FROM WEEKLY

The Star & Sentinel.

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[illegible] UNDER the State Governments in many of the Rebel States, the greatest oppression of Unionists is practiced. We observe in the North Carolina Raleigh *Register* of June 29th, a startling article from a high quarter, in this extract:

"We call the Congress of the United States, now in session, *that confiscation is unfolding its horrors at the hands of the rebel* [illegible] Our people are very poor. [illegible] heavy taxes. While they [illegible] cheerfully to any reasonable [illegible] schools and for internal improvements, and would stint themselves to [illegible] objects, yet they think it very hard that they are taxed to the verge of [illegible], and in many cases into confiscation, to the money to support and pamper [illegible] enemies to the national government, who, if they had supreme and [illegible], would deprive them, even of [illegible] rights of citizenship. The rebel State [illegible] now over us is raising five hundred [illegible] dollars the present year, when [illegible] would have been [illegible] purposes. What is to be done with this [illegible] we know not. Many of the Counties, under the control of Magistrates of the Gov. Worth stripe, *are taxing the people to pay in gold the debts contracted by those Counties in aid of the rebellion.*—The town governments are generally in rebel hands, and the heaviest taxes are imposed, collected and handled by enemies to the United States.

An ounce of fact is worth a pound of [illegible]. Let every citizen ponder those statements made by Hon. W. W. HOLDEN, the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and answer to his conscience whether Congress does not owe it to the cause of justice and loyalty that such outrages be at once and summarily stopped. It is intolerable that hardened and unprincipled Rebels should have the reins of government, to the injury and wrong of faithful men who served the cause of the Union in the hour of its agony.

THE Democracy have gained a new recruit in the person of ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, who has written a letter endorsing the principles of the Democratic party as set forth in the platform of the Ohio State Convention. He says he regrets nothing in regard to the past six years, except the dead and the failure of "the cause." TOOMBS was an original secessionist and one of the most blatant of his species. In his letter to the Ohio Democracy, he boasts of his secession proclivities—retracts none of his views—regrets the failure of the Rebellion—but recognising the services of the Democracy of the North in the aid and sympathy extended to the South during the Rebellion, he pledges himself and friends to future co-operation in political action.

On the other hand Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, has written a letter ranging himself along side of LONGSTREET, THOMPSON, and other leading Rebel officers, who take the ground that the South invoked the arbitrament of the sword in the decision of the secession question, and the issue being, against them, it is the duty of all good citizens to recognize the verdict, accept the congressional plan of reconstruction, and cordially unite in the work of restoring the Union. Thus it is that while the Republican party of the South draws to itself all the soldiers, the original fire-eaters, composed of effete and warm-out politicians, attach themselves to the Democracy of the North.

[illegible] was recently published as probable by Democratic papers, that Gen. ROSECRANS would be the Democratic nominee for Governor of California. We did not credit this, at the time; but we did not deny it, because we had no authority so to do. The *Alta California* of a recent date disposes of the story in this summary fashion:

"Gen. ROSECRANS will not, on any account, accept that or any other nomination from the Democracy. If he could be induced to run for office at all, it would be on the Union ticket; but his business and inclinations are both averse to political life, and he is not at all likely to become the candidate of any party. At the same time his sympathies are wholly with the Union cause."

These words harmonize with the noble course of Gen. ROSECRANS during the war, and with his publicly expressed opinions. He cannot affiliate with the men who were against the country when the Rebellion threatened to divide and destroy it.

A BEAUTIFUL FAIR.

Judge WOODWARD, the retiring Supreme Judge, in 1863 decided the draft to be an unconstitutional mode of raising troops, and Judge SHARSWOOD, nominated to be his successor, decided the "legal tender" notes an unconstitutional currency.

The people reversed the former decision by electing Judge AGNEW, and will, this fall, reverse Judge SHARWOOD's by electing Judge WILLIAMS. Had they done otherwise, AGNEW and the Army would have lost no time in enforcements the draft in this State, and would have probably been defeated. Should they not elect WILLIAMS every holder of the currency of the country will be in peril of inevitable loss.

RICHARDT, a correspondent of the N. York *Herald* published the details of an alleged conversation with THADDEUS STEVENS, on reconstruction and other matters. We hoped this story was [illegible] the brain of the copperhead [illegible] Mr STEVENS, last [illegible] Congress, officially denied the truth of it. The friends of the leaders of the Democratic party are in a [illegible] with a record detested by [illegible] and a party utterly demoralized, they are talking about no "desperate means to resuscitate a desperate cause. But they have so long practiced wholesale [illegible] that [illegible]

A [illegible] notorious as [illegible] Mr. SUMNER's attorney and an open sympathizer with the Rebellion, has been appointed a Clerk in the Treasury Department, at Washington.

