State Items.

Allegheny City has six thousand school children.

The apple crop in Chester county was very large.

Bellefonte is getting rid of its dogs by poison.

The Allegheniens have put on their winter caps of snow.

A new Masonic Hall was dedicated in Allegheny City, last week.

Chester county pays its nineteen school teachers an average salary of $455.

Corry, in Erie county, was commenced in 1860; it now has over 6,000 inhabitants.

The debt of Berks county amounts to $145,000.

The Swedenborgians have organized a church in Allentown.

The new Jefferson county court-house is one of the finest in the State.

One farmer in Chester county has made 27,000 gallons of cider this season.

There are thirty slate quarries in Lehigh county, worth two million dollars.

A new Catholic church is being erected at Meadville.

Large quantities of snow have fallen in Cameron county.

Pittsburg has a woman with three husbands.

The streets of Uniontown, Fayette county, are to be lighted with gas.

Four or five new furnaces are projected at Mount Dallas, Bedford county.

A Reading woman caught her husband with a naughty girl, and flogged him.

A vein of iron from four to eight feet deep has just been discovered in Bedford.

The work on the Episcopal church, at Bloomsburg, has been stopped for the season.

The Alleghany county soldiers' monument will not be erected this season.

The Danville, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre Railroad was formally opened on Thursday last.

The steel works of Pittsburg supply sixty-five per cent. of all the steel used in the United States.

The Pittsburg Petroleum Association have received from henceforth oil shall be gauged by weight.

The county judges of Warren have been provided with new chairs, which the local paper states cost $32.

The centenary of the Newtown, Bucks county, Presbyterian Church was celebrated on the 25th ult.

Pittsburg is a great place for whiskey. One manufacturer in that city made sixty thousand gallons in October.

Somebody cast one vote in favor of Susan B. Anthony as Governor of Pennsylvania. This was a gain for Susan.

A drunken man was found lying in the streets of Pittsburg recently, with over eleven hundred dollars in his pocket.

Track laying on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad will commence shortly at Brideboro.

Pittsburgh grain merchants want Pennsylvania Central Railroad freight rates reduced.

Erie has the largest debt of any city of its size in the United States. Of course it is governed by Radicals.

Susquehanna county has over ten thousand children, of whom but eight hundred attend Sunday school.

A new Methodist Church was recently dedicated in Johnstown, Cambria county. It cost $65,000.

Col. E. C. Drake, who put down the first well in the Oil Regions, recently died in a Connecticut poor house.

A thief in search of knowledge, stole thirty-five dollars worth of books from the Union School, at Sharon, Mercer county.

The new Pittsburg high-school building will cost $110,000, which enthusiastic Pittsburg believes establishes its claim as a great city.

Erie and Pittsburg want a ship canal between the two towns. The last named great city ought to be able to accomplish the work alone.

A child of Jacob Gaewiler of Lower Windsor, York county, was badly scalded a few days ago, by a bucket of boiling water falling upon it.

Near Pottsville, lately, three boys caught another boy, built a fire, and held him over it until he was almost roasted, to punish him for telling that they had robbed a spring house.

A young man named Algelo, employed as a car painter in Pittsburg, while riding on a car, fell, and the entire train passed over him, severing his body in two.

A man, in an almost nude condition, was thrown from a second story window of a disreputable house in Pittsburg, recently, and fatally injured. The intention was, no doubt, to murder him.

Both Republican and Democratic papers throughout the State are advocating the repeal of the law passed last winter, making township elections to be held in the fall. Spring elections are preferred.

The autograph letter of General Washington, which has been hanging so long in Independence Hall, and admired and revered for so many years, turns out to be a base forgery.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad at the time of the Avondale disaster, subscribed $20,000 for the relief of the bereaved families of the victims. A. Gaylord, Treasurer of the fund, says not one cent of the subscription has been paid.

The wheat fields in most parts of the State look very promising. A great many fields were sown later than usual, but the recent heavy rains have caused the grain to spring up rapidly, and the latest sown fields are now green and thrifty.

Mrs. Rachel Harding died in Northampton township, Bucks county, recently, in the ninety-seventh year of her age, and her descendants, down to the fifth generation, attended her funeral. Her great grandmother is said to have been the first white child born in Philadelphia.

Complaint is made that proper notice has not been taken by the press and people of Philadelphia of the death of Thomas Gordon Penn, the last direct male descendant of William Penn, Pennsylvania's illustrious founder, which occurred at Tunbridge Wells, England, on the 10th of September last.

