The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Feb. 26, 1869.

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.

J. N. DU BARRY, General Superintendent of the Northern Central Railway has been elected Vice President—A. B. FISKE, of the Shamokin Valley Railroad, succeeding Mr. Du Barry as General Superintendent.

GENERAL GRANT recently took occasion to rebuke the attempt to create a breach between himself and the Republican party, and remarked that after ANDREW JOHNSON'S attempt and failure, no one but a madman would repeat it.

THE State Senate having refused to recognize the right of the House to appoint 17 additional pasters and folders, by refusing to pass a bill for their pay, the House has been compelled to back down, and last week passed a resolution to discharge the additional officers on condition that the Senate consent to their being paid to date.

A STATE Temperance Convention met in Harrisburg on Tuesday, Hon. S. B. CHASE, of Susquehanna county, presiding. Resolutions denouncing the License System, and urging the duty of Temperance men to demand the nomination and election of friends of Prohibition to the Legislature were adopted, as also one asking the Legislature to submit the question of Prohibition to a popular vote. An executive committee was appointed, with authority to appoint sub-committees in the different counties, in order to bring about concert of action.

ON Tuesday, in the House, Mr. Rogers, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a supplument to the $300 exemption act of 1849, increasing the exemption to $500 for married men and prohibiting a waiver of the exemption. We hope to see this latter provision, at least, enacted into law. The $300 exemption act is a humane provision, designed to protect the families of improvident or unfortunate debtors.—Practically, it is defeated by the giving of obligations waiving the benefits of the exemption act. In nine cases out of ten these obligations are given by reckless or thriftless men, whose innocent families suffer the consequences.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON seems determined before going out of office to satisfy the world that the great mistake of his life was the declaration, when the bullet of Booth made him President, that Treason was a Crime, and that Traitors would have to take a backseat in Governmental affairs.—Having long since recanted this article of faith, he makes haste to atone for the mistake by announcing a new one, to the effect that Treason is *not* a Crime, and that Loyal men only should be proscribed. The practical application of the new faith is found in doing honor to the remains of the dead assassins of President Lincoln, and the unconditional pardon of their living confederates in crime.

THE Grecian bend, figuratively speaking, threatens to be outrivalled by the President's stoop. Formerly A. J. threw his favors toward condemned counterfeiters. Now anything in the shape of a convict is sufficient to warrant the exercise of his pardoning power. The conviction of offenders against the Revenue laws in the U. States Courts, has become a farce, as the President pardons the whisky gamblers and thieves as rapidly as the Courts sentence them. The last instance of his Excellency's tendencies in the way of a general jail delivery is the pardon of a dishonest contractor, named Dempsey, convicted in the Washington Criminal Court of assaulting a witness who testified to his defrauding the Government. The ink was scarcely dry on the record of the Court, before Dempsey produced a pardon. A few days more will end A. J's capacity for arresting justice and shielding crime; and the saturnalia of the thieves and robbers who have been so long battening on the public treasury will come to a close.

THE *State Guard* says the Maryland Commissioners, in charge of the Antietam Cemetery, visited Harrisburg last week to secure an appropriation from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in aid of that Cemetery. It will be remembered that Gov. Geary, in his message of 1868, referred to the fact that the Cemetery in question had been, or was to be, used as a burial place in common for loyalists and rebels, and recommended that while this system was continued, Pennsylvania should withhold any appropriation to that Cemetery. The Commissioners, in an interview with Governor Geary, were politely informed that, while they persisted in carrying out the idea of making Antietam a burial place for traitors, they could expect no appropriation from a loyal people in aid of such a project. The Commissioners, in return, assured the Governor that it was their intention to make the Cemetery exclusively a resting place for the remains of the Union dead, and that a locality had been selected, different and distinct, for the remains of the rebel dead, for the care and beautifying of which no money appropriated by loyal States, like Pennsylvania, would be used.

