To the Democracy of the City and County of Laucaster. In pursuance of authority given the un 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 boroughs, 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 Democracy 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. Thad. Stevens on Wilson's Promises. The following was telegraphed to all

the principal daily papers by the associated press: WASHINGTON, April 28.-The health WASHINOTON, April 28.—The health of Thaddens Stevens is much improved and he expects to leave here for Pennsylvania next week. He to day wrote a letter for publication, taking for his subject the following extract, from a notice of Senator Henry Wilson's recent speech near Hampton Roads. He (Wilson) said there would be no impediment to Southern represents.

ton Roads. He (Wilson) sand there wound be no impediment to Southern representa-tion in Congress if they elect Union men, and closed his remarks by saying that he "would leave Virginia with the full con-"fiction that a Republican Governor, Legis-flature, and two Senators would be elect-ted." Mr. Stevens comments on this as "WASHINGTON, April 27, 1867. "WASHINGTON, April 27, 1807.

"MR. EDITOR: Such articles as: this are calculated to do much harm. They throw obstacles in the way of future reconstruction, being quoted and relied on as pledges by the Ropublican party. Hence much trouble arose from certain loose and indefinite expressions contained in a bill which was reported by the Reconstruction Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress, though mayer passed. It was perverted by

hough never passed. It was perverted by iction and folly into an argument against

though never passed. It was perverted by fietion and folly into an argument against the whole party and Congress.

"This generally arises from the carelessness of the reporters; sometimes, doubtless, from the inadvertence of the speaker. No man should make promises for the party. By what authority does any one say that by the election of legal delegates they will be admitted? By what authority say that Virginin will elect two loyal Senutors, while in truth there is no Virginie?

"Much is to be done by the people and Congress before any Representative, or Sanator, or State can be recognized. Who authorized any orator to say there would he no confiscation, as in another place? These things are too flippantly said. I think they had better be gravely produced. Who re authorized to travel the country and peddle out annesty?

re authorized to traver the country peddle out amnestly?

"I would say to the most guilty, 'expect punishment and then quietude, but first a mild confiscation to pay those who have been robbed by disloyal men." These are my wishes, and mine only, perhaps.

THADDEUS STEVENS."

The above letter furnishes another example of the perfidy of the Republican leaders. It informs us that the pledges of the Military Reconstruction Law were made to be broken, and that compliance with the humiliating provisions of the Act will not restore the Southern States to the Union. "Much is to be done" before Senators and Rep resentatives can be received from the South. Much has been done in the overthrow of civil liberty and govern ment, the appointment of vice-regal satraps, the exaltation of the negro and the degradation of the white, at the South, but it is not yet enough. Not enough for mock-dukes like Sickles, Sheridan and Scofield, to issue ukases abrogating laws for the collection of debts, to depose and appoint Attorneys-General and Mayors, to dictate who shall vote and who shall not, to set up military commissions in contempt of the Supreme Court, and threaten editors for exercising freedom of the press. Not enough to enfranchise negroes and disfranchise whites, and make both colors the vassals of a creature with the domestic antecedents of the Lord-Lieutenant of the Carolinas. Notwithstanding the express promise of Congress that, after the South has eaten this dirt, some of its whites shall have the same privileges as negroes, Stevens informs us that more conditions will be imposed and exacted.

I would say to the most guilty, expect punishment and then quietude, but first a mild confiscation." most guilty where all were equally so! Expect punishment, as if it had not yet commenced. Slavery is no punishment for whites! There is, if possible, but one greater-Extermination. And as profound quietude is to follow, we presume that this is the punishment intended. "But first a mild confiscation," a gentle flaying alive, then the capital punishment of treason for the most guilty, to wit, the whole population, and afterwards rest. For whom? Probably the executioner. This atrocious sentence is the natural expression of the black heart of its author. Stung to fury by the recollection that he secured no position in Congress until the talent of the South had withdrawn, he seeks physical vengeance upon those with whom he could not cope in debate, and tries to prolong the exclusion from the National Legislature of those he personally hates and fears.

Citizens of Lancaster, on Friday next you will have an opportunity to respond at the polls to the sentiments of this infamous letter. Do you wish the South to be first humiliated and betrayed afterwards? Are you for a mild confiscation extermination and then quietude? If not, repudiate the doctrine at the polls. It is fortunate that your election follows so closely upon the publication of the views of this Representative, who does not represent you. It enables the home of Thaddens Stevens promptly to remove any suspicion that its people sympathize with him. Let Democrats and Conservatives see to it that our goodly City is yindicated from any trace of fellowship with Stevens in his plea for confiscation, punishment and quietude at the South.

Would'nt Die for Spite.

The St. Louis Times says Thad. Ste vens, thinking that he was dying a few days ago, and desiring that his departure from this vale of tears should be in keeping with his acts while in it, made a last request of the Senate that they should reject the nomination of the revenue collector of his district. The Senate, desiring that he should cease talking "and go on with his dying," positively refused to accede to his request, whereupon Thaddeus, to spite

Col. A. K. McClure.

Col. A. K. McClure, the well-known the foot of the Rocky Mountains during the summer. He will write up his trip will be read with marked interest,

"Official Farewell to Col. Forney." Forney's "two newspapers, inform-the public that the

daily," Clerks under him in the Senate, together with the workmen in his Washington printing office, and several thousand niggers, who are lying around loose about the National Capital, having learned that he was about to sail for Europe," waited upon him at his residence on Monday afternoon and evening, "for the purpose of bidding him farewell and wishing him a safe and speedy return." The affair was done up artistically, and so arranged as to consume as much time as possible, and

give it the appearance of a "big thing." First came the well-fed attaches from the Senate, their jaws dripping with the grease of the treasury platters they had just finished licking. Their spokesman was Major McDonald, who adressed Colonel Forney in a set speech, which evidently was "got up regardless of expense." The Colonel replied in his usual bombastic style, and unposomed himself of a great deal of cheap patriotic sentiment.

After these patriotic suckers of treasary pap had got through with their expression of mutual admiration, re gard, confidence, affection, love, &c. &c., and each and every one of his vis itors had taken Col. Forney by the hand and bidden him a tearful farewell, they "retired in good order," and the first act of the farce ended.

After "music by the orchestra" and drinks all round" by the "star" performer and the "scene shifters," the second act opened at nine o'clock when the employees of the Chronicle flice appeared on the stage. Their pokesman blarneyed Forney awhile, and Forney blarneyed them, and after s big drink and a dreadfully affecting farewell, in which whisky and salt water flowed profusely, the curtain fell m act No. 2.

Then came the niggers "to the num per of several thousand," somewhere about the witching hour when nigger are apt to go around on hunt of 'coons or chickens. One of them, as we are able to state on the authority of "two newspapers, both daily, read an able address to Col. Forney, who responded in a speech of over an hour, which, we have the same authority for saying, 'was received with much enthusiasm ov the immense assemblage."

