The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Mar. 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.

APRIL SETTLEMENTS.

All persons indebted to this office for Printing, Advertising, or Subscriptions, are earnestly requested to make payment. Under the new rules of trade we are required to pay cash for labor, paper, printing materials and everything connected with our business. Hence it is impossible for us to give long credits.

We have a number of Paper and Type Bills maturing, which require cash, and we have to call on our friends to second us in the effort to give them a good newspaper by *prompt payments*. We will in a few weeks, send our bills to all indebted. Those who do not like to receive these little reminders, can forestall their appearance by calling at the office or remitting their dues without further delay. Subscribers in arrears can readily ascertain the amount due by examing the slips on their papers, which give the dates up to which subscriptions are paid.

PRESIDENT GRANT has approved and signed the bill securing equal rights in the District of Columbia.—This same bill had been passed two or three times by Congress and as often vetoed by Mr. JOHNSON.

The election in Connecticut this year—which occurs on Monday, April 5—is of unusual importance. In addition to the State ticket, members of Congress are to be chosen and a Legislature which will have to act upon the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution insuring impartial suffrage.

It is stated that when Mr. Hamilton, U. States Senator-elect from Maryland, comes forward to qualify, he will be objected to by Mr. Drake, of Missouri, on the ground that he was an active sympathiser with the rebellion. Mr. Drake has a large mass of testimony by which he expects to sustain the objection.

GEORGIA has refused to be re-constructed. The Legislature, after a good deal of backing and shuffling, finally toed the mark on the Suffrage Amendment, voted it down, and then adjourned. It is probably as well.—When finally re-constructed, it be on a basis to secure the inviolability of personal rights to all men, of every hue and creed.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESSWELL has ordered that the commissions of all Special Agents other than those under pay and assigned to duty in prescribed districts, shall be revoked from and after the 31st inst. The reform will not only get rid of a number of supernumerary officers who get paid for doing nothing, but will dispose of a still larger class who, under Mr. Randall's administration, sought and obtained commissions as Special Agents to enable them to travel free over the various railroads.

WHAT has become of ANDREW JOHNSON? The last we heard of him was in Baltimore, a few days after the inauguration, when the Rebel element made a show of gratitude for the material aid rendered them in making Maryland intensely disloyal. It was announced that he would soon begin a "swinging-round-the-circle" pilgrimage to Tennessee, scattering the Constitution and the Stars and Stripes along his way; but we hear little or nothing of his progress. A. J. as a private citizen, is evidently a different personage from A. J. as President.—Even "Nasby" has gone back on his excellency.

AMONG the important movements now going on in the American Churches, the Lay Delegation movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church attracts special attention. The Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the most numerous Protestant body of the country, has thus far been noted for the exclusion of the laity from the legislative assemblies of the Church.—In June, the whole membership of the Church, male and female, will vote on the question, whether the former policy shall be retained or whether the principle of lay delegations shall henceforth be accepted. We notice that mass meetings of the friends of the movement begin to be held in various parts of the country.

THE bill to repeal the Civil Tenure Act still hangs fire in the Senate. A caucus of Republican Senators was held on Monday to talk the matter over, when the fact was developed that a majority of the Senators are opposed to a repeal of the Act, regarding its essential features as wise and in accordance with the Constitution, but are willing to vote for a modification or suspension of its provisions to enable Gen. GRANT to get rid of the host of dishonest officials appointed by Johnson. Our Senators are divided, Mr. CAMERON advocating a repeal and Mr. SCOTT opposing. It was finally agreed that the bill should be referred back to the Judiciary Committee, with a view to some modification of the law.

On Wednesday, Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill modifying the present law, repealing the first and second sections and enacting others in their place. The new bill provides that the President shall have full control of his Cabinet, and appoint or remove them at will.—It also empowers him to make removals of officers when the Senate is in session or during a recess, except Judges of United States Courts, without giving his reasons therefore, and appoint their successors. He is required to communicate to the Senate, thirty days after it convenes, the names of all persons appointed and those removed during the recess. If the Senate fails to confirm the nomination, the officer who was removed or suspended is to be immediately reinstated. The bill, while thus retaining the essential principle of the Tenure of Office Act, in that it requires final approval by the Senate to make a removal valid, gives the President full power to appoint during the recess of the Senate and thus reform the Civil Service. In this shape the bill passed the Senate—yeas 27, nays 16—the Democratic Senators voting in the negative. It will no doubt pass the House, and is understood to be satisfactory to President Grant.

THE Public Credit Bill, which passed Congress last session, but which Mr. JOHNSON pocketed, has again passed both Houses—the Senate by a vote of 42 to 13, and the House 97 to 47—and has received President GRANT's approval. The bill is an important one to holders of United States securities, and is as follows:

"BE IT ENACTED, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all just obligations to the public credit, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretation of laws, by virtue of which 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 interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver; but none of such interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin, at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States, being at a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed, can be sold at par in coin; and the United States shall also solemnly pledge its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin."

