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DEMOCRATIC RALLYING CRIES.

Upon the eve of all our Presidential campaigns the catchwords of party spring up, spontaneously, and are adopted by the masses because they express, in few words, the current sentiment of the party adopting them.

The recent debate at Harrisburg, on the resolutions endorsing Secretary STANTON's restoration, has given birth to two curt phrases which express most happily the prevailing sentiment of the Democratic party.

These phrases are "The gallant Lee!" and "Grant and his hordes!" For the first of these happy phrases we are indebted to Mr. Playford, of our neighboring county of Fayette; and for the other to some other gentleman on that side of the House, equally happy in adapting his words to his ideas.

How neatly and fully these two phrases convey the Democratic idea of the two forces that struggled together for the mastery during the rebellion! "The gallant LEE!" and his equally gallant hosts! On the side of the Rebels a noble, brave, manly, gallant leader, leading his patriotic hosts to repel the invader and defend the soil of his loved Virginia from the desecration and pollution of a ruthless foe; but on the other side how different the picture in Democratic eyes! Instead of "the gallant LEE," the heroic, noble defender of his native State, behold the plebeian "GRANT and his *hordes!*" How fit a word, in such a place, is "hordes." "Hordes" of barbarians! "Hordes" of Northern loafers and mudsills; "hordes" of snivelling and drivelling Yankees; "hordes" of ignorant and brutal Dutch; "hordes" of "greasy mechanics" and hawbucks—all swarming over the border to desecrate the homes of Southern gentlemen, like an irruption of Goths and Vandals into the domains of civilized and cultivated Rome!

This was the spirit shown by the Democracy all through the rebellion, and it developes all the more actively, now, as the hopes of victory appear to grow brighter to those who entertain it. The sympathies of the Democracy, while the war lasted, were unmistakably on the side of "the gallant Lee," although prudence prompted the leaders to smother the manifestation of it as much as possible; and now, as they begin to feel safer in the expression of their long pent-up feelings, their admiration of the heroic conduct of the Rebels centres around "the gallant Lee," and their hatred and contempt of those who strove to maintain the integrity and authority of the nation is concentrated in the phrase, "GRANT and his *hordes!*" To-day, as in the dark days from 1861 to 1865, the democratic party is on the side of the Rebels and against the cause, and the interests of the country.

But, as in the Rebellion, so in the coming Presidential struggle. "GRANT and his hordes" of northern barbarians will be too much for "the gallant Lee" and the aristocratic greybacks. Let the boys in blue take notice that they are as much hated by the Democracy as ever; and that the victories achieved at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Richmond will have to be repeated in 1868, until "the gallant Lee" again capitulates and his democratic confederates are forced once more into retirement.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The "Workingmen," known politically as such, voted at the recent elections in Pittsburgh and Allegheny with the Democrats, and have, in various other ways, shown a strong disposition to throw in their lot with that party.

And yet, on the very first opportunity, the Democrats repay this co-operation by voting *against* the Workingmen, on their test measure—the Eight Hour Law. When the bill came up in the House of Representatives, at Washington, to make eight hours a day's work in all national workshops, navy yards, &c., nearly every Republican voted for it, whilst nearly every *Democrat voted against it!*

Comment on such a fact as this is superfluous. If the "workingmen" cannot properly understand and interpret it, without argument, no amount of words can convince them. They must be wilfully blind if they do not see that the party which stands by the aristocracy of the south and is the inveterate foe of free labor in that region, cannot be the true friend of the workingman anywhere.

A party that has been as long out of power as the democratic party has been is naturally ready to make any promise asked of it to obtain votes. It has deceived the workingmen with those promises, just as it has deceived all others who have trusted in it, except its natural allies, the Southern rebels; but it will invariably vote, by its representatives, when brought to the test, in harmony with the wishes of the Southern aristocracy, which despises labor of whatever *grade*, and without regard to place, race or color.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* has succeeded in worming himself into the good graces of President Johnson, so far as to draw out an opinion on the situation of affairs. The President pretends to imagine that he is a much abused individual. He speaks threatingly, and seems to anticipate trouble even so far as revolution, and in that event throws himself on the army and the people, especially the young men. It may be that Mr. Johnson is in earnest, for it certainly appears that he has labored since his accession to the office of Chief Executive to bring about a revolution. His stubborn, unreasonable policy has contributed largely to the trouble and bad feeling which now exists between himself and Congress, and instead of the latter body he alone should share the responsibilities of contingencies.

GRANT CLUBS are not so numerous in this county as they should be. We do not know why the old banner district has been so slow to follow in the wake and organize under the banner of the distinguished hero and soldier. We believe the Second ward organization is the only one yet formed in this neighborhood. Beyond any doubt the gallant Grant will lead the Republican hosts to victory in the forthcoming canvass, and we urge our friends in every district to at once organize clubs to do political service in his behalf.

THAT GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is destined to make a noise in the world there can be no doubt, for he has a peculiar and happy knack of rising to the surface on all occasions. His arrest as a Fenian by the British Government was part of a clever programme laid out by himself, and all the inconvenience to which he shall be subjected, will, in his estimation at least, be amply made up by the notoriety he will for a few weeks enjoy.

ALLEGIANCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Allegiance is defined by COKE to be the highest and greatest obligation of duty and obedience that can be. In monarchies this is due to the person of the sovereign; in republics to the nation or the laws. Allegiance is natural or acquired; permanent or temporary; express or implied. Natural allegiance arises from birth in a particular realm or nation, under circumstances involving subjection or citizenship. Acquired allegiance proceeds from naturalization, according to prescribed forms. Express allegiance exists when the obligation is recognized by any formality, as the taking of an oath; implied allegiance grows out of the fact of birth or residence within a particular jurisdiction. Permanent allegiance is due from subjects or citizens, whether native or naturalized. Temporary allegiance is due from aliens domiciled in a country; that is, they are under obligations to obey the laws. In England, and many other countries, an alien domiciled therein is held to be under so broad obligations of obedience as to be liable to prosecution for treason, the same as a subject.

We have said that the relation of a subject to his liege and of a citizen to his country, is permanent. This is stating the case very broadly; but we do not recall a single government in which a subject or citizen is allowed to divest himself of allegiance at pleasure, or by any process whatever. Many citizens of the United States recently, and in the most solemn manner, forswore allegiance thereto, and with equal solemnity transferred their allegiance to another and a hostile power. The government of the United States did not recognize this repudiation of citizenship for so much as an instant. Nor would the case have been changed had the men engaged in the revolt put themselves under the protection of the British crown and sworn allegiance thereto.

From 1789 to 1819 the people of the United States were seriously vexed at the course taken by the British government in claiming the services of its natural-born subjects, who had migrated hither, and expecting to remain so long as they lived, had taken the oath of allegiance. Wherever press-gangs could reach them they were seized, and carried on board of British men-of-war, and compelled to serve. Nor were these press-gangs at all particular in seizing only native-born Britons. Hundreds of men, born in this country, were subjected to the same violence. One such, who is now living, and whom we have known for many years, was taken out of an American ship near Gibraltar, and compelled to serve against his own country, as a cannoneer, from 1812 to 1815.

These proceedings brought under discussion both the right of impressment and the right of search. Our government felt its obligation to defend equally the persons and immunities of all its citizens. England sorely needed seamen; was powerful and arrogant; refused to make any concessions, and held steadily on in the way she had chosen. From these and other causes of embroilment came the war that opened in 1812 and closed in 1815. The inviolability of the flag and the security of every American citizen, native or naturalized, were among the most potent rallying cries, throughout this country, during that contest.

