

THE SPIES OF GREAT MEN.

Chief Justice Chase has few equals as a hater, and when he seeks to vent his personal spite, (of which he always has a large share on hand) will go any length for its qualification. It is well known that while he was in Lincoln's Cabinet, he was constantly intriguing against that pure and patriotic man, of whom he was jealous and whose popularity with the masses was a source of annoyance to him. Yet Mr. Lincoln made Salmon P. Chase Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Next, Chase endeavored to destroy the Republican party by acting cheek by jowl with Andrew Johnson, whose escape from impeachment he secured; and if he could have accomplished the result, Chase no doubt would have defeated Grant. It was his desire to do so. He connived at all sorts of organization to insure such a defeat, and only stopped plotting for it when confronted with the angry displeasure of the people. The reader will remember that one Bradley, a blackguard and bullying Washington lawyer, had his name struck from the rolls of the District Supreme Court, because he insultingly challenged the Judge thereof to fight a duel. Chase hates Judge Carter, and to gratify this spite, has issued a mandamus restoring Bradley to practice in Carter's court. Every good lawyer in Washington believes Chase to have been impelled in this matter by his hates, which he now only labors to gratify. It is fearful to behold so weak and so mean a man in the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and yet it is not uncommon now a days to see what are called great men thus gratifying their hate. In a measure American politics are controlled by hates, and animated by revenge. When men are successful it often follows that their first act is to wage a crusade on those in their own party who exercise the freedmen's right of preferring whom they please, and for this they are sought to be struck down. But such hates only show the littleness of what are called great men. Hate of any kind is mean and cowardly, and bespeaks a little soul wherever it is cultivated.

NEWS ITEMS.

There is a Train Revolutionary Club in New York.
Flogging in the army has been abolished in Sweden.
The New York Female Club is getting up a course of lectures.
Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are said to have a fortune of \$750,000.
Parson Brownlow intends to make his Knoxville, Wis. a daily newspaper.
One hundred and two female teachers in Boston demand the right to vote.
In Cincinnati, nineteen ladies have formed an Equal Suffrage Society.
Exeter, England, in old times, had its hanging done by a woman.
Two Montreal ladies rescued a skater by tying their cloaks together.
Treasurer Spinner urges that female clerks be paid the same as males.
A book is to be published on "The Archimedian Motivity of Herculean Equilibrium."
There are twenty eight newspaper correspondents in Paris, twenty of them Americans.
It cost \$40,000 last year for "pasting and folding" for the Pennsylvania State Legislature.
Lord Napier has sent General Grant one of King Theodore's Arabic Bibles, for devotional use.
The Comet is a newspaper announced down East, which is to have an "original tale every week."
Bjornarne Bjornson is an eminent Norwegian poet, said to be quite as good as Hans Christian Andersen.
Deacon Henry Emerson, of Reading, Mass., committed suicide on Friday, the 1st inst.
Chicago has established its first iron blast furnace, an achievement which the Chicago reporters elaborately glorify.
John C. Breckinridge intends to return to Kentucky and seek a livelihood by practicing his profession, the law.
J. Lothrop Motley has postponed the close of his "Thirty Years War," until he gets through his present tour of lecturing.
The Rev. Miss Chapin, of Mount Pleasant Iowa, has accepted a \$2,000 call to Milwaukee.
Three hundred lady graduates of medical schools are now in good practice in the United States.
A Michigan farmer set a trap for a wolf that had been eating his sheep and caught a neighbor.
The maritime provinces of Canada do a large business in shipping frozen snelts to our great cities.
It is thought that all the railroads in Ireland will be bought and run by the Imperial government.
It is now stated that the loss by the earthquake in San Francisco will reach three million dollars.
Mexico is still getting up revolutions, but her treasury is empty, and as soon as the "revolutionaries" find it out, they at once yield.
The Fifth Avenue Hotel pays the highest rental of any hotel in New York—\$96,640 a year. The St. Nicholas comes next, paying \$93,200.

NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Sibley has just returned to Savannah from another visit to the Ogechee. He reports all quiet, and that the remainder of the negroes for whose arrest warrants have been issued have disappeared from the neighborhood, and that no further arrests have been made.
Henry Clay's son, Theodore, is an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Lexington, Ky. He is small in stature, and thin, with a bald head, and gray hair and whiskers. He seldom speaks, but recognizes those who address him by returning the salute politely and with dignity.
The members of the "Morning Star" Sunday School, who for some time past have met in one of the halls of Pike's Opera House, yesterday found the doors of the hall closed against them, by order of the proprietor of the building.
Cotton was less active and cheaper on Saturday. Breadstuffs were moderately dealt in; Corn was stronger in price. Provisions quiet; Lard and Hogs lower. Groceries in less demand. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 541 vessels of all classes in port.
A citizen of Portland, Maine, thinks the world is to be visited by a second deluge. He is accordingly converting his entire property—\$6,000—into an ark. The boat will be fifty feet long, fifteen feet wide, flat bottomed, square sterned, round bows, with a house just aft of midships. The proprietor is planning and building the affair himself. He does not intend to launch it but will simply store it with provisions and proceed to keep house in it—prepared at any time, for the rising of the waters.
The Militia bill just passed by the Legislature of Tennessee, gives the Governor arbitrary power to call out any force of the militia at his will, and to declare martial law wherever he pleases in the State. A dispatch says that the Governor will certainly act at once, and many days will not elapse before black and white militia will be placed in the field. The Kuklux outrages still continue in various portions of the State.
Many of the tax payers of Columbia and Charleston, S. C., have taken measures to test the legality of the assumption by the State of the payment of the bills of the bank of the State, and to prevent the issue of bonds for their redemption. They dispute the validity of the act authorizing Gov. Scott to issue bonds of the State upon the surrender of the bills.
Several members of the Maine Legislature, who supported Mr. Morrill, in the late caucus for United States Senator, have published a card, in which they say that, according to all precedent, Mr. Hamlin was nominated, and that they will support him at the coming election. There were seventy five votes cast for Mr. Hamlin, seventy-four for Mr. Morrill, and one was blank.

The Republican legislative caucus at Albany N. Y., to nominate a United States Senator, held Saturday evening, was attended by a large crowd, including the Republican members of both Houses. On the second ballot Reuben E. Fenton was declared the nominee, he receiving 52 and E. D. Morgan 40. The result of the first ballot was not announced, but it is stated that it stood: For Fenton, 50; and for Morgan, 42. The nomination of Gov. Fenton was made unanimous.
Several days ago, the People's National Bank, in Pittsburg, was robbed of \$12,000 by some adroit and daring thief, who abstracted a small tin box containing the amount from the safe. The affair has been kept quiet, in the hope that some clue might be obtained to the perpetrator; but, although the officers of the bank have been making every exertion to ferret out the thief, and have had the assistance of experienced detectives, nothing satisfactory has as yet been discovered.
The champion eater of the United States is named Joshua Plumb. A few days ago he entered a restaurant in Hudson, N. Y., and offered to eat all that any one would pay for. The challenge having been accepted, he disposed of the following articles: Ten pieces of apple pie, six corn cakes, a quarter of a pound of crackers, six cups of peanuts, thirty pickled clams, four lemons, an ounce of candy and two bowls of clam soup. He then drank six tumblers of water, and offered to eat a hundred raw oysters. No one doubted his ability to accomplish the feat but no one was willing to pay for the oysters, and so he went off grumbling that he wasn't half full.

Dr. W. H. M. Howard, of West Fairlee, Vt., while on his way home from New York, was robbed by pickpockets, in the New Haven depot, on Friday night, of large sums of money. He had with him when he started from New York nearly \$50,000 in bonds and greenbacks. These he had stowed away in pocket books which he carried in the breast pockets of his coats. The thieves jostled against him while he was getting into the cars, and as he afterwards discovered, cut his pockets partially out. They succeeded in getting two pocket books, one containing \$14,000 in Government bonds, and the other \$8,500 in greenbacks. The book which they did not manage to get hold of contained \$10,500 in greenbacks.
Gen. Sherman telegraphed to headquarters at Washington, on Saturday, the latest report from Gen. Sheridan of the progress of the war in the Indian territory. This is an important document. It states that the destruction of the Comanche village by Col. Evans' command, on Christmas Day, was the final blow to the backbone of the rebellion. A delegation of the chief fighting men of the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes came to Fort Cobb at midnight on the 21st, and begged for peace and for permission for their people to come in. They reported the tribes in mourning for their losses, their people starving, their dogs eaten up and no buffalo, and all ready to surrender unconditionally. Gen. Sheridan denies the statement made by the Indian Agents that Black Kettle's band were on their reservation at the time they were attacked.