CONGRESS [illegible] Congress has [illegible] to overrule the veto of the President and block up the work of Reconstruction.—Both branches promptly passed bills last week which, after being amended in detail, were sent to a Committee of Conference, [illegible] passed both Houses by more than two-third vote—the vote in the Senate being yeas 31, nays 6; in the House, yeas 110, nays 23. The Bill is composed of 11 Sections, and seems to be a general traverse of the ground taken by the Attorney General, leaving the President "out in the cold," and putting the work of reconstruction into the hands of Gen. GRANT and the Department Commanders. Sect. 1 declares the meaning of the previous act to be that the Governments existing in the Rebel States are illegal, and subject in all respects to the military commanders of the several districts, and the paramount authority of Congress. Sect. 2 gives to the district commanders in the Rebel States power to suspend or remove State and municipal officials, and supply their place, subject to the approval of the General of Army of the U. States. Sect. 3 gives to the General in Chief the same power of removal and appointment as is conferred on district commanders.—Sect. 4 legalizes and ratifies the removals and appointments heretofore made.—Sect. 5 authorizes Boards of Registration to receive evidence as to the qualifications of applicants for registration, and to reject those who are disqualified—the oath of the applicant not to be conclusive.—Sect. 6 declares more fully who are disqualified by the previous act, viz:—members of State Legislature, executive and judicial officers, &c., who subsequently engaged in the Rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the U. States. Sect. 7 grants to district commanders the right, in their discretion, to extend the period for completing registration to the first of October, and also provides for a revision and correction of the registry within fourteen days of any election that may be ordered. Sect. 8 authorizes the commanding General to remove registers and supply their places when necessary. Sect. 9 requires all members of registration boards, and all persons elected or appointed to office in these districts, to take the oath of office prescribed for officers of the U. States. Sect. 10 and 11 effectually choke off all future interference with the work of reconstruction by declaring that "all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out," and that "no district commander or member of the Board of Registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States."

The President will of course send this Bill back with an indignant veto; but the decided vote by which it passed both Houses insures its prompt enactment into law notwithstanding, and the loyal people of the South will resume and complete the work of reconstruction, without apprehension of further machinations of treacherous Republicans, blatant Rebels, and Democratic sympathizers. Congress, in the prompt passage of this important Bill, has vindicated its reputation for fidelity to the great principles of civil liberty, and asserted anew its determination that impenitent Rebels shall *not* rule the Government. The verdict of the loyal men of the Republic—North and South, will be—"Well done, good and faithful servants."

THE Democracy of Maryland are determined to make the most of their present lease of power. The last Legislature provided for the organization of the Militia of the State, imposed upon every person declining to be enrolled a fine of $2, and with the proceeds have obtained the means of equipping those who are mustered.

The work is prospering rapidly, and soon Gov. SWANN will have a large force at his disposal. This is largely composed of returned Rebels, who are preparing for the coveted opportunity of "making themselves even" with the Unionists of the State. We observe, as significant facts, that a Gen. COOPER, who served in the rebel army the entire war, has been commissioned by Governor SWANN a brigadier-general of this Militia; and that a Col. J. C. HEBERT, who commanded the 1st Maryland (Rebel) regiment, and was wounded at Gettysburg, has raised a *full militia regiment* of returned rebels called the "Maryland Guard," and has had them clothed in Rebel Grey uniform! The world moves; and the Maryland Democracy have put on the rebel gray. The Democrats of other States are not all so bold and candid.

IN the Maryland Reform Convention recently, THOMAS J. MCKAYE of Cumberland—a native of this county, we believe, and remembered here as Finegan's counsel some years ago—expressed his detestation of the Northern "Puritan" System of Free Schools; but said he was in favor of a "proper" system of Education. He forgot to tell what that was. But it was probably such as the Slave holding states have hitherto had; that is, no "System," worthy the name.

Other Democrats go further. The Nashville (Tenn.) *Gazette*, in a recent issue, announces its opposition to the Common Schools recently introduced by Republican legislation in that State; denounces them by their designination of "Puritanism," and demands that they be swept out of existence.

Whatever may be said of the views of the *Northern* Democracy on the subject of free education for the children of the of the State, the Aristocrats who control the *Southern* Democracy have manifestly no sympathy of that sort of thing. They prefer to govern an ignorant people rather than, by educating them, run the risk of not being the governing people. How long will the people submit?

[illegible] has made a second speech in Canada to Lord [illegible], [illegible] one of his children is a rebel. He thanked the Canadians for their sympathies and sympathy, and urged them to "hold fast to their British principles, and to cultivate a close [illegible] with the Mother Country." [illegible] Davis is [illegible] in Canada, and then [illegible] the United States. As he was always fiercely a believer in Britain, then in America, and principally did [illegible] he may have [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] he sought in vain to [illegible] native land.