It is eminently fitting that this Act—stamping out, as it does, the greenback repudiation heresy—should be the first presented to Gen. GRANT for his signature. It is a ratification, to that extent, of the popular verdict last fall. The American people, however, tax-ridden and burdened by mal-administration of corrupt functionaries, are essentially honest and will tolerate no deliberate violation of the national faith by any men or any party. This Act to maintain the Public Credit derives additional importance from the announcement of Mr. BOUTWELL, the new Secretary of the Treasury, that he has plenty of money, that the receipts from taxes are increasing, that he desires no additional legislation, and that he intends to use at least a part of the surplus money that may accumulate in buying up and canceling Government bonds. We have at last an Administration, which, instead of warring against the Public Credit, will work to restore and maintain it, by demanding honest collections of the revenue and an honest disbursement of the funds. The next step is to get rid of the horde of cormorants that crept into official position during the reign of Johnsonism and who have been battening on the public treasury. That GRANT means to do, and Secretary BOUTWELL is the man to back him up in the resolve.

THE Legislature seems to be engrossed with legislation upon local and private bills, and little or nothing of general interest has thus far been enacted into law. It is said there are over one thousand local bills pending, each member being concerned to get through his pets; and thus it comes that there is little or no attention to general legislation. The evil seems to be increasing, notwithstanding the acts heretofore passed enlarging the powers of the Courts and transferring to the latter a large class of business which formally was dependent on special legislative enactment. The discussion on the Suffrage Amendment progresses slowly, ample opportunity being given for all the members to blow off who wish to do so. When this programme has been gone through with, the Amendment will be ratified by a strict party vote.

The Senate has passed, by a large majority, the bill allowing parties in interest to be witnesses. The bill provides that no interest nor policy of law shall exclude a party from being a witness in any civil proceeding. Exceptions are made in cases of man and wife, counsel and client, actions by or against Executors, Administrators or Guardians, and where the assignor of the thing or contract in action may be dead, excepting in issues and inquiries *devisavit vel non*, and others respecting the right of such deceased owner between parties claiming such right by devolution on the death of such owner. A bill of similar character has been before the Legislature for years, and has usually passed one House, but failed for want of concurrence in the other. The decided favor which the bill has met with in the Senate, gives ground for hope that it will pass the House this session and become a law.

THE Pennsylvania delegation in Congress have had several meetings to agree on some basis of action in regard to appointments. In the Republican districts, it is understood the appointments are to be controlled by the Representative of the district, while the two Senators are to look after the Democratic districts. This latter point of the programme has occasioned a good deal of discussion, as ignoring the wishes of leading Republicans in the minority districts. The Philadelphia appointments have given rise to some trouble. The President has nominated Hon. Henry D. Moore as Collector of the Port, and signified his purpose to retain Mr. Bigham as Postmaster, and Mr. Snowden as Director of the Mint. On Saturday Senators Cameron and Scott, with eleven members of the House, including Mr. Cessna, called on the President, and urged that the remaining offices in the City be filled by Republicans from the interior of the State. They named John A. Hiestand, of the Lancaster *Examiner*, for Marshal of the Eastern District, Dr. W. Worthington for Naval officer and E. Goodrich for Surveyor. The President received the delegation very courteously, and said his first aim would be to secure competent and trusty officers—that in making the appointments he would have due regard to the wishes of the delegation, requesting them to fill their recommendations in the proper departments.

THE Concord *Statesman* sums up the full election returns in New Hampshire as follows: Whole Governor vote, 67,829. Stearns, Republican, has 35,773, and Bedel, Democrat, 32,057, and there are 80 scattering. Stearns' majority is thus 3,716, against 2,521 in 1868, and a relative gain to the Republican party of 1,218. The entire vote is 9,346 less than in 1868. The Republicans carry the entire Congressional delegation. Ela's majority in the First District is 1,700; Stevens', in the Second 1,600; and Benton's, in the Third District, 600. The Senate stands ten Republicans to two Democrats; but there is a probability that the Democratic candidate in the Eleventh District may be proved ineligible. The House consists of 183 Republicans and 139 Democrats. Republican majority 54.

THE announcement of the appointment of Mr. BERGNER as Postmaster at Harrisburg, it seems, was premature—no appointment being yet made. It is probable, however, that Mr. B. will be appointed, as he has the endorsement of the member of Congress of the district.