Some portions of New Jersey seem to be suffering from an invasion by a small army of quack doctors, and the Hudson County Medical Society has proposed a bill which it will present to the Legislature, forbidding any person to practice medicine in that county unless he be an authorized practitioner. It is also proposed to lay a heavy fine on those who pretend to dispense drugs without a proper training.

A murder trial in England has recently illustrated, in a very shocking manner, the liability of juries to convict innocent men, even of a capital crime. In August last, a laborer named Cornish, was found murdered near the City of Wells, in Somersetshire, his head beaten in with a stone, and a man named Bisgrove kneeling beside him. The story told by this person on his arrest was, that being drunk the night before, and finding Cornish asleep on the ground he had gone to sleep by his side, and on waking had seen a tall man in the act of committing the murder. It was ascertained that another laborer named Sweet, and his mistress, a woman called Drew, had been in company with both Bisgrove and Cornish up to very near the time of the murder. Both were arrested. The woman being called as a witness for the Crown, testified that she had quarreled with Sweet, had gone with Bisgrove alone into the field, and left him there with the sleeping Cornish, and had then rejoined Sweet and remained in his company until both were arrested. Her story was supposed to be an invention for the purpose of screening her paramour Sweet, and the jury evidently believed that the quarrel had occurred between the two prisoners and the murdered man, and had been prompted by jealousy. Sweet and Bisgrove were both found guilty; but no sooner had they been remanded to jail than Bisgrove made a confession entirely exonerating Sweet, and corroborating the woman's story. The confession reveals one of the most extraordinary cases of murder without any notice that ever came to our knowledge. The murderer had gone to sleep by his victim's side. "When I waked up," said he, "I was going away, but something seemed to tell me I must murder that man, and then I went over the river and found the stone and brought it over on my head, and I threw it down on the man's head. * * * Whatever made me do it I can't think. It was not for money. I had no thought of money."

Now the conviction of Sweet on a charge of which he was entirely innocent cannot be classed with the mistakes of circumstantial evidence, for it does not appear that there was any circumstantial evidence against him at all, except the bare fact that he was in company with the deceased a little while before the deed must have been committed. He seems to have been convicted because the jury wanted to find a motive for the deed, and could not find one without dragging him in. They made up their theory of the murder, and not being able to act it out with a single culprit they had to secure a second one. Fortunately the poor man's innocence is made clear before the time has come to hang him.

A Strange Case.

AN INTERESTING "WAITER GIRL" EXPERIMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO—HOW IT CAME OUT.—Some weeks ago, writes a San Francisco correspondent, a shrewd Yankee arrived here from the East, and after looking around for a time and finding that two thirds of the people of San Francisco boarded in restaurants, concluded to go into that business. He had observed that all the restaurant keepers employed fat, lazy and dirty men of all nations for cooks and waiters, and he conceived the idea that if he employed girls—neat, tidy, quick witted and good-looking girls for waiters, he would secure a large custom immediately. He accordingly rented the employment office for recruits, and finally secured twenty pretty girls; two of these he placed behind the counter for money takers, and the remainder were instructed to "pass around the hash." The novelty of the thing made it take immediately. The restaurant was crowded from morning till night. No one thought of eating less than twenty five cents' worth. (You must know that a person can get a fine meal for fifteen or twenty cents,) and when they devoured thirty-seven cents worth they would then toss the money takers a fifty cent piece and walk away with a nonchalant air. The proprietor was in ecstasies, and walked about rubbing his hands with unctuous delight. Many of the customers would call for ice-cream and ask the fair waitresses to join them—they were consequently filled chuck full of nice things all the time. Matters progressed fluently for several weeks, when the proprietor began to find that his waiters were not so attentive as they ought to be; they would serve some good-looking fellow what he would call for, and would sit down and chat with him while other customers were waiting to be served. He reprimanded the girls several times, but without effect, so he determined to secure another lot and discharge the whole caboodle. He began his search for substitutes, saying nothing of his designs. Yesterday however, he was staggered. If John Morrissey or Johnny Heenan had struck him a blow below the belt he could not have been more astonished; for after the duties of the day were concluded, and the cash counted, he was asked to attend church with the girls, as one of them was going to be married. Of course he would go, and he would give away the bride. If they had given him notice in time he would have given them a nice wedding supper. An hour's time sufficed for the girls to dress, and then they all proceeded to the church, where every one of them was married. During their brief career of four weeks in the restaurant they had been wooed and won by young fellows who were anxious to find companions for life, but who, owing to the peculiar mode of living in San Francisco, had had no opportunity of forming female acquaintances. This morning he is rushing about like a chicken with its head off, looking for more girls. His establishment is better than a matrimonial agency.