It was naturally expected that when the war closed care would be taken so to adjust the two points of difference above specified as to avoid reasonable probability of trouble about either of them in future. Nothing of the sort happened. Whoever reads the treaty by which the war was terminated, will find not a word therein touching either of these grave matters. If surprise leads the reader to seek further, he will find that the Commissioners of the United States at Ghent were pointedly instructed by our government not to say one word concerning impressment or search; and that, accordingly, not one word was said by them on either of those topics.

Our government, at that time, was in the hands neither of fools nor cowards, but of statesmen, who comprehended that both of these subjects were environed by insurmountable difficulties. They were not willing to concede that a citizen of the United States, at pleasure, could divest himself of all or any of his obligations to the laws by foreswearing allegiance; and they comprehended that neither Great Britain nor any other power would go further in that direction than they were ready to go themselves.

During the pro-slavery domination in this country our government found it convenient to practice what it had preached touching the Right of Search. By treaty with England we were under obligations to maintain, jointly with Great Britain, cruisers on the African coast, to aid in breaking up the Slave Trade. As the Democratic leaders thought it impolitic to repudiate the treaty, they rendered it of more effect by allowing all vessels engaged in the Slave Trade to escape by hoisting the Spanish or any other neutral flag. It was a convenient dodge, and such naval officers as did not resort to it found themselves instantly in disgrace at the Navy Department. But we more than suspect that any commander who should have allowed a Confederate privateer to get off, during the rebellion, by showing English or other neutral colors, would have found the wrath of both our government and people hot against him. This illustrates, that while search is belligerent, it is none the less a right, all nations will exercise in cases of necessity, subject to whatever responsibilities may ensue.

The Constitution makes but one distinction between native and naturalized citizens. Only a native citizen can fill the office of President. In all other particulars the two classes of citizens are on a perfect equality. Whatever duty the one class owes the government, the other class owes likewise; and whatever sort or measure of protection the government is bound to extend to the one class, it is bound to extend to the other likewise.

If a native-born American citizen should be captured by the French government, behind a Paris barricade, during a rebellion, what claims would he have on the government of the United States? Evidently, all the government would or could legitimately do, would be to see that a fair trial was accorded him. This country being at peace with France, he would be held under obligations to respect those relations of amity. If he saw proper not to do so, he would be adjudged as running his own chances. No substantial reasons can be assigned why American citizens, levying war against any European power, should come under a different rule.

When a man naturalized here, retains sympathies so powerful with the land of his nativity, that he freely goes forth and engages in an attempt to revolutionise the Government existing there, he ought to understand that he engages in an enterprise of peculiar peril; that if made a prisoner of war, he may be held as a citizen, and be dealt with accordingly; or, if not held as a citizen, he will be held as a denizen, who is under obligations to respect the laws of the country so long as he stays in it.

No judgment that may be formed of the grievances such intervention was designed to remedy, is of validity here. A Government has always the right of self-protection, and will exercise it according to the degree of power it may possess. It will not exercise this right any the less certainly or savagely, because its assailants seek to shelter themselves from responsibility by naturalization elsewhere.

There is another point on which European governments could relax the rule hitherto obtaining without detriment, and to manifest advantage. A large part of the citizens of the United States were born in Europe; have friends there whom they desire to visit; and have business relations there which call them thither. It has happened that naturalized citizens, upon going back to their native lands, for these or other lawful purposes, have been held to perform military or other service or what not. European governments would encounter no practical disadvantages by loosening their practice on this head; and it is well for our government to press the matter on their attention.

Considering that the rule of law as held in our own Courts does not differ on the subject of expatriation from that which obtains throughout Europe, it will certainly be well for our people first to make the change at home they are demanding abroad—otherwise they will fall under condemnation for insufferable impertinence. Such change our government will be as slow to make as the government of any other nation on the globe.

THE DARK AGES.

Fifty years ago it was still the fashion to speak of what are popularly called the "Dark Ages," as ages of peculiar moral and mental darkness. In vain was it to call attention to the architectural wonders which grew up all over Europe during that protracted period, and which even yet astonish all who look upon them; to those marvels in painting and sculpture which yet remain unrivalled as models of taste and beauty; to those hospitals in which the infirm, sick and maimed were cared for and solaced; to those seminaries of learning which then took root and flourished; and to those grand poems which are quite unmatched by any similar performances during the last two centuries. Ages that produced ANGELO, RAPHAEL, CELLINI, MACHIAVILLI, CAMOENS, CERVANTES, TASSO, BOCCACIO, and a host of kindred spirits, could not have been barbarous. They may have been bigoted and superstitious, in the estimation of modern critics, just as the present age will be so regarded by historians and reviewers who shall come five hundred years later. Bigotries and superstitions are not phantoms or trifles to those who cherish them, but solemn verities; so that each individual and each generation passes on in ignorance of their deficiencies in these particulars. They look back upon bigotries that have died out; upon superstitions that have faded away; and are filled with surprise that men of sense should have fallen victims to such puerile infatuations. Every age is so judged by ages following; and there is no more certain indication than is herein afforded of the general and steady progress of mankind.

Mr. HALLEM opened his History of the Middle Ages with the profound remark that these ages were called dark not because they really were so, but because we were in the dark concerning them. Those fierce controversies commenced by ERASMUS, LUTHER, CALVIN, KNOX, and their associates, continued, under vastly different phases, by VOLTAIRE, ROSSEAU, BOLINBROKE, HOBBES, SHAFTESBERRY, and brought to a terrific catastrophe by DANTON, MURAT and ROBESPIERRE, were not favorable to the formation of dispassionate judgments upon the men or topics involved.

Mr. MACAULEY, in his introduction to his History of England, advanced a step farther than Mr. HALLEM, declaring that it was difficult to decide to which the English people owe most, to the Catholic Church or to the Reformation. His argument to sustain this position of uncertainty is, that the first band of monks that passed over from the continent to the island, and settled in Canterbury, found the people sunk in barbarism, and by slow degrees raised them and their posterity to that high degree of civilization and enlightenment to which they had attained when the Reformation broke upon them; and that the improvement before the Reformation was so nearly equal to that which followed after, as to leave the balance in the nicest uncertainty.

This candor of magnanimity was matched by M. MICHELET, in his Preface to the Life of LUTHER, in which the Catholic historian of France does not hesitate to declare the German Reformer "The Liberator of Modern Thought."

It is not our purpose here to maintain against the authority of Mr. GIBBON that after the decline of the classic eras in Greece and Rome, and following the introduction of Christianity, there was a decay of learning, either partial, as limited to special classes or countries, or general, as extending with considerable uniformity throughout the Roman Empire. The impression is doubtless gaining strength among men of letters, that after all the animadvertions to which he has been subjected, he is incomparably the most superb delineator who has yet appeared of the decay of the religion of classic antiquity and the rise of Christianity upon the ruins thereof. Amid the turnings and overturnings of those times, when the memorials of learning—the garnered wisdom of the ages—were only preserved in manuscripts—it was inevitable that great fluctuations should occur in the stream of knowledge. At one epoch it passed almost entirely away from Christians, and was fed and enjoyed with almost rigid exclusiveness by the Jews. The professors of learning in most of the public institutions and in the houses of the nobility, were of this peculiar race. At another epoch the nectarean cup passed absolutely into the hands of the Arabs. CONDI relates how, all through Spain, the Moors were equally devoted to learning as to chivalry; and there are multiplied authorities showing the existence of the same condition of facts elsewhere. Indeed, if the Mahometans came near sweeping Christianity out of Europe, and would have succeeded but for the gallant resistance of Poland, to them belongs the credit of keeping, at one period, the lamp of Knowledge from giving out on that continent, and of preserving the learning of the ancient world for the benefit of the modern. We may further remark that Dr. DOLLINGER, an eminent Catholic scholar of Berlin, has recently published some volumes of profound studies on the original relations of Heathendom and Jewdom to Christianity, which go far towards confirming the conclusions of Mr. GIBBON, and which are now extorting unqualified commendation from the ablest of the Protestant Reviews.