SPECULATIONS as to Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet still continue, but nothing has as yet leaked out as to its probable composition. The General, while courteously listening to the suggestions of his political friends, wisely keeps his own counsels. He does not avoid or decline interviews with prominent men who wish to converse with him on Cabinet or any other subject, but on the other hand seems anxious to ascertain and weigh opinions. His principal reason for withholding from all, even from the gentlemen themselves, the names of those whom he intends to invite to seats in his Cabinet, is that it is possible that in some of the many interviews he daily holds something may be said which might induce him to change his mind; and his silence will enable him to do this without giving offence, or wounding natural susceptibilities. One of the latest results is that in a recent conversation Gen. GRANT declared he would invite no purely military or naval officer into the Cabinet, as he thought it would not be for the benefit of the Government, the army or the navy, to appoint an army or navy officer to a Cabinet position. He regarded such selections as detrimental to the military and navy services, and not benefited by the civil branch of the Government.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congress has but few more working days left in which to finish up its business—the Fifteenth Amendment being by law on Thursday next at 12 o'clock. Several of the most important bills will have to go over to the 42d Congress, which will convene on the same day, when the present Congress expires. To allow time for the inauguration ceremonies, which will take place at 12 o'clock on Thursday next, March 4, a joint resolution has been adopted fixing the hour for the meeting of the new Congress at 3 P. M. Mr. COLFAX will resign the Speakership of the House on the day preceding, Wednesday, March 3, when the House will proceed at once to the election of a Speaker for the balance of the Fortieth Congress. This resignation is necessary, because Mr. COLFAX must take the oath of office as Vice President of the United States before 12 o'clock on Thursday, March 4, in order that he may administer the oath of office to the newly elected Senators and call the Senate to order at 12 o'clock on that day.

On Saturday, the House took up the Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, and by a vote of 140 yeas to 33 nays adopted the proposition of Mr. Bigham, as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude."

A motion to strike out the words "and hold office," failed by a vote of 71 yeas to 97 nays.

The Senate having non-concurred in the House amendment, Messrs. Stewart, Conkling and Edmunds were appointed on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Boutwell, Bingham and Logan, on the part of the House, as a Committee of Conference.

The Republican Senators in caucus have agreed to postpone the bill repealing the Tenure of Office act for the consideration of the next Congress.

Among the bills which have become laws by the ten days' limit—the President having neither signed nor disapproved them within that time, after their reception from Congress—is one removing from office in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas those persons who cannot take the oath prescribed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

The President sent in his last veto, that of the Copper Tariff bill, and both Houses promptly passed the bill over his veto by a two thirds vote.

A Bill authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of the National Cemeteries at Gettysburg and Antietam; and also one repealing the act providing that the General-in-Chief shall have his headquarters in Washington, and all orders from the President must be issued through him, have passed both Houses.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit, and to legalize gold contracts, was passed after lengthy debate, yeas 119, nay 61. It pledges the faith of the United States to pay in coin or its equivalent all the interest bearing obligations, and provides that any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms.

A BILL to regulate the franking privilege, by proscribing the use of fac-simile stamps, and requiring franks to be endorsed by persons using them, has passed both houses of Congress.—An amendment to abolish the franking privilege altogether failed in the Senate by only two votes—yeas 16, nays 18. The full text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Government, member of Congress, or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege, to exercise said privilege otherwise than by his or her written autograph signature upon matter franked, and all letters or other mail matter not thus franked by the written signature of a person entitled by law to exercise said privilege, shall be charged with the rates of postage which are now or may hereafter be established by law.

THERE is likely to be a beautiful "row" between the "Young Democracy" and the Old Hunker Copperheads in the next Democratic State Convention. The Old Hunkers are pressing such men as Judge Packer, of Carbon, and Gen. Cass, of Allegheny, for Governor, while the progressives are determined to throw all such dead weights overboard. The *Venango Spectator*, for instance, gives Judge Packer the following sock-dolager:

"Some of the papers that worship mammon are talking about Asa Packer for Governor. Wouldn't it be better to hold him in reserve to receive the vote of Pennsylvania in succeeding Presidential elections?—It worked so beautifully last July in the New York convention that the delegates who originated that brilliant stroke of policy will never be willing to vote for anybody else. Let us hold Mr. Packer in reserve and get out a pamphlet."

