The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 20, 1871.

D. A. BUEHLER, Editor and Business Agent.

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.

THE Democrats of the State Senate last week gave a specimen of sharp practice in the matter of contested elections, which may become a dangerous precedent. A petition was presented, on behalf of Mr. Tyndal, contesting the seat of Mr. Dechert, the Senator elect from the 1st Philadelphia district. The Constitution provides the machinery for drawing Committees in such cases, within ten days after filing of the petition. The Committee being sworn, take charge of the case judicially, and their decision is final. The entire provision is intended to take contested elections, as far as possible, out of the domain of partisanship, and to prevent a partisan majority from dealing factiously with them.

The Democratic majority in the Senate, not being willing to trust the case to a SWORN Committee selected in the mode provided by the Constitution, resorted to a new dodge. They raised a special Committee to examine the petition and report WHETHER A CONTEST SHOULD BE ALLOWED! This, in fact, is trying the case by an unsworn Committee, in violation of law, and is essentially a revolutionary fright, fraught with dangerous precedent. If a political majority can thus smother investigation at pleasure, there is an end of all judicial contests, and the baldest claim to a seat can be maintained, in defiance of right and law, by a factious majority.

The special committee thus raised, being Democratic, reported that the Tyndal petition was not in due form, and against proceeding to draw the Committee provided by law. The Republican Senators protested against the outrage, maintaining that, even if the petition was defective, this was a point to be judicially decided by a sworn Committee drawn in accordance with law. But the Democratic majority determined to put the thing through and adopted the report, *with the aid of Mr. Dechert's vote*—the practical result being that in a divided Senate, Mr. Dechert was allowed to determine that his own seat should not be contested!

We know nothing of the merits of the case nor in how far the petitioners could have maintained their sweeping allegations of fraud at the special election. Whether the contestants could have made good the charge that Dechert's alleged majority was fraudulent or not, does not change the revolutionary aspect of the Senate's action in assuming the right to smother investigation at pleasure and disregard plain provisions of law. We repeat—it is a dangerous precedent—one that will work both ways. If a Democratic majority can thus summarily dispose of contestde cases, so can Republican majorities; and the discreditable tactics, which have made a farce of elections in certain wards of New York and Philadelphia, will be transferred to our Legislative Halls.

We have already a practical illustration of the consequences of this revolutionary action of the Senate. In the House of Representatives, where the Republicans are in a majority, the seats of several Republican members are claimed by Democratic contestants. Although the petions were informal, the drawing of Committees as provided by law had been ordered by the House on the very day that the Senate perpetrated the outrage in the Tyndall-Dechert case. The Senate's action coming to the knowledge of the House, the Republican majority promptly reconsidered the resolution to draw Committees; and, adopting the Senate's tactics, they decided the petitions informal and turned the contestants out of doors. We have thus the first fruits of the new practice inaugurated by Wallace, Buckalew & Co., in the Senate.

THE Amizonians had a gala day in Washington last week. The Judiciary Committee of the House gallantly acceded to their request for a hearing on the question of woman's right to the ballot. The strong-minded ladies rallied in force, headed by Mrs. Woodhull and her jaunty partner Tenny Claflin, Mrs. Hooker, Miss Susan B. Anthony, "a maiden all forlorn" of some fifty summers, smart, wiry and withal clever although a little masculine in manner and build, together with sundry lesser lights, who from time to time figure on the platform. The Judiciary Committee patiently listened to all the ladies had to say, but with an ominous Indian taciturnity, which left the fair orators in doubt as to the impression they were making. Finally, Miss Susan made a bold attempt to capture Gen. Butler. Carefully adjusting her specks to command a good view of old Ben, she showered upon him compliments thick and strong, and begged him to pronounce the word "contraband" for the advocates of woman's suffrage. The General gallantly yielded, and united with Mr. Loughridge in a report sustaining the right of the strong-minded to the ballot under the 14th and 15th Amendments; but the balance of the Committee very ungallantly squelched the report by voting an emphatic no.

ON Saturday orders were issued by the President to consolidate the Internal Revenue districts in the leading cities. New York, instead of seven districts, will hereafter have but three; Philadelphia will have two instead of four, and so with other large cities, and a corresponding diminution of Collectors and Assessors. In the rural districts, covering a large extent of territory, there will be no consolidation, as such consolidation and enlargement of districts would work prejudicially in the collection of revenue and inconvenience parties liable to revenue taxation.

