

A CHANGE.—In order to give our paper greater variety, and to relieve ourselves somewhat from the labors of the pen, we have made an arrangement whereby Mr. Geo. P. Forrest will have charge of the Local Department of the Observer hereafter. His name appears under that head to-day. This arrangement will make no change in the business relations of the paper, as the proprietorship still remains in our hands. Mr. G. has had charge of the Jobbing Department of our office for some time, and in that capacity has given satisfaction to ourselves and to our customers. He will still have supervision of that department, and will contract for Job Work, Advertising, &c.

CHEAP PHILANTHROPY.

Abolitionism, which, in most cases, and particularly in New England, is the correct name for Republicanism, may be defined to be a cheap way of expending philanthropy abroad and saving it at home. All the abolitionists (the New England type of the article, we mean) whom we have known are notoriously the most penurious and narrow-souled men in their dealings with their neighbors, whether white or black. All their sympathies are expended on objects of charity at a distance, and generally, their love of humanity is increased just in proportion as the objects on which it is expended are removed from the reach of their influence. A nigger a thousand miles off is an intense object of charity to them, however well provided for he may be by his master, while a poor white man, or even one of a more dusky hue, at the next door may perish with cold or hunger without awakening the slightest touch of sympathy in their bosoms, or drawing the slightest pittance of charity from their pockets. Let us illustrate this by a chapter from Massachusetts philanthropy, the facts of which we gather from the Boston Courier.

Massachusetts, as our readers know, is governed by this philanthropic party—call it what you like—from Governor to path master. There is not a county, and hardly a town, that is not in the hands of these pinch-back philanthropists. There is not a school house, church, tavern, grocery or town hall that daily and hourly does not resound with sighs and groans for the hardships endured by the "poor slaves" away down in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. From this fact one would think, who is not posted up in the length, breadth and depth of the sighs and groans of this kind of philanthropy, that our country was a home in happy philanthropy. This is not so. But let us be approved, by positive, bitter sayings, that the most unimpeachable prisoners at the jail in East Ferris, in that State, was for months confined and filled with worms; that when looking it gave forth an odor so offensive that those who passed through the kitchen were forced to quicken their pace, one of the matrons testifying that the meat was full of worms, and smelt so badly that she could not carry it to the prisoners; it has been proved that frequently the prisoners would go without food, finding it impossible to eat the stuff set before them; that on one occasion twenty-five of them left the table without eating; that one of the men expressed his willingness to work, but said that he was too faint from hunger, and that he could not eat the food given him; that it was a common occurrence for the famished prisoners to go to the wall barrel, and to take from it the refuse bones, rice and bread, preferring to eat the official intended for the swine rather than to attempt making a meal from the food furnished by the Commonwealth, through the jailer. It was also made known by the evidence that the prisoners in the jail suffered severely by reason of the cold—the building being insufficiently heated, especially at night. Even in the hospital the cold was intense, and the patients were obliged to wrap their bedclothes around them and to walk about to keep from freezing. Did the jailer know of these things? Hear what one of the witnesses says: "One day I showed the jailer a barrel of bad beef; he said it was good enough, and told me to cook it; that day twenty-five men went without their dinners." One of the overseers stated that the jailer ordered him to shut up prisoners who complained of their food. It was hinted to some of the subordinates of the prison that if they wished to keep their places they must not speak of these and similar complaints. Some discharges were made because these hints were disregarded. One man testifies that he was discharged for telling of the treatment received by a prisoner, who was frozen in his cell, and then thawed before a fire. Even were there not direct testimony showing that the jailer must have known of the putrid meat and freezing cold, it is clear that such causes of complaint could not have existed without coming to the knowledge of any officer who exercised even the smallest degree of vigilance. Upon the evidence already given, the jailer of the East Cambridge prison is guilty of the grossest neglect of duty, or of downright and almost incredible barbarity. Nor is this man alone to blame, says the Courier. There are men whose duty it is to visit regularly and examine thoroughly the condition of prisons and Houses of Correction. Where have they been? What have they been doing? Give us the details of their visits. How often—with what method were these made? Who received the visitors? Was it the jailer? Did he accompany them thro' his domain? Or did the board only spend a chatty half hour in his private room, well removed from the smell of the cooking kitchen, and lament the "hard fate" of the "poor blacks in Louisiana." Verily philanthropy is cheap in Massachusetts, is it not?