The third act ended, but the "show" was not over. "The colored troops fought bravely," and a second delegation of them, which had been held in reserve, "called and serenaded Col. Forney, who responded briefly." The hair of the dog is said to be a cure for his bite, and possibly, on the same principle, this second delegation of sweetcented Africans was brought in to dis infect Col. Forney's apartments after the visit of the first!

The report of this grand affair in the two dailies" would be perfect if it were llustrated by a cut of a conceited fellow blowing his own horn" at a tremenlous rate.

Will the "two newspapers, both laily," favor us with an account of the leave-taking at the "lively" establishment in Philadelphia? There the Colonel might say with more sincerity than he said of "our beloved country" in his Washington speech.

My heart, untramelled, still returns to thee + ----Au Revoir.

Twas holsed abroad that o'er the sea, J. W. F. would hie, And so his numerous sable friends Called round to say "good bye." With loud hurras the night was rent, White Louw was there to see:

We clip the above stanza from the amday Mercury, and take give its editorial fraternity a word of varning. We have no doubt the Mrs. Smith referred to is the tan-colored termagent who presides over the domestic arrangement of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Have the editors of the Sunday Mercury forgotten our account of a visit she once paid to this office? Do they not remember that she threatened to cowhide the editor of this paper for remarks not half so offensive? Are they not aware that the telegraphic despatches in the very same issue of their paper announce that Mr. Stevens is so far recovered in health that he expects to leave for Philadelphia in a day or two. We advise our friends of the Mermay to keep a sharp watch upon the hotel registers, and to make a trip to the country for a few days, immediately after the arrival of our Congressman in the Quaker city. By so doing they may escape the cowhiding which they richly merit. The names of ladies should not be used in improper connections, and any woman with a particle of self-respect, be she white, black or tan-colored could not help feeling herself grossly insulted by being thus publicly coupled with John W. Forney. The offence of the Mercury " is rank and smells to

> Says Mrs. Smith, says she.

Heaveu'

Judge Sharswood a Candidate.

Among the many distinguished legal gentlemen put forward by the two parties in this State as candidates for the exalted position of Judge of the Supreme Court, one name stands out in bold relief. It is universally admitted that Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia, is in all respects the best man yet mentioned by either party. He is known to every lawyer in Penusylvania, if not personally, through the numerous works which he has edited and anuotated. All regard him as one of the ablest jurists of modern times. The people of Philadelphia paid him the highest compliment which could be bestowed upon any man by unanimously re-electing him Judge in 1861. They know his peculiar fitness for the bench by experience, while the whole bar of the State is quite as fully convinced of

his superior qualifications. Judge Sharswood does not seek a nomination. He has not solicited it. Believing that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, he declines to make the slightest personal effort to secure support. But we learn it from the most undoubted and unquestionable authority that he will accept the nomination should it be tendered to him. He feels that he would not be at liberty to refuse to permit the use of his name, should his fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania see fit to put him forward as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme

Court. The announcement of the willingness of Judge Sharswood to allow the use of. his name we regard as settling the question as to who will be the candidate of the Democratic party. He will certainly be nominated on the second, if not on the first ballot. Many most excellent and able lawyers have been named in connection with the office. but so general has been the expression of preference for Judge Sharswood that we feel safe in saying that his nomination may now be regarded as a fixed fact. And there is no man in the State to whose claims all competing candithem, recovered immediately from his dates would sogracefully and so willing-

ly yield the preference. It is possible and we suppose certain that the Republicans will put up a candidate in opposition to Judge Sharsand able editor of the Chambersburg wood, but we should not be surprised Repository, intends making a tour to to find many of the best men among them supporting him. His pre-emi nent abilities as a Judge, and his high for the New York Tribune. We have character as a man, will commend him no doubt the letters of Col. McClure to the people almost without respect to

Great Gift Enterprise.

We learn from the Philadelphia Press that a Gift Enterprise is on the tapis. which will surpass anything of the kind ever before dreamed of in the United States. The Press says:

It is well known that all efforts to obtain voluntary subscriptions sufficient to erect a Soldiers' Home have been without avail. In furtherance of the object, however, the Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed an act dated March 6, 1867, creating a cor poration with an efficient board of super poration with an electent board of super-visors, who have the power to distribute to the holders of certificates a large number of immensely valuable gitts, consisting of diamonds, pearls, emeralds, rubles, &c., purchased from citizens of the Southern States during the rebelllon, and which articles will some he arbiblies the Southern States during the rebellion, and which articles will soon be exhibited in this city. By this scheme it is confidently anticipated a large fund will be created towards the erection of the Home. A great feature of the affair consists in the fact that every purchaser of these certificates becomes a contributor to this National Home fund, and at the same time has a direct interest in the distribution of the rare gems mentioned above. The dehe rare gems mentioned above. The deaths of the entire scheme will be conducted n a perfectly fair and honorable manner The Press does not favor its readers with a list of the "rare gems" to be distributed, but we doubt not that among them will be found the following articles. which, it is well known, were "pur

chased from citizens of the Southern States during the rebellion:"-One hundred dozen silver spoons, with the "mark of the Beast" on the handle purchased at New Orleans by General Butler.

A pearl Necklace, presented by 'likely'' young freedwoman to an officer of the Freedman's Bureau, on his taking an affectionate leave of her. A magnificent silver Salver, Pitcher

and Wine Castor, purchased by General Banks out of the profits of his Red River Cotton Stealing Expedition. A Theological Library, consisting o everal thousand volumes by the best authors, and supposed to have been the property of Rev. Dr. Bachman, of South Carolina, though his receipt is not in

possession of the Puritan divine who as generously donated the Library for the purpose above stated. A Communion Service, over one hunlred years old and of exquisite worknanship, obtained from the colored anitor of a church in Savannah, in the

bsence of the pastor. A full set of Masonic Jewels, procured from the Lodge of which Wade Hamptan was W. M., when Wade was among

the missing. A Sevres Porcelain Dinner Set, with the initials F. F. V., obtained at a deserted mansion in the neighborhood of the Dutch Gap Canal. A Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,

once the property of a poor Southern Seamstress; donated by the wife of rich Radical Congressman.

One hundred Pianos, all styles—rose wood and mahogany, round cornered and square, carved legs and plain-collected from various parts of the South and sent North at the expense of the government; generously donated by wives of the army contractors who gathered them up.

Ten thousand yards of Axminster, Brussels, Tapestry, Turkish, Persian Ingrain, Three-ply and Rag Carpeting, gashered up all over Dixle and regretfully contributed by pious and benevo. lent ladies who could not make them fit their own rooms.

