The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Mar. 5, 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.

THE N. Y. *Herald* considers the departure of Andy Johnson from the White House the death of the whisky rings.

THE Spring Elections have been abolished in the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon by special acts of the Legislature just passed. In those counties local officers will hereafter be chosen in October—making but one Election each year.

A BILL has passed the House of Representatives providing for the coinage of nickle-copper pieces of five cents and under. It provides for the coinage of one, three and five cent pieces, and makes them a legal tender to the amount of one dollar.

GENERAL GRANT'S Administration is ushered in under the most auspicious of omens—the rise of our bonds at home and in the foreign market.—Now that we are to have a President who talks for and not against our credit, we may expect our high interest-bearing securities to stride forward at a rate unprecedented in financial history.

RECENTLY, in a libel suit against an editor of a Cincinnati paper, the Court very sensibly charged the jury that the publication of a false statement by a paper in the ordinary course of its business as a publisher of news, is not *prima facie* evidence of malace as by the old rule. The falsehood and malice must be proven by the complainant.

THE passing of Gen. Schenck's bill pledging the faith of the nation for the payment of the public debt in gold has had a marked effect upon the quotations of American securities aboard. Our bonds immediately advanced in the London market about 1½ per cent. while in New York and Philadelphia there was an advance of 1¼ in the 5-20s of 1862, and ⅜ in other Government securities.

IT is said one of General GRANT'S first orders will send Phil. Sheridan to New Orleans, General Sickles to Charleston, and General Reynolds to Texas, from which positions Johnson removed them. This as an intimation from the new Administration that the reign of Ku-kluxism is to come to an end, and that loyal men are to be protected by the Government in the enjoyment of all their legal rights.

THE House of Representatives, on Saturday, disposed of the Louisiana contested case by laying it on the table. A novel scene took place during the discussion. Menard, (colored) who is one of the contestants, spoke in his own behalf. The House listened intently with much curiosity. Menard, who is a good looking man of middle height, with a brown skin and wavy hair, spoke calmly and distinctly without excitement. This is the first time a colored man has spoken in the House.

OUR colleague, Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, has received another and exceedingly complimentary recognition of his ability and fidelity in his nomination for re-election as Clerk to the 41st Congress. This will make Mr. McPHERSON'S fourth term—a compliment, we believe, never accorded to any previous Clerk. It is a full answer to the mean attacks upon his personal integrity made by reckless partizans last fall, and a marked attestation of the integrity and ability with which the duties of his responsible office have been discharged.

SENATOR EBRETT, of Allegheny county, from the special Legislative Committee, last week reported a new Registry bill, a copy of which is before us. It seems to be carefully framed to obviate the objections of the Supreme Court, and to guard the integrity of the ballot-box. It also contains a section changing the township elections from Spring to the second Tuesday of October. If the Republicans of the Legislature do their duty this bill, or one with its essential provisions, will be enacted into law.

UP to the hour of going to press, we have received nothing from Washington in regard to the Inauguration ceremonies. It was undoubtedly a grand demonstration, as the various lines of railroads leading to the capital have been taxed to their utmost capacity, for days, to carry persons thronging to Washington. Besides the military, political and civic associations, it was thought the crowd would be largely in excess of any previous inauguration.—Gen. GRANT'S inaugural would doubtless be terse and brief. To-day he will send to the Senate his Cabinet appointments.

AN important bill, desired to vindicate the national faith and promote confidence in the national securities, reported by Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, passed the House by a decided vote last week, and on Saturday the Senate passed the bill with some slight amendments. The following is the form in which it passed the Senate:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin, or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which as carried into the contract, may have been adjusted, on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale or the rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms.

The United States Bonds have been steadily advancing in the European markets, as Johnson's policy dies out. On Saturday the Five-Twenty Bonds reached 88 on the London Stock exchange, being about 90 in gold, allowing for difference in exchange. This price—a much higher than ever before reached for our bonds abroad—is due to the confidence that is felt in the incoming Administration, doubtless strengthened by the passage through Congress of Mr. Schenck's bill, the first practical measure yet adopted for placing the credit of the country on a proper foundation.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