It seems to tell.—The Harrisburg Union says the election of George Sanderson Mayor of Lancaster city by the handsome majority of 289 over Thomas H. Burrows, Republican, is another evidence of the profound reaction which is taking place in this State since the development of the ultra-progress of the sectional Republicans. The contest turned purely upon political questions, and each party exerted its utmost strength. The vote was unusually large. One year ago, Mr. Sanderson was elected over the same opponent by a majority of but 13 votes; and last fall his Opposition State ticket carried the city by some 300. Now Mr. Sanderson has over 200 majority, his election showing a Democratic gain of 500 since the October election. The Democracy of the State owe the noble Democrats of Lancaster, and their gallant leader, a debt of gratitude for the victory they have won, and the earnest that they give of a complete victory in the State and Nation at the next election.

MAZZEPA AND THE CLERKSHIP.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Trenton American pictures Mr. Forney "in an exultant and poetic mood, jingling his thirty pieces of silver on the tombstone of his honor and his manhood," and says: "John W. Forney, in the first flush of his disappointed ambition, has made a speech in which he compares himself to Mazzepa, returned upon a mission of vengeance against his oppressor. The simile is an appropriate one, though unfortunate for the man who introduced it on this occasion. Mazzepa, when a lad, was taken by the soldiers of Peter the Great, and placed in a position of ease and independence. He took advantage of the opportunities of his position, and the blind credulity of his patron, to inflict upon him a disgraceful and irreparable injury. Driven north on the discovery of his infamy, Mazzepa, in the first flush of his disappointed ambition, and rallying a band of outlaws and slaves, animated by the hope of plunder, he assailed the home of his old friend and benefactor, and burned it to the ground. This story would naturally present itself to the mind of Mr. Forney, though he claims in his manufacturing rage to appreciate the moral."

THE TROOP.—At Lancaster, on the night of the 1st inst., after John W. Forney's election to the Clerkship in Congress, the Republicans fired 117 guns. On the 7th inst., just four days thereafter, the honest voters of the same city rebuked this Congressional shame by casting 300 majority for George Sanderson, Democrat, over Thomas H. Burrows, Republican, making a Democratic gain of 419 over the vote of last October. Thus it stands: Forney's birth-place: 117 guns for Forney, 519 GUNS AGAINST FORNEY!!!

A MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The United States Senate has adopted an amendment to the postal appropriation bill, abolishing the franking privilege on and after the 10th of April next. This is a measure demanded by the public and by the necessities of the Post Office Department. The revenue will be increased by the expenditure of the members of Congress, and the members of Congress will be deprived of the privilege of loading down the mails with trashy speeches at the "public expense." If the franking privilege is not abolished, the public must be content to have the rates of postage increased, or see an annual deficiency bill passed. The Republican Senators, on a previous occasion, voted in a column against this measure of reform. The following was the vote: Years—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Briggs, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Rice, Mason, Pearce, Powell, Pugh, Rich, Scalesbury, Sebastian, Sibley, Tombs, and Wigfall—31. Years—Messrs. Bigelow, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Dox, Durbin, Fenner, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hamlin, Hann, Hemphill, King, Nicholson, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—21.

It is said that the house will disagree to this amendment, under the plea that it encumbers the deficiency bill, but we hope the Senate will adhere, as Thad. Stevens would say, "ill the crack of doom." The year is nearly all Democrats, while the days, with but two exceptions, are Republicans. Compensations are unnecessary!