[illegible] Convention [illegible] the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, LL. D., of Pittsburg. To all intimately acquainted with the prospects, it has been for some time apparent that this distinguished jurist was the first choice of the Republican party of the State, and deference has fully been had to their judgment.—As a lawyer he enjoyed the highest reputation for ability and soundness. He has also already won judicial honors in the District Court of Allegheny county, and his unquestioned reputation for honesty and integrity may be inferred from the fact that there was no organized opposition to his election to the office.

Judge WILLIAMS is yet a young man, but forty-five, of firm political convictions, distinguished for steadfast devotion to and love of country, and possessed of the moral courage which will make him a bulwark of popular liberty, should it ever be threatened during his term of office. His high moral worth and great personal popularity render him a selection in every way desirable. We congratulate the party and the State on the nomination.—*Phila. Press.*

JUDGE WILLIAMS is known throughout the State as one of the very ablest members of the Pennsylvania judiciary, whose experience as a judge and high attainments as a lawyer are recognized by the whole legal profession. He is, moreover, a man of the most unimpeachable personal character, a high-toned, refined and honorable gentleman. Above the reach of those partisan considerations which have so often controlled judges of the school of BLACK and WOODWARD, he is, in all his personal opinions and principles, thoroughly imbued with the sentiments of a true American patriotism.—He enjoys the additional advantage over his competitor, Judge SHARSWOOD, that while fully equal to him in all his personal and professional qualifications, he is a man in the prime of life, in vigorous health of body as well as of mind, and, in all human probability, far more likely to complete the circle of his official duty as a Judge of the Supreme Court.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

MR. WILLIAMS is a man of experience on the Bench, and a thoroughly accomplished lawyer, so when elected, as we cannot doubt he will be, he will be a decided addition to the ability of the Supreme Bench. Judge WILLIAMS will bring to his task a sound body and the vigor of manhood to sustain him in the trying duties of his post. He is, too, a man thoroughly in unison with the sentiments of nationality, of liberal progress, of popular elevation, that have characterized our more recent history, and while not an extreme man on any political subject, nor a bigoted partisan in his views and course, he will have his mind free from the obstructions of that school of partisanship of which Chief Justice WOODWARD was a disciple.—*Phila. North American.*

MR. WILLIAMS is a *good man*, and not only by personal integrity of character, and in the history of his private life; but he is a good man *for the office*, by every qualification demanded for the discharge of its functions—a lawyer of long study and practice, and thoroughly approved as a Judge, whose decisions have rarely been carried to higher courts by appeal, and still more rarely overruled. His reputation as a jurist and as a christian gentleman, both in public and private life, is altogether becoming the high position in which it is proposed to place him. He was chosen by the convention from among no small number of good men in competition, and we hope and believe he will be chosen by a large majority of the people, embracing many of the opposite political party, although he has a worthy man for his opponent.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

THE Pittsburg *Post* (Democrat,) has also a good word for our candidate. It says: "The nomination of the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named among the candidates before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated."

THESE recommendations, which we could multiply indefinitely, show the eminent fitness of our candidate, which, with the fact that he represents the loyal sentiment of the State, in contradistinction to the Copperhead element, will ensure him the support of a large majority of the people.

SHERIFF HARRY HAYS of New Orleans, one of the chief actors in the massacre of Union men in that city in July last, was admitted to registration as a qualified voter, under the opinion of Attorney General STANSBERY. He will not long remain on the rolls, since Congress has come to the rescue, and authorized registers to strike from the rolls all persons improperly registered under said Opinion. HAYS was in command of the Louisiana Tigers, and made several attacks upon Culp's Hill, and served thoroughout the war, in Lee's army. Common decency requires, (as President JOHNSON once remarked of all such, when he was in his right mind) that he should "take a back seat" in the work of Reconstruction. He evidently wants a front one, and would have got it, if a little Congress had not planted itself across the path which he and his fellows sought to tread to power.

THE Pittsburg *Republic*, an Administration paper, defends the President from a Southern charge that he don't defend his principles like a man but dodges his duty when the "Radicals" fan him by stating that he will "use desperate means," if they should become necessary. It says:

"The President will not strike until he is prepared and can make the blow effective; if possible he will endeavor to get along without convulsing the country, but if peace cannot be secured without desperate means, he will use them; and when he does, the blow will prove effective, and the shackles will drop from both the Negro and the Rebel.

"If this be impeached, some body will drop with the shackles."

