Republican Congressmen, that to bring about a co-operation of the two branches of the Government in the matter of a number of Republican Congressmen, that to bring about a co-operation of the two branches of the Government in the matter of reconstruction, probably upon the basis of the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress and impartial or qualified suffrage, it was only necessary for some one to go to work energetically and make known to Congressmen and the President that there was a probability of their being able to agree. Accordingly, Messrs, Este and o agree. Accordingly, Messrs. Este and Warden determined to and did invite a

number of Republican Congressmen meet them on Wednesday evening last the Metropolitan Club rooms, and in a sen social, informal manner to talk over the matter.

Between thirty and forty members were advised of the purpose and invited to the club rooms. All who were spoken to approved the object, but owing to special interests they had in the Tax bill that night to be discussed in the House, about one-half of them invited could not be present, and sent word that they would concur with

and sent word that they would concur with those who came to the meeting.

At this gathering there were leading men from the delegations of seven or eight States, and a free and frank interchange of views was given, and it was found that there was an entire coincidence of opinion among the Congressmen as to the character of the measures that might be agreed upon by a majority of Republicans in the House for the immediate restoration of the State governments of the South and the admissions. governments of the South and the admission of their loyal representatives to their seats in Congress. The main features of these measures on which it was believed a majority of the Republicans could agree, were the Constitutional amendment and near osufficies.

Messrs. Este and Warden gave their impressions as to the disposition and views now entertained by Mr. Johnson, but expressly disclaimed any authority for the President.

for the President.

They were, therefore, requested to make known to Mr. Johnson the opinion of the Congressmen present, and to say to him that, if he believed he could meet them upon some such plan as that indicated, and was desirous of co-operating with them in their efforts to restore confidence in the Government, and effect harmonious action bereafter between its co-ordinate branches, they would be died to meet and action hereafter between its co-ordinate branches, they would be glad to meet and confer with him. The President was, accordingly, on the following day, informed of what had taken place, and he instructed Messrs. Este and Warden to say to the Republican members that he carnestly desired to work with them in their laudable purposes, and he would be placed to see purposes, and he would be pleased to see them whenever they should deem it advisa-

ble to call.

This message was delivered, and on This message was delivered, and on Thursday evening a committee of the Republican Congressmen had an interview of about two hours with Mr. Johnson, and at a subsequent informal meeting on Friday night, at the residence of Mr. Dodge, they made a report of what had transpired between them and the President. Mr. Johnson, they reported, had been very frank, and freely gave his views, and made such promises of co-operation as were Buch promises of co-operation as entirely satisfactory to all present.

Discharged Their Duty.

The Joint Committee appointed investigate the charges of corruption and bribery in the late Senatorial election, report that they found nothing As that is just what they were appointed to find, it may be said that they have fully discharged their duty, and are entitled to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, THE BILL to restore to the Connells

ville Railroad Company the privileges

The Presidential Succession The House of Representatives on Saturary passed the following bill:

The House of representatives for the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate protem, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speake of the House of Representatives for the time being; and in case there shall be r Speaker of the House of Representatives then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Cour of the United States, and in case there shal be no Chief Justice, then the Justice of th be no Chief Justice, then the Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall have been longest commissioned, shal act as President of the United States unti-the disability be removed or a Presiden shall be elected and qualified. SECTION 2. That whenever the office of President and Vice President shall be

President and Vice President shall be vacant, the Secretary of State shall, if the Senate and House of Representatives, by concurrent resolution, so request and direct, forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of each State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed in the several States on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November then next ensuing. ne month of November then next ensuing Provided, That there shall be the space of Provided, That there shall be the space of sixty days between the date of such notification and the said Tuesday, but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said Tuesday, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the 3d day of March next ensuing, then the Secre ary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November next ensuing, at which time the electors shall accordingly be which time the electors shall accordingly which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed, and the electors shall meet and give their vote on the next ensuing after the appointment of electors as aforesaid on the next Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of said electors and others shall be in pursuance to the directions prescribed by law.

prescribed by law.
Sec. 3. That whenever the office of President and Vice President shall both becom acant, when Congress is not in session, it shail be the duty of the officer discharging the duties and powers of the office of Presi-dent forthwith to issue a proclamation con-vening both Houses of the Congress of the United States within sixty days after as-suming the duties of President of the United Perilous Freak of Woman in Johnstown