The Republican party is not sectional—not a bit of it; and yet Mr. Speaker Pennington is compelled, in order to carry out the designs of the party, to take the chairman of every committee in the House, but five from the North. And of the beggarly five committees, the heads of which, Mr. Speaker Pennington has awarded to his "subject provinces," of the South, none are anything more than apprentices' work, excepting that on Elections, which he has given to Mr. Gilmer, the Know Nothing of North Carolina, with a view, we presume, to making secure the seat of the Plug-Ugly member, from Baltimore, H. Winter Davis, who voted for him. O, no; the Republican party is not sectional!

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that "the election of Gov. Pennington to the Speakership not only does not gratify us, this means—it annoys them with a variety of fact is manifested consistent append the ways." The cover financial item: following point, I regret to learn, has escaped Mr. Forney's most fortunate in entertaining the friends of peace who professed to bring the last nine weeks. Not being a man of wealth, this expenditure will weigh heavily upon his pride. Mr. Banks, in 1855, took a more prudent course. It is stated, on good authority, that his election to the Speakership was effected at a cost to his friends of about \$40,000, but without the expenditure by himself of a single dollar.

The other day Mr. A. H. Ransom, of Easton, a gentleman Gen. Price, in an unguarded moment, made Governor of Kansas—wrote a letter withdrawing his name from among the list of Republican candidates for Governor of this State, in which he talks very "eloquently," as usual, about himself in particular, and "mob law," "the destruction of the freedom of speech, action, opinion and suffrage," &c., &c., in general. Per contra—Col. W. H. Hutter, editor of the Easton Argus, was assailed and knocked down in one of the streets of Easton, on Friday evening last, by Marshal Reeder, son of Ex Governor Reeder. The attack upon Mr. Hutter was made in consequence of an article appearing in the Argus some two or three weeks ago, upon the father of young Reeder, the identical man who discourses so eloquently about "mob law," "freedom of speech," &c. From this it would appear that "freedom of speech" is for such as Gov. Reeder and son, and not for gentlemen like Col. Hutter.

The exploits of the republican Representatives in Congress are certainly worthy the exultation of the republicans of the country. They have elected a Speaker from a State in which there is no republican party; they have elected as Clerk a recalcitrant democrat, and for Sergeant-at-Arms they have taken a Baltimore plug ugly. These are surely splendid republican triumphs.

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A DISAPPOINTED STRAY.—Some amendments are right and some are wrong. Just what are right, and what are wrong are questions that have never yet been definitely and satisfactorily answered. Taking them by abstractly, and considering what constitutes them, what motives lead to their indulgence, and what results follow, it would seem easy to determine unhesitatingly that this is right and that that is sinful; that this is pursued from proper motives of bodily and mental health, and that for the gratification of some unalloyed passion; that this is injurious to health and degrades and destroys the soul. It would seem easy, at first thought, to determine these things by observation, reflection, and the logical application of the laws of life and duty. Yet the task is by no means an easy one. There is no line that moralists and even Christian divines have attempted to establish which is more indefinite, indeterminate, and zigzag, than that which divides innocent and proper from hurtful and vicious amusements.

Educational and natural disposition have much to do in the formation of opinions on the subject. Here is one, for instance, of bilious temperament and sour visage, who has been trained in the strictest sect of religion, who looks sternly and reproachfully upon the sun-drenched prattler whose noisy play disturbs the solemn thoughts of his melancholy mood. Another, full of life and joyous spirits, sees with delight the groups of happy children circling and dancing, in irrespressible glee, upon the green-sward, and never imagines that, if they were three as old as they are, it would be sinful to enact the same graceful and health-inspiring movements. Each thinks as he feels and acts.