The Lock Haven *Democrat* talks out still plainer, and gives the Old Hunkers to understand, once for all, that they must take back seats. Referring to the Packer movement it says:

"We plead guilty, however, to a strong disbelief in the ability of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to elect him (Packer) or any other candidate belonging to what, with all due deference, we shall term as the fossilized school. The miserable, degrading and disgraceful conduct of the Pennsylvania delegation at New York, controlled as its action was by that class of politicians, together with the lamentable results of the campaign in this State last fall, the legitimate result of the bungling inefficiency or its say stupidity displayed in the convention of the Fourth of July, convince us that a certain class of politicians—in Pennsylvania at least—have had their day. The approaching canvass will afford a splendid opportunity for them to maintain a masterly inactivity."

GEN. GRANT, on Tuesday last, informed Mr. DICKEY of the Pennsylvania delegation, that Pennsylvania would have a member of his Cabinet in the person a of gentleman whom he knew well, an original Republican, and who would be as much surprised when his name was announced as any man in the country. Speculation is busy, to ascertain who is intended for Cabinet honors. A very probable suggestion is that the gentleman alluded to is Hon. WILLIAM MCKENNAN, of Washington. Mr. MCK. is a son of Hon. T. M. T. MCKENNAN, and is a superior lawyer. He has avoided public life, never having accepted office except as a Member of the Peace Congress of 1861. He has great purity of character, and is fully capable to discharge any duty which may be assigned him.

IT is said that Secretary SEWARD has granted leave of absence to several of our Ministers abroad, and among them is one for REVERDY JOHNSON, who, it is understood, desires to return to the United States for a short time. Gen. GRANT will doubtless extend Mr. JOHNSON's leave of absence indefinitely, and send to England a Minister who will assert the dignity of the Republic, instead of hob-nobbing with the builders of piratical orphans and Rebel sympathizers.

GRADUALLY we are getting at the [illegible] conspiracy of the Democratic party to control the last Presidential election by fraud.—The boldness and extent of these frauds, in our own State, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and other States, showed that they were the fruits of a well-concerted, and while spread conspiracy; and no person has doubted that New York State was carried for Seymour and Hoffman by fraud. Congress, deeming this bold assault on the integrity of the elective franchise of a character demanding official scrutiny, appointed a Committee to look into the matter. This Committee has been pursuing its investigations for several months, in the face of persistent attempts to obstruct the investigation, and now submit their report. Several weeks ago, we gave some extracts from sworn testimony adduced before a Legislative investigating committee, by which our readers got an insight into the way in which things were managed in Philadelphia at the October and November elections. The Philadelphia frauds, however, villainous as they were, sink into insignificance compared with those perpetrated in New York. In another column we give some extracts from the report of the Congressional investigating committee, which should command the attend of every honest citizen. The most alarming feature in the whole matter lies in the fact that these gigantic frauds are the work of prominent Democratic politicians in high official position who control the entire judicial and executive machinery in the districts where the frauds were perpetrated, and throw the shield of official protection over the scoundrels used by them to consummate the great crime against Republican institutions. How the evil is to be met, is a grave question. But met it must be, and the Republic looks to Congress for such legislation as will prevent similar villainy at future elections.

LAST week, in the House of Representatives, an effort was made to increase the salary of members of the Legislature from $1000 to 1500. Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, demanded the yeas and nays, and the proposition failed, the vote standing—yeas 28, nays 60. We do not find the name of Dr. DILL on record—whether because he was absent, or because he "dodged" with others, does not appear.

The proposition originated with Mr. McMiller, a Democratic member from Montgomery, was warmly supported by Mr. Davis, Democrat of Philadelphia, and received the votes of a majority of the Democratic members, while a majority of the Republicans voted against it. The latter voted, 10 for and 44 against the proposition; while the Democrats voted, 18 for and 16 against it. At the close of the vote, a "scene" occurred by some members appearing within the bar asking to be permitted to record their votes *against* the bill. Mr. Davis objected, saying that he had openly and boldly voted for the bill, and didn't believe in accommodating men who wanted the bill passed, but afraid to assume the responsibility "dodged," and then come in to put themselves "right on the record." He was down on "dodgers."

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Measles of a malignant type prevails in Carroll county, several deaths having occured.—The robbers of the New Windsor Bank have been arrested in New York, and most of the stolen bonds recovered.

CUMBERLAND.—Dr. Schoeppe, of Carlisle, has been arrested and is now in prison on the charge of causing the death of Miss Stennecke by administering poison; the post mortem examination of the body by Prof. Aiken, of Baltimore, showing traces of poison in the stomach.

