The Democratic County Committee will meet at the Democratic Club Rooms, in this city, on MONDAY, APRIL 15TH, at 11

o'clock A. M. A full attendance is re-

A. J. STEINMAN, Chairman.

B. J. McGrann, Secretary.

Paying Themselves Well. The wise and honest men who com pose the distinguished deliberative body known in the Pennsylvania Legislature, have before them an appropriation bill which proposes to dispose of four million seven hundred thousand dollars of the public money. Among the items which go to make up this enormous sum is one fixing the pay of members of the Legislature at \$1500 for the session. There has been some little disagreement between the two Houses about this as well as other sections o the bill, which will have to be adjusted by committees of conference; but the probabilities are altogether in favor of the adoption of the \$1500 clause. As the session lasts only about three months, the members will be paid at

the rate of six thousand dollars a year! What will the plundered people say about this? Nothing at all, we pre sume, for no outrage that can be perpetrated by our National or State legislators seems sufficient to arouse them from the stupor into which they have fallen. They have seen our members of Congress run their own pay up from eight dollars a day to five thousand a year without a word of disapprobation. They have seen our members of the Legislature increase their own pay from three dollars a day to one thousand for the session of three months, without a word of condemnation, and it is fair to infer that they will submit to the increase to \$1,500 with the same exemplary patience they have

heretofore displayed.

There was a time in the history of this now demoralized country when the people exercised a deeper care for the interests of the public treasury. Then it was accounted no light offence for the people's servants to attempt to increase their own pay. At the session of Congress held in 1816, an act was passed fixing the pay of the members at \$1,500 per annum, or about double the amount they had previously received under the old per diem allowance. This was just the sum that our Radical Legislature proposes to pay its members for three months service, and yet it raised such a storm of indignation throughout the country that most of the members who had voted for it failed to be re-elected to the succeeding Congress. Henry Clay, with all his popularity and all his eloquence, was barely able to sustain himself, his con stituents' being highly displeased with his vote in favor of the increase.

It was when he was canvassing his district the succeeding summer, that an incident occurred which has often been related, and which showed how aptly the great Kentucky orator could meet emergencies on the stump. Among the auditors at one of his meetings was an old hunter who had always been his enthusiastic friend, but who now leaned silently on his trusty rifle and gave no token of approbation to what he said. Finally raising his head and stretching himself up in the crowd, as he interrupted and addressed the orator, the old hunter said—"Ah, Harry, I have always supported you, but I can do it no longer-you voted to pay yourself fifteen hundred dollars a year." The emergency was critical. The hunter was known in all that region, and was admired for his skill and courage as a woodsman, and as he went at the election, hundreds of others would go. But Clay had before him a man and a crowd whose weak and whose strong points he was well acquainted with. "Tell me," said he, suspending his remarks and addressing the old hunter in turn, "did the trusty rifle on which you are leaning, and which has been your faithful ally in many a fearful encounter with the Indian and the bear, never miss fire?" "Yes, she has sometimes missed fire," was the candid answer. "What did you do then?" queried Clay. " I picked her flint and tried her again," said the hunter. "Well," continued Clay, "I have represented you in Congress several terms and have missed fire only once-I pledge myself to vote for the repeal of the \$1500 law, and I want you to do with me as you have done with your rifle--I want you to try me again-won't you do it?" An affirmative response from the captivated old hunter, and a concurring shout from the crowd, assured "Harry of the West" that he had won a re-election. But he won it by the skin of his teeth,

Congress-in February, 1817-the \$1500 law was repealed. What a change has taken place! 'Lime after time the people of the United States have seen their representatives in Congress raise their own pay till at last they have got it up to \$5,000 a year. Time after time the people of Pennsylvania have seen their representatives in the Legislature add to their compensation, till now they boldly propose to take \$1500 for their service of three months. And yet they return to Congress and to the Legislature the very men who engineer these and other plundering schemes through. Do they think there is no bottom to their treasury? Do they imagine there is no end to their wealth?

and only restored his previous popu-

larity by redeeming his pledge to the old

hunter. At the very next session of

What Summer Thought of Military Gov-ernment two Years Ago.

Charles Sumner, who is now dissatisfied with the military despotism established over the Southern States, because it is too lenient to suit him. during the session of 1865 offered in Congress a series of resolutions, of which the following is one:

And be it further resolved, That a government founded on military power, or having its odigin in military orders, cannot be a "republican form of government" according to the requirement of the Constitution; and that its recognition will be contrary, not only to the Constitution, but also to that accounting principle of our government. essential principle of our government, which, in the language of Jefferson, establishes "the supremacy of the civil over the military authority."

Such a sudden and complete change of opinion, as is exhibited by Mr. Sumner, would be astonishing were not the country so used to gross inconsistencies on the part of the Radical leaders-They seem to take peculiar delight in turning political somersaults. Because they have zealously advocated a measure to-day is no reason why they should not as enthusiastically advocate the reverse to-morrow. Being destitute of true statesmanship, and utterly regardless of anything except partisan success, they are ready to adopt any expedient, no matter how dangerous and revolutionary, if it promises to insure them a continuance in power. How much longer will the masses continue to follow the lead of these political quacks, who are constantly violating the Constitution, outraging liberty and endangering all the material, political and social, interests of the nation? We are glad to see signs of returning reason

even in New England. THE only English victory, over which true Americans were ever known to rejoice, was the recent one in Connecticut. I to thrash them so bady in the coming | ERTY is to live.

The Downtrodden. Municipal election, notwithstanding The Nestorian Priest on Sunday adtheir gerrymandering of the wards, that iressed large and sympathizing audiin their mortification they will feel like calling on the mountains and the hills to cover them.
"Sambo Might have Savet Us." ences in the churches of our city, upon the oppression which the Turkish Gov-

igious and social liberty everywhere,

and as the alleviators of human suffer-

our nature calls upon us to ex-

of friendship, to forget ancient an-

mosities, and with a generosity

which would be so graceful in us,

is one, the prosperity of each portion of

and liberties at the uncontrolled dis-

whose mercy and discretion, they owe

whatever of either, they may enjoy.

What worse than this have the Turks

We cannot speak harshly of the Turks

rebellion, for we have fought a bloody

war to subdue our own. We cannot de-

noved my soul to its inmost depths!

stalks abroad in our own, our sunny

South! The land which once flowed

with milk and honey is now a desert!

Jefferson, of Jackson, have been, it is

The Connecticut Election.

We doubt whether an election has

ever occurred, the result of which has

been more gratifying to one political

party, or more disheartening to the

other, than has been that of the one

which has just taken place in Connec-

tight. The event brings to us glad

tidings of great joy, while to the Repub-

lican party it affords a gloomy presage

of coming disaster. Nothing of great

importance in itself has been accom-

plished by the triumph of the Democra-

cy in that State; for the Governorship

of Connecticut is a position of little con-

sequence, and gives us no political

power; nor is the gain of three members

of Congress of any value to us, inas-

much as the Democracy in the present

Congress is in an overwhelming mi-

nority; and; owing to the unfair di-

vision of the legislative districts, we

have not even obtained a majority of

the Connecticut Legislature, nor would

it have been of any value to the country

Why then are the Democrats so jubi-

lant and the Republicans so despond

ent? It is because of the very fact that

the election involved no local issues of

peculiar importance to the people of

Connecticut, but was contested upon

great National issues, that it has so

great significance. The result conclu-

sively shows that a great many of the

people of Connecticut, who have here-tofore voted with the Republican party,

are now acting with the Democracy. It

ndicates that the policy of the present

Congress is not endorsed by many of

those who helped to elevate it to power.

