WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867.

To the Democracy of the City and County of Lancaster.

In pursuance of authority given the uncounty dersigned at a meeting of the County Committee, held on Monday, April 15th you are requested to assemble in the several Wards of the city and oughs, and in the townships of the county, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of MAY, 1867, to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates, to represent such district in a general County Convention, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15TH day of MAY, at 11 o'clock, at Fulton Hall, in the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent the Decracy of the county of Lancaster State Convention, to be held HARRISBURG on the SECOND TUESDAY in JUNE NEXT; and for the further purpose, if deemed advisable, of electing twelve delegates to meet in Mass Convention at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central

The several Districts will each nominate one person to serve as a member of the County Committee for the ensuing political year, and will also elect a President and Secretary of the District organization, who will appoint an Executive Committee of one in each sub-division.-These names should be placed upon the credentials of the delegates to the County Convention. The most active and efficient men should be chosen.

The County Committee will meet pursu ant to adjournment, at the usual place, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, at 10 A. M. A. J. STEINMAN, Chairman.

B. J. McGrann, Secretary. The End of a Corrupt Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania ha adjourned sine die. For that God be praised! High noon of Thursday, the 11th day of April, found that miserably corrupt and venal body in articulo mortis. By set limitation it then expired, and a majority of the members returned to their homes to render up an ac count to constituencies which they had outraged and betrayed. Many left the State Capitol with pockets well lined with "greenbacks," the price of bribery and the fruit of their shame. An honest few went forth unenriched by any base barter of their integrity, and with their honor as men and their fair fame as representatives untarnished. We have neither time nor inclination to revert in detail to the many dark transactions of this deceased Legislature. We tried, from time to time, to lay bare the corruptions of the living body; but to dissect the dead and putrid carcas would be more than our nerves and the olfac-

tories of our readers could stand. Corrupton and bribery in the Legis lature of Pennsylvania has come to be the rule since the triumph of the Radical party-honesty and integrity the exception. For a number of years past the matter has been growing constantly worse. "The ring" has become a recognized institution, and the question with the majority of the members has been, not is a proposed measure right, but "will it pay." Venal fanatics and mousing policians have crept into the seats once occupied by honorable men, and the halls of the Senate and the House has each come to be regarded as a kind of political shamble, in which professed law-makers are openly bought and sold by any man, clique or corporation that can afford to offer bribes. Almost every bill brought forward in the Legislature which has just adjourned was made to pay toll, and when ill-gotten gains grew scarce, some member of the ring would introduce an act framed for the very purpose of extorting money from a wealthy corporation or institution which had been created by former Legislatures. Thus did a majority of the men who composed the recent Legislature of Pennsylvania sit from day to day, devising schemes for filling their pockets, and utterly disregarding the interests of the public.

How shall we rank them upon honors leaves Fanatics fierce and blind, a pack of greed thieves,
All they stole in service of the commonweal
is naught to what they were disposed to ste The Democrats were largely in the minority in both branches of the recent Legislature, and, to their honor be it said, the "rings" were made up without them. The Democratic leaders in both Houses constantly opposed the corrupt and pernicious acts of the majority, and did the State good service by acting as a check upon the dominant faction. The public morality of the Democratic party has always been of a more elevated standard than that of the party now in power. With the advent of Know Nothingism, the fearful corruption in the ranks of the party which stood opposed to the Democracy began, and it has continually increased from year to year. If there has been a lowering of the high tone of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania we have not seen it, and we believe it is as ready now as ever to repudiate with scorn and loathing any public man who dares to contaminate his fingers with a base bribe. We hope and believe it will never lose the high sense of honor which has always characterized it in the past.

The people of all parties are alike interested in seeing to it that there is a speedy end put to the disgraceful scenes which marked the career of the Legislature which is now happily defunct. Let them resolve sternly to effect a complete and permanent reform. As for the venal wretches who so disgrace the State, if their constituents are not utterly lacking in public virtue, they Will bring them to account, And crush the vipers yet, Who, singled out by a community, Toguard their rights, did still, for ends cor-

And "greenbacked paper," sell and betray them.

Henry Clay's Birthday. On Friday last, the 12th day of April, was the ninetieth anniversary of Henry Clay's birthday. It was appropriately celebrated in New York city by the Henry Clay Association, a society which has been in existence for a good many years. The time was when it stood opposed to the Democratic party; but it is a significant fact that nearly every member of it is now acting with the political organization which he once contended against. Were the sage of Ashlandalive to-day, he would be found leading the conservative men of the nation against the wretched fanatics in Congress, who are doing all they can to impair the institutions which he fostered so carefully. The best and purest of his followers everywhere are now acting in good faith with the Democratic party, being prompted thereto by the same patriotic zeal which distinguished

chosen and well beloved leader.

There is a report, says the New Haven Register, that on a recount of the votes in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, Seth S. Logan, of Washington, was found to have a majority, and is therefore elected, giving the Democrats imajority of one in the Senate.

him whom they once recognized as their

Among the items in the general ap propriation bill passed by the last ses sion of the Pennsylvania Legislature are the following: .830

Prayers for the House..... Prayers for the Senate..... Good boys! We don't know who got the Senate's money, but the House with an eye to taking care of its own, employed a Radical member to do the business, and thus increased his pay to

An Issue in the Coming Presidential Cam-

From the first day of its existence the Republican party has been a thoroughly lishonest political organization. All the platforms which it has laid down have been susceptible of different and opposing interpretations. It has refused constantly to define its position on the great questions before the people in ionest and outspoken terms. It has been guilty of continued duplicity. All along its leaders in Pennsylvania have denied that it favored negro suffrage. When the charge was made they invariably repudiated it; and it is only since the result of the Connecticut election has shown that it can no longer rely upon the votes of the white men of the North, that the mask has been completely thrown aside. No disguise is now worn. The leaders boldly avow their position. They are resolved to force unqualified negro suffrage upon all the States; hoping that the negro vote may enable them to override the will of a majority of the white citizens. This determination has been openly and unhesitatingly declared since the result of the Connecticut election was announced. The New York Tribune clearly defines the position of the party. It

The time has come to open the next Presidential campaign. It is too soon for the nominations of for personal preferences, but organization should be made now. The problem is to reconstruct the South so that its ejectoral votes shall be east for progress. While the South is being reconstructed into ve should reconstruct the politics of

States.
To do this, two lines of policy should be adopted. What we impose on the South by virtue of success in war, we should accept ourselves. We are not prepared to discuss questions of interference with the suffrage—for such questions are not practical. Concerds we think has too much confidence in gress, we think, has to much confidence in the loyal people of the Northern States to suppose they will besitate to remove every visitations in suffrage. We iphose they will nesitate to lour phose they will nesitate to suffrage. la withat makes distinctions in suffrage. We believe the Republican party is warn for this work. Politicians in Pennsylvania, the large minority in Connecticut—a few facing-both-ways individuals in New York, under the uneasy leadership of The Times—may have returded the enthusiasm of the mass of the party; but we feel that their influence is dead, and that, inview of Connecticut, and of the result work now viceniag in the South. is dead, and that, increase of Connecticut, and
of the great work now ripening in the South,
there is not a sincere Republican who is not
willing to remove every restriction of caste,
color, or race, and proclaim, in its most
absolute sense, Impartial Suffrage and
Universal Liberty.