DAUPHIN.—An accident occured at the State Arsenal, Harrisburg, on the 22d, while firing a salute in honor of the day. A cannon was prematurely discharged, blowing off the right hand of George Church and the left hand of Marshall Quay.

FRANKLIN.—Levi Palmer, near Upton, had his leg broken on the 17th inst., by a tree, which he was felling, striking him above the knee.—Wm. Ingelfritz, of Greencastle, had his hand badly lacerated in some machinery in his establishment, last week.

WASHINGTON.—Four men, Frederick Hartman, Geo. Steinburg, Aaron Deamer, and Wm. Brown, confined in the Hagerstown jail on various charges, made their escape on the night of the 17th inst.—Mrs. Davis, wife of John Davis, of Cavetown, was seized by two ruffians, on Saturday night about 9 o'clock, while returning from the bake-house only a few yards from the house, gagged, her dress torn, &c., their object, as is supposed, being robbery, as she had some $50 on her person. In the struggle, the villians became alarmed and left without securing the money.—Miss Sallie Thompson, of Hagerstown, on Tuesday last, before retiring had occasion to use some alcohol as a wash, which became ignited from a candle near by, setting fire to the room, and severely burning Miss T. An alarm being given, neighbors rushed in and succeeded in extinguished the fire, the damage being confined to the room in which it originated.

YORK.—The warehouse of E. L. Cramer, at Hetrick's, Codorus township, was robbed on Tuesday evening of last week, and afternoon, fired and burned down.—Jeremiah Melhorn has been appointed Tax Collector for Hanover.

THE END OF INFAMY.—The first signal public act of Andrew Johnson's Presidential career was the hanging of the assassins of President Lincoln, and he is about closing it with a free pardon to their confederates. His whole career has been theatrical, commencing with a bloody tragedy and ending with a broad farce. Even in the case of Mrs. Surratt, who was recommended to Executive clemency by the commission which tried her, he insisted upon her blood as due to outraged justice, but now imprisonment is too heavy a punishment to those who, equally with her, counselled, countenanced and aided the conspirators.

A FEW weeks ago a young man named Barmore, a detective of Nashville, Tenn., was taken from a railroad train by a gang of masked men, since which time his fate has been a mystery until Saturday last.—On that day a colored man found a dead body in Duck River, near Columbia. This proved to be the remains of the missing detective. A rope was around his neck, the end forming a noose, as if he had been tied to something. The hands were tied behind his back with a linen handkerchief. A valuable diamond ring was on one finger.—He was evidently not murdered for money.

MADRID despatches announce that the members of the Provisional Government have resigned, and that the Cortes has entrusted Marshal Serrano with full executive powers and with authority to form a new Ministry. A vote of thanks to the retiring Ministers was opposed with unanimity by Republican members, but passed by the House. General Prim made a speech declaring that the late dynasty would never reascend the throne of Spain, General de Rhoda is to succeed General Dulce as Captain General of Cuba.

THE woods in the immediate neighborhood of Campbell Court House, Virginia, are being ravaged and destroyed by a very extensive fire, which is also doing great damage to the fencing.

FOREIGN AL FEW.

[illegible] thousand sheep were killed and twenty thousand more worried by dogs in Ohio last year.

A MAN in Ohio is father of five boys named Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

WASHINGTON is rapidly filling up with people anxious to witness Gen. Grant's inauguration as President.

A PETITION is now before the French Senate, asking for the removal of the remains of Louis Phillippe from England to France.

INTEMPERANCE has become so prevalent in Sweden that the Legislature is considering the propriety of forbidding the manufacture of spirits.

SENATOR Saulsbury met with an accident at Washington on Saturday evening, whereby he broke two bones of his leg, near the ankle.

THE German Republicans of New York have pledged themselves to the support of any reforms in the Naturalization laws required to preserve the purity of the ballot.

THE small-pox has prevailed to an alarming extent in some of the large Western cities. Many cases in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Chicago, have proved fatal.

☞ At the Fulton street (N. Y.) Daily Prayer Meeting, last week, prayers were offered for the children of the Gettysburg Soldiers' Orphan Home, in compliance with a request from the Chaplain of the Institution.

IT is proposed in Philadelphia to bring the remains of William Penn from England to Pennsylvania, and to erect a splendid monument over them. They were buried in a leaden coffin and their transportation to America will not be difficult.