THE proposed impeachment of President JOHNSON is substantially abandoned, as the case now stands. The majority of the Committee on Judiciary have decided against it, and the chances are that the report of the Committee will be against it. [illegible] President will be permitted to, he his own grave-digger.

GRANT AND THE CONSTITUTION.

In a reply yesterday to a request for copies of all instructions, orders and correspondence relating to or connected with the execution and administration of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, the Secretary of War sent to the House a mass of papers containing the information required. The correspondence between Gen. Grant and the military commanders in the South, is important, not only in its relation to the important subject of Reconstruction, but also as showing the position of General Grant. In this correspondence the General puts himself squarely on record as sustaining the Congressional interpretation of the Reconstruction acts, disapproving of the Stansberry opinion, and emphatically supporting Sheridan in his bold course. General Grant telegraphed to Sheridan on the 7th of June that there was "not one word of truth in the story" that he and the Secretary of War were displeased with his conduct. Upon the same day Sheridan telegraphed to Grant: "The result of Mr. Stansberry's opinion is now beginning to show itself by a defiant opposition to all acts of the military commanders by impeding and rendering helpless the civil officers acting under his appointment." Upon the 28th of June General Grant telegraphed to Sheridan: "Enforce your construction of the Military bill until ordered otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney General has not been distributed to District Commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order, nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force." Gen. Grant's despatch to Gen. Ord, of June 23d, is equally significant. In opposition to the opinion of Mr. Stansberry he says that Registrars should not allow applicants to register when they know they are perjuring themselves. "My opinion," he says, "is that it is the duty of the Board of Registration to see, as far as it lays in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end, Registrars should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses." To this he adds the emphatic assertion that the law makes the District Commanders their own interpreters of the powers and duty under it, and neither the Attorney General nor himself can "*enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law*"—the District Commanders." Congress, however, has relieved Gen. Grant and the Military Commanders in the South, by promptly passing a Bill which will prevent further Presidential interference.

GENERAL NEWS.

GEN. McClellan and family are at Nice, but are expected soon in Paris.

AT Marcenaine, Wis., hailstones seven inches in circumference did much damage to the crops.

TWENTY thousand Americans are estimated to have crossed the Atlantic, from west to east, since February last.

CALIFORNIA papers say that San Francisco sends away forty tons of silver and six of gold every month.

IN New Albany, Ind., the other day, a child five months old was poisoned by its nurse.

THE crop of wheat this year is estimated at the comfortable figure of 225,000,000 bushels, a grain of comfort for the poor folks.

THE President has nominated Hon. George Bancroft as Minister to Austria and Henry J. Raymond as Minister to Prussia.

AT Laconia, Indiana, two brothers, named Kingsley, fought each other with knives and and other weapons, until both were fatally injured.

ABRAHAM VAN ETSURG, a Democratic member of the Legislature from Bergen county, N. J. went into his granary, a few days ago; and hanged himself.

WHILE a child was eating candy at Bridgeport the other day it got a torpedo in its mouth, which exploded, and blew out three of its teeth and tore its lips.

THE reported execution of Santa is contradicted. It is now said he is imprisoned at at Compeachy, greatly depressed in spirits, and expressing a hope to die.

THE Auditor General's Report shows that Pennsylvania furnished 362,284 men in the late war, exclusive of the 25,000 militia called out in September, 1862.

THE Congressional Union Republican Executive Committee, has, in Washington, received favorable reports from the South, giving assurance of success for the Union ticket hereafter by decisive majorities.

The Republicans of Bedford county have re-nominated John F. Richards and John Weller for the Legislature. The district is composed of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset.

A MONUMENT of white marble, 70 feet high, is to be erected on the Capital grounds, at Harrisburg, in memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the war with Mexico.

THE canker worm is committing great ravages in the Massachusetts orchards. In the neighborhood of Boston, thousands of apple trees are blighted as if a fire had swept over them. Every leaf is destroyed, and the crop in many places is ruined.

ATTORNEY-General Stansbery states that he prepared a veto message on the Reconstruction Bill at the last session, which was rejected by the President, who afterwards employed Judge Jeremiah S. Black to prepare another message, which was acceptable.

JOHN W. FORNEY writes to the Philadelphia *Press* from the French capital, that "there is no contrast more significant between England and France than that England is a land of homes—France a land of hotels and restaurants."

THE United Presbyterian Synod of Scotland, at its late meeting in Edinburg, May 14th, spent a whole day and part of a night in discussing the propriety of introducing organs into their churches, and finally decided against it.

THE fifth general meeting of the "Evangelical Alliance," will be held at Amsterdam, Holland, on the 18th of August. The meeting promises to be one of unusual importance.—All the Protestant countries of the world, and many of the non-Protestant, will be represented by prominent clergymen and laymen.

