The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Jan. 14, 1870.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

WE give, on our first page, the essential parts of the Governor's Message—condensing those parts of it having purely a local bearing, and not of general interest. We believe this will be more satisfactory to the general reader, as it brings the message within the range of general reading. None of the Governor's suggestions or recommendations are omitted, and the reader will have an intelligible comprehension of State matters so far as they are touched on. The Message is a business document, straight forward in its statements of facts and recommendations, and will command general approval. The only point, we think, open to exception is that in which Gov. Geary antogonizes the policy of the National Administration on our Cuban relations. We have no question that Gen. Grant's sympathies for the struggling Cubans are as decided as those of Gov. Geary. But the National Government cannot depart from fixed lines of policy in dealing with Spain and Cuba, without complicating and prejudicing our relations to other nationalities. We take it for granted that Gen. Grant, through our diplomatic agents, is in possession of facts bearing on this Cuban question, necessarily unknown to Gov. Geary, and which control his action. Having confidence in the President's patriotism and discretion, and believing that as soon as he can intervene effectually to secure the independence of Cuba, consistently with the national honor and the national good, he will do so, we are to content to leave the matter in his care.

THE condition of Spain is as deplorable as can readily be conceived. Eight-een months ago Queen Isabella was driven beyond her borders for her licentious misrule. Since then the kingdom has been racked from centre to circumference by revolution and anarchy, in an effort to procure a competent ruler. General Prim, a soldier of some ability, failing to secure the throne to the Duke of Genoa, has resigned, and Marshal Serrano has been selected to take his place at the head of the Army. It has been proposed to invest the latter with supreme power by making him Dictator; but as the success of such an experiment would be rather problematical, and as its failure would doubtless cost him his life, Serrano does not take kindly to the project. How the difficulties will eventually be settled, it is utterly impossible to say; but we apprehend that the cause, which lies at the foundation of Spain's trouble, is to be found in the deplorable ignorance of her people.—Nine-tenths of her twelve millions of inhabitants can neither read nor write, and as the priesthood has unlimited sway, light and knowledge will be excluded as long as possible. A population kept in such utter darkness cannot possibly appreciate or understand the rights and privileges of freemen, and the attempt to form a Republican Government out of such crude and forbidding material can scarcely be expected to succeed, however much we may desire it.

CHLOROFORM, as an agent for unraveling the mysteries of crime, is one of the novel uses to which that subtile anaesthetic has recently been applied. Buckhout, who killed his wife and the two Rendalls at Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., an account of which we published last week, pretended to be insane. To test the condition of his mind, and also to ascertain, if possible, the motive of the crime, he was put under the influence of chloroform. When the desired effect had been obtained, he not only recognized some of the persons present, but talked freely to the medical men about the affair. He said the improper conduct of his wife had caused him to commit the deed,—referred particularly to the night of the 21st of August when she slipped noiselessly out of bed whilst he was asleep, and that on waking and hearing a slight rustling, a man glided out of the back door, but he concluded to say nothing until he should see her and young Rendall together—that he did not know why he killed the old man, but said he had been drinking freely on the evening before the occurrence of the tragedy.—Buckhout's counsel, after this examination, waived a preliminary hearing, and the case will go directly to the Grand Jury.

NEW York and Washington despatches state that a dangerous counterfeit fifty cent note of the new issue has just been put in circulation. The seal on the counterfeit is a heavy red and is blurred, while that on the genuine note is a light red and well defined.—The paper of the original or good note is watermarked, and is filled and crossed with silk and cotton thread and fibre. The paper of the counterfeit note is the common white bank note paper. The face and back of this counterfeit are without doubt printed from genuine plates (stolen from the Bank Note Companies' offices), or they are printed from electrotype plates, obtained from lead impressions, abstracted from the original plates, and stolen from the Bank Note Company's offices, where the original plates are kept. General Spinner has no doubt that many of these counterfeit notes have passed through the hands of the counters in his bureau, and he is sure the market can be flooded with them. On this account it is decided not to print any more of the *fifty cent notes*, and to call in all the issue.

A STATE Temperance Convention has been called to meet in Harrisburg on the 8th of February. Local organizations are requested to appoint and accredit delegates. Credentials will be required from all desiring to take part in the deliberations of the Convention. Each delegate is requested to bring with him $2 as a contribution to the expenses. Delegates, who desire reduced Railroad fare, should at once notify Euther S. Kauffman, Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa., of their purpose to be present—giving full name and the Railroad over which they will pass to reach Harrisburg. He will then forward to each delegate the proper order for an excursion ticket at reduced rates.