A little son of Cornelius Messler, of Somerset county, had his arm caught in a sorghum mill, last week, and crushed up to the shoulder. In extricating the little fellow from the machinery, the thumb was pulled off. The arm was amputated, but recovery was thought to be hopeless.

The borough of Emaus, near Allentown, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, is improving rapidly. About twenty-five new houses have been erected within its limits this season, and town lots are selling at good prices. The Perkiomen Railroad, which is to have its terminus at that place, will soon be completed.

Recently the superintendent of the horses at Moshannon coal mines, about three miles above Osceola, Clearfield county, was shot while sitting in the store at the mines. The ball took effect in the side. The wound is a serious one, and his recovery is considered doubtful. The perpetrator of the act is not known, and no arrest has been made.

The editor of the *Village Record*, published at West Chester, has been shown some very fine specimens of iron and copper ore from Jones' mine, near Springfield village, Berks county. It is thought that the adjacent farms in Chester county are rich in ores, and the new Brandywine & Wilmington Railroad will be the means of developing them.

An old man in Crawford county, called "Crazy Odell," has for twenty years, with necessary intervals for sleeping and eating, walked, in shine and storm, from Meadville to Penn Line, a distance of twenty miles. No matter how hard it rains, snows or blows, he continues his incessant tramp, tramp, tramp. The old man imagines himself to be the Duke of Wellington, and is always marching to the battlefield of Waterloo.

A convocation of the Masonic Lodges of Schuylkill county was held in the hall of Pulaski Lodge, at Pottsville, recently, there being a large attendance. Visiting brethren were also present from other sections of the country. R. W. G. M. Richard Vaux, with Messrs. John Bolt, Jacob Bennett and Chas. A. Kingston, officially represented the Grand Lodge of the State. The convocation was called for the purpose of receiving instructions from the Grand Master, who delivered an address upon the occasion. The proceedings were of an interesting character.

A short time since, Mr. George Mathews, of Butler county, died at the ripe old age of 102. It now appears that he was the champion old woman of the State. A Butler paper says: "He voted for Washington and all the early Presidents. He was an ardent lover of his country and always took a lively interest in political offices. It was his boast that he never missed an election and always took his own county papers, and, what is remarkable, he could read fine print until within a year or so of his death. On the day he was one hundred years old he walked some distance from his home, seeming to rejoice in his strength at that age."

A very sad and unfortunate occurrence took place in Huntingdon, Pa., recently, resulting in the death of a young man named Miles Hampson, from a blow received at the hands of a young man named Howard Crewitt. The two young men had, it seems, disagreed a short time ago, and on the evening of the occurrence, Hampson called at the hardware store of Wharton & McGuire, where Crewitt was engaged as clerk, and the quarrel was renewed. After some wrangling the two agreed to go out to the yard and fight it out. Hampson then started out followed by Crewitt, and both shortly afterwards returned, Hampson's head being severely cut, as he alleged by a blow received by some instrument. His wound was dressed, and no inconvenience was experienced from it for a day or two, when inflammation of the brain set in, terminating in his death.—Crewitt was arrested.

A Man Murdered His Wife in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8—Mrs. Isabella Campbell, residing on Fifth street, near Soho bridge, was brutally murdered by her husband, Thomas Campbell, an express driver, some time last night. The murderer surrendered himself to the Mayor this morning, and stated that his wife had died from falling down stairs. On examination of the house the body of Mrs. Campbell was found covered with gashes, she having evidently been beaten to death with a poker. The neighbors testified to his having quarreled with her during the night.

Items of Interest.

A new War Department building is asked for in Washington.

John Quincy Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, carried the city of Boston by a plurality of 3,050, and by a majority of 2,795 over all.

Mrs. Catherine Muller, of Dubuque, Iowa, has sued Matthew Hayes, a wealthy bachelor of that city, for breach of promise. She values her blasted affections at $6,000.

Texas gentlemen are losing their old proficiency with the pistol. A Galveston editor has been shot at twenty-one times within a short period, and not once hurt.

During the past fiscal year 760,000,000 letters passed through the mails of the United States. This is about 20 letters per head for every man, woman and child in the United States.

At Iowa Falls, Iowa, little Sammy Brown got into the cellar the other day, turned the faucet of a barrel filled with forty gallons of molasses, and when discovered was wading in sweetness ankle deep.