It shows that the war being over, the

majority of the people of the country

deem that its natural fruit should be

the restoration of the Union, and the

maintenance of the Constitution. For

people are the same everywhere, and,

therefore, it may be naturally presumed

that the same sentiment which prevails

in Connecticut will prevail in other

States, and that the same change in

party allegiance which has occurred

We Democrats have waited long for

this day; we have been an oppressed

and down trodden body of men for

many a long and weary year; confident

however, of the truth of our principles,

we have have stood up nobly under our

burthen, and now we see our reward.

We almost descaired when the elec-

tions of last fall resulted so disastrously

to us; but they only demonstrated the

truth of the old adage, that it is always

darkest just before the dawn. This

year, away up in the East, in New

Hampshire the dawn first became ap-

parent to us, and now in Connecticut

the sun has burst forth "on the wings

of the morning," and will be vouch-

safed to us, in October, in all its noontide warmth and splendor. The time

of our deliverance draweth nigh. We

have our enemy by the throat and it

will be our fault if he escapes from our

grasp alive. By way of a foretaste of

the joys in store for them, we give our

city Republicans notice that we intend

there will occur elsewhere.

at large had we done so.

OUR COUNTRY!

done in Moldavia, Wallachia and Crete

ernment is exercising over the Christians in the East, and the barbarities Sunk in melancholy drowned in despair, and dreading the rightsous wrath which it practices in its war with the of an outraged people, the radical leaders exclaim, in bitterness of soul, "if Cretans. The Priest is endeavoring to enlist the sympathies of the American people in behalf of his downtrodden thou, the negro voter, hadst been there fellow-countrymen, and also seeks from we had not lost Connecticut." Sorrowus material aid for them in their imful indeed is their wailing, and deep and poverished condition. The Cretans are bitter their curses, as they think how certainly fighting against fearful odds, Sambo might have saved them. Alarm contending as they are, unaided, against ed at the turn which affairs have taken, the whole power of the Turkish Govfeeling and knowing that they canno ernment. They deserve our most arcontinue to control a majority of the dent sympathy, not only because they white voters of even the New England are Christians, but because our hearts States, they turn with renewed devoshould be open to the cry of the opprestion to the negro. In him their last sed of every nation and clime. But it hope is centred. Unless they can sucstruck us rather forcibly while listening ceed in forcing negro suffrage on all the to the eloquent narrative of this Servian States, they feel and know that there priest, that as a political body, we of the must be a speedy end of their misrule. North, were hardly in a position to allow Only on the shoulders of Cuffee can ourselves, without gross inconsistency, they manage to ride into place and to be very open and loud-mouthed in power at the coming Presidential elecour expressions of sympathy with his tion. They confess their weakness, and appeal with frantic cries to the Northcountrymen, or to indulge in vituperation of the Turkish Government, beern States, urging them to give the cause of their acts of barbarity and opnegro the right to vote without delay. pression; and we could not but feel Forney indicts an "Occasional" letter mortified to think how undeserved was to his Press. Hence what he says while smarting under the sting of the Conthe high eulogium which this priest lavishly pronounced upon the American people, as the friends of political, re-

This warning could not have come at a better time for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio. Let them remember that if the Republicans and as the alleviators of human suffering in every land. Ah! it is true, in every land but our own, in every country but the South! Our fellow-citizens there are starving, and we extend a reluctant and niggardly hand to their relief. The war is over, the South is conquered, its people are submissive, and every high and holy attribute of our nature calls upon us to expending the manufactured interests—financial, commercial, moral and our nature calls upon us to expending the missing the more that if the Republicans of Connecticut, a little more that if the Republicans of Connecticut, a little more than a year against allowing the colored men of the State the right of suffrage, they would not to-day be called upon to acknowledge a defeat. The same vote cast for the gallant General Hawley yesterday, thrown at that if the Republicans of Connecticut, a little more than a year acknowledge a defeat. The same vote cast for the gallant General Hawley yesterday, thrown at that time in favor of equal justice, would not to-day be called upon to acknowledge a defeat. The same vote cast for the gallant General Hawley yesterday, thrown at that if the Republicans of Connecticut, a little more that if the Republicans of Connecticut, a little more than a year allowing the colored men of the State the right of suffrage they would not to-day be called upon to acknowledge a defeat. The same vote cast for the gallant General Hawley yesterday, thrown at that if the Republicans of Connecticut, a little more that if the Republicans of Connecticut, a little more that is allowed to extend the right of suffrage they would not to-day be called upon to acknowledge a defeat. The same vote cast for the gallant General Hawley yesterday, thrown at that time in favor of equa interests—finandial, commercial, noral and political—depends upon grappling with error wherever we find it, and manfully asserting our supreme attachment to democratic freedom. (Meaning by democratic freedom universal and unrestricted negro suffrage.) "Here is our shield and our buckler."

The defeat in Connecticut is to mark tend to them the brotherly hand

a conquering people, to assist them not The defeat in Connecticut is to mark merely to live, but to return to their ormer condition of prosperity and to a new era. From this day forth the esume their ancient political equality | Republican party is called upon to dewith us. Our own self-interest would vote itself to the task of securing the seem to dictate this, for if our country right to vote to the negroes of every State. Hear what Horace Greeley says on the subject:

it must redound to the benefit and glory of the whole. But what have we done? We have not only left the Southern people to starve, but we have deprived them of that right of self-government, which we have always declared to be inalienable; we have reduced them to a condition of vesselges and placed. The issue was plainly made. There were in the State about 2,000 colored men, Amera condition of vassalage, and placed in the State about 2,000 colored men, Americans by birth and education—freemen who had borne their part in the war, and of whom nine-tenths were Republicans. There was no excuse for the denial of suffrage—not even the shadow of a renson—but it was refused in a poll of over 70,000 votes by a majority of 6,272. Our friends polled about 27,000 votes, although in the Spring they gave Gen. Hawley nearly 44,000. In other words there were 16,000 Republicans who were willing to make Gen. Hawley Governor who did not think enough of the honor of Connecticut to give the ballot to the negro. The amendment was lost; and the apathy, we might as well say the cowardice, of a fragment of our friends in 1865, disfranchised voters enough to have elected Gen. Hawley on Monday.

And now we urge our friends in Connecticut to begin this day the work of regeneration. them under the absolute control of military satraps; we have placed their lives posal of a shoulder-strapped dictator, to for endeavoring to subdue the Cretan ny the right of the Turk to force the Mahommedan religion upon his subjects, for are we not endeavoring to thout to begin this day the work of regen thrust the doctrine of negro equality eration. Connecticut is Republican when-

thrust the doctrine of negro equality down the throats of the citizens—no; not citizens, but inhabitants of the South? Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel! Friendly priest! Thy moving tale hath touched my heart! The harrowing pleture thou hast drawn bath to make the constraint of the sentiment of the Republican Union party for the infidelity of a fraction of its members to the bear principle of impartial suffrage. But ity of a fraction of its members to the bening principle of impartial suffrage. But for this, we could have enjoyed the defection of Dixon, Babcock, Cleveland, and their fellow-renegades, and carried everything but one member of Congress. The lesson must not be lost. Henceforth, the Republican party from the 8t. John to the Pacificisa anit for Universal Liberty and Impartial Suffrage, regardless of caste, race, or color. Those who are hostile to this principle will go to their own place as Judas did. What little we may lose temporarily in one section will eventually gain a tenfold recomwould weep with thee, but I cannot! There is another people nearer to me than thine! A suffering, starving, oppressed people in this, my native land. Desolation reigns, ruin prevails, hunger tion will eventually gain a tenfold recom-pense in another. "With malice toward The countrymen of Washington, of one, with charity toward all," the Nation said, traitors—they now are slaves! The Cretans are traitors: and if they are in

al Union party, proudly proclaiming itself Republican in faith, and works, and name, devotes itself anew to the achievement of All Rights for All.