On the 19th of March will be held in this county what are known as the Spring Elections, at which time the various township offices are to be filled. We would here proffer a word of advice to our Republican friends in regard to these offices. It is this.—*Make it a point to elect the best men that can be found for the position.*—Especially let the selections for Judges and Inspectors of Election be men of acknowledged fidelity and fearlessness, who will aim to preserve the purity of the ballot-box. We hope to obtain from the present Legislature a stringent Registry Law. The next step is for the people to select Election officers who will see that its provisions are fairly and honestly enforced. Even in acknowledged Democratic districts, the election of a wide-awake fearless Republican Inspector is of great importance. Republicans of Adams, next fall we will be called on to elect a Governor. See to it that you keep your organization unbroken, and don't neglect the coming township elections.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Fortieth Congress fittingly closes up its business by giving to the country another of the great measures by which our national legislation since the Rebellion has been distinguished—a corollary to the Emancipation Proclamation, the Civil Rights Bill, and the Abolition of Slavery by Constitutional amendment. We refer to the proposed Amendment to the Constitution to secure Manhood Suffrage. As finally agreed upon by a Committee of Conference, it reads as follows:

ARTICLE XV. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The amendment in this form was agreed to on Thursday by the House of Representatives—yeas 143, nays 43, more than three to one. On Friday it was also adopted by the Senate, the yeas being 39 and the nays 13—just three to one.

The amendment will now go to the Legislatures of the several States for their action. We fully believe that it will be ratified, so that the long and weary controversy on the subject will be finally and peacefully terminated.—Of course, the Democracy will resist it, and make a terrible ado over the "nigger," being their last chance at capital in this line. But we have faith in the intelligence and honest purpose of the mass of the American people, and look forward to an early ratification of this amendment by the States, as another of the fruits of the Slaveholder's Rebellion, and as forever putting to rest the negro question as a disturbing element in national politics.

Twenty-eight States are needed to ratify the Amendment. The following States will, there is good reason to believe, endorse the Amendment promptly and speedily:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, West Virginia, S. Carolina—26.

Two more States will be needed.—Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky will of course vote against the amendment. But there remain California, Georgia, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and the un-reconstructed States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, from which to secure the additional two.

THE despatches from Washington during the past week, bearing on the probable material of Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet, have been very conflicting.—As the difficulty will be officially solved before our paper reaches our readers, a republication of these conjectures and surmises would be useless.—Col. McClure, of this State, had an interview with Gen. GRANT during the week, urging the policy of selecting distinctive, working Republicans for his Cabinet. As there has been much misrepresentation as to what transpired at this interview, in justice both to the President elect and Col. McClure we publish Col. McClure's card addressed to the Philadelphia BULLETIN:

A CARD.

"*To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin*: Quite an undue importance has been given to a very brief and entirely cordial interview I had with General Grant recently, and it has been exaggerated to do great injustice to all parties involved.

"Some journals herald it is as the beginning of a rupture between General Grant and his party. Not a word was uttered by either of us in any other than the kindest manner, nor was there the remotest intimation of his possible alienation from the Republican party.

"Other journals have censured me for obtruding myself upon General Grant, and attempting a factious dictation as to his appointments. Such reflections are wholly unjust. I called upon him to present a letter from Hon. John M. Read, with which General Grant was evidently impressed, and it led to a brief conversation on the Cabinet. It was perfectly frank on both sides and free from the shadow of offence. Respectful suggestions were made, and as respectfully heard and considered; as to the political policy of the new administration, and the question of faction, either in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, they were not discussed or even proposed.

"I earnestly urged upon General Grant the policy of selecting representative Republican politicians for his Cabinet. I did so because intelligent and representative politicians only can make a successful ministry in any government where the people make and unmake every department of power. I urged no man for the Cabinet; I had a preference and expressed it on a former occasion; but had never assumed that even a party, much less an humble individual, had a right to insist upon any particular man as one of the confidential advisers of the President.

"I was informed that Governor Geary had written, or would write, a letter to General Grant on the subject of his Cabinet. I stated that fact to General Grant, to which he replied that he had not heard from Governor Geary. I did not feel at liberty to assure General Grant that such a letter would be received, as there was nothing but Governor Geary's promise to warrant the belief that he would recommend a particular gentleman for a Cabinet office from Pennsylvania.

A. K. McCLURE."

Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1869.

THE Legislature has adjourned over for a week to enable the members to attend the inauguration ceremonies at Washington. We see it stated that a Legislative excursion to Gettysburg, to visit the Battle-field, under the care of Col. Batchelder, is on the programme. We shall be glad to welcome our lawmakers to Gettysburg, but really we think it high time that these frequent adjournments and excursions should come to an end, and that the Legislature should address itself to its legitimate duties, that of making laws. This thing of furnishing Government officials with free passes over all the lines of travel presents constant temptations to neglect duty and spend the winter in pleasure seeking.