That remarkable notorious person known as Reddy the Blacksmith has, it is said, resolved to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors. This is a most important step toward his ultimate perfect reform.

Alligator hunting is now a most popular sport in Florida. It is described as being very exciting, and as involving great skill in the use of the rifle, there being but one spot, the eye, which affords a mark for a fatal bullet.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new State-house for West Virginia, at Charleston, Kanawha county, took place a few days ago. The Judges of the several circuits, Members of the General Assembly especially, and the public generally were present.

Work in the Government printing office at Washington is so much in arrears that the annual reports and documents will not be ready at the meeting of Congress.—Cause, the absence of managing men attending to politics, and the effort to force negroes into the working force.

In a forest tree lately cut down in Wisconsin was found an Indian arrow-head, completely embedded and grown over. It appears, from counting the layers of wood over it, that sixty years have elapsed since the arrow which it tipped was shot at the tree.

The Croton Aqueduct can flow, daily, 27,000,000 gallons of water; the Philadelphia Water Works about 15,000,000; Boston 12,000,000; Jersey City 3,000,000. Marseilles, France, will soon have an aqueduct capable of supplying 288,000,000 gallons of water per day of 24 hours, or 200,000 a minute.

The Laramie (Wyoming) *Sentinel* gives as an example of the free and living style of editorial in its columns, that "the editor-in-chief has been living on bear meat for the past two or three days to such a fearful extent that it has set him wild, and he must have left for the woods; at least we hope he could not be found in town this morning."

The Topeka *Commonwealth* says: "Miss R. H. Henry, one of the leading lights of the woman suffrage cause, was married, recently, to Mr. Hayes, of that city. Miss Henry was the first Engrossing-Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives during the last two sessions, and made an admirable officer."

Six thousand acres of orchard and vineyard are artificially irrigated in the vicinity of the city of Los Angeles, California in that region there are 20,000 acres of land are brought under management, producing grain, fruits, vegetables, &c., in abundance, by water brought from rivers, smaller streams, artesian and negative wells, and springs.

Fanny Fern thinks "there is no man who would not rather be shaved by a woman than to have a great lumbering man pawing about his jugular vein, and poking him in the ribs to get up when another man's throat is cut. I don't say how he might like it, but I am very sure he would, and as to his wife, why—she could shave some other man, couldn't she?"

A Mr. McCann and family arrived at Kansas City, a few days ago, from Georgia, and intended to settle somewhere in Missouri or Kansas. Mr. McCann has a family of sixteen children; several are "grown up," none of whom are under six feet in height. His third son is six feet four inches in his stocking's, and weighs 240 pounds avoirdupois.

John O'Neill took a ride in a row boat at Indianapolis, recently, his step-son Wm. Emmett, accompanying him. To frighten the boy, O'Neill began to rock the boat, said so strongly that one of his oars overboard. Trying to recover it, he fell into the river himself, taking the other oar with him. The boy was thus unable to guide the boat, and the unfortunate man was drowned.

The young man who has been traveling about lately and jumping off the train to kiss his sister, and then apologizing when he found his mistake, has become convert to the religion of purity and truth. He is the thing on at New Haven, and when the damsel raised her veil he found she was so black that charcoal would make a white mark on her. She was put there on purpose.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* remarks that not within the memory of the oldest farmer have hills and plains been covered with such a sod as now. The long spring and fall rains of last year established the sod, notwithstanding the drought that intervened, and the present moist season, has given it the finishing touches. He advises farmers to take advantage of this fertility from the air by fall ploughing.

A farmer named Miles Hermanson committed suicide last week, in the town of Bremer, Cook county, Ill. He first took a shot gun, and, placing the muzzle in his mouth, discharged its contents, causing a ghastly wound, but failing to cause his death, after bleeding and struggling for a short time, he managed to rise and make his way from the house in which this had taken place to his barn, and there hanged himself with a rope. No cause for the act is known. He leaves a widow and four or five children.

A few days ago as a coal train was coming from Coalburg, Mo., a girl between two and three years of age, was seen on the track, and as the train was under too much headway to be brought to a stop, everyone expected to see the little one torn to pieces; but judge of their astonishment when they saw her lie down calmly in the middle of the track, and the whole train of fifteen cars passed over her without inflicting the least injury. The conductor ran and picked her up, and on being asked if she was hurt, she coolly answered "No."