MAXIMILIAN was tried by a court-martial composed of a lieutenant-colonel and a half dozen captains of the Liberal army. He was ably defended by Don Eulalio Ortega, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico, and the Constitutional President of that Republic, who was assisted by Don Jesus Maria Vaquez, a graduate of Yale Law School. The Archduke was sick while the trial was progressing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1.—A horrible crime occurred in Harrison county, Indiana, on Monday. A man named Kemper, his wife, two daughters and three sons, murdered a man named John Berry, by hurling stones at him. The murder was brought on by a lawsuit, which resulted adversely to Kemper. All have been arrested, except two of the sons and two girls, who are still at large.

THE Secretary of State has published a proclamation in reference to the case of Santa Anna. He says that at his own request, Santa Anna has by requirement that he be detained by the United States, at the port of Sisal he voluntarily placed himself in the hands of the Liberal authorities in Yucatan. The President, therefore, declines to interfere in the matter.

DEVOTION TO PRINCIPLE.

An incident came to our knowledge the other evening, in the course of a casual conversation with a friend, which strikingly illustrates the consistency and devotion to principle which has always marked the character of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and which, more than anything else, has given him the commanding position he now occupies as a statesman before the nation and the world.—Although making no special professions of piety, Mr. Stevens has always practically recognized what all Christians admit in the abstract to be a fundamental principle of Christianity, that "God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him;" that "He hath made of one blood all the nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth;" and that "the rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is maker of them all." Hence he has, throughout a long and eventful public life, consistently contended for the Equality of all men before the law. Time was when to hold these views was fatal to a man's popularity, but Mr. Stevens made no account of this. Conscious that he was right, and believing that the truth of God and the rights of Humanity would eventually triumph, Mr. Stevens adhered to his principles "through good and evil report," and to-day he has the proud satisfaction of seeing the loyal millions of America standing shoulder to shoulder with him in the vindication of the great principles of Equal Rights and Exact Justice to all men, irrespective of color, nationality, or social condition.

The incident which suggested these reflections is thus related to us: Several years ago, when the Lancaster Cemetery was incorporated, Mr. Stevens purchased two lots, for which a deed was duly executed. Some years later, in looking over his papers, he noticed, for the first time, the clause prohibiting the interment of colored people in the Cemetery. He at once reconveyed the lots to the Company, with his reasons, and asked that they be put upon the record. A short time ago he purchased a couple of lots in Wood Hill Cemetery, and when the deeds were handed to him he noticed a similar clause excluding the burial of people of color. The brave old man declared that he could not consent to have his bones laid in a Cemetery where any of God's children were excluded for no fault of their own, and he promptly returned the deeds.—He then, only a few days ago, selected a lot in "Shreiner's Cemetery," where no such distinction is made among the dead, and there will the dust of the Old Commoner repose—not, we trust, however, until he has seen the great work of reconstructing the nation, on an enduring basis of Liberty and Equal Rights, which he has so long and so consistently laboured for, triumphantly consummated.

History records no instance of sublimer devotion to principle than is exhibited in this incident in the private life of Mr. Stevens.—*Lancaster Express.*

A FACT.—The States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have all emerged from the crisis of the war with diminished debts.—We not only decreased our debts but our taxes also, and did it amid the flame and fury of war. And why? The answer is plain and clear. Because the reins of the Government were in the hands of the friends of the country. The affairs of the State were managed by men devotedly and enthusiastically loyal. In their hands our honor and credit are safe. This is the secret of it all.

ADVICES from the seat of the Indian war inform us of another bloody and hard contested fight at Fort Wallace, Kansas. The fort is in Western Kansas, almost on the one hundredth parallel, and about ten miles beyond the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, and has now endured two successive attacks within a few days of each other. Over twenty-five per cent. of the garrison were killed and wounded—a very heavy proportion. One of the leading Cheyenne chiefs was killed in the last fight.

THE VOTE IN LOUISIANA.—Official returns of the number of persons registered in Louisiana to the 1st of July show that out of a total of 102,126 names there are only 33,376 whites, against 68,750 blacks, thus indicating a preponderance of two to one for the negroes upon political and social questions in relation to the reconstruction of the State. It is not considered probable that the relative proportion of whites and blacks registered will be changed when the lists are finally closed.

ADVICES from Mexico contain an interesting account of the surrender and occupation of the Capital. The disappearance of Marquez is confirmed. Ten thousand dollars reward is offered by the Juarez government for his capture, and he is reported to have about his person one million dollars in foreign exchange. The occupation of the city was made without disturbance, but few of the citizens being abroad to welcome the new arrivals, and only about one hundred out of the seven thousand imperial prisoners were to be found. Two filibustering expeditions to Mexico to avenge Maximilian are on foot in New York.

