The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, June 11, 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.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The Municipal election in Washington City on Monday last resulted in a signal Republican triumph. They carry the city by about 4,500 majority, sweeping every ward, with an overwhelming majority in the City Councils. The Democrats made strenuous efforts to secure a sufficient portion of the colored vote to control the result, bought over some active colored politicians, put up tickets labelled "Citizen's" candidates, invited "colored citizens" to their ward meetings, and utterly ignored the Democratic dogma that this is a "white man's government." But all without avail. The great mass of the colored voters maintained their fidelity to principle and voted the Republican ticket. The Republicans elect their entire city ticket, including the collector, register, and surveyor, by a large majority, probably over four thousand. Nine colored men are elected, viz: the register, one alderman, and seven members of the Common Council.

There was great order at all the polls, except in the second ward, where the colored men made an attack upon one of their number who was acting with the Democrats. One man is reported killed. The disturbance was soon quieted by Mayor Bowen, though not till Major Richards, superintendent of police, had been maltreated.

THE "Orangemen" in Ireland are just now rampant in their denunciations of Gladstone and the leaders of the Liberal party in the English Parliament. Large meetings have been held and monster petitions prepared in Londonderry, Dublin and other points, denunciatory of the Bill to disestablish the Irish Church. Gladstone was maligned as a traitor to his country, his queen, and his God, at a public meeting of this organization, some days since. When Prince Arthur visited Trinity college, Dublin, the students, who are mostly Orangemen, shouted for "church and state," and groaned for all Catholic colleges and supporters, until the prince became digusted, and, ordering his carriage, refused to continue his visit. Human nature, moulded by traditional education or selfish purpose, presents queer characteristics. The great political principle underlying Protestantism is that of individuality—the development of the idea of individual responsibility, and the negation of the right of power, ecclasiastical or civil, to interpose between the individual and God in the matter of religious worship. Hence Protestantism, in its truest development, discards all theories of State religion. The union of Church and State has been the bane of Ireland for centuries. Irish Catholics have protested, and rightly, against a politico-religious system which has compelled them to support the established church, in which they have no part, and which, in its administrations, is offensive to all their traditional education and personal convictions. Hence have grown largely the deep-rooted bitterness, and discontent that characterize the mass of the Irish people and the rebellions into which this discontent has ripened from time to time. Gladstone's bill to disestablish the Irish church is a concession to the liberal demands of the age, and a large advance on the established principles of the British Government. It has aroused the prejudice of English Conservatism, excited the fears of timid Protestants, and brought into active antagonism the machinery of the Orange societies scattered over the kingdom. Undismayed by this opposition, Gladstone has triumphantly carried his bill through the House of Commons, and the next struggle will be in the House of Lords, where the dignitaries of the established church sit as Peers, and where grey-headed, self-complacent conservatism rules supreme. The Bill will be stubbornly resisted and probably defeated in the House of Lords. But triumph must come in the end. The Commons represents the progressive element of the British empire, and if the Peers interpose, it will be a contest between Young England and old Fogyism—between the activities of the living present, and the fossil representatives of the buried past. "Young America" is the dominant element in our Republic, and "Young England" is bound to rule the British empire. The bills for the disestablishment of the Irish church and the extension of the elective franchise are but the beginning of a new era in the English political system.

A CORRESPONDENT, in another column, desires further light as to the order excluding the colored Sabbath School from participation in the ceremonies of Decoration day, and to which we alluded last week. Without being able to throw any special light on the subject, we can only add the explanation as communicated to us. After all the arrangements had been completed, at a late hour, some members of the Zouave company, and also of the squad to whom the firing of minute guns had been assigned, interposed objections to the colored school being permitted to unite in the procession, with threats of refusal to participate unless it was prevented. In a hurried consultation, under the impulse of the moment, to avoid trouble in this direction, a majority thought best to yield, and hence the order of exclusion. It was unfortunate and unwise—a pandering to a low, vulgar prejudice—but we feel satisfied that there was no deliberate purpose on the part of the committee who had the ceremonies in charge to sacrifice principle or outrage Christian sentiment. Had there been time for reflection or calmer action, the community would have saved the humiliation of the obnoxious order.

SINCE the adjournment of Congress the President has removed at least nine of his own appointees, viz.: Two Consuls, one Indian Agent, two Collectors, one Assessor, and three Postmasters.—Thus, GRANT is redeeming his promise to make fidelity in office the great requisite for holding it. He may occasionally be misled into nominating and the Senate into confirming, an unworthy or incompetent person; but the President will, when the error is discovered, not be deterred, by false pride of opinion, from doing his full duty to the country by a prompt removal. The increasing amounts received by the Government from taxes, are so many proofs of the improved and improving character of the officials who have charge of this branch of the service.