Among the duels which deserve to be recorded is that between the celebrated Irish barristers, Phelim Burke and John Egan, nicknamed "Bully Eagan." The latter was a man of immense size, while Curran was slim and short. The chances of being hit were, therefore, in favor of the former, for Curran said it was like firing at a haystack. Curran, therefore proposed to equalize the chances by chalking lines on Eagan's body, so as to mark out his Point, in this county, went to Mr. Herring's (his neighbor) and said it was like firing at a haystack. Curran, therefore proposed to equalize the chances by chalking lines on Eagan's body, so as to mark out his Point, in this county, went to Mr. Herring's (his neighbor) and asking permission, and returning very early yesterday morning, was surprised at seeing the door of the house standing open. He went a short distance to a neighbor's and with him he proceeded to the house, and there found a sight that would make the hair of the hardest-hearted stand on end. There, in the front room, lay his mother, a good old lady of about sixty years, dead in a pool of blood, and in the adjoining room, lying on the bed, was his only brother, breathing his last.

The neighbors were hastily called together and a consultation held, and the conclusion arrived at was that some one, actuated by a desire for booty, entered the house soon after the departure of Henry Salmon, and killed Luther Salmon by striking him on the head, apparently with a hatchet, and then going into the other room met Mrs. Salmon coming in from the wood pile, whither she had been for kindling and killed her with the same instrument. The ends then ransacked the house, breaking open all the drawers and scattering things in every direction. About twenty five dollars in money taken from Mr. Salmon's pocket and a small quantity of brandy are all that is missed from the house so far.—The Salmons had a reputation for honesty and integrity. They have been manufacturing a very fine article of brandy, and it is supposed that the murderer was tempted by the supposed proceeds of this brandy to commit the rash act. No clue has as yet been ascertained as to who the assassin is, and the whole thing is involved in mystery.

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What Will We Do With It?

Governor Hoffman, of New York, made a speech on Friday, at Albany, in which he said:

I notice that most of the Radical papers in Albany and New York are asking "What will they do with it?" that is, with the victory. I am hardly disposed to tell them quite yet. I prefer to give them a little time to digest the returns, and when these are fully digested we propose to give them some information as to what we will do with it. In my observations I have found that knowledge suddenly acquired is never very profitable, but I will tell them in general terms one or two things we propose to do. We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New York honest, and that is what they have not done in some time. We propose to use the Legislature for the purpose of promoting the interest of the mass of the people, and not the interest of the few, which the Radicals have not done in a long time.

The *Evening Journal* has stated that for many years there have been few men in the Republican Legislatures who could be bought. We will show them that in the Democratic Legislature there will be none of that kind. We propose to give to the people of the State of New York all over the right of self government. We propose to abolish such laws as infringe upon the rights of localities, and secure to them the right to govern themselves. We will not abolish such laws and give the people something worse, but will give them better laws. We propose to make the State of New York, and the government in all its branches, thoroughly Democratic.

I am aware of the responsibility this victory imposes. I am aware of the responsibilities it imposes on me as the Executive of this state. I realized their magnitude, and I will not say I have no fear of them; but by the help of the people and their representatives, and all the good counsels I can get, I hope to so discharge its duties that the people will approve of my action. I believe that the Legislature which is about to assemble and legislate upon the affairs of this great State will act with such wisdom and discretion, as to show to the people of the State and country that the Democracy of this State can be as moderate in the hour of victory as they have been patient in the hour of defeat. We will be discret and tolerant. We will recognize honest men among our adversaries, and we will deal justly and honorably, and promote the great interests of the people of the State of New York, who have demanded and worked the change.

News Items.

A terrible gale with sleet and rain prevailed on Lake Erie yesterday, and marine disasters are expected.

The Government corral at Fort Harker was struck by lightning last Wednesday, and fifty mules were killed.

The woolen mill of Joseph Ellis, near Brantford, Canada, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss, $100,000.

The safe of the Dorchester Insurance Company, at Neponset, Mass., was robbed of nearly $30,000 on Thursday night.

Gen. O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, is in Buffalo, and his presence there causes excitement in certain circles.

Seven millions of acres of public lands were entered under the homestead laws during the past fiscal year, yielding the Government over $4,000,000.

Thos. W. Berry, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, was found dead in his room, in that city yesterday, with a discharged pistol in his hand.