There are many sensible and moderdanger of becoming slaves, although we may be moved at their sufferings, can ate Republicans in Pennsylvania, who we tell of it, can we acknowledge it, have sworn they would abandon the without bringing the blush of shame party whenever they were convinced to our cheeks, that we permit, unmoved. that it was fully committed to the odia like condition of things to exist in ous doctrine of negro suffrage. Its our own country? Is the Turk the only tyrant in the world? Can we curse him without cursing our own Government? Alas! no! and, Priest, ask not this of us; for our country, right or wrong, is still

leaders now openly confess that the party has no possible hope of future success, unless universal negro suffrage is made the rule of this State, and of the entire North; and they pledge themselves not to rest until the work is accomplished. The lines are clearly drawn. On one side the white men will take their stand, on the other the negroes and their allies. Let every votes make his own choice of position.

\$6,000 a Year. Nothing illustrates more clearly the demoralization of the public mind, and the absolute want of honor and honesty which prevails among the servants of the people, than the openness and freedom with which our Legislators put their hands into the public purse, the strings of which they hold, for the purpose of increasing what is facetiously called their "compensation." " Compensation" for what, we wonder. Certainly not for their legislation, for that would be very dear to the State as a gift The House of Representatives, after proposing to pay each of its members \$1,500 for their three months service, or at the rate of \$6,000 a year, finally compromised by agreeing to take \$1,350, and so passed the bill and sent it to the Senate: but we shall not be surprised if, after both Houses get through with the question the members don't find themselves voted \$1,500 or \$2,000 apiece.

Honesty is getting to be a thing en tirely unknown in our public bodies at least according to the definition of the word given in our law books and by our lexicographers. This seems to us clear: either "Honesty" must be differently defined to suit the changed circum stances of modern times, or the majority of our Legislature should be drafted en masse at the close of the session, into the Dauphin County gaol.

Fasting and Prayer, The New York Tribune is evidently in an exceedingly collapsed frame of mind over the Connecticut election; it mourns and refuses to be comforted Read this melancholy howl:

Governor Hawley, a day or two before the election, issued a proclamation to which un-welcome, though not unexpected events, have given especial significance. It ap-pointed Friday, April 19, a day of public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and we sincerely hope the people of Connecticut Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and we sincerely hope the people of Connecticut will observe it. Humiliation they cannot help—what they did on Monday ought to keep them humble for months. Fasting might clear their minds, and more than one day should be devoted to Prayer, for there is no State which has more to pray for. Therefore, we advise all well-disposed persons in Connecticut to heed the advice of their Governor, and "suspending their usual labors," to engage in the unusual labor of serious meditation and prayer that they may lead better lives.

We sympathize with the Tribune. It feels that the Republican party has but

feels that the Republican party has but one card left in its hand, and that is a lusty call upon the Lord for help in this its hour of sore trial and humiliation. Saltpetre will no longer save it, although in gunpowder it has preserved and upheld it through the past weary years of bloodshed and war. held it through the past weary years or bloodshed and war. Some of the more lively and mer-curial of the Republican journals re-gard the result of the election as merely

an unpleasant medicine administered for their health's sake, seeing hid behind this frowning providence asmilling face. They are welcome to all the comfort they can draw from this glassly hope. We believe the result to indicate that the people have learned that the Republican party must die if LIE-

Not a Little Thing. The Badicals are making light of their whelming defeat in Connecticut. They say the State is not much bigger than a good sized potato patch that men, and make many other equally lame excuses to conceal the real cause of their defeat. They try to hide from themselves the fact that the true reason for the change is to be sought and found in the good sense and the sober convic

tion of honest and conscientious voters. The people have been forbearing and long-suffering toward the men now in power. They have given them a fair trial, but have found them utterly unfit to manage the affairs of this nation. The masses love the Union, and do not desire to see the Constitution destroyed and the form of free government bequeathed to them by their fathers overturned. They see th tendency of the wild and impracticable schemes of the Radical leaders. Men of political sagacity are alarmed at the ecklessness displayed by Congress; the capitalists of the country see that financial ruin will be the legitimate fruit of their legislation; the holders of Government securities have sense enough to know that their investments can only be safe under a stable and equitable administration of the Government; business men are assured that they cannot prosper so long as the States which produce the great staples of the country are kept in an impoverished and de pendent condition; and the masses, diectly affected by all these considerations, and borne down by a burthen of taxation which is being constantly increased by a reckless expenditure of the public money for partisan purposes, are

naving their eyes opened. The triumph of the Democratic party in Connecticut is the legitimate result of returning reason. It is not a little thing. It is "no cloud the size of a man's hand." But, if it were, it would be like that spoken of in the scripture, which spread until it overshadowed the whole land. It is the beginning of a glorious end, now not far distant. We nave no doubt that Radicalism will be speedily overthrown. To doubt it would be to lose faith in man's capacity for self-government, and utterly to despair of the republic. The people have resolved to rescue our free institutions from the hands of those who would de-

stroy them, and the Connecticut election shows that they are in earnest. Never were more desperate efforts made by any party than were put forth by the Radicals to carry Connecticut. They imported the most distinguished speakers of their party from distant States, flooded every election district with documents, expended immense sums of money, hurried home every clerk from Washington and every man who was absent, and polled their last vote, only to be overwhelmingly beaten. They felt that they could not afford to lose a New England State, because they knew that it would tell with tremendous influence against them. They were well aware that all men would regard it as a sure indication of their coming downfall, and the stamping of their destructive policy with the seal of popular condemnation. Being everywhere received and recognized as such, the triumph of conservatism in

Connecticut is no little thing.

The application of the Radicals for an injunction to restrain the Baltimore
Board of Police Commissions, from holding an election for a Constitutional
Convention, authorized by act of the
late Legislature, has been dismissed by
the Court, for want of jurisdiction, as a
court of equity, to decide questions involving the Sovereignty of the political volving the Sovereignty of the political power of the State.

The Victory in Connecticut. HARTFORD, April 2.—The returns are nearly all in, and the result will be as fol-

nearly all 11, and the result in the lows:

The Democratic State ticket is elected by 700 majority. The net Democratic majority on the Congressional vote is 1,800, and the average Democratic vote on the whole ticket, 1,200.

Hotelikiss (Dem.) is elected to Congress

Hotchkiss (Dem.) is elected to Congress in the Second District by 2,500 majority. Hubbard (Dem.) is elected in the First District by 500 majority. Wm. H. Barnum (Dem.) is elected in the Fourth District by 500 majority. The Radicals elect Starkweather in the Third District by 1,700 majority. The Senate is still in doubt. The House will be Radical by a small majority. The Democrats elected the following State

officers: Governor-James E. English Lieutenant-Governor—Ephraim H. Hyde. Secretary of State—Leverette E. Pease. Treasurer—Edward S. Moseley. Comptroller—Jesse Olney.

The following are the Congress

elected:

Dist.

1. Richard D. Hubbard, Dem.
2. Julius Hotchkiss Dem.
3. H. H. Stark weather, Rad.
4. William H. Barnum, Dem. 4. William H. Barnum, Dem.

HARTFORD, April 2.—The following is the address of the Democratic State Committee to the people of the Union:

The Democratic State Committee of Connecticut greet you with the result, of the election in this State.