THE XVTH AMENDMENT, AGAIN.

The *Compiler* has done a remarkable thing. It has undertaken to give a reason for its opposition to the XVth Amendment securing Universal Suffrage. Its reason is the remarkable one, that if the colored people become voters, the whites will thereupon proceed to amalgamate with them? It evidently thinks that people marry for the same causes which control their voting.

We once had Colored Suffrage in Pennsylvania; but who ever heard that it had a tendency to produce amalgamation? There never was Colored Suffrage in Kentucky, and yet we know that one of the most distinguished of Kentuckians—Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, whom the Van Buren men elected Vice President of the United States in 1836—married a mulatto woman, and preferred her to any white woman. We think, but are not sure, that he married a second, after the first died. Now, that was due, not to Johnson's Democratic principles, nor to the Colored people having or not having the Suffrage. It was the result of his peculiar taste. The circumstance, it is well to remark, did not degrade him in the eyes of his Democratic friends, for they thought him fit to be, and made him, Vice President, notwithstanding his mulatto wife.

Nothing is more absurd than this pretence of the Democratic organs; and their views on this last of the War questions are just as limited, and incorrect, as on all others on which the people have passed the last seven years.

The Rebellion compelled Emancipation. Emancipation drew after it the Suffrage, for two reasons. *First*, there was no way in which the Colored people of the South could be secure in their simplest property and personal rights, except by giving them the right of Suffrage. And, *second*, any one who thinks must see that nothing can be more unsafe, in a republican government, than to have a population of four millions of citizens, denied all participation in it and thereby prepared for permanent disaffection towards it. Besides, with the right of Suffrage secured to the Colored people of the South, as a necessity to their own, and the public, safety, upon what ground could the same right be denied to the colored people of the North? There are, also, the other considerations that this is but a return to the general practice in the early history of the government; and that, with this right made universal, and our institutions planted upon the principle of equality of rights and electoral power in every citizen, there will be an end, and forever, to the Negro question which has troubled and vexed the Nation sorely for thirty years.

The Democratic papers argue against this last progressive step, as if it was a new question; whereas, in point of fact, the War has settled it for us, and we are merely registering the stern and immutable logic of the sword.

He who *cannot* see this, must be blind to the whole history of the Rebellion period. He who *will* not, is but a blind leader who will be sure to take all his followers into a ditch.

A. J. ON THE RAMPAGE.

Ex-President Johnson is again on the stump in Tennessee, travelling from point to point, and dealing out his fulminations against the Republican party. A. J., having thrown off his official character, has doffed the guise which concealed his real purpose in betraying the Republican cause, and seems anxious to satisfy the South that "my policy" meant nothing more or less than purposed aid and comfort to the lost cause. He made a speech at Clarksville, Tenn., last week, in which he denounced Senator SUMNER as an enemy of the Constitution—lauded Jeff. Davis as a better friend of constitutional government—and pitched into Gen. GRANT, in this wise:

"They call Grant a second Washington. Let us see how he merits this name. In his first inaugural Washington said: 'The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my countrymen have called me bring sufficient cares to awaken, in the wisest and most experienced citizen, a distrust of his powers to carry on the great and responsible duties, and to doubt his qualifications for so grand and high a trust.' In his first inaugural Grant said: 'The responsibilities of my position are great, but I assume them without fear.' There is the first contrast—the diffidence and dignity of the one, and the arrogant self-sufficiency of the other. Washington did not enter the Executive Mansion as into a grand gift establishment; but how is it with the second Washington? He was approached by one man whom he afterward appointed Secretary of the Treasury, with a $65,000 check; by his future Secretary of the Navy with a deed to a furnished house in Philadelphia; by his Attorney General that was to be, with an expensive library; and so on *ad infinitum*, each one that hoped for office coming with an expensive gift to purchase it. Here is a second comparison. The real father of his country was for the maintenance of the principles and the good of his country, while the second Washington was shrewdly looking out for himself.

Evidently Gen. GRANT has been guilty of at least two mortal offences for which A. J. will never forgive him—first whipping Gen. Lee and crushing out the Rebellion at Appomattox Court-house; second, whipping Andrew Johnson and crushing out "My Policy." All this gabble about President GRANT selling out Cabinet and other official positions, while it smacks strongly of the fish-market and may pass for No. 1 demagogueism, sounds queerly coming from a man whose official administration was disgraced by a shameless prostitution of official patronage, through the agency of notorious courtezans, pardon brokers, and adherents of the whisky ring—whose operations, in the pardon of notorious convicted felons, continued up to the last hour of A. J.'s administration. It is humiliating that an Ex-President of the Republic should be so utterly lacking in decency and ordinary self-respect, as to travel the country in the *role* of a ranting demagogue; but Providence kindly interposes long periods of time betwen the production of eminently bad men in high official position, and it may be a long time before the country shall be afflicted with another Andrew Johnson.

