The Philadelphia Butchery. MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN ENTICED

FROM HOME AND BUTCHERED.

BURDAND AND NIECE WASLAID AND SLAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 .- Pull reports of the Deering tamily murders shows it to have been one of the most horrible butcheries of the age. press reporters say that the body of the nother and those of her four children were found in one corner of the barn near a small outhouse, which communi-cated together by a hole, through which the remains of the murdered victims were brought to view. It seems as though the bodies were thrown into one heap pell mell, and then covered over with dire and hay. The unfortunates were most terribly mangled about their heads. new, sharp and bloody axe was found in the rear of the dwelling, which had been used to do the bloody work. All of the wictims seem to have been struck on the left side of the forehead, just above the eye. with the heel of the axe, and then with the blade of the marlerous weapon The demon finished his horrible work by cutting the throats of all. One of the little boys was so horribly cut that his head dropped off when his body was lif-The other boy, when discoverted up The other boy, when discovered, had his right arm crooked and partly raised as though attempting to ward off the blow that sent him into eternity -The mother was defending her haby from the attack of the demon, when she was mercilessly struck down. The babe had recieved an awful blow on the upper part of the breast, near the shoulder, almost severing one of its arms, and also another sharp cut on the side of the

mises expressed is that all this horrible work was done on Saturday morning during the absence of Mr. Deering. His body, and that of Miss Keating, his niece, were found alongside of the barn not far distant from the spot where the others were discovered. The bodies of wish to have any defense at all, but sub Mr. Deering and Miss Keating were covered over with hay, with one of his feet partly sticking out. A little boy aged fourteen years, who lived with the family and worked upon the form, is missing It is believed he was also murdered, and his body thrown into a deep well, or one of the many ditches that abound in that section of the country. The well on the premises was partly searched last night. but no bottom could be reached. ditches in the vicinity of the house were also examined, without discovering the body of the missing boy. The search is being resumed this morning with renewed vigor.

The Ledger says the more this murder is examined into, the more astounding it appears. A mother and her four children are butchered. It is supposed, singly after being enticed from home, and without leaving any marks of the hellish deed behind; and then upon the arrival of the husband and niece, for them to have been dealt with in the same manner and still no spot of blood found in the house, it is indeed surprising. The only rational theory that we have heard is that upon the arrival of Mr. Deering and his niece, be discovered that his family were not in the house, started after them, and after leaving the house was met by the fort to discriminate between them and the murderer and slain. The niece then, it white. The Crtholic maxim is, and a is thought, followed her uncle, and was catholic one it is truly, that "all are equal in turn killed in the same manner | Uu- | before God." fortunately, it appears that the name of the supposed murderer is not known by scription of him be given. It is only imously a vote of thanks to Governor known at present that he was a German Gurtin. This, we think, is without a of the city is intense.

LATER.—An additional victim in the

smashed in with a hammer and his throat cut. The clothes of the supposed murderer have been found They are stained all over with blood,

The Bulletin gives the following German named Asthony or Autonina aged 28 to 30 years; height five feet eleven inches; very muscular; light com eleven inches; very muscular; light com-plexion; light hair, slight moustache and great pimples on his face; round shoul-dered; walked slowly, taking long strides; e making every effort to accest the mur-

Риздальна, April 18.-А ma was arrested at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets, this afternoon. who confesses to having committed the murder of the Decring family. He states cruel porson in the world? that he was assisted by a companion, daily wrings men's bosoms.

whom he has described minutely to the authorities. Search is being made for his accomplice. The prisoner is now at the central police station.