The Legislature of Ohio has taken steps to have the word white stricken from the Constitution of that State the Republican Convention, which met n New York a few days since to elect delegates to a Convention to frame a new State Constitution, unanimously leclared in favor of unrestricted negro suffrage; in the New Jersey Legislature a proposition to strike the word white from the Constitution of the State was only defeated by a few votes, the great body of the Republicans in both branches voting for it. The issue is at length made plain. There can be no dodging it in future. Here, in Pennsylvania, the Republican leaders may refuse to make it openly, but he must be a very silly fool who will any longer say, as many moderate Republicans have been in the habit of doing, "I am opposed to negro suffrage, but it is not an issue It is a direct issue, made such by the action of the Republican party throughout the country. The Democratic party is unafterably opposed to degrading the elective franchise, and it will never consent to see it done. The New York Tribune and other Republican newspapers have seen fit thus early to open the coming Presidential campaign upon the issue of negro suffrage. Let the white voters of Pennsylvania deliberately make up their minds as to the position they intend to occupy upon it, and then let them oldly express their opinions in publi and record them at the ballot-box. If

the result so far as this State is concerned

they do that we shall have no fear of

Where the Money Goes. The State Appropriation Bill, as originally gotten up and passed by the House, appropriated more than one million dollars in excess of the estimated receipts. At the last hour the Senate cut it considerably, so as to make the expenses a little more than the receipts, \$4,695,374. For the education of soldiers orphans, the amount was reduced from \$450,000 to \$300,000. The pay of members was reduced to \$1,000 for the ses sion, instead of \$1,500, as originally contemplated. The Dixmount appropria tion was cut down from \$66,082 to \$50,-000; for the House of Refuge, from \$47,000 to \$27,000; for St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, from \$15,000 to \$8,000. The law granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows was repealed. The Penitentiary appropriation was fixed at \$20,800, the usual sum. The project of extension of the prison ha been abandoned for the present. Following are the prominent items of

the bill: wealth

If the Deputy Secretary

If the Auditor General... 

ing...... Of the Private Secretary of the Gov-or Law Judges in Allegheny county, 

Senatorial Dignity. Since the advent of Radicalism th Inited States Senate has parted with the diguity which characterized it in the better and purer days of the Republic. It has ceased to command the respect or the confidence of the people. We are sure no right thinking man can fail to be pained by the exhibition almost daily occurring in it. Just now the whole body of the Radical majority are engaged in a desperate struggle to force the appointment of their pets to post offices and profitable positions un-

der the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They seem more intent upon the scramble for petty offices than ever they were, or any greater or graver duties. We have had a display of the most discreditable character in regard to the appointments in this District. The Clubfoots and Winnebagoes have been at open war for weeks. Simon and Thaddeus are both obstinate, and which will worry the other out remains to be seen. Meantime the people are looking on at the exhibition with a feeling of deep disgust at the dirty squabble. The nasses recognize in it a display of just such dignity as properly attaches to the

eaders of the Radical party. Death of an Editor.

John T. M'Ilbenny, Esq., editor and proprietor of Gettysburg Star, died at his residence, on Sunday night last, of disease of the heart. He was a gentleman of considerable ability.

Sumner's Negro Suffrage Bill. We publish elsewhere the full text of Sumner's bill for forcing negro suffrage upon each State and Territory in the Union, which only failed to pass for want of time; and we ask every Democrat under whose eye it may fall, after reading it, to hand it to his Republican neighbor. It will be seen that it starts out with a declaration that the Constitutional Amendment, lately ratified by the Radical majority of our Legislature, confers the right of suffrage upon every

negro in the country. The first section of the bill declares that every negro in every State and Perritory shall have the right to vote at every election held, whether for National, State, County or Municipal officers; and declares null and void all State or Territorial laws to the contrary. The second section imposes a fine of

from one hundred to three thousand dollars, and imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year, upon any one who may, in any way, hinder or obstruct a negro from voting at any election. The third section imposes a fine of from five hundred to four thousand dollars on any officer of election who may refuse to count, receive or return the

additional penalty of imprisonment for not less than three months, nor more than two years. The fourth section gives exclusive jurisdiction of all such cases to the United States District Courts, which are expected to be under the control of Radical Judges, and provides for the appointment of an army of spies to pro-

vote of any negro, together with the

ecute offenders. Section fifth and last gives to any ne growho may feel himself aggrieved, the right to sue for damages in any of the United States District Courts.

It will be seen that the Rump Congress intend to make thorough work of this matter. Not only are severe and unusual punishments to be inflicted upon every one who may in any way interfere with a negro offering to vote but the trials are to be removed from the State Courts to tribunals where conviction will be sure. Before Radical Judges, and Juries of Radicals selected by radical United States Marshals, no one accused of the high crime of challenging the vote of a negro could expect to escape. Let no man deceive nimself into a belief that the fanatics in Congress will hesitate to pass such an infamous bill. They have given the country plenty of instances of their eadiness to perpetrate even greater enormities. A party which sanctioned he overthrow of the courts and the establishment of military tribunals in their stead in loyal Northern States, s capable of doing anything else. They will stop at nothing to perpetuate their rule, and can only be checked in their ruinous course by a general aprising of the people. If the white men of Pennsylvania desire to maintain control of their own affairs, they must at once rally in solid phalaux, to compass the overthrow of the usurping faction, which is now attempting to destroy, not only the executive and judicial branches of the general Government, but also, all the State Governments, and to establish instead a despotism under he control of a Congress from which those who do not agree with Sumner and Stevens are to be persistently excluded. No chance to rebuke these fanatics should be permitted to pass unimproved. Let the masses judge of the future by the past. Let the people remember how rapid has been the revolution of the past few years, and re-

> ve to check it at the ballot box Shocking Barbarities.