Several hundred elegant and costly Mirrors, which once reflected the fair faces of Southern maids and matronsthrown out of use in Connecticut since the late election, because the sight of them conjured up melancholy reflec-

A large lot of bronze and silver Cangaunt famine now sits in darkness.

One thousand Ladies' Gold Watches with broken chains, torn from the persons of their owners, and contributed by the wives of army Chaplains who btained them in exchange for "confiscated" tobacco, &c.

A large collection of gold and silver eoin (now very rare), and silver plate, dug up by officers in whose hands the shovel was mightier than the sword. A miscellaneous and magnificent asortment of diamond necklaces, brace-

lets, breastpins, ear and finger rings, &c., torn from the persons of Southern ladies and since displayed in Northern ball-rooms; but now turned over to this benevolent object by their "awakened" owners on account of the prevalence of religious revivals in New England. One of the identical Swords fabri

cated out of the Saw of one of the mills on the Santee, for the use of Marion's Partisan Rangers in the Revolution, captured by a d. tachment of the colored troops who fought bravely, from a small white boy supposed to be a descendant of one of Marion's men.

An earthen domestic utensil, (name unknown,) of unique design and elegant workmanship, with a handle "all on one side, like the handle of a jug," captured from Jeff. Davis' chambermaid by Billy Wilson's Zouaves, and appropriated to the use of the invalided members of the regiment-now the property of the Union League of Philadelphia, who value it highly on account of the ass-ociations connected with it, and which, in their estimation, throw an odor of sanctity over it. We doubt not we will be able to add largely to our list of "rare gems purchased from citizens of the Southern States during the rebellion" as soon as the catalogue is published. Anything which we can do to advertise this great gift enterprise shall be done free of

charge. A Word to Bondholders.

Speaking of the probable effect of negro suffrage upon the financial in-terests of the country, Henry Clay Dean recently said:

I could wish bondholders no worse luck than to fall into the hands of negroes, who want cheap food and raiment, who will vote down tariffs and taxes. Then what becomes of the public debt?

There is a pregnant meaning to those few words which holders of bonds would do well to ponder carefully. With the incorporation of the vast mass of ignorant negroes among the voters of this country, there will be serious danger of repudiation, whenever at a time of financial depression the burthen of taxation shall press heavily upon the poorer classes. It cannot be expected that the negroes will be restrained by any fastidious sense of honor from voting to shift the burthens of the government from their shoulders. The cry of cheap clothing and cheap goods in general what they will listen to most will be eagerly. Let the bondholders seriously reflect upon the effect which unrestricted negro suffrage will have upon these-

curities. For Judge Sharswood.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic Convention assembled in Bedford on Monday night last. Speeches were made by B. F. Myers, Esq., the talented editor of the Gazette, by O. P. Shannon Esq., and by others. An admirable series of resolutions were adopted, among which was one instructing the delegates to the State Convention to cast their votes for Hon. George Sharswood, of Philadelphia, as the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Calling Names.

Wendell Phillips lectured, the other night, in Brooklyn. He called Wilson a trimmer; Greeley a respectable and sometimes romantic ass. Seward a trembling jelly; Johnson a traitor; Fes-senden a Scotch terrier; and charged Grant with the New Orleans "massacre

One Cause of Crime.

No one can glance over the columns of any daily paper published in the North without being convinced that a carnival of crime is prevailing among us. The most horrible murders; the most revolting rapes: seductions without number: elopements of faithless wives innumerable; divorce cases of the most disgusting character; open and shameless adulteries; the beating, starv ing, maiming and murdering of children : parricides : suicides : infanticides. and crimes nameless and numberless. crowd the columns of our newspapers Gamblers, burglars, swindlers, professional thieves, pick-pockets and prosti tutes make up a considerable proportion of the population of our cities. There is a prevalent laxity of morality, a disregard of honor, a departure from decency, an abandonment of the virtues and a prevalence of all the vices, which is positively alarming. Never was crime so universal, so bold in its demeanor, so successful and so little liable to punishment, as with us in these degenerate days.

This condition of affairs is no doubt partly the direct effect of the war, which has bequeathed to us an army of criminals. But there is another cause which we are sure is most potent and pernicious. The example set by Radical members of Congress, Legislators, and other officials, has had a most deleterious influence. When it is well known that Congressmen, Senators of the United States, members of State Legislatures and others high in the ranks of pretended loyalty, take bribes and steal is it to be wondered at that some men should be found ready to commit murder for money, or that thieves, burglars, swindlers and pickpockets should swarm throughout the country. When the gamblers and keepers of houses o prostitution grow rich off the ill-gotten gains of Congressmen and Legislators is it strange that others should be drawn into the vicious circle of their influence When scarcely a week passes without the exposure of the libidinous rascality of some war preacher, is it strange that adulterers and seducers of female innocence should abound? To the dominant faction in the North, the "God and morality" party, and to the pernicious example set by its corrupt leaders, is a large proportion of the crime in the country to be directly traced. The fountains of public morality have been corrupted by these men, and the terrible condition of affairs which now prevails

is the legitimate fruit of seed sown by them. The Prospect of War in Europe. The aspect of affairs in Europe is deeidedly threatening. Bismarck shows no sign of backing down from the position he has assumed, and both France and Prussia are said to be actively preparing for war. Napoleon says he intended to have respect to the terms of the treaty which Prussia holds to exclude him from perfecting the purchase of Luxemburg. He also declares that he always kept in view not only the consent of Holland but the wishes of the inhabitants of Luxemburg, who were to be allowed to decide by universal suffrage whether they should be sold to France or joined to the North German Confederacy. By these conditions France is still willing to abide, and to examine the matter in concert with the other great powers of Europe. The popular demand in Prussia seems to be for the retention of Luxemburg as a German possession, but there are indications that Bismarck will not be given any delabra, Chandeliers, &c., which once | great amount of money with which to gave light in Southern homes where go to war. The French will no doubt enthusiastically join in the strife, coniving that th ational honor is involved, if Prussia should push matters too far. Bismarck refuses to submit the question to the great powers in the shape suggested by Napoleon, and the whole tenor of late advices indicates no settlement except through a resort to arms. Prussia will find in the French

a different antagonist from Austria. Whether this country is to be disastrously affected by the struggle, if war should ensue, will depend much upon the magnitude and the duration of the contest. Corruption in our Legislative Bodies Never in the history of any country vere legislative bodies so corrupt and venal as they are in the United States to-day. Since the advent of the Radicals to power all sense of public honesty

seems to have been lost. In the lower House of Congress, in the Senate, in each branch of the different Northern State legislatures, everywhere in short, bribery and corruption have come to be the order of the day. So common has it grown to be that it is regarded as a matter of course. People have ceased to wonder at it; and by the re-election of men known to be dishonest and mercenary have seemed to sanction it. Radical newspapers admit that members of Congress belonging to their party are perfectly venal; they charge

their own men in the United States Senate with being corrupt and mercenary; and acknowledge that the State Legislatures which have been under their control have disgraced the several States in which they have been assemoled. How completely rotten must a party be when it is compelled to make such an exhibition of its corruption.