IN the United States Senate, on Monday, among the bills introduced was one to aid in the establishment of shipyards and the construction of twenty first-class iron steamships and to secure to the Government the use of the same, and others to grant pensions to living soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, or to the families of those deceased.

On the same day, in the House, the members elect from Georgia were sworn in, including Jefferson F. Long, colored, making the second colored Representative in the House.

ON Friday last, during the debate in the House of Representatives on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. Cox (Dem.) of New York, moved to strike out the whole paragraph relating to the Bureau of Education, and remarked that a party was coming into power which would regulate that bureau by abolishing it. Democracy is still opposed to the common school and spelling-book. North as well as South.

THE Army of the Loire, the hope of France, sustained a crushing defeat last week near Le Mans. After a desperate conflict of six hours, the Germans, under Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg, carried the French positions and drove Gen. Chanzy and his crushed battalions through and beyond Le Mans, taking a large number of prisoners, with guns and war materials. The French loss is put at 16,000. At last accounts Chauzy was endeavoring to collect his scattered troops some distance west of Le Mans. This defeat puts an end to all hope of relief to the beleagured Parisians. The bombardment of Paris continues. The Germans opened fire from advanced works at Mendon and Clamart, south of the city, near Forts Vanvers and Montrouge, and from these positions threw shells into the heart of the city, reaching the Champ de Mars, the Hotel de Invalides, the Luxembourg, and all parts of the city south of the Seine. Numerous fires have taken place in different parts of the city. Sorties were made on Thursday and Friday by the French in the direction of Mendon and Clamart, but were easily repulsed.

Additional details of the battle at Le Mans confirm the complete defeat of the French Army of the Loire. The field of battle was in a valley east of Le Mans, and the two armies occupied heights opposite each other, the French line forming a semi-circle extending twelve miles, overlooking the valley, which was covered by twelve inches of snow. On the opposite heights the Prussians held a somewhat similar position. The fight opened at 9 o'clock with a furious artillery duel from the opposite heights, which was kept up until near noon, when both armies moved forward into the plain, and a desperate conflict took place, lasting until about 5 o'clock, when the French gave way and a retreat was sounded. Meantime the dead and wounded lay upon the battlefield by thousands, and the snow fields were red with human blood. The carnage was fearful on both sides. Before five o'clock in the evening 15,000 French soldiers had fallen. The French fell back to the heights of Le Mans.

On Wednesday night Prince Frederick Charles renewed the attack on the positions of General Chauzy's forces, and, taking them by surprise, drove them from the hills surrounding the city, and placed the renewal of the battle, with any hope for the French, beyond a possibility. The Germans claim to have taken 20,000 prisoners.

The bombardment of Paris continues to be especially directed on the southwestern side of the city, and the German shells fall as far as the Church of St. Sulpice, which is very nearly in the centre of the Capital. Forts D'Issy and Montrouge have been breached, and gaps are plainly visible in their walls. The bursting of shells in the streets has killed women and children and the wounded soldiers in the hospitals. As a measure of retaliation the German prisoners have been placed in the hospitals on which the fire of the besiegers is directed. The French still show no signs of yielding, but return the bombardment at all available places.

MISSOURI has elected Gen. Frank P. Blair to the U. S. Senate. Maine reelects Senator Morrill, and Massachusetts Senator Wilson. Illinois elects Gen. Logan, Minnesota Hon. William Windham, and New Jersey Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen. All Republicans except Blair, who, since the War, has got into bad company and continues to drink bad whiskey; the natural consequence of all which is to merge the Union Soldier into a blatant Copperhead.

On Monday Gen. Blair defined his "political status," in a speech before the Missouri Legislature, which ought to satisfy every unrepentant Rebel in the land. He re-iterated the revolutionary views indicated in his famous letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Vice President in 1868, which badly damaged the party in that campaign—denounced the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments, and indicated that his programme was to overturn all that had been accomplished in the reconstruction of the South.

THE President has appointed Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, Hon. Andrew T. White, President of Cornell University, N. York, and Dr. Samuel Howe, of the Massachusetts State Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Commissioners under the San Domingo resolution. Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist church, was originally appointed one of the Commissioners, but declined because of engagements requiring his presence in New York; where upon Dr. Howe, a noted philanthropist and life-long friend of Charles Sumner, was substituted. The position of Secretary to the Commissioners was tendered to Gen. Siegel, who also declined by reason of other engagements. A. A. Burton, of Kentucky, goes out as Secretary, and Prof. Wm. P. Blake, of California, as Geologist. There will also be numerous newspaper correspondents. The object of the Commissioners is to gain information and report facts. The party sailed from New York on Tuesday.