People who read the highly-colored accounts published some years ago by the New York Tribune and other abo lition papers, of barbarities inflicted upon slaves by brutal masters or overseers, and thence drew inferences unfavorable to Southern as compared with Northern civilization, ought to read with care the article we copy from the Tribune to-day. It is well, sometimes, when we grow so self-righteous as to thank God that we are better than our neighors, to have our rottenness laid open and our pride humbled. And just now, when we are talking of the bene fits we are about to confer upon the South by extending over her the "supe rior civilization" of which we boast so loudly, it may do us good to have set pefore us such an account as the Tri une gives of shocking barbarities that have been committed in the very shadow of the spires of our "loyal churches," and under the walls of our lauded "free school houses." We question whether the most rigid scrutiny into plantation management in the South, from the earliest settlement of the country down to the present time, would reveal barparities at all equal in hellish atrocity to those detailed by the Tribunc. The negroes upon whom cruel punishment was inflicted, even by the worst masters or overseers, were generally full-grown men of vicious disposition, whom it was difficult to manage; but in the cases related by the Tribune, the victims were poor little children. Verily "the Greeks are at our own doors," and instead of troubling ourselves about "Freedmen's Aid Societies," we should, as the Tribune suggests, organize Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It is clearly our duty to improve our own "civilization" before we spend either our time or our money in extending it to others.

Another Charge Rebutted—Who Asks the

2.000

One of the Radical complaints against President Johnson is the alleged whole sale pardoning of "red-handed rebels." It was freely charged that these pardons were obtained by the influence of leading Southern men, rebels themselves. or prominent Democrats. These complaints became so vociferous that some over-zealous Radical insisted that Congress should call for official information. In response it appears, according to a statement in the New York Tribune, that from April 15, 1865, to March 2

1866, pardons were recommended by the following officials: Radicals. No. Others. No. Gov nor Brownlow, Tennessee Gov. Wells, Louisiana. Gov. Fletcher, Missangov. Mells, Louisiana. Gov. Hamilton, Tex. 525 Gov. Bradford, Md. ..85 Gov. Murphy, Ark. 125 Gov. Marvin, Fla. ...97

....1,108 Total... In addition, there were fifty-five pardons granted upon the recommendation of Hon. Austin A. King, of Missouri. Is it not slightly cool for them to abuse the President for doing just what they were most urgent in asking him to do?

A Good Definition.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, pithily and truly says the military reconstruction scheme is simply a law to perpetuate disunion or to render the socalled Union a curse when it shall be nominally restored. That is about the best definition of the odious and infamous thing which we have seen.

A Solid Old Veteran.

At the recent election in Connecticut an old veteran named Lawton Babcock. now 103 years old, was present at the election in the town of old Lyme and cast a democratic vote. He has voted at every election for President from the formation of our Government to the present time; and always with the Democratic party.

The Work Done by the Late Legislature

The debauched and miserably corrup Legislature, which has just adjourned met many meritedly severe criticisms even from Radical newspapers. The more influential and respectable journals of the party felt impelled, in spite of ordinary partisan partiality, to denounce the open and wholesale taking of bribes by a majority of the Republican members. But, amidst all, "the ring" had one steady and unwavering apologist and defender. The Harrisburg Telegraph, published by George Bergner, a mercenary wretch who has grown rich since the war, by securing exorbitant prices for publishing the Legislative Record, and doing other printing for "loyal" Legislatures, was ever ready to defend any and every act of the men whose misdeeds have disgraced the State. Bergner was well paid for the puffs he gave the majority of radical reprobates, by being allowed to plunder the State Treasury to the tune of several thousand dollars more than he should have received for the work he did, and he rendered a quid pro quo. It mattered not what was done by the loyal thieves and corruptionists. They

most fulsome style of the editor, Wien Forney, a fellow who possesses all the mean qualities of his cousin, John W Forney, without his ability. When the late Legislature adjourned the Telegraph exhausted all its energies n getting up a labored eulogy on the efunct abomination. The adjectives vere "piled on" with a recklessness nearly equal to the lavishness displayed by the subjects of it in passing, without examination, the exorbitant bills of Bergner. Never was there the same amount of hard work done by any Legislature, if the Telegraph is to be elieved. Yet, when it comes to sum

were always sure to find a defence in

the Telegraph, done up to order in the

were passed, it has to content itself with the following statement: The law of evidence, as revised and amended at the present session, will produce a salutary reform in all litigation of a civil character. Parties in civil suits can now ppear to testify in their own behalf.
The ratification of the Constitution ratification of the Constitutio Amendment was accomplished with little

up the bills of a public character which

ifficulty.
The law granting the unobstructed use of all passenger cars to men and women, without distinction of color, may be regarded, in a general sense, as another triumph or right, worthy of the age in which slavery ended its ownexistence in the United States. Other general legislation may have been dopted, but we cannot now recall its nature. And that is all. A law in regard to evidence of doubtful propriety, and against which we have heard quite a number of the best lawyers in the State protest seriously; the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which the radical leaders have repudiated, except so far as they hope to make it a means of forcing negro suffrage upon the people of Pennsylvania and other Northern States and a law making it a penal offence to exclude negroes from any passenger car, sleeping or other, of any railroad in the State. What an array of legislation! Yet the Telegraph, the hired defender of the defunct Legislature, is forced to declare in emphatic

" Other general legislation may have been dopted, but we cannot now recall its nature."
Only three acts of public interest, and they all more or less reprehensible! Was there ever such an abortion? And vet the Radical rascals had the audacity to vote to increase their pay to \$1500 for the session; five hundred dollars apiece for the passage of each one of the only three measures of public interest which were put through. No wonder a few crats in the Senate and reconsidered the increase of salary at the last moment, What must be the thoughts of th masses as they reflect upon the character and the acts of the late Legislature We know what will be the opinion o every honest and patriotic citizen.

terms:

(For the Patriot and Union!) Judge of the Supreme Court. Permit me, through the columns of the central organ of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to add another to the number of good names. already brought forward for the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court. The name I have to propose is that of Hon. Francis M. Kimmel, of Chambers-burg.

urg. Judge Kimmell has had the advantage o Judge Kimmell has had the advantage of ten years experience on the Common Pleas bench, together with an active practice at the bar, both before his elevation to the bench and since his retirem-nt from it. He ranks among the ablest lawyers in central Pennsylvania. To a very vigorous intel-lect he adds a fine physical constitution, and he is not yet so for advanced in years as to leave room for the least apprehension as to leave room for the least appreh that his mental or physical powers would experience any decline during the judicial term for which it is proposed to nominate and elect him.