The December number of the *National Quarterly Review*, published in Boston, has an excellent article on "Medieval German Literature," which opens with these words:

> "The darkness, which for so many centuries rested upon the achievements of the middle ages, on the fields of literature and general culture has at last been sufficiently dissipated to do away forever with the conceit which regarded that period as one of saddest ignorance and barbarism, from which our wonderful era has sprung as by a miracle. The only question now is, whether our literature and culture are so far in advance of that era of 'darkness and superstition!' It is not the gothic architectures alone, any longer, which looms up out of those middle ages with its proud heaven-ascending spires, but likewise a gothic philosophy and a gothic poetry of equal grandeur and daring. In Erdmann's recent History of Philosophy, the philosophers of those 'dark ages' have assigned to them double the space devoted to the philosophy of the bright classic age, and popular editions of the German poets of the middle ages are beginning to find as rapid a sale in Germany as those of the poets of Greece and Rome."

It is doubtless true, whatever boasts may be made in behalf of the moderns, and whatever exultation may be indulged over the accomplishments of SPINOZA and HUME, KANT and HAMILTON, COMTE and MILL, in discussing the freedom of the will, the relation between mind and matter, the dependence of cause and effect, the immortality of the soul, the nature of Deity, the inductive or deductive methods of investigation, and many other philosophical subtleties, that all these points were debated centuries before with equal earnestness and ingenuity. Nay, thousands of years ago, the Hindoos had advanced as far in these mental intricacies as the most advanced thinker of the present era; and this not in the sense of COLERIDGE when he sneeringly said that "metaphysics is the science the evil spirits in hell delight to discuss;" nor in the sense signified by BYRON, when he cast the taunt, after COLERIDGE had issued "The Friend," in which he diluted German philosophy down to English tastes, "Coleridge has taken to explaining metaphysics to the nation. I wish he would explain his explanation;" but in the sense of as keen and searching investigations as those subjects, from their very nature, are susceptible of.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his lecture on "The Lost Arts," made several significant suggestions to the effect that "modern inventions" have comparatively little in them that is new; that they consist in fresh applications of principles known and used when the world was comparatively young.

The same fact is apparent in the Department of morals. Doubtless, the world, bad as it is to-day, is better than at any former period—thanks to the vitalizing and vivifying power of Christianity. But whoever goes back two thousand years to the Talmud will find most of the moral principles of the gospels embodied there. Even the Aztecs, when Mexico was first explored, possessed ethical maxims fitted to adorn a Christian pulpit. Confucius proclaimed the Golden Rule. Persians and Arabs have a proverbial literature of high excellence.

The exhumation of medieval German literature will tend powerfully to abate modern arrogance, and to induce juster conceptions of the men of the past.

WAGES OF LABOR.

A man officially connected with a prominent benevolent institution, in one of the chief eastern cities, started recently on his annual round to solicit contributions from merchants who, year after year, had gladly been patrons thereof. The first counting-room he entered, the merchant said to him, "You must not ask me for one dollar this year. My stock of goods, as it stands, cost three millions of dollars. At market rates it will not sell for two millions." The solicitor saw there was no more to be said to that merchant, and he went elsewhere; but wherever he went he was encountered by like statements, attesting the heavy decline in prices of most commodities, and the consequent losses suffered by holders. These complaints were not simulated, but real. Prices have gone off, and there is no prospect that they will go back, for many years, if ever, to the high point attained during the rebellion.

Yet there are plenty of demagogues and scoundrels who insist that manufacturers could well keep up the wages of employes but for their disposition to grasp and oppress. They talk volubly about the unprecedented and enormous profits made by proprietors; tell how rich they have become; and how easily they can pay any scale of wages demanded, if they had a mind to. We suppose a good many manufacturers are rich, and that they mean to keep what they have, made as well as they can. They will show themselves to be fools if they do not. We suppose, moreover, that artisans, mechanics and laborers laid up handsome sums during the prevalence of high wages. If they did not, the blame rests with their improvidence and want of forethought.

By a law stronger than any resolution of a Manufacturers' Association—than any rule of a Trade Union—wages must and will, in the long run, bear a definite proportion to the rate at which the particular products thereof sell in open market. Combinations, by proprietors or workmen, may temporarily control the current of business, but these interpositions act only as casual impediments thrown across a river. The waters will make their way to the level of the ocean, and in spite of all hindrances prices will gravitate to the level of the normal market. Hence, it may be doubted whether combination to keep up prices either of wages or of goods have, on the large scale, advanced the interests of producing classes. For brief periods prices may be artificially forced up, but movements in that direction always result ultimately in re-actions, by which purchasers obtain compensation for the extortions practiced upon them.

This principle has received an admirable illustration in the anthracite coal trade. During the war the miners entered into a most efficient combination for their own advantage, which, as a matter of course, rigorously excluded the helpers by them employed. The miners made, through a considerable period, as high as eight or ten dollars a day, working not to exceed six hours. Coal went up in market to fabulous prices, to the sore dismay of hundreds of thousands of families living on salaries or other fixed incomes, of widows struggling with the needle or the washboard to keep the wolf of famine from the door. The proprietors of collieries made great gains as well. All concerned in the traffic grew rich, no matter how many shivered with cold. This could not last. The law of which we have spoken could not be defied. Coal went down with a run, and all the past year it was sold at lower rates than ever before. Still, the wages of miners kept up tolerably strong. The principal loss fell upon the proprietors. Whatever incorporated companies paid them, not but of current earnings, but out of surplus, the hoardings of flush years. But surpluses do not last forever, and when expended, stockholders become restive and wages are cut down. This is happening sharply. A few days ago, we chronicled the fact that a number of the leading anthracite companies had reduced wages largely. We venture to predict that this is not the utmost state which the reduction will reach before the new year shall go out. The opportunity of the consumers of coal has come, and they will enjoy it.

The same law is operating in all other departments of industry, and will continue to operate, whoever may oppose. With hundreds of thousands of workmen released from service in the army and navy, and with gold down from 2.80 to 1.33, it is simply absurd to imagine the compensation of labor can be kept up to the former standard. As well might an attempt be made to suspend the law of gravitation.

Men who are dependent on the sale of their labor for the maintenance of families will do wisely to consider this matter calmly. Time, to them, is emphatically money. Many of them have no savings laid by, and are sorely pressed. Circumstances have fallen under our limited observation of so touching a nature as to make the strongest possible appeal to human sensibilities. There is suffering—in some instances, deep suffering—in families out of employment. Standing out and refusing to work for such wages as can be obtained—as are ratable to what the product of the labor will sell for—only aggravates the misery. The winter is not half gone. Dreary weeks intervene between now and the return of spring. Business has fallen upon a transitionary epoch, and whoever may essay to hinder must go through the foreordained ordeal. We called the attention of proprietors to this fact, months ago, and urged them, as the least of evils, to decide upon an immediate march to specie payments; but we seemed to meet of them as those who mocked. They thought they could so bridge the vast chasm with cobwebs, as to run the whole train of commercial affairs across. Surely, by this time they must have discovered their mistake. We now say to laboring men, by all means, work—for the best wages—but certainly work. It would doubtless be comfortable for you to buy cottons, woolens, and other articles you need, at as low prices as you paid before the war, on the specie basis, and to sell labor at the same rates you did when gold was at 2:80; but that is an arrangement you cannot make. Discretion always bows before the invincible.