The man arrested is named Antoine Gante. He formerly belonged to the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The pris ner states that on Saturday, about 12 O'clock, he killed the boy. Cornelius Carry, while he was on the haystack, Cornelius Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed the rest of the family. The announcement of the arrest of Antoine Gante created intense editions of the Bulletin and Telegraph were issued, giving the particulars of the arrest. The news spread like wild fire and vengence against the prisoner was uttered on either side. An immense crowd collected around the police station at the State House, and threatened to lynch the prisoner. A cousin of the murdered family wanted to take summary vengence upon him. The prisoner was

Mr. Dalum, grandfather of the Deerng children, fully identifies the prisoner the man employed on the farm, and also the articles of clothing he had on when arrested, as belonging to Mr. Deering. The prisoner describes Youder as follows: Thirty-eight to thirty-nine years old, broad shoulders, heavy black mustache, dark brown hair, wore military pants, had a boil on the left side of neck, weighs about 160 pounds, carried off black leather bag. The prison er lost his thumb in the cavalry service

finally removed in safety to the prison.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18 .- The grand jury this morning found a true bill of indictment against Antoine Probst for the murder of the Deering family. The prisner was brought into court and arraign ed at one o'clock this afternoon, after much legal delay. The prisoner hrving no counsel, the court assigned him Messrs. John P. O'Neill and J. C. W. Albert -The prisoner at first stated that he did not sequently withdrew his objection to have ing counsel. After conversation with all crimes and offenses committed against the prisoner, Mr. O'Neill asked that the arraignment be postponed until himself and his co league could be offorded time to examine the indictment. It is understood that the prisoner expresses a willngness to plead guilty to the court in the bill charging him with the murder of Cornelius Carey. The District Attorney proposes to try him upon the count charg ing him with the murder of Mr. Deering. This will show the confidence of the Commonwealth officers in the strength of his case, without availing himself of the pretended confession of the murder

-A New Orleans letter says: One thing is quite observable at the Catholic churches, which Protestants might well earn everywhere, that all persons, rich and poor, black and white, kneel together in perfect equality. True there are pews, nd pews sold or rented; but these pews, specially in the old or French part of the city, are indiscriminately rented to black and white alike. I noticed in the old Catholie church of St. Louis, which confronts you as you come up the river. some of the pews nearest the altar occupied by colored people, and others scat tered about the church without any ef

GOVERNOR CURTIN -The Legislature, any of the neighbors, nor can any de- just before its adjournment, passed unanlaborer. The excitement in regard to precedent at the end of a second term of war, similar vo'es were passed, His Excellency must feel highly gratified, capehorrible tragedy down the Neck, was cially as on each occasion the honor was discovered this morning. The body of the missing boy, Cornelius Cary, was health has been seriously impaired by the found under a hay stack, with his head excessive fatigues and anxieties he went through during the war. He will leave his office in health and in fortune, but in the infliction of punishment on the with the proud consciousness that he did his duty faithfully, and that the people, as well as their representatives, are grate ful to him.—Philadelphia Butletin.

-A monster snake was killed near Nashville, Tennessec, the other day .-When alive and stretched out it meas ured more than twelve feet in length, and could easily swallow a Shanghai chicken.

-A golden rule for a young lady is to onverse always with your female friends as if a gentleman were of the party; and with th young men as if your female companions were present.

-Why is a washerwomen the mes

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The following is the bill as it passed ooth Houses, "the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." The vote in the Senate was 33 to 15; in the House 122 to 41:

dians not taxed, are hereby declared to but that another man, by the name of be citizens of the United States, and Jacob Youder, formerly of the Eleventh such citizens of every race and color, be citizens of the United States, and without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuniary service, except as a punishment for crime whereof the excitement throughout the city. Extra party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give ev idence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell hold and convey real and personal propeaty; and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and in none other; any law, statute, or dinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory, to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to pupishment, pains and penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, excent for the nunishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than rescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a mismeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective Districts, shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of currently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or eannot enforce in the Courts of judicial tribunal of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or presecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any such person, for the cause whatsoever, civil or military, or any other person, any arrest or insprisonment, trespass or wrong one or committed by virtue or under color or authority derived from this act. or the act establishing a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act. such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court in the n prescribed by an act relating to Habeas orpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3 1863, and all acts amendatory thereto.— The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against the law, the common law, as modified and changed by wherein the Court having jurisdiction of given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended, and govern said Courts in the trial and disposition of such cause; and. if of a criminal nature,