Judge Kimmell is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and engaging munners, and is very popular wherever he is known. His political principles are sound, and he is in all respects worthy to be selected as the standard-bearer of Democracy in the appearance of the content of the co

in the approaching contest. With the correspondent of the Patriot and Union we perfectly agree. We have known Judge Kimmell for a number of years, having practicad under him when he was on the bench, and been associated with him in the trial of causes since his return to the bar. He s one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and should be be nominated and elected would do honor to those who elevated him to the high position of a seat on

the bench of the Supreme Court. More Democratic Triumphs.

The tide of success still runs on un nterruptedly. At the municipal election held in Hartford, Connecticut, on Monday, the Democracy carried the city by a largely increased vote over that cast at the re cent State election.

Albany, New York, held a charter election on Tuesday, and the Democratic ticket was successful by over 1,600 majority. The Democratic maority last November was about 560. The Democrats carried the charter election at Lockport, New York, the same day, by 270 majority—a Democratic gain of nearly 400 since November last.

New Brunswick, New Jersey, held its charter election on Tuesday. The Democrats elected their Mayor by 160 majority, and secured four out of six aldermen. New Brunswick gave 41 Republican majority last November.

What a Summary!

During the recent session of our State Legislature, 1652 bills were passed, and yet, according to the Harrisburg Telegraph, the central organ of the Radicals, only two out of the batch were of general or public character, and one of those was the bill making it a penal offence to exclude negroes from any car of any railroad in the State. What a summary! What a comment on the wisdom and statesmanship of Radical

A LEADING Radical paper sa er has lately disappointed many admirers, almost as keenly, probably, as were those foolish persons who left their spoons within the range of his crooked vision.

WHEN the people of all the other States love liberty and uphold their rights as the people of Connecticut have demonstrated that they do, the Governments of this country, State. Federal and Municipal, all will be restored to what they were once so happily for

the people. BARNUM has found in Connecticut another curiosity for his Museum-the biggest beat in the world.

Support's Bill for Fercing Hegro Suff-rage on All the States. The following is the full text of the bill to force negro suffrage throughout the coun try, introduced in the United States Se mner, of Massachusetts, on Monday

March 25:

March 25:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States abolishes slavery everywhere within the jurisdiction thereof, so that all Constitutions, laws or regulations of any State or Territory in aid of slavery, or growing out of the same, are null and void; and, whereas, the same Constitution in another provision recently adopted declares that ino State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States; and, whereas, also, Congress is empowered by appropriate legislation to enforce these several provisions, which cannot bedone without securing the elective franchise to citizens who have been slaves, or who are deprived of equal rights by reason of race and color; and, whereas further, it is expressly declared in the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and it is plain that any inequality of rights is inconsistent with a republican form of government and the promises of the Declaration of Independence; now, therefore, Be it enacted, &c., That every citizen of the United States, although he may have been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or by reason of race or color is deprived of equal rights, shall, in every State and Territory, have the right to vote at an election for members of Congress, for Presidential electors, for Representatives and Senators to State or Territorial Legislatures, for all State, county, city, town and other officers of every kind, upon the same terms and conditions, and no others as white citizens are and may be allowed to vote, and every provision of every State and Territorial Constitution, statute and ordinance, which is now, or hereafter may be enacted, and every outcom and principle of law heretofore, recognized in any Whereas, The Constitution of the United

and Territorial Constitution, statute and ordinance, which is now, or hereafter may be enacted, and every custom and principle of law heretofore recognized in any State or Territory contrary to the foregoing provisions are hereby declared null and void.

Sing And he it further enacted. That and void.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall wilfully hinder or obstruct, or attempt to hinder or obstruct, any oitizen once a slave, or the descendant of a slave, or not belonging to the so-called white race, from voting at any election where he is entitled to vote, according to the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the common fall for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

year. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person holding or conducting any election to which the first section of this bill is applicable, who shall wilfully refuse to receive, count, return, or otherwise give the proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen once a slave, or the descendant of a slave, or not belonging to the so called white race, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than four thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than three calendar months nor more than two years.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offences committed against this act, and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, the officers and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, to institute proceedings against any person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or builed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by this act has cognizance of the offence. sec. 5. And be a further enacted, and any citizen once a slave, or the descendant of a slave, or not belonging to the so-called white race, if he shall be unlawfully deprived of his vote, may maintain a suit against any person so depriving him, and recover damages in any District Court of the United States for the district in which such

United States 101 tags person may be found. The Johnson Murder-Further Developments.

The dead body of one of the outlaws who recently killed Jacob Johnson and wounded Henry Rapp, near Ringtown, has since been found in the woods, about a mile from the house of Mr. Rapp. He had been stabbed in the back and shot in the breast. It appears that Johnson entered the house with two revolvers, and fired three shots at the robbers before he was killed. One of the shots struck the man whose body has been found in the breast, from which wound of them joined with the body of Demo- been found in the breast, from which wound he is supposed to have died soon after.—
Rapp stabbed the same man, when both
Rapp and Johnson were shot down by
the robbers. The dead outlaw was recognized as Patrick Delaney, of Glen Carbon
He is said to have been a man of bad
character. He was a tall, slim man, of
light complexion. He was buried in a field
near the spot where he was found. Some of
his relatives, hearing of the affair, went to
take the body home for burial, when they
were arrested, but upon proving their insupposed to have died soon after were arrested, but upon proving their in-nocence of any complicity in the crimes of the outlaws, they were released. There is but little doubt that one of the same gang but little doubt that one of the same gang of robbers was shot by James Kernes, in an assault on his house at Mine Hill Gap, on the 28th of February last. The dead man is said to have been taken to Glen Carbon, and privately buried there. It is said that Delaney is the man who stabbed and killed a young man named Mulcahy, at Mackeysburg, more than a year ago.—Pottsville Standard.

The Great Eastern.

It is doubtain the desired complement of three thousand passengers from New York, the fact being that not a great many persons are applying for passage. The threatenings of war in Europe, and the uncertainly of affairs in France and Germany, will not add to the desire of Americans to cross the ocean. On the other hand, the advantages and enjoyment of a voyage in such a ship and enjoyment of a voyage in such a shi will be very attractive to hundreds, an with good management here and good ac-counts from Paris, it may be possible be-fore the close of the month to secure for her

he proper complement of passengers. The Princess of Wales at the Point of Death.

London, April 11.—The Princess of Wales, daughter of the King of Denmark, is lying at the point of death in consequence of the effects of the disease of her knee of the effects of the disease of her knee joint—sometimes said to be a rheumatic affection—which showed itself so suddenly just before her late accouchment.

It is feared that the performance of a surgical operation on the bone of the knee is absolutely necessary, but the royal sufferer cannot endure the pain consequent on the remedy, and she is too weak to have chloroform safely administered.