BEFORE THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION all classes of society were convulsed, the throes of a world were felt in all portions of the earth, petty uprisings took place in various countries of Europe, and the people groaned under the tyranous pressure of the aristocracy and their rulers. America wrenched and twisted at the bonds under which she chafed until she succeeded in breaking them and melting down the pieces. Prussia, through the energies of one great man, enlarged her possessions and humbled Austria. France was oppressed by her sovereign, her press was in chains, and her people cried out for bread, and against the favorite ministers of her King until those ministers were dismissed. Marie Antoinette was gay and thoughtless, extravagant and devoted to astonishing fashions; the Court but especially the Princesse de Lambelle were disliked and lampooned; by many this was supposed to be the culminating point of the storm, while it was the mere muttering of the wind before the great tornado which swept over the world shortly afterwards.

History repeats itself! At present we have the same premonitions of storm and disaster, of revolution and change, which preceeded the great tragic finale of the last century. The working people of the world are turbulent and, in some places, vicious. The mechanics of England cry aloud for reform, and the people of Ireland seek liberty. America has just emerged from a war which has burst the bonds of more people than composed the whole population of the continent at the time of the first revolution. Prussia has once more, under the leadership of a great man, extended her boundaries and degraded Austria, and France is in a measure the France of the eighteenth century over again. Her press is shackled; her sovereign upheld merely by favor; her people are fierce for food and wood, and Napoleon's favorite, Baron Haussmann, has been forced to resign. Eugenie leads the frivolous pleasures and fashions of the world, and spends the millions of the nation. Prince Napoleon's position is not unsimilar to that formerly assumed by the Duke of Orleans. The dauphin is repeated in the Prince Imperial. The Duchess de Mochy and the Princess de Metternich are as odious to the people as were the Lamballe and the whole Bourbon Court.

These comparisons are significant and momentous, and the rumors of riot, disaffection and sedition in the old world have been loud enough to reach the new; we have heard them; we almost fear we know their import, and we await with bated breath the coming of the events which have cast such portentous shadows. The former revolution in Europe, all revolutions in the world, have worked necessary and often mighty changes, and the coming one promises results of no minor use or importance, and nothing can stop its eventual progress.

ONE of those honorable and high toned exhibitions of moral depravity and mortal endurance, yclept Prize Fighting, took place on Sunday in St. Louis. One of the contestants was left dead on the field. We would urge as a penalty on the survivor that he be pummeled to death by one of the fraternity, as it would prove no serious loss to the community were all these gentlemen of the ring swept off life's stage by each others' hands. The mania for prize fighting has been suddenly revived in this country just at the time that good citizens were flattering themselves into the belief that it was rapidly passing away with other relics of barbarism. The press, in giving prominence and attaching a large degree of importance to the disgusting exhibitions of brutal force and training, is responsible for the increase of such affairs. The authorities too are responsible. There are stringent laws enough to prevent collisions of the character, and as the arrangements are never secretly made, the exercise of proper diligence might prove beneficial to public morals.

A LEADING Democratic paper has taken to conundrumising politics. Its latest effusion is: "In what respect is the Republican party similar to an iceberg?" The answer we give entire: "We are preparing for the great contest of 1868, and we shall win! We must win! We will win! If not by ballots then by blood! The iceberg floats out from the polar seas, it sinks not at once, but wears away by warmth and abrasion till at last it mingles with the waves and is washed to oblivion. So with Republicanism. It is wearing away." The poor old Democratic party has tried that "blood" dodge once, and just once too often. If the thing were attempted again the war would not be so long as the late one, but there would be a good deal more Copperhead blood let out, and the axe and the rope would make shorter work than the sabre and columbiad. One little word, it is the name of one of Longfellow's poems, is all the advice necessary to these "blood" howlers, it is "Beware."

THE Revenue Laws are about to be carefully revised by the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means. This is a very important task, and one in which unusual knowledge, judgment and tact must be exercised by the gentlemen composing the Committee. An effort will be made to strike out the special tax of five *per cent.* on manufactures, and likewise the income tax.

—A dreadful crime has just been committed at Ghent, Belgium. An inhabitant of that place, named Van Rysselberghe, well known as a violent man, lost his mother a short time ago, and not finding any money after her death, as he had expected, believed that some relatives, who had attended her in her last illness, had taken the property and robbed him. Full of this conviction, he armed himself with three pistols and an enormous hatchet, and went to the house of one of them and demanded his share of the inheritance. Upon being assured that there was none, he fired at the husband, mortally wounding him in the chest; he then discharged another pistol at the wife, wounding her in the hand, and afterward falling on her with the axe left her bathed in blood. Then, covered with blood, he went to the house of another relation and recommenced his butchery on this man and his wife also. The neighbors, alarmed by their cries, collected and seized on the murderer, and but for the intervention of the police, would have killed him. The fourth victim is expected to recover.

—At Bristol, England, a blind man named Giles Cliffe, aged fifty-three, who had been separated for some time from his wife, had himself guided to a beer-house, where she lodged in the top story of the house. He made his way up to the room, where he found her and her nephew, a young man named Farrant. Immediately screams were heard, and on persons going up stairs, Cliffe was found beating his wife with the leg of a bedstead, and the furniture all smashed. Farrant, although a strong and athletic man, had been forced through a window only two feet square, and thrown into the street. Falling upon his head, the vertebræ of the neck were dislocated, and the unfortunate man died almost instantly. The blind man is in custody on the charge of murder.

—A young woman in Kentucky fell into a trance, induced by religious excitement, in November last, and, on recovering, told strange stories about heaven and the other place, besides predicting the death of three young men of her acquaintance before the year was out. The last one died New Year's day. An unpleasant female, that.

—Hon. W. T. Hamilton was yesterday chosen United States Senator from Maryland for six years, to succeed Reverdy Johnson. The vote on the last ballot stood: Hamilton, fifty-six; Swann, forty-six; Merrick five; Pratt, one. Reverdy Johnson received no votes. Mr. Hamilton was formerly a member of Congress from Maryland.

—At St. Andrews, Canada, at midnight on the 4th, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt. A slight shock, accompanied by loud noise, was also experienced at Montreal.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* was recently urged to write an article on *Damnation Literature*. The friend who made the request said the people are being made drunk with licentious stories, strewn broad cast over the land. He urged the plea that here (New York) the dead walls are covered with placards, containing indecent pictures, insulting to every virtuous man and woman into whose eyes they send their horrid suggestions. The request seemed a reasonable one, and at first thought the editor felt his duty plain. But he felt convinced to enter single-handed in a contest of this kind called for consideration, on the ground that the very attempt to expose certain kinds of wickedness only insures them a wider currency and more rapid spread. The fact that a bad book, or villainous newspaper is condemned, only serves to increase its sale, by exciting a depraved curiosity to search for the vileness which honest criticism has tried to expose, so that its real nature, when seen, might be hated and derided. While conceding the above the editor thinks, however, that something ought to be done, to check the circulation of so much "damnation literature," but urges efforts commensurate with the magnitude of the evil. He believes the pulpit and the religious press, of course, should share in the duty to be performed. Unless the efforts to improve the light literature of the day, of the "sensational" order, are done by concert of action, very little can be accomplished by treating this subject in a fragmentary or empirical way. Christian parents, pastors of churches, and superintendents of Sabbath schools must co-operate to help to strangle this perdition literature.

The *Universe* (Catholic) of Philadelphia denounces, in strong language, the practice of Catholic parents sending their children to the Public Schools. It regards such parents as being more unnatural than the mother who exposes her infant on the path of the wolf. It further says that Catholics who send their children to Protestant schools have, inevitably before them, eternal companionship with fiends in hell. The *Universe* usually writes in a much bitterer strain than the Catholic press generally are accustomed to do in treating such questions. The question of educating the children of Catholics under the direct teachings of the Church has been frequently urged by that Church, but it should be kept wholly distinct from other questions.

The *Independent* is certainly growing more evangelical. In the last issue an announcement appears that next month a department of Sunday School intelligence will be introduced, and will hereafter appear in the first issue of each month respectively. It will be prepared with a special view to chronicle the most interesting and important events and incidents in our Sunday Schools.