THE Republican State Convention will meet in Philadelphia on the 23d inst. Judging from the tone of the press in different parts of the State, we take it for granted that Gov. GEARY will be re-nominated without serious opposition. Gen. HARTRANFT, W. W. KETCHUM, Gen. HARRY WHITE, and other good men named in connection with the candidacy, are backed by warm supporters; but the disposition seems to be general to continue Gov. GEARY another term—his administration having been eminently successful. I. N. DUBORAW, Esq., is the Representative, and WM. KING, Esq., the Senatorial delegate from Adams county.

BISHOP SIMPSON of the M. E. Church has announced himself in favor of Female Suffrage—giving as his reason that "on all moral questions and on all questions affecting the right of women to engage in any honorable calling to gain a livelihood, the ballot in her hands would be a powerful element."

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Two State Conventions have recently been held in Tennessee and Kentucky. In the former a bitter division arose, two Conventions of Republicans were made: William B. Stokes, and ex. W. C. Sawyer. Mr. Stokes has since been in Washington, and reports that he will easily be elected; but that if there should be danger of a Copperhead "running in" between, a compromise of the two would be made.—Meanwhile, Andy Johnson has waked up, and is stumping the State against the Republicans. His speeches are violently denunciatory, and their effect is generally to strengthen the Republicans. Our party is not entirely harmonious in Tennessee, but we see no reason to doubt the maintenance of Republican supremacy there.

In Kentucky, the Convention was full and pervaded by an excellent spirit. Recent great abuses and extravagances by the Democrats in State management have created pervading dissatisfaction among the people; and the Copperhead party are divided upon sundry questions of National and State interest. One party persists in refusing to allow colored persons to testify in State courts; while the more enlightened concede the cruelty of the restriction. The money of the people was wastefully spent by the last legislature; and our friends enter upon the canvass expecting to increase considerably the vote of last year. With the colored population enfranchised, the Copperheads of Kentucky, like those of Maryland and Delaware, will wake up to see their power gone, and their supremacy destroyed.

A feature of the Kentucky Convention was a speech from Hon. WM. H. WADSWORTH, of Maysville, a Union man who for a time co-operated with the Democratic party, but who has become, by the logic of events, fully penetrated with Republican ideas. We quote a few lines from a letter of a correspondent:

"Mr. Wadsworth was more than himself. The occasion lifted him above the surroundings that generally hide the future from human vision, and enabled him, in the light of present events, to read the approach of that time when should be truly disenthralled. He apparently made little effort; certainly there was no disposition to make display. One of his most eloquent passages was when he stood with one foot upon a chair and leaned upon the uplifted knee.

"We plant ourselves,' said he, 'firmly upon the principle of equality before the law.'—Then he traced the present enormous inequality by which the colored man could not with his testimony convict the white man of any offense, while in matters pertaining to occurrences between those of his own color he was regarded as a proper person to testify in cases of life and death. As he denounced this iniquity, he turned to the audience, and with face lighted with manly pride said: 'That is the Kentucky. No, I swear it. That is not the spirit of Shelby and Clay. Kentucky will not do this; she will measure a man by what he does, not by his color.'

This was followed by great applause.—Once as he was paying a tribute to the devotion of the colored population, he turned to the audience and with irony that would have wilted the most rebellious, said: 'The black man who gave his blood for the country's life, loved as strongly as Jefferson Davis or John C. Breckenridge.'

Public opinion, he said, would scorch to ashes Kentucky if she yet persisted in closing the doors of the Court House against the poor, and taking their property and their blood without the opportunity of saying yes or no.

He called upon Union men, who had been induced to co-operate with the Democratic party, in the name of things sacred to earth and in heaven, to quit the ranks of the enemy, and ally themselves with their old friends, and to cease to be moved longer by the lash-and-gag and dead-and-rotting-damned rebellion, which he said was the most permanently condemned thing that ever raised its head in this country or the world.