The Democratic and Conservative electors have neithered as itemal triumph on these

have achieved a signal triumph on these ssues: In favor of representation in Congress by

very State. Immediate union on the basis of the Conitution. No usurpation of undelegated power by Congress.

No military despotism in this Republic.

No Congressional force bills to establish negro suffrage.

On these issues they have swept the State by seven hundred majority on Governor and a net majority of eighteen hundred on

Congressmen.
We gain three of the four Members of

We gain three of the four Members of Congress.
On national issues was the battle fought and won. (Signed)
JAMES GALLAGHER,
Chairman of the State Committee.
HARTFORD, April 3.—All of the towns of the State are in but two, and English's majority will be over seven hundred. The net Democratic majority on Congressmen will be about eighteen hundred. We gain twenty-four Democratic and Conservative Representatives and four or five Senators. Each house will be pretty closely balanced. The people are full of heartfelt rejoicing over the result, and passed last night in rejoicings, with music, banners, proceswith music, banners, proce ions, and the firing of cannon.

Sions, and the irring of cannon.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
Full returns from every town in the State have been received. The vote is as follows:
English, Democrat. 45,787
Hawley, Radical 44,808 Democratic majority.

STILL THEY COME.

A Democratic Gain of 1197 in Sprague's PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The State election to-day resulted in the complete suc-cess of the Radical ticket for State officers, cess of the Kadeal ticket for State officers, members of Congress, and the State Legislature. The vote was very light.

Mr. Dixon is re-elected to Congress in the Second District by about 1,200 majority; a Democratic gain of 200.

In the First District, Jenckes is re-elected without opposition.

In the First District, Jenekes is re-elected without opposition. The State officers elected are as follows: Governor—A. E. Burnside.

Lieutenant-Governor—William Greene.

Attorney-General—Williamd Payles.
Secretary of State—Jno. R. Bartlett.
General Treasure—Teorge W. Tew.
The Senate will stand 27 Radicals and 6 Democrats, and the House 62 Radicals and 10 Democrats.

Last year they stood: Senate, 28 Radicals to 5 Democrats; House, 65 Radicals to 7 Democrats.

to 5 Democrats; House, 65 Radicals to 7 Democrats.
[SECOND DESPATCH.]
The Journal has returns from all the towns of this State but one, which give Burnside's majority at 4,184. The vote stands: Burnside, (Radical,) 7,372; loss, 825. Pierce, (Democrat,) 3,178; gain, 362—nèt Democratic gain of 1,197.
Jenckes, (Radical,) for Congress in this district, has 4311 votes to 101 scattering. Last year, 5,683 to 53.
The Radical Assembly ticket is elected in this city by 600 majority.

Great Gains in Ohio. COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3.—At the elections on Monday the Democrats carried Chillicothe by 500 majority; a gain of 162. In Newark they gain 551. Zanesville, 75 majority; a gain. Cleveland, 300 majority; a gain of 758, Fremont and Bucyrus went Democratic.

The State of Mississippi in the Supreme Caurt Caux.

MASHINGTON, April 4.—The bill to be filed by Judge Sharkey and Robert J. Walker, in the Supreme Court of the United States to morrow, is the complaint of the State of Mississippi, in behalf of direction and such other States as may be interested in the premises, who shall by consent of the court, properly make themselves parties hereto, against Androw Johnson, a citizen of the State of Tennessee and President of the United States, and also against General E. O. S. Ord.

the United States, and also against General E. O. S. Ord.
The petition sets forth at length the history of the formation of the State of Mississippi, claiming, besides the protection of the constitutional rights of a State, that there are compacts, "fundamental," "irrevocable," and "unalterable," securing forever to the State of Mississippi her rights as a state of this Union.
Such compacts, and the rights acquired under them, the petitioners believe this court will regard it as its daty to maintain and protect, in the same manner at least, as it would enforce between individuals, by injunction or otherwise, the specific performance of contracts.

it would enforce between individuals, by injunction or otherwise, the specific performance of contracts.

The averment is made that the Congress of the United States cannot constitutionally expel Mississippi from the Union, and that any attempt which practically does so is a nullity, and that there is no provision in the Constitution of the United States which subjects her, as a State, to any pains, penalties, or forfeitures, as a consequence of such void attempt of a portion of her people to withdraw her from the Union, all powers to punish a State by expulsion or otherwise, for any cause, having been expressly refused in the convention which framed the Federal Constitution.

She avers that her citizens lost none of their political rights, nor incurred any penalties, except what might be inflicted on them as individuals by the process of law, after trial by jury in courts having jurisdiction of their offences, and that disabilities attempted to be imposed upon her or upon her citizens, otherwise than as aforesaid, by any body of persons, are void and violations of the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the compact with Georgia of 1802, and with Virginia of 1787. She avers that she has exhibited her good faith and adhesion to the Constitution by electing Senators and Representatives to Congress, and complains that they have been wrongfully excluded, and that her people have been compelled to pay the taxes and bear the burdens cluded, and that her people have been cor

cluded, and that her people have been com-pelled to pay the taxes and bear the burdens of Government without representation.

The act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the act supplementary thereto, utterly annihilate the State and its government by assuming for Congress the power to control, modify, and eyen abolish its government; in short, to exert sovereign power over it, and the utter destruction of the State must be the consequence of their execution. The scope of power vested in the military comman-ders, so broad, so comprehensive, was never of power vested in the military commanders, so broad, so comprehensive, was never before vested in a military commander in any government which guards the rights of its citizens or subjects by law.

The bill of the complainant concludes as follows: Now, the complainant expressly charges that, from information and belief, the said Andrew Johnson. President in

the said Andrew Johnson, President, in violation of the Constitution, and in violation of the secred rights of the States, will proceed, notwithstanding the vetoes and as a mere ministerial duty, to the execution of said acts as though they were the law of the land, which the vetoes prove he would not do if he had any discretion; or that in doing the performed anything more than a do if he had any discretion; or that in doing so, he performed anything more than a mere ministerial duty. With the view to the execution of said acts the said Andrew Johnson has assigned military commanders to the several districts to carry them into complete and full execution, and for this purpose has assigned Gen. E. O. C. Ord, a citizen of the State of Maryland, to the command of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, whom complainant prays may be made a defendant to this bill, and served with all proper process, etc.; and complainwith all proper process, etc.; and complain-ant further avers that the said Gen. E. O. C.

And complainants would further show that many legal questions must arise under these bills if the government contemplated by them be carried out, which sconer or later must come before this court for adjudication, and it is believed these bills will ultimately be decided unconstitutional in their whole length and breadth, and, as a consequence, all acts that may have been done under them must be declared void, even to the constitution which may be formed under them. The mischiefs that must result from such a state of things are incalculable, suits without number, not And complainants would further show tha incalculable, suits without number, not only in regard to rights of property, but for punishment inflicted without authority, a total disorganization of the present gover the acts must produce such an endless variety of litigation as to disturb the good order of society, by driving aggrieved par-ties to seek redress against officers and

thers, who may commit trespasses against he innocent.

To prevent such evils is one of the common grounds of equity jurisdiction, and the complainant avers that this appeal is made to the honorable court in good faith, and not from factious motives or from a spirit of insubordination to law, but under a fixed called that there are are in violation, of the belief that these acts are in violation of the Constitution and of the compacts aforesaid, and impose no obligation on her people to observe them, unless decided to be valid by this honorable court, and therefore claims, as she has a rightto do, the deliberate determination of this court, as the tribunal organized under the Constitution to preserve it inviolate, and to keep all the departments of the Government within their appropriate spheres, by trying their elief that these acts are in violation of the heir appropriate spheres, by trying their acts by the test of the Constitution; and she claims the exercise of this undoubted right in advance, for the purpose of pre-venting irreparable mischiefs, so gigantic and intolerable as those which are threat-

and intolerable as those which are three-ened.