THE action of the Forty-first Congress promises to last until the middle of May.

WALLACE, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is undoubtedly a great man—on paper. We humbly suggest, however, that his manifesto's will, by their frequency, perhaps lose their usefulness, with his followers at least. The following circular has been confidentially distributed among his marshals, and, in a mild and subdued manner, is suggestive of the "coffee" aroma, which has so inevitably accompanied his political efforts.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—*Do not neglect the Spring Elections.* We must secure our fair proportion of election officers in every locality.

Judges, Inspectors and Assessors are very important officers, and if attention be given to the matter, we can elect more than one-half of them in the State.

Arouse our friends to the necessity of doing this. Elect men of nerve and will to these places. It is a great error to select weak men. The Radicals last fall by unscrupulous use of their election officers, rejected more loyal votes than they had majority in October—This must not be permitted again. The way to prevent it is to see that we have firm men on the board, and that we have our full share everywhere.

Let us invoke you to give this subject your *earnest attention*. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

There is some richness in the above, especially when we view it in the light thrown by Investigating Committees, on the action of Democratic Election Boards, at the elections last fall. Scandalous and disgraceful as was the way in which the Republican majority in Philadelphia was overcome, this may well be but the prelude to a grander flight. The late developments which show that New York was carried for the Democracy in last November by the casting of some *sixty thousand* illegal votes, has, perhaps, put their Pennsylvania brethren on their mettle. Let our friends be warned and see that no township officers are lost by their supineness and inactivity.

THE State of Kansas has the honor of being the first to ratify the new Suffrage Amendment. A telegram from Topeka, says that the Constitutional Amendment on Monday passed the Senate unanimously, and the House by a vote of 64 to 7.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

BEDFORD.—The Republicans of Bedford Borough voted last week, to test the strength of the candidates for the Postoffice, resulting—A. L. Russell 171, John Arnold 34, and John Minnich 11.

CUMBERLAND.—A hearing was had last week on *habeas corpus*, in the case of Dr. Schoeppe, charged with administering poison to Miss Stennecke; but the Court refused to admit the defendant to bail. He was remanded to prison to await trial at April term.—The barn of Mr. McCormick, 1½ miles from Hagerstown, was destroyed by fire on the 18th ult., Mr. Ellinger, the tenant, lost 3 colts, 2 horses, 7 or 8 cattle, hogs, wheat and corn, worth over $1500.—Mrs. Watts, the mother of Hon. Frederick Watts, died in Carlisle, on Saturday evening, Feb. 26th, in the 90th year of her age.—The barn of Daniel McCoy, Newburry, was destroyed by fire on the 22d ult.

FREDERICK.—John Wilcoxon has purchased the United States Hotel for $8,025.—James Grimes, a laboring man, was killed on the 23d ult., on the Buckeystown road, near Frederick, by a large rock weighing five tons falling on him, while at work.

FRANKLIN.—The expenditures for the Franklin County Poor House for the year 1868 amounted to $13,477 42, being $1,953,-99 less than the expenses the year previous.—Samuel Seibert has sold his dwelling in Chambersburg, on Second Street, for $7,500 to the Episcopal Congregation of that place, as a church site.—Wm. Jones, one of the men implicated in the robberry of Fallen's store, Mercersburg, on the 17th of December, has turned States evidence, implicating Seyler and Saly in the robberry.—At a sale of Peter McFarsen's stock, Guilford township, a Chester white Sow with eight pigs brought $103.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Solomon Snyder, residing near Hagerstown, lost a little son 3 years old, while an attack of Lock Jaw. He had hurt his head some ten days previous.

YORK.—Last Monday a week George Zorger, aged 26, of Newburry township, was killed in a deep stone quarry, near York Haven. Two large rocks, hanging a number of feet above him, suddenly tumbled down, and sunk Zorger so deep into the soft ground upon which he had been standing, that his head and part of his body were entirely buried. The larger stone is supposed to have weighed fifteen tons; and the other, which fell upon him, was also of immense weight, but much lighter. It required the strength of some twenty men to roll the rocks away. So completely was the victim crushed and buried, that nothing but one of his limbs could be seen.—Adam McKinney, of Hanover, last Sunday evening accidentally cut his right hand with a butcher knife, inflicting a severe wound.—A gentleman named Laugerman, residing on the McSherrystown road, near Hanover, had his foot badly injured by a wagon passing over it on Wednesday afternoon. His team became unmanageable while on the common, near the depot, and in endeavoring to manage the horses he was thrown under the wagon and his foot badly crushed.