The testimony in the Louisiana contested election cases, taken by the Congressional Committee on Elections, will make 1000 printed pages. The testimony in twenty other cases, including that of Covode vs. Foster, will probably fill 6000 pages.

It is announced, through Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, that the British Government is prepared to agree with our Post office Department in reducing the rates of prepaid letter postage between the two countries to six cents.

Nashua, N. H., recently bought a steam fire engine, the location of which caused much feeling between the different sections of the town. Early yesterday morning, the steamer's house was discovered to be on fire, and the contents, including the engine, hose carriage, &c., were destroyed. Loss $10,000.

The Committee of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly to investigate the affairs of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, has made a report, recommending that Dr. Lord retain his Divinity professorship, that C. H. McCormick be released from the payment of the $25,000 claimed to be due the Seminary, and that three of the Directors should resign and others acceptable to each party take their places. This compromise has been agreed to, and the difficulty is ended.

A conference of Jewish Rabbis is in session in Philadelphia, considering certain proposed reforms in the Jewish Church. On Thursday the Conference adopted resolutions giving the bride a more active position in the marriage ceremony, declaring that the Messiah-ship of Israel is the union of all men in the confession of the one God; that the Aaronic Priesthood and Mosaic sacrifices are things of the past; that the election of Israel as a religious people must now, as ever, be emphatically expressed; that the belief in a bodily resurrection has no religious foundation; and that the Hebrew language must yield to the vernacular in prayer as far as existing circumstances make it advisable.

The Catholic—Letter of Pere Hyacinthe to the American Branch of the Evangelical Association.

To Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Brooklyn:

I am proud of my France, but I deem it one of its most solid glories to have contributed to the independence of this noble country, which it has never ceased to love, and which it shall some day learn to imitate a people with whom liberty is something else than a barren theory or a bloody practice; with whom the cause of labor and poverty is founded with that of revolution, and never divorced from that of religion; and who, rearing under all forms and all denominations its houses of prayer amid its houses of commerce and finance, crowns its lovely and productive week with the sweetness and majesty of its Lord's day. "And on the seventh day it ends the work which it has done, and rests the seventh from all its work which it has made." I remain faithful to my church, and if I have lifted up my protest against the excesses which dishonor it and seem bent on its ruin, you may measure the intensity of my love by the bitterness of my lamentation. When He who is in all things our master and our example armed Himself with the scourge of cords against the profaners of the Temple, His disciples remembered that "the zeal of Thy house has eaten me up." I continue faithful to my church, but I am none the less sensible of the interest which will be taken in other churches in what I may say or do within the pale of Catholicism. Furthermore, I have never denied that the Christian communions separated from Rome were disinherited of the Holy Ghost, and without a part in the immense work of the preparation of the kingdom of God. In my relations with some of the most pious and the most learned of their members I have experienced in those depths of the soul where God is in reserve the ineffable blessing of the communion of saints. Whatever divides us externally in space and time vanishes like a dream before that which unites us within—the grace of the same God, the blood of the same Christ, the hopes of the same eternity. What, ever our prejudice, our alienations, or our irritations, under the eye of God, who seeth what we cannot see, under His hand, which heaveth us whither we would not go, we are all laboring in common for the upbuilding of that Church of the future which shall be the church of the past in its integrity and purity and truth, shall have, besides, the depth of its analysis, the breadth of its synthesis, the experience of its toils, its struggles, and its griefs, through all these centuries. In the sad days of schism and captivity the word of the Lord came to the Prophet Ezekiel, saying: "Thou son of man, take thee one stick and write upon it: 'For Judah and for the children of Israel, his companions;' then take another stick and write upon it: 'For Joseph, the stick of Ephraim and all the house of Israel, his companions,' and join them one to another into one stick, and they shall become one in thy hand."—Ezekiel xxxvii., 16-17. To me likewise, who am the least of Christians, in those visions of the soul which are never realized by our vout aspirations, the Lord hath spoken. He has placed in my hand these two beloved and withered branches—Rome and the children of Israel who follow her; the churches of the Reformation and the churches that are with them. I have pressed them together on my heart, and under the outpouring of my tears and prayers I have so joined them that henceforth they might make but one tree. Let men then laugh to scorn my effort, seemingly so mad, and have asked me, as of that ancient seer "Will thou not show us what thou meanest by these things?" (Ezekiel xxxvii., 18.) And I, looking upon that tree, that seemed still barren and mutilated, even now behold life brilliant flower and the savory fruit.

"One God, one faith, one baptism."

