The Star & Sentinel.

Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We have had little or nothing to say about ourselves, since the change in the management of the paper—partly because we preferred to have the improvements we may introduce from time to time speak for themselves, and partly because of the difficulties under which we have been laboring, by reason of the hampered condition of our office. We had expected long ere this to be in our new office, but the work has been unexpectedly delayed. The new building is, however, now fairly under way, and in a few days we expect to be able to move into it, when we hope to be able to move on more comfortably. In the meantime we have made such improvements in the paper, as we found practicable, and hope from time to time to make still more marked ones. It is our purpose to spare neither labor nor expense to make the "*Star and Sentinel*" one of the best journals in the State, and every way worthy of the generous patronage it already enjoys. We have already been at heavy expense in the erection of a new office, and the purchase of new type, paper, &c. A number of subscribers have manifested their appreciation of our efforts, by promptly pre-paying their subscriptions, and we should be pleased to acknowledge similar compliments from all our subscribers. We have to pay cash for all the type, labor, paper, and materials necessary to the issue of the paper from week to week, and the prompt payment of their subscriptions by subscribers, will enable us to meet these liabilities without embarrassment, and put it in our power to make additional improvements. Each mail subscriber can ascertain the state of his account, by examining the printed label on his paper, which indicates the date to which his subscription is paid.

We desire to express our acknowledgement to our friends in different parts of the county, who have actively interested themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, and trust they will continue their good offices. Our subscription is already larger by one half, than was ever attained by any paper in the county. A little effort upon the part of each of our present subscribers, would largely increase the list, and to that extent promote the circulation of sound political principles, and increase our faculties for publishing a profitable and acceptable paper.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., boasts of a hebdomadal, called the "*Democrat.*" It is edited by one DAVIS—Colonel WILLIAM HENRY DAVIS—who, to his credit be it spoken, earned his military title by honorable service in the Union army. But by instinct and education he was a Latter-Day Democrat; hence, after quitting the field, he clung to his old political associations, and, prompted by an ambition that has proved fatal to many an aspirant, was flattered into the acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Auditor General, in 1865, and badly beaten by General HARTRANFT. Whether this was the immediate cause of unsettling the serenity of DAVIS' existence, we do not undertake to assert; but certain is it that ever since then he has displayed no little ill-temper through the medium of his paper. Whatever fails to run parallel with his views is reprehensible. Ever on the alert, he discovers error and danger which others fail to discern, entitling him to a place in the category of philosophers who

"Have lights when others' eyes are blind,
As pigs are said to see the wind."

"Radicals" generally are an abomination in his sight; but THADDEUS STEVENS is decidedly execrable. To W. H. D. the "great Commoner" is a frightful apparition, from whose "diabolical frame of mind," as he styles it, are to spring more evils than sprang from Pandora's box, to afflict the human race, or rather that portion of it which reside in the lately rebellious States. "To gratify the malice of a devilish old man," tragically exclaims DAVIS, "our Government has already been guilty of such acts since the war broke out as to disgrace it with the rest of the world, without resorting to CONFISCATION!" *That* seems the most fiendish of all the propositions yet submitted. "To despoil the South of the little property she has left," DAVIS solemnly avers is Mr. STEVENS' settled purpose and to his inventive fancy is probably presented the terrible spectacle of all the worldly effects, real, personal and mixed, of his Southern friends, being swallowed by the insatiable monster which his distempered brain has created. The deep concern which W. H. D. manifests in this respect, leaves little room to doubt that he would shed any number of sympathetic tears, and go into "sackcloth and ashes" for any requisite period, if by so doing he could avert the fate that to him appears so imminent. The case of WILLIAM HENRY himself we regard as really deplorable, and we have half a mind to importune our old friend STEVENS to desist from the wayward course he is pursuing in order to restore DAVIS to a tolerable state of existence.

But, seriously—is it not surprising with what persistency the Democratic press defame Mr. STEVENS and denounce every measure looking to a sound and permanent restoration of the Union?—If Mr. STEVENS is a "Radical," he is a radical on the side of patriotism and justice. If he is for "confiscation," it is not because he is "devilish," or governed by "revenge and malice," as is charged by the *Democrat*, but because he believes nothing short of such a measure will deter the people of the South from again attempting to take the life of the Nation, and to build up in its stead a Slave Oligarchy. Let them once understand that Rebellion is a crime that will certainly bring with it condign punishment, and we shall have no more of it. Any plan of reconstruction that does not accomplish this end—security for the future—must prove a miserable abortion.