The news relative to the exceedingly dangerous condition of her health is carefully kept from the public.

The Prince of Wales, her husband, haunts the theatres of the city as usual.

The bill extending the suffrage in Ohio, recently passed by the Legislature of that State, provides that at the October election State, provides that at the October election the voters shall vote for the approval or rejection of an amendment to the State-Constitution. This amendment declares that "every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State next preceding the election, and of the township or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, except such persons as have borne arms in support of any insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States, or have field from their places of residence to avoid being drafted into the military service thereof, or have deserted the military or naval being drafted into the inilitary service thereof, or have deserted the military or naval
service of said Government in time of war,
and have not subsequently been honorably
discharged from the same, shall have the
qualifications of an elector and be entitled
to vote at all elections." This amendment,
if adopted, will establish negro suffrage in
Ohio.

Commerce of Charleston It appears from a statement in the Charleston (S. C.) News, that upwards or 30,000 more bales of cotton have been shipped from that port in the first three months of this year than for the same period of the year 1866, an excess in valuation of nearly \$2,700,-1866, an excess in valuation of nearly \$2,700,—a very heavy increase, when the reduction in the price of this staple is taken into consideration. On the other hand, the import trade shows a falling off, the decrease in the amount of duties received during the quarter amounting to nearly \$25,000, as compared with the first quarter of 1866.

The Trial of Surratt.

It is becoming very doubtful whether Surratt will be tried at the present term of the court, notwithstanding the fact that his counsel, Messus. Bradley and Merrick, haye repeatedly stated their readiness to proceed. It is said Attorney General Stanbery is not prepared to proceed to trial yet, and is anxious for a postponement till the next term. It is even rumored that grave doubts are entertained as to whether there is a sufficiency of legal evidence on which to sustain the charges of which he is accused.

Payment of Commutation Money Due Prisoners of War.

The commutation of twenty-five cents per day for rations of enlisted men who have been prisoners of war is now being paid at the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners in Washington and onlice paid at the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners in Washington, and quite a large number of cases have been disposed of already. A statement was made a short time ago in reference to the commencement of these payments, in which it was said that the commutation was due to officers who had been prisoners of war. This is a mistake. None are entitled to it but soldiers, said or and marines.

The Pennsylvania Insane Asylum. During the last twelve months there were 4776 patients admitted into the Pennsyl vania Hospital for the Insane, and the statistics of these are instructive.

4776 patients admitted into the Pennsylvinia Hospital for the Insane, and the statistics of these are instructive.

Of these 2561 were natives of Pennsylvinia, 234 of New York, and 105 of Delaware. The other States of the Union, although all were represented, were small in the number of their citizens. Of Irish born people there were 614: of German, 258; of English, 214. Of sexes, the majority of cases are men. Thus 2245 are women, 2431 are men. The troubles of business and the care of everyday life in trade, a friction of mind from which women are generally free, are the cause of this excess among the men. Single men seem more addicted to insanity than those who are married, while the reverse holds true of women. Of the men inmates 1285 were bashel-ors, and 1183 benedicts, while 932 worden were unmated in wedlock, 1024 were married. The age at which insanity is developed is generally between twenty and forty. Of the immates treated last year, we thus find that there were 751 patients admitted between the ages of twenty-five and thirty; 701 between twenty and torty. There were five cases which developed before ten years old, and nineteen between ten and fifteen. But the demonstration of insanity rarely becomes fixed until the mind begins to mature, when its

between ten and fifteen. But the demonstration of insanity rarely becomes fixed until the mind begins to mature, when its growth is abnormal, and the sure progress of disease is marked and definite.

Of all the features in the insane asylum reports, the cause of insanity is, however, always the most interesting and the most useful. So, here, there are 337 farmers, the largest number of any profession. The merchants number next, aggregating 240, and of clerks 201, and of laborers 192. Nearly similar, the avocations of the women are of and of clerks 201, and of laborers 192. Nearly similar, the avocations of the women are of domestics 244, seamstresses 225, farmers' wives 193, farmers' daughters 112, merchants' wives 142, merchants 123, and laborers' wives 131. Profession is a leading cause of insanity, land to the cares of business the majority of cases may be perhaps accredited. The great excess of the disease among farmers and their families is accounted for by the larger proportion of agriculturists than the larger proportion of agriculturists than of any other class of working people. To obtain the ratio each profession or avocation hears to the general body politic is the only test of the prevalence of insanity among a special class of producing or laboring communities, and this proportion any reader can easily make. Ill health is reported by Dr. Kirkbride as the cause of the insanity of 839 patients; intemperance, 334; loss of property, 158; grief, 248; mental anxiety, 305; religious excitement, 150; puerperal state, 183; disappointed affections, 70; and masturbation, 66. These are the great causes, but there are minor agencies. the larger proportion of agriculturists than of any other class of working people. To

Demoralization of Hayti.

The latest news from Hayti confirms the previously reported flight of Geffrard to Jamaica, after having sent in his resignation of the Presidency of that stormy republic. The election of another President was expected to take place immediately after the departure of Geffrard. The history of Hayti since the negro population obtained its freedom has been a series of sanguinary revolutions and civil wars, and the country is probably in a worse condition now than ever before. The negro leaders have never shown themselves capable of agreeing upon or establishing anything like a sound and substantial government. Life and property have always been exceedingly Demoralization of Hayti. a sound and substantial government. Life and property have always been exceedingly insecure and the constant danger of new revolutions has tended to keep the country in a deplorable condition. If the African race had any capacity for self-government they have the best possible opportunities of developing these talents in Hayti, where they have had things their own way for more than twenty years pust. The trouble appears to be that their own way is a very they have had things their own way for more than twenty years past. The trouble appears to be that their own way is a very disorderly and rebellions one. They have gone backwards in morals and education, and have attained proficiency in none of the arts of civilization except that of war and political intrigue. Under their own management their property and credit inve allies deteriorated in value, and the ration has made itself an object of pity to those who expected better things of the race, and of ridicule to those who understood them better and foreasw the result of the wild experiment of negro self-government. The normal condition self-government. The normal condition of the negro is such that it is only by constant association with superior races that sunt association with superior races that anything like civilization call be imparted to the race. Even after such advantages there is an inevitable tendency to relapse into barbarity when the elevating influence is withdrawn.—N. Y. Sun.

The Halironds of Pennsylvania.