GOV. GEARY has appointed Gen. A. L. Russell Adjutant General, *vice* Col. McCreary, resigned. Gen. Russell's appointment will give general satisfaction to the Republicans of the State.—He is thoroughly familiar with the details of the office, having discharged the duties under Gov. Curtin's administration.

A TREATY for the annexation of the Island of San Domingo to the United States has been negotiated by the President, and was laid before the Senate on Monday. The motive for the acquisition of San Domingo is its geographical position to this country as a means of national defence, as well as its general maritime advantages, and hence, as a preliminary, the lease of the port of Samana was effected, and the jurisdiction of the United States established over that part of the territory of San Domingo. It is thought by many that San Domingo is of as much importance to us as the Island of Cuba, if not more; and that the acquisition of the one will more easily lead to the possession of the other. The text of the treaty cannot be made known until after the action by the Senate, but the following are said to be its essential provisions:

1. The United States stipulate to pay the sum of $1,500,000.

2. This money is to be devoted to the liquidation of all the obligations of the Republic of San Domingo, including the redemption of its currency, which is represented to be of comparatively small amount.

3. In case the obligations assumed by the United States shall exceed the before-mentioned sum of $1,500,000, the public lands of San Domingo are pledged as security for the excess.

4. The liquidation of the obligations is to be entrusted to commissioners, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties.

5. In consideration of the discharge of these obligations, San Domingo cedes to the United States all forts, docks, custom-houses, and all other public buildings, arsenals, etc., and complete jurisdiction over the territory.

6. San Domingo to be annexed or acquired as a Territory, and not as a State, and to be subject to the legislation of Congress in the same manner as the Territories of the United States.

7. The treaty to be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by the Senate of the United States, and confirmed by a vote of the majority of the citizens of San Domingo.

THE movement to abolish the Franking Privilege is likely to be pressed vigorously this time. The Post Office Department, realizing the heavy burdens incident to the carrying of tons upon tons of public documents franked by Members of Congress and Government officials, has repeatedly recommended its abolition. But the members of Congress have been reluctant to surrender the franchise, and hence these recommendations have amounted to nothing. Postmaster General Cresswell has renewed the recommendation, and we notice that petitions are being circulated in all parts of the country in favor of the movement.—Let these petitions be signed by every body, and then sent to Congress, so that there may be no doubt as to the popular wish. This is the only way to bring about this beneficent reform. It will help to make the Post Office system self-paying, cheaper postage, and save the Government largely in the printing of documents never read by the people and which serve no other purpose but to lumber down the mails. In England even the Queen has to pay her own postage, and there the Post Office Department is self-sustaining.—The Franking Privilege in the United States is an anomaly, and the sooner it is abolished the better.

SEVEN of the eight Representatives in Congress have signed a memorial, endorsed by Senator Brownlow, asking for such legislation as will afford relief to the loyal people of the State against the violent proceedings of the Legislature elected by rebel votes and mainly composed of disfranchised men. That Congress will find it necessary to interpose for the protection of this people hardly admits of a question. Where the disease is so pronounced the remedy cannot be far off. One alternative receives grave consideration among thoughtful men. It is the passage of a general law enforcing the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution against all persons, disfranchised under that section, exercising any official trusts, either of a State or national character, until they have been duly relieved by the two houses of Congress. This would effectually nullify the acts of the disfranchised Legislature elected with Senter, and would arrest the sinister work of the disloyal Convention which is now in session at Nashville, avowedly for the purpose of destroying the main features of the Republican State Constitution and assailing the rights of the colored population. There can be no doubt as to the alarming condition of Tennessee.

THE Democracy having a majority in both branches of the N. Y. Legislature have undertaken to rescind the ratification of the XVth Constitutional Amendment, adopted by the last Legislature. Of course this action amounts to nothing, as the ratification was complete so far as concerns New York, on the adjournment of the Legislature; but it serves to show the persistence with which Democratic leaders resist Manhood Suffrage.

Both branches of the Missouri Legislature last week ratified the Amendment, and advices from Ohio indicate favorable action in that State.

THE Republican Caucus at Harrisburg has nominated Mackey for re-election as State Treasurer, and thus virtually ended the contest, which has been very bitter. A number of Republicans were absent from the caucus, but it is not likely that there will be any serious bolting. These discreditable contests grow out of the large perquisites of the office, by reason of the heavy balances in the hands of the Treasurer and the premiums on temporary deposits of these balances. The only way to end them is to adopt Gov. Geary's recommendations of last winter and repeated in his late message.—Another salutary move would be to make the State Treasurer elective by the people.

ON Wednesday the election for State Treasurer took place, resulting in the defeat of Mackey and the election of Gen. Irwin. The Democrats voted with the bolting Republicans for Irwin. The vote stood—Irwin 70, Mackey 61.