DESPATCHES from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, state that a severe fight took place near Fort Wallace on the 26th ult., in which a detachment of the 5th Cavalry, commanded by Captain Albert Burrely, escorting a party of railroad engineers, was attacked by two hundred Indians, and after three hours fighting was driven back to the fort, loosing six men killed and a number wounded. An Orderly Sergeant was captured and fearfully tortured. His throat was cut, his arms and legs slit open, the muscles taken out, the breast cut open and the skull broken in. Thirteen colored soldiers had died at Fort Harker from Cholera.

A FAMILY SWEPT SUDDENLY AWAY.—The Rochester *Democrat* records a sad case of mortality in a neighboring village. A man named Freeman, with his wife and three children, lately arrived at Penfield, from England, and took up his residence with a relative. Mrs. Freeman was taken ill soon after her arrival, and died in three days, on the 17th of June. On the last day of June one of the children died, on the 1st of July another one, and on the 4th, the third and last child expired. Mr. Freeman finds himself in a land of strangers bereft of his entire family, four having died in three weeks. The disease was called sypheld fever, but is now spoken of as the black measles.

A DISTURBANCE OF THE CINCINNATI *Gazette*, who has recently made a tour through the South, in summing up his observations, expresses the belief that all the States now under military rule "will be speedily reconstructed, through the colored and sensible white vote, and when is more, three-fourths of all the members of Congress elected will be radical Republicans. Next year the South will have peace, plenty and general prosperity—none for which they will be indebted to the Congress of Congress and a returning, common sense among the people."—Truly, in view of all these facts, we may take courage for the future, and rejoice that the Republican party—the party of liberty, justice and humanity—is about at last to secure for the country and the world the full fruit of patient effort and unswerving fidelity to principle.

[illegible] published by the rebels that the Rebel [illegible] Anderson [illegible] 20 rebels killed [illegible] Rebels in Paris, in the regiments of Polignac, [illegible] Lisbon. The American Republic has demanded his release and return to France.

Local Items.

CHA[illegible] SOME OF

A FIRST-CLASS
Finkle & Lyon's
SEWING MACHINE,
WORTH $60,
And a Life Scholarship in Bryan, Stratton & Kimberly's
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
WORTH $50,
GIVEN AWAY!

WE will present to anybody sending us 30 NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the "STAR AND SENTINEL," one of Finkle & Lyon's first-class Family Sewing Machines, worth $60, and considered one of the best in the country.

To anybody sending us 25 NEW SUBSCRIBERS, we will present a Life Scholarship, available in any of Bryan's, Stratton & Kimberly's Business Colleges, worth $50.

Names may be sent in at once, and if the required number cannot be obtained, the person sending will be paid FIFTY CENTS in Cash for every one received. Those who intend to compete for these Premiums, will say so, when sending in the first name, that the proper record may be made.

The price of subscription ($2.00) must accompany every name.

GETTYSBURG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
(*See Advertisements.*)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
R. G. McCreary, York street, in residence.
D. McConaughy, Chambersburg street, in residence.
D. Wills, on Public Square, in residence.
A. J. Cover, Baltimore street, in residence.
D. A. Buehler, Baltimore street, in residence.

BANKS.
J. W. Tipton, N. E. cor. Public Square.

BAKERY.
Newport & Ziegler, Washington st. near Chambersburg

CONFECTIONS, ICE CREAM, TOYS, &c.
Ephraim Minnigh, Chamber-burg st., opposite Christ's Church.
John Growl, Chambersburg street, next to Eagle Hotel.
J. M. Warner, Baltimore street, first square.
S. M. Gilbert, Baltimore street, second square.

CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Wm. C. Stallsmith, York street, first square.
Wm. Christman, West street, near Chambersburg.
Cushman & Rowe, Baltimore street, third square.

CARRIAGES, &c.
Danner & Ziegler, Middle street, near Baltimore.
Tate & Culp, Washington st., near Chambersburg.

CLOTHING.
W. T. King, York st., opposite Bank.
F. B. Picking, Baltimore street, first square.
T. C. Norris, Chambersburg street, first square.
Jacob & Brother, Chambersburg street, first square.
Jacob Brinkerhoff, corner of York and Public Square.

COAL, LUMBER, LIME, &c.
C. H. Buehler, corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.
Jacob Staub, on Railroad, West of Stratton.
Quinn & Kelly, corner of Stratton and Railroad.

DENTIST.
J. L. Hill, Chambersburg street, opposite Eagle Hotel.

DRUGGISTS.
A. D. Buehler, Chambersburg st., near Public Square.
J. S. Forney, Baltimore street, first square.
R. Horner, Chambersburg st., opposite Christ's Church.