The annual report of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania for the year 1803 gives interesting statistics of the railroads and canals of Pennsylvania. Our State now has more miles of railroad in operation than any other State in the Union. There are within her borders, 70 steam railroads, 26 horse railroads, and 14 canals. Of the horse railroads, 19 are in Philadelphia, 4 in Pittsburg and Alleghany. 1 in Harrisburg. Pittsburg and Alleghany, 1 1 in Williamsport and 1 in Wilkesbarre. There are 4,353 miles of steam railway in There are 4,335 miles of steam railway in the State, the cost of the construction and equipment of which was \$467,684,408,27. To operate these roads, there are required 1,716 locomotives, 488 baggage and mail cars, 870 passenger errs, 19,803 freight cars, 27,059 coal cars. The roads have on them 1,837 bridges and 1,3925 stations and depots. The capital stock of the railroads is 193,139,081,36, and the debts of the various railroads amount to \$109,021,302,53. During 1866 the tonnage of these roads was the enormous amount of 190,025,998 tons and they carried 17,734,216 of these roads was the enormous amount of 190,025,998 tons and they carried 17,734,216 passengers. Their receipts were \$70,990,749 44, whilst the expenses of all descriptions amounted to \$41,032,146,03. On these steam roads in 1868 there were 324 persons killed and 451 injured by accidents. The 26 horse railroads in the State have 1894 miles of roadway, costing \$5,234,896,96 for construction and equipment. They are operated by 4,314 horses and 770 cars, and during 1866 carried 37,464,991 passengers. The receipts 4,314 horses and 770 cars, and during 1895 carried 37,464, 991 passengers. The receipts of the horse railroads were \$3,410,544 85, and their expenses \$2,418,624 18. During 1895 there were 9 persons killed and 23 injured on these roads. There are 8043 miles of canals in the state, and during 1865 their receipts were \$3,608,527,92, and expenses \$1,544,801,97.

A Maniac Shoots at the Pastor in Church. It is rarely that the quiet that prevades a religious congregation when worshipping their God is disturbed by the hand of violence, or the ravings of a maniac, yet such happened to be the case in the Walnut street Baptist Church yesterday, of which G. C. Lormer is pastor. The Rev. C. C. Smith was preaching the sermon by request

Smith was preaching the sermon by request in the forenoon and the congregation were wrapped in silence, when suddenly the report of a pistol was heard, and a bullet struck the wall close to where the preacher was standing.

A young man named J. W. Barlow, the same who attempted to kill Captain Sam. Peyton, some months ago, did the firing. He was near the door at the time he fired the shot. Tom Sherley struck his weapon the shot. Tom Sherley struck his weapon up when he fired and wrenched the pistol (which was a four-shooter) from him. He (Barlow) then pulled a six-shooter, Colt's, and fired at the preacher again, but missed

and fired at the preacher again, but missed the mark widely.

The excitement in the church was intense. The ladies fainted in all quarters, and the gentlemen sprang to their feet to see what caused the difficulty. Finally some persons got Barlow out of the church and turned him over to Officer O'Connor at the church door, who put him in jail.

An examination will be held this morning, and Barlow will undoubtedly be found An examination will be field this morning, and Barlow will undoubtedly be found to be insane, yet it is really dangerous for him to be left at large, and unless his parents or the State take care of him he will be killed.—Lou. Courier, Monday.

Fearful Accident—Three Children Burn ed to Death.

On Friday last one of the most frightful accidents that we have ever been called upon to record, occurred near the Washington Iron Works, in the lower end of ington Iron Works, in the lower end of Centre county. From the many reports that are afloat, we gather the following: Some time during the day the barn of Mr. Krape, residing in the neighborhood of the works, was noticed to be on fire, and before any one reached the scene of 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 effort 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 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 were unable to escape, and into which no one seemed to know that they had gone. The affair has cast a deep gloom over the neighborhood, and the sympathy of all is extended to the bereaved parents. We hope it will never be our sad duty to chronicle another accident as fearful as this, and we would be glad indeed were the reports in this case greatly exaggerated or entirely untrue, but we fear they are not.—Watch, man.

Verdict Against a Railroad Company Nathan Horner, an old gentleman of St. Clair county, Illinois, has obtained a ver-dict for \$7,000 against the Illinois Central diet for \$7,000 against the Illinois Central ralload for having been expelled from the cars under very aggravating circumstances by a brutal conductor. Mr. Horner, who is 75 years old and nearly blind, could not find his ticket when the conductor called for it. Getting out of patience, the conductor charged him with being drunk and attempting to cheat, and stopping the train, he forcibly ejected him from the cars. It was a dark night, and the old gentleman was put off at a dangerous pont, where he fell down an embankment and broke his collar bone, and received other injuries. The conductor was at once discharged by the company.

They propose, at the Saratoga Springs, to lay pipes to New York city so that the water may be brought fresh.

News Items The majority for the State Convention in Maryland is about 10,000. Two more crevasses have occurred in

Louisians.

The Upper Mississippi is open to Lake Pepin, and the Western streams are rising.

The light-house at Father Point, on the St. Lawrence river, was burned on Friday. The gambling houses in Washington were sleared out by the police last Saturday night. Hon, Henry J. Raymond, of New York, has been nominated as Minister to Austria. A steamship is advertised to sail from San Francisco to Sitka, in Russian America, on the 1st of June.

Governor Brownlow has issued a proclamation annulling the registration of in eight counties of Tennessee. Gen. Sickles has issued an order suspending executions in civil suits for twelve months in South Carolina. Two lottery dealers were yesterday sen-tenced to a fine of \$7,000 each by the Supe-

rior Court at Boston. The Duchess Sophia of Bavaria, daughter of the King of Saxony, died on the 10th ult., of diptheria. Wm. McGlain, one of the Adams Express obbers, who escaped from Danbury Conn.) jail, was rearrested on Wednesday. The "unification" of Italy has given Vic tor Emanuel possession of no less than fifty palaces and royal villas. In the new Senate of Connecticut there is but one lawyer. So of the Rhode Island

enate elect. The income returns throughout the country, as far as sent in, are said to average but one-half the returns of last year. The Commission appointed to examine not the fitness of League Island as a naval lepot have reported in invoror the location. The registration in four wards of the city of Washington shows that the colored voters have a majority therein of 146. Twelve miners were killed by an explo

in Schuylkill county, on Friday night. The Treasury disbursements on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments for the week were \$4,458,417. The Treasury Department has sent offi-cers to Middle Tennessee to close the dis-tilleries for violation of the Revenue law A pilot boat was swamped in San Fran-nisco bay last Thursday, and seven mer were drowned. Vera Cruz was closely besieged by the Li-eralists at last accounts, and was being ombarded by the besiegers.