DESPATCHES from Washington concur in representing that Hon. William Strong, recently of the Supreme Bench of this State, will be nominated to the Senate as the successor of Associate Justice Grier, for which place the late Mr. Stanton was confirmed. The nomination may not be transmitted to the Senate for several weeks, as Mr. Grier will not retire from his position until the first of February. Judge Hoar objects to the withdrawal of his nomination for the other vacancy in the Supreme Bench, and demands a vote by the Senate. The objection to Hoar's confirmation mainly grows out of the fact that the Southern States claim the appointment. In case of an adverse vote by the Senate he will probably remain in the Senate.

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On Thursday the Speaker announced the standing committees of the Senate. The most important ones, with the names of the chairmen, are as follows: Finance, Mr. Billingfelt, of Lancaster; Judiciary General, Mr. White, of Indiana; Judiciary Local, Mr. Osterhout, of Wyoming; Corporations, Mr. Graham, of Allegheny; Railroads, Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia; New Counties and County Seats, Mr. Lowry, of Erie.

The appointment of Mr. Billingfelt to the position formerly held by Mr. Connell augurs well as the former is the acknowledged leader of the retrenchment movement in the Senate. The programme of the Republican majority looks to a reform of abuses and general retrenchment in the administration of the State Government. The publication of the *Daily Record* will probably be discontinued, saving in itself about $100,000.

In the House there will be two contested cases. Robert C. Graham, Democrat, contests the seat of John Mooney, Republican, from the Sixth District of Philadelphia. The committee as drawn consists of Messrs. Millliken, McAteer, Forsyth, Bowman, Carlin, Dimmick, Leidig, Brobst, and Hall—8 Democrats and one Republican.

In the other case Joseph A. Geiss, Democrat, contests the seat of John Forsyth, Republican, from the Thirteenth District of Philadelphia. The names of the committee to try the case are Messrs. Adaire, Bunn, Josephs, Hong, Creitz, McAteer, Skinner, Milliken and Tyler—four Republicans and five Democrats.

In the Senate there will be two contests. A. J. Diamond, Democrat, contests the seat of W. W. Watt, of the First District of Philadelphia. The committee is composed of Senators Lowrie, Miller, Brooke, Graham, Kerr, Warfel and Randall—five Republicans and two Democrats.

The other case comes from the Bedford and Somerset district, both Scull and Findlay presenting certificates.—The first point to be settled is which is to be recognized as having the *prima facie* claim.

The inauguration of Gov. Geary will take place on Tuesday next. There will be a large display of firemen and military.

In view of the statements in Gov. Geary's message, the Senate ordered the appointment of a committee to investigate whether the State Treasurers have made illegal use of funds within the last three years. The committee consists of Billingfelt, White and Brooke, Republicans, and Wallace and McIntyre, Democrats.

The Committee to inquire which of the contestants in the Bedford and Somerset Senatorial districts had a *prima facie* claim to the seat, made two reports—the majority in favor of Scull and the minority in favor of Findlay. After a protracted discussion on Tuesday night the resolution submitted by the majority of the committee, giving Scull the seat and leaving Findlay to contest, was lost by a tie vote—ayes 15, nays 15—Messrs. Lowrie and Billingfelt (Republicans) voting with the Democrats. Next morning, on motion of Senator White, Findlay was sworn in, leaving Scull to contest. It is not likely, however, that Mr. Scull will trouble himself with a contest, as even in case of success he would gain nothing pecuniarily, his present office, (Assessor of Internal Revenue,) being more lucrative than the Senatorship.

A BILL has been introduced in the Senate by Senator White, authorizing the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

BOTH Houses of Congress, on Monday and Tuesday, were engaged on Bills for the admission of Virginia.—Mr. Bigham in the House leads one party in favor of immediate and unconditional admission, while Mr. Butler and his friends insist on further guarantees to prevent a repetition of the Georgia and Tennessee experiences. The same differences exist in the Senate.

In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to issue forty five million dollars additional currency to the National banks in sections having less than their proper apportionment; an equal amount of the three per cent. loan to be retired. Upon the deposit of gold bearing interest bonds with the United State Treasurer he is to issue to the banks 90 per cent. of their gold value, and banks are constantly to keep on hand 25 per cent. of their outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin.

DESPATCHES from Washington represent that the Administration has taken no recent action in the affairs of Cuba, nor is it known that any is contemplated. Such official though meagre accounts, as have been received, show that both the Spaniards and the Cubans exaggerate their respective strength and positions. The rebellion seems to be dying out, and it now looks as if the acquisition of Cuba was to be made by negotiation and purchase, instead of revolution. The Spanish Government has declined to entertain any propositions from our Government until Spanish honor shall be vindicated by a suppression of the insurrection.