party found guilty. Sec. 4. That the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners approved by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with power of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be especially outhorized and required, at the expense af the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provision of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the Clerks of the said District and Territo-

tutional rights of equity before the law, without distinction of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a pun-Be it enacted, &c., That all persons isliment for crime, whereof the party born in the United States, and not sub-shall have been duly convicted, and the born in the United States, and not sub-ject to any foreign power, excluding In-dians not taxed, are hereby declared to act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts, of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this

Sec. 5. That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term tim and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and, on examination, to dis- ted States, on the certificate of the discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial, as the facts may warrant.

Sec. 6. And such Commissioners hereby authorized and required to exereise all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to the offenses created by this act as they are authorized hy law to likely to be committed against the proexercise with regard to other offenses against the laws of the United States .-That it shall be the duty of the Marshals and Deputy Marshals to obey and exe- and District Attorney of such to attend cute all warrants and precepts issued un- at such place within the district, and for der the provisions of this act, when to them directed, and should any Marshal or Deputy Marshals refuse to receive of persons charged with a violation of such warrant or process when tendered or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alteged to have committed the offense; and the better to enable the Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits Slavery in conformity with the provisions of this act; and have had a good time. They have indul- Hamilton has found Texas falling so comsaid warrants shall run and be executed ged in the fuxury of elegant quarters, appletely into the hands of the Rebels that by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arrestgally authorized as aforesaid, or shall for action, until it could be put off no a warrant or process shall have been isissued for the apprehension of such per-son, shall, for either of said offences, be

are before a Commissioner he shall be entitled to a fee of \$10 in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examinist the utmost the leaders nation. The person or persons authori-ed to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest offenders against the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a fee of \$5 for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable for such Commission er for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them-such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodgings during his detention and until the determ nation of such Commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the Court of Justice within the proper district or county as near as practicable and paid out of the Treasury of the Unitrict within which the arrest is made and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of

conviction.
Sec. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been or are visions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal such time as he may designate, for the purpose of more speedy arrest and trial this act; and it shall be the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requistions, shall be received by him, to tender are alike mortified at the fall which attend at the place and for the time there in designated.

Sec. 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for tha purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of tha militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the duexecution of this act.

SEC. 11. That upon all questions of aw, arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Fenian Bubble.

In the aggregate a vast sum of money as been collected by the leaders of the Fe nian agitation. Most of it has been drawn by specious appeals from ignorant and excitable men and women, having scant resources beyond their several physical industries, and needing all the wages they could earn for the comfortable sub sistence of themselves and families. The agitators, through a long series of months, have had a good time. They have indulpetizing food and drinks, and superfine

Exasperated feeling on the part of a large majority of the native population towards Great Britain for her course dur ng the rebellion, contributed to the facility with which the swindling was conducted. The movement gave at least a promise of annoyance, if not of retribu-

Sec. 8. That the District Attorneys, But there is a terrible falling off in performance now that the day of trial has come Here is an invasion attempted case may be, far trial before such of the ial Courts, shall be paid for their scryiunited States or Territorial Courts as by
ces the like fees as may be allowed to
ciency of appliances as not to produce
this act has conjugated of the offense; them for similar services in other cases, even a respectable fright on the border.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866. and with a view to affording reasonable and in all cases where the proceedings A more absurd, and criminal movement ters were the first, and, so far, the most than this upon the province of New sto be, has not been inaugurated for a century. If this ted by inflammatory appeals in the newsis the utmost the leaders can do, after all papers. The Southern press had detheir vaunting of a million men ready to bauched the public mind so absolutely is the utmost the leaders can do, after all but money they wanted. There must have vine, and de remains sufficiently a dupe to furnish it? -Pittsburgh Gazette