THE Joint Committee of the Legislature on the contested election case of M. Russell Thayer, Republican contestant of the seat of Thomas Greenbank, the Democratic sitting Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, after two months laborious investigation, have decided in favor of Thayer, who will at once take his seat on the bench, the report of the committee being final. It will be remembered that Judge Greenbank was returned as elected by a majority of one hundred and twenty-five votes; but a thorough sifting of the vote gives Mr. Thayer a legal majority of over *seventeen hundred!* The committee threw aside the returns of a number of election polls, where the frauds proven were so gross as to vitiate the returns and cast great doubt upon the honesty of the record. The Democratic members of the committee made a minority report, counting the rejected returns, and claiming Greenbank's election by a small majority.

THE great debate in the English Parliament on Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church closed on Wednesday morning with a powerful speech by the Prime Minister, when the House proceeded to vote on the bill, with the following result:—For the bill 368, against 250; majority for the bill 118. The announcement of the result was greatly cheered in the House, and the cheers were taken up by the people in the lobbies, and the news was thus conveyed to an immense crowd outside the House, who joined in the applause with the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. Gladstone's bill involves the principle on which the D'Israeli Ministry was defeated and which led to the election of a new Parliament. The decisive vote by which it was carried is a signal triumph for the Gladstone Ministry.

IN the U. States Senate, on Tuesday Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever he deems it for the public interest, to pre-pay the interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding one year upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which was passed. Senator SHERMAN, before introducting the bill, submitted a letter from Secretary BOUTWELL, in which he states: "The means of the Government are such that I think it may be desirable to anticipate the payment of interest upon the public debt," but is not satisfied that he is authorized by law to do so, and suggests that authority be given him for that purpose.

CAPT. GEORGE EYSTER, of Chambersburg, is an applicant for the position of Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia, now held by Chambers McKibben. Capt. Eyster is a working Republican and a gentleman of great integrity. He deserves, and we hope he may get, the position.

CONGRESS had expected to adjourn to-day, (Friday,) but the contest in the Senate over the Tenure-of-Office bill has delayed action on several important bills, which will necessitate a continuation of the session.

ON Wednesday the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Moses H. Grinnell, to be Collector of the Port of New York, and Gen. Giles A. Smith to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

THE Suffrage Amendment has been ratified by thirteen States. It requires yet the affirmative vote of fifteen more to incorporate it as part of the Federal Constitution, binding every State alike to obedience to its provisions.

AN ORDER NOT TO BE EXECUTED.—General Sherman has an indifferent opinion of the morals of the Federal City and their influence on army officers and men. An officer recently called to confer with him as to breaking up Lincoln Barracks, near the city, and asked him what he should do with the property. 'Burn it; burn it, sir!" said Sherman, "General," said the officer, "please put your order in writing, and I will obey." "Burn it! burn it!" again exclaimed Sherman. The officer asked his written orders therefor, when the General asked what was its value. He was informed it was worth $200,000. "Well," said Sherman, "the fact is this city is a bad place for soldiers, and I want to get them all away from it. You had better put it up for sale and clean the thing out quick." Subsequently General Emory called to ascertain what orders he had for his department. "What department?" inquired the Commander-in-Chief. "The Department of Washington," said Emory. "Busted up; busted up, sir, yesterday; am going to get all the troops out of this city."

THERE have been numerous instances in which women assumed command in the field, and acquitted themselves with credit. It seldom happens, however, that women assume the command of sailing vessels.—The only case of this kind we have seen recorded is that of Mrs. Maguire, who commanded the Chieftain, a ship of 1,800 tons burthen. The Chieftain sailed from Philadelphia for Calcutta, *via* Liverpool. Shortly after leaving Calcutta on the homeward voyage, Captain Maguire fell sick with the Calcutta fever. Calling his wife to him, he informed her that she had been with him twenty years on his voyages, and that he relied upon her to take command of the vessel and bring it safe into port. Mrs. Maguire brought the vessel safely into New York. The crew numbered twenty-three men, all well disciplined. Mrs. Maguire made all the observations, gave all the commands, was on the deck at all hours of the day and night, and performed her duties better than many men have performed them.

A PRETTY little story is told of the manner in which General Grant deprived Mr. Borie of four dollars and ninety cents. Mr. B. called on the President on the afternoon of the fourth of March and found him writing names on the back of an envelope.—"Ah! Mr. Borie, have you come to see what sort of a Cabinet I am going to have?" asked the General, drying the ink with the ashes from his cigar. "Oh, no!" said Mr. Borie; "I merely came to the Inauguration and am going home to-morrow at twelve." "I am sorry you cannot stay here longer," said the President, "but I shall be glad to see you again whenever you can come on." Mr. Borie left, and did not know that he would be expected to tell things to the marines, until he heard the news at Wilmington, Delaware, and found that he might as well have staid in Washington as not.