THE new Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, in Washington, was dedicated last week. The edifice is of brown stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, elegantly decorated, and is, perhaps, with the galleries, capable of seating a larger number of auditors than any other church building in the city. Among those present were General Grant and family, including his father; Speaker Colfax and wife, Chief Justice Chase, and many Senators and Representatives in Congress. Thus far $220,000 have been expended on the building, leaving a debt of $25,000. General Grant is one of the trustees.

General Sherman was yesterday the recipient of the deeds and papers making him the owner of the private residence and furniture of General Grant at Washington. Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, made the presentation speech, to which General Sherman happily responded, assuring the contributors that their present ($100,000 in all) should be held by him for the special benefit of his family and in the education of his children, and beyond this purpose he intended never to touch for himself one dollar of it.

GENERAL Sheridan, since the close of the Indian War, is bending his energies to weeding out desperate and lawless white men from the Indian Territory. In the latter part of January he issued an order sending beyond the limits of the territory Dr. Holmes, Don Carlos and S. T. Wakeley, formerly Indian agents, for inducing Indians to steal cattle.

ADDITIONAL reports of a fresh outbreak of hostilities on the plains are received. The war seems fiercest in Arizona, where several engagements have recently taken place. The Apaches are particularly unruly. Little Raven and three hundred Arapahoes had surrendered to the authorities.

SECRETARY M'Culloch has purchased a large farm in Maryland to which he intends to retire after he leaves the United States Treasury.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE farmers are ploughing in New Jersey.

PEACH and plum trees are in blossom in Augusta, Ga.

A large number of pardons were on Monday issued by President Johnson.

Kansas, Louisiana, Nevada and West Virginia have ratified the Suffrage Amendment recently passed by Congress.

THE public debt statement for this month will show a decrease of $12,000,000 in the national debt.

IT has lately been discovered that the great plains of Colorado overlie a vast coal bed, also numerous beds of iron.

THE Legislature of West Virginia has chosen Charlestown, in the Kanawha Valley, as the future Capital of that State.

2,000 persons have died in San Francisco within the last six months, of the small pox.

The Nevada Assembly has adopted a bill looking to the establishment of both negro and female suffrage in that State.

LAMARTINE, the French poet and historian, and at one time a prominent political leader died yesterday.

OVER a foot of snow fell in Lewiston, Me., on Friday night, accompanied by a heavy gale, and the railroads thereabouts are blockaded.

THE Hon. Walter Brooks, formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, died at Vicksburg last week by strangulation, produced by eating an oyster.

FOUR colored men are to be hanged at Princess Anne, Md., to-day, for the murder of the captain and mate of the schooner Brave, in the Chesapeake Bay some months ago.

IN the Pennsylvania Senate a few days since a bill was introduced to authorize the Western Maryland Railroad Company to construct and operate a portion of the railroad of said Company in Pennsylvania.

THE Judiciary Committee of the Tennessee Senate has reported against a proposition to sell the Hermitage, formerly the residence of General Jackson, but now the property of the State.

MR. Senter, Speaker of the Tennessee Legislature, was inaugurated on Thursday as Governor of that State, in the place of Governor Brownlow, resigned. Gov. Brownlow succeeds Mr. Patterson in the U. States Senate.

IT is stated that the society to propagate the Catholic faith, last year received $1,000,000, nine-tenths of which was from one cent per week subscriptions. This shows the power of pennies—given regulary, and by everybody.

THE statistics of the Methodist Church for 1868 show during the year the number of church edifices dedicated is five hundred and seventy. This makes something more than three new churches for every two days of the year.

A PRIZE fight took place at Herring Run, near Baltimore, on Thursday, between Newton Montgomery and Peter Joyce.—Thirty-three rounds were fought in forty-five minutes, and Montgomery was declared the winner.

A HUSBAND in Flint, Michigan, recently had his wife arrested on the charge of adultery. He testified that he had traded his wife with a neighbor for a pony, but the pony proved to be unsound; so the husband thought the bargain was not binding and wanted his wife back.

BISHOP Simpson, in behalf of a number of ladies of Baltimore, yesterday presented General Grant with a gold-headed cane. In reply to the Bishop's address the General said that he hoped he would have no occasion to use it upon any one.

MR. Johnson only pardoned one more counterfeiter on Monday. Pardons for Arnold and Spangler were issued last night by the President. All those living who were sent to the Dry Tortugas for connection with the assination of President Lincoln are now set free. O'Laughlin died there over a year ago.