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

There is one sure index of the state public sentiment in the South which it will not do for us to disregard. Earnestly as we desire to see the great work o pacification go on; and to see a speedy restoration of the Union, we cannot but observe with regret the tone of a great part of the Southern press. Men have been engaged in treasonable warfare against the Union for five years, by a strange perversion of ideas denounce as raitors those who have stood by the old flag in all its trials. The leopard cannot change his spots, nor the Ethiop his skin, and it seems to be as great an impossibil ity for a bred-in-the-bone Rebel to become a true patriot. Such men as write for the Southern people appear to be in their best element when engaged in the denunciation and disparagement of those who have compelled them to submit to the dominion, of the law.

It is natural that there should be som scerbity of feeling on the part of a whipped people after the close of a war in which all their fine spun theories were knocked into oblivion, and their boasted chivalry proven to be vain bombast. The political mountebank and the social preso soon followed their "pride, which goeth' before destruction. They claime to have a patent right for all the chivalric honor of the country. Their movement was a lie and a fraud from its inception They claimed to be a kind and hospitable people-their treatment of Unionists and unprotected prisoners of war in the horrible prisons of Libby and Andersonville prove them to have lacked common humanity. They boasted of their military prowess, and that one of their men was equal to five patriots; but results have disproven their claim, and thrown upon them the shame of being vain Gascona-That this should humiliate then and make them sore against us is not to be wondered at; but we surely have a right to be surprised that their contempt for us is, at least, as great as ever, and that their belief in their superiority remains unshaken by the events of the past

ave years. The President's magnanimity has been nisinterpreted; rebellious newspapers ar in full blast, and free speech by Unionists cannot be safely indulged in. Gov. he is on his way to Washington, it is said, for further instructions. Force appears to be the only thing not despicable in the eyes of the Southern majority.

We think this may be partly attributed

to the bitterness of the Southern press, of which we have a counterpart in the press of our own city. We know very well that papers would not be printed if of the situation, he must get a new corps tion; and that was sufficient to ensure it they had not subscribers and patronage, of writers for his magazine. Geo. Fitzing any person for whose apprehension tion; and that was sufficient to ensure it they had not subscribers and patronage, such warrant or process may have been a sort of impunity and encouragement.— yet it is also true that a paper may mediissued, or shall rescue or attempt to res. Great Britain had acted so badly towards fy the opinions of its patrons, and, by wrote; officer, or person or persons, or those law-fully assisting as aforesaid when so arres upon some of her Provinces to be enginupon some of her Provinces to be engin- The press is a mighty lever for good or office, and as, several times during the the Constitution and statues of the State ted, persuant to the authority herein eered from this country. So the affair ill. It may increase or allay excitement -it may foment discord or contribute to While the leaders enjoyed themselves harmony. Let those who sneer at the assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, While the leaders enjoyed themselves harmony. Let those who sneer at the directly or indirectly, to escape from the at the expense of their dupes, they put varity of authorship remember Swift's custody of the officer or other persons le- off, under a variety of pretexts, the time political power arising from his practical use of the pen. He proved the truth of harbor or conceal any person for whom longer. It became necessary to slink Richelieu's maxim, "The pen is mightier a warrant or process shall have been is away and hide in obscurity from a crush-than the sword." A man of no estate sued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowl- or else to make a show of setting on foot try, by mere force of diction and energy edge of the fact that a warrant has been a military expedition under the Green of thought, rises to such influence over the executive power of his Government We have heard Fenian orators declaim as to control and direct it. Did he essubject to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offense may have been comtained and the contained are a cause in his study, it was assured of triumph. Pamphlets were his animation of Government, in the same article, are thus expressed: "We of the South must be could not devise a better plan for making fools and monaters of them. His notions of Government, in the same article, are thus expressed: "We of the South must be could not devise a better plan for making fools and monaters of them. His notions of Government, in the same article, are thus expressed: "We of the South must be could not devise a better plan for making fools and monaters of them. His notions of Government, in the same article, are thus expressed: "We of the South must be could not devise a better plan for making fools and monaters of them. His notions of triumph. Pamphlets were his animate of triumph. Pamphlets were his animate of them. His notions of the same article, are thus expressed: "We of the South must be could not devise a better plan for making fools and monaters of them. His notions of triumph. Pamphlets were his animate of them. His notions of the same article, are the same article are the same mitted, or hafore the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