It cannot be long before the people will have their eyes opened. They cannot and will not sustain such a debauched political organization. The masses are honest, and they will yet brand official dishonesty with the stigma of disgrace which should attach to it.

In this State and elsewhere the Dem ocratic members of Congress and of the State Legislature have, as a general rule, been men of pure character. We must see to it that none but such are nominated for office. Let the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in the coming elections, put forward their very best and most reputable men for office. This should be done in every county in the State, whether we are in the majority or the minority. Let us present the same contrast to our opponents in the future which we did in the past. We cannot afford to send any man to the Legislature who is not honest above suspicion. We must see to it that no one is put in public position who might be induced to commit an act which would cast a stain upon the party. We must prove to the people of Pennsylvania that there is no truth in the allegation which is sometimes made, that all parties are equally corrupt. It has not been true in the past. The Democratic party has always required that its candidates for office should come before the people with clean hands. The times demand that there shall be no lowering of its high standard of public morality. Let it be seen to then, that all nominees for public position in the coming election be men of the purest character. Such a course will place our opponents in an odious light, and will add greatly to our strength throughout the State.

General McCausland.

The rebel General McCausland, who burned Chambersburg by order of General Early, is now residing at his home in Mason county, West Virginia. A Virginia exchange says, he has been favored by General Grant with a letter which exempts him from any danger of imprisonment or trial for the Chambersburg affair, and he has every assurance of protection from the authorities of the and the failure of impeachment. What a fellow to call names he is, to be sure! State of West Virginia.

of the appropriations made by the Legislature for the year commencing June 1st, 1867. but the following more extended summary which we find in the Patriot and Union, will be scanned with interest by every tax payer. It is compiled from the report as agreed upon by the Joint Committee o Conference: GOVERNOR. J. W. Geary salary......Additional, prior to June, 1867. Private Secretary Dunglison... Extra clerk, \$125 per month..... Messenger Telegrams, postage, stationery Re-arranging Executive Cham Extension of Mansion..... Executive Department. \$26,500 rank Jordan, salary de State dditional, prior to June, 1867 ept. Sec. from 1866 nier Clerk, \$1,000, add \$200 cm. Clerk, \$1,200, add \$200 cm. Clerk, \$1,200, add \$200 cm. Clerk, \$1,200, add \$200 clerks, \$1,200, add \$200 cessenger essenger ostage, telegrams, freight. ank books...... ire and lights 821,975 ohn F. Hartranit, salary..... tef Clerk, \$1,700, add \$100. Auditor Gen. Dept.. SURVEYOR GENERAL
M. Campbell, salary.....

The Appropriation Bill.

ight clerks, each \$1,400.....ive temp. clerks, each \$1,200, add \$200. leaning office and miscellaneous Surveyor General's Dept H. Brewster..... lerk ontingent expenses.... winting, papering, refurnishing. ndex to private laws..... \$8 100 Attorney General's Dept .. STATE TREASURER T. H. Kemble Julef clerk, \$1,800, add \$200... Three clerks, each \$1,400..... ne clerk.....o clerks, for sinking fund. Express charges... Euel and light..... Treasury Dept .. ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Stationery Light, cleaning office, &c.. Miscellaneous For disbursements as ex-officio Pay-master General 15,000 827.010 Adjutant General's Department Adjustat General's Department....
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.
H. H. Gregg, June 1st to Dec. 1st....
Chief Clerk, to Dec. 1st....
Messenger,
do
Stationery, postage, fuel, &c...
For disintering and transportation of Transportation Department \$7,000 iOn Dec. 1st. 1867, the duties of the department are to devolve upon the Adjutant General.] J. P. Wickersham, salary...
Deputy C. R. Cobarn.......
One Clerk.........
Pwo Clerks, each \$1,400.....

Two Clerks, each \$1,000.

Messonger.
Engraving and printing warrants.
Repairing and furnishing.

Stationery and blank books.
Postage, telegrams, expressage.
Cleaning and miscellaneous
Distributing forms, reports, &c...
Publishing reports, &c...
Fraveling expenses.

For support of Common Schools. School Department. . 9380.57 [In this fund are included \$15,000 for State ormal Schools: \$1,500 to Lincoln Colored Institute: \$5,000 to 3d District Norma

chool: and \$125 to committee of inspection of Normal schools.] soldiers' orphans. Superintendent sastary office clerk.

Soldiers' Orphan Department

\$20,220 State Library JUDGES.

Judges of Supreme Court (\$5,500).....
Judges of District Court and of Comon Pleas of Philadelphia (\$5,000).
Same for Allegheny (\$5,000)...
Judge Pearson (12th district) for creased labor in Com. civil cases Dauphin, for two years...
Judges of Common Pleas, each \$3,500...
Associate Judges. 55 ner dev. $\frac{35,000}{25,000}$ udges of Common Ple associate Judges, 55 pe Judiciary...... PRINTING uperintendeut.... nce rent...... inting, folding, stitching, &c. 35.00 State Printing..... PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

For pensions and gratuities.*... Soldiers' Home, Philadelphia... Pittsburg Soldiers' San. Home Deaf and Dumb Institute......... Blind Institute...... estern Pennsylvania Hospital Do......do....do..... Vestern Penitentlary....do..... Do.......do....Library sociation...

It. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburg...

Antietam National Cemetery

Marine Hospital at Erie.....

Polytechnic College.....

Pensions and gratuitles. *The act of March 30, 1866, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and to their widows," is repealed by the 12th section of the Appropriation bill, [†\$60 extra for each pupil for 1867—pupils not to exceed S0,]

For insenity commission.

acking laws and journals
for water for Capitol....... or gas—(last year).....upt, Public Buildings...... hree assistant watchmen, \$900 each Messenger Military State Agency at Washington St. Paul's Me. Church, for tents...... Running meredian line of Dauphin Running meredian time of Baupin county Repairs to dwelling of Keeper of Powder Magazine, Philadelphia For portrait of Geary 150 For portrait of Geary.
Cornplanter...
Com. Sinking Fund, each \$300...
The roof for Capitol...
Jacob Kennedy, for prayers...
Rev. E. L. Bally, for prayers...
John C. Sturdeyant, lelek Corruption
Committee...
Eight Legislative Reporters, extra \$200
each...