IN the House of Representatives, on Monday, Gen. BUTLER offered a preamble and resolution to appoint a committee to fully investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the assassination of President Lincoln, and empowering the committee to report a bill granting amnesty to any persons connected with the assassination conspiracy, not already put on trial for the same, who can bring to light evidence concerning the conspiracy. The introduction of the resolution produced a sensation, but after some little skirmishing and opposition by the Democratic members, it was adopted.

CONGRESS—ADJOURNED SESSION.

The promptness with which the Republican members of Congress reported, at the opening of the adjourned session on Wednesday last, indicates the temper of the people, (whom the members represent and whose views they reflect,) in the present national crisis. When Congress adjourned in the spring, it was understood that there would be no session in July, unless some unexpected difficulties in the work of reconstruction should arise, imperatively requiring additional legislation. The Sherman-Military Bill, it was thought, would accomplish everything necessary to bring the South to terms. For a while all went well, under the efficient administration of the law by General SHERIDAN, SICKLES, POPE, and the other Commanders of the Southern military districts. Leading citizens of the South, Rebel and Union, were rapidly giving in their adhesion to the terms prescribed by Congress, while contumacious State and Municipal officials like WELLS, WITHERS and MONROE, were promptly displaced and loyal men substituted. Everything gave promise of an early adjustment of our national difficulties, and a meeting of Congress in July was thought unnecessary. Attorney General STANSBERY, however, in his new *role* of judicial interpreter of Congressional enactments, a few weeks ago undertook to arrest the work of re-construction, in a lengthy legal opinion, by which the Sherman bill was emasculated of its essential vitality. This was followed by official instructions from the President, endorsing the Attorney General's opinions, and requiring the military commanders to conform to them. The tocsin of alarm was immediately sounded by the loyal sentiment of the land, and a July session demanded. Senators and Representatives were at once recalled from summer tours, and when the roll was called on Wednesday last, 34 Senators and 120 members of the House responded to their names.

Both Houses immediately proceeded to work—the Senate instructing its Judiciary Committee to report such additional legislation as is required to complete the work of re-construction, while the House raised a special committee, of which Mr. STEVENS is chairman, to whom the subject was referred. It was also agreed to confine the legislation at this session to matters connected with the re-construction problem.

The House passed resolutions of thanks to Gens. SHERIDAN, SICKLES, POPE and SCHOFIELD, thus endorsing their administration, the President and Attorney General to the contrary, notwithstanding—every Republican member voting for the Resolutions, and every Democrat against them.

Letters from Washington represent that the Republican members are thoroughly united in their determination to stand by the Sherman bill and require its provisions to be enforced. If necessary, the control of the commanders of the Southern military districts will be taken from the President, and all the Southern State and Municipal governments made subordinate to these commanders, by enactments so distinct in terms that neither President or Cabinet will be at loss to understand them. This is what the country wants, and the loyal voters of the Republic expect their representatives to meet the issue boldly and squarely.

On Monday, Mr. STEVENS, from the House Committee, introduced a Bill supplementary to the Reconstruction laws of last session. It sets aside the Rebel State Governments, and puts them under complete subjection to the military authority. The acts already performed by the military commanders are approved, and their authority henceforth is supreme in the Rebel States until the work of Reconstruction is completed, subject only to Congress. It regulates the matter of registration and makes the Boards of Registers the judges of the qualifications of all persons seeking to register, instead of the parties themselves. It provides against the removal of the military commanders, except by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. And, finally, it leaves the President out in the cold, so far as having anything *to do* with Reconstruction is concerned.

It the Senate, the Judiciary Committee also submitted a bill, differing from the House bill mainly in leaving the President's power over the military commanders untouched.

"MAJ. GEN. RAWLINS, Gen. GRANT's Chief of Staff, has been lecturing in Galena, the home of GRANT, giving a history of the Rebellion and sketching at length the acts of the Government since its surrender, showing that the President has pursued an eminently pacificatory course. He is supposed to reflect the views of Gen. GRANT, and his ideas do not suit the Radicals."

WE find the above extract going the rounds of the copperhead press. It is by such perversions of facts and history that Democratic journals seek to bind their party to the continued support of a policy which finds countenance only with Rebels and Rebel sympathisers. The truth is that Gen. RAWLINGS, GRANT's Chief of Staff, in his speech at Galena, so far from endorsing President JOHNSON's policy, squarely denounced that policy as the great obstruction in the way of reconstruction. He went further and took decided ground in favor of the Congressional measures of re-construction, opposed the views which have recently been put forth against these measures, charged the Democratic party for the responsibility of the late rebellion, and maintained that the work of sustaining the government must necessarily be performed by the Republican party.