GREAT interest attaches to the decision of the question of Lay Representation by the Methodist Episcopal Church, the voting on which is now in progress. The question has been agitated for a number of years, and many of the ablest Ministers and laymen have given it their endorsement. We notice that Bishop SIMPSON recently presided at a meeting held in Pittsburg to further the movement. The last General Conference agreed to submit the decision of the question to the membership of the church. As far as the voting has been announced, it seems to be very decided in favor of Lay Representation. The *Methodist* furnishes the following explanation of the duties and privileges of the adult members of the M. E. Church in the election now in progress:

1. The vote of the people has no direct reference to any plan; the adoption of the *principle* only goes to them for decision. The ballots, therefore, are to be inscribed "For Lay Representation" or "Against Lay Representation."

2. The election may be held at any time during the present month of June, and on any day *except Sunday*.

3. Twenty days' notice of the election must be given to the members of each church.

4. The election is to be held under the direction of the preacher-in-charge, and two laymen appointed for the purpose by the Quarterly Conference. The Pastor and the two laymen so appointed are also to give notice of the election.

5. All members in full connection, of 21 years of age and over, are entitled to vote. This includes both male and female members.

6. Within ten days after the election, the result of it must be reported by the Pastor and his lay associates to the Presiding Elder of the District.

7. The Presiding Elder must report the result in each church of his District to the Presiding Bishop at the ensuing session of the Annual Conference. Said result is then to be entered upon the Conference Journal.

THE Republicans expect to carry five of the six Congressional districts in Alabama.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.—Mr. Poor, in the new series of his admirable Manual of the Railroads of the United States, gives an interesting table, compiled from the latest official statements of all nations, showing the number of miles of completed railroad, and their cost, compared with the area and the population of every country. The great Empire of China, the whole of Northern and Central Asia, and all of Africa, except Egypt and the French and English colonies, countries in the aggregate containing more than half of the human race, have no railroads, and therefore do appear in table at all.

Among the countries represented there are but four in the world, besides the United States, each of which has as many miles of completed railway as the state of Pennsylvania. Thus:

	Miles.
The United Kingdom (Britain) has	14,247
The French Empire	9,934
Prussia	8,938
Or including all North Germany	7,327
Austrian Empire	4,439
The state of Pennsylvania	4,598
The United States	42,924

or as many as Great Britain and Ireland, France, North Germany and Austria together, with all Russia and Denmark besides.

WHAT A CHANCE!—In the inception of the late Rebellion, northern men were frequently "regaled" with Southern vaunting, setting forth what would and what would not take place, as might suit the fancy of an ever-ardent tropical imagination. For instance, Robert Toombs boasted that he would, in a few years, call the roll of his slaves at the base of Bunker Hill Monument. That "chivalrous" and "high-toned" Southern gentleman now contents himself with receiving his mail inclosures from the hands of a colored postmaster, at Macon, Ga.

GENERAL NEWS.

No special [illegible] is to be imposed on the first sale of butter and cheese.

MARY ANN S[illegible] committed suicide, in Harrisburg, [illegible]

THE graves of the Confederate dead at Baltimore were decorated on Saturday.

At Detroit still pigeons sell for 33 cents per dozen.

THE mother of Stephen A. Douglass died on Sunday last, aged 81 years.

PROFESSOR PARK of Andover is threatened with blindness unless he absolutely quits work.

THE Odd Fellows of Harrisburg are going to erect a one hundred thousand dollar building.

A WOMAN was burned to death in Hoboken, last week, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

IN the Senate of Massachusetts on Wednesday, female suffrage was defeated by 22 votes against 9.

MOST of the German immigrants that have recently arrived in this country are farmers, and have settled in the West.

THE New Masonic Temple in Baltimore is nearly compled, at an expense of about $500,000, and will be occupied this month.

ABRAHAM GRIMLEY, living near the Trappe, Montgomery county, has a calf which weighed, immediately after it was born, 11½ pounds.

It takes three editors to start a paper in New Orleans—one to get killed in a duel, one to die of the yellow fever, and one to write an obituary of the defunct two.

JACOB H. MAJOR, of East Coventry township, Chester county, has a Bramah hen which lays eggs averaging a quarter of a pound each.

RUST has appeared in the wheat about Richmond, Va., and it is reported that the crop in the vicinity of the city will therefore be reduced one-half.

JOHN M. LANGSTON, of Ohio, having declined the mission to Liberia, his brother, Charles Langston, has been appointed in his stead.

MR. BOUTWELL is quoted as saying that if he had authority, he could now easily fund our whole debt within a reasonable time, in long bonds, at 4 or 4½ per cent.

A LONDON clergyman advertises that he will "lend" his weekly sermons for half-a-crown a-piece, or four for 10s., warranted "original, earnest and evangelical."

RUST has appeared in the wheat about Richmond, Va., and it is reported that the crop in the vicinity of the city will therefore be reduced one-half.

AN Alabama ruralist complains that he sent four dollars to a jewerly firm in New York for a music-box, playing twenty-four tunes, and received in return a jewsharp.