INDIANA.—The special election authorized by Governor Baker to take place on Wednesday for the purpose of filling the vacancies occasioned in the State Legislature by the Democrats resigning to prevent a vote on the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, passed off without any particular interest manifested. The Republicans having decided to put no candidate in the field, the Democrats had every thing their own way, but did not poll half the vote they did last fall, many Democrats refusing to vote or in any way sustain the action of their members in resigning their seats. They will all be returned, and are instructed to resign again if a vote on the amendment is urged by the Republicans.

JUDGE HOAR, the New Attorney General, is a grand-son of Roger Sherman.

FRED. Douglass is urged for appointment as Minister to Hayti.

THE school property in this State is estimated at over $11,000,000.

THE prohibitory liquor law is now strictly enforced in Maine.

DR. H. C. Lauck, Chief Clerk in the Pension Office, died, in Washington, on Monday, of consumption.

A CYNICAL husband says that the only good run of luck he ever had was when his wife ran away from him.

MR. A. T. Stewart is said to be about erecting a hotel for working women in New York which is to cost $2,000,000.

THE recent consolidation of the infantry forces of the United States leaves but two regiments of colored troops in the service.

THE present Secretary of War, General Rawlins, began his career as a charcoal burner.

GOLDEN bracelets, anklets, and rings were recently found in the stomach of a crocodile at Agra. The animal evidently had an appetite for young Indian girls.

ADVICES from General Custer have been received; they are dated the 6th inst., and represent the gallant cavalryman as at liberty and chasing the Indians.

"MY dear," said a rural wife to her husband, on his return from town, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in the city?" "The ladies' faces, my love."

ADVICES from the Pacific coast of South America, received *via* Panama, report frequent earthquake shocks all along the Peruvian and Chilian coast, and in the interior.

ANNA Dickinson having "missed the train" at a town in the West, one day last week, which she wished to take to meet an engagement to lecture, hired a locomotive for a hundred dollars, and went through successfully.

SECRETARY Cox says the President has fully determined on the policy of sending Quakers to deal with the Indians, and will soon begin appointing prominent members of that society as superintendents and Indian agents.

RIO JANEIRO advices to the 23d February have been received by the arrival of the steamship Merrimac. Accounts from Paraguay report that Lopez is still in the mountains, and that Gen. McMahon, the American minister, remains with him.

MARTIAL law has been entirely withdrawn in Arkansas. An efficient Governor with this potent weapon has curbed embryo rebellion and made the State comparatively safe for peaceful citizens. The means are more than justified by the end.

THE French official budget declares the aspect of affairs in Europe to be "eminently peaceful," nevertheless Marshal O'Neill is urging the Corps de Legislatif to complete the reorganization of the army, so that France may be prepared to revenge any insult that may be offered to her.

THE military guard at the President's House has been relieved by order of the President. Hereafter, the building will be in charge of the police authorized by Congress, and a detail, according to circumstances, from the regular Metropolitan police force.

RECENTLY Henry Carr, of Middlesex, Vt., found a hollow maple while chopping in the woods, and in it found a swarm of bees which had filled a space five feet ten inches long and one foot in diameter with beautiful honey. He cut off the log, and carried bees and honey home, intending to keep the swarm.

UNION county, Pennsylvania, has no debt but has some $4,000 in her treasury. Her taxes are but 2½ mills on the dollar; her jail is nearly always empty; she has a University, High School, and two Academies. All of this prosperity can be attributed to but one circumstance—she has not a Democrat in office.

THE *Riverside Echo*, published at Portland, Me., tells the following story of a dog: "The children were in the habit of sliding down a hill near the house, accompanied by a favorite dog. Early one morning they discovered that the dog had taken the sled, drawn it to the top, and was now sliding down hill all alone by himself; and this was frequently repeated."

CHARLES M. WILDER (colored) has been recommended by the South Carolina Congressional delegation, and endorsed by Postmaster General Creswell, as Postmaster at Columbia, in that State. He was formerly Deputy United States Marshal, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and is now a member of the South Carolina Legislature. It is said he is much respected by men of both political parties.

GRANT's declaration in his inaugural that "to protect the national honor, every dollar of the Government indebtness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract," is having an excellent effect in Europe. Extracts from the Paris journals show the increased confidence in American honesty. There is no chance for Repudiation in this administration.

THE Florida *Union* of Tallahassee strongly urges the necessity of Federal troops in that State, not that active physical force is any longer necessary to preserve order, but that the moral influence of United States troops is needed in the absence of a State militia to prevent the restless and dissatisfied elements of society—the dregs of secession and slavery—from rising to the surface and making trouble again.

HORRIBLE PUNISHMENT OF A MURDERER.—A Chinese laborer not long ago murdered a whole family of seven persons in Peru. He was arrested, and while the parties who had made the arrest were taking him to the judicial authorities he was rescued from his guards by the inhabitants of the town of Guadalupe. They took him to the public square of their town, covered his body with kerosene oil, and then burned him alive in a fire which had been prepared for the purpose.