Beecher's sittings were rented week before last for a sum total of forty nine thousand five hundred dollars, about one hundred dollars more than last year's amount.

Dr. Hatfield, a Methodist minister in Chicago, is out in the *Independent* with an article condemning the Opera as being an improper place for Christians. Four reasons are given, which are elaborated fully. First, That by patronising the opera they encourage and support a profession that works the moral ruin of most persons who engage in it. Second, Christians should not support the opera for the reason that its moral tone is objectionable. Third, The support of the opera by Christians is regarded as inconsistent and unbecoming by the irreligious world. Fourth, Such support of the opera afflicts large numbers of sincere and intelligent Christians.

The question of inaugurating a system of pastoral aid societies, composed of ladies, was before the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting of the M. E. Church. The work suggested is that of sub-districting the territory embraced in their congregations, in order to visit the sick and needy, gather the children into the Sunday Schools, encourage attendance upon religious services, and give religious counsel wherever needed. The question was brought before that body at the instance of Bishop Simpson, by Mrs. Witenmore, an intelligent and pious lady from the West.

The trial of the younger Tyng commenced in New York, on Friday, the 10th inst. After the court was organized the charges and specifications were read, namely, that he had officiated in the bounds of the pastoral care of Messrs. Stubbs and Bogge, without their permission or the permission of the Church authorities. At the request of the accused the court decided that the trial should be open to the public. The President asked the accused what his plea was. Mr. Tyng stated that he was instructed by his counsel, Judge Fullerton, Mr. Parker and Rev. Dr. Tyng, that no plea was necessary. The President urged Mr. Tyng to make some plea, but without effect. He then said he supposed it would be sufficient to understand that the respondent denied the charges. Mr. Parker replied—not altogether. The clerk inquired if he should enter on the minutes that the accused is understood as denying the charge. Judge Fullerton replied—not at all; no denial has been made. Before adjournment Dr. Howland urged the accused to admit the facts, so as to make the trial brief and prevent bitter feeling. Court adjourned until the 10th of February.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* has received over thirty-five hundred new subscribers for 1868, making the circulation in the neighborhood of fourteen thousand, being the largest circulation, we believe, of any religious weekly in this part of the country. For years the paper has been steadily increasing in circulation, and it is believed ere long full twenty thousand subscribers will be on its books.

Rev. T. M. Wilson has just been installed pastor of the Old School Presbyterian church at Sharsburg, one of our suburban towns. Rev. James Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, preached the sermon, and Rev. Messrs. Potter and Swift took part in the exercises.

It is known to many of our readers that E. D. Jones, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of this city, and now occupying the same position in a National Bank at St. Louis, is an indefatigable Sunday School worker. While attending a Sunday School Convention at Palmyra, Missouri, he gave great offence to some of the "whitewashed" reconstructed of that place, in this wise: During the course of a speech upon the necessity of tenderness on the part of the Sunday School Teacher in leading the children to Christ, he commenced to narrate an incident respecting the late President Lincoln, and had just began a sentence with the word "Mr. Lincoln," when twenty-six, not willing to hear a word more, started for the door, making a terrible clatter. There was no attempt by Mr. Jones at drawing a parallel between Lincoln and Christ. A paper in St. Louis, has had a great deal to say about a "religion without politics in it."

During the "Week of Prayer" in Cincinnati, a twelve-hour union prayer meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian church, at which, we believe, the Evangelical denominations united. During the progress of the exercises in the evening the great church was packed. Fifteen at that time signified their desire for salvation. The meeting appeared to move the whole city, and no wonder, as the people waited upon God for his blessing from 9 A. M. till nearly 10 P. M.

Judge Irwin, of Georgia, in his charge to the Grand Juries, recommended the appointment of a Sunday School Board composed of leading citizens, who shall establish a Sunday School in every neighborhood.

EPHEMERIS.

—Bryant is playing Irish again, in Chicago.

—75,000 hogs were packed in Keokuk this year.

—Admiral Farragut and his fleet are at Naples.

—Eugenie is said to be the most graceful smoker in Paris.

—Miss Anna Dickinson nearly froze to death in Minnesota.

—Santa Anna is still a silent partner in the revolution business.

—Counterfeit five cent. pieces are extensively circulated in Chicago.

—A grand-daughter of George the Third is living at Long Branch.

—A western paper says the prettiest girl in this country lives in Peoria.

—The steamer Russia had the honor of giving berth to Charles Dickens.

—It is hoped that Leichardt, the long lost Australian explorer, is still alive.

—Hartford has a new National Screw Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

—It is said that the clothes of A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, cost him $300 a year.

—A large grey eagle was captured last week while promenading on the ice near Wesleyville, Ill.

—Quite a number of Ohioians have settled near Tuskegee, Alabama, and gone to farming.

—$55,000 dollars worth of buildings have been put up in the little town of Osage, Iowa, in 1867.

—Two men were overwhelmed and killed by an avalanche on the St. Bernard road last month.

—A Pennsylvanian has bought for $35,000 the 1200 acre farm of Rufus Pitzer, Esq., near Fincastle, Va.

—What's the difference between a horse and a barber? One can't live on shavings, and the other can.

—A wise man has found a remedy for unhappy marriages. It is to abolish the institution of marriage entirely.

—"La Sacra Lalange" is the name of the great Italian secret league of which Mazzini is supposed to be a member.

—Twenty-two villages in Upper Silesia, Prussia, have suddenly been afflicted with the worst type of cattle plague.

—On Thursday a sleeping car on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was burned. None of the sleepers were hurt.

—The people of Central New York have taken to fox hunting. An exciting chase was had near Geneseo last week.

—Wild turkeys are very numerous in Virginia this year. More than two hundred have been killed near Manassas Junction.

—Somebody says that A. T. Stewart would not decline the nomination for Vice President with Grant as the leader of the ticket.

—Jas. Gordon Bennett, Jr., not having succeeded as a yachtist or as a journalist, has concluded to run a plantation in South Carolina.

—The cholera is still very bad in Havana, there having been as many as three hundred cases a day, and on the 10th inst there were fifty-two.

—There were seventy-two deaths in Cincinnati last week. Twelve of them were from typhoid fever and twelve from inflammation of the lungs.

—Mr. John Jones bit off the nose of John Robinson in St. Louis recently. Mr. Jones was not hungry, but he was angry. These men were coal diggers.

—The Swedish peasants have been existing for some time on cakes made of birch bark and moss—cakes that are as hard as rocks and almost as indigestible.

—Our new brethren of the Alaskan persuasion are learning English; they can swear now just as well as the best of the Americans, or as the worst either.

—Newspapers differ as to who is the senior Episcopal Bishop of the United States. Some say Bishop McIlvaine; others Bishop Smith. It is the latter.

—John W. Ayres married his fourth wife in Delavan, Ill., last week, and it has just been discovered that they are all alive and as well as could be expected.

—Mrs. J. G. Bennett wore $100,000 worth of diamonds at the opening of Pike's Opera House. La Grange saw her and went $30,000 better the same night.

—Somebody has decided that by the simplest rules of the first step in Arithmetic—addition—John Rogers had ten children, for 9 and 1 make ten every place.

—In New Orleans there are more Methodist churches than any other kind; then come Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Unitarian.

—Canada papers are impertinent. One of them recently, in noticing the fact that a week of prayer had commenced in the United States, stated that a year would be better.

—The widow and niece of the illustrious Faraday have received a pension of one hundred and fifty pounds from the Trustees of the literary fund of the British Government.

The negroes of St. Landry, La., are frightening the whites so much by their forwardness that the latter have asked for a return of the United States troops to Opelousas.