Let a man endeavor as he may to follow the line of thought and opinion and conduct that reason and conscience point out to him, he cannot eliminate from his intellectual and moral judgments the influences that his feelings, his animal spirit, his education and his habits of life have upon him. Such influences modify our ideas of truth, and even affect the interpretation that we put upon the Word of God. And in the smaller matter of the right or wrong that there is in certain amusements, may there not be a great difference? Among men who are otherwise so sincere and conscientious Christians, should not some see, as well as others, that it is not to condemn such generally are not held to be themselves. Dancing, for instance, is called a sin per se. But the time, place, character of the performance, motive and extent of indulgence, and probable influence upon the weak-minded and prejudiced, may render it the exact opposite. "As a man thinketh so is he." "Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth." "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." are Scriptural doctrines and directions which, without wringing, may be applied to this subject. A false conscience in relation to certain things may no doubt be created by education, religious training, and the general circumstances of a man's life; and if he violates his conscience, even when the monitor gives a false warning, he commits sin. And here lies much of the responsibility of religious teachers.—Whether it is not a great sin in parents, or preachers, or the Church, to create an erroneous conscience in those under their care, by calling that a sin which, by the Word of God, or by necessary inference from his teachings, is not, is a question for casuists and divines to determine. If the set of dancing, or of participating in a dance, is not sinful in itself, no one has a right to call it a sin, or to refer to it as a dreadful thing, or to hold up hands of holy horror when it is mentioned, or to make the impression upon others in any way that it is anything more or less than it really is. But the dissipation of public balls is quite another thing. In these, the bad company, the late hours, the extravagance of dress, and the immodesty of motion and posture, are ingredients of evil that cannot be mistaken, and render such public promiscuous assemblies the hotbeds of every immorality and infidelity that are there. But may not a dozen friends of an evening join in the healthful exercise and the graceful and exhilarating movement of the dance, without being included in the same censure with the gay and sensual revellers of the ball-room? There is a great distinction here which religious teachers certainly do wrong in disregarding. "Ah, but," say they, "if you had done so, you would have become an inmate of the ball-room and the dance-house." The argument is specious but fallacious. The child, then, must not learn to talk or he may sometime become a swearer. He must not learn to read, for fear bad books may fall in his way. He must not even walk the streets lest he may be led into haunts of vice.

After all, let us remember that impurity and immorality are within us; that out of which issues all the black procession of crimes and vices called over by our Saviour on a certain occasion. The outside of the cup and the platter may be very clean, while within there may be all manner of filthiness and impurity. The converse of this proposition, however, is not also to be held true, as some seem to imagine. For the outside is unclean it is a very fair indication that the inside is as bad or worse.

A certain Mr. Green, of Cleveland, used a lady for breach of promise, and her friends offered him two hundred dollars to settle it. "What!" cried the delinquent Green, "two hundred dollars for ruined honor, a scattered mind, a blasted life, and a bleeding heart! Never! but make it three hundred dollars and it is a bargain!"

One of the darky sympathizers at the John Brown meeting in Windsor was caught the same night stealing coal.—Detroit Free Press.

Wonder if a peasant for coal is a necessary concomitant of a John Brown sympathizer? We make the inquiry because "it is said" the only real out spoken one there is here has been caught in the same act.

On Monday last Dr. Wm. Croxon, a highly intelligent citizen of Essex county, Va., had occasion to correct a servant woman for some offence, but did so in a mild and gentle manner. This fact enraged a negro man, who vowed to have revenge, but as the time gave his master no intimation of his intention. On Wednesday, whilst one of the servants was engaged in grinding a cutting knife, Dr. Croxon walking out where he was, and whilst looking on, without suspecting danger, another servant, who had been behind him, gave him a violent blow upon the back of the head, which killed him. The two then dragged his body behind the barn, and kindling a fire, placed his body on it and burned it. They next cut the skirts of the saddle upon his riding horse and then turned the horse loose, stepping on the ground, and the horse, seeing the man on the ground, and thinking that he had been attacked on the side, was infuriated and ran upon the man, who was lying on the ground, and trampled him to death. When the doctor was informed of the murder he immediately started for the place, and in the pile of ashes near the barn discovered two or three of his fingers and a portion of one of his feet. The murder was caused by a great enmity in the neighborhood in which it was committed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Erie Observer.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16th, 1860. Mr. Editor.—It is gratifying to the new Clerk will retain only five of the old attaches of the office. The Door-keeper has appointed Derling and Goodenow, his chief assistants for the continuation, to be his first and second assistants. He has likewise given a subordinate place to another of his opponents in the caucus. The new Postmaster has as yet designated only two of his subordinates, but it is supposed that he will relieve all the rest of their official heads at the same time with one blow. The Clerk will call the list of his appointments at Philadelphia, (where he goes to-day) and announces them on his return. The election of House Printer is now attracting a great deal of attention. The opposition caucus was divided—bitterly divided—on this subject. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis News, Defrees of Indiana, editor of the Atlas, and Coombs, of the Washington Republic, presented conflicting claims to their radical brethren who met in the Capitol. It is an exceedingly fair place, and the wires have never been more industriously or more ingeniously played upon than they have been in the strife for this office. Mr. Defrees has, however, secured the nomination, and will probably be elected on Monday next. He had a hard fight for it against a most powerful combination.