THE trial of SURRATT, for participation in the assassination of President LINCOLN, is still in progress at Washington. Dr. MCMILLAN, the surgeon of the vessel on which SURRATT escaped to Europe, and St. MARIE, the Papal Zouave, who recognized SURRATT at Rome, testified last week. Both witnesses detailed conversations with the defendant, in which he admitted and boasted of his participation in the assassination conspiracy, saying to the latter that he left Washington on the night or morning after the assassination. Besides these, two additional witnesses testified to SURRATT's presence in Washington on the 14th of April. CHARLES WOOD, a barber, testified that he shaved both BOOTH and SURRATT on the afternoon of that day. The prosecution is apparently making out a conclusive case against the prisoner.

The prosecution closed its evidence in chief on Saturday. Mr. BRADLY opened for the defence, announcing their purpose to prove an *alibi*, and show that SURRATT was not in Washington on the 14th of April, and had nothing to do with the assassination conspiracy. How this is to be done in the face of the positive testimony of the prosecution, remains to be seen.

OUR PLATFORM.

The Republican Press of the State give a most cordial endorsement of the admirable series of Resolutions adopted by the recent Republican State Convention, and which we published in full last week.—The Philadelphia *Press* says the platform, "in its strong, vigorous language and earnest loyalty, reflecting the devotion and patriotism of the party, augurs success. In contrast with the Harrisburg abortion it is the living, breathing man, pulsating with life and energy, aside of a cold corpse. It tells of a party fighting for an end, and that end their country, and not of a clique of ruined and disheartened politicians. Positive and clear in all its positions, and its words fairly ringing, it is a power in itself. Our platform will carry a candidate; the Democratic resolutions will sink one. That is the difference."

The resolutions, it will be remembered, open with one demanding security against future rebellion and civil war.—The second condemns the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON because he has been faithless to his trust in failing and not even trying to gather up and fix in the organic and statute law of the land the great principles which the war has settled. The third declares that reconstruction must be so well completed that traitors driven from the field shall not find refuge in the courts, and that the laws shall not be tortured in the interest of treason. The fourth endorses unreservedly the reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. The fifth tenders the sympathies and thanks of the State to Major Generals PHIL SHERIDAN and DANIEL E. SICKLES. The sixth censures President JOHNSON for his disloyal use of the pardoning power against the Union. The seventh, and it is for the day the most important, declares that, warned by past misfortunes, it is demanded that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of a majority of the people, to the end that the court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation, *nor imperil the safety of the public securities*, nor impair the operation of the bounty, pension, and tax laws which were required for the public defence.—*Democratic partisanship already has secured decisions from the bench against our legal-tenders—against the draft—against the right of the Government to protect itself.* This we do not intend shall happen again. Democratic partisanship on the bench is what we are called upon to protect the State from this year, and the discussion of its history will be the key-note of the campaign.—The eighth declares, out and out, in honorable contrast to the Harrisburg equivocation, in favor of a protective tariff that shall foster Pennsylvania industry. The ninth unhesitatingly calls for a free railroad law. The tenth is complimentary to Gov. JOHN W. GEARY. The eleventh is an emphatic and hearty expression of the continued gratitude of the people to the soldiers and sailors of the war for the suppression of rebellion, and condemns the tardy action of the Treasury department in executing the bounty laws of 1866.

"With our colors flying," continues the *Press*, "confident of success, and strong in the consciousness of a good cause, we go into the campaign. The Williamsport platform, nothing more and nothing less, is the official announcement of the issues on which we fight this fall. They are so irrefutable and impregnable that, instead of attacking them, the Democracy will more likely set up men of straw of their own and fight them. This method of guerilla warfare will not likely delude the reading voters of this State. No side issues will be allowed to obscure the plain, distinct enunciation of our great principles, put forth at Williamsport."

The N. Y. *Tribune* says of the platform—"The Republican State Convention which met at Williamsport has given full proof that the party in Pennsylvania has not forsaken those principles which governed its action from 1860 to the end of the war. Pennsylvania is thoroughly Radical, and her radicalism means over 300,000 men sent to the war, and the utter defeat of Copperheadism at every general election."

THE ROMAN CELEBRATION.

ROME, June 30.—The religious ceremonies in celebration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, and in reverence of St. Paul and the canonization of twenty-five Dutch, French and Spanish martyrs, who died in Japan, as saints, was one of the most gorgeous religious ceremonies witnessed in the world since the days of King Solomon. The observances were commenced yesterday evening with a general illumination of the city of Rome. St. Peter's shone like a great church on fire. At 7 o'clock this morning there was a grand procession of prelates, priests, monks, and soldiers from the Vatican to Saint Peter's. His Holiness, the Pope, was carried on his throne. St. Peter's was most magnificently decorated with cloths of gold, silver tapestries, paintings and two hundred thousand yards of crimson silk. The building was lighted with many millions of wax candles. There were one hundred thousand people inside its walls, including the ex-King of Naples, the foreign Ministry, five hundred cardinals, archbishops and bishops, and many thousands of clergyman, priests, friars and monks.