A FATAL case of hydrophobia occurred in Rockland county, New York, on Tuesday. Mr. John Eckerson about a mouth ago was terribly bitten by a mad dog, having both hands mangled. A physician immediately tied up the artery and cut off the loose flesh, and the dog was killed. But on Sunday last Mr. Eckerson gave symptoms of hydrophobia and died of the terrible disease on Tuesday.

A DIFFICULTY occurred on the night of February 22d at Jacksonville, Ga., between some colored people and some white soldiers, during which a negro was killed and a white soldier wounded. The soldiers turned out to the rescue of their comrades, and a general *meleo* ensued. About two hundred shots were fired. A number of balls entered private residences and wounded citizens, while some were also wounded while in the street.

The Chicago Tribune has the following from its Washington correspondent: There is a social evil reviving about the Capitol which it is time to rebuke. Long files of cyprians are in the habit of rendezvouing there and parading between the House and Senate, and in the lobbies thereof, calling out members, making assignations for the future and loans for the past, and so completely signalizing the place that it is at her peril that a good woman walks alone in the Capitol.

The Michigan Lunatic Asylum is provided with a green-house, at which there are at all times flowers in full bloom. Some of the severest cases of insanity in men brought to the institution in irons, and manifested the most violent symptoms of this most terrible disorder, have been suddenly calmed down to a condition bordering on sanity by the presentation of a bouquet gathered from the green-house.

OBSERVANCE OF SABBATH.—When that great political economist Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," and pertainly clear of religious bias, was showin a manuscript attacking Sabbath observance, he said to his friend, "Put it behind the fire, if the common notion of the sacredness of the day secures to the working-classes, week by week, a period of repose and rest, the Sunday, even as a civil institution, is an invaluable blessing."

IN the Chester county prison last year about seven thousand yards each of check and carpeting, and a considerable quantity of other articles, were manufactured by the inmates. The goods sold by the prison authorities amounted to $5,261, and the sum drawn from the county treasury was $4,700. The labor of the prisoners thus paid more than half the expenses, and they were protected from the effects of idleness and promiscuous association.

ONE of those very simple improvements in the construction of a long known article, has recently been announced in England, in regard to the gumming of envelopes, consisting in applying the mucilage to the lower part of the envelope instead of the flap. On moistening the edge of the flap, as usual, and pressing it down upon the gummed surface below, a very thorough adhesion takes place, without the objection of getting the taste of the gum in the mouth, or removing part of it by the tongue.

THE latest statistics of the Lutheran Church in this country show that in 1820, when the General Synod was formed, there were but 103 ministers in the Church in the United States; in 1833, 175 ministers and 200 congregations; in 1853, 357 ministers and 1917 congregations; in 1863, 430 ministers and 1871 congregations; in 1868, 900 ministers and 1765 congregations; in 1863, 1365 ministers and 2437 congregations; in 1868, more than 2000 ministers, about 3500 congregations, and nearly 400,000 communicants.

HOME TO REBELS.

Opening of a New Confederate Campaign in New York.

The "Manhattan Club," of New York, noted as one of the most *aristocratic* Democratic institutions in the country—whose members controlled the action of the last Democratic National Convention—gave a magnificent dinner on the evening of the 22d, to the arch-traitor, John C. Breckinridge, and a number of the Ex-Rebel officers. The Hon. Aguste Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, presided, and was assisted in doing the honors by Judge Cardozo, Manton Marble, Editor of the *World*, and others. Among the guests were Lieut.-Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Magruder, Gen. Roger, A. Pryor, Gen. Pickett, and other distinguished Democratic "Heroes" who drew their swords against the old flag. "Lieut. Gen. John C. Breckinridge," as he was called, was the special hero of the occasion. In a discription of the affair by a New York paper, we are told:

"Gen. Breckinridge arrived about half-past seven. As the distinguished guest entered the parlor the hum of conversation ceased, and all eyes were turned upon him. The General was dressed in evening costume, and wore diamond studs. He is about six feet one inch in hight, and is well proportioned. His hair is turned gray, and he has a gray moustache, somewhat heavier than that worn by the Hon. Fernando Wood. His eye, however, has lost none of its latent fire, and his manner was polished and refined to the last degree. The ploughshare of time has left but few furrows on his face, which indicated perfect health. After courteously saluting his friends, he sat down on a sofa by the side of Gen. Beauregard, and a few minutes were spent in earnest conversation, which was occasionally interrupted by the introduction of prominent members of the Club to Gen. Breckinridge."