Forney's sly but anxious efforts for the Clerkship exceeded this struggle in the intensity of the pursuit, but the noise of the brawling was not nearly so loud. Mr. Grund's nomination as Consul to Havre has at last been confirmed. (Gen. Whitney, Superintendent of the United States Army, at Springfield, Mass., has been nominated to the Senate as Collector of the Port of Boston: to take the place of Mr. Austin, removed. The Post office deficiency bill has been seriously embarrassed by amendments, counter amendments, &c. The contractors are in great distress, and plead poverty earnestly for its passage.)

The Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee is now on a political prospecting tour, and is violently in favor of Fremont and Dayton as the Black Republican candidates for 1860. It is to be hoped by the Democracy that they may be nominated. Yours, &c. BENTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14th, 1860. Mr. Editor.—The contest among the Black Republican leaders, about the candidate of the Chicago Convention is assuming some importance. It is really growing into a fierce struggle between the advocates of the purely irrepresible conflict, as championed by Mr. Seward, and the more moderate spoilsmen, who will not devote themselves to principle, at the expense of success. The hopes of these latter seem to be centred on Mr. Bates, of Missouri. His immediate friends are now making what they consider an almost irresistible effort to cast around him the united influence of all Opposition elements opposed to Mr. Seward, and those extreme principles which he, more than any other man, has nursed into vigorous and prevalent political life. The New York Courier and Enquirer, probably Mr. Seward's ablest and most trusted organ has thrown its savage indignation at the movement into a leader, which must have startled the busy armies of its champion. As a reflection from the mind of Mr. Seward, this editorial is not of small consequence. This powerful journal declares, that it, and all whom it controls, "hold in abhorrence," if the intention be to trample under foot the broad, irrepresible principles of Seward, at Chicago, in order that an unrepresentative "expediency" candidate may be raised up, upon a compromise platform of mere words, which will not represent the Abolition views of the "majority" of the Opposition.

The friends and enemies of the New York Senator are at swords' points on the election of Printer to the House, nor is either side animated with a benevolent desire to secure no disabling threats. Mr. Grosbrenner, the Democratic nominee, on both ballots yesterday ran within one vote of the number cast for Mr. Defrees. Mr. Stalworth, the sick member, who has not yet been in his seat, is expected to-day, as also is Mr. Kunkel of Maryland. By their aid Mr. Grosbrenner might be elected to-day. Some enthusiasts are very confident to-day. Mr. Pennington announced the Committee on Thursday. You will see how the sense and honesty of the country has been outraged in the constitution of its members. For instance, Hickman—John Hickman—is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and even Haskin has not been unnoticed in assigning this most important chairmanship. It is very shrewdly suspected that the Speaker has not as effectually taken care of the "protective" interests of Mr. E. Joy Morris pretended to believe he would.

I shall speak more fully of the late Democratic caucus when more is known of it. The debate was not stormy and violent, as has been represented, but quiet and conciliatory. The resolutions of Mr. Brown, favoring "protection in the territories," found "no advocates." Those of Mr. Davis seemed to tally more generally with the opinions of Senators. However they were all agreed that whenever a case should arise, under the practical operation of any set of principles, the Supreme Court would become the final arbiter. Judge Douglas and his opponents cordially agree on that point. All the resolutions on the subject were referred to a Committee of five to be harmonized, if possible, of which Mr. Green was the mover and will be Chairman.