—The Dublin Exhibition palace is to be bought by the government, and all of the public galleries and collections of the Irish capital are to be united in it in one grand Irish Museum.

—A New England mechanic has been ten years at work getting up a combination organ and piano, which is to be operated by one set of keys. It will consist of nearly ten thousand portions.

—A veterinary surgeon in London has invented a new remedy for the equine race; persons who have learned to pronounce glibly the name of the nation of horses in Swift's novel will find it easy to remember. It is called Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

—A member of the new Japanese troupe eats hot coals twice a week. He belongs to a set of fanatics, and this ordeal is one of their rites. We are perfectly willing ourselves to leave all such rites to the women if they want them.

—A Western exchange, in describing a ball, says that the most elegant dress was composed of red silk elaborately trimmed with white braid and long gold fringe, with a blue and yellow silk over dress. It attracted universal attention, which we can hardly wonder at.

—The Memphis *Post* says that the suspension of the Commercial Bank of that city created considerable excitement, which was only partially allayed by the publication of a card by the President stating that the assets of the bank were sufficient to pay all of the creditors.

—An exchange announces that "Minneapolis butchers saw their meat." We began to pity the butchers of other places, who couldn't see their's, when we read further "because it is frozen too hard to chop," then we stopped pitying the butchers and turned our thoughts in ward.

—Some medical students, in Galveston, amused themselves by throwing pieces of some bodies they were dissecting, at persons in the street below; one man objected to being hit by a piece of a recently deceased friend, and the poor students were obliged to stop their innocent little pleasure.

—Since the 1st of January, 186[illegible] 1,765,846 gallons of petroleum have been exported from New York, and 785,11[illegible] gallons from other American ports, making a total export of 2,551,961 gallons which is nearly a million gallons more than was exported during the same time last year, and nearly half a million more than has been exported during the same time any year since petroleum became an article of export. Fifteen vessels, with a capacity for carrying 43,000 barrels, are now loading with this product at New York, and fifteen vessels with a capacity for 49,00 barrels are loading at Philadelphia. These vessels are bound for nearly every port in Europe, but mostly for Antwerp.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Protecting Animals from Storms.

Farmers generally do not appreciate the loss sustained in the condition and health of domestic animals by their exposure to cold rains and storms. Most animals can endure severe cold so long as they can keep dry, but their bodies becoming wet and kept wet, evaporation commences which carries off heat rapidly, and they are soon chilled through and through. This almost always deranges health, and most especially with milch cows, which are less vigorous and less able to resist sudden changes from heat to cold than stock not devoted to the dairy. Most of our domestic animals will endure sudden changes from cold to heat with impunity, but the opposite is often attended with very injurious consequences. Again, even if the health of the animal is not seriously impaired, a large quantity of food will be required to supply the heat thus lost, or there must be necessarily a waste of flesh. On the score of economy in food, to say nothing of deranged health, it will be cheaper to house cattle from cold storms, and from wet, whether it be from falling rain or snow.

A certain amount of food is required to keep up the temperature of the body, and in extremely cold weather the appetite is much sharper than in mild weather. The extra food ordinarily used in cold weather is not employed for laying up flesh, but is consumed to make heat. It is this principle which renders it more difficult and more expensive to fatten animals in winter than in warm weather.

There is considerable difference of opinion among stockmen in regard to the winter management of milch cows. The old class of farmers insist that stock is healthier when allowed to run in the yard most of the day. While others urge that the best results are obtained by keeping cows in the stable most of the time during winter, allowing them to go out each day only for water and returning them immediately to the stable. There is no doubt but the latter system will require less food than the other, but it is not yet fully established that such close confinement is promotive of the largest development of health and vigor even when stables are kept clean and well ventilated. In good weather stock enjoy their freedom in the yard and a few hours from their stalls in the middle of the warmer part of the day seems to be more in accordance with nature even though more feed may be required to carry the animal through. But in stormy weather or when it is extremely cold, doubtless the best place for cattle is under shelter. Nothing pays better than care and attention to stock during winter, and if a saving is to be made both in food and health, all storms and sudden changes of temperature must be guarded against as far as possible.

Feeding Ground Feed.

The economy of giving ground feed to stock depends somewhat on the manner of feeding and the uses to which the animals so fed are put. The digestive apparatus of the horse differs from that of the ox, the latter being more capacious and digestion more perfect. In feeding ground food wet to the horse it will be swallowed too rapidly and with much less saliva than it would if the food had been fed unground. A certain amount of saliva appears to be required in the stomach to aid digestion, and hence when food is taken without sufficient mastication the salivary glands are not stimulated to secrete their fluid in the quantity demanded by nature. In a short time the horse will show evident signs of indigestion, acidity of the stomach, belching of wind, dullness and inability to stand hard work.

In feeding ground food to horses, therefore, it will be well to give it dry, mingled with a little whole grain, cut hay or straw, by which a longer time is necessitated in eating and sufficient mastication secured. Both horses and swine, when taking food that foments in the stomach, will eat earth if allowed to come to the ground, instinct teaching them that this will neutralize the excess of acid. Salt and ashes, or salt and clay, should always be within reach of the horse when closely confined, more especially if corn or corn meal be employed in feeding, as these are liable to produce excessive acidity, which the salt and ashes will serve to correct. There is no doubt about the economy of using ground feed, instead of the whole grain, as a general thing, for domestic animals; but to obtain the best results all animals are not to be treated alike, while the object desired must be closely kept in mind.

Kitchen Garden.

The amount of out-of-door work will be governed by the season and the locality; wherever anything can be done to facilitate next spring's operations it should be attended to while work is not pressing. At least the one important article of

Manure—the key to success—can be accumulated. There are but few crops that will not pay for liberal manuring, and where early hot-beds are to be started, the manure may be placed where it will be needed. The heaps should be so large that they will not become chilled through, and if fermentation goes on too actively they must be turned over.

Hot-bed Sashes and Frames are to be in readiness. The usual size of sashes is 6x3 feet. In small operations a frame of convenient size, is placed on a thick bed of fermenting manure, but it is quite as well to excavate 2 feet deep, and board it up with rough boards and place the heating material in this.

Straw Mats will be needed, and a good stock of them may be made in a short time.

Cold Frames generally need more attention to keep them cold than to prevent injury from freezing. Cabbages, especially, should have air, except in very severe weather, and in a mild time the sashes may entirely be removed during the day.

Tools are to be overhauled and repaired, and those needed made or purchased. A home made roller, marker, reel for a garden line and the like, are great helps, even in a small garden.

At the South, hot beds may be started, and lettuce, radishes and cabbages sown in them, and the half hardy vegetables, such as beets, carrots, turnips, etc., sown in the open ground, and the early sorts of potatoes planted.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

Evergreens are now appreciated, and the present is the season to discover where they may be introduced into the grounds to the best advantage.

Rhododendrons, Hollies, and other of the broad-leaved evergreens, may be made to contribute largely to the cheerful winter aspect of the grounds, and some of them, such as the Kalmias and Rhododendrons, serve the double purpose of making them gay with their flowers in spring and summer.

Shrubs and Trees of all kinds must not be broken or bent out of shape by heavy loads of snow. [illegible] the roof [illegible] against frost. Snow affords excellent defence against hard freezing. Never delay path-making after the snow is fairly over. In case of a heavy fall of snow, endangering flat roofs, etc., clear it off immediately, lest, rain falling, the weight be greatly increased, and serious damage occur.

STATE NEWS.

—The store of John W. Humes, Altoona, was burned on Sunday night, it is supposed to have been robbed and then set on fire. Mr. Humes had an insurance of $2,000 on his property, but his loss was much greater than that can cover.