If she should be mistaken in this, and the acts should be decided to be constitutional, she will most cheerfully yield implicit obe-dience to all their behests, whatever the consequence may be. All she desires is to guard her rights and the rights of her citiguard her rights and the rights of her citizens, and this boon she hopes may be accorded her, before it is too late, and without being subjected to the imputation of improper motives. If either the State or the people have constitutional rights, it is a paramount duty to preserve them by all legitimate means.

This court the State believes to be the great tribunal for the peaceful settlement of all constitutional questions, and especially in all cases in which a State is a party, as expressly provided in the fundamental

as expressly provided in the lunuamental law. In consideration of the premises, and inasmuch as complainant manifestly has no remedy whatever at law, as must be apparent to the court, and can have redress as a State only through this court as provided by the Constitution, complainant appeals to the preventive power of this honorable court, exercising the jurisdiction of a court of equity, and humbly prays that the said Andrew Johnson and his officers and agents, appointed for that purpose, and especially General E. O. C. Ord, above mentioned, be perpetually of enjoined and restrained from executing or enjoined and restrained from executing or as expressly provided in the fundamental nw. In consideration of the premises enjoined and restrained from executing or in any manner carrying out said act, and that process of injunction and subpœna issue, directed to the parties aforesaid, and that all other requisite process deemed necessary, may be issued, and for such other and further relief as may be deemed proper by this court; and that the defend-ants be required to answer this bill of com-plaint; and as in duty bound, complainant will ever pray etc., etc.

vill ever pray, etc., etc.
W. L. SHARKEY, R. J. WALKER, Counsel for Complainant.

Terrible Explosion in a Coal Pit—Three Men Killed. Men Hilled.

Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, a terrible explosion occurred at the coal pit of the Rush Run Coal and Iron Company, at Rush Run, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Rulyond, eleven miles below Staybowille. Railroad, eleven miles below Steubenville. The Steubenville *Herald* says the curbing The Steubenville Herald says the curbing sixty feet from the mouth of the pit was out of order. Thos. Payne, Luke Harris and Thos. Paton descended with tools to repair the curbing, and in five minutes after they had announced their safe landing on the platform, a most terrible explosion occurred, blowing the beams of curbing, stones and dirt out of the pit, with such force as to lift the roof off the building. Paton was blown out of the pit against the roof, and fell with a mass of timber directly across the bunton over the mouth of the pit, enfell with a mass of timber directly across the bunton over the mouth of the pit, entirely dead and very much burned and disfigured. Several of the workmen standing near the pit were slightly injured and stunned by the falling timbers. The smoke and gas for a time made it impossible to approach the pit. A stream of water, however, was quickly turned in, which purified the air in an hour sufficient to allow workmen to descend. On examination it was found the platform and curbing had wrecked the shaft so as to prevent a passage to the bottom, some two hundred feet below the platform, where the other men had to the bottom, some two hundred feet below
the platform, where the other men had
fallen. Up to noon, Wednesday, the bodies
of Payne and Harris had not been recovered.
It is supposed the explosion was the result
of carelessness on the part of the workmen
in removing a part of or making a vent in
the platform, through which the gas became
ignited by the lamps.

A Few Foxes. The Martinsburg New Era says: "Last week one day, Mr. Thornton Henshaw, residing a short distance from town, killed fifteen foxes, and it wasn't a good day for foxes either. He discovered a den and dug them out."

them out."

This reminds us of our trip to Western Va., with Jones' Brigade, in the spring of '63: Whilst traveling through Wirt county, we saw several nundred snakes dead in the read, whilst in order to hear by ween road, whilst in a grass lot near by were three young men busy killing the reptiles. In answer to an inquiry as to how many had been killed, a youth replied: "Seven hundred, and we call this the poorest lot

A-Visit to John H. Surratt—Interesting Description of the Prisence. rrespondence of the Baltimore Spn. WASHINGTON, April 3

The interest attaching to the prisoner with H. Shrratt, now-spanned in the Wash-ington jail, chirgod with complicity in the assessment of President Lincoln, induced the complete of the compl assissination of President Lincoln, induced your correspondent to seek and obtain an interview and conversation with him. It is unnecessary to dwell hereupon the means used to obtain this intergiew, despite the stringent regulations which forbid any intercourse with Surratt by others than the officials of the jail, and his sister, when admitted under surveillance. Suffice it to say that in the case of my admission the admitted under surveillance. Suffice it to say that in the case of my admission the officers of the jail in no wise exceeded their authority or instructions in the premises. Contrary to the current reports of the close confinement and careful obscurity in which this important prisoner is held, I found him occupying, temporarily, the watchman's lodge in the jail-yard, accompanied by a veteran keeper who looks as if he might have seen a half a century's service in his present vocation.

he might have seen a half a century's service in his present vocation.

The morning was beautifully clear and mild, one of those charming spring mornings that make the open air so enticing to such as are compelled to close confinement within doors. The little building in which the keeper and his charge were enjoying the refreshing and invigorating air of an almost May morning was a small octagonal structure of wood, with large, open windows on seven sides, and a glass door on the eighth.

eighth.
The furniture consisted of a stove, a small The furniture consisted of a stove, a small deal table; two chairs, a bench, a water bucket and a variety of old rubbish. The yard in which this rather loose prison is situated is enclosed by a brick wall eighteen or twenty feet in height, having two gateways leading into other yards, surrounded by walls about ten or twelve feet high. I did not examine these gateways to ascertain if they could easily be opened, but they appeared to be fastened simply by a bar on the inside. If this was their only fastening, and they could be opened as easily as appearinside. If this was their only fastening, and they could be opened as easily as appearances indicated, the security for prisoners was not very great, as the outer yards were filled with rubbish that could quickly and readily be brought into requisition to aid one desirous of scaling the walls.

The prisoner was innocent of any entanglement for his security whatever. He sat un a chair by one of the unper windows tanglement for his security whatever. He sat in a chair by one of the upper windows, reading a small volume, the character of which I did not inquire. On my entrance he rose and advanced towards me with extended hand. Not expecting to meet so distinguished a character in such a place, I was somewhat taken by surprise when the name was pronounced, and after shaking hands, ventured to inquire once again the name. "Surratt" replied my new acquaintance with a smile. "I think I have heard of you before," I remarked; to which

I was somewhat taken by surprise when the name was pronounced, and after shaking hands, ventured to inquire once again the name. "Surratt" replied my new acquaintance with a smile. "I think I have heard of you before," I remarked; to which he quietly responded, "Very likely." He was dressed in a suit of dark mixed goods, cut in the prevailing fashion of a walking suit, evidently new. Upon his head he wore a black soft felt hat, also new. In stature I should judge him to be five feet nine or ten inches high, rather slender in form—almost delicate, perhaps—and apparently twenty-eight years of age. His hair is a very light auburn, nicely cut and trimmed, parted behind and combed forward. He wears a mustache and goatee, rather more positive in color than the hair on his head. The rest of his face was carefully shaved. Altogether his appearannee was that of a well-dressed and very presentable young man—and certainly the last one that would be selected from a crowd as a desperate character or a villain. He has a very pleasant voice, in conversation uses good language, understands himself perfectly, and usually wears a smile upon his face.