THE first day a little boy went to school, the teacher asked him if he could spell? "Yes sir." "Well, how do you spell boy?" "Oh, just as other folks do."

THERE is a man in Chicago who vowed he would not shave until Douglas was elected President. His beard is now eight feet long.

A GRAY squirrel entered a house near Peach Bottom, Penn., one day last week, and attacked a child about six years old. Before he was secured he had bitten two other persons severely.

A LATE Paris paper says: "There is due talk of the impending marriage of Madame Lincoln, widow of the late President of the United States, with Count Schmidtville, Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden."

THE best specimens of saddle and harness horses can be bought in Texas for fifty dollars per head. Other horses in the greatest profusion can be bought from five to fifty dollars.

COMMISSIONER Delano has written a letter to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., instructing him to seize all segars without the proper stamps, and declares the stamp used for prison-made segars of no value, if not in violation of law.

HENRY HADEN has been sentenced to nine years Imprisonment for the murder of James Caffy, in March last, at Baltimore. Two accessories, John Barber and Hiram Alexander, were sentenced to two years each. All the parties were colored.

A GENTLEMAN of Rochester, N. H., saw an advertisement that a receipt for the cure of dyspepsia might be had by sending a postage stamp to the advertiser. He was a victim and sent his stamp. The answer was, "Dig in your garden and let whiskey alone."

MR. James Estes, of Jonesboro, Tenn., has a pet in the shape of a horned rattlesnake. It was captured in the Rocky Mountains, has twelve rattles, a large flat, red head, and is about three feet in length. There are two large horns situated on the top of the head—three spikes to each horn.

THE bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church is likely to be defeated in the House of Lords. At a meeting of some of the most prominent members on Saturday a number of speeches were made and the prevailing sentiment was strongly in opposition to it. It is estimated that there will be a majority of eighty against its second reading.

IN Harvard, Worcester County, Mass., there are twelve ladies whose aggregate age is 1,032 years, or an average of 86 years. The youngest is 82 years, the oldest 102 years, and all but one are widows. The town has only 1,400 inhabitants, and there are several others living within its limits who are four score years and upward. Pure air and simple habits.

THE Council of Washington city has passed an act compelling all licensed places of amusement to admit all persons, without distinction of color, to any and every part of the house, provided the price of admission is paid. The penalty for refusing to comply with the requirements of this act is set at $10 or $20, according to the circumstances of the case.

THE President has appointed a commission of prominent citizens to co-operate in the management of Indian affairs, consisting of William Welsh of Philadelphia, John O. Farwell of Chicago, George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, Robert Campbell of St. Louis, W. E. Dodge of New York, E. S. Tobey of Boston, Felix R. Brunot of Pittsburg, Nathan Bishop of New York, and Henry S. Lane of Indiana.

THE Lehigh *Register* thinks that the new law of this State permitting parties in civil suits to testify in their own cases has resulted very satisfactorily. It urges the application of the same principle to criminal trials, to the extent of allowing persons accused of crimes to speak for themselves if they think proper. New York now permits this to be done, and it will not be long before the practice is extended to Pennsylvania.

THE Pennsylvania Reserve Association held its annual meeting at West Chester last week, Gov. Curtin presiding. Representatives were present from each of the fifteen regiments. The annual oration was delivered by Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburg. Gov. Curtin also made an address. In the evening a banquet was given by the West Chester people to the Association. Gov. Curtin was re-elected President.

A BARTON peasant, on his way to Paris, stopped at a barber's shop in Rambouillet. While the barber was strapping his razor the peasant noticed a dog sitting near his chair and staring at him fixedly. "What is the matter with that dog," said the peasant, "that he stares so at me?" The barber answered with an unconcerned air: "That dog is always there. You see, when I cut off a piece of an ear—" Well?" "Well, he eats it."

GENERAL LOGAN ON THE DECORATION OF REBEL GRAVES.