—We were pained to learn that one morning last week, Critchfield's oil mill and woollen Factory about five miles south of this Borough were totally consumed by fire. The fire is said to have originated from the oil-mill, which has not been going for months, and the cause of it is not known.—*Somerset Whig.*

—A few nights since some dogs got among the flock of sheep belonging to Nelson Ely, of East Finley township, Washington county, and killed thirty-two of them. On the same night the flock of Joshua Colfield, in the same neighborhood, was visited by another set of canines, and twenty-nine were killed. The dogs that attacked Mr. Ely's were caught and exterminated.

—About six weeks ago, an account was published of four children of Elias and Mary Fraker, residing near Burnt Cabins, having died of that terrible disease diptheria, within a period of thirty-seven days—between the 26th of September and the 1st of November. We have now another case, in the same locality, still more terrible in its fatality, sweeping away five children in one family within six days!—*Juniata Sentinel.*

—On Friday evening of week before last the store of Hueston & Herron, at the Cincinnati Coal Works, near Coal Bluffs, Union township, this county, was together with the entire stock of goods, destroyed by fire. The building is supposed to have caught from a burning slack pile in the immediate vicinity. We have not learned the amount of loss. There was an insurance in the North American, of Philadelphia.—*Washington Examiner.*

—We have been informed by a reliable source, that an extensive organization exists in Mason county of what was known before and during the war as "Knights of the Golden Circle," and which meets regularly every week in a certain part of the county. A prominent Democrat in the upper end of the county is the "Big Chief," and "talks much—talks big" to the faithful. At each meeting plenty of whiskey is said to be used.—*Weekly Register.*

—The depression in the Pithole oil region is distressing. The *Pithole Daily Record* says that at no time in the past history of the oil regions have the hard times been felt more than at present. The effect can be seen and felt in all branches of trade, not being confined to the oil business alone. That such will be the case for several months to come, probably owing to the present depressed and uncertain condition of the money market there is little doubt.

—About seventy persons will be added to the membership of the English Baptist Church as a part of the result of the revival meetings just closed. All of these, with the exception of three or four who were from twelve to fourteen years of age, were adult persons, including several husbands and wives, who went into the baptismal waters together. About one hundred persons in all manifested a special religious interest in themselves during the meetings.—*Pittston Gazette.*

—On Saturday last, says a correspondent writing from Jacksonville, the barn of Mr. Samuel C. Donehey, of Young township, was totally consumed by fire. Two hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of oats and a quantity of hay, in the barn at the time was destroyed. The fire was caused by the friction of the apron of a threshing machine, then in operation, and was so sudden that the men engaged in operating the machine had scarcely time to escape. The machine was destroyed. Loss about $2,000.—*Indiana Democrat.*

—We have some particulars of an outrage in Ward township, about ten days ago, involving the beating of a woman by her brother. Miss Rowena Rice married Mr. Isaac Comfort about Christmas time, much against the will of her brother George. A few days after, Mrs. Comfort went home for her clothes, which her brother refused to give up. She attempted to take them, when he knocked her down, and beat her so badly that she still remains in a critical condition. Such are the facts as vouched for by good authority.—*Tioga County Agitator.*

—A barn belonging to Philip Titman, near Auburn Four Corners, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, January 7th, with its contents, about sixteen tons of hay, oats, harness, wagon, &c. When Mr. Titman got up in the morning, about five o'clock, he discovered the fire, and the roof was then just ready to fall in. One of his horses, that was tied in the stable at night, was now found running loose in the road, having either slipped his halter or been let out. The building and its contents were insured—perhaps enough to cover the loss.—*Montrose Republican.*

—On Friday afternoon last, an accident occurred in the slate quarry of Mr. Isaac Parker, on Slate Ridge, this county, about three miles from Peach Bottom, which resulted in the death of Henry Williams, a Welshman employed in the quarry. Mr. Williams was engaged working in the bottom of the pit, which is over one hundred feet deep, when a portion of the debris collected around the top of the quarry was loosened by the recent thaw and fell into the pit, striking Mr. Williams on the head, injuring him to such an extent that he died the following Saturday night. He was an unmarried man.—*Wrightsville York County Star.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Pursuant to notice the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society met at their office in this place, yesterday morning. Owing to the non-completion of the business of the Society, referred to the Executive Committee of last year, it was deemed inexpedient to proceed to an election for officers, and the election was thereupon postponed until Wednesday next, the 22d of January, between the hours of one and three o'clock, when it will take place. Messrs. Ellis, of Lycoming, and Gilbert, of Dauphin, were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and report to the adjourned meeting, and the Society adjourned.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

—On Friday last, the daughter of John Hendricks, residing with a Mr. Gaul, a tailor, in Upper Hanover township, this county, was burned to death. The following are the particulars. Mr. Gaul had in his employ two girls, and on the night of the accident, the family had retired to bed the two girls wishing to stay up to finish some work they were at. The younger, Elizabeth Hendricks, grew tired and laid down in front of the stove to sleep, in course of time the other got up to put some coal upon the fire, and as she did so, it is supposed the water in the coal caused the gas and flames to burst out and ignite the clothes of Miss Hendricks, which resulted in burning her so severely, that she died on the Saturday morning following. The deceased was 13 years.—*Pottstown Ledger.*

—A dreadful accident occurred in the limestone quarry of Mr. Daniel Leber, situate in Lower Windor township, about five miles below this place, along the line of the Susquehanna and Tide Canals. The quarry is now leased and worked by Mr. John Detwiler, and on Monday last, just before noon, two of Mr. Detwiler's employees, named Wm. Smeltzer and Joseph Reider, were standing on a ledge of rocks about fifteen feet from the bottom of the quarry, engaged in clearing it off, when from some cause, a large rock above them, weighing from two to four tons, became detached, and in its descent caught Mr. Smeltzer between the falling rock and ledge on which he was standing, crushing his breast and killing him almost instantly. Mr. S. saw the rock coming and gave the alarm in time to save the life of Mr. Reider, but was himself unable to get out of danger. Mr. S. was an industrious man about thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and five or six children who were dependent on him for support.—*Wrightsville (York Co.) Star.*

West Virginia News.

WE learn that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have issued orders for the building of a boat in our city. The bills for the lumber it is said were made out on the 13th inst.

Could this not lead some of our enterprising men into the notion of giving some of their serious thoughts to the importance of a dock-yard, where we could have employed constantly about fifty laborers? What an amount of business such an establishment would secure! Think of it gentlemen, and try to set the ball in motion. It can be accomplished, and this once attained, a *marine railway* will follow as a natural consequence.—*Parkersburg Times.*

A MAN by the name of Huston, a resident of Grafton, while in a state of intoxication, was instantly killed near Texas, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, last Tuesday evening, by falling from the bumper of a freight car while the train was in motion. Huston had gained by his fantastic toe, quite a reputation among his fellows as a "Jig Dancer," and was *en route* at the time of his sudden and awful death, for Fairmont, to contest the floor with another expert of the same profession that evening. He had secretly got aboard of the train at Grafton, and his presence was not known to the conductor until a few moments before the occurrence of the accident.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

—An attempt at murder was made recently at St. Blaise-du-Buis (France). A workman named Verdoye, a Piedmontese, called on a widow named Guerin, and after a few minutes' conversation, rushed on her and inflicted several wounds with a poignard, then, thinking her dead, he commenced searching the house for money. Several times he returned to the woman; she, however, held her breath and allowed herself to be turned over as if she were dead. Verdoye, before leaving, dragged her to a well about ten feet deep, and threw her down; she, however, succeeded in keeping herself on the surface of the water, and when she thought he was got to a distance, clambered to the top by the chain, and nearly reached a neighbor's house when she fainted. Her groans were, however, heard, and assistance arrived. The man was afterward arrested in his own house.

An Original Poem by Fitz Greene Halleck.

A FAREWELL TO CONNECTICUT.

I turned a last look to my dear native mountain,
As the dim blush of sunset grew pale in the sky;
All was still, save the music that leapt from the fountain,
And the wave of the woods to the summer wind's sigh.

Far around, the gray mist of the twilight was stealing,
And the tints of the landscape had faded in blue,
Ere my pale lip could murmur the accents of feeling
As it bade the fond scenes of my childhood adieu.

Oh! mock not that pang, for my heart was retracing
Past visions of happiness, sparkling and clear:
My heart was still warm with a mother's embracing,
My cheek was still wet with a fond sister's tear.

Like an infant's first sleep on the lap of its Mother,
Were the days of my childhood—those days are no more;
And my sorrow's deep sob I had struggled to smother
Was that infant's wild cry when its first sleep was o'er.

Years have gone by, and remembrance now covers,
With the tinge of the moonbeam, the thoughts of that hour,
Yet still in his day-dream the wanderer hovers
Round the cottage he left, and its green woven bower.

And Hope lingers near him, her wildest song breathing,
And points to a future day, distant and dim,
When the finger of sunset, its eglantine wreathing,
Shall brighten the home of his childhood for him.

—*Putnam's Magazine for February.*

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY IN A VACUUM.

A new apparatus has been brought out in Paris by M. M. Alvergniat for demonstrating the fact that electricity will not pass through a perfect vacuum. The tube which serves for the experiment contains two platinum wires, the free ends of which are separated by the space of about one-eighth of an inch. A nearly absolute vacuum is first created by means of a mercurial pneumatic machine; then, after half an hour's action, the tube is heated to dull redness, and the exhausting process continued until a point is reached when, in spite of the slight distance between the platina points, the electric spark ceases to pass. This experiment, which is but a confirmation of the observation first made by Gassiot, bears in an important manner on the phenomena of the Aurora Borealis, proving that electrical display can only take place within the limits of our atmosphere, and conversely that the atmosphere, although in an extremely attenuated state, extends to an immense hight.

CAUSE OF DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.

Professor Halford of Melbourne University, investigating this subject, found the blood of the victim in all cases dark, very fluid, without any tendency to coagulation on exposure, and containing a large number of foreign cells, which under the microscope, were seen to contain nuclei. He concluded that when the person is bitten, molecules of living germinal matter are thrown off, which speedily grow into cells and multiply with astonishing rapidity. This sudden increase takes place at the expense of the oxygen absorbed blood at each respiration; hence the gradual decrease and ultimate extinction of combustion and chemical change in the body, followed by coldness, drowsiness, insensibility, slow breathing, and finally death. Professor Halford claims to notice a strong comparison between the effects resulting from snake bites and cholera, and considers the above explanation a probable clue to the study of zymotic diseases.

CARBOLATE OF IODINE.

The external use of iodine and its preparations, remedies whose therapeutic efficacy in certain cases cannot be questioned, has, hitherto been exceedingly limited, indeed, almost abandoned, on account of its leaving stain marks on the linen and on the skin. A very simple means of getting rid of this drawback has lately been discovered by Dr. Percy Boulton, which will be welcomed by all the medical profession. The remedy consists in adding to the iodine solution a few drops of phenic or carbolic acid. The effect of this addition is not only to render the solution perfectly colorless, so that it may be employed with impunity, but the compound is rendered intrinsically a more efficacious agent than iodine alone. In sore throat, abscess in the ear, &c., this preparation is said to be a sovereign remedy, causing all local sensibility to disappear, and curing the patient much sooner than if either of the agents were employed separately.

POISONOUS VISITING CARDS.

The sale or manufacture in Munich of the much admired crystallized or "mother pearl" visiting cards has been forbidden by law. For a short time subsequent to their introduction into that city, these cards had great popularity, the demand far exceeding the supply, but falling under the notice of the Medical Director of the Sanitary Department of Munich he caused an investigation to be made concerning the composition of the crystallized surface, and consequent upon the report of Professor Wittstein, to whom the examination was committed, the tabooing order was issued. The crystallizing material, the Professor found on applying the necessary tests, is a soluble salt of lead, a poison the most dangerous, especially to children, from its pleasant sweet taste.

A NEW REAGENT.

A new and highly sensitive test for acids and alkalies has been prepared by Professor Bottger from the leaves of an ornamental plant, Coleus Verschaffelti—so called in honor of the Dutch horticulturist Verschaffelt. The fully developed leaves are digested in alcohol, and slips of Swedish filter paper soaked in the decoction take a beautiful reddish tint, which becomes green under the influence of an alkali or an alkaline earth. As this reagent is not affected by free carbonic acid, it may be used in detecting carbonate of lime in water. If a strip of this paper moistened with water is held over a burner from which gas is issuing, the greenish tinge appears, in consequence of the ammonia from which, perhaps, no gas is entirely free.

Ohio News.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK is to be in Cleveland.

PROF. YOUMANNS is to lecture shortly in Zanesville.

A TWELVE year old child named Ella Soule is traveling and lecturing on Temperance in Ohio. She asserts with much gravity that she has been totally abstemious all her life. She was in Salem on the 10th.

A RAILROAD from Berea to the Tuscarawas valley, which will connect Medina and Wooster with Cleveland, is proposed, and is in a fair way of going ahead. If it should be completed it would be of immense advantage to interior Ohio.

THE Ravenna *Democrat* says that a man named Pud Myers, a noted horse thief, who was sentenced by Judge Tuttle, at the late term of the Warren court, to nine years in the Penitentiary for horse stealing, is also under indictment in that county for the same crime, and remarks that "as Myers has now spent some sixty years in crime, and about twenty in prison, he will hardly be able to resume his profession with much vigor at the expiration of his term of service for the State."

THERE was a smash up on the New Lisbon Railroad last week, following the fashion of the day. As it is not a big railroad it could not have a big smashup, so it had a little one. The *Buckeye State* says it occurred at Leetonia and prevented the train from coming down for a day or two. In switching, by some means the locomotive and a passenger car "came together" with such force as to demolish the latter and injure the former to some extent. Everything is right now, and the train is running as usual.

THE Delaware *Herald* says: Mr. B. C. Waters, Mail Agent on the C. C. & C. Railroad, who was seriously injured last spring by being drawn from the car while in the act of taking a mail bag from a crane at a station near Cleveland, while the train was passing at the usual speed, sued the company for damages, basing his claim upon the facts, as alleged, that the crane was in the reverse position from what it should have been, which caused the accident, and that an employee of the road, who had charge of the station, placed the bag upon the crane and was responsible for the reverse. We learn that the matter has been compromised—Mr. Waters withdrawing his suit and the company paying him $1,500.

THE Newark *Advocate* says: Last week Dr. W. H. H. Oatley, of Gratiot, was brought before 'Squire Grasser, of this city, on a charge of having attempted to procure an abortion on the person of Martha Ellen Beeson, daughter of Mr. Henry Beeson, a farmer of Hopewell township. The young woman was produced as a witness in the case, and is said to have testified with little indications of shame. She appeared to be about twenty-two years of age, and that she became pregnant by one Townsend Cochran, on the 6th day of July last, and that the attempt to procure an abortion was made on the 9th day of October, in the woods, in the neighborhood where she resides. On the testimony of the young woman, the Doctor was held to bail in the sum of $500.

—An English newspaper states that some interesting and very successful experiments, for the purpose of saving life at sea, were made lately in the presence of thousands of spectators, at Holyhead, in Wales. A Mr. Rees, who has a patented system, went through three evolutions. In the first, he threw himself on the water and was buoyed up by a very simple airtight dress, and, amid great plaudits, paddled himself along at the rate of three miles an hour. This would in the opinion of experienced seamen, be of immense service in case of shipwreck, or indeed whenever life is endangered on water. His second evolution was somersaults, and the third, walking upright in the sea.