A NOVEL VERDICT.—A case was tried in the County Court of Loudon, on Wednesday last, which involved the character of a bull. It was charged that the bull had gored and killed a valuble horse. After hearing the testimony the jury retired, and after a few moments' consultation, returned, and rendered the following verdict: "We the jury, find a verdict in favor of the bull, and believe him to be a highly respectable animal." The bull was acquitted, and the plaintiff lost his case.—*Leesburg (Va.) Washingtonian.*

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch announces that a considerable detachment from Brigham Young's harem is coming eastward. Twenty of his wives arrived at Council Bluff, Iowa, on Tuesday, where they tarry a short time on a visit to friends in the vicinity, and then proceed to Washington. Some very nice questions will arise as to their reception in Washington. Brigham undoubtedly sends them out as apostles of polygamy, who will show how well they are treated, what perfect liberty they enjoy, and how entirely satisfied twenty women may be with only one husband among them. But what will the womanhood of the country say to the matter? Will Mr. Young's platoon of wives be received in society? Will the wives and daughters of Senators and Representatives consent to have them in the same hotel, or to sit at the table with them? We rather think the farther these women get from Utah the heavier will the odium of their position gather around them, and that they will go back home somewhat wiser as to their real position.

AN EXCITING SCENE AMONG THE ORIENTALS.—A very curious scene occurred recently in California, caused by the arrival of a large shipment of Chinese women. Every Chinaman considered himself entitled to a wife, and determined to obtain her at whatever cost. When the steamer was coming up the harbor the news spread like wildfire through the Chinese quarter, and at once crowds of their people started for the landing. Every possible means of conveyance was in demand. The high-toned merchants and head men, who were determined to prevent their country women from falling into the hands of their brethren of a lower caste, provided themselves with passes to the dock, and went in hacks and on the street cars; while hundreds of women with umbrellas spread over their heads crowded into express and baggage wagons, and the regular "pirates," or sampans, as they are called in China, hurried to the place on foot. At least 1,500 Chinamen had assembled before the steamer came in sight. As soon as the officers commenced landing the women from the steerage the excitement became intense, and it required a large force to prevent them from breaking down the gates. All the boats in the vicinity were engaged at high prices by the parties to be rowed to the side of the steamer, hoping by that means to get access to the women, and it required strong measures to prevent their boarding the vessel. After the boats were engaged, a terrible fight commenced as to who should occupy them, and many who had paid their passage were thrust back into the crowd, and their place taken by one who did not scruple to take a sail at another's expense. While this confusion on the outside was going on, the women were landed, to the number of 390, and place in half a dozen rows. The examination of the Custom House officers (most of them young men) was exceedingly interesting. Large quantities of opium were discovered on their persons, stowed away in different places. When the search was completed, they were stowed away in large express wagons and conveyed to such places as the merchants and head men directed. An officer was placed in front, two on each side and one in rear of each wagon, each armed with a heavy club, to bear off any love-smitten Oriental who might try to board it.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WILL MAKE HIS APPOINTMENTS.—A Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune* says:

There seems to be an opinion prevalent here that the President intends filling all the offices within his gift without consultation with Congressmen as to the necessities of each locality. This is a wrong impression. Yesterday a prominent Pennsylvania Congressman called on the President, and was favored with an interview, during which the Congressman asked General Grant if it were true that he would consult no one on any of the appointments. The President seemed happy to have the opportunity to state that the stories to that effect were untrue. He said that he had so far made but very few appointments, and because most of them were men of his own personal choice, the story alluded to had arisen. He had established a system governing appointments, to which he intends strictly to adhere. All applications for office must come to him through his Secretaries, their endorsement will received first attention. He prefers that they select their own men. He will hold them responsible, and consequently he wishes them to have every advantage in the selection of their subordinates. He thinks that the Congressmen should be consulted, as they are the proper persons to judge of the wants of their respective localities, but by consultation he does not mean that Congressmen shall dictate to and command him.

IS Washington, the talk is still about appointments to office. So many patriots are eager to give themselves to the service of the country that little of that service can be done until all the posts of honor are allotted. The custom house and internal revenue appointments in New York attract most attention; and reasonably so, for the amount of money and of power to be received and dispensed in these offices is enormous. The regular salaries attached to the offices for collecting internal revenue in that city, are more than $200,000 a year; and the "pickings" and "forfeitures" probable three times as much; while in the custom house, under the present system, these sums swell to millions.

IN Pennsylvania the question of women holding office is about to be given a practical solution, without touching, at all upon the ground taken by those opposed to or indifferent about woman suffrage. Miss Maria L. Sanford, a young lady who has been teaching a public school in Chester county, is urged for County Superintendent of Common Schools. There is nothing in the laws of the State preventing a woman from holding the office, and she is strongly upported for the position.