"And there shall be one flock and one shepherd."

BROTHER HYACINTHE.

Highland Falls, All Souls Day, November 2, 1869.

A Murder in Virginia—A Mother and Son the Victims.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* of Saturday says:

We are called upon to chronicle one of the most cold-blooded and fiendish murders ever perpetrated in Albemarle county, the victims of which are a mother and her son. We give below such particulars as we can gather from parties from the neighborhood of the murder: It seems that on Monday night Mr. Henry Salmon, who lives near Stony Point, in this county, went to Mr. Herring's (his neighbor) and asking permission, and returning very early yesterday morning, was surprised at seeing the door of the house standing open. He went a short distance to a neighbor's and with him he proceeded to the house, and there found a sight that would make the hair of the hardest-hearted stand on end. There, in the front room, lay his mother, a good old lady of about sixty years, dead in a pool of blood, and in the adjoining room, lying on the bed, was his only brother, breathing his last.

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Mosby Interviewed.

The Philadelphia *Press* has been interviewing the Virginia raider Mosby, who is now in Philadelphia. He said:

Having the precedent of Marion before him, he felt that if a body of bold, fearless cavalrymen could be gathered together, an immense amount of annoyance could be given the Union force, at a comparatively little risk. For this purpose his troop was organized, and from the commencement acted in consort with the immediate command of General Robert E. Lee. The principal object in view was the neutralizing of the Federal posts.

"I calculate," said the Colonel, "that with my average force of about three hundred men—and it never exceeded that—I neutralized the operations of at least fifty thousand men on the Federal side; and the reason for this is plain. The Federal Generals were compelled to guard the whole line of the Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I therefore had before me an unbroken line of some hundred miles in extent and I could set my finger upon any particular point, dash down upon it before my intentions were even dreamed of, accomplish my purpose and ride away."

HIS OPINION OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

Who do you consider to have been the ablest General on the Federal side?"

"General McClellan, by all odds. I think he is the only man on the Federal side that could have organized the army as it was. I further think that he is the only military man of any brains you had."

OF GENERAL GRANT.

"Grant had of course more successes in the field in the latter part of the war, but Grant only came in to reap the benefits of McClellan's previous efforts. At the same time I do not wish to disparage General Grant, for he has many abilities; but if Grant had commanded during the first year of the war, we would have gained our independence. Grant's policy of attacking would have been a blessing to us, for we lost more by inaction than we would have lost in battle. After the first Manassas, the army took a sort of "dry rot," and we lost more men by camp diseases than we would have by fighting."

JEFF. DAVIS.

"What is your individual opinion of Jeff Davis?"

"I think history will record him as one of the greatest men of the time. Every lost cause, you know, must have a scape goat, and Mr. Davis has been chosen as such; he must take all the blame without any of the credit. I do not know any man in the Confederate States that could have conducted the war with the success that he did.

SHERIDAN.

"What is your opinion of Sheridan?"

"I don't think he is a man of any ability at all; I never did think so, I'll tell you why. At Winchester Sheridan had as much cavalry as Early had men altogether. This the official records show and he should have fought it as Lee fought it, he should have gone right down on Early, of course, was defeated, but he made a well ordered retreat with the loss of but three guns. Now, any man of ordinary ability could have done as much as that Early had had with him. He had it in his power, if he had followed it up, to have ended the war in two weeks, for Early could not have made another stand, and Lynchburg could have been taken, and thus all of Lee's communications with Petersburg would have been cut off. Now, what do you think is his miserable excuse?" said the Colonel, "That he would have had to detach half his army of 50,000 men to guard his communications from me, when all the men I had at the time was about two or three hundred. Such was his explanation before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

A Man's Head Cut Off and Put on Another Man's Body—He Recover's.

From the minutes of the Cincinnati Gazette.

On the 18th of April, 1868, in the prison of Villarica, (Province of Minas-Geraes), in Brazil, two men named Averio and Carines were executed at the same time. In Brazil executions take place with closed doors in the interior of the prison. Dr. Lorenzoy Carmo of Rio Janeiro, well known by savants for his remarkable works on electricity applied to physiology, his surgical skill, and his success in the most delicate operations, obtained permission to profit by this event in order to experiment on the power of electricity, and to illustrate analogy with some of the phenomena of life. Experiments on animals hitherto attempted have been made on the head and trunk separately. Dr. Lorenzoy Carmo's design was, if possible, to unite the head to the neck after decapitation.