London, January 17.—Evening.—The Turkish Minister has agreed to the main points of the settlement proposed by the conference, but awaits instructions from Constantinople before signing the resolve of that body.
M. Rangabe, the representative of Greece, has informed M. Lavalette, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that his instructions from the Government at Athens are delayed in consequence of interruptions of the telegraph.
Paris, January 17.—Evening.—The Conference on the Eastern Question is on the point of closing its sessions. It recommends Greece to accept so much of the Turkish ultimatum as relates to Cretan affairs, and to refer the case of the officer at Syra to the decision of the courts; and promises that Turkey will withdraw the last point of her ultimatum touching the observance of international law. The Conference maintains the policy of strict non-intervention.
The latest advices from Athens show that preparations for war are actively going on in all parts of Greece. The banks of Athens have loaned the government \$20,000,000 for war purposes.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.
London, January 17.—Evening.—Despatches from the East report that a difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Persia. Disturbances broke out upon the eastern frontier of Asiatic Turkey, between the Persians and the Turks, which have led to the withdrawal of the Ambassador of the Porte from Teneau. Since these occurrences, Persia has been massing troops on her northwestern frontier.

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The Gonolais, of Paris, however, thinks the former the most available candidate and the most likely to succeed if Spain declares in favor of a monarchy.
Madrid, January 15.—Evening.—The elections for members of the Constituent Cortes have commenced. The reactionists made some attempts to create disturbances at the polling places, but they proved abortive. With these exceptions good order has been maintained.
The Provisional government have obtained proofs of the existence of a conspiracy, in which Generals Pezuela, Caglonje, and Manuel Gasset are implicated. The persons named are under arrest, and if the charges against them are proven, they will be severely punished.

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NO-18 GERMAN.
Bremen, January 16.—On the 1st of February prox., the money order system between the large towns of North Germany and the United States will be inaugurated. The plan is to receive payment at post-offices in the North German Union and the United States, and issue orders for the same on the agents of the North German Lloyd, the amounts to be limited to about \$50, and to be calculated at a fixed rate of exchange for both countries. The arrangements will be similar to those already made by the American Post-office Department with the Government of Switzerland, except that on the American side the business will be done by the agents of the North German Lloyd, instead of the post-offices, the Post-office Department having declined to enter into the arrangement.

CUBA.
Havana, January 18.—A small army of government officials of all classes has arrived here from Spain. Old and tried public servants, many of them native Cubans, have been discharged to make room for them. These removals have caused much public feeling.
General Sturm arrived in the steamer from Mexico, and sails to-day for New York.
Count Valmasoda has officially informed General Dulce that he took possession of Bayamo, the headquarters of the insurgents, on the 16th inst. The rebels, on retreating, set fire to and totally destroyed the town.
Valmasoda reports that, previous to the occupation of Bayamo, he defeated the rebels at Canto del Embarcadero and Paso Rio Salado. He adds that the rebel forces are scattered in small parties over the country, and are supplying themselves with provisions by pillage. Most of the bands are retreating to the mountains. One official report of the battle of Paso Rio Salado states that the rebels lost one hundred and twenty killed with a large number wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops is not given.

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DR. W. W. SHAW Practices Medicine and Surgery, Centreville, Elk county Pa. [mar. 22-66 ly.]

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