MISSISSIPPI must again go through the ordeal of a convention and election for proper officers. Her contemptuous spurning of the first Congressional overture renders necessary this second one. Her period of purgation may be long or short, just as she chooses to make it. We presume that rebellion will tire of contumacy before Congress shall cease to give opportunity. The bill just reported by the Committee on Reconstruction is similar to the one creating the provisional government of a year ago.

A CONVENTION of all the counties mining anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, represented by three delegates from each county, was held at Hazelton, March 17, for the purpose of exchanging views relative to coal mining. After general debate, a committee was appointed to ascertain how soon all the mines would be in readiness to suspend operations for the summer. When this committee reports the President of the Convention is to direct the suspension.

DEATH FROM PHOSPHORUS PASTE.—Notwithstanding repeated assertions to the contrary, it is again proved that the paste used for killing mice is dangerous to human life. On Saturday a little girl was playing in a shop in New York, where seeing a piece of bread on the floor, she ate it, and died a few hours afterwards. The father, it appears, had purchased some phosphorus paste, spread it on some bread, and forgot all about it.

THE Cuban question attracts much attention in Government and diplomatic circles. It is understood that the subject of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents is to be considered in Cabinet. The President and several members are known to favor any act which can properly be taken to encourage any contiguous people in their struggle for independence.

THE depth of snow in the woods of Maine is almost unprecedented at this season of the year. In many places it lies seven feet deep on a level. The Bangor *Whig* says some of the gangs of lumbermen, in starting to come out, have found it necessary to put their horses upon large sleds, to be drawn over the drifts by men upon snowshoes.

THE Richmond papers have two synonyms for homicide, "unfortunate affair" and "diabolical murder." The former is used where a white man kills a negro, the latter where a negro kills a white man.

ADVICES from Paraguay say that Lopez is collecting his scattered forces at the mouth of the Febequary. The Allies still hold the city of Asunsion.

MILLINERY GOODS.—All kinds.—Adv. in this issue, by H. Ward. Read adv, and give him a call. This is a reliable house of long standing. 1t

THE PENALTIES OF REBELLION.—Hilton Head Island was formerly owned by Gen. Seabrook, the largest slave-owner in the country, and one of the very wealthiest men at the South. He owned twelve hundred slaves. His plantations were immense in extent; his income was enormous. The family consisted of himself, a wife, a son and daughter-in-law, and an unmarried son. They enjoyed every luxury; they lived in grand style; the sons had been carefully trained and educated; the family knew only the highest society of Europe and this country. War came; the Union forces obtained possession of the Island; the Seabrooks fled in terror to Charleston, leaving all their slaves except a few body servants, and even most of their household property, to the tender mercies of the Federal troops. The Seabrooks soon found themselves in a state of destitution in Charleston. The fall was too great for the old man to bear. He died within a few months broken hearted. The married son joined the Rebel army, and soon followed his venerable father to the grave. The unmarried son pinched along in destitution for some years; how he lived none knew, but he is now a driver on one of the Charleston street cars, under the direction of a Celtic conductor. He says he is learning business, is content to commence at the foot of the ladder, and means to work up. Success to him in the brave effort! The venerable mother, Mrs. Seabrook, and her bereaved daughter-in-law, have been for some time and are inmates of the Charleston alms house! Another illustration. There is the rich Lady's Island. It was owned by the Capers—very wealthy. One recently died in want in Charleston—another, and the last of that proud family, is now in the Charleston almshouse! Verily, the retributions for rebellion have been terrible.

THE Memphis *Post* describes at length the capture of Josiah F. Earl, the alleged commander of the Ku Klux of Crittenden county, Arkansas. Earl is a citizen of Marion, Crittenden county, the home of the most desperate band of outlaws in the United States. Neither civil or military rule availed to bring order out of the chaos which has ruled in the county since the commencement of the war. The list of murders, outrages and horrible crimes perpetrated in Crittenden and the adjacent counties by the Ku Klux, under the command of Earl, makes up one of the bloodiest histories that ever disgraced a people.—When arrested, the following order was found on the person of the outlaw: Hereafter the association known as the Ku-Klux Klan—in Crittenden county and all other parts of the State—will be disbanded. This is done in order to meet a recent enactment on the part of the State, restoring civil law and order in the county. By order Josiah F. Earl." Earl showed fight when the officers arrested him. They quickly deprived him of his brace of Derringers, handcuffed him, and conveyed him to prison, where he awaits his trial.