THE CLOTH IS REMOVED.

At 11 P. M. the cloth was removed, and the Chairman announced the first toast of the evening, "His Excellency the President of the United States," which was quaffed in silence. The second toast was, "The Health of Lieut. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, our honored and distinguished guest." In presenting this toast the Chairman recounted the past services of Gen. Breckinridge as a Democratic chieftain, and paid a high tribute to his honor as a gentleman. A delicate reference was made to his skill and bravery in the Confederacy, and the dignity marking his conduct since his exile.

SPEECH OF GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

As Gen. Breckinridge arose, he was greeted with rounds of applause. He briefly returned his thanks, and resumed his seat without touching on political topics. In private conversation, however, the General gave an amusing account of his hardships in the wilds of Florida, while escaping from the ruins of the fallen Confederacy. He spoke feelingly of the sufferings of President Davis, and told an interesting story of his first meeting with Mr. Davis in Europe while at the house of Mr. Erlanger, in Paris. The General, in answer to inquiries, said that Mr. Slidell still remained in the French capital, and had expressed no intention of returning to Louisiana. He had not seen Mr. James M. Mason for several months. Mr. Judah P. Benjamen he thought was coining money at the English bar. An injudicious remark was made in reference to the reported intention of the Kentucky Democracy to nominate General Breckinridge as their candidate for Governor. The General smiled, and drew his cigar from between his teeth, "I hope my friends in Kentucky will do nothing of the kind," said he, "as I think it would be injudicious, and I have no desire to re-enter political life."

Gen. Magruder was next toasted and each of the Confederate heroes in turn, all of whom made speeches. The Manhattan Club was in a blaze of glory. It has not been so happy since Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, before the battle of Gettysburg, when the "distinguished guest" anticipated a sure and certain triumph, and boasted that they would dictate terms of peace at the head of their legions, in that staunchly rebel stronghold—the city of New York.

COIN CONTRACTS—PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

It is generally known that by covenant between the financial officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders, these bonds were made payable, principal and interest, in gold. The United States Supreme Court has just decided the validity of contracts made payable in gold coin. This decision of the highest national tribunal establishes beyond question or doubt the manner and terms upon which the Union Pacific Railroad Company must inevitably pay both principal and interest of their First Mortgage Bonds.

These bonds are a First Mortgage upon the longest railroad in the world, and in amount do not exceed the sum of $27,000 per mile, while the earnings upon the portion of the road in operation last year averaged more than $7,000 per mile. And when the entire line shall be opened, as it will be in the early Summer, to the trade and travel to the Pacific, the earnings will be very largely increased. Experience has shown that the longest lines of railroad (other things being equal) are always the most profitable. The last year's earnings upon the New York Central, the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central are proof of this. The New York Central's earnings per mile were $24,251, the New York and Erie, $25,811, and the Pennsylvania road, $47,475. The Union Pacific is a much longer railroad. Let its annual earnings per mile reach the average on these roads—say $32,512—and the result on eleven hundred miles of road will be $35,763,200 in the year.

Such facts as these have made Union Pacific Bonds the most popular securities in the market; and the sales are now so active that parties who desire to invest will do well to make their subscriptions at once.

ASSASSINATION BY AIR GUNS.

The numerous instances of finding men prone upon the most public streets of the Eastern cities, injured as by a bullet, although neither the victim nor any other person had heard the discharge of any firearm, so far as could be ascertained, has suggested the idea that air-guns have been brought into requisition. According to the authorities, this is a weapon "resembling a musket, for the purpose of discharging missiles by means of compressed air. It consists of lock, stock, barrel, and ramrod. The stock is made hollow, and provided with proper cocks for filling it with compressed air by means of a force pump.—Each lock is nothing but a valve which lets into the barrel a portion of the air compressed in the stock, when the trigger is pulled. The gun is loaded with wadding and ball in the ordinary way, and the air suddenly introduced from the stock propels it with a velocity proportional to the square root of the degree of the compression of the air."

By this weapon a person may be killed at a distance of sixty or eighty yards. Later improvements give it a propelling force almost equal to the old-fashioned musket. Its chief advantage to criminals is its noiseless discharge. The victim may be singled out in a crowd by a person standing concealed at an upper window, and, if the aim is accurate, perforated by a bullet, without any chances of detection, excepting those indicated by angles and direction. Indeed, the body might fall in such a manner as to indicate conditions entirely different from those which are real. Whether or not this theory is correct, it is evident that the ingenuity of crime keeps pace with the ingenuity of the most approved detective methods.—*Chicago Republican.*

A MAN in Des Moines, Iowa, has erected a dwelling house for himself built mostly of paper. The weather-boarding, inside walls, and shingling are of that material known in the West as the "Rock River Company's Building Paper." The cost is about two-thirds that of the ordinary materials, and the house, it is said, is much warmer than where plaster and wood are used.