My conversation with this somewhat remarkable man was not so full and free as I could have wished. He evidently was in no mood to talk on the topics that wore most prominent in my own mind, and the witnesses to the interview precluded me from making any efforts to get his confidence. After a few commonplace remarks on the state of the weather and such generalities as usually onen up a conversation, I ventured to ask him a leading question in cauda, to which, with a smile only, he replied, "I have nothing to say about that, "but," he added, "there was no secreey about my leaving Canada. I went on board a steamer in middlay, wholly without disguise, and with hundreds of people on and about the wharf. The steamer had fully two hundred passengers that I recognized." He would not say what steamer this was, one of a regular line leaving a large city.

He spoke of meeting St. Marie in Fra t was fully accomplished, and was kept advised, from time to time, of the steps taken to secure his arrest. Had the actua arrest been delayed one day longer, as Surratt had reason to expect it would be, he would have been beyond the reach of he would have been beyond the reach of his pursuers, his arrangements for deser-tion and flight being nearly perfected at the time of his arrest. He is careful to abstain from saying what those arrangements were, who were his accomplices and informers, or where he was to find a place of refuge. or where he was to find a blace of refuge. He has read with great apparent interest the published accounts of his capture and escapes, and the official correspondence bearing on those points, and takes great pleasure in criticising them. The wonderful icap of the precipice in Italy, of which so much has been said and written, is a scource of great amusement to him. The height from which he jumped he describes as about equal to an ordinary second story window, or say twelve feet. But he tells a story of descending more dangerous declivities than

descending more dangerous declivities than this in his flight. In one instance his only available mode of descent was to lie upon his back and to slide down a steep and rocky declivity, full a hundred feet in height. rocky declivity, full a hundred feet in height. Of scarcity of food, ignorance or the country and consequent danger of recapture in exposing himself by asking information by the way, of the constant alarm and similar subjects, he is free and seemingly anxious to talk, and always in something of a boastful vein, but his lips are sealed in respect to all matters bearing in the remotest degree upon the great crime with which his name is associated, and of which he stands charged. Surratt's prison hours are passed very comfortably. An entire corridor, full thirty feet in length and eight in breadth, with three large cells, are placed entirely at his feet in length and eight in breadth, with three large cells, are placed entirely at his disposal. In this corridor he is excluded from the gaze of the common prisoners and the curious visitors by a common door or inner grating, whenever it is not agreeable to him to seek the open air of the prison court yard. At night only does he have occasion to feel the rigors of confinement, when he is locked in the central of the three cells, a commodious appartment at when he is locked in the central of the three cells, a commodious oppartment at least jen feet square. True, the furniture is scant, consisting merely of a stool and a mattress laid upon the stone floor, though amply provided with coverings.

To while away the sometimes tedious hours of the day he is provided with a plentiful assortment of books, embracing the field of literature, from Divine truth to the silliest human trash. Comforts, and even luxuries for the toilet, are also abun-

even luxuries for the toilet, are also abundant. His cuisine seems to be carefully looked after by outside friends, and no restriction is placed upon the amount or variety that is sent him.

In the frequent and protracted visits of his sister, who calls at least each alternate day and spends the time with him, cheering him by her presence and ministering to his comforts, he finds a constant source of pleasure. True, on these occasions the keeper shares the apartment with the brother and sister, but the surveillance he exercises is merely a matter of form. even luxuries for the toilet, are also abun

exercises is merely a matter of form.

Fearful Accident—Three Children Burn ed 10 Death.

On Friday last one of the most frightful accidents that we have ever been called upon to record, occurred near the Washing-ton Iron Works, in the lower end of this ton Iron Works, in the lower end of this county. From the many reports that are afloat, we gather the following: Some time during the day the barn of a Mr. Krape, residing in the neighborhood of the works, was noticed to be on fire, and before any one reached the scene of the disaster, the flames had made such headway that it was impossible to save anything. The day being exceedingly windy the fire was communicated to the house, and it was with considerable affort that it was saved. During the cated to the house, and it was with considerable extort that it was saved. During the excitement of the fire, but little was thought of the children all of whom, were large enough to run around and play, and it was not for some time that the anxiety of the parents induced them to make search for the little ones, when, judge of their horror, the charred remains of all three, were found amid the smoking timbers of the barn. They had doubtless gone in there to play and having matches about them unwittingly set fire to the building, from which they set fire to the building, from which they were unable to escape, and into which no one seemed to the they had gone.—

Reliefonts Watchers

. Subterranean City Discovered in Cen-tral Asia.

A Subterranean City Discovered in Central Asia.

Foreign journals report that a subterranean city has been discovered in the vicinity of Fort No. I, on the Sir-Darya river, in Turkistan. Kirghisian settlers having undertaken to furnish bricks to Major Yuni, the Russian commandant of the fort, brought him such curious specimens of the required article that he was led to inquire whence they had procured them. On their taking him to the place, the existence of a subterranean city of vast extent was soon apparent to the astonished Russians. The place seems to have been originally built on the Lake Avel, but by the receding of the water is now at some distance trom its shores, and in the course of time has been covered up by sand and alluvial deposits. Whether it belongs to the ancient Parthian, or, comparatively speaking, modern Dshungarian period of Turanian history, has not yet been ascertained. A guard has been stationed on the spot to protect the mysterious city from depredations, until the arrival of further orders from the Governor of Orenburg.

From the Detroit Post.

On Wednesday night Nellie Ward left the city and went to Ypelianti in the night express train, but returned to Dearborn on the Thursday morning train. She went to the Dearborn on the day, and seemed to be in the best of spirits. She are a hearty dinner and atterwards sat down in the dining room and atterwards sat down in the dining room and wrote a number of letters. After doing this, afterwards ast down in the dining room and wrote a number of letters. After doing this, meanwhile betraying in no way, any agitation, she called the landfoed's daughter and induced her to mait the letters she had written. She talked pleasantly with the ladies of the house, and gave them no reason to suspect that she was a questionable character. After dining she went to her room, fastened herself in, and then, at 3 o'clock P. M., shot herself in the left breast, after taking a farewell glance at the scenery through a small window. Her story is that, having fully determined to finish her earthly career, she shot herself after feeling for the location of her heart, hoping to ascertain its exact whereabouts and inflictinstant death. After satisfying herself as to the proper place at which to aim the pistol. but having miscalculated the spot, the shot falled to take mortal effect and only inflicted a dangerous and ghastly wound in about an lach from the appeal of the boats.

ed a dangerous and ghastly wound about an iach from the apex of the bro ed a dangerous and ghastly wound just about an inch from the apex of the breast. For two hours she lay upon the floor in her room, conscious but unable to move or cry out for help. None of those below stairs heard the report of the pistol, and nothing was known of her attempt to destroy herself until 8 o'clock in the evening. A little girl, daughter of the landlord of the hotel was sent up at tea time to call the unfortunate woman to supper. She rapped on the door and called several times, but the only reply she could get was, "I am sick, bring me water." The water was brought Immediately, and Miss Ward drank it in the presence of the girl without telling her that she had shot herself. She had lain on the floor in her room for two hours unable to help herself or stir from the spot. At length she had dragged herself to the bed and succeeded in getting under the blankets, leaving a bloody trail on the floor from the window to the bed side. At eleven o'clock at night she called for help and asked for morphine. The landlady refused to give her any or send for it, but finally considered it prudent to send for a physician, though Nellie Ward had not exposed the fact that she had shot herself.

Dr. Hume was called, and to him the

it prudent to send for a physician, though Nellie Ward had not exposed the fact that she had shot herself.