THE Philadelphia *Press* in urging Philadelphia as a better depository of Rothermell's Painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, than Harrisburg, incidentally remarks that "the battle of Gettysburg was an event that saved the whole State from spoliation." Precisely so. The whole brunt of spoliation incident to the Rebel invasion and the Battle, fell upon the border counties, and as the struggle here "saved the whole State from spoliation," our people think it no more than equitable that the "whole State" should contribute to the burden thus imposed on a few for the benefit of the whole, and regard it selfish in the extreme that this claim should be met with derision and insult.

SEVERAL bills are pending in Congress, apportioning the members of the House on the basis of the new census. The change of population will affect the representation of some of the States. The present number of members in a full House is 243, Pennsylvania having 24. If the number is retained, we will lose 2 members, the growth of population in the Western States being in excess of the older States. In a membership of 250, as proposed by one of the bills, Pennsylvania would have 23. If the membership be put at 290, we will have 23, and out of 300, our quota would be 28. The House Committee, it is said, will report in favor of 290.

THIS is the way the New York *Herald* puts it:

The Democratic caucus of members of the House decided to oppose the St. Domingo resolution at every step. The democratic idea of annihilating distance has obtained greatly since the days of Thomas Jefferson and the Mexican war. Then it was take everything that has the "ring" in it—now it is take nothing that can possibly score up a new major vote.

THE Copperheads will never forget or forgive Thaddeus Stevens' stern devotion to Freedom and hatred of Slavery. Living, they maligned him persistently and with intense bitterness. Dead, they seek to blacken his fame by shameless falsehood. The grand old Commoner, while living, stood all the more erect by reason of the storm of detraction which thus beset his pathway, growing in public confidence and regard. Now that "life's fitful fever" has closed, the recollection of his high purpose, heroic courage, and priceless services to the nation, will enshrine his memory in the heart of a grateful posterity, despite the vindictive detractions of angered traitors and malignant sympathizers with treason.

Among the falsehoods with which the Copperhead Press has recently teemed, was the statement that Mr. Stevens held a large amount of Bonds and other securities, corruptly obtained as the price of legislative services—that his personal estate was fabulous in amount—and that his executors were persistently withholding an Inventory, in order to conceal the facts. The truth is, that the Inventory was taken immediately after Mr. Stevens' death; but in consequence of claims by third parties affecting a portion of the assets it was found impracticable to complete the Inventory until recently, when these claims were adjusted. This Inventory was filed at Lancaster on the 14th inst., by the Executors, Hons. O. J. Dickey, A. E. Roberts, and Edward McPherson, and sworn to by the Appraisers and Executors as a truthful exhibition of Mr. Stevens' personal estate.

The Lancaster *Express* publishes the Inventory giving an aggregate of $48,616.25, made up of the following items:

Personal Property at Furnace, furniture in residence at Lancaster, Library, &c.,.....	$14,422 67
Cash in Bank.....	15,714 14
Cash in hand of David Wills, on settlement of his account.....	1,285 69
24 bonds Delaware, Levanworth and Pawnee Railroad.....	4,200 00
Coupons sold on above bonds.....	2,876 25
Cash due from Estate of E. H. Long....	100 00
1 share stock 1st National Bank of Gettysburg.....	100 00
1 share stock York, Gettysburg and Wrightsville R. R.....	27 50
10 shares Normal School stock.....	50 00
2 shares Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike stock.....	50 00

The *Express* referring to the Inventory, has this to say in regard to the Copperhead assaults:

It was the good fortune of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in life, to be a shining mark for the ceaseless darts of baffled Copperheads. It continues to be his lot, in death, after death, to be the object of their persistent detraction and falsehood.

He had hardly died when they coined the falsehood, that he died possessed of the bonds and stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. They supplemented this with an artful suggestion, that though he had those bonds he never paid for them, and added the further insinuation that he got them from the Company, corruptly, and in compensation for services rendered it, in his capacity of legislator in Congress. To give consistency and completeness to these unutterably base inventions, they fixed the sum at two hundred thousand dollars! Not content with this, they fabricated and published the further circumstantially stated but utter falsehood, that Mr. Stevens died possessed of one twenty-seventh interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad, which interest his executors, they asserted, had sold to Hon. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, recently deceased. And every stupid and malignant Copperhead all over the State, gloated over these wondrous revelations, and rolled under their tongues these precious morsels of lies, so keen was their relish for defamation.