—General Logan has issued an order, dated at Washington, June 2, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he explains, officially, why the graves of Rebels were not decorated as well as those of Union soldiers. He says that the charges against the Chiefs in grade at Andersonville are willful exaggerations. The guard received their instructions from the Committee, and it is believed that they discharged their duty in a proper spirit. The Grand Army of the Republic seeks to honor and preserve the principles and institutions for which its members and their dead comrades fought. We strew flowers, therefore, on the graves of our comrades, and prevent their being strewn in the national cemeteries at the same time on the graves of such Rebel dead as may be buried therein, not because we cherish any feelings of hate or desire to triumph over individual foes, but because we seek to mark in this distinction and manner the feelings with which the nation regards freedom and slavery, loyalty and treason, Republican principles and those of a slaveholding oligarchy. We are ready to forgive—we hold no malice—but we will never consent by public national tribute to obliterate the wide gulf which lies between the objects, motives and principles for which we have fought and our comrades died, and those for which Rebel armies banded together, and for which *their* dead now lie in numerous graves.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the case of James Weaver, a citizen of Texas, tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to be hung by a military commission, the Attorney-General has given an opinion in which he reviews the reconstruction laws, and the duties of the commanding officer, and says as the State of Texas had not in September, 1868, and has not since adopted the Constitution in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, and has not become entitled to representation in Congress, the act was operative in Texas at the time the military commission was organized for the trial of Weaver, and the commanding general exercised the discretion entrusted to him by the third section by deciding that it was necessary a military commission should be organized for the trial. If, therefore, the statute of March 2, 1867, is a constitutional and valid statute, it then appears that the jurisdiction of the said military commission was complete, and that there is no legal obstacle to the execution of the sentence. The Attorney General maintains that the right of war did not necessarily terminate with the cessation of active actual hostilities, and not until the work of restoring the relations of peace shall have been accomplished can it be so considered. It is for Congress to determine when the war has so far ended that this work can be safely and successfully completed.

SPAIN.—The promulgation of the National Constitution formed by the Constituent Cortes of Spain took place at Madrid on Friday, in the presence of what the cable telegrams call an immense and enthusiastic concourse of people. The enthusiasm of a portion of the throng vented itself in hissing at the Deputies and the Constitution and a riot ensued, in which two men were killed and several wounded. The Deputies present took an oath to support the Constitution, but the Republicans absented themselves and were not seen at the ceremony. Probably Castelle and Prim will soon be heard of in another movement for liberty that will be more successful than that whose ending has just taken place. A bill is to be introduced into the Cortes creating Serrano Regent of Spain. Meanwhile, great anxiety is being felt in Spain in regard to the state of affairs in Cuba. The hurried exodus of Dulce and the Bishop of Havana will not allay this uneasiness. The Government is beginning to take the first step of a consciously weakening cause—that of refusing to allow the truth about their opponents to be published.

A WELL-INFORMED Washington letter-writer gives the following [illegible] statement of the financial plans of Secretary Boutwell, and the integrity of the Administration:—"The whole secret of Secretary Boutwell's administration is to collect as much revenue and to pay off as much debt as possible. And the short way to do this is to cut down expenses, and to employ none but honest officers. We have seen how expenses are being reduced; and if those chosen to collect the revenue, either internal or external, are found faithless, there will be a short and stern application of the necessary remedy. No politicians will save or screen them. No "ring" will be strong enough to reach the Executive; for there, thank heaven, we have not a revengful partisan ready to protect all who do his service, but a plain, honest soldier, who learned to hate a jobber or a plunderer in the army, even worse than he opposed a rebel."

THE *Record*, a Democratic paper published at Newtown, Worcester county, Maryland, under the head of "Just Retribution," publishes the following brief account of one of the most primitive cases of administered justice we remember to have heard of in a civilized community, without the perpetrator being punished. The *Record* says: "A colored girl was hired by a gentleman residing a few miles from Newtown, in Somerset, and having been furnished with money and clothes in advance, took her departure the first opportunity. On Sunday last, the gentleman evertook her on one of our public streets, and after chasing her for some distance, caught and stripped her of every garment she had on, and left her on the street in a state of complete nudity."

NEW FRENCH POST.—William A Middleton, of Harrisburg, has obtained a patent for a metallic fence post. The *Telegraph* says of it: The post is of ordinary height, mortised ready for use, and where land is not stony, it can be screwed into the ground, thus saving the trouble and expense of digging, and enabling the farmer to construct his fence without the aid of any one to hew and mortice. Besides being ornamental, the metallic post will never wear out. It can be removed without trouble, if a portable fence is desired. It weighs but thirty four pounds, and is so simply that any foundry can make it, thus enabling farmers to procure it, in their own community. The cost is only about as high as that of a good locust post.

THE June number of the New York *Phrenological Journal* contains a sketch and portrait of R. A. McMurry, a clerk in the Treasury Department, who is well known in Washington as the "lightning calculator." Phrenologically speaking, the *Journal* says:

Mr. McMurray's reasoning faculties predominate. His intuitive apprehensions are ever active, and stimulate his reflective powers to reason out their quickly-acquired impressions.

His daughter Lizzie, a bright little girl of nine years, has inherited the wonderful powers of her father. For instances she can multiply sums like this: 1246891025 8867 by 489246891012, (or any other combination of figures, and give the result in a single line, and as rapidly as she can write the figures.