THE Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that there has been no property in slaves since 1863, and also that every judgment given by any of the courts in Alabama, from 1861 to 1865, are null and void, and that all the officers of the courts and Legislature were mere usurpers during that period. The decision ignores the entire machinery of the Rebellion.

OUR acknowledgements are due to His Excellency, Gov. Geary, for an advance copy of his annual message; also to Gen. John F. Hartranft, Auditor General; Gen. J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General, and Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools, for reports of their various departments.

A DELEGATION of Pennsylvania Republicans, headed by Senator Lowrie, called on the President to urge the appointment of Hon. B. H. Brewster, of this State, as Attorney General, in case of Mr. Hoar's withdrawal from the Cabinet. The President received the delegation politely, but gave no intimation of his purpose.

SOME Philadelphia and New Jersey capitalists are agitating the project of a new air line Railroad from Philadelphia to New York, with a running schedule of two hours.

THE Convention to revise the Constitution of Tennessee met at Nashville yesterday. A proposition that the members take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States was laid on the table, and John C. Brown, an ex-officer of the Confederate army, was chosen President of the Convention. He is said to favor universal manhood suffrage.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Saturday morning, the Alton House, at Alton, Illinois, was totally destroyed by fire, the guests escaping in their night clothes. Loss very heavy.

THE clergy cost in the United States $12,000,000 per annum; the criminals, $40,000,000; the lawyers, $60,000,000; and rum, $200,000,000.

ANNIE GILLEN, a little girl only four years old, died of hydrophobia in Louisville on Friday. She was bitten in the cheek by a pet dog about five weeks ago.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is very much excited about the proposed action of Congress concerning the Mormons. He is reported as advocating armed resistance should Representative Cullom's bill become a law.

SAN DOMINGO dates to the 30th ultimo say there is much excitement there among the people on the subject of annexation to the United States. A majority of the people favor the project.

COMMISSIONER DELANO has instructed the Supervisors in the distillery districts throughout the country to change the Gaugers in their districts once in every three or four weeks, in order to have the law properly enforced.

DURING the past week there were five murders and eight suicides in New York city. It is a remarkable fact that inebriety was the apparent cause of all these crimes but two, and these resulted from immoral behavior on the part of the principals.

THE eighth day of January seems to have entirely lost its hold upon the Democratic party as a grand reunion and revivifying period. All the glory has been knocked out of its celebration by the conduct of that party during the war.

BREVET Major General Joseph A. Mower, commanding Department of Louisiana, died on Thursday night of congestion of the Lungs. Gen. Mower was a native of Connecticut, and an officer of great distinction. He was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea.

ACCORDING to the message of Governor Claflin just delivered to the Legislature of Massachusetts, the total debt of that State is $30,823,880, an increase during last year of $2,087,589; but the liquidation of over $13,000,000 has been provided for during the current year.

SENATOR Buckalew said recently, in the Democratic caucus at Harrisburg, that the conference which nominated him for the State Senate exacted a pledge that he would vote against "all ring men and measures," and he intends to act up to his pledge. The Senator deserves commendation.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has rendered a decision dismissing the bills in equity presented in the interest of Canonsburg and Jefferson College, and thus affirmed the decision of the Board of Trustees in uniting Jefferson and Washington College at Washington.

ON Saturday the Indiana Democratic State Convention, in session at Indianapolis, nominated Norman Eddy for Secretary of State, and the following persons for Judges of the Supreme Court: First District, James Warden; Second, A. C. Downey; Third, Samuel Buskirk; and Fourth District, John Petit.

THE German Hospital in New York received on Saturday from Germany an unexpected gift of $50,000 in five twenties. The giver was the Baron von Diergardt, a young man who has just inherited a large fortune, and begins by making use of it in this manner. He has never been in the United States.

JUDGE GRIER, late of the United States Supreme Court, was once trying a cause in Pennsylvania. A blundering jury returned an unjust verdict. As the Clerk turned to record it, Judge Grier said: "Mr. Clerk, that verdict is set aside by the Court. It may as well be understood that in this State it takes thirteen men to steal a man's farm."

PERSONAL LIABILITY.—A New England court has awarded $1,000 damages to a man who slipped on the ice in front of a private residence. The court held that a person who allowed ice to lay on his sidewalks, and thereby caused injury to pedestrians, was as much liable as one who leaves a trap door or other dangerous place open for travelers to fall through.