Dr. Hume was called, and to him the woman showed her wounded breast, begging him not to tell any one until she died, as she expected to do, and praying for a dose of quick poison to end her suiferings. Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the proprietor of the hotel, at length began to suspect that something was wrong, and by questioning found out from the doctor the real state of the case. The miserable girl had for eight hours suffered the most intense agony, and kept concealed from several persons who visited her during the evening the cause of it. Sensible to a wonderful degree, tortured awfully, she bore up and was lucid and even cheerful in her conversation, hoping only for a speedy termination of her misery. She sent for a priest and refused his services with a fastidiousness, as to the manners of her confessor. He talked with her and was coldly repulsed. She had nothing to tell him, and his services were useless. She declared that, no matter how wisely or well he talked, she would take her own life at the first opportunity.

At Yosilanti she had purchased a dose of

he talked, she would take her own life at the first opportunity.

At Ypsilanti she had purchased a dose of strychnine, but fearing that it might fall to produce death, she burned it, fearing to throw it away lest it might fall into the hands of some other person suicidally disposed. She intended the little Sharp's pistol, four barrelled, which she had purchased in Detriot on Wednesday to take its place. The consequence of this declaration place. The consequence of this declaration was that she was not shrived to any remark. was that she was not shrived to any remarkable extent. The priest, with a sorrowful tace, left ber, after exhausting all the eloquence of his calling in persuasion. The doctors of the village attempted to persuade her to have the ball extracted, but she steadfastly refused, preferring rather, she said, to die than have an effort to restore her to health. But it was decided, after a consultation with Justice Daly, that the ball should be taken out this morning, even if it should be found necessary to give chloroform and adopt the most extreme measures to save her lite. This course was

give chloroform and adopt the most extreme measures to save her life. This course was adopted, by reason of the fact that the doctors, after probing the ball to the distance of about an inch and a half in a direction parallel with one of the ribs, found that it had not penetrated into the cavity of the lung, but glanced in such a way as to make the course of the bu'let apparent externally, and, if permitted to remain, it might cause extreme irritation and pain, but would not be likely to prove fatal.

1. Under the girl's pillow was found, among other letters, one directed to the landlady of the hotel, in which she made a gracefully worded apology for attempting to commit suicide in the house of a total stranger, and left directions for the disposition of her body after death. She begged piteously that no indignity be put upon her corpse, but that it the disposition of the directions of

no indignity be put upon her corpse, but that it be decently burled at the expense of several persons whose names those inter-ested know best themselves.

Atrocious Torture of a Child. Atrocions Torture of a Child.

At Warsaw, Indiana, about six weeks ago, one Lawrence Hart took from the poor house, a boy four years old, named Winfield Hines. Three weeks afterwards the child was missing. Its mother made inquiry as to what had become of it, and was told that it had been given away to a man living in Ohio. Not satisfied with this she succeeded in interesting some propring a sixtems in the obio. Not satisfied with this she succeeded in interesting some prominent citizens in the matter, who began to make an investigation, whereupon, Hart having fled, after a long search, the mangled body of the child was found in an old well.

At the coroner's inquest, Hart's wife testified, and others testified, that, from the very first, Hart's treatment of the child whe brutal and cruel in the extreme; that as whipped and beat it without mercy almost, if not quite, every day, and that, on one occasion, he spent nearly a whole day in torturing it in every way the most hellish wantonness could suggest, first whipping it with a leather strap, then with a strip of board, until it was not able to walk, and then put it down in the cellar, where it laid down in the damp and chilly air and went to sleep. Then he removed it from the cellar, and took it out of doors, and plunged its head into cold water, and compelled it to remain out of doors until its feet were frozen; then took it into the house, hung it up by the stairway by means of a strap massed around the body and held coals of

to remain out of doors until its feet were frozen; then took it into the house, hung it up by the stairway by means of a strap passed around the body, and held coals of fire on a shovel under its feet. After torturing it in this manner for awhile, he took it down and made it walk the floor backward and forward, occasionally striking it with a plaited leather horse-whip, until it fell at last, exhausted and senseless, on the floor.

It further appeared that the day the child died Hart whipped it first, out of doors, with a stick of some kind, until it was so exhausted that it fell asleep at the table while they were eating breakfast. Upon this, Hart flew into a rage, and said: "D—n you, I will see if I can't keep you awake," and thereupon seized a horse-whip and whipped the child for some time, and finally struck it a severe blow on the temple, either with his fist or the butt of the whip, and knocked its head against a stairway, causing two more severe bruises on the back part of its head. He then allowed his wife to put the child to bed, and she states she tried to restore it, but it died that night, when Hart took the body away. There was a great excitement in the neighborhood, and a public meeting was held, and a committee appointed to secure the demon. The county commissioners offered a reward of \$500 for his apprehension. Hart was arrested on Friday at Independence, near Mount Vernon, Ohio, and has been taken back to Indiana.

Fishing by Telegraph

rishing by Telegraph.

The latest novelty is the use of the telegraph in the Norwegian herring fishery. The deep sea fisheries from the Naze to Varanger Fjord extend over a range of 1,200 miles; and some of them are variable, both as regards time of year and locality; others recur at stated periods, but with lesser oscillations with respect to time and place. The population directly and indirectly interested in the fisheries is probably not less than 150,000; and the fishermen actually engaged in them at one time not less than 60,000. These latter move to and frowith their boats along the coast, and formerly—before the telegraph was impressed into their service—the inability to test the accuracy of the reports they heard, and the great distances they had to traverse before reaching the neighborhood of the shoals, were the cause of endless disappointments and failures, and the cauch was frequently lost for want of hands to capture the fish. This is now all changed as far as the herring fishery is concerned.

Telegraphic stations are erected at different points on the coast, and the inspectors cause delity notice to be given of the appear.

Telegraphic stations are erected at different points on the coast, and the inspectors cause daily notice to be given of the appearance and position of each shoal. "Field" telegraphs are kept in readiness to be joined on to the main line, and thus the slightest movement of the shoals is carefully watched and communicated; and it is a curious sight to witness the sudden exodus of thousauds of fishermen, with their train of buyers, salters, &c., with boats, barrels and appliances, hastening to a distant place at the call of the wire. The men seem to prize highly this valuable coadjutor, and when the catch is chiefly attributable to its agency they call the fish "telegraph herrings." And thus the benefit likely to accrue from the use of the telegraph is incalculable. Utilizing the Dead.

It seems a serious thing to "make light" of death, yet some disgustingly practical French Savan proposes to literally perpetrate that enormity. His theory—advanced through the medium of La Gazette Medicale de Lyons—is that human bodies are at present wasted, when they might as well be utilized by distilization into gas to be used for illuminating purposes, He remarks, in a sort of grinly humorous vein: "Coal is being exhausted, and since the human carcass is capable of supplying a gas of good illuminating power, why should it not be employed to this end? In India, they say, the idea is already realized. By a process of combustion in retorts, a corpse of ordinary dimensions may be made to yield twenty-five cubic metres of illuminating gas, which, at a cost of twenty-five centimes per cubic metre, would give a value of about eight francs for a deceased friend of about medium size."

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T A young fady, seven feet high, resides in demphis. In Pulaski county, Ga., a freedman em his former master as overse ploys his former master as overseer.

The death penalty has been restored in Michigan.

George W. Randolph, ex-rebel Secretary of War, died in Richmond on Wednesday.

The Boston Post thinks the Democrats of New Hampshire had great cause for jey, but the Nutneg State furnishes a greater.