THE BENDERSVILLE RAILROAD.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of the proposed Bendersville R. R., was held at Bendersville on Saturday, Feb. 27th which was well attended.

After having received sufficient subscriptions to pay all expenses incurred, a report was read from the committee recently appointed to confer with other roads, which was listened to with much interest.

As the successful action of this committee was very necessary to a favorable issue of this road, we append an epitome of the report.

We called upon Messrs. Given, Cathcart and Henderson, at Carlisle, stockholders and officers of the Cumberland Valley and Pine Grove R. R., but learned from them only that it aid was received from that source we must apply to the Penna. Central R. R., as the latter held the largest proportion of their stock, and the ballance of power was virtually in their hands. The Committee then called upon Edgar Thompson, President of the Penna. R. R., who received us cordially, and upon making our business known, showed us a great deal of attention, examining our draft and report carefully—stating, however, that Mr. Gitt, Civil engineer's, estimate for excavations was too low. He informed us that they owned the N. C. R. R., also, and that freight going either to Phil's. or Baltimore must necessarily pass on their road. He went on to say that if our road was graded and presented to them they would finish it and run it.

The Committee further stated that Judge Watts had informed them that his views upon the projected road had been written to Mr. Gitt, but the immediate purport of this information was not communicated to the meeting.

The thanks of all men voted to the Committee for a faithful performance of duty.

Views of interest were submitted to the meeting by different persons, and though the present financial stagnation of our community and country generally operate against us, all are sanguine that with the promised assistance from abroad the road will be brought to an actual beginning ere long. Mr Gitt's report of survey is enclosed.

Mr. Gitt is sanguine of success, and is in correspondence with other railroad men.—A meeting is again called for Saturday, March 13th, which will be well attended, when further business of importance will be developed.

By order
H. N. MINNICH, *Sec'y.*

MR. GITT'S REPORT.

NEW OXFORD, FEB. 4, 1869.

TO ISAAC BENDER, ESQ.,
President Bendersville R. R.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with previous arrangements, at a meeting of the citizens of Bendersville, and the surrounding country, and with your instruction, I was requested to make a preliminary survey for a Branch Railroad from your town, to the South Mountain Railroad, now being built from Carlisle to Pine Grove, this has been performed, and I have the honor to submit the following report.

The survey was begun at sta. 571, near a bench mark, on a pin oak tree, of the South Mountain Railroad Survey, near Royer's Saw Mill. It then proceeds in an easterly direction, up Tagg's run, over very favorable ground, requiring scarcely any grading, with uniformly ascending grades, though heavy, on an average of 75 feet per mile, passing Zinn's Saw Mill, and crossing Tagg's run a number of times, yet it will only be necessary to build one bridge, with a span of 20 feet: the road can be kept on either side.

Continuing our line up the ravine, crossing the Summit at 4½ miles: there being but a small depression in the mountain, the cut will necessarily be heavy—crossing it at an elevation of 416 feet above our starting point. I think that there is another route by which we might reach the summit of this ridge at a lower depression, but it is doubtful whether the line would prove to be much more favorable than that which we selected, but still it is worthy of further examination, before a final location is made.

From the summit, we pass down a ravine, following what is called Sower's run, with a somewhat heavier grade for several miles—85 feet per mile, then the route may be described as very favorable, and the latter half of it extremely so, requiring but little work of any kind. The country is not unfavorable, but to reduce the grades, it will require much care and labor in making a proper and judicious location.

At 7½ miles we reach the North end of the village, crossing very few branches requiring culverts, and no bridges except Possum creek, with a span of 75 feet, and two others—in all, but three bridges.

After finishing the survey to the forks of the road at Cook's, we ran a line from near Possum creek, to near the centre of the town, passing Rice's and crossing a high ridge back of town, which is 69 feet higher than the point at Cook's, and 59 feet lower than the summit at Rice's. The mountain summit is 332 feet higher than the street in Bendersville, in front of the hotels. Possum creek is 360 feet lower than the summit.