Two of the most important of the committees in the Œcumenical Council are those on faith and on the propositions of the Bishops. Among the members of the former are Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, and Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore. The other committee, which has the examination and approval or rejection of all propositions which the Bishops wish to bring before the Council, includes Cardinals Antonelli, Patrizi, Cullen and De Bonnechose, Archbishop Spalding and Dr. Manning.

MEXICO continues to suffer the pains of chronic revolution. Negrete has reappeared in Puebla, and the rebellion in that department has made such progress that General Alatorre has resigned his command, thus confessing his inability to cope with it. The revolution in San Luis Potosi is making alarming progress, and the Puebla rebels having caught General Rocardo, have avenged their slaughtered brothers by shooting him. Thus the history of Mexico, as from the beginning, continues to be writen in blood.

LOUIS NAPOLEON's promises of liberal reforms in his hitherto unmitigated despotism are being fulfilled. As an earnest of what he intends to do under the Ministry of Ollivier, he has abolished the censorship over foreign journals, so that now Frenchmen can learn what other nations think of their Imperial master. All French journals, without exception, may also now be publicly sold. Concessions like these seem amusing to Americans, but they are a real boon in France, and one which Frenchmen will appreciate.

THE appointment of Count Lavu to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the new French Ministry has recalled the incidents of his former bitter opposition to Napoleon. It was he who attempted to procure the impeachment of Louis Napoleon when the arch usurper assumed the title of Prince President, and it was he also who, but three weeks ago, had an interview with the Emperor at the Tuileries, and made as a condition to entering the Cabinet that the Orleans princes should be permitted to return to France. Napoleon, it will be remembered, replied "it was the Republic that exiled them," and concluded his remarks with these words: "See me again on this interesting subject." The Orleans family has been exiled from France for twenty-five years, and it is now thought they may be allowed to return.

THE Haytien revolution seems to be complete, Port au Prince, the last stronghold of Salnave in the island, having been taken by the insurgents. Salnave became conspicuous for the first time in July, 1864, by an attempt to assassinate one of President Geffrard's Ministers. He was condemned to death by court-martial, but escaped to St. Domingo, headed a rebellion against Geffrard, and formed a Provisional Government May 9, 1865. The insurrection was, after several severe struggles, suppressed in November of that year. Salnave renewed the attempt, and succeeded in obtaining supreme power in June, 1867, Geffrard having fled the country. A revolt against the new Dictator broke out in 1868, and has continued, with varying fortune, until the present time. About two months ago General Chevalier, the ablest of Salnave's Generals, deserted his cause, and since then he has been cooped up in Port au Prince. His reign has covered two years and six months.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CUMBERLAND.—Last week Col. Totten, of Mechanicsburg, was kicked by one of his horses in the livery stable, fracturing several ribs of his left breast.—On Monday the residence of Wm. M. Penrose, Esq., of Carlisle, took fire from the bath house, but the flames were extinguished before serious injury.—The Pennsylvania Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, will convene in Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., on Thursday, the 20th inst. Bishop Weaver will preside.

FRANKLIN.—A movement has been made in Chambersburg for the relief of the suffering poor in that place. Contributions have been made by the Masons, Odd Fellows, and other associations, and by private individuals. On Monday a town meeting was called, and a committee appointed to take charge of and disburse the contributions.—Last week Henry C. Gilbert sold his mill property, on the turnpike West of Waynesboro', to Messrs. Jacob Newman, of that vicinity, and John Horner, of Loudon, for the sum of $10,000.—Rev. Bahrman, of Waynesboro', has accepted the call of the Lutheran congregation of Greencastle, and will enter on the discharge of his pastoral duties on the 1st of April.

YORK.—A young man named Peter Helfrich, of Heidleberg township, while attending Court last week, was robbed of his pocket book containing a considerable amount of money; it was taken from his pocket while asleep in his bed-room.—The Chapel of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in York, was dedicated on Sabbath last, Rev. Dr. Hay and Prof. Baugher, of Gettysburg, assisting in the exercises.—The *Spectator* says that there is considerable sickness prevailing in Hanover and adjoining country at present, mostly in the form of Fevers and Diptheria.—On Wednesday night of last week, some of the nidnight prowlers who infest Hanover, entered the barn of Mr. Daniel Pickinger, Sr., and stole therefrom about twenty bushels of corn in the ear.—A meeting was held in Hanover last week to take steps to have the town lighted with gas.—On Friday last in Hanover, the Executors of the Estate of George Eichelberger, deceased, sold 7 shares of Hanover Branch Railroad stock at $75—par value $50; 31 shares of Hanover Saving Fund Society stock at from $25 to $26.12½—par value $10; and 80 shares of York National Bank stock at from $52.25 to $52.75.