JUDGE WEISEL, a Republican, of Hagerstown, Md., who ran for Congress against Mr. Hallowell, has determined to test the latter's election, on the grounds of frauds and illegal voting. The general impression is that he will be successful.

THE friends of General Sherman have purchased the residence now occupied by General Grant, on I street, near New Jersey avenue, Washington, for $65,000, and intend presenting it to him directly after he becomes General-in-Chief in place of the President elect.

THE Emperor of China has recently issued an edict forbidding the rebuilding of destroyed idol temples, and the repairing such as are decayed, excepting the temples of Confucius. Christianity is everywhere tolerated by a late proclamation of the Emperor, thus opening the whole country to Christian effort.

The telegraph brings the brief particulars of another terrible Kuklux tragedy in Tennessee. A party of three desperadoes went to the house of Col. Thomas Dickens and commenced an indiscriminate firing upon the inmates. Dickens and another man escaped with severe wounds, but two other persons, one a colored woman, were killed outright.

THE advices from Cuba are so mixed and conflicting that it is impossible to gather much reliable information from them. The Government praints in Havana report successive victories over the insurgents, but it is evident that these victories cannot be at all conclusive, at the insurrection appears not only to holds its own, but to increase in proportions.

DETAILED accounts from the seat of war in Paraguay fully confirm the telegraphic despatches which announced the defeat and flight of Lopez, and the occupation of the capital of Paraguay, Asuncion, by Brazilian troops. The severe losses which Lopez suffered in the battle at Angostura, and by the subsequent capture of that fortress, must have broken his power of resistance and virtually finished the war.

AN extraordinary ceremony occurred on Sunday in the Jewish synagogue, on Harrison street, in Chicago. Miss Mary Gilmore, an intelligent young lady, of Yankee parentage, publicly renounced Christianity and embraced Judaism. A large congregation witnessed the ceremonies. In the evening Miss Gilmore embraced an Israelite, being married in the same synagogue to Bernard Berliau, a wealthy business man in New York.

THE *Maine Farmer* says that Mr. Drewry N. White, one of the farmers of Dixfield, made the past season over three tons of cheese from twenty-two cows.—This will amount, at eighteen cents per pound, the price at which he sells it, to $1,080.00. He raised seventy-five bushels of beans—enough to constitute him deacon for seven years—dried 1,200 pounds of apples, and raised thirty five bushels of wheat on one and one-fourth acres of land.

A CLEVELAND wife tried to cause her husband to abandon smoking by induoing his cigar manufacturer to wrap a Chinese fire cracker in one of the "weeds." On Monday the unsuspecting husband was smoking the cigar with great satisfaction, until the fire communicated with the fuse, when to his great horror, the explosion came and he was surprised that his head was left upon his shoulders. Fortunately, his eyes were not blown out.

THERE was considerable excitement among the Roman Catholics of Auburn New York, on Sunday. The Bishop of the diocese had ordered the removal of a favorite clergyman. The congregation resisted the order, refused to allow the Bishop's appointee to celebrate mass, and forced him out of the church. Resolutions denouncing the course of the Bishop, and declaring that the new pastor should not be allowed to occupy the parsonage, were subsequently adopted at a large meeting of the congregation.

PACIFIC RAILROAD EXCURSION.—The Pacific Railroad Company have initiated the necessary arrangements for a grand excursion through from New York to San Francisco, commemorative of the completion of the road. The time is not fixed yet, but it is expected to start on or about the 1st of July. Invitations have been extended to many of the leading railroad capitalists and bankers of Europe, but in no case will the crowd exceed two hundred and fifty, including the delegation from Wall street. It is thought quite probabe that President Grant will be one of the party. Two trains are to leave simultaneously, one from this end, and the other from San Francisco.

SOME years since, a wild goose was shot in Washington Territory, and a few grains of wheat were taken from his craw. Being very large and full, they were preserved and planted. The yield was found to be so great as to lead to its propagation, until this variety, which is known in the Territory as the "Goose Wheat," has become a standard one in that section of the country. Samples of this wheat were recently sent to the Agricultural Department at Washington. Upon examining the samples at the museum, of which there are some 2,000 varieties, the same wheat was found, being one of the samples sent from the Paris Exposition, and grown in Cuenes, in Spain.

THE Burdell Murder mystery is at last solved. A convict in Sing Sing Prison, New York, named Jeffards, who recently died, has confessed that he was the murderer, and that Mrs. Cunningham was privy to it, and encouraged him to commit the deed, but gave him no personal assistance in the murder. Jeffards was let out of the house by Mrs. C., who managed successfully to cover up his tracks and cast suspicion in other directions. The Burdell murder occurred in Bond street, New York, about 12 years ago, and occasioned intense excitement at the time, and while the trial of Mrs. Cunningham was in progress.—Mrs. C. was acquitted, and when last heard from was living in California.

THE NEW YORK FRAUDS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WHOLESALE VILLAINY.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Judge Lawrence, Chairman of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the New York election frauds, has prepared a voluminous report, to be presented to Congress. We give a few extracts to show the extent and nature of these frauds. Says Judge Lawrence:

"But appalling and startling as the frauds have been in our past history, they are all surpassed in some respects by those perpetrated in the general election in the State, and especially in the city of New York.—These frauds were the result of a systematic plan of gigantic proportions, stealthily prearranged and boldly executed, not merely by bands of degraded desperadoes, but with the direct sanction, approval and aid of many prominent official and citizens of New York, with shrewdly concealed connivance of others, and almost without an effort to discourage or prevent them by any of those in whose interest and political party associations they were successfully executed, who could not fail to have cognizance of them, and whose duty it was to expose, defeat and punish them. They were aided by corrupt and corrupting official patronage and power, which not only encouraged, but shielded and protected the guilty principals and their aiders and abettors. These frauds are so varied in character that they comprehend every known crime against the elective franchise. They corrupted the administration of justice, degraded the judiciary, defeated the execution of the laws, subverted for the time being, in New York State, the essential principles of popular government, robbed the people of that great State of their rightful choice of electors for President and Vice-President, of a Governor and other officers; disgraced the most populous city of our Union; encouraged the enemies of Republican government here and everywhere to deride our institutions as a failure, and endangered the peace of the Republic by an attempt to defeat the will of the people in the choice of their rulers.

The events of the past year in New York, and the evidence taken by the committee, furnish proof of all these allegations.—Among the most glaring of the frauds committed in the interest of the Democratic party, in the city and State of New York, in connection with the election in November, 1868, are these:—Many thousands of aliens fraudulently procured or were furnished with certificates of naturalization, illegally or fraudulently issued, by means of which they were enabled to register as voters, and voted in violation of law. Many hundreds of certificates of naturalization were granted in the names of fictitious persons, to be used by native born and naturalized citizens and aliens in falsely registering as voters, and to enable them to vote many times at the same election.

REPEATERS.

Many hundreds of persons voted in New York city from *two to forty times or more, each under assumed or fictitious names, fraudulently registered for the purpose.* Extensive frauds were committed in canvassing tickets, and names of voters were entered on poll lists, and Democratic tickets counted, as if voters representing them voted, when no such persons voted at all.

GROSS NEGLECT OF DUTY.

To accomplish these frauds gross neglect of duty and disregard of law, so great as to evince criminal purpose, prevailed in some of the courts; while the officers and Democratic partisans, of almost every grade, either by official influence, or otherwise, aided, sanctioned, or knew of, and failed to prevent them. The same influence shielded perpetrators in nearly all cases from detection and arrest; and when arrested, they have, through the agencies of judicial officers and others, charged with the duty of prosecution, escaped all punishment.

Through some unknown influence the *Democratic electors of President and Vice President and the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York were fraudulently elected*, and the investigations of the committee show that the existing State laws and mode of enforcing them, are wholly inadequate to prevent these frauds, but that Congress has power to enact laws which, if faithfully executed, will, to some extent furnish protection hereafter. There is no law of Congress professing to prevent or punish frauds in voting or conducting elections, and the penalties relating to certificates of naturalization are by no means adequate.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

The largest number of naturalization papers ever granted in one year, in New York city, before 1868, was in 1856, when only 16,493 were issued, while in 1868 there were 41,112 issued. The New York Democratic Printing Committee ordered, between September 16 and October 23, blank applications amounting to 105,000, and of certificates of naturalization, 69,000; in addition to this, other presses were running on blanks for other Democratic committees."