There were even nuns and soldiers from almost every country in the world present, and the assembled multitude made up a most brilliant congregation. Pope Pius the Ninth celebrated the Gregorian mass in Latin and Greek. There were two interruptions to the ceremony. The curtains of one of the windows of the church caught fire at one moment, but they were speedily torn down by the guard, and no damaged occurred. After this a man who had become crazy from excitement produced by the pomp and glitter of lights, cut his throat, and died just under the bronze statue of St. Peter. There was no confusion in consequence. His body was quickly removed outside. The Pope at once proceeded to reconsecrate the church stained with the blood of the suicide, and then proceeded with the service of the altar. Lists composed extra music for the grand Mass, and a choir, placed on the dome of St. Peter's, made the responses, the cannon of Castle San Angelo thundering forth the accompaniment instead of the organs.

The pope's voice during the celebration was clear and very sweet, and heard all over the church. It was a most sublime scene when at the elevation of the Host the prelates, priests and nobles, peasantry and soldiers, who were spectators, knelt to earth to do reverence to the Higher than the Highest, and who had become for men Lowlier than the Lowliest of all those present.

☞ The Lancaster papers announce the death of Dr. F. A. MUHLENBURG, in the 73rd year of his age, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that city. He was the father of Prof. F. A. MUHLENBURG, of this place.

COMPLIMENTARY.

We are under obligations to our brethren of the PRESS for the many kind words of encouragement and flattering notices which the consolidation of the *Star and Sentinel* has drawn forth. We annex a few extracts from the large number lying on our table, simply that our readers may see what is said of the new paper abroad—omitting much that our modesty will not permit us to republish. We are well aware that for these compliments we are largely indebted to the good nature of our editorial brethren, but it shall be our aim to merit these good opinions by doing our best to publish a first-class paper.

A CAPITAL COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.—One of the most attractive, interesting, and ably conducted weekly newspapers, printed in Pennsylvania, is the Gettysburg STAR AND SENTINEL. It has recently passed into the hands of ROBERT G. HARPER, Esq., Hon. EDWARD M'PHERSON, Clerk of the popular branch of Congress, and DAVID A. BUEHLER, Esq., a leading member of the Adams county bar.—With such a rare combination of editorial tact and talent, it could scarcely fail of being a first-class newspaper, as it really is.—*Lutheran Observer.*

WE, by some unaccountable oversight, neglected to notice the consolidation, several weeks ago, of the two Republican papers of Adams county, under the title of the *Star* and *Sentinel*. It comes to us now very much improved in size and appearance, being a large eight column paper, the largest in the Congressional district. We predict for it under the new regime a successful career, and expect to see it do yeoman's service for the Republican cause in the Sixteenth District.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

THE new paper starts on its brilliant career with more than 2,000 good, substantial subscribers, thus showing a popularity very rarely surpassed in any part of the interior of the State. We wish the consolidated journal—the *Star and Sentinel*—a long, noble and brilliant career, and its able editors every token of approval and prosperity.

Predicting for it a popularity and influence second to no weekly journal issued in our State, we welcome it as a new STAR AND SENTINEL in the galaxy of American periodicals.—*Philadelphia Lutheran.*

THE GETTYSBURG STAR.—The death of J. T. McIlhenny, editor and proprietor of this excellent paper, has made a change in its management necessary. It has been consolidated with the *Sentinel*, and will hereafter be published under the title of the *Star and Sentinel*. R. G. Harper, Esq., the veteran editor of the *Sentinel*, together with Hon. Edward McPherson and D. A. Buehler, Esq., will conduct the paper, under the firm of Harper, McPherson & Buehler. This is a strong team, and they will make a most valuable, interesting and influential paper.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

WITH such an efficient editorial corps, the "Star and Sentinel," ought, and no doubt will be, one of the leading journals of the State.—All the gentlemen connected with the new establishment, are men of experience, talent and ability, and the business in which they are engaged being perfectly familiar to them all, it would seem that success must be a foregone conclusion. We tender the new firm our hearty and earnest congratulations, and wish the new journal every success.—*True Democrat, York.*

THE two Republican papers of Gettysburg, the "*Star*" and "*Sentinel*" have been united. That veteran Journalist, R. G. HARPER, Esq. of the Sentinel who for more than half a century has so ably and unceasingly combatted the heresies of the miscalled Democracy, continues at the head of the editorial staff of the consolidated papers. Hon. Edward McPherson, who has had much experience as a Journalist, and D. A. Buehler, Esq., a prominent member of the bar, and a well tried Republican leader, complete an editorial corps, that will unquestionably make the "Star and Sentinel" one of the ablest country papers in the State.—*Somerset Herald.*

THE *Adams Sentinel*, whose age is coeval with the century, and whose editor is the Nestor of the Pennsylvania Press, having had charge of the paper for more than fifty years, has been united to the *Gettysburg Star*, left headless by the death of its late editor, Mr. MCILHENNY, and the two establishments,

"Like kindred drops, have mingled into one."