You, &c. BENTON.

Tax Out Business.—The rush to this region by oil seekers continues to increase. We hear every day of the formation of new companies and of the discovery of new sites.

Messrs. Everett, Bissell and Day, will commence forthwith the erection of a large refinery, where the iron Woods stock. They have also several other extensive purchases of Oil lands in this neighborhood. Messrs. J. W. Buffum, are interested with them in the purchase of the property known as the East side of the river. A company has been formed at Cooperstown with the intention of commencing operations forthwith. One has also been formed at Utica. Haislet & Co., who have been boring on the river, near the "Falling Springs," succeeded in striking a vein of Oil on Saturday last.

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General News.

There is a chap in jail in Chicago, who is awaiting trial for having married and deserted a woman twice—three months, without any extra fee, says the Boston Post.

John Brown, Jr., refuses to go to Washington to testify before the Investigating Committee. If any one undertakes to arrest him, the newspaper says he will meet with a "horrible fate."

The Mississippi Legislature has passed a law divorcing all married persons within the limits of that State who live apart for the period of three years. "Dissevered husbands" will now take the road leading to Mississippi.

The statistics of the coal trade of 1859, given in the Philadelphia Mining Register, shows a total tonnage from the three anthracite districts of Pennsylvania exceeding the coal tonnage carried by the same lines in 1858 about one million tons.

Judge Gould stands one day last week in open court, in Troy, that he had that morning received six applications for divorce, on the ground of adultery. One would think that the morals of the Third Judicial District were retrograding.

The Cincinnati papers are rather disturbed at the idea of the number of free blacks who will be passing laws of expulsion. They will only be paupers.

The Ohio State Legislature have elected the Hon. Salmon P. Chase United States Senator from that State for six years, to succeed Mr. Pugh. He will take his seat on the 4th of March, 1861.

The Salt Lake Valley Tim says, of two hundred miners committed in that Territory within the past three years, not a single offender has been convicted or punished.

A schoolmaster at Boardman, Ohio, has been put under bonds for beating a young lady of eighteen with an ox gad until her back was black and blue. The girl was good looking, and had resisted the teacher's advances to courtship.

A burly Tennesseean while being made a son of Malta at New Albany, the other night, unable to "hold his oats," broke into his horse, and was carried to the hospital, and died of the effects of a prostration.

A Detroit paper recounts "a noble wedding in jail," and says the bride was decked out in all the finery she could muster, having got herself up for the occasion without regard to expense. A wreath of hollyhocks encircled her head, set off in the background by thick, wavy tresses, over which was thrown a green veil to hide her blush.

Wm. Evans Burton, a dramatic writer of distinction, and a star actor in comedy, of almost unrivaled ability, died on the 19th of February, in New York, of disease of the heart. He was worth something over four hundred thousand dollars, all acquired in his profession.

At the last term of the Cumberland County Court, Judge Graham, at the instance of the members of the Bar, made an order, requesting the Commissioners heretofore to prohibit the publication in the newspapers, of the names of jurors. The reasons for this singular order are not given.

At St. Louis last Friday a girl, 12 years old named Ellen Belger, lost her life by falling through a floor of decayed planks into a vault. A dog belonging to the family, with that noble instinct of his species, sprang at once to rescue the girl, but his well-meant efforts only served to render her death more inevitable, as he could not bear her down beneath the surface of the pestilent contents of the pit.

The trial of Hazlett, at Charleston, Va., the last of the Harper's Ferry prisoners, is progressing. He will probably be convicted, though there is a fair show of doubt as to his identity. The Grand Jury came in with a bill of indictment against Owen Brown and Francis Pickens, and Jeremiah Anderson, charging them with conspiring with slaves to create an insurrection.

The Pontiac (Michigan) Jacksonian of the 16th says: "A very exciting, nervous shock of an earthquake was experienced at Farmington township a week ago last Thursday. Old Ben's remembrance for a moment like a majestic steamer lashed by the waves of the mighty deep. Horses and a variety of quadrupeds of inferior intelligence to man exhibited a strong disposition to depart hence. A heavy rumbling sound, followed by crackling noise very much resembling the falling of a cobbler stone wall."