Interest and Miscellaneous

Assistant Clerks of both branches, and twelve or fifteen transcribing clerks, (whose salaries range from \$1,000 to \$1,700,) are to get \$250 and \$150 extra, and ten days' extra pay. The Chief Clerk of the Senate and House are to have \$200 each for indexing the journals, and for miscellaneous expenses during the recess, \$200 each; which makes the salaries of those clerks over \$2,500 a year. Pasters and folders are to receive the seme new assessiont doorlean. \$2,500 a year. Pasters and folders are to receive the same pay as assistant doorkeepers. Jno. A, Smull, for services as assistant clerk, \$1,000: the same additional compensation allowed to the other clerks, and \$200 for taking care of archives. [This is a supernumerary office.] For the pages (about twenty) \$1,50 per day for each and \$30 extra. Firemen and cleaners to have the same compensation assistant doorkeepers—about \$800—and extras, All other officers except the chief, assistant and transers—about \$800—and extras, All other officers except the chief, assistant and transcribing clerks, are to get \$400 extra, and the women who clean the halls \$20 extra, Each of the eight reporters are to have \$350 extra. For packing, distributing any payment of express charges on Record, the clerk of the Senate is to have \$300 and the clerk of the House \$500; and for doing the same with other mail matter, the Senate clerk to have \$300 and the House clerk \$350. Jacob Styer, as Senate Librarian, same as transcribing

ary \$150, and other "services," \$250. William L. Cooper, for services rendered the same pay and extras of a transcri RECAPITULATION

Transportation Common Scho Sold. Orphans State Library... ndiciary.... ublic Printing.... ensions and Gratuities... aterest on Funded Debt. Total Appropriations..... \$3,689,84

Reverend "Fugitives from Labor." The New York correspondent of one of our exchanges gives the following account of a disease which has broken out among the clergy of that city: I regret to say that nearly two-thirds of the clergy of New York are just now suffering from severe attacks of sore throat, or bronchial affections, for which the doctors say there is no remedy save in a voyage across the Atlantic, and a sojourn of a week or two at the Paris exposition. Vestry men are run down with applications for the pacessary two months, leave, while men are run down with applications for the necessary two months' leave, while finance committees are daily put to their wits to raise the wind in order to defray Rev. Mr. So So's traveling expenses hither and thither. The sermons, of late, have been very dreary, owing to this state of things, and I suppose there is no remedy for it, but that they should all go, leaving us "miserable sinners" to look after ourselves, here at home, during the hot weather, as best we may. The Cunard steamer that sailed to-day had no fewer than six of these best we may. The Cunard steamer that sailed to-day had no fewer than six of thes sore-throated gentlemen on board, while by the packets to sail next Saturday, I am in-formed that double that number will go formed that double that number will go. We do not read that Paul, or Peter, or Andrew, or James, or John, or any of the rest of the apostles, were ever troubled with bronchial affections in the spring of the year. They did a good deal of travelling, to be sure, but it wasn't to see the world's firm and the creates were table defrave.

ed by themselves. An Attempt to Force Negroes into tue Free Schools of Philadelphia.

fairs, and the expenses were totally defray

The Philadelphia Evening Gazette gives the following account of an attempt to force negroes into one of the Free Schools of that Yesterday, so good authority informs us, just us the clock struck nine, and the pupils of an uptown school, with shining faces, took their sents at their desks, and were preparing for the studies of the day, the door of the division room nearest the entrance of the division room nearest the entrance stairway was thrown open by a lean, dyspeptic man, and clouds, eight or ten in number, came into the room to take the brightness out of those shining faces. The pickaninnies grinned from ear to ear, revealing their ivories like a full moon the tombstones of a country hillside churchyard, and some of them not yet quite in the door, danced "Juba" on the landing—all from the gladness they felt at the prospect of learning the ness they felt at the prospect of learning the 'Aby-sees wid de wite chil un.' The lear man, with sepulchral gravity, desired th man, with sepulchral gravity, desired the teacher to assign the infocents in his train desirable places in the room, as an experiment—ah—as to whether negro pics, could got learn as rapidly, and prove themselves in other ways better than the Irish, Dutch, and other white children. He took the—ah—re—ah—sponsibility—ah. Quadrupedante——(but we forgot the sounding Latin couplet) would well have expressed the uproar that succeeded this expressed the uproar that succeeded this announcement. Some of the bolder of the pupils rushed for the door with amazing

pupils rushed for the door with amazing swiftness, and if the lean man and the clouds had not dispersed themselves, ebony would have been down-stairs or on the floor. The teacher was confused—bewildered. As a last resort directors, or other directors, if our information be correct, were sent for, and a pow-wow indulged in over the blackness. The Democrats opposed the impossion of a man, and many—much the innovation to a man, and many—mucl obliged to you, gentlemen—of the Republi cans. At last the clouds scurried out again cans. At last the clouds scurried out again, but not until indignant mothers with their shawls wrapped around their heads, or got up in the highest style of toilet art, and sturdy fathers begrimed with toil, stained with ink or flecked with cotton, had assembled around the school, like a besieging army. Thus the matter rosts at present. We have not been advised what the next move will be.

Disease Among Hogs and Sheep in th West, West.

Letters received by Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, within the past few days, state that disease prevails to a considerable extent among the hogs and sheep in Minnesota, Iowa and other portions of the Western States, and that, owing to the searcity of grain for fodder, the horned cattle are dying in greater numbers than the principal diseases reported are usual. The principal diseases reported are the hog cholera, for which a successfu

the nog cholera, for which a succession remedy is in use, and a new distemper, known as the "sheep dropsy." The latter disease causes the sheep to swell, which soon results in death, and when tapped as much as a quart of water runs from the animal. No remedy has yet been discovered for this lust disease. seed for the South. Mr. Newton, the commissioner of agriculture, is daily sending to the South seeds an cereals, in accordance with the provisions of the recent law transferring \$50,000 from the funds of the freedmen's bureau to aid in the second second

relieving the general destitution of garden and farm seeds in the South, to give to that region new and improved varieties, and thus help to avert a famine in the immediate future. Individual requests for small parcels, it is stated, are also regarded, and the distribution is thus made as general and equal as possible. The quantity of seeds at the disposal of the commissioner, however, will fall fair short of the demand upon him and of the great tweetgatigitings of the neonle. and of the greatexpectatiotions of the people, who little realize the extent and destitution

of the country to be supplied. A Wonderful Gun.

Wiard has made a proposal the War Department to construct an 8-inch rifle which shall stand all the following tests, or be considered a failure: He will fire sixty pounds of powder and a four hundred pound shot. Then twenty rounds with thirty pounds of powder and a two hundred poundshot. Then he will explode a shell at the bottom of the bore; then a shell in succession at successive distances toward the muzzle. Then he will simultaneously explode the bore filled with shells; and, finally, will fire thirty pounds of powder behind a shell so fixed in the bore as not to be forced out by firing off the ests, or be considered a failure: He wil is not to be forced out by firing off the charge. The cest of the gun, mounted, to

The Cholera. The Cholera.