See 2 The the District of the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

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See 2 The the District of the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States. exciting the activity of the Inquisition of Postugal, gave the primary impulse to periodical literature, and originated the

effectual blow yet struck for Ireland. The Southern Rebellion was precipita-

take the field at one blast of their bugle, it is time they left the stage. Awhile mental aliment than that which flattered it is time they left the stage. Awhile mental aliment than that which flattered ago they proclaimed that it was not men the white people, proclaimed slavery dinounced Yankees and abolibeen a tone of irony in the voice, not de- tionism. The war does not appear to tested at the moment, but it is palpable have improved Southern literature in any enough now to the apprehension of every marked degree. Newspapers and magaleaders want money. Who zines are conducted by the same men and written for by the same writers as before the war. De Bow's Review, with Dr. Bow at its head, again appeals to public favor with its old corps of contributors. George Fitzhugh, of Virginia, in the April number gives us a characteristic article on "Boys," and, just as might be expected, fills a subject that ought to inspire him with generous emotion with the bitterness of his rebellious spirit. "Up to puberty," this writer says, "the pleasure of giving pain seems to be the caly pleasurable sensation of which boys are susceptible. As a young man what course of life would you have him pursue ?-Should he become a laborer, and instead of cheating others be cheated by everybody? Is not he the greatest of cheats who che ats himself, and thereby impov erishes wite and children? No! He who resolves to live by his wits, by cheating and exploiting, is right, because existing social arrangements necessitate hi

Now, what sort of social education must that man have received who puts forth such views as this? Are they not in themselves the saddest comment that can be made upon the state of society in Virginia? Is it true of our Maryland boyhood that its only pleasure is in giving pain up to the age of puberty? We surely think not. Our social condition is certainly not so bad as that. We have not had, thank God, quite so many negroes to whip as to make it a chief amusement for our childyen. We think that the natural instincts of boys are noble, and truthful, and generous, and that it would require a very perverted education, or a long line of ancestral petty tyrants, to produce so monstrous a brood as that. It may be possible that this is a fair picture of what many boys are, and way they grow up, drawn from the life and education the writer has seen .-Examples of injustice and the exercise of violent passions before children may de velop such natures, but we had hoped they were exceptional. If, as Mr. Fitzhugh assumes, the boys are to be classed as cruel, we should be glad that a change is likely to come over the social condition that has made them so.

Nor do we think that De Bow will improve the morals of the community by inculcating the view that "He who resolves to live by his wits, by cheating and exploiting, is right, because existing social arrangements necessitate his course.

Such sentiments are the morbid emanations of disappointed traitors, who vent their spleen upon the whole nation by im-plying that they are cheats ond adven-Minds so possessed are not sound or healthy, and we cannot expect pure water from an unclean spring. If Do Bow expects to be of any service to the country, or to aid the Southern people in adapting themselves to the requirements hugh, in his February number of 1861,

It is a gross mistake to su abolition is alone the cause of disunion between North and South. The Cavaliers. Jacobites and Hugues tled the South, naturally hate, contemn and despise the Puritans who settled the North. The former are master races; the latter a slave race, the decendants of the Saxon serfs.

Such opinions as these would naturally tend to the development of a generation of boys, such as Fitzhugh describes, and it may be that all the boys he sees are more or less the offspring and victims of these brilliant ideas, for Satan himself could not devise a better plan for making move the people further from the direct exercise of power." * * * *

"It is a characteristic of the progress of opinion in the South that all men see the necessity of more and stronger govern-

And yet they complain of the United