Mr. James Bath, Mary his wife, and several small children, are living in Millville borough. They originally came from England. Mr. Bath is a miner and works in the coal mines of the Cambria Iron Company. On last Saturday morning about one o'clock, he aroses from his bed to prepare to go to his work (he usually goes about two o'clock in the morning.) His wife got up and prepared breakfast of which they partook. It being early Mr. B, sat down by and prepared breakfast of which they partook. It being early Mr. B. sat down by the stove. Mrs. B. goes into an adjoining room, the sleeping apartment, and takes her two younger children out of bed, one aged two years and the other about six months, she wrapped her dress around them and left the house carrying them along. Her husband soon missed her and starts out to find her. After looking in vain for her a short time, he hears a gurgling noise in the well, he runs for his miner's lamp, gives the alarm to the neighbors, and descends into the well, here he finds his wife and children in a drowning condition. He gets a foothold in the rough stone wall of the well, raises his wife's head above the water, and holds it between his knees, takes a child in each hand, and again calls for help. Mr. Parfit, a neighbor, arrives and takes the children out of the well. A rope is fastened around the waist of Mrs. Bath, and she is raised, the three are taken into and she is raised, the three are taken into the house in an insensible condition. They were then divested of their wet clothing, wrapped in dry blankets, rolled and manip ulated until signs of animation returned.

Mrs. Bath and the older child are now fully restored, while the younger child is in a critical condition, having frequent spasms and in all probability will not survive. The well is twenty-six and one-half feet deep, and there is ten feet of water in it. The walls are rough and crooked and the diameter small, and had the children been thrown down, or the mother jumped down they must have in their descent received severe contusions, but none appear on their persons. Mrs. B. says she carried the children down in her apron, which appears from the circumstances to be the case. There has been no reason assigned why this woman should thus seek to destroy her own and her childrens' lives. Mr. Bath is a sober, hard working man, and he neighbors ear is kind to be feetily. It were then divested of their wet clothing Bath is a sober, hard working man, and his neighbors say is kind to his family, appears, however, that at the store his wife had drawn more than the amount of wages coming to him, and further purchases, for

and drawn more than the amount of wages coming to him, and further purchases, for the time being, had been stopped. The trouble of poverty may have been an incentive cause, but more likely she is insane.—Johnstown Democrat. Speech of Governor Orr. CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—The anniversary banquet of the Charleston Chamber of Com-merce came off last night. Governor Orr spoke, and in the course of his remarks said:

aid : Our political relations are of a very grave Our political relations are of a very grave character. I have recently been in a position where I had an opportunity of consulting with many of those who control the Government. I say to you, in all frankness, that it is difficult to tell what our political position in the future is to be.

Gentlemen from the Southern States, and pamicularly those from North Carolina, from Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, were of the opinion that some scheme that could be suggested might be the means at least of securing the support of the conservative portion of the Radical party; hence the scheme you have seen presented. It the scheme you have seen presented. It was not supposed that it would meet the favor of the extremists, but that it would meet the views of more moderate men. In

meet the views of more moderate men. In their personal relations, I feel it my duty to say they received me kindly, treated me courteously, and manifested every disposition to have a perfect and complete settlement.

But some of these same gentlemen, when next they went into the halls of Congress, would indulge in speeches of the most violent character. My own judgment is if the Legislature of North Carolina adopts the programme with any degree of unanimity: the Legislature of North Carolina adopts the programme with any degree of unanimity; if Arkansas adopts this amendment; if the other Southern States adopts it, or manifest any disposition to adopt it, it will produce the best results upon a considerable portion of the radical party, and save the South from many of the proposed radical measures,

I know that a great many of our people I know that a great many of our people are in favor of folding the arms. They say, "We are in the power of this people; let them do as they please." I do not believe in any such doctrine. I am not one of the dignity sort. I have believed in our doing something for ourselves. I have believed in indicating to this people that there is no sullenness, at least, on the part of the people of the South; that we are prepared to give them all honorable guarantees to secure their rights in the government, and when we did so, we at least challenged the respect of the honest portion of that party. I have lent myself for two long years to produce that result; whether it will follow I do not know.

know,
In taking the position I occupy, it was to serve the people of South Carolina, and I intend to continue to serve them, and notintend to continue to serve them, and not-withstanding the growl of grumblers, I shall not be swayed from the performance of my duty upon that line. If it accom-plishes the results hoped for, I shall be fully compensated for any sacrifices that may have been made. It it ails, I shall teel that any responsibility for the further humilia-tion and oppression of South Carolina does not lie at my door. [Applause.] To-night Governor Orr, by invitation, will address a public meeting of the freedmen of the city.