A circular has been issued by the surgeon general of the United States srmy, calling the attention of the medical staff to the apprehended approach of the cholera, ordering increased watchfulness and care, and enjoining cleanliness, temperance and every hygienic precaution. In several cities we hear of measures being taken to meet this dangerous foe, and now they are preparing for it in the army. Accounts from Rio Janeiro state that the cholera has broken out in a virulent from in the southern proout in a virulent from in the southern pro rince of Rio Grande. Between the 9th and 4th of March, one hundred and forty curred in the little capital of

Our New Acquisition. Notwithstanding the fretful tone of some of the English journals in commenting on our late treaty with Russia, and the suggestion of one of those papers that the "transaction is one full of direct hostility," our Government has within the assurance that the British government is not at all annoyed in con-sequence of the treaty, but, on the contrary equence of the treaty, but, on the contrary, s entire satisfied with the transaction, and is entire satisfied with the transaction, and assured that our Government made the treaty with Russia in no unfriendly spirit towards England. In fact, it is gathered from high authority that the English government can be easily reconciled to a parting with the Canadas and other British possessions in North America whenever those provinces shall themselves make manifest their desire to separate from the mother country, whether for the purpose mother country, whether for the purpose of annexation with the United States or for setting up an independent government for themselves.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coro-er Schirmer, at the Nineteenth Precinc An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Schirmer, at the Nineteenth Precinct Station House, on the body of a male infant that was found on a pile of stones at the corner of Forty fourth street and Second avenue. The body was so decomposed that the cause of death could not be ascertained. An inquest was held by the same Coroner, at the Seventeenth Precinct Station House, on the body of an unknown female infant, found by Officer Smith in an ash-barrel in Seventh street. There were no marks of violence on the body, and death was probably occasioned by exposure and neglect. An inquest was also held by the same Coroner, at the Twentieth Precinct Station House, on the body of an unknown male infant, found on Tuesday night lying on the walk in Thirty-sixth street, near Tenth avenue. Dr. Leo found that the infant had been strangled, the imprint of fingers being plainly visible upon the neck of the child. A woman named Eliza McKee was arrested on suspicion of having placed the child where found, but the evidence elicited was not sufficient to warrant her detection. on suspicion of having placed the child where found, but the evidence elicited was not sufficient to warrant her detention, and she was accordingly discharged by the Coroner.—New York Tribune.

A Melancholy Case. A Melancholy Case.

The Fishkill Standard states that the oldest daughter of G. B. Beebee, editor of the Banner of Liberty, formerly of Middltown, Orange county, but now published in New York, committed suicide on Saturday, by shooting herself with a pistol. She had been engaged to be married to a young man, but her father placed her in a lunatic asylum to break up the match. The officers of the service in finding that she had not insane, let asylum, finding that she was not insane, let her go home. She was to take charge of a school on Monday, but learning of the marriage of the gentleman to whom she had been engaged, deliberately shot herself. as Senate Librarian, same as transcribing clerk with extras; extraservice, \$75; keep-ing Senate archives, \$200; fitting up liber-

News Items. Two hundred and forty-one patents e issued for the week ending May 17. The Treasury Department is still in re ceipt of conscience money, \$3,500 having been received from Cincinnation Saturday. Gov. Patton, of Alabama, was so ill on Thursday last as to be unable to attend to business or even to leave his private room.

General Ord has detailed army officers to take the place of State officers removed by him in Arkansas.

Numerous suits are being brought against General McDowell, by parties in California, for imprisonment during the war.

A banking house at Brunswick, Me., was robbed of \$2000 on Saturday night. The

obbers have not been arrested. Minnesota is filling up with emigrants, and the St. Paul *Pioneer* saye that soon the tide will run up to a thousand a day. Fifteen stores, including nearly the whole business portion of Brenham, Texas, were burned on the 24th. Navigation on Lake Erie is fully open

There were six arrivals of propellers at I falo on Saturday, and four departures. Gen. Ewell is farming most successfully near Spring Hill, Tenn. He has a thousand head of stock, and the best wheat and grass in the neighborhood. A prize fight occurred at Fort Lee Satur

morning, between Jos. Denin and Chas. Cusick. The fight lasted an hour. The McCunick.

Mayor of Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, by 139 majority—a loss of 124 since the previous election. Attorney General Stanbery has prepa opinion as to who are entitled to vote order the Reconstruction act, which will be ead to the Cabinet to-day

The Postmaster General has finally de-ided to appoint special agents to take charge i post-offices left vacant by the failure of he Senate to confirm nominations. At Wilmington, Del., Pusey Smith, pro-rietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, was stabbed to death by Joseph Pratt in a bed-room at the latter's house.

Six thousand dogs have been killed in Chicago since the dog war commenced, and the daily slaughter will add largely to that McCall, the thieving Treasurer of Santa Clara county, Cal., has been arrested in Ne vada, and \$18,000 of the county funds re-

It was decided in the Supreme Court he United States that the City of Philade chia, being a manufacturer of gas, must bay tax on that article the same as private

The Supreme Court has decided in the Massachusetts liquor cases that payment of nternal revenue taxes is no protection to in articles the sale of which is pro

ibited by State law. Paper pipes and cisterns have been used n London with perfect success for several nonths. They are prepared in some manner, so that they are perfect non-conductors of heat, and the water in them never freezes. The following words are attributed to Marshal Niel, Minister of War: "Let mo know the day when the Emperor Napoleon wishes to have five hundred thousand men

on the Eastern frontier, and they shall be Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, is still in a dangerous condition. On Friday he was said to be improving, but he has since taken a relapse, which has caused great physical prostration. He is suffering with the billous choile. The story of the Selma, Ala., Bank rob-

bery turns out a ruse to cover an extensive swindle. The Bank was cleaned out by cotton speculations. The Government loses \$70,000 deposited by the Collector of Taxes. Arrests have been made. George Peabody has made another dona-tion. On Thursday last, while in this city, he placed in the hands of Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, 815,000 for the establishment of a circulating library in the neighboring city

Georgetown. A Mississippi paper states that Col. Scott,

A Mississippi paper states that Col. Scorl, one of the prisoners sent to the Dry Tortugas, passed Holly Springs in that State recently. He reports the treatment the prisoners undergo to be of a very barbarous nature. They are flogged for the least indiscretion, and otherwise cruelly dealt with. The repairs on the theatre in which the late President Lincoln was assassinated, and which was purchased by the Government to be used as a medical museum, have been completed, and the Surgeon (ieneral's office, with the museum, have been deserted these posited there.

There is an ancient Indian engaged in catching muskrats, the skins of which he sells in Windsor, Canada. His name is Mon-o-mo-no; he is about ninety years old, and says he was with Tecumseh during his battles, and was at Fort Mackinaw when it was taken by the British. A desperate affray occurred recently between the freedmen employed on the farm of Col. Adam Heath, near Smithfield, N. C., in which firearms were used extensively,

resulting in the death of two of the combatants. Several of the surviving party have been arrested, and lodged in S The Weeling Intelligencer gives the fol owing interesting piece of information 'We are told that no less than seventeer weddings took place in this city last Thursday. Thirty marriage licenses had beer issued from the Recorder's office since the first of the present month up to yesterday seven of them during the present week."