I refer you to the accompanying map and profile for more minute information, and will show that your road will be a cheap one to construct, except the summit cut, the ground favorable, of easy excavation, as there is no rock or hard pan to be encountered. There will be but few culverts, generally small, and three wooden bridges of from 20 to 75 feet opening. I am of opinion that but little solid rock, if any, will be met in the summit excavation; for the reason that this semi valley has been the recipient of the washings of the mountain for the ages it has stood.

COST OF ROAD.

33561 Cubic yards of earth excavated, at 36 cents	$58,210 25
140 Cubic yards of Rectangular drains, at 3	420 00
190 Cubic yards of Rectangular Bridge Masonry, at $6	1,140 00
Bridge superstructure	1,250 00
Equal to 21,552 70 per mile, Grading and Bridges	$58,720 25
585 tons Rails, 50 lbs. per yard, at $60 per ton	$46,800 00
429 chairs per mile, 7½ miles, at 40 cents each	1,287 06
8466 lbs. spikes per mile, 7½ miles, at 5 cents per lb	1,299 75
2600 ties per mile, 7½ miles, at 40 cents each	7,800 00
Track laying at $400 per mile	3,000 00
Equal to $8,024 90 per mile	$60,186 75
Grading and Bridging	58,720 25
Equal to $19,857 60 per mile—total	$118,907 00

From the above estimates you will observe that the grading will cost $11,562,70 per mile, and if it was not for the summit cut, it would only cost $6,248,40 per mile, as the summit cut exceeds all the other work by 250,000 cubic yards.

The iron rails, chairs, spikes, ties and laying track, only costs $8,024,90 per mile, and the total cost per mile, all complete, as above, $19,857,60 making the total cost of road, $146,807. This is much higher than I anticipated it would be, but all owing to the long summit cut, which is over a mile in length and 55 feet the greatest depth. A tunnel of 800 feet in length would cost $55,000. As stated before, I think that a way could be had to reduce this cut at least one half.

The estimates contemplate only a single track with slopes of 1½ to 1, and is based on a width of road bed of 14 feet in cuttings and 12 feet on embankments. The line is pretty direct—7½ miles long with easy curves.

The soil of Menallen township is exceedingly fertile, and every description of grain, with proper culture, is produced in abundance. Your region seems to be admirably calculated for the cultivation of all the fruits produced in our country. You have valuable minerals, &c. The building of your road would therefore open a new era in the history of Menallen, and bring you into direct communication with the great commercial centres of the country, and every farmer who cultivates a one hundred acre farm, would be enabled to save $60 per annum on the cost of lime for manuring his land, not saying anything about, coal, produce, and many other advantages too numerous to mention.

Permit me therefore to congratulate you upon the step you have taken towards the construction of a railroad from your place to connect with the South Mountain road. With the best wishes for your success, and for your ever persevering efforts in all the matters you undertake,—you must succeed in this, and if so, you will receive the full reward to which you are so justly entitled,

I am respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. S. GITT.
Civil Engineer.

SOMETHING EXTRA FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—It is well known the THE LITTLE CORPORAL, the brilliant Western Juvenile, has a larger circulation than any other Juvenile Magazine in the world. This has been gained by real merit and interprize.

The Publishers are endeavoring to double their immense circulation this year, and have determined to send the Magazine FREE FOR THREE MONTHS—January, February and March numbers of 1869—FREE to every family who will send their address before the first of May, with four cents in stamps for return postage. They are intended as samples to those who are not now taking the Magazine in its new, enlarged form. Address ALFRED L. SEWELL & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

TO PERSONS GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING.

Where will you find such loads of everything as with W. M. BLAIR & SON, Carlisle, Penna. A Three Story Brick full of Queensware, Glassware, Stoneware, Tubs, Churns and Buckets; Looking Glasses, Waiters, Lamps, Spoons, Knives and Forks, and everything else in our line of the best quality at very low prices—perfect up first of cost and warranted.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
"South Hall" Carlisle, Pa.

Feb. 26.

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish, but slightly acid to mild.

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 dravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Profuse and painful Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine from a weakness in the part of the Secretory Organ of urination. The remote but certain results from the use of Buchu in Dyspepsia, Gravel, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

DOSE.—Half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful from the age of 12 and from 10 to 60 years of age, three times a day, either before or after meals, or Labor Pains; Boys Working in coopers.

In conclusion we publish to the world that Buchu is one plant that by any other remedy, in its place, or combination, from 12 to 60 years of age, in Gravel, Dropsy, Gout and Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Dropsy of the Chest, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Dropsy, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, caused by the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves,