

(From the Wilkes-Barre Times.)
THE RECENT TRAGEDY IN PHILADELPHIA.

A startling rumor reached here by telegraph on Friday last, that Mr. Richard Carter, President of the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, had been killed by a pistol shot in Philadelphia. By the mail we learn the particulars which are given in another column. There are of course many errors in all of the statements, and some things are stated which are entirely new to the friends of the misguided young woman.

The first business connection between the deceased and the father of Mrs. Smith was the partnership of Carter, McCauley & Co., in the Anthracite Iron Furnace near Wilkes-Barre in the fall of 1854. Business brought Mr. Carter frequently to Wilkes-Barre where he became acquainted with the only daughter of Mr. John McCauley, his partner. The young lady was then at one of the schools in place.

In conversation with an aunt of the young girl, a sister of her father who kept house for him, Mr. Carter proposed to take charge of Miss McCauley's education. A second time it was proposed to the aunt, when it was mentioned to the father, who at once promptly declined the offer. It was renewed and urged upon them as a matter of kindness to the young lady and of friendship for her father, who, having entire confidence in the honor of his friend, at last consented to part with his only daughter who was motherless, and to him almost as the apple of his eye. Mr. Carter came for her in his own carriage in March, 1855, and promised to return her to her family, educated and a credit to them.

At the Wilmington School or College, where she was placed, Mr. McCauley felt satisfied that she would be safe and under the immediate charge of teachers. A sister of Mr. Tom Wash Smith was perceptives of Miss McCauley at this College, and through her he became acquainted with Miss McCauley.

The intimacy ripened into love and he asked consent of her father to their marriage in November and again December 4, 1855. This was refused not from any objection to the young man with whom there was no acquaintance, but on the ground that the courtship was short, and that his daughter had not finished her education. The letters of Mr. Smith, short and well written, were very much in his favor.

Notwithstanding the father's consent was not given, the marriage took place in December, 1855, just about a year ago. In four months from that time Mrs. Smith gave birth to a child which was the first knowledge her husband had that wrong had been done him. They separated, the wife going to her grandmother in Chester county, of which both her father and mother were natives. She had been at home on a visit but once in August. Since her misfortune her father, though she has never had a child, has aided her to the best of his power, and her brother have each visited her to urge her return home, but some influence has always prevented it. —Perhaps that influence is now removed.

In one of the papers it is stated that Miss McCauley frequently left school to meet Mr. Carter, and even traveled to Niagara with him. This is the first intimation her friends have ever had of it, if such is the fact. Can the principal or any of the perceptions of the College throw light on the matter? How could a young lady continue such a course for months while under their care and no one suspect it?

It is to be supposed that they know as little about others of their school, and are reckless of the welfare of the pupils? Strange that even Miss Smith should have been so ignorant of her friend's conduct.

Some explanation is certainly due to the friends of Miss McCauley, and to the public who support this College.

Mr. McCauley is well known here and has the sympathy of all our citizens.

SNAKE CHILD—IN EXTRAORDINARY STACT.

An intelligent correspondent at Boston informs us that a child of Mr. Christian Anstead of that place had a strong resemblance of a black snake imprinted upon its person. When no circumstance suggested of an exciting character, which would in the last distract the child's spirits, the snake shape with all the peculiar marks of a real black snake would cover its person, and could almost always be seen.

It was about ten years of age, and could not walk. It could speak some little in its own way. The shape of the child was that of ordinary children with the exception of his fingers and toes, which presented a snake's head. His tongue and the inside of his mouth were black, and his eyes were round.

It was exhibited by a man in Philadelphia, whose name we were unable to learn, through nearly all the Western States.