The heads of the two criminals fell within a few minutes of each other into the same basket—first that of Carines, then that of Averio. Immediately after this second execution two assistants of Dr. Lorenzoy, a pupil of Dr. Lorenzoy on the carotid arteries of one of the heads so as to stop the hæmorrhage. The body was then placed on a bed already prepared, and Dr. Lorenzoy took the head, placed it as near as possible on the section and kept it in that position. The cells of a powerful electric pile were applied to the base of the neck and on the spinal cord. Under this influence, in some experiments, the respiratory movements were at once perceptible. As the blood which penetrated in abundance through the surface of the scar threatened to stop the respiration of our patient, Dr. Lorenzoy had recourse to tracheotomy. Respiration then ensued regularly. The head was fastened to the body by stitches and by a special apparatus. The physiologic experiments ascertain for how long a time this appearance of life could thus be artificially maintained.

His assistants were great when he saw that at the end of two hours not only did respiration still continue under the influence of the electric current, but that circulation had even resumed a certain regularity. The pulse beat feebly but sensibly. The experiment was continued without intermission. At the end of 62 hours it was evident to the astonishment of everyone that the process of cicatrization had commenced on the lips of the section. A little later signs of life manifested themselves spontaneously in the head and limbs, all these depending on motions in the instrument the director of the prison, arriving for the first time in the experiment room, observed that by a singular mistake due to the haste of the operation, the head, of Carines had been placed on the body of Averio and had been applied to the body of the latter. The experiment was continued notwithstanding. Three days later the respiratory movements reproduced themselves, and the circulatory system. Dr. Lorenzoy Carmo and his assistants were stupefied, frightened at a result so unexpected, and at the power of an agent which, in their hands, had restored life to a body whose right to exist the law had forfeited.

The learned surgeon, who had only had in view a simple physiological experiment, employed all his skill to continue this work, which science, aided against all expectation by nature, had so well begun and continued. He assisted the process of cicatrization, which progressed under the most favorable conditions. By means of an oesophagian probe liquid nourishment was introduced into the stomach. At the end of about three months the cicatrization was complete, and motion, though still difficult, became more and more extended. At length, at the end of seven months and a half, Averio could walk, speak, eat, drink, and walk, feeling only a slight stiffness in the neck, and a feebleness in the limbs.

Emperor Napoleon's Sickness.

We find in the Pennsylvania Ledger a Philadelphia paper a direct confirmation of the account first published in the *Tribune*, nearly a month ago, of the real nature of the Emperor Napoleon's sickness. A well informed correspondent then told us that his disease was fungus of the bladder. Now the Philadelphia *Inquirer* prints a letter from Mr. George Wilkes in Paris to a friend in Philadelphia, giving some particulars of a conversation with the distinguished Dr. Brown-Sequard, in the course of which the latter directed Mr. Wilkes' attention to certain articles which had recently appeared in a Paris journal on the Emperor's health. They were written, Dr. Brown-Sequard said, by a man who had once been physician to the Emperor—a man of great ability but dissolute habits—who had lost his standing in society and his employment by the Emperor, but who, never-heless, knew the latter's constitution well.

"This man has violated all professional obligations in the publication, and has disclosed the secret that the Emperor is suffering under an incurable disease which must soon put an end to him."

"What do you call soon?" I asked.

"Well, certainly within six months," was the reply.

"And what is his disease?" I inquired.

"Fungus of the bladder," he answered.

This is a secret worth knowing, for the stock markets of all the world will be affected by the death of the Emperor of France, Sequard added that "doubtless the Emperor had been made acquainted with his fate, and was preparing for it as well as he could."

JEFFERSON county, West Virginia, polled 472 votes at the recent election in that State. The voting population of this county, assuming that all white men over the age of twenty one have the right to vote, reaches fully 2,400. But with such rigor and vindictiveness have the Radicals prescribed their proscriptive edicts through the instrumentality of test oaths, registry laws, etc., that about nine-tenths of the voters are disfranchised. This is but a single specimen. Many other counties, and, indeed, the entire State, suffer nearly to the same extent. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the Democrats and "let up" Republicans—which means Republicans opposed to this wholesale system of proscription—succeeded in carrying the Legislature over their Radical opponents by a large majority. If such a thing can be done by the Conservatives when the half, or say even the one fourth, of their strength is denied access to the polls, what will be the fate of Radicalism in that State hereafter when these restrictions shall be removed?