[From the Baltimore American.

PAY UP.

We have bidden a final farewell to the old and taken fast hold of the new year.—The festivities that greeted the annual stopping place in our count of time are over, and we address ourselves to the serious thoughts and the weighty undertakings of the three hundred and sixty-five days that belong to the coming cycle. Holidays have their shady as well as their sunshiny side. It is wise, whilst they are with us, to look only to the brighter aspect, and wiser still, when we have done honor to the feast, enjoying the relaxation that should strengthen for renewed exertion, to address ourselves with added vigor to the real duties of life. If we had an almanac that predicted for us the social and business meteorology of life, we should, under the head of January first, see "About this time look for many bills." It is settling time. All sorts of bills are coming in. Those who have bills that they consider perfectly good have kept them back from presentation till this period; those who have bills that they consider decidedly bad make at this time a strenuous effort to realize them. Many a man at the 1st of January finds that he owes more than he thought he did, and many others find that they have less to pay with than they expected. The money question of the year has to be faced, and the problem of making both ends meet solved. To those who cannot pay, who have been improvident or spendthrift, there is nothing to be said except to advise them to do so no more—advice, by the way, which they are not likely to heed, and which is therefore scarcely worth giving. But to those who can, we say "pay up." Put your money in circulation, look over your accounts, collect your own bills, and endeavor to commence the year with a clean balance sheet. Especially pay your small debts—those you owe to your doctor, your tailor, your shoemaker, and your tradesman generally. Great injustice and great harm are often thoughtlessly done by those who are abundantly able to pay, by the neglect of their small accounts. The very insignificance of the amount, in their estimation, tends to make them careless about it. They know they intend to pay, and know that they can pay by merely drawing a check, and therefore put it off. But what is a small matter to them is a great one to the creditor. "Many mickles make a muscle." The personal and family bills that we make are generally small ones, but their aggregate, owed by a line of customers, is often the sole capital of the tradesman. You have been a good purchaser, he knows you are safe to pay, wants the continuance of your custom, and does not like to press you. But he wants his money badly. He owes bills that must be paid if his credit is to be maintained. Perhaps he has been so far successful in the past year as to see the way to enlarging his business at the commencement of the new year; but if you are slow in paying the change may be lost. Or he may have been unsuccessful, and your prompt payment will be the only thing that can save him from sinking into bankruptcy. Either case may be one of your making. Therefore pay up.—The prompt payment within this month of all the small bills owing by those who are able to pay, would put an amount of money into circulation that in its turn, running into all the channels of trade, would relieve embarrassments, revivify business, and give tone and confidence to the commercial aspect of the opening year. Besides, if you pay, somebody else may find that money coming to them, and be able to pay you. So there is justice as well as selfishness in paying up.

MR. SUMNER ON CUBAN RECOGNITION.—Senator Sumner was waited on some time ago, in Washington, writes a correspondent from that city, by a prominent member of the Cuban Junta in reference, of course, to the insurrection in that country. Mr. Sumner gave the reason why, in his opinion, the United States should not recognize the insurgents. "Then you are afraid of Spain," said the Cuban. "That is not a fair way of putting it," replied Mr. Sumner. "I am not afraid of Spain, but I love my own country, to give you a mere selfish answer. The power of Spain is not to be despised. Her navy is almost as large as ours, and we know from experience what the Confederates, who numbered only 11,000,000 of people, were able to do both on land and sea, and the population of Spain is 18,000,000. But apart from all these physical considerations, I do not think it internationally just to recognize the rebellion at the present time. The hour may come when we can do so consistently with our relations to the whole civilized world, but no lawyer who understands the question, and no statesman, believes that we could maintain our dignity and honor and take this course under existing circumstances."

COMPTROLLER DELANO will advise the Assessors of Internal Revenue to call at the earliest practicable moment a convention of the Assistant Assessors of their District, for the purpose of determining the most efficient method to obtain the most thorough practical canvass of their districts in making the assessments of incomes this year. He further recommends this meeting of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, that by an interchange of opinions, they may profit by the general experience of the Bureau to secure the efficient work of their respective districts.

FROM EUROPE.

Great excitement exists in Paris growing out of a difficulty in which Prince Pierre Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor, killed M. Victor Noir, one of the editors of Henry Rochefort's paper, the *Marseillaise*. Rochefort is an intensely bitter Red Republican, and through his paper has for months been vindictively assaulting the royal family, including the Empress. He is a member of the new French Chamber of Deputies. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, on account of a recent article in the *Marseillaise*, sent a challenge to Rochefort. The latter is protected by his legislative position, and the challenge was answered by Noir and Fourille, assistant editors, calling on the Prince on Monday last, when the shooting took place.