Terrible Accident in York County.

Terrible Accident in York County.

We are called upon to record one of the most heart-rending accidents that we have ever had to relate, which occurred to a young man by the name of Smith Ayers, in Dallastown, about seven miles from our borough, by means of which he lost his life, the particulars of which are as follows:—The deceased, we are told, went down an old well, ifty-nine feet deep, the walls of which were very much delapidated, for the purpose of taking out the bucket used for drawing up water, which had accidentally fallen in, and in coming up the well with the same, the wall caved in, burying him beneath its ruins. The alarm of the terrible catastrophe was immediately given, and the people gathered from the surrounding neighborhood in large numbers and at once set to work to extricate the unfortunate man from his perilous position. The task, however, was one not easily accomplished, and he had to be left to perish in his living tomb. After laboring with uncessing vigilance from about two o'clock on Monday, the time the accident occurred, until about four o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, when the debris was removed and the hody recovered. He was found dead—the body was considerably bruised by the falling stones. There was from six to seven feet of water in the well at the time, and the body was in it up to about the middle, when found. The deceased was about 19 years of age, and to about the middle, when found. The deceased was about 19 years of age, and was highly esteemed for his many virtues. This lamentable and terrible affair has spread a melancholy gloam over the minds of the people in the whole neighborhood.—

Woman Found Dead in the Streets of York. taken from it by the act passed in 1864, day, after a spirited debate of two days. This, as we understand it, is another Legislative triumph for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE REPORT that Postmaster General Randall had resigned is contradicted. All the Cabinet officers, with the exception of Mr. Stanton, are asserted to be "in accord with the President on the great questions of the day."

woman Found Dead in the Streets of York.

A woman named Alice Hand was found dead in South Queen street on Tuesday and had been indulging in drinking whisky quite freely during the day. She was accompanied by a man said to be her husband, who, we understand, is also a porson of intemperate habits. Her remains were interred in the burial ground at the Alms House. She was about 45 years of age.—An inquest was held over the body by Coronor Rouse, and the verdict rendered by the great questions of the day."

The Bill for the Establishment of a Mili-The following is a copy of Thaddeus Stevens' Bill for establishing a military despoism, as it passed the House of Representa

WHEREAS, The pretended State Govern WHERRAS, The pretended State Governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were set up without the authority of Congress and without thesanction of the people; and whereas said pretended governments afford no adequate protection for life or property, but counterpage and ancounter property, but countenance and encourage ss and crime; and whereas it necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said so called States untibe enforced in said so called States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established; therefore Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said late so-called Confederate States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Foxes the fifth district. bame and Fiorda the third district; Mis-sissippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That is shall be the duty of the general of the army to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general and to detail the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his uthority in the district to which he is as

authority in the district to which had a signed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to runted or cause to be punished, all disinsurrection, disorder and violence, and to puulsh, or cause to be punished, all dis-turbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try officials to take jurisdiction of and to try
officials, or, when in his judgment it may
be necessary for the trial of offenders, he
shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the constitution and laws of any of
the so-called Confederate States to the contrary potytibstending, and all legislations rary notwithstanding; and all legislative or judicial proceedings or, processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by minimary tributinals, and an interference by said pretended State governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 4. And be at further enacted, That courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military ensembly. states shall not issue with on more corpus in behalf of persons in military custody, except in cases in which the person is held to answer only for a crime or crimes exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States within said Courts of the United States within said military district, and indictable therein, or unless some commissioned officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall endorse upon said petition a statement certifying upon honor that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to

be wrongful; and further, that he believe that the endorsed petition is preferred in good faith and in furtherance of Justice, and good faith and in furtherance of justice, and not to hindor or delay the punishment of crime. All persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life for the present shall be avecuted.

or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. There is in New York an institution called the Ladies' Christian Union, whose ob-

ed the Ladies' Christian Union, whose object is to furnish the comforts of a good home to young women at a moderate cost. Its affairs are managed by a committee of twenty-eight ladies, who lease two firstelass residences, connect then together as one house, furnish them well, and afford all the conforts of a home to sixty-five young women, with board from three to four dollars per week, with privileges and accuming lars per week, with privileges and accom-modations that would cost in regular boarding-houses from ten to fifteen dollars pe

Week.