DRY GOODS.
Fahnestock Brothers, cor. of Baltimore and Middle strs.
J. L. Schick, cor. Baltimore and Public Square.
Row & Woods, corner York and Public Square.
Duphorn & Hofman, cor. Carlisle and Public Square.
Robert S. Elliot, Balt. st., opposite the Court-house.
A. Scott & Sons, cor. Chambersburg and Washington sts.

FORGE AND FOUNDRY.
Bringman & Warren, West street.
David Starner, West street.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSES.
Culp & Bamshaw, cor. Washington and Railroad.
W. F. Biddle & Co., cor. Stratton and Railroad.
McCurdy & Hamilton, Carlisle Sur-st.

GROCERIES, &c.
J. M. Sadler, cor. Chambersburg and Public Square.
Wm. Bayer & Son, York st., opposite National Bank.
Menio & Bros., Middle street, east of Washington.
Henry Overdeer, Baltimore st., third square.
Wm. J. Marshall, cor. of Baltimore and High streets.
Hendricks & Warner, York street, first square.
S. M. Gilbert, Baltimore street, second square.
Fahnestock Brothers, cor. Baltimore and Middle streets.
Culp & Earnshaw, cor. Washington and Railroad streets.
W. F. Biddle & Co., cor. Stratton and Railroad streets.
McCurdy & Hamilton, Carlisle st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Danner & Ziegler, Baltimore street, first square.
Fahnestock Brothers, corner Baltimore and Middle strs.

HARNESS, &c.
D. McCreary & Son, Baltimore st., opposite Pres. Church.
J. M. Rowe, Baltimore street, third square.

HATS, CAPS, SHOES, &c.
S. S. McCreary, Chambersburg street, first square.
Row & Woods, corner of York street, and Public Square.
Jacob Brinkerhoff, corner of York st., and Public square.
T. C. Norris, Chambersburg street, first square.

HOTELS.
Eagle Hotel, J. L. Tate, proprietor, corner Chambersburg and Washington.
Keystone House, W. K. Myers, proprietor, Chambersburg street, opposite Christ's Church.

LIVERY STABLES.
W. Weaver, Washington st., north of Chambersburg.
T. T. Tate, Washington st., near Eagle Hotel.

MARBLE YARDS.
John Carbon, corner of Baltimore and Middle streets.
Menio & Brother, York-st., east of Stratton.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
C. J. Tyson, York street, opposite National Bank.
Levi Mumper, Baltimore st., first square.

PHYSICIAN.
J. W. C. O'Neal, Baltimore street, near High.

PRINTING OFFICE.
Star & Sentinel, Baltimore st., midway between the Court House and Public Square, west side.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.
C. H. Buehler, corner of Carlisle and Railroad.
S. S. Cook, York st., nearly opposite the National Bank.

ZOUAVE COMPANY.—The movement to get up a Zouave Company in this place had been taken hold of by our young men with an energy and zeal that give promise of a fine company. A meeting for organization was held in the Arbitration room on Friday night last—Sergt. WM. R. EYSTER presiding, and Capt. A. M. HUNTER acting as Secretary. The following persons were elected officers of the Company, viz:

Captain—Theodore G. Norris.
First Lieut.—John F. McCreary.
Second Lieut.—Jacob W. Cress.
First Sergeant—Wm. R. Eyster.
Treasurer—John H. Bushman.

Messrs. T. C. Norris, A. M. Hunter, Wm. F. Baker, D. L. McKenzie, and R. M. Schick, were appointed a Committee to draft Rules for the government of the Association; and Messrs. J. H. Bushman, W. D. Holtzworth and D. A. Skelly to solicit subscriptions and honorary members. The Commissioned Officers were authorized to select and contract for material for the uniform. We understand that the goods have already been ordered. This means work. The organization is in good hands, and we have no doubt that ere long our town will present a Military Company which will compare, in efficiency and soldierly qualities, with any in the State.

The Members of the Company will meet in the Arbitration room on Friday evening, for drill and business.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.—The Managers of the Agricultural Society are energetically pushing the improvements on their grounds, fronting on West High street, and preparing for the Fall fair. The trotting course is nearly finished, and will be one of the best in the State. The building for the exhibition of grains, fruits, vegetables, the smaller kinds of machinery, &c., is nearly or quite finished. The front enclosure is now being put up, leaving room for a pavement fifteen feet wide along the entire front. The main building will be commenced as soon as the lumber for it has arrived, and the contract is that it be delivered during the present month.

The President and Managers will take every possible arrangement for a grand Fair—and they trust every part of the county will be represented by exhibitors, as well as visitors. Now is the time to commence the preparation of articles for exhibition. Let there be a full and creditable display.