Mr. HARPER, of the *Sentinel*, continues his association with the consolidated concern, having associated with him Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON and D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., both of whom have had large editorial experience, and are writers of great ability, thoroughly acquainted with the public affairs of the country, and earnestly devoted, like their senior, to the cause of Loyalty and Freedom. The new paper will bear the title of "The *Star* and *Sentinel*," and as "in union there is strength," we may hope, as we cordially wish for it, great prosperity and a powerful influence upon the political state of Adams county.—*York Republican.*

THE *Adams Sentinel* and the *Gettysburg Star* have been consolidated, and will be published hereafter under the title of The *Star* and *Sentinel*, with R. G. HARPER, EDWARD MCPHERSON, and DAVID A. BUEHLER as editors and proprietors. This is an able editorial corps, and under their management the paper will do much good in the Republican cause. We wish them success.—*Hunting Journal.*

THE Gettysburg (Pa.,) *Star* and *Sentinel* have been consolidated, and now form one journal under the editorial control of Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives; David A. Buehler and Robert G. Harper, Esq'rs. The editorial career of the latter gentleman dates back more than twenty-five years, during which period the *Sentinel* has been conducted with marked ability and success. Mr. McPherson is a writer of enlarged experience and reputation, and his connection with the *Star* and *Sentinel*, in company with Mr. Buehler, who is also a writer of talent and energy, will give that journal a character and importance which but few of its cotemporaries possess.—*Frederick Examiner.*

THE Adams *Sentinel* and the Gettysburg *Star* have been consolidated, and will be published hereafter under the title of *The Star and Sentinel*, with Robert G. Harper, Edward McPherson and David A. Buehler as editors and proprietors. This will make an excellent team, and a first-class paper may be expected.—*Carlisle Herald.*

THE two Republican papers of Gettysburg have been consolidated under the ownership and management of Hon. Edward McPherson, Robert G. Harper and D. A. Buehler, with the title of *Star and Sentinel*. This is a heavy team, and we have no doubt that the consolidation will prove advantageous to all parties concerned.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

WE noticed last week the union of the two Republican papers at Gettysburg—the *Star* and the *Sentinel*. R. G. Harper, Esq., the veteran editor of the old *Sentinel*, is at the head of the editorial corps, Hon. Edward McPherson and D. A. Buehler, Esq., being the others. This is a strong array of talent, and all have had considerable journalistic experience. We predict for the paper a political reputation and success, enjoyed by few others outside the large cities. Welcome bright "Star" and vigilant "Sentinel."—*Fulton Republican.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Hon. Samuel Galloway has written a letter declining the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio.

THE Fourth of July was celebrated in all the European capitals by the resident and visiting Americans.

MAINE has given a majority of over 13,000 votes for a more stringent liquor law, out of a total vote of nearly 25,000.

THE Pittsburg *Post*, a Democratic paper, advises its readers, in case Grant is nominated for President by the Republicans, to disregard party ideas and vote for him.

WM. Wood, a colored man, deliberately cut his wife's throat with a razor, at a colored pic-nic, at Bordentown, N. Jersey, on the 4th. Cause, jealousy.

HON. Alvin Flanders, Republican, has been elected Congressional Delegate from Washington Territory.

Congressmen Pomeroy and Judd were arrested and fined in Washington on the Fourth, for "shooting" fire-crackers in the street.

HON. James W. Wayne, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, died at Washington on Friday last. He was appointed by Gen. Jackson.

FROM Brazil we learn that the parties who left the late Rebel States on the close of the rebellion to settle in that country, are suffering greatly.

THE fact is now made public that the Military Commission that convicted Mrs. Surratt recommended her to the mercy of President Johnson.

A new attempt will be made to connect Europe and America by cable. This time it will be undertaken by a French-American Company, which will lay a cable between Brest and some point on the American cost.

GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana Territory, fell from the deck of the steamer Thompson, at Fort Benton, on the evening of July 1, and was drowned.

ADVICES from Utah state that three of Brigham Young's twelve apostles, the president of the dozen among them, have become apostates and have been cut off from the church.

Gov. Geary has appointed Colonel H. M. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, an additional law judge of the several courts in the Eleventh Judicial District, under an act passed by the last Legislature.