Temple was laid in Louisville, Wednesday, with imposing ceremonies, attended by an enormous crowd of spectators. The corner stone had beside the Jewish date. "Anno Domino, 1867," an acknowledgement of the Christian Era. Rabbi Wise, of Cincinnati, was the orator of the occasion. It is stated that the case of Surratt, is not nder the control of the Administration under the control of the Administration.
When Surratt arrived here in a vessel he
was transferred from the custody of the
Federal officers to the charge of the Marshal

The corner stone of a magnificent Jewisl

of the District of Columbia, and is now held by that officer solely under the control of the Supreme Court of the district. When the trial shall take place is exclusively within the direction of that Court. It was lately rumored in Paris that Eu

It was lately rumored in Paris that Eugenie had been made ill by the publication of a pamphlet, assuming to state facts of her early history which the Imperial lady would have everybody else forget, if she cannot help remembering them herself. Of course the book will be suppressed in Europe, but why does not some enterprising publisher procure "advance sheets" and get out a cheap American edition? Under a law of the State an experiments Under a law of the State an experimentar railway track on the elevated principle, is to be constructed for half a mile in Greenwich street, New York. Should it prove successful in the estimation of commissioners the company are authorized to extend the track to Harlem. The power is stationary are surface under ground. The first half

ary engines under ground. The first bal mile is to be built in one year, and the line to Harlem—if at all—in five years. A St. Louis letter says: "Merchants still declare this to be the dullest season for many a year. The wholesale houses have none of them done their usual amount of trade. The Southern trade bubble has well nigh played out; in fact, all failures of the are mainly attributable to Southern The Montana trade and North Mis season are mainly attributable to Southers trade. The Moniana trade and North Missouri traffic has been unusually brisk, but the last boat for the mountains leaves nex week, so this will soon be over.

week, so this will soon be over.

A large meeting of whites and negroes has been held in Columbia, S. C., at which Governor Orr and others spoke. Governor Orr advised the freedmen to stand upon the National Union platform. He was followed by Rev. Henry M. Turner, a colored clergyman of Washington, in a conservative speech. Resolutions were adonted detive speech. Resolutions were adopted de-claring for free schools for both races, and revision of the civil and criminal laws of the State. It is stated that the case of Surratt is no

under the control of the Administration.
When Surratt arrived here in vessel he was transferred from the custody of the Federal officers to the charge of the Marshal of the District Columbia, and is now held by that officer solely under the control of the Su-preme Court of the district. When the trial shall take place is exclusively within the discretion of that Court. A wedding at St. Paul's Church, in Chicago, was singularly frustrated on Thursday evening. The bride, with her friends, went to the church at the appointed

hour, and waited a long while, but no bride-groom arrived. She was finally borne to her home in a nearly insane condition. The bridegroom, named Thompson, left his place of business in good time to prepare for the wedding, since which he has not been heard Mrs. Nancy Rotch died at New Bedford,

Mrs. Nancy Rotch died at New Bedford, Mass., on Thursday last, in the ninety-first year of her age. She was the widow of Francis Rotch, Esq., one of the owners of the ship Dartmouth, celebrated as the vessel which brought into Boston harbor the tea—the "poisonous herb" which so excited the wrath of good people of the then colony, and which the "Fifty Mohawks," known as the "Boston Tea Party," in the year 1773, threw into the salt water. nto the salt water. A letter dated Paris, April 12th, says Yesterday, the Emperor reviewed the troops now in Paris, and distributed decorations and military medals to officers, under-offi-cers and soldiers. He looks pale and care-

worn; they continue to say he is not well. The Prince Imperial is really still very feeble, though improving; he has gone through a painful surgical operation, and it is reported that his leg still requires splints. The Empress is seriously unhappy over the prolonged ailment of the Prince Imperial. On Thursday eyening last, at the Church of the Ascension, in New York, Mr. Ambrose C. Kingsland, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Kingsland, was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq. This was one of the most brilliant weddings of beseason. The reception took place Friday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, corner of University place and Tenth street. The doors were canopled to the curb stone, while rich carpets protected the feet of the fair ones as they descended from the carriage. On Thursday evening last, at the Church

State Items.
Lightning struck the Western Union tele-raph office at Kittuning during the late torm and destroyed the magnet. The once famous Coquette Well, on the Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, continues to yield two hundred barrels per day.

The Commissioners of Luzerne county have entered into a contract for the erection of a Penitentiary in that county, for the sum

A temperance convention will be held in Altoona, under the auspices of the Pennsyl vania State Temperance Union, on Thurs-day, May 2d lav. May 2d. The post-office at Lockhaven, in Clinton county, was robbed on Friday night. All the letters were torn open and scattered around the office.

Firewood sells for \$45 per cord in Virginia City, Nevada. Chinamen who pick up City, Nevada. Chinamen who faggots sell them in bundles at \$2 c bundle will make about three fillings for an

The soil of Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, memorable as the field of warlike preparations during the rebellion, is now being turned up by the plow and the peaceful The Westmoreland County Soldiers' Mon

The Westmoreland County Soldiers' Mon-umental Association have a fund amount-ing to \$1,232 05, on which \$114 07 interest has accrued. In addition to this sum, it is said the borough of Greensburg had sub-scribed \$1,000.

J. McD. Sharpe, Esq., of Chambersburg, had his pocket-book, containing one hundred and thirty dollars, stolen from him last Thursday, by a client who was visiting his office. Mr. Sharpe has turned prosecutor instead of counsel for defense in this case. Mrs. Buboc, of Petroleum Center, was severely burned on Wednesday night, 17th, by the use of crude oil for fuel. The can exploded, saturating her clothes with the burning fluid, and burning her so frightfully that her life is despaired of.

The Alvord House, at Meredith, near Fitusville, was destroyed by fire at two o'clock ou Sunday morning. Two guests, Walter Brugley and Charles Gyer, were seriously burned before they effected their y burned before they effected their Loss, \$6,000; insurance in Ætna, escape. \$1,250.

Richard Edwards and Thomas Lawis Richard Edwards and Thomas Lewis, of Pottsville, who were burned by the explosion at West West, on Tuesday of last week, are recovering. The body of Watkins, the missing man, has not been found, and probably will not be until the water is all pumped from the mine. It is possible that he was entirely consumed by the fire. he fire.