A MADISON Avenue bride (New York) has a wedding gift from her father of a house furnished with all the "modern conveniences." Nearly all the bedrooms are hung with silk, the beds being placed in alcoves and entirely hidden from view. Long mirrors from ceiling to floor are in every room. The attic has been fitted up as a croquet ground, the walls and wood-work padded with green reps, the floor covered with the same. In the cellar, which has been cemented and paved, a long alley has been built for bowling, with every comvenience of gas, fires, &c., for all weather.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Among the patents granted during the week ending May 25th, was one to Lewis A. Haines, of Wakefield, Carroll county, for a time lock.—George B. Wampler, of Westminster, has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for Carroll county.—Dennis Cole, colored, was arrested in Westminster last week for stealing a pair of gaiters from the store of W. H. H. Geatty.—On Monday night last the stables of John P. Price and George Showers, in Manchester, were destroyed by fire.

CUMBERLAND.—The trial of Dr. Shoeppe was concluded on Wednesday of last week. The case was given to the jury at 1 o'clock, who returned at 5 with a verdict, "Guilty of Murder in the first degree." The jury was polled by counsel for Schoeppe, and each man answered affirmatively on the verdict. A motion for a new trial was then made, which will be argued at a future term. Schoeppe was defended by Wm. H. Miller and Judge Hepburn.—Adam Titus, charged with the murder of Henry Staum, near Shippensburg, in January, plead guilty, when the court proceeded to hear testimony in order to determine the degree of guilt.—S. L. Pretz has been appointed Postmaster at Shiremantown.

FRANKLIN.—On the night of the 2d inst., the stores of Hon. W. W. Paxton and Andrew J. White, in Chambersburg, were entered by burglars, the former losing hats, caps and gaiters to the value of $30, and the latter losing ready-made clothing to the value of $150.—We notice, in the list of patents issued for the week ending June 1st, 1869, one to Mr. J. F. Fisher, of Greencastle, for a Guano Attachment to Seed Drills.—Joseph Schofield, of the firm of Frey & Schofield, of Chambersburg, met with a severe accident on Thursday last, in Hagerstown, where he was engaged in calcining the walls of a Church. The scaffold on which he was standing, broke through, and a piece or corner of the broken board was driven into his foot, breaking a bone and severing an artery.—Daniel Mowers, wagon maker, of Fayetteville, cut himself badly on Thursday last. He was hewing a piece of timber with a band axe, when the axe glanced and struck him on the right limb, near the knee pan, cutting him very severely. Dr. Hartzell was called in and after much difficulty succeeded in stopping the flow of blood and stitching the wound.—On Monday the 31st inst., Mr. John Myers, an employee of Samuel White, of the vicinity of Fayettsville, met with an accident. When in the vicinity of Upper Strasburg, he was caught in the terrific storm that visited that section; the storm striking his wagon, raised the bed up, threw it over and uncoupled the wagon. Mr. Myers in order to save himself from being thrown out attempted to jump on the tongue; in doing so he missed his footing and fell between the horses and became entangled in the traces. The terrified animals dashed off at a furious rate, with the front part of the wagon, and Mr. Myers in his perilous position; after running about one-fourth of a mile, he, in some providential manner, became disentangled and fell to the ground. He was picked up and taken to a house in an insensible condition, when medical aid was summoned. For some time his life was despaired of, but is now out of danger.—The Franklin County Horticultural Society will give its first exhibition, in Repository Hall, on Saturday, the 12th inst.—About 5 o'clock on Monday evening, the 31st ult., a storm of unusual severity passed over Waynesboro' and vicinity. In many places fences were leveled with the ground and forest trees and fruit trees uprooted. The stable of Mr. Jacob Stouffer, on the Ringgold road, was demolished, and also the stable of Thos. J. Cunningham, near Pikesville. The large barns of John W. Good and Jos. M. Hess were partly unroofed. Of fourteen apple trees in the orchard of Jos. Ripple, only four were standing after the storm abated. Several large apple trees in the orchard of Mr. David Patterson were also prostrated. There are doubtless many other persons who sustained losses by violence of the storm.

YORK.—On the 3d inst., a child of about six years of age, a daughter of the widow Ryder, in Freedom, died suddenly from eating too freely of Locust blossoms.—The Frederick County National Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, and an "extra dividend" of two per cent.—The "New Richmond Mills," on Bollinger's creek, three miles from Frederick, were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst., loss $10,000, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—The severe storm which passed over Emmitsburg last week, tore the roof from the barn belonging to Lewis Shriver, living three miles east of Emmitsburg. Many large trees were torn up by their roots, and considerable wheat knocked down.—On Monday night last the flouring mill and saw mill of Mr. W. H. Zimmerman, of Frederick, situated on Israel's Creek, near Walkersville, were entirely consumed by fire.