The report quotes the specific evidence of naturalization certificates fraudulently procured or issued in October, 1868, to persons never appearing in court. One witness swore that one hundred and fifty were sent to the Democratic Club at Peekskill and used. Papers were issued on fictitious names and used by repeaters. Frauds in issued papers were not confined to New York, but extended over Orange, Ulster, Monroe, West Chester and other counties.

"Among the frauds practised under the Naturalization Laws were false personation of applicants for naturalization, perjury of witnesses under assumed names, fabrication of applications for naturalization, and others in support of them, with the names of applicants and witnesses forged; granting of certificates of naturalization in fictitious names, and on applications, regular in form, but without the presence of any applicants, and to persons not entitled to them; applicants for naturalization or those professing to represent them, with their witnesses, were sworn in groups, sometimes larger and sometimes smaller, and without any separate examination of each witness in the Supreme Court, not merely occasionally, but habitually,—are all proved beyond controversy.

EXTENT OF THE FRAUDS.

The committee estimate, from what is proved, that sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-three fraudulent certificates were issued in New York, Ulster, Monroe, Westchester, Rensalaer, Putnam, Green and Orange counties. The gigantic character of the conspiracy, covering so many counties and election polls, and the difficulties interposed by Democratic officials, have delayed and hindered a thorough examination. All that could be done was to prove, as the evidence does, that an organized system was perfected and carried into effect by the members of the Democratic party, to register many thousands of names, fictitious or assumed, and then to vote on them by hundreds of persons voting from two to forty times each for the Democratic candidates. There is evidence to show that it was part of the gigantic scheme of carrying the Democratic ticket in the State of New York by fraud; to delay the canvassing of the vote in the city until the result in the counties should be known; then to make up the deficiencies not supplied by repeating and other fraudulent voting; by stuffing the ballot boxes, and by a fraudulent canvass on the count of the vote.

CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

"The Mayor of the city, now Governor of the State, the Attorney-General of the State, District Attorney, now Mayor, and other distinguished officers, rendered it valuable aid. With the courts and officers of justice all controlled by men elected as Democrats, and with the vast official and personal influence of the dominant party in the city, men can escape all punishment for crime. Immunity and protection were promised repeatedly to those engaged in these election frauds.

REMEDIES PROPOSED.

"The committee recommend the withdrawal of naturalization from the New York city Courts, and offer a bill for that purpose: also, a bill amending the Naturalization laws, and recommend one day throughout the United States for the election of representatives in Congress, and providing for the contesting elections of the President and Vice President, and a Constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to regulate the appointment of President and Vice President directly by the people, or by electors chosen by single districts."

[from the New York Sun.

SECRET ASSASSINATION.

The Mysterious Air-Gun—The Silent Bullet.

Over a year ago, at one o'clock in the morning, a Brooklyn police officer was carelessly sauntering down his usual beat, when he observed a man partly hidden behind a tree on the opposite side of the street. The officer stopped and carefully observed the man's movements. In a few moments a man was observed coming up the sidewalk opposite. The man behind the tree stepped from his place of concealment and walked down the street to meet the stranger, the police officer still closely watching him. When the suspicious person was within twenty feet of the stranger, and near a gas light burning brightly beneath the trees, the stranger suddenly slapped his forehead with his right hand, and fell to the pavement—a dead man. His murderer began to rifle his pockets. The officer hastened at once to the spot, but the assassin saw him and fled.

The officer pursued him. The chase was hot. Around corners, across half paved streets, through slums and alleys, over high boarded fences, and beneath gas lights, the murderer fled, but a keen-eyed hunter was on his track. He was captured. On his line of flight an air-gun of peculiar construction was found. It had done its deadly work silently and effectually. It was of simple mechanicism, and could hardly be considered a marvel of mechanical skill.

The assassin turned out to be one Skidmore, a discharge policeman. In his house evidence was found which proved that he had been engaged for several years in nefarious schemes of burglary and murder. Brooklyn was thrown into a state of nervous excitement. The air gun was regarded with the greatest curiosity, and those inspecting it handled it with circumspection, fearful that a silent bullet was only waiting a signal to add another to its roll of victims. Skidmore cut his throat in his cell and thus escaped the jibbet. We do not know what became of the air gun, but we do know that for weeks afterwards many of the citizens of Brooklyn never dared go from their houses at night for fear of a silent straggling bullet.