The St. Louis Republican relates the following: "Kate Leconte, one of the handsomest women in St. Louis, and some years ago worth \$30,000, yesterday applied for admission to the County Poor House. Five years since a man of the name of Wilson married her—or at least she supposed she was married to him, and she went with him to a foreign country for a moment like a majestic steamer lashed by the waves of the mighty deep. Her property, squandered it and left her destitute. This was the beginning of misery.—The story from that time on is not an uncommon one and need not be repeated here."

A new gold fever has broken out on the Isthmus; the rich diggings this time lying, not in the graves of Chiriqui, but in the bed of the Chagres River. The first discovery of the precious metal was made opposite the old landing at Cruces, and a large emigration immediately set out from Panama to prospect for it. The San Francisco correspondent, however, discounts the report that a new vein has been struck, regarding the newly discovered deposits as nothing more than a parcel of California gold which was stolen some six or eight years since and hidden in the river. The first comers succeeded in recovering large amounts.

The Sheriff of Tioga county, New York, recently took a prisoner held from the prison to the election polls to vote, and then returned him to prison. Governor Morgan did not take the same view of the case as the Sheriff. He thought that a person deprived of a crime, civil rights by the commission of a crime, should not be taken to the polls by the officer having him in custody. The Governor, therefore, removed the Sheriff from office, for official misconduct.

The Albany Argus, in commenting upon late events at Washington, says:—"The election of such men as Pennington and Forney, is a more important surrender than any ever made by a political party not avowedly in extremis. It is a confession of an inability to administer, upon the Republican platform, even one single day of Congress. It is the evidence, that the advantage of numbers is unavailable to cure the radical weal. A 'constituted' compromise of a set. A 'constituted' compromise of a set. A 'constituted' compromise of a set."

The Milwaukee News says the members of a family residing near that city have lately evinced unmistakable signs of hydrophobia caused by the use of milk from a cow which was bitten some time since by a mad dog. One of the children, a boy, began to show the symptoms of hydrophobia, and during one of his fits succeeded in inflicting several wounds on the father. Physicians gave it as their opinion that if the boy's madness was caused by the use of the milk, the whole family must suffer a horrible death sooner or later.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN R. R. There seems to be no doubt that this great enterprise will now be commenced, and prosecuted with vigor. It is a European agent, who is in town last, and reports what he has before stated, that the same agents are in his possession.

THE GOOD TIME HAS COME. BEE HIVE! A GENERAL Clearing Out of DRY GOODS!

FOR THE NEXT 15 DAYS, We Will Sell Our WINTER STOCK OF GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

CASH! HAYES & JORDAN. Erie, Feb. 18, 1860.

NOTICE. CARTER'S NERVE PILLS. CARTER'S ARTZ-COLORED LAYER POWDER. CARTER'S FEMALE RESTORATIVE. CARTER'S INVIGORATING TONIC. CARTER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SWEET WOOD. CARTER'S GREAT WORM CHASE.

VESEL FOR SALE! THE PURE JUICE—Whose Use is the Grapes and other fruits. WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING! WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

IT CURED Mr. S. Remondy, Proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, of Rheumatism and Sciatica in the neck and shoulder. ONE BOTTLE cured Mr. Elias Wood, Commodore Merchant, of severe Neuralgia of the head and neck and all other rheumatic pains.

DR. LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE! 250 PAGES AND 130 ENGRAVINGS! Price only twenty-five cents.

A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION! H. T. HAVENS. HAVING purchased the Stock of No. 3, REED HOUSE, will continue the Business under the name of H. T. HAVENS.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND RENT. The subscriber offers for sale the Lots on the corner of First and Third streets, known as the McCaskey lots. This property will be sold together, or subdivided in lots of twenty feet front on French street.

FLEMING BROS. (SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE W. SMITH) Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers. HAVING purchased the entire interest of GEORGE W. SMITH, in the old and well known Point Brewery, Pittsburg.