The inventory of Mr. Stevens' personal estate was taken immediately after his death, as perfectly as it could then be done, by two disinterested and highly respectable citizens of this city. It could not then be perfected, because of a claim of ownership, which was at once made by another distant party, upon certain of the personalty, and because of the delay of another party entitled under the will to make the selection of property therein authorized. But the administration, nevertheless, went on. Credits were collected; *all* the just debts were paid, as far as ascertained; and no injury to any one—debtor or creditor—has resulted from the delay referred to. Within a short time, however, all the difficulties in the way have been removed, and the inventory has now been duly filed and published.

What are the facts? *Not one* Union Pacific Railroad bond, nor a dollar of its stock, is to be seen among Mr. Stevens' assets. Not one bond of any description is or has been among them, except twenty-four $1000 bonds obtained by him through a transaction in Luzerne county coal lands. Not the least interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad was found among his assets, nor have his executors sold anything, at any price, to Hon. Hiram Walbridge. And his whole personal estate did not exceed $40,000, or about enough to pay his just debts and legacies, but not nearly enough to pay them and the *unjust* debts claimed and rumored to be claimed from him, should the latter be recovered.—These details and statements we make on the most unquestionable authority and upon evidence that cannot be gainsaid; and thus vanishes this last effort of Copperhead editors to tarnish the reputation of their dead enemy.

These self-constituted guardians have also expressed great anxiety lest the estate of Mr. Stevens should be mismanaged. They may rest easy on that point. The executors, we are well assured, fear no scrutiny into their acts, and are prepared to meet any which may be made.—This much, however, we have understood, and deem it proper to state—that the greatest difficulty they have had has been to obtain the rapacity of those Copperheads who chanced to have unsettled accounts with Mr. S. And whatever may be saved will be saved because it has escaped the efforts of Copperheads to gobble it up. The motives of this class for this concerted raid upon Mr. Stevens' estate, has a triple design: *First*, a craving to gratify their greeds, the opportunity appearing to be tempting. *Second*, a desire, natural to persons of their stamp, to take advantage of the estate of a man whom, living, they both feared and hated; and whom, dead, they would not scruple to outrage and wrong. *Thirdly*, a vehement desire, born of their political hates and prejudices, to reduce the amount of money which may be applied to the charity designed by Mr. Stevens as a perpetual memorial of the enlightened principles which he bravely and brilliantly vindicated throughout his life, and which were in process of achieving their crowning triumph as he sank to rest and his spirit soared to its author.

And now we dismiss these despicable libellers to the contempt of the community and of generous-hearted people everywhere.

AN impeding meeting of the friends of Italian Unity was held in New York last Thursday night, to give expression of the sympathy and good wishes of the people of the United over the remarkable events which have given unity and freedom to Italy. The large hall of Cooper Institute was densely packed, large numbers being unable to gain admission. Gen. John A. Dix presided, with a number of representative citizens acting as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were made by Gen. Dix, Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, and others, and letters of sympathy were read from Vice President Colfax, Secretary Fish, Senator Sumner, and other distinguished statesmen. At the close of the meeting a cable telegram of congratulation was sent to Victor Emanuel.

THE House of Representatives, on Saturday, while considering the legislative appropriation bill, did a wise action in increasing by two thousand dollars a year the salaries of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, making the latter $8,500 and the other $8,000.

THE Shoemaker family own the State of Delaware. There are three brothers, Willard whose term as U. S. Senator expires on the 4th of March, Gove now Governor of the State, and Eli. At the recent election for Senator to succeed Willard the contest was between the three brothers, all other aspirants being blocked out. Eli won the prize.

THE Speaker of the House, in arranging the Committees, has made Mr. Strang chairman of Ways and Means, McJunkin of Judiciary, and Reinchel of Federal Relations. Mr. Herriter is on three of the Committees—Manufactures, Election Districts and Agriculture.

ON Tuesday last the two branches of the Legislature met in joint convention to select a committee to try the Philadelphia Judicial contest. Strange to say, the committee drawn, 13 in number, are all Republicans.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Letter from Vice President Colfax.

On Thursday night a celebration of the unity of Italy, with Rome as the Capital, was held in New York. Vice President Colfax being invited to be present and deliver an address, replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1871.