A Sad Funeral Aduress.

Here is a funeral speech which a Paris paper assures us was actually pronounced at Montmartre the other day by a father at the grave of his son: "Gentlemen," said the father, in a voice full of emotion, "the body before me was that of my son. He was a young man in the prime of life, with a sound constitution which ought to have insured him a hundred years. But misconduct, drunkenness, and debauchery of the most disgraceful kind, brought him, in the flower of age, to the ditch which you see before you. Let this be an example to you and to your children. Let us go hence."

The skeleton of a man was found in an old mine, near Scranton, by a surveying party. It proved to be that of Martin Cain, who has been missing for months past. The skeleton was found near an air shaft, but how it came there is a mystery.

Local Intelligence.

Teachers' Institute.

The Institute met Monday morning at 10 o'clock in Fulton Hall, and was called to order by David Evans, County Superintendent, who named J. P. McCaskey, as Secretary, W. C. Pinkerton and John Eshleman, Assistant Secretaries, and Benjamin Ruth, Treasurer.

A motion was a lopted making the fee of membership $1. Messrs. J. P. McCaskey, J. H. Witmer, A. B. Kreider, Annie M. Coyle, and Ellen Mulvany were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Committee.

A resolution was adopted, appointing J. P. McCaskey, B. D. Danner and J. B. Eshleman, a Committee on Publication, with instructions to issue in pamphlet form, fifteen hundred copies of the proceedings of the institute, for distribution among the teachers and directors of this county, the Superintendents of other counties, and the various educational journals throughout the United States.

Thursday at 8½ o'clock A. M., was fixed as the time for the election of a committee on Permanent Certificates, and J. B. Martin, Ulrich Strickler, and J. H. Lehman, selected to conduct the election.

The hours for the meeting of the Institute were fixed at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7 P. M., the morning session to close punctually at noon.

Mr. Wm. C. Shuman, of Manor twp., has charge of the Music, assisted by Mr. B. C. Uneild, of Columbia, who plays the accompaniments on a cabinet organ.

Monday Afternoon.—The attendance at the Institute yesterday afternoon was but moderate, but in the evening the Hall was quite crowded. The afternoon session opened with singing, after which Prof. J. V. Montgomery, Superintendent of the Model School, and Professor Jerome Allen, of Iowa, illustrated their manner of teaching Geography. They were followed by Mrs. Anna T. Randall, of New York, a very fine elocutionist, who read "The Legends of Bregenz." Prof. B. G. Northrup, of Connecticut, next spoke for half an hour on the best mode of teaching children spelling. The afternoon session closed with music.

Last evening's session opened by a lecture on "Practical Discipline," by Prof. Montgomery, who was followed by Prof. Northrup in a lecture on the "Culture of the Sensibilities." The most entertaining part of the programme was Mrs. Randall's elocution, and her reading of "The Creed of the Bells," by G. W. Bungay, and "The Return of the Legion." She was loudly applauded. The session closed with music before nine o'clock.

We were in error yesterday in stating that Mr. Ruth was Treasurer and Mr. McCaskey Secretary. McCaskey is the Treasurer and Ruth Secretary.

Tuesday Morning.—This morning's session was opened by singing, followed by prayer by the Rev. J. H. Stouffer.

Mr. Charles C. Seitz read a very practical essay, in which he urged teachers to increase their store of knowledge, and parents to aid the teachers by frequently visiting the schools, and giving them in turn to visit their families. The sympathy of the public in behalf of the schools was also invoked.

A number of teachers then discussed from their places in the Hall the nature and necessity of punishment, and school rules in general, which was followed by a lecture by Prof. Montgomery on Elementary Geography. The Professor dwelt at some length on the necessity of instruction in local geography, which he considered far more useful than a knowledge of obscure islands and other distant portions of the earth.

Prof. Northrop next lectured on Elementary Forms, which he thought ought to be taught in the primary schools.

Mrs. Randall concluded the morning session by a number of exercises in reading.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.—The Lancaster City and County Horticultural Society netted the sum of $16.90 from its recent Fruit Exhibition in this city.

The Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society will meet, by special appointment, in this city, in the month of February next.

The following dividends have recently been declared for the last six months: Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, five and one-half per cent.; First National Bank of Strasburg, five per cent.; Bridgeport and Horse shoe Turnpike Road Company, thirty three cents per share.

Yesterday afternoon,