Again we have accounts of shooting with the air gun—this time in New York. A week or two ago we had to announce the serious injury, by a pistol shot, of a young man walking at midday on the corner of Broadway and Canal street. The cause was a mystery which has never been explained. On Tuesday afternoon, in two diverse localities, there occured circumstances fortunately less injurious in their effect, but hardly less mysterious in their nature, which seem to point with equal assurance to the diabolical agent, an air gun. Two bullets in quick succession crashed through the windows of a grocery at the intersection of the Bowery and Bond streets. With as little warning a pistol ball entered through the plate-glass doorway of 310 Broadway, with dangerous force. A young man employed in Chittenden's drygoods store was walking down Broadway, Wednesday afternoon, and felt something hit his arm. On arrival at the store he ascertained that he had been shot through the arm by a bullet, which had lodged and remained in his side. Where the bullet came from, who fired it, or for what—all these points remain secret. On Monday an air gun bullet was fired through a pawnbroker's window in Centre street. On the same evening one of these silent messengers of death came through a window in the *Sun's* editorial rooms, and one evening last week two bullet holes were found in the pains in Mr. Thomas Hitchcock's residence, a 8 East twenty-ninth street. Wither are we tending?

GRANT AND BISMARCK.—The Prime Minister and chief agent in the recent military exploits of Prussia, Count Bismarck, has written a letter, acknowledging the receipt, through Baron Gerolt, of the first volume of the "Life of General Grant," recently published. Bismarck writes to General Grant as follows: "I hasten to return you my hearty thanks for a work which promises me the enjoyment of reviewing in a succient shape that gigantic struggle, the varying phases of which I followed at the time with intense interest. It will be a permanent source of gratification and pride to think that for the volume now open before me I am indebted to the kind and sympathetic feelings of the very man who took Vicksburg and Richmond. May peace, restored by you, afford equal scope to your powers with equal benefits to your country, and may the present interchange of friendly sentiments between us prove a good augury for the continuance of those relations so happily established between America and Germany."

A STORY is told of McKean Buchanan, who is said to be one of the finest "poker" players in the world. While in Australia a few years since, Mr. Buchanan had a thrifty, speculative agent, who took the money at the door and generally kept it. The tragedian couldn't well afford to dispense with the man's services for so trifling a matter, so he artfully inoculated the peculiative agent with a mania for this game of poker, and when the agent had captured all the money at night Mr. Buchanan would skilfully and unfallingly win it all away from him during the next day.

THE Emperor of the French is said to be more embarrassed by his private indebtedness than even previous to the *coup d'etat*. Both he and the Empress have been living for the past fifteen years far beyond their means, and all of Eugenie's private property is heavily mortgaged. She never thinks of the rainy days which may be in store for her in the future, but is as extravagant as if the French exchequer were inexhaustible, and the Imperial dynasty not founded on sand, but sure to reign for centuries to come.

A WOMAN in very reduced circumstances was recently admitted to the Poughkeepsie almshouse. Shortly after a male vagrant was also taken in, who manifested such an attachment for the woman that his affection was reciprocated, and an elopement planned and carried out. It now appears that the woman had fallen heir to some $20,000 and that her romantic suitor had learned of it, procured a commitment to the almshouse and won the prize.

AN honest Hibernian whose bank pocket to use his own phrase, had stopped payment, was forced to the sad necessity of perambulating the streets two nights together, for the want of a few pence to pay his lodgings, when, accidentally meeting a friend talking of the lying-in-market, he cried, "Tim's the place for me, for I have been lying out that two nights past."

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Where will you find such loads of everything as with WM. BLAIR & SON, Carlisle, Penna. Stary House full of Queensware, Glassware, Stoneware, Tubs, Churns and Buckets; Looking Glasses, Waiters, Sugs, Lamps, Spoons, Knives and Forks, and everything else in our line of the best quality, at very low price:—packed up free of cost and warranted.

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PROPERTIES—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat is aromatic, their taste bitterish, and acrid, gives to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethe, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rhematism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement, or Labor Pains; Bed-Wetting in children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipate, excesses and imprudence in life, impurities of the blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

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Feb. 5—2m.

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