PARIS, January 11.—The city is greatly excited over the tragedy which occurred yesterday afternoon. Prince Bonaparte's version of the affair is furnished to a journal by Paul Cassagnac. He says the Prince made the following statement to him on his honor: "M. Fourille and M. Victor Noir came to my residence with a menacing air and with their hands in their pockets and presented the letter of M. Pascal Grousset, and I said: "It is Rochefort, and not his creatures, that I seek." "Read the letter," replied Noir. I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket. "Are you responsible for it?" I asked. At this I received a slap in the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. Fourille crouched behind a chair, and from the protection thus afforded aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it to go off. I fired at him while he was in that position when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room, and again turned his pistol toward me. I fired at him again, and he fled."

The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree convoking the Chambers for the purpose of bringing action before the High Court of Justice to decide upon the charge of homicide against Prince Bonaparte. The Prince belonging to the Emperor's family, the examination must be held before this court. The *Journal*, in its account of the transaction, states that the Minister of Justice, as soon as he heard of the affair, ordered the arrest of the Prince; but five hours before the issuance of the order he had surrendered himself into the custody of the Commissioner of Police of Antenil, and had been taken to the Conciergerie.

PARIS, January 11—2 P. M.—The office of the *Marseillaise*, Henry Rochefort's newspaper, has just been seized by order of the Government.

STORMY DISCUSSION IN THE CHAMBERS.—PARIS, January 12.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day Guyat Montparoux proposed that the members of the Imperial family be rendered amenable to the law. He said he had no intention of creating trouble, he wished simply to do away with unlawful exceptions. Rochefort referred in bitter terms to the murder of Victor Noir. He said that Noir was one of the people, and the people should judge his murderer, who though a cousin to the Emperor must not be allowed to escape. Ollivier in reply promised them justice. In the course of his speech he used these words: "We are justice, law and moderation. If you will force us we will be power." A communication from the Procureur Imperial was laid before the Chamber demanding the arraignment of Rochefort for an outrage against the Emperor and exciting disorder and violence. The demand was referred to a committee.

ROME, Jan. 11—Cardinal Schwarzenburg has submitted an address to the Pope, declaring that the German clergy cannot accept the definition of the dogma of Papal infallibility. The Polish clergy have addressed him to the same effect.

LONDON, January 11.—The plan for the International Workmen's Exhibition, to be held in London next summer, was matured last night at a meeting, Mr. Gladstone presiding.

THE English Government has seized some land belonging to the Peabody estate on the ground that as he was not a naturalized Englishman he was unable to hold land in the United Kingdom.

PAUL SCHOEPPE.—The New York *Staats Zeitung* publishes a letter from Berlin, written by Professor Rudolphe Gueist, in reference to Dr. Paul Schoeppe, for whom he says there is no great sympathy in his birth-place. Prof. Gueist says that six or seven years ago a person of the same name and corresponding age, was sentenced to prison in Berlin for adroit forgeries. He had been private secretary of Count Blankensee. The father of the alleged forger, it is stated, also, was a village minister. Afterwards both emigrated to the United States. The press of Germany revives the whole affair of these alleged forgeries in discussing the Schoeppe affair in this country. But whether the Dr. Paul Schoeppe alluded to by Professor Gueist is the Dr. Paul Schoeppe now under sentence of death in Carlisle, or another person of the same name, we have no means of knowing.

JACK FROST—Is here, and NORRIS is determined to keep people warm and comfortable, by selling clothing so cheap that every body can purchase Over Coats as low as $4.00 and good warm Under Coats at $3.50, also Under Shirts and Drawers at any price a man wants them, Knit Jackets, Government Blouses and Over Coats, cheap as dirt, and Genuine Buck Gloves the best in the country, and every thing that a man wants to keep himself comfortable. Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubber Overs, &c., &c. Dont fail to call at Norris' Corner—Arnold's old Stand, if you want bargains. tf

BIERBOWER'S SEGARS have become noted for their high flavor, and every body who knows anything about good Tobacco has got in the habit of going direct to his establishment in the northeast corner of the diamond—fully assured that they can get just what they want, the very *best Segars*, made of prime tobacco, highly-flavored, and what is better still sold at prices *that can't be beat in or out of the city*. Strangers can't mistake the place. "*Punch*" always stands at the door, good humoredly inviting the passer-by to enter and enjoy the good things to be found there—Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco of the best brand, Meerschaums, Pipes, &c.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—Try the celebrated Patent Elastic Rubber lined Collars, Saddles and Pads. Warranted to prevent horses from galling and to heal up under work horses already galled, if properly fitted; and sore necks and backs are kept clean with cold water and Castile Soap, or mopay. For sale by J. W. Gross, manufacturer's Agent, Gettysburg, Pa. Sept. 10-tf