One hundred and fifty steamers are lying dle and decaying in the Red river, north of New Orleans. The New Yorkers hope to retain the Great Eastern as a permanent passenger-ship between their port and Liverpool.

A young lady of New York has sued a young man for kissing her while she was sleep in the cars. Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, advises the pe ple of his State to do nothing under the Re-construction act until the Supreme Court has given a decision.

A Canadian despatch says that a force of U. S. troops arrived at Rouse's Point on Friday, it is supposed to guard against Canton raids

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald notices a sale of wheat on the 10th inst., at \$3.50 per pushel, the highest point ever reached in The Earl of Shaftsbury proposes to abolish the church of England if the Church of England if the Church of England does not forthwith abolish Ritualism. It was reported in Washington that Max-milian had been captured by the Liberal-ists at Queretaro. There is no official news

A mail party of thirteen soldiers and a scout have been killed by the Indiaas, near Fort Reno, while on their way to fort A stable in St. Louis was burned on Saturday night, and forty-four cows perished in the flames. Advices from Lake Superior to the 1st

instant, report the weather as moderating, but the lake was full of ice, and snow covered the ground. \$30,000 worth of jewelry was stolen by ourglars in New Orleans on Thursday The burglars were taken and morning. The burgi the jewelry recovered. The Wisconsin Legislature has adjourned sine die. Among the bills passed was one to amend the State Constitution by extending

he franchise to women. The authorities of Vernon county, Mo, nave offered \$3,000 for the arrest of the two nurderers of General Balley, and half the amount for the death of each of them. New York has contributed \$170,000 to th elief of the South, and Boston \$44,000. The ntensely loyal City of Philadelphia has not contributed one-half as much as Boston A physician of Goshen, Ohlo, named Hanker, sixty years old, committed suicide est week because his child narrying again.

Further returns of the election in Mary and show that the majority in the State for a Convention will be over 3000. The vote is and numerous outrages are committe

heep in some parts of Illinois. A post nortem examination reveals the presence of parasites in the stomach The famous Stewart divorce case in Chicargo has been ended by the issuing of decree in favor of the application of Mrs

tewart. The pardon of Z. B. Vance, late Governo orty Senators and (members of Congress, ncluding Thaddeus Stevens. The Oxford and Cambridge University secording to a special cable despatch is resterday's New York Herald.

Mass meetings of freedinen were held or Saturday at Augusta, Ga., and Nashville Tenn. At Nashville the meeting was strongly radical, but there was a conser-vative element in Augusta gathering. Arrangements have been made to hold a great Catholic fair in Union Square, New York, beginning on the 1st of May. The building will be on the site of the old saniary fair.

The Savannah News is informed that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is delighted with the climate of Florida, and has purchased a place on St. John's river, where she intends to reside. Two young girls, aged fifteen and sixteen, attempted to commit suicide near Weehaw-ten on Wednesday morning, because the ather of one of them insisted on their being

A Buffulo dispatch states that an engine n the Fenian interest has been taking plans of the frontier below suspension bridge. The Canadians fear another Fenian movement. The Kansas branch of the Union Pacific tailroad from St. Louis will be completed of Saline, a town fifty miles beyond Fort Siley and four hundred and sixty-eight niles west of St. Louis, on Saturday next.

The ratifications of the Russian treaty are to be exchanged at Washington before the 30th of June or the treaty fails. The money for the purchase is to be paid within ten months after the exchange of ratifica-It is stated that at one haul of the Seine on Albemarle Sound, on Thursday last, 45,000 herrings and 18,000 shad were land-ed. The fisheries of North Carolina are doing better than could have been antici-

The Virginia Legislature is incorporating a number of manufacturing companies, but it cannot get over its prejudices in favor of the "usury laws," which forbid a higher rate of interest than six per cent. on borround money.

Sophie Bolsclare has been sentenced to death for the murder, by poisoning, of a family at Montreal. Her counsel opposed the passing of sentence upon the plea that she was enciente, and a jury of matrons was appointed to investigate the matter. The lower House of the New Jersey Legislature refused to strike the word "white" from the State constitution by a vote of thirty-five to twenty, thereby cutting of negroes in the State from the right of franchise.

Wendell Phillips has written a letter to a Muscatine, Iowa, paper, in which helikens President Johnson to a Tennessee mule, and opposes Grant as a candidate for the Presidency because he has no political ideas of his own.

After a promise to our Government by the Captain General of Cuba, that enlist-ments in Havana for Maximilian should be stopped, two hundred more enlistments have been made. have been made, and the Government has taken the matter up.

The London Times, in another power up article, on March 20th, urges the English government to pay the Alabama claims, and

says that the cause of difficulty between Great Britain and the United States should ong since have been removed. On Saturday the President sent to the

Ten boys, aged from eight to sixteen, were sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment on Tuesday at Jamaics, Long Island, for having stoned an organ grinder while peacefully following his vocation. Yesterday the organ grinder died in Brooklyn of his injuries

About 8,000 Chinamen are employed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, at \$30 (gold) per month, without board. Johnny, besides proving a good washerwoman, cook and chambermaid, has proven a very effective man with the shovel

Subpeans were yesterday issued by the Supreme Courtagainst the defendants under the Georgia bill. As sixty days are allowed for return, by a rule of the Court, further proceedings in the matter will be postponed until December next. On Friday night some burglars entered the residence of A. D. Knesster, Esq., at Martineburg, Va., and carried out a small iron safe containing \$33,000 worth of United States Bonds. They broke open the safe on the pavement in front of the house and made off with their booty, leaving no clue behind them.

The Supreme Court of the United States esterday refused to entertain the Missispip petition for an injunction against the account of the reconstruction Act, on the execution of the reconstruction Act, on the ground that the bill was directed against the President, and the Court had no jurisdiction of a bill to enjoin the President in the performance of his official duties. The Court granted leave to file the Georgia bill.

the same objection not applying to the

State Items. Peter Dasher was killed in a mine near Hummelstown on Tuesday last, The barn of John Brought, one mile from Lewistows, was burned last week. A young man named Snyder, a school teacher, while engaged in rathing, was last week accidently knocked off a raft in Shamokin dam, and drowned.

A man named Exstine, a resident of Patterson, and an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from a hand-car on Friday, was run over by it, and so badly injured that he died on Saturday morning. On Saturday night last, an aged lady, wife of Abraham Keefer, fell from the balcony of a hotel in the village of St. Thomas, Franklin county, and was killed. The family had just taken possession of the hotel. family had just taken possession of the hotel.

Hon. Jesse Lazear, ex-member of Congress, left Waynesburg, Greene county, last week, with the view of taking up his future residence near Baltimore, Md. Mr. Lazear was a very popular citizen.