The National Democratic Convention, to meet in Louisville, has been postponed until the 4th of July. Seventy-five new buildings, twenty of them saw mills, have been built in Pensa-cola, Florida, since the war. Gen. Schofield has issued an order for a registration of voters in Virginia under the Reconstruction act. The of nomination ex-Senator Nesmith, of

Oregon, as Minister to Austria, has been rejected by the Senate. Governor Geary has signed the bill vest ing the appointment of Schoo in Philadelphia in the courts. Hon. George Evans, formerly U. S. Sentitor from Maine, died in Portland on Saturday, aged 70 years. The Ohio Legislature has finally passed a Suffrage bill, giving the franchise to all male citizens, excepting rebels and desert-

Joseph R. Hawley, who was the repub-lican candidate for Governor at the recent Connecticut election, is a native of North Carolina. At Evansville, Ind., a few nights since, a little boy was playing with a marble, and it got into his throat and choked him to death.

A Society out West are discussing the question: "If a man deserts his wife, which a the most abandoned, the man or the Chief Justice Chase is about to issue a

rinted circular, stating the qualifications be required of registers under the Bank-The levce along the Mississippi, in Con-pord Parish, La., opposite Natchez, has given away, and the upper parishes will be dooded.

Edward D. Neill, for three years secre-ary to the President, has been appointed beputy Commissioner of the Department of Education. A party of Indians recently attacked some miners in Arizona, killing one of the miners and wounding several others. Among the wounded is a nephew of Senator Buckalew.

A military company has been sent from Harrisburg to Luzerne county to quell a riot said to have grown out of a workmen's strike for higher wages. At last accounts ll was quiet,

General Gleeson's father, aged about seventy years, has been arrested for Fenian treason in Ireland. He proclaimed that the had seven sons Fenians, and gloried in the fact." On leaving office, Mr. Monroe is reported to have remarked that "this was the fifth, and, undoubtedly, last time, he had been deposed from the Mayoralty of New Orleans."

The largest paper mill in the world is about to go into operation at Greenville, Connecticut. It will turn out 35,000 pounds

of paper per day, and is expected to produce a decline in price.

The Memphis negroes are about starting a newspaper with negroeditors, negro printers, negro dovils, and negroe arriers. Everything is to be as black as the hinges of Fredux. More Indian outrages are reported in Idaho. A Station was attacked recently and a stage driver and two passengers were killed. The Indians continue hostile

on the Texas border, One reason why the Southern papers do not make so much "jublistion" over the Connecticut election as some of their conservative contemporaries in the North do, the Richmond Whig says, is "because they have forgotten how to crow over election re-

suits."

The tobacco now on hand in the counties of Halifax, Pittsylvania, Franklin and Henry, in Virginia, and Rockingham and Caswell, in North Carolina, is estimated to be worth \$12,000,000. The erop of Pittsylvania alone is placed at \$3,000,000. We doubt this estimate.

On Saturday, at Rochester, as a fire entire returning from a fire year organization.

On Saturday, at Rochester, as a fire engline, returning from a fire, was crossing one of the Eric Canal bridges, the flooring gave way, letting the engine, horses and three men into the canal. One of the horses was killed, and all the men were more or less injured.

**RAI express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was thrown from the track near Pittsburg yesterday, and the engine and several cars were wecked. Four men were injured; William Wilhelm baggage master, of this city, slightly. The train was thrown off by a man, who was arrested.

The raid on the "chignons" still continues.

The raid on the "chiq The raid on the "chignons" still continues, The London "Lancet" says it is certain that many ladies carry about with them in in their chignons the seeds of ringworm, which it calls an "intractable malady." It also says that much of the hair used for chignons is "churchyard hair," pulled from the scalps of the dead.

the scalps of the dead.

A little girl, daughter of W. Bankshaw, died suddenly in Chicago on Sunday night—said to have been whipped to death by her father. The body of the poorchild when examined was found to be literally cut to pieces, the fiendish punishment which caused her death having apparently been inflicted with a leather strap or heavy raw hide.

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A Maine paper asserts that the oldest Masons in the country are Nathaniel Fullerton of Bellows Falls, Vermont, who is 92 years of age, and Moses Wingate of Haverhill, Mass, aged 98, who has been a Mason 64 years. To these may be added John Poster of Boston, nearly 95 years of age, who has been a Mason 67 years.

The Senate vesterday confirmed General Lovell H. Roussean to be Brigadler General Lovell H. Roussean to be Brigadler General of the regular army in place of Rosecraus, resigned; also, Alexander Asboth to be Minister to Uruguny, and General Thomas Kilby Smith to be Consul at Pannana, It is understood that a motion was entered to reconsider Gen. Rousseau's nomination.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in a late letter

Gen, Joseph E. Johnston, in a late letter upon the subject of the first battle of Bull Run, says the victory there was regarded by the Confederate troops as having decided the question of Southern independence, and ended the war, and thousands of them left the property and went housands.

left the army and went home. The Union army, he says, "was less disorganized by deleat than the Confederate army by its riumph." Numerous expedients are reported from Massachusetts to get round the prohibitory iquor law, which is now being enforced with rigor in that State The latest expedient is the sale of mince pies with a large quantity of brandy in them, or, as a Boston paper expresses it, "about one drunk to each mince pie," These are known as "anti-prohibition pies," and are chiefly sold in the highly exemplary and moral town of Boston.

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Deak, the Hungarian statesman, has an income of not more than \$1,250 a year, and yet he has invariably refused to accept any office of emolument or any material testimoninal of the gratitude of his countrymen. During the Parliamentary session he lodges economically at one of the hotels of Pesth, and during the recess he lives with a relative in the country. He devotes a large share of his income to charity.

Has anybody a nickel penny of 1856? The Washington Star says there's an active search for them, and that they are considered worth twonty-flye cents each, because they have been almost wholly withdrawn from circulation, and will be very valuable by-and-by in completing collections. The penny in question will be remembered as bearing on one face the representation of a nondescript broken-backed bird, supposed to represent the American eagle.

The editor of the State-Line Gazette (Bristol,) desiring to accomodate himself to the new political dispensation, offers for sale:

The editor of the State-Line Gazette (Bristol,) desiring to accommodate himself to the new political dispensation, offers for sale:

"A well bound volume, containing the Constitution of the late United States, the Constitution of Virginia, now Military District A, No. 1, also the Virginia Bill of Rights, the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. Any one desiring to preserve these relics of the barbarous age extending from 1776 to 4861 will do well to call. Also a copy of the bible will be exchanged for the life and writings of John Brown, deceased.

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Shocking Murder on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of Saturday gives the following details of a horrible murder, and swift and terrible retribution, reported to have taken place at Salineville, O., on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. An old man who resides at Salineville, on the C. & P. R. H., in Columbiana county, Ohio, recently received some \$1,500 in money—a fact that became known in the neighborhood. On Wednesday last he went in company with a son to New Lisbon, the county town, some fifteen miles distant, to deposit this money in bank, leaving a wife and daughter at home. They arrived too late to get in the bank, and went to a hotel to stay over night. Early in the night the young man awoke in terror and told his lather that his mother had her throat cut. The son prevailed on the father to return home immediately. Approaching their house, they were surprised to see a light in the windows, and approaching cautiously and looking in they were horrorstricken to see the mother lying on the floor weltering in blood. Separating, one went to the front and the other to the rear door, when just as they were about to enter, two persons attempted to escape, one from each door, and were shot down almost simultaneously, by the father and son. A third person still in the house, up stairs, leaped out of one of the upper windows, and was also shot almost as soon as he touched the ground. On entering the house and proceeding to another room, the father and sou were still more horrified to find the daghter lying also marked and dead, and covered with blood. Whether and truth bluese are the total water through the and the truth bluese at their twanterity, and truth bluese at their twanterity. right or not our informant could hot.
The Intelligencer vouches for the sim
and truthfulness of their informant.