ORPHAN'S HOME.—In consequence of the increasing number of applicants for admission into the Orphan's Home, established at Bridesburg, Pa., by the German Reformed Church, the Board of Managers have determined to remove the institution to Manderbach's Spring, in Berks county, which property has been purchased, for $14,000. B. A. LYTLE, of this place, is one of the Teachers in the Home.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The Delaware Gazette says a old pamphlet, printed in 1764, has been exhibited at this office, entitled "A Declaration of the distresses of the distressed and bleeding Frontier inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania, preferred by them to the honorable the Governor and Assembly of the Province, showing the causes of their late discontent and uneasiness, and the grievances under which they have labored, and which they humbly pray to have redressed." The "declaration" is simply a glowing statement of the condition of the frontier counties of Lancaster, York, (then including Adams,) Cumberland, Berks and Northampton, and of the Indian ravages on the inhabitants. The pioneer settlers in these parts had about the same trouble with the Indians 100 years ago, that the pioneers of the West complain of to-day. After all the sentimental poetry that has been written about the wrongs of the poor "lone Indian," the race is essentially a treacherous and cruel one, and the same story will be repeated, until they become extinct. This declaration furnishes an interesting reminiscence and helps us to appreciate more fully the almost marvelous progress our country has made during its comparatively brief national existence.

STOLEN.—On the night of the 7th, a horse was stolen from the stable of Dr. GOCHNAUER, of Abbottstown, Adams county. The thief or thieves also broke into the Dr's residence and stole therefrom two suits of clothing. Vigorous steps were taken as soon as the loss was known, which resulted in overhauling the thief, (name BRYAND,) with the horse in his possession, on Tuesday, somewhere in Baltimore county. BRYAND was committed to Towsontown jail, and Sheriff HANS, of this county, notified accordingly. The Sheriff proceeded to Harrisburg on Thursday for the necessary requisition from the Governor upon the Governor of Maryland.

LINNÆAN HALL.—Rev. Dr. MORRIS, of Baltimore, last week re-arranged the Cabinet of Minerals and Curiosities Linnean Hall of Pa. College. The Rebels in 1863 made havoc, with many of the specimens and tore up things generally. Since then the Board of Trustees purchased a valuable collection of minerals in New York, at a cost of over $3,000, and Dr. MORRIS, who is thoroughly at home in these matters, undertook, by request of the Board, to re-arrange the entire Cabinet, assisted by Rev. Dr. HAY, and we need scarcely say that it was well done. A valuable addition to the Cabinet has recently been made by a lady of Germantown, who presented an extensive botanical collection.

PA. COLLEGE.—The Catalogue of this Institution for 1866-7, has been laid on our table, showing the number of Students in attendance during the year to have been 195—15 Seniors, 17 Juniors, 28 Sophomores, 48 Freshman, and 87 Preparatorians. If we mistake not, this is the largest enrolled number of students since the organization of the Institution, and shows it to be in a very prosperous condition. The catalogue is from the press of our neighbor, J. E. WIBLE, and is neatly gotten up—an improvement on those issued during the last few years. A cut, illustrating the College building and grounds, we should think, would pay expenses.

☞The "Fourth" was celebrated at Littlerville, Md., SAMUEL SCHMUCKER, Esq., son of Dr. SCHMUCKER, of this place, delivering the oration. The Towsontown *Press* says it "was a most excellent one, rehersing the civilization and government of the old world, and attributing the cause the decline and fall of ancient republics to the want of education and religion. It was a production above the comm[illegible] of Fourth of July orations."

CANDIDATES.—Communications, announcing candidates for office, cannot appear, under our rules, without being paid, same as advertisements. A respected friend sends us an article recommending a very estimable young man for County Treasurer, which, under the rule, must be withheld for the present.

TEACHERS ELECTED.—The following persons have been elected Teachers of Common Schools for Gettysburg District, viz:

School No. 1.—Mr. J. Howard Wirt.
" 2.—Miss Warren.
" 3.— " Fannie McCreary.
" 4.— " Jennie Gilbert.
" 5.— " Emma Aughinbaugh.
" 6.— " Mary J. McCreary.
" 7.— " Nancy White.
" 8.— " Sallie Frey.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Mr. SHEELY, County Superintendent, will re-open his Normal School on the 19th of August. This Institution has proved a success, the applications last session exceeding the accommodations of the room.

EXAMINATION.—The County Superintendent to-day announces his appointments for examination of Teachers throughout the county, commencing with Straban on the 3d of August, and closing with Franklin, Oct. 12.

RED MEN.—The Grand Council of the Independent Order of Red men met in York yesterday. To-morrow (Thursday) there will be a parade of the Order