My Dear Sir—It would afford me great pleasure to accept the invitation of your committee to attend the meeting next week, to celebrate the completion of Italian unity, if it were within my power.—But public duties, devolved upon me by the people, and which have a prior claim on my time, forbid my leaving the Capital, while Congress is in session, except in the rarest possible cases. While I recognize to the fullest extent the considerations of propriety which restrain American citizens, and especially those in official life, from active interference with the affairs of other lands, by legal propagandism, improper intervention, &c., there is nothing in either propriety or usage which prevents the open expression of our joy when foreign countries take a step forward, to assimilate their institutions, in a greater or lesser degree, with those of which we are so justly proud, and which, with God's providence blessing them, have achieved for us, as a nation, our wonderful historical progress and development. I can, therefore, heartily respond to those emphatic words of Victor Emanuel to the Italian Parliament: "Italy is free and one. It now depends on us only to render her great and happy."

We, who live here under the protection of a Constitution which unites so many millions of people into one nation, which forbids the establishment of any State religion, and which guarantees the free exercise of all religious thought, can realize the full import of those short but weighty words of the Italian King—*free and one*. And he says truly, that it depends on her people only, thus united and free, to render their nation *great and happy*. I would rejoice evermore if Italy had reached the summit of true popular sovereignty which our Republic has attained, for I am one of those who believe that republics, with wise men at their heads, are possible on all continents, and in all parallels of latitude. She has, however, chosen her own form of government, and we cannot challenge her decision.

But I may add that nothing is clearer than, if she desires to be *great and happy*, she must establish and maintain, as the very corner-stone of united Italy, civil and religious liberty; the equality of all under the law, by protecting in Courts and Parliament the civil rights of the poorest as energetically and faithfully as those of the richest and most powerful, and as the fitting adjunct of this great idea of civil liberty, the right of all to worship God as their individual conscience commands, guaranteed alike to Jew and Gentile, to Protestant and Catholic, to priest and layman, to King and Pope. In this sign they will conquer, for out of this new life of civil and religious liberty will flow peace and happiness, progress and prosperity, with material and national development and advancement, as surely as healthful streams flow from fountains of purity. Respectfully yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., Chairman Ex. Com.

HEROISM OF A RAILROAD ENGINEER.—By an accident that occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few days ago, Enos J. Hoopes, an engineer, lost his life. Heroism such as Mr. Hoopes displayed on the occasion deserves more than a passing notice. The facts, as we have heard them related, are as follows: A car attached to a freight train bound west had lost a wheel, and was being carried down a grade by the momentum of the train, pitching and tossing over cross-ties, and making the fire fly out of the stones and iron. Mr. Hoopes was coming eastward on a train with fast freight, and as he neared the wrecked train he thought he saw something wrong. It was dark, and to see more plainly he stepped to the fireman's side, which is next to the other track. Just then the wrecked car struck his engine, breaking his leg in four places, crushing his hip, tearing away half of one of his feet, and knocking him, in company with the fireman and breakeman, back into the tank. Every man upon Mr. Hoopes' engine was injured. The fireman and brakeman lay senseless on the floor of the tank. The conductor of the train and other brakesmen were on a rear car and knew nothing of the disaster. The train was not so much injured as to delay its progress, and Mr. Hoopes knew that if it was not promptly stopped it must run into the hind end of the one next ahead, which would stop at a station less than three miles off for water. Mr. Hoopes, crushed and bleeding, dragged himself slowly and painfully over the prostate bodies of his comrades to the throttle valve of his engine, shut off steam, whistled down brakes, sounded the summons for the conductor and fell back exhausted. When the train stopped and the conductor came forward Mr. Hoopes was trying to stop the flow of blood from his wounds by tying up his shattered leg, and said, "It is all up with me; do the best you can for me." He lingered until the next day in great agony, which he bore with his usual bravery, and then died, lamented by all who knew him. Surely the name of Enos J. Hoopes should have a prominent place in the history of those who have heroically died at their posts in the conscientious discharge of their duty.—*Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, Jan. 11.*

THE RODGERS MURDER.—More than two years ago, Mr. Rodgers, an aged and respectable citizen of New York, was murdered in his own doorway by an unknown man, who escaped, and was so successful in eluding pursuit that his detection had been given up as an impossibility. Several persons were arrested, each on suspicion of being the criminal, but no evidence could be produced to inculpate them. The affair was a nine days' wonder, and afterwards was only remembered as a remarkable instance of the daring of professional thieves, for such there was no doubt the murderer was. Now he appears as a convict in the Auburn penitentiary, who, while serving out a term of imprisonment for another crime, has confessed being guilty of the murder. His name is Pinton, and he is notorious among the criminal classes of New York.

THE wife of Juarez died on the 2d instant, causing much gloom in the city of Mexico.

THE conference on the Eastern difficulty has been summoned to meet in London on the 17th inst.