We are, truly yours,

THE BEAUTY OF THE DISTRESS.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The annexed contains facts and figures of interest. With distress upon the country; our factories and mills closed; and thousands of workingmen out of employment, it behoves us to ponder on the cause of this unhappy state of affairs, and study out the remedy. Read the following:

To the Editor of the New York Times.—The Free Trade journals are bugging and pleading the factories in New England not to discharge their workmen; in other words, after preaching Free Trade for a series of years, and bringing the whole factory business into utter ruin, they are now begging the owners of our factories to retain those "hands" which they have not already been compelled to discharge, and to further involve the owners and stockholders with additional burdens. Under the Nullification option of 1830 to 1834, and on to 1842, when more than one-half of the imports came into the country with free duties, and the balance in 20 per cent., nine factories out of every ten in the United States went into bankruptcy, or changed ownership by sale of the Sheriff. We had glorious times, indeed, from 1827 to 1843.

The law of 1842 revived everything, but in 1846 the evil star of Free Trade again became in the ascendant. Let us hear what the English people themselves think of this state of things. In 1855 the Belfast Merchant's Journal declared:

"That since 1846 the export trade from England to the United States had increased 110 per cent. That in the last six years iron, wrought and un wrought, exported to the United States, had increased 380 per cent. Cotton goods had increased 82 per cent. Linen goods had increased 80 per cent. Women manufacturers had increased 100 per cent. Hosiery had increased 224 per cent. Machinery had increased 250 per cent."

That the export of iron manufactures exceed in value that of cotton, woolen, linen, silk and paper and leather goods.

"That the export trade of England to the United States exceeds one-fourth of all the exports of the British Kingdom to all the world."

Very truly, the Yankees are very accommodating people. We took from Great Britain in 1850 of pig iron, 57,000 tons; in 1855, 100,000 tons; or bar iron, 262,530 tons; besides railroad iron, in the whole amounting to \$17,713,100 for iron manufacture, over and above railroad iron. This thing has been going on at very rapid rate, until our own iron mines and iron founders have been brought to a standstill. Their workmen are all turned out of employment and running around our streets moaning and in tears for bread to eat, while Mr. Dill, who gave the casting vote to destroy our factories in 1846, now Minister to England, billing and cogging around Victoria's Court. In 1855, England received \$42,094,500 in specie from the United States, while from the whole world she received \$28,165,000 in specie, including what she received from Australia. The English people know what money means and the worth of it, but we simple-hearted Americans are told that *sapientia est mercantile*.

In 1840, all the mines in Great Britain produced but 17,000 tons of iron. In 1776, England imported iron from her colony, (New Jersey,) to supply her home market. The last year, 1846, she exported to the United States, over 500,000 tons of manufactured iron. Her mines now constitute the most productive source of her national wealth in all the world. In 1856 she rolled out over 3,000,000 tons of iron. All these elements of wealth are piled up in the U. S. States, mountain high. Missouri alone could supply all the iron of the world for thousands of years, but she is cursed with the blight of the Slave Power, and the humbug of Free Trade. Mr. Miller tells us that in 1856 one iron mine in New Jersey raised 11,600 tons of iron. This one consumed 23,000 tons of Anthracite coal, 3,000 tons of limestone, 6,000 tons of pig iron was the product of the mine. I employed 600 men the year round, who received \$250,000 in wages. We rejoice that a great many working Democrats are around the city of New York, who have been voting with the Slave Power, and crying out "Free Trade," would like to see themselves at such a mine as this, and employed before many months more roll over their heads. The American iron is the best in the world. On the Erie Railroad the English rails wear away at the rate of 10 per cent., annually, while the American rails, made in Pennsylvania, and used on the same, wear away only at the rate of 6 per cent. The American iron is half as bad as the English iron, and tougher than the Scotch.

We are, truly yours,

W. C. COOPER, Correspondent.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BAKER'S HARD TIMES AND LIVELIHOOD.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FROM THE HEAT-IN THE WORLD.

THE CHEAP IN THE WORLD.

PROMISES TO EACH SUBSCRIBER.

EVERY FARMER INTERESTED.

ALSO, EVEN SMALL PLOT OWNERS.

TO MEET THE INCREASED VALUE OF MONEY CONSEQUENT UPON THE "PARDON."

THE PICTURESQUE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER.

ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF ROYAL SOVEREIGNS.

MARY AND ANNE BOLEYN.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CONTINUATION OF THE CRUSADES.