It is now nine years since the enterprise was started, and it is no longer considered an experiment, but a success—every year increasing in usefulness, and promising to become self-sustaining. The report for the past year, just made, shows that the expenses of the Home amounted to \$12,732, and the receipts from board to \$10,233, showing the institution, with all its superior accommodations, to be self-sustaining, within mmodations, to be self-sustaining within \$2,438. Among other items, \$200 worth o books and stationery were furnished to the young ladies last year, gratis. There are thousands of young women in New York who need such homes. An effort is being made to raise a building fund, so as to erect a house that will accommodate a much larger number, as the managers are satisfied that such a house, when built and furnished, would be more than self-sustaining. They have already raised \$30,000, but need \$60,000.

Is Massachusetts Civilized?

"Are we civilized?" This inquiry is nade by a writer in the Boston Transcript, and relates to the inhabitants of Massachusetts. It is called out by the fact that, since the complaints aroused by the stripping and flogging of young ladies in the Massachusetts schools, a new method of punishment has been adopted, which consists of opening the child's mouth and filling it with Cayenne pepper! The administration of unishment in the prize ring is called giving an opponent "pepper," but this is the only practical demonstration of the term we ever heard of. and relates to the inhabitants of Massachu

A Lucky Rebel.

The Chicago Republican publishes a romance of real life, of which the heroine is a loyal Southern lady who married an exrebel officer and with him passed through the violestiades of fortune with the vicissitudes of fortune until she had to do sewing and he follow the trade of a lock do sewing and he follow the trade of a lock smith for a living. A few days ago the lady received information that property, belong-ing to her late father, in Alabama, and val-ued at a quarter of a million, was awaiting her claim and disposal. The wife's sewing machine and the tools of the husband's craft were speedily cast aside, and the happy couple sped South to take possession of their unexpected fortune.

Increase of Tonnage.

Increase of Tonnage.

The annual report made at a meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, on Monday, exhibits the amount of tonnage for 1866 to have been 815,095, being 280,121 more than during the previous year; the number of passengers during the year, 695,415, showing a decrease of 75,241. The receipts of the road during the year were as follows: Passengers, 8734,724,91; mail, &c., 892,027,25; freight, \$1,741,290,13—making a total of \$2,541,051,79, showing an increase over the receipts of the previous year of \$186,941. The locomotive-houses, workshops, and other buildings at Erie, Kane, Renova, and Suphury have been finished. After the reading of the report, the managers for the ensuing year were elected, which will probably be officially announced. A Lattery of Death.

A Lattery of Denth.

In New York, Mrs. Mary Groetch, a German woman, ithy-four years of age, committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of arsenic. Deceased had long been addleted to spending every cent of money she could rathe in the purchase of lottery tickets. She even went so far as to take the funds appropriated by her husband for the support of the family, and invest the same in purchasing lottery poheles. She was expostulated with by Mr. Groetsch, but all to no purpose. On Christmas day she took all her husband's best clothes and pawned them to raise money to gratify her uncontrollable passion, after which Mr. Groetsch announced that he could live with her no longer, and they must separate. This caused her to be despondent and low-spirited, but instead of effectually separating they occupied different rooms. On Thursday last Mrs. Groetsch, in a fit of desperation, swallowed a quantity of arsanic which had been purchased some months previously to kill rats with.

A Valuable Mouse-Nest.

Mr. Charles Prescott, of Cortland, New York, about the middle of last September lost from his vest pocket at night, after going to bed, about eight hundred and forty dollars, rolled together. How he lost the money he did not know; no burglars had been in the bouse through the night. Ho suspected a servant who had lived for a long time in the family, and who was believed to be strictly honest; but he did not tell any person of the loss except his wife, and they determined to wait and watch. Last Tuesday Mrs. Prescott was looking for some pieces of old muslin in a closet. On the floor was an old bag, and in the folds of it a mouse had made her nest; she had lined it with the missing greenbacks, which were well preserved. A Valuable Mouse-Nest, A Curious Story About the Steam Cuyler.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Some curious facts in the case of the steamer Cuyler, seized here some days since, have been developed. She was sold to the Columbian Government, but the owners were not to receive pay for her until she was delivered in Lagrange Lagrange. pay for her unit she was derivered in La guayra, Venezuela. In the meantime conspiracy, it is alleged, was formed or board to turn her into a Chillan privatee when out at sea. Her owners are now under the belief that they would have los their vessel but for the interference of the United States authorities.

Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to our their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalide remody. It can be relied upon, as the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction is ample proof of its efficacy.

News Items Louis II, King of Bavaria, is just twenty

Over 100,000 sheep perished near San Antonio, Texas, during a snow storm. Massachusetts too refuses to adopt the constitutional amendment. 90,000 valentines passed through the New York P. O. on the 14th inst. The Episcopalians of Louisville have ppened a colored high school. The mayor of New London, Conn., has seen fined for illegally selling liquor. Hon. John N. Ingersoll, has fallen heir o a German estate worth \$880,000. General Sheridan has left Washington to eturn to New Orleans.

Several persons were injured by a rail-roal accident near Harrisburg, yesterday. George W. Ellery, the last man living whose father signed the Declaration of Independence, died at Newport last week. Bunks are being fitted up in the Cincin nati station houses to accor iseless poor.

The Queen's speech, transmitted recently ver the cable, cost the American press \$2,000 in gold, or \$3,973 in currency. Twenty thousand Turks have cerished in he Candian war, and the Cretans are as far rom being conquered as ever. The fast Duke of Hamilton has run in lebt in London three millions of dollars

The West Virginia Legislature has de-lined to consider the propositions of Virginia for a re-union of the two States. Rev. Mr. Beecher's novel is called the "Call of the Clergyman." It is a loud call, as it nets him \$25,000. Three men have been arrested at Chicago on a charge of forging bonds to the amo of \$40,000 on Duena Vista county, Ohio.

ess than a year.

The steamer City of Bath, from Boston for Sayannah, was burned on Sunday, off Cape Hatteras, and twenty-two persons lost their lives. Ex-Governor Brown and Judge Dawson A. Walker, of Georgia, were yesterday admitted to prastice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Silk of the best quality was raised in therville Parish, La., hat year, and speci-mens of the cocoons and sewing silk will be sent to the Paris exposition. Five chickens were recently found roost-ing upon the iron connecting brakes of a railway car, in which position they had ridden from Louisville to Nashville. There are 663 bars, where wine, beer, and iquors are sold in Detroit, and 35 churches. What, a ha' penny worth of the bread of life to this intolerable quantity of sack!

Judge Cady, who was strongly "anti-woman's rights," used to address his daugh-ter, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stauton, as "My Denr Str." A correspondent says there is not more han grain enough in Georgia to last until he end of March.

In Indianapolis a poor woman was induced to sell her hair for one dollar and, ifty cents to keep her children from stary-A vessel, supposed to be the U. S. gunboat Swatara, with Surratt on board, anchored yesterday in the Potomac at Washington.

Washington. Five members of Beecher's church in Brooklyn, have been arrested and held to bail for distilling whisky without paying the Government tax of two dollars per

The Kansas ("bleeding Kansas") Legislature refuses to take final action upon the bill looking to the abrogation, in its funda-mental law, of the provision requiring voters in the State to be "white," In Washington county, Tenn., twenty miles northeast of Jonesboro', is an ancient birch tree, on the birk of which is still legible the following inscription: "1771—D. Boon killed a bar."

The remains of about seven thousand five nundred Federal soldiers have been ex-numed and reburied in the National Ceme-tery on the Gallatin pike, six miles from Nashville, up February 10th. Nasavine, up remainly nam.

The Detroit Post publishes a statement showing the present value of the vessels engaged in the commerce of the Lakes to be \$27,000,000. The increase in the last ten years has been about \$5,000,000. Several Conservative Republicans had at interview with the President on the subject of Reconstruction, on Wednesday night. It is said that the President seemed anxious to meet Congress half way, but no conclu-sion was reached.

A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Bailroad, in Missouri, had two cars thrown from Grand Stone bridge into the creek on Wednesday night, by which one person was killed and fourteen were wounded. The citizens of Hancock and Brooks counties, (the Pan Handle,) in West Virginia, it is stated, are about to petition them Legislature to be disannexed from that vania.

vania.