THE friends elect for Auditor General and Surveyor General of the Commonwealth take place next fall.

HON. HENRY WILSON has been renominated by the Legislature of Massachusetts to succeed himself as United States Senator.

THE U. S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of Rear Admiral Rowan to be Vice Admiral of the Navy, in place of Porter promoted.

JOHN Farrel, of New York, a youth of nineteen, has been sentenced by Judge Bedford to fifteen years in the State Prison for highway robbery.

THE nomination of Admiral Porter, as successor to Admiral Farragut, deceased, was confirmed by the U. S. Senate on Friday, by a vote of 30 to 10.

GEN. SHERIDAN was at Florence, Italy, on the 15th of January, and attended a banquet given in his honor by Victor Emanuel at the palace.

THE recent despatches from all quarters of Europe represent that the military situation is daily becoming more and more desperate for the French.

AT Baltimore, on Thursday, Policeman Charles Walsh, being about to go on duty, was examining his pistol when it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering his forehead and causing death.

THE bill to cede jurisdiction of the Disabled Soldier's Asylum in Ohio to the State, in order that the inmates may be allowed to vote at the election, passed the U. S. Senate on Tuesday.

IN the United Senate on Tuesday the House amendments to the bill authorizing the issue of three hundred million of five per cent. bonds were concurred in and it now goes to the President.

MRS. LINCOLN was in London, England, on the 23d ult., a letter from that city says, for the purpose of placing her son Tad at school, and having accomplished that, she proposed going to Rome.

PERRY FULLER, a notorious political scalawag, and Andy Johnson's Collector of Customs at New Orleans, dropped dead in the Metropolitan hotel at Washington, on Wednesday last.

HON. EPHRAIM BANKS, formerly Auditor General of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Lewistown, a few days ago, at the advanced age of upwards of eighty years.

PRINCE de Joinville recently appeared in France and requested of General Chauzy that a command be given him. The matter being referred to Gambetta, he ordered the Prince to leave the country under the penalty of arrest.

THERE being more movements for the restoration of the Napoleanic dynasty, Bismark, on being approached upon the subject, said that Prussia does not desire to interfere with the internal affairs of France, but will treat with any de facto government that will make peace.

JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL, democratic member of the State Legislature, from the Seventh (Philadelphia) Legislative District, died of consumption, at his residence at Frankford, on Wednesday morning.—The death of Mr. Campbell will necessitate a special election to fill the vacancy.

A YOUNG woman, delegate in the Ohio convention of woman suffragists, plumply said: "For my own part, I love man, individually, collectively, better than woman; and so, I am sure, does every one of my sex, if they, like me, would utter their real sentiments. I am more anxious for man's elevation and improvement than for woman's, and so is every true woman." In the face of this eminently true declaration there seems to be but little hope of a unanimous support of the softer sex for what are known as the woman's rights movement.

ON Mondy night the post office at Easton, Pa. was robbed of three hundred dollars, and at the same place, Tuesday evening, an express messenger was relieved of seven thousand dollars.

GETTYSB'G BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

(*See Advertisements.*)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

R. G. McCreary, York street, in residence.
D. McConaughy, Chambersburg st., in residence.
J. M. Krauth, Baltimore st., second square.
D. Wills, on Public square, in residence.
A. J. Cover, Balt. st., near Fahnestock's store.
D. A. Buehler, Baltimore street, in residence.
McClean & Woods, Baltimore st., near diamond.

BAKERY.

Baltzer Newport, cor. Washington and Middle sts.

BOOTS AND SHOEMAKERS.

D. H. Klingel, Baltimore street, second square.

BLACKSMITHING.

B. G. Hollebaugh, Washington street.

BUTCHERS.

Stover & Wible, Chambersburg street.

CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &c.

John Gruel, Chambersburg st., near Eagle Hotel.

CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Wm. C. Stallsmith, Middle street, near Baltimore.
W. K. Gallagher, East Middle st., second square.
Weaver & Co., Washington st.

CLOTHING.

R. C. Cobean & Cunningham, Baltimore street.
F. Cunningham, Chambersburg st., first square.
T. C. Norris, South west corner of Diamond.
Samuel Wolf, corner of York and Public Square.
Picking & Co., Chambersburg street, first square.

COAL, LUMBER, LIME, &C.

C. H. Buehler, corner of Carlisle and Railroad sts.
Cashman & Overdeer, cor. Stratton and R. R. sts.

COOPERS.

Peter Culp, Union street, in residence.

DENTISTS.