EXPERIMENTS which have been made over the telegraph lines between Harvard College and San Francisco, show that the traveling time required by electricity is as follows, from Boston:—To Buffalo and back, 0.10 seconds. To Chicago and back, 0.20 seconds. To Omaha and back, 0.33 seconds. To Salt Lake and back, 0.54 seconds. To Virginia City and back, 0.70 seconds. To San Francisco and back, 0.74 seconds. At this rate a despatch could be sent around the world in less than three minutes.

A GERMAN at Lake Village, N. H., has just received a pair of boots from Germany by mail. They have wooden soles only an inch and a half thick, guarded by iron and studded with brass nails. Cost $7, post paid.

GROUND RENT.—By recent act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved February 26th, when no demand has been made for the payment of a ground rent or other charge upon land for twenty-one years, and no acknowledgment of the existence thereof has been made within that period by the tenant, a release or extinguishment of the claim shall be presumed and the Court of Common Pleas, under proper proceedings and proof, may decree such extinguishment. The law also applies to parts of ground rents apportioned either by deed or implication from the acts of the parties.

IN Pennsylvania the question of women holding office is about to be given a practical solution, without touching, at all upon the ground taken by those opposed to or indifferent about woman suffrage. Miss Maria L. Sanford, a young lady who has been teaching a public school in Chester county, is urged for County Superintendent of Common Schools. There is nothing in the laws of the State preventing a woman from holding the office, and she is strongly upported for the position.

MISSISSIPPI must again go through the ordeal of a convention and election for proper officers. Her contemptuous spurning of the first Congressional overture renders necessary this second one. Her period of purgation may be long or short, just as she chooses to make it. We presume that rebellion will tire of contumacy before Congress shall cease to give opportunity. The bill just reported by the Committee on Reconstruction is similar to the one creating the provisional government of a year ago.

A CONVENTION of all the counties mining anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, represented by three delegates from each county, was held at Hazelton, March 17, for the purpose of exchanging views relative to coal mining. After general debate, a committee was appointed to ascertain how soon all the mines would be in readiness to suspend operations for the summer. When this committee reports the President of the Convention is to direct the suspension.

DEATH FROM PHOSPHORUS PASTE.—Notwithstanding repeated assertions to the contrary, it is again proved that the paste used for killing mice is dangerous to human life. On Saturday a little girl was playing in a shop in New York, where seeing a piece of bread on the floor, she ate it, and died a few hours afterwards. The father, it appears, had purchased some phosphorus paste, spread it on some bread, and forgot all about it.

THE Cuban question attracts much attention in Government and diplomatic circles. It is understood that the subject of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents is to be considered in Cabinet. The President and several members are known to favor any act which can properly be taken to encourage any contiguous people in their struggle for independence.

THE FRANKING PRIVLEGE.—The Postmaster General has issued a circular to members of Congress and others entitled to the franking privilege, calling their attention to the provisions of public act No. 26, to restrict and regulate the franking privilege, approved March 1, 1869, and stating that, inasmuch as said act requires the written autograph signature upon the matter by the person entitled to exercise such privilege, all such matter as cannot be so franked must be prepaid by postage stamps, as required by said acts. The circular says that all letters or packages not so franked or prepaid will be held for postage.

Two boys, aged thirteen and ten years, one a son of Andrew James and the other a son of Mrs. Wilkerson, living near Meridian, Miss., went out rabbit hunting last month, "treed" a rabbit and cut the tree down; the butt end of the tree lodged on the stump; the older boy thrust his arm into the hole to seize the rabbit; he shoved the butt end off and it fell, imprisoning his arm; not being able extricate it Wilkerson, at James's request, cut the latter's arm off with his axe. The two then went home.—The arm is healing.

AN election held in the city of Memphis, Tenn., the other day, for school commissioner and board of education, resulted in a sweeping Republican triumph, the Republicans electing the Commissioner and three fourths of the members of the Board of Education. The election passed off very quietly, and with a light vote.

A WASHINGTON despatch says that it is definitely settled that Joubert, a wealthy (French) colored man, is to be the Assessor of the First District of Louisiana. Secretary Boutwell sent for him and tendered him the office.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—A. H. Huber has been appointed Postmaster at Westminster.—On Sunday morning a week, the new barn belonging to Mr. John Hesson, near Westminster, was burned—together with all its contents—grain, hay, harness and farming implements. There was an insurance of $1,000.

CUMBERLAND.—The barn of Jacob Whitman, near Hogacstown, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th inst., with two colts, a number of sheep, and a large quantity of grain; loss $6,000, with an insurance of $2,100.—Last week a son of Daniel Derr, Newton township, fell from the mow of the barn to the threshing floor, breaking his thigh bone.—Joseph Gardner, a soldier, has been arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill two respectable young ladies, Misses Kramer and Tobias, of Carlisle. He pursued the ladies on the street, and fired at one of them with a revolver, as they ran into a house. Gardner was drunk and explained that he took one of them to be his wife, with whom he had a quarrel.—Christian Hershe, formerly of North Middleton township, Cumberland county, was killed on the 9th inst. near Muscatine, Iowa, by a man named Mori occupying an adjoining farm. They had a difficulty about some posts, when Mori shot Hershe dead.