WINTER COMING.—Winter is coming, and COBEAN & CUNINGHAM have made arrangements to meet the wants of the public by their large assortment of all kinds of Ready-made Clothing, for Fall and Winter wear, for Men and Boys—also, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., which they are selling very low. tf

☞ Arrest that terrible Catarrh, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's not warranted to cure Consumption when the lungs are half consumed, nor to make men live forever, nor to make this earth a blissful Paradise to which heaven shall be but a side-show, but the proprietor will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, for used sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive it by mail. 1t

SINGULAR.—The Howe Sewing machine is the only machine sold on trial.

Special Notices.

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE

Again away down in prices. We would call the attention of the trade to the large reduction in prices of LAMPS AND GLASSWARE. Also to the large stock of same goods that we are now offering. Oil of first-quality only, and in sound barrels, offered at lowest prices.

Still another reduction in price of salt.

Philadelphia $10 00 sets of Gamewares of 84 pieces, packed up free, and delivered at our store at same price.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
Dec. 3- Carlisle, Pa.

One of the few really successful enterprises of the day is PARKER & Co's One Dollar Sale. Their system offers a greater opportunity for the purchase of the thousand and one useful articles, at a price that comes within the reach of all classes, than any other.

It is a well understood fact, that certain classes of goods pay the dealer a very large percentage of profit: This appears almost necessary, especially in Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c., of which a dealer does not sell sufficient of any one article to make it an object of trade, and is obliged to purchase in small quantities; and when the goods are sold by three or four different classes of merchants, and each charge a very large profit, the price becomes double the original cost of manufacture before reaching the hands of the people.

It is such goods Parker & Co., 68 & 100 Sumner st., Boston deal most extensively. Their sales are so immense they make each article a speciality, often buying all a manufacturer can produce. Their system gives universal satisfaction. Read their advertisement. [Jan. 14, 1870.—1ym4

A HUMBUG.

HOW OFTEN WE HEAR THIS EXPRESSION from persons reading advertisements of Patent Medicines, and in nine cases out of ten they are right. It is over 22 years since I introduced Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment to the public. I had no money to advertise it, so I left it for sale with a few druggists and storekeepers through a small section of the country, many taking it with great reluctance, as I told them to let any one have it, and if it did not do all I stated on my pamphlet, no one need pay for it. In some stores two or three bottles were taken on trial by persons present. I was, by many thought crazy, and that would be the last they would see of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug. In about two months I began to receive orders for more Liniment, some calling it my valuable Liniment, who had refused to sign a receipt when I left it at their store. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, and all for cash. I warrant it superior to any other medicine for the cure of Cramp, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Vomiting, Spasms, and Sea-sickness, as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocent to take internally—see oath accompanying each bottle—and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Cramps, Frosted Feet, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings, Sore Throats, &c.

Price 50 cts. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. [Jan 7, 1870.—1m

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Build on severe pains of the side and back, stitches, spasms, etc. These affections are most troublesome to persons past middle age. Will even come on in bed; are very painful and often dangerous. In damp weather they are more frequent than in dry. These plasters give relief at once, and need to be always in the drawer, handy.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

Allentown, Penn., April 4, 1865.

Messrs. T. Allcock & Co.

Dear Sirs:—My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week. Yours truly,

JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

25,000 SOLD BY ONE DEALER.

Messrs. J. Balch & Son, of Providence, R. I., write, Nov. 1868: "We have sold the Porous Plasters for twenty years, and, at retail and jobbing, must have sold twenty-five thousand altogether. They are well liked." [Jan. 7, 1870-1m

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

Two scientific publications are in the field against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The "New York Medical Gazette" and "The Journal of Chemistry" utterly denounce them. Yet the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen

PROF. CHILTON'S TESTIMONY,

founded on a careful analysis, and certifying that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

is not only a first-class article for changing the color of the hair, but

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

☞ CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it. [Jan. 7, 1870—1m

DISEASES OF THE SCALP

PRODUCE GRAY HAIR AND BALDNESS!

The use of

HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

will restore it to its natural color and promote its growth.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
Jan. 7—1m

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Dyspepsia and constipation are the hourly foes of the restless, excitable American, and with them come inexorable headache, heartburn, and a train of small diseases. Marshall's Elixir has been prepared with special reference to these constitutional trouble of so many of our countrymen, and so far the preparation has proved a decided success. The proprietors feel that, in recommending it now after the tried experience of years, they are but fulfilling a humane duty towards the general community.—FOREST'S PRESS