THE President has tendered the Governorship of our recent purchase from Russia to Hon. Benjamin Stark, of New London, Connecticut, lately a Democratic Senator from Oregon.

IT is understood that those members of Congress who advocate the impeachment of President Johnson, have informally agreed not to press its consideration at the present session, but to endeavor to have Congress as convened on the third Wednesday in October next, for the express purpose of taking it up at that time.

THE amount of gold in the vaults of the Treasury Department on the 1st instant was $108,000,000, of which amount $19,000,000 is payable on certificates. This amount will be reduced this month by the payment of interest on 5-20 and other bonds, in all amounting to $18,000,000.

An arrival at New Orleans brings intelligence that Santa Anna was shot on the 25th ult., by order of the Juarez Government.—Vera Cruz surrendered without bloodshed to the Liberals on the 27th ult., and the captured soldiers—the Foreign Legion—were sent to Mobile. Santa Anna's mission to Mexico was for the purpose of placing himself at the head of the Government.

ROCHESTER, July 5.—During the performance at the Circus of Messrs. Thayer & Noyes, last evening, Elias White, the Lion King, entered the cage of ferocious lions. One of the males attacked him, felling him to the floor of the den, and fastening his jaws upon his shoulder, inflicting serious wounds. The circus men went to his rescue with iron bars, and finally succeeded in getting White away from the enraged animal.

THE CROPS ABROAD.—The London *Mercantile Gazette* surveys the various grain countries of Europe, to ascertain the prospect of future supplies. In England all looks well, and no deficiency is apprehended. In Paris the stock of flour is the largest ever held, amounting to 800,000 cwt. Considerable shipments are making to England direct from France, but the United Kingdom is mainly dependent on the Black sea ports.

A Kentucky correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has such a poor opinion of the loyalty of that State that he says, "Jefferson Davis, as a candidate for President to-day, would carry Kentucky over even such a mild Radical as U. S. Grant, by fifty thousand majority; and John C. Breckinridge, in a like contest, would beat the hero of Nashville and other hard fought fields—General George H. Thomas—by even a greater majority."

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—An issue between the displaced officials of the city of New Orleans and General Sheridan has been made to-day in the refusal of the Comptroller of the city to pay the salaries of municipal officers appointed by Governor Flanders, the appointee of the military authorities. The refusal is based upon Attorney General Stansbery's opinion.

THE authorities of Baltimore city made extensive arrangements for the reception of Mr. STEVENS on his way to Washington, who had promised to stop in Baltimore over night.—The Mayor and Councils, with an immense concourse of citizens, assembled at the depot, to do honor to the distinguished statesman, but, in consequence of his feeble health he was compelled to decline the ovation, passing through the city in a special car.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.—Maximilian's execution is now placed beyond doubt, being confirmed by the official report of Gen. Escobedo, the Commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, and other sources. Miramon and Mejia were executed at the same time.—The three were condemned on the 14th of June; the sentence was confirmed at Escobedo's headquarters on the 15th, and the 16th was designated as the day of execution. Three days of grace were finally granted, after the first hour fixed had passed, to permit Maximilian to settle up his worldly affairs, and on the 19th the triple execution took place. The Emperor was shot with his face to the front, the two Mexicans in the back. Maximilian's last words were "Poor Carlotta." Among his papers was found a will designating Louis La Cunza and Marquez as regents of the empire in the event of his death. The Prussian Minister had protested against the execution, but President Juarez returned answer that Maximilian could not be pardoned consistently with the great considerations of justice and the necessity of insuring the future peace of the country. When the execution had taken place the Prussian and British Ministers had made preparations for leaving the country.—Vera Cruz dates to the 21st instant say that Santa Anna is still a prisoner at Campeachy. Important documents had been found upon his person, and he was under close surveillance.

The execution of Maximilian causes great indignation in England and on the Continent. The English Government postponed the grand review in Hyde Park on account of the Archduke's death, and all the Courts of Europe have gone into mourning.

Local Items.

THE FOURTH.—No preparations having been made for a celebration of the 4th in this place, numerous Pic-Nics were the order of the day. The visiting military, however, made up, in some degree, the lack of home preparations, and our streets on the morning of the 4th presented an animated appearance. On Wednesday, a detachment of the New York 14th, numbering about 50 men under command of Major MCNEIL, accompanied by Mayor BOOTH, of Brooklyn, and representatives of the City Council, and escorted by the "Ziegle Guards," of York, under command of Capt. IVERY, reached Gettysburg in the evening train. They were met at the depot by a committee of citizens, and marched to the Court-house, where they were presented to the Burgess, R. G. McCREARY, Esq., by Col. C. H. BUEHLER, Chairman of the Committee. Mr. M'CREARY, in a few pertinent remarks, on behalf of the citizens, extended to the visitors a cordial welcome to the town, which had been immortalized by the heroism of the defenders of the Union in the struggle of July, 1863,—a struggle in which the 14th New York had borne an honorable part. Mayor BOOTH replied, returning thanks for the cordial welcome, and paying a glowing tribute to the 14th, of whom the city of Brooklyn justly felt proud. After cheers for the visitors, and a response "with a tiger" on their part, the companies marched to their respective quarters.