FRANKLIN.—The Greencastle *Valley Echo* is jubilant over the fact that the first three story business house has just been completed in that town.—A velocipede school has been started in Chambersburg.—A stable belonging to Messrs. John M'Dowell and Josiah Allen, in Chambersburg, was fired by an incendiary on Thursday night and burned, with a valuable horse of Mr. Allen.—The *Repository* gives a detailed account of three atrocious crimes committed on one day, (the 18th inst.,) near Chambersburg. It appears that on the morning of that day between 11 and 12 o'clock, a negro first made his appearance at a house about a mile from the Waynesboro' road and two and a half miles South of Chambersburg.—There was no one about the premises except a young girl, named Ida Reinhart, step daughter of Wm. M. Oliver, not quite thirteen years of age. When the negro was seen approaching the house the child locked the door in order to keep him out. He endeavored to burst the door open but failed, and finally threatened to burn the building if he was not admitted. He was then permitted to enter and when in, demanded all the money in the house. The terrified child says she gave him a "levy" and some other change, in all amounting to ninety cents. Having obtained the money he foully violated her person, resistance on her part being in vain, on account of the superior strength of the infuriated brute. His purpose accomplished, he told her that if she ever informed on him he would follow her and have his revenge by killing her. On leaving the house he was traced towards Stoufferstown, near which place, he met a young lady, Miss Lydia Detwiler, returning from a moving, and almost in sight of the house where she lives, knocked her on the head and succeeded in raping her person.

Scarcely twenty minutes elapsed until he overtook Miss Leah Lehman crossing a field to her home, when he assaulted her with all the ferocity of a fiend. She fought him as best she could and would have mastered him but he drew a razor and threatened her life. In the struggle she was very much injured, but was forced to yield. These horrible crimes were committed between 11.30 A. M., and 4.30 P. M., of the same day, and all occurred in a distance of about three miles from the scene of the first diabolical deed. As soon as the facts were made known search was made for the black scoundrel, but the night approaching, efforts to find him were not successful.

On Friday morning Sheriff Fletcher arrested a colored man named Cambridge Adams, often called Norris, in Chambersburg, who corresponded with the description furnished him of the villain, and lodged him in jail. During Friday there was great excitement, and open expressions in favor of lynch law. Never before in the history of Franklin county had such a horrible series of crimes been committed by one man. There was an intense feeling of sympathy for the sufferers from the brutal passions of this inhuman wretch.

The Sheriff feeling alarmed for the safety of the prisoner, called on Capt. G. W. Skinner, commander of the Housum Zouaves, for assistance in case of trouble. About 5 P. M. the fire-bell was sounded, and men at once made on the jail. The fire companies turned out, but the crowd rushed to King street, towards the prison. They were addressed by Sheriff Fletcher, Hon. D. W. Rowe, T. B. Kennedy, Esq., Lyman S. Clarke, Esq., John R. Orr, Esq., Capt. G. W. Skinner, and others, who plead with them not to injure the prisoner, but to let the law take its course. The Housum Zouaves were called out, shouldered their muskets, marched to the jail and the crowd dispersed. The jail was guarded during the night, and has been since.

FREDERICK.—Thomas A. Smith has been appointed Postmaster at Urbana, and J. S. L. Rhoderick at Libertytown.—Chicken cholera prevails to a considerable extent in Frederick county.—A Frederick county paper says that the prospect for a large apple and peach crop is encouraging.

FULTON.—A son of Christopher Harman, Licking Creek township, aged 12 years, last week undertook to fell a small tree about 6 inches in diameter. In falling the tree fell on him, crushing him to death.—A daughter of William Swope, of same township, aged 11 years, while attending some sheep in a field, was attacked and so violently hutted by a ram as to produce concussion of the brain.

The prisoner is as black as the ace of spades, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of rather a stout build and possesses a most wicked countenance. He is a son of "Titus Adams," and has been "down the road" at least once. There are none who have more vindictive feelings against him than his own race, and if placed in their hands his punishment would be swift and certain.

The three victims of the fiend are under the care of skilful physicians, and are in a fair way to recover from the injuries inflicted on their persons.

PERRY.—One day last week, as Richard Smith, of Juniata, township, this county, was working with a loaded gun, it was accidentally discharged, and the charge entered the face of his little daughter, aged about seven years, who was on the opposite side of the table. She died on the following day.

WASHINGTON.—The trial of Mrs. Rowland and Charles Carol, for the murder of the husband of Mrs. Rowland, was begun on