In Vienna the snow is removed as fast as it falls, at an enormous exponse. All the men out of work are employed to sweep the streets. Some people would prefer clean streets and despotism to liberty and slush. A St. Louis German gentleman recently displayed his parental tenderness by dying and leaving one dollar to each of his children, and half a million to his widow. Tiffany & Co. have bought Dr. Cheever's

ground on which it stands for \$100,000, and will erect a block of stores on the site. The Cheever church will move up town. A banquet was given to the members of the River Convention at St. Louis, on Wed-nesday night, at which Jeff Thompson, the ex-rebel General made a speech and as-stated in singing the "Star Spready Re-The Baltimore Gazette denies, apparently

The Baltimore Gazette denies, apparently with authority, all the statements about General Lee's often announced "History of the Army of Northern Virginia," and says that General Lee is not writing any work of that character.

Miss Ludolph, who was so seriously injured by Page, the Valmaraiso murderer, has commenced suit against him for damages, chaining \$10,000. Page is wealthy, but before committing the nurder is reported to have assigned his property to his mother.

Salmon from the Penobscot—the first of the season—have appeared in the Boston market. The experiment of the artificial propogation of this splendid fish, in some of the rivers tributary to the Connecticut, is periectly successful so far—the young salimon having got along well.

An important point being considered by

non having got along well.

An important point being considered by the British Government at present is the advisability of a royal residence for Ireland. It is proposed that such shall be erected at the expense of the State, and presented to the Prince of Wales, with a request that be occupy it for some portion of each year,

Accounts of serious description.

Accounts of serious destruction of property in the West by freshets are coming in. A bridge on the Chicago and St. Louis Raixroud was swept away on Wednesday night, the Illinois Railway bridge at Calena was destroyed, and at Dubuque, Aurora and claewhere in that section of the country the damage is considerable. The Mississippi river has been at its old tricks again. It has been making another sudden and destructive inroad upon the foundations of the city of Heiem, Arkansas, At about two o'clock on the morning of Sunday week, the bank opposite the Exchange Hotel was swept away, placing the house and adjoining residences in timel-

nerd danger. Vector Wright of Middlebury, Vt., has sold twelve ewes to a western party for \$12,000-\$1,000 each. Edwin Stowel, of the same place, sold a ram lamb for \$2,000, and the first sold a ram lamb for \$1,000; another gentleman sold a ram lamb for \$1,000; another gentleman sold a yearling ram for \$1,000 that he purchased a year ago for \$150. The sheep were all thorough bred Hammond sheep, and choice animals.

The Pope is still seriously considering the proposition to canonize Christopher Colum-

aouse and adjoining

proposition to canonize Christopher Columbus for discovering America. We have an indistinct idea, that when the aforesaid Christopher first suggested the idea of find-ing another world, certain church digui-taries were seriously considering the pro-priety of making roast heretic out of him. Precious place—Chicago—and a aplendid hot-bed for the production of precocious humanity. For example, on Thursday night, James G. Hamilton, a commission merchant, doing business there, was shot by his son, a boy of sixteen, the bull passing through the cheek into the neck. The wound is not fatal. The young man had been scolded, and took that effectival method of stopping his father's "jaw."

The Boston Transcript, recommends that

The Boston Transcript recommends that in building chimneys brickluyers should put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the increases of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be the commendation of worth the chimney of the contraction of the chimney of the c be any accumulation of soot in the chimney, for the reason that the sait in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot, thus becoming damp, fails down into the fireplace.

damp, falls down into the fireplace.

The religious canvass of Cleveland last year by the City Bible Society, aided by the municipal authorities, showed that out of a population of 69,270, more than thirty percent, of those over five years of age, or 19,000, were never found in any place of worship. The aggregate receipts of the drinking salcons was \$1,022,284 per unnum, while the whole amount paid for religious and benevolout purposes, together with the expenses of the city government, including the police and fire depurtments, the public schools, infirmary, and interest on the public debt, was only a little more than half of that sum, or \$850,000.

Lucus Natura. A few days since, Mr. Cheyney Martin, of West Bradford township, was compolled to kill a valuable cow, to relieve her of her misery. Upon making a post mortem examination, five calves were discovered. Four of them had been living when the mother was killed, but the fifth had evidently been dead about one month. This is the most remarkable case we have ever heard of West Chester Jeffersonian.