J. E. Barksirkstresser, E. R. cor. Centre Square.
J. L. Hill, Chambersb'g st., opposite Eagle Hotel.

DRUGGISTS.

A. D. Buehler, Chambersburg street, first square.
Hubers, Baltimore street, first square.
R. Horner, Chambersburg street, first square.

DRY GOODS.

Fahnestock Brothers, cor. of Balt. & Middle sts.
J. L. Schick, cor. of Baltimore & Public Square.
Hebert & Bushman, Balt. st., second square.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSES.

Bigham & Co., cor. of Washington and Railroad.
John Cress, corner Stratton and Railroad.
Jos. Wible & Son, cor. Washington and Railroad.
Robert McCurdy, Carlisle Street.

GRANITE YARD.

Peter Bettler, Railroad, East of Stratton street.

GAS FITTER.

R. D. Armor, East Middle street.

GROCERIES.

Wm. Boyer & Son, York st., opposite Nat. Bank.
Wm. J. Martin, cor. of Baltimore and High sts.
J. M. Walter, York street, first square.
Fahnestock Brothers, cor. Balt. and Middle sts.
Bigham & Co., cor. Washington & Railroad sts.
H. H. Beamer, cor. diamond and Carlisle street.
Sweitzer & Bro., Carlisle street, second square.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Danner & Ziegler, Baltimore street, first square.
Fahnestock Brothers, cor. Baltimore & Middle sts.
Sweitzer & Bro., Carlisle street, second square.

HARNESS, &C.

D. McCreary & Son, Baltimore street.
John Culp, Carlisle Street, near passenger depot.

HATS, CAPS, SHOES, &c.

Samuel Wolf, cor. York st., and Public Square.
T. C. Norris, South West corner of Diamond.
R. C. Cobean & Cunningham, Baltimore street.
Picking & Co., Chambersburg street, first square.

HOTELS.

Eagle Hotel, J. L. Tate, proprietor, corner Chambersburg and Washington.
Keystone Hotel, Wm. A. Myers, proprietor, Chambersburg street, opposite Christ's Church.

LIVERY STABLES.

Weaver & Co., Washington street, north of Chambersburg.

MARBLE YARDS.

Wm. N. Miller, cor. Baltimore and Middle sts.
Stahl & Brother, York street, east of Stratton.

NEWSPAPER STORES.

Tipton & Myers, York st., opposite Nat. Bank.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. C. O'Neal, Baltimore street, near High.
M. L. Weber, cor. Chambersburg and Wash. sts.
Robert Horner, Chambersburg street, first square.

PRINTING OFFICE.

Star & Sentinel, Baltimore street, midway between the Court House and Public Square.

SHOPS, TINWARE, &c.

C. H. Buehler, corner of Carlisle and Railroad.

TAILORS.

A. Jacobs, Chambersburg street, first square.

UNDERTAKER & PAPER HANGER.

Jeremiah Culp, York street, second square.

UPHOLSTERER.

Wm. E. Culp, Washington st., near Eagle Hotel.

WATCHMAKER.

Wm. F. McCartney, Baltimore street, first square
A. E. Reisler, York street, first square.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CUMBERLAND.—A furnace company is about being incorporated, with a capital of $300,000, to establish iron works in the vicinity of Mount Holly.

FRANKLIN.—Thomas Pomeroy, formerly an Associate Judge of the county, died suddenly on the 13th instant, of heart disease. Miss Barbara Russell was found dead at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Lewis Detrich, in Waynesboro', on the 9th inst. She died of heart disease, from which she had been suffering for several years. Her death was not discovered until after nine o'clock, at which time one of the family went to her room and found her sitting on a lounge dead. It was thought she had got up out of bed to attend to the fire, when she was suddenly seized with the disease and expired. She was 51 years old.—Rev. Mr. Orris has been tendered a call to become the Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Shippensburg at a salary of $1,200.—The grading on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad is nearly completed, and it is expected that the road between Mercersburg and Marion will be in running order by the fir st of March.

YORK.—On the 11th inst., William Seitz, a well-to-do farmer of old Codorus, residing 3 miles from Glen Rock committed suicide by hanging. He left his house in the morinng, going to the barn for the purpose of feeding the stock. Not returning at the proper time his wife asked their son to "go and see what keeps father." The son went to the barn and was horrow-struck to find his father suspended from a beam. He at once cut him down, but it was too late, for the vital spark had fled. It seems that the unfortunate man took a strap off a threshing machine, and standing on a cornsheller fastened it to the beam, placed the loop under his chin and jumped off.—The dwelling, barn and outbuildings of Joseph Ashenfelter, Siddonsburg, together with furniture and clothing, were destroyed by fire on the 8d inst., originating from a defective flue.—Martin Kaufman, of New Market, was thrown from his wagon on Saturday, four miles from Harrisburg, fracturing his head and breaking both legs; his recovery is hopeless.