A daughter of Joshua Siess, (tanner) in Fairfield, York county, aged about three years was drowned in one of the vats in the years was drowned in one of the vats in the tan yard, on Saturday afternoon last. Attention was attracted to a bonnet floating on the water, and on searching the body of the child was found in the vat. It is supposed she was playing in the yard and fell in the vat, no person being present. The borough of Hollidaysburg seems to

The borough of Hollidaysburg seems to be prospering in the way of improvements. The Leader says: The surveys for the water works has been commenced. The new seminary building is also going forward, and our Catholic friends have commenced a large building near St. Mary's Academy, which is to be used as a boys' school. Scores of new buildings are group. school. Scores of new buildings are going up and old ones are being rejuvenated. up and old ones are being rejuvenated.

The store and dwelling of D. Murphy, at Kane, Erie county, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Murphy had barely time to get his wife and children ontof the building before the flames took full possession. All the goods in his store and his furniture were consumed with the buildings. His loss was \$9,000. He was insured in the Hartford for \$5,000.

A mad dog was shot on Friday of last

Hartford for \$5,000.

A mad dog was shot on Friday of last week, in Locust Valley, Schuylkill county, by Mr. Jeremiah Messerschmidt. He had done a great deal of damage before being killed, Starting from Mahanoy City, he ran a course through Mahanoy and Rush townships, Tamaqua and Tuscarora, biting a large number of dogs, hogs and cattle, and doing more damage than all the dogs in the county are worth. than all the dogs in the county are worth.

On Thursday of last week, Valentine Rodrian, aged twenty-seven years, was standing on a lump of coal or rock, at the mouth of the slope at Potts' Mines, at Locust dule, near Ashland, Schuylkill county when the lump slipped and fell into the slope, and Rodrian was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of several hundred feet, and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and one child. He was a returned soldier. Two men had been killed previously by falling down this slope.

On Thursday a man named Samuel

down this slope.

On Thursday a man named Samuel Horst, a pilot on the Susquehanna river, had his leg crushed whilst attempting to snub a rait at Highspire. It appears that the rope with which he was snubbing the raft got entangled in his leg, and almost severed his foot. 'Dr. Rutherford, of this city, and Dr. George Mish, of Middletown, were called on any arrivated Mr. Unstituted. were called on and amoutated Mr. Horst's foot. At last accounts the suffer expected to live. Mr. Horst lived in Vor

expected to live. Mr. Horst lived in York county, at the headlof Condwago Fails, and has a wife and several children.

The wife of Mr. Joseph Harman, residing on the York pike, in Mountpleasant township, York county, was found drowned in a rain vessel, on Monday night. Mrs. H. had been for some time laboring under great depression of spirits—so much so as to cause apprehension on the part of her friends. During Monday night she was missed from her bed, after she had retired, and upon searching for her she was found lying head-foremost in a rain vessel near the house. oremost in a rain vessel near the house, nto which she had either fallen or thrown

erself. Life was extinct. A few nights ago, a party of men went to he premises of John Uhlenborgh, Har-A few nights ago, a party of men went to the premises of John Uhlenborgh, Harmony township, Forest county, and two of them entered the house. While one threw Mr. Uhlenborgh (who is some seventy years of age) on the bed, and bandaged his eyes, the other made the old lady get a lamp, and started to hunt for treasure. Mrs. Uhlenborgh slipped out, and got the assistance of some neighbors, but on reaching the house again, they found that the rogues had departed with over \$3,000.

had departed with over \$3,000.

Among the witnesses in the Crawford County Court, on Friday, were a large number of patriarchs, among them Alexander Power, aged 81; Kennedy Davis, 62; John W. Howe, 66; John McFarland, 66; J. Campfield, 70; David Dick, 71; John Dick, 73; Samuel Beatty, 76; Joseph Dickson, 77; John Lupher, 78; John D. Gibson, 78; Jno. 11. Mattocks, 79; Richard Dennis, 80; Jas. Davis, 81. The average of their ages is over 72 years, and most of these gentlemen of the olden time are very hearty and vigorous, and from appearances are good for a score of years longer. Messrs. Howe and Dick are ex-Congressmen.

Two persons were killed by lightning in

Dick are ex-Congressmen.

Two persons were killed by lightning in Fayette county on Monday. Noah Armstrong, of Perry township, aged forty-six years, was instantly killed white chopping wood in front of his residence. His cousin, Henry Armstrong, residing at Cookstown, was struck about the same time and instantly killed. The Uniontown Standard says: The storm did not extend to this place, but there was a sudden change at the says: The storm did not extend to this place, but there was a sudden change at the time from warm to rather cold weather.—Yesterday the tops of the mountains were covered with snow, contrasting rather strongly and unpleasantly with the bloom of the peach, plum and cherry, and the green of wheat fields and the valley around us,

Official Vote of Connecticut. The following is the official vote cast the recent Connecticut election, as ompared with the vote of the previous

Hawley (R.) English (D.: 47,760 43,433 Increased vote...... 2,609

How the People are Robbed.

How the People are Robbed.

The Cameron Legislature, which has just adjourned, gave evidence of the boldest system of robbery that has ever been perpetrated upon any body of people. The modus operandi of pocket pleking, highway robbery, burglary, garroting, confiscating postage stamps, &c., is in every respect commendable when compared with the manner in which Republican legislators filched the hard earnings of our taxpayers from the Treasury. In one instance, George De Haven, Jr., Representative from Philadelphia, brought his son here—a mere child—had him sworn in as an officer, and sent him off to school the next day. The boy was never on duty a single day—in truth, he did not return until the day previous to the adjournment, when he came to draw \$900 of the people's money! Senator George Connell, reputed to be worth \$220,000, also brought his son here (as he has for four or five sessions past) to be a regisipate of some of the stealures.

here (as he has for four or five sessions past) to be a recipient of some of the stealings. Young Connell was sworn in, and the last that was seen of him in this vicinity was at the Goldsboro' prize fight, on the day Geary was inaugurated, until April 9th, when he too came in for his gobble! Senator Graham brought his son here, and had him sworn in as a clerk, but, to his credit be it said, he remained at his post and rendered the State some service. We do not advert to these facts with a view of awakening a spirit of resistance to such infamous transactions—because the people still love patience passionately—but simply to show the inconsistency of Deacon Bergner's defence and laudation of Cameron's houest Legislature.—Harrisburg Patriot & Union. ere (as he has for four or five se

Legislative Corruption.

Legislative Corruption.

The Journal of Commerce, dwelling on the corruptions of the New York radical Legislature, notes the suggestive fact that "whatever may be the truth respecting these charges, the Legislature, is so dead to a sense of honor that no effort is made to vindicate itself and brand the accusers." The inference is obvious—but what an inference if is! By way of bolstering some of the members, however, a list of what purports to be the honest members of the Legislature is published, but Mr. Thurlow Weed, in the New York Commercial, with more force than courtesy, declares the writter of the letter is either a knave or a fool What a precious set many of these legisla-What a precious set many of these