The Fourth was ushered in with firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and the national airs by the Gettysburg Cornet Band, played in capital style. After breakfast, the military companies paraded the principal streets, eliciting high praise for their soldierly bearing and splendid appearance, remarks of admiration on all sides. The Brooklyn Band, too, added greatly to the attractions of the occasion.

After being dismissed, the soldiers repaired to different points on the battle-field, and thus spent most of the day, the Brooklyn boys being specially interested, as many of them had participated in the fight.

The visiting military, officers and privates, made a favorable impression in the community, by reason of their soldierly appearance and gentlemanly deportment. The Brooklyn veterans, in addition to a handsome silk regimental banner, on which were emblazoned the names of the battles in which the regiment had participated, carried with them their battle flags, torn, stained, and disfigured, showing the marks of hard service—and the special pride of the corps. The regiment participated, with honorable distinction, in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, including Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Lee House, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Guinea Station, Tolapotama, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Springs, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run.

We noticed several prominent officers in the party—Mr. WILCOX, of the Brooklyn "Union," and Mr. MALLISON, of the "Eagle."

The "Ziegle Guards" left in the afternoon train, and the Brooklyn company on Friday morning.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred here on the morning of the 4th, resulting in the loss of the left arm of Mr. JOHN ATWELL, by the premature discharge of a cannon. He was engaged with several other young men in firing a salute at an early hour on Cemetery Hill, and while Mr. ATWELL was in the act of ramming down a charge, the explosion took place, throwing him some eighteen feet from the gun. When picked up, it was found that his left hand was blown off, his face and neck burned with powder, and otherwise badly bruised. He was immediately taken to the residence of Mr. JACOB SHEADS, where the arm was amputated above the elbow by Dr. HUBER, assisted by Drs. O'NEAL and HORNER. We are glad to learn that, under careful nursing, Mr. ATWELL is doing well, and will in all probability recover from his injuries, except the loss of his left arm. The cause of the premature discharge of the cannon, remains a mystery. It was in careful hands, being in charge of young men who had served in the army, and who had been drilling for several days previously in the use of the gun, to guard against the possibility of accident.

Mr. ATWELL is a marble-cutter by trade, in the employ of Mr. CANNON, and a young man of exemplary character, enjoying the confidence and sympathy of the community. He is a member of Gen. Reynolds Lodge of Good Templars, and also of Gettys Lodge of Odd Fellows.

"YOUNG AMERICA" AND THE FOURTH.—JOHN ADAMS, of Revolutionary fame, advised that the declaration of American Independance be celebrated in all time to come by bon-fires, ringing of bells and firing of cannon, as a perpetual reminder of the great event. For years "Young America" has contributed their share to the general observance of this very proper recommendation, by firing crackers, rockets, &c., and on each returning 4th of July the patriotism of our juvenile population has found free vent in these harmless amusements. This year, however, our "City Fathers,"—grown wiser, if not more patriotic, than their predecessors—came to the conclusion that these ebullitions of youthful patriotism must be dispensed with, and a ban was accordingly placed upon the sale and use of fireworks—much to the disgust of "Young America," with whom "*fourth of July*" and "*fire-crackers*" have become correlative terms, and who, as usual, for long weeks had been saving up their pennies to give full honor to the day. We believe some old Borough Ordinance, forbidding the sale and use of fire-works in the borough limits, is at the bottom of this ill-judged action of our authorities. All we have to say is, that if this Ordinance covers the 4th of July, the sooner it is modified the better. In crowded cities, and in the midst of inflammable structures, the indiscriminate firing of crackers, &c., may be imprudent; but in such case the authorities supply their place by creditable public displays. In Gettysburg, the disappointment to "Young America" was not justified by either reason. On the recurrence of another 4th, we hope to see their rights fully restored.