EUGENE ARAM IN REAL LIFE.—Edward Ruloff, recently convicted of a most villainous murder at Binghamton, N. Y., has a history that is truly stranger than fiction. He is sixty-five years of age, and has for twenty-seven years led a life of crime; deceiving, swindling, robbing, murdering; yet in the midst of all these accursed deeds he found much time to devote to the acquisition of knowledge, to the mastering of tasks and problems that happily make the majority of men gentler, nobler and better. This cold-blooded murderer and consummate scoundrel is a profound philologist, a good criminal lawyer, and possesses considerable intimacy with the cognate sciences of medicine and chemistry. And strangest, perhaps, of all is the startling fact that this hardened criminal is a self-taught man, one who was a close student for the pure love of knowledge. And equally mysterious are the facts that a manuscript work on philology and a translation from the French form the strongest links in the evidence that at last convicted this remarkable burglar and murderer. At his trial he defended himself with an amount of legal acumen and knowledge that might have acquitted him had the evidence been less strong against him.

A YOUNG lady with a very pretty foot, but rather large ankle, went into a Lewisburg shoe store to be measured. The admiring clerk, who is of Gallic extraction, complimented her in the following queer way: "Madam, you have one bootiful foot, but no legs commence to immediately."

TURKISH indifference to the result of the proposed Conference on the Eastern Question perplexes European papers if not European statesmen. The Sultan seems to care little or nothing for the Czar's declaration, and it is only the Emperor of Austria who is really agitated by the development on the Black Sea borders.

ACCORDING to the estimate of the agricultural department in the annual report of 1869, the consumption of sugar in the United States now exceeds 500,000 tons, with a constant and steady increase. Of this enormous quantity but a small per centage is from sorghum or the maple tree, nearly the whole being cane sugar.

FROM less than one-third the postoffices in the United States reports show that for six months the free mail matter transmitted would, under an abolition of the franking privilege, have paid into the Treasury nearly a million of dollars. On this basis the calculation is that for one year the Government loses over two million and a half of dollars by carrying free matter.

GENERAL John A. Logan received a majority of votes in the caucus of the Republican members of the Illinois Legislature at Springfield on Friday night, which was assembled to nominate a successor to Mr. Yates in the United States Senate. He will, therefore, be elected for six years from the 4th of March next.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, whom the Democrats of Missouri have just elected to the U. S. Senate, has recently written to Washington supporting the policy of annexing San Domingo, and sharply criticising his Democratic associate for abandoning the ancient land-marks on the question of expansion and "manifest destiny," especially to the southward.

MRS. SPOVER, the daughter of Andy Johnson, who presided with so much quiet dignity for three years at the White House, is now Mrs. Brown, the wife of a country storekeeper in Greenville, Tenn. Mr. Brown is a plain and elderly-looking gentleman, well to do in the world through his dealings in dry goods, groceries and notions. Andy Johnson's only living son, a youth seventeen or eighteen years of age, is a clerk in Mr. Brown's store.

ON Saturday the President, in reply to an address from the officers of the National Council of the Union League of America, said that it was most important that the Union party should be preserved, to continue its great work without diversion or dissension in any section of the country, and whatever tended to hinder that work would find in him anopen and avowed enemy.

A MULATTO woman, named Henrietta Wood, some time since brought a suit in the superior court of Cincinnati, against Zeb Ward, of Kentucky, to recover $20,000 damages, on a charge that he was instrumental in having her kidnapped from the State of Ohio in 1853, and sold into slavery, where she remained fifteen years. The case has been transferred to the United States court, and promises to be most interesting.

FATALITY AMONG HORSES.—A peculiar and fatal disease, which has baffled the skill of most of our farmers and veterinarians, has lately broken out among the horse flesh of our county. Mr. Ferdinand Duvall, a gentleman residing in the Second district, has lost three out of five; and the fourth is not expected to live. Death follows in about seven days, twenty-four hours after they are attacked.—The disease appears to be contagious, with little or no pain, and is free from convulsions.—*Annapolis Republican.*

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Dec. 16, 1870.

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March 18, 1870.—1y

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Feb. 11, 1870.—1y

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