Ex-Gov. David R. Porter was nominated by the President as Naval Officer at Philadelphia, but was immediately rejected by the Rump Senate. The Governor is too good a man in every respect to meet the approbation of the Disunionists.

On Thursday night last, the Postofilce

On Thursday night last, the Postofiles of York was robbed. The thieves obtained about one hundred dollars in money, and stamps amounting to one thousand dollars. No clue has been discovered as to who were the guilty parties.

the guilty parties.

Burglars seem to be doing a thriving business along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Mifflin and Juniata counties. In Thomsontown the post office and several houses and stores have been robbed. In Perrysville Enchlemoyer's store was rebined of goods to the aurous of \$200 and obbed of goods to the amount of \$300, one night last week.

night last week.

On Wednesday evening of last week,
John Putnam, a colored barber, residing in
Canonsburg, in a fit of jealousy, attempted
to kill his wife by shooting her, the ball
taking effect in the back part of her head.
Putnam made his escape, and has not since
been heard of. The injury received by the
woman, is not considered serious. On Monday night last the body of a man, apparently about sixty years of age, was found on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Patterson and Lewistown. Both

legs were severed from his body, and his entrails crushed out. Nothing was found on his person to identify hin, and it is not known who he was or how he came to be G. C. Welker, aged about fourteen years, the engineer in Neagley & O'Neil's planing mill, in Liverpool, Perry county, had his left arm caught in the circular saw on Saturday morning last, and lacerated to such an extent above the elbow as to render

an extent above the elbow as to render amputation necessary near the shoulder joint. The right hand was caught in the saw at the same time and injured severely.

On Friday afternoon last three prisoners broke out of the Lebanon prison by removing stones enough from the walf surrounding the yard to permit their egress. They were observed immediately after they stepped out of their confinement, and an exciting pursuit was commenced, and in a few minutes they were all back in their quarters, sadder, if not wiser, mes.

A lad 10 years of age, the son of Jacob A lad 10 years of age, the son of Jacob Foreman, was drowned in the Conoco-cheague, near Upton, Franklin county, on Tuesday. The family had just moved to the place, and what is most singular is that, the wife of Mr. Foreman had told a friend just as they were starting for their new place of abode, that she had an impression

hat some of the children would be drowned in the creek, which was close to the house in the creek, which was close to the house.

On Sunday last a most destructive fire took place in the village of Stormstown, Centre county. Two-thirds of the town, including the entire business portion of twas destroyed. The confagration was so rapid that a number of families were unable to save any portion of their clothes and furniture, and were left without food, furniture or clothing, besides what they had on their backs. The Bellefont Watchman says the loss exceeds one hundred thousand dollars.

On Monday night last a bold attempt was made to rob the West Chester Post Office. An entrance was effected by prying open the back door, which is screened from observaback door, which is screened from observa-tion by the large shed or building of the old depot. This effected the burglars attacked the iron safe of the Post Office by drilling and attempting to blow it open; but in this they failed, and succeeded in getting but a few postage stamps. In an adjoining room they found the old railroad safe, which they succeeded in blowing open, but found it a profitless job.

profitiess job.

A letter to the Harrisburg Telegraph says:
"We have had quite an excitement here today. The Postoffice was robbed last night,
and everybody came running here this
morning to see the ruins. They made their
entrance in at the back door and took the safe out into the yard and then blew it open, and took everything that was in it, which amounted to about \$1,250—about \$1,075 in tamps, and the rest in cash. We have had no trace of the burglars yet. Any informa-tion regarding the thieves will be thank-fully received."

fully received."

A few nights since a Mr. Riffer, residing in German township, Fayette county, was awakened by a rapping at his door, but feared to go out immediately. In a few minutes, however, he discovered that his house had been set on fire outside. The building, with its contents, was entirely consumed. Mr. Riddle asserts that he distinctly heard some one call on another to shoot him as he passed out. and that he to shoot him as he passed out, and that he heard a cup explode just after that. It is supposed the party was the same which made a former attempt to rob him. made a former attempt to rob him.

Some weeks since an old man namet Bryant, residing in Munster township, Cambria county, was robbed under most aggravated circumstances, torture having been applied to him to make him confess the whereabouts of his money. No clue has been discovered or trace found to identify the robbers. Last week, however, nearly the entire amount of the money was sent to a bank in the county to be placed to the credit of Mr. Bryant. The supposition is that one of the robbers divulged the secret of his crime in the Confessional and

ret of his crime in the Confe was refused absolution until he had ma restitution.

On Saturday evening last a most brutal murder was committed at Laury's station, in Lehigh county, on the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The victim was an Irishman named Michael O'Day, and the parties charged with the horrible crime are John Dorry, Thos. O'Hare and John Clark The scene of the murder is a small boarding shanty, near the station, into which the accused parties forced their, way, and finding O'Day, with whom it appears they had had a difficulty the previous day, stabbed and beat him so shockingly that he died in about half an hour after. Dorry was arrested next morning by-Gen. David Laury, just as he was in the act of getting on the passenger train at Catasauqua station. Clark and O'Hare are still at large.

On Thursday evening last, just after dusk, estitution.

and O'Hare are still at large.

On Thursday evening last, just after dusk, Mr. John Smith, tax collector of Somerset township, this county, was attacked by three men while he was passing by a piece of woods a short distance from his residence, on his way home. He was first knocked down by one of the villains, and, regaining his feet, returned the compliment by leveling his assailant, upon which the other two came to the rescue of their companion, and immediately rendered Mr. Smith insensible, in which condition he remained for some time. When consciouaness returned he found that he had been considerably bruised, and had been robbed of five hundred dollars, which he had collected during the three days. The robbers escaped and have not been caught.

On last Friday evening an accident of a

On Saturday the President sent to the Senate the nominations of Peter Lyle, for Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; Samuel C. King, for Surveyor, and David R. Porter, for Naval Officer. All these nominations were rejected.

Scott & Miller's drug store, in St. Louis, was burned on Friday night. The loss is about \$\$0,000. A dry goods store and billiard salcon in Leavenworth, Karssas, were burned the same night, involving a loss of \$20,000.

Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, is engaged to the young, very beautiful and cultured Miss Cecelia Riggs, daughter of Geo. W. Riggs, pag., the accomplished gentleman, and well-known banker at Washington. Mr. Howard is the son of Sif Henry Howard, Minister at Dresden, and newphew of the late Philip Henry Howard, M. F., of Corble Castle. Both Mr. Howard and Miss Riggs are Roman Catholics, and the marriage, we believe, will take place in June. On last Friday evening an accident of a