SUNSTROKE.—Warm weather and hot suns are now upon us, and we may expect more or less of coup de soleil, or sunstroke, to follow. A person whose uncovered head is exposed to the rays of a vertical sun is not unfrequently attacked with a sort of fit, which sometimes bears a resemblance to apoplexy, but at other times is no more than an ordinary swoon. The proper remedy for an attack of this kind during the primary fit is to pour cold water on the head. This is the plan pursued by the natives of India, who are particularly exposed to the affection in question. It is said that sunstroke may be avoided by wearing a handkerchief or cloth soaked in cold water in one's hat while exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

☞ J. H. EWING, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Baltimore, goes to Europe in September for the purpose of investigating the GROVE Estate. It will be remembered that a legacy of $75,000,000 in Germany is due the GROVE heirs in this country, a portion of whom are said to reside in this county.

☞ The Agricultural Fairs in York and Cumberland will be held the week succeeding that of Adams county—the latter during the last week of September, the former during the first week in October.

ADAMS COUNTY OFFICERS.—The following list of commissioned officers from Adams county, in the volunteer service of the United States during the rebellion, we have compiled from the last report of Adjutant General Russell and other sources.—A number of those named have been promoted by brevet, and also served in several organizations, but we give the regiment in which they held the highest rank at the time of their discharge:

COLONELS.

C L K Sumwalt, 138th In	W W Stewart, 192nd In., [Brevet Brig. Gen.
C H Buehler, 165th In	

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Edw G Fahnestock, 165th In	Geo W Fredericks, 209th In [Brevet Colonel

MAJORS.

Findlay J Thomas, 87th In	Robert Bell, 182d 21st Cav
Henry S Bentzer, 101st In	O A Horner, Cole's Cav
Nash G Cauffman, 165th In	D J Benner A D C
R C Swope A Q M	

ADJUTANTS.

*A M Martin, 87th In	Jacob W Cross, 138th In
Thomas Bushman, 101st In	J Harvey White, 165th In

QUARTERMASTERS.

James Herth, 87th In	D L McKenzie, 138th In
William K Culp, 87th In	S T Bischart, 164th In

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

James Cress, 51st In	F W Vanderslot, 152, 3d Art
Theo T Tate, 60th 3rd Cav	A Noel, 206th In
J R Kemp, 90th In	William Taylor, 212th 6th A
J L Crouse, 118th In	

CHAPLAINS.

James A Brown, 87th In	J J Porter, 138th In

CAPTAINS.

Edward McPherson, K 1st R	J H Plank, D 165th In
*John F Bailey, K 1st Res	George W Shull, K 165th In
H N Minnigh, K 1st Res [Brevet Major	J J F Gilleland, F 165th In
William J Bair, G 74th In	Jacob S Biller, G 165th In
Edward P Cox, S 87th In	W H Brogunier, H 165th In
William J Martin, F 87th In	E M Warren, I 165th In
James Adair, F 87th In	William H Webb, K 165th In
Zeph E Herth, B 87th In [Brevet Major	Jas Mickley, B 182d 21st C
*Thad S Pfeiffer, I 87 In	Isaac Sucher, B 182d 21st C
H Christman, K 101st In	Wm H Adams, K 184th In
Theo C Norris, G 101st In	J Q Peiffer, C 202nd In
Ira R Shipley, I 127th In	Charles F Hinkle, G 209th In
John F McCreary, B 138th In	H W McKnight, D 210th In
Geo A Earnshaw, B 138th In	Perry J Tate, I 210th In
James H Walter, G 138th In	F Klinefelter, A 26 Kemp'y
Geo W Mullen, G 138th In	P W Stockleeger, H 47th (90d)
James B King, C 152d 3d A	A H M'Creary, 1nd Cav Km
J A Lashell, H 150th 15th C	John Horner, C Cole's 3d Cav
G W Hildebrand, B 150, 15 C	A M Hunter, C " " "
E McGinley, C 165th In	H Buckingham, C " " "
	H S McNair, I 3rd Md Cav
	Calvin Gilbert C S Brevt Maj

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

*John D Sadler, K 1st Res	Noah D Snyder, I 165th In
Geo E Kitzmiller, K 1st Res [Brevet Captain	J S Chronister, K 165th In
Samuel D Martin, B 1st Art	*Henry G Lott, B 182d 21st C
Jacob Lohr, G 74th In	J Q A Young, B 182d 21st C
Robert K Slagle, B 87th In	John N Boyer, E 184th In
John M Yeager, S 87th In	Philip L Houck, K 184th In
William Bell, K 101st In	Wash Morrison, H 185 2d C
Geo C Carson, A 103rd In	Luther M Hinter, A 26th Bn
H C Grossman, S 138th In	Clarence M Camp, B 1nd Bat
Geo W Wilson, G 138th In	Samuel N. Acker, B 1st Cav
Charles J Sefton, C 165th In	Isaiah W Orr, B 1nd Cav.
J S Stoessifer, D 165th In	Wm F. Hinkle, A 26 Kemp'y
J C Pittenturf, F 165th In	C H F