FULTON.—On Monday evening the 31st ult., portions of Fulton county were visited by the same storm which was felt at Waynesboro, the hail doing considerable damage to growing crops. J. P. Connelly, Todd township, had a ten-acre field of rye literally destroyed, and the hail lay three inches deep on the ground, after the subsidence of the storm. The saw-mill of Messrs. Bozzart & Weaver, on the Meadow Grounds, was blown down by the violence of the wind, and a horse hitched adjoining, owned by Mr. Alexander, the sawyer employed in the mill, was killed by the falling of the roof. The hail storm, following the natural laws governing such phenomena, proceeded in a narrow track, or "rein," and passed in a Northeasterly direction expending its greatest violence in the path across the upper end of Todd township. The window glass and growing crops of A. J. Fore, Esq., in that vicinity, suffered extensively. Nearly every pane of glass was battered out by the heavy hail stones, whilst his growing rye and wheat were cut down to the ground. Others in the same neighborhood also suffered to a considerable extent. At Harrisonville hail fell to the thickness of 3½ inches, and it is said by the oldest citizens to have been the severest storm ever witnessed. The corn in the route of the storm is ruined. Some of the largest trees in the vicinity were uprooted. At Fort Littleton the storm was so violent as to blow down the barn of Mr. John Walker, residing 7½ miles South of that place. A portion of the roof was carried a considerable distance. Mr. John M'Geary, a wool dealer who was stopping with Mr. W., had two fine very horses in the stable at the time. Some of the large timbers fell on the best horse, killing him instantly.

WASHINGTON.—On Friday evening last, Mr. Daniel Miley, residing about half a mile from Clearspring, was instantly killed by lightning, while standing in the door of his residence.—The store of J. H. Blake, in Hagerstown, was robbed of goods to amount of $20; and an attempt made to enter the store of S. M. Bloom on the same night.

YORK.—W. H. Snyder has been appointed Postmaster at Logansville.—A German, named Valentine Cook, aged 40 years, was found dead lying in a gutter in Hanover, on the morning of the 29th ult. He was very intemperate had quarelled with his wife and left the house during the previous night. He probably fell in the gutter, and being too much intoxicated to help himself, was drowned or smothered in the filth.—On Sunday night, the 23d, ult., David M. Hoke's barn, near Stoverstown, North Codorus, was set on fire and destroyed.—On Tuesday of last week Robert J. Fisher (son of Judge Fisher) was admitted to practice as an attorney in the several Courts of York county, on a certificate from the Supreme Court of the State of New York.—A severe hail storm passed over York on the evening of the 31st ult., the hail in some places being as large as a walnut.—The Public Schools in York hereafter will be kept open 10 months.—Albert A. Boyd, a brakeman, on one of the freight trains on the Northern Central Railroad, was instantly killed, at the bridge beyond Hyde's, about three miles south of this borough, on Monday the 31st ult. He was standing on the top of a car, loaded with lumber, and as the train passed under the bridge, his head came in contact with the top timbers and he was instantly killed.—Mr. Solomon Bushey, who resides near Wellsville, was seriously injured by a mule on Saturday 29th ult. He was working several of the animals and one of the number not being properly broken, became unmanageable, and threw Mr. Bushey upon the ground and tramped upon his head, breaking in his skull to such a degree as to expose the brain. Poor hopes of his recovery are entertained.—On the 1st inst., John McIlvain, four or five years old, and son of William McIlvain, climbed on a cart in South George street, Y ork, and after riding a short distance, fell to the ground, broke his back, and was otherwise injured.—Mr. Howe, of Hanover, while passing through a strip of woods, on Sunday morning, on the banks of Oil Creek, was suddenly confronted by a large blacksnake, which at once commenced an attack. Mr. Howe retreated towards the creek, the snake closely pressing him, and upon reaching the stream he succeeded in obtaining a club with which he dealt the snake a blow, which laid it lifeless at his feet. The reptile was of the species known as the Black Viper, and over six feet in length.—On Friday night last $20 were stolen from the dwelling of Mrs. Beard, Hanover, and about $13 worth of harness from the shop of J. W. Keller.—On the 31st ult., the barn of Mrs. Craley, Chanceford township, was struck by lightning and destroyed with contents.

A CLOCK which has just been completed for the Cathedral of Beauvais contains 90,000 wheels, and indicates, among many other things, the days of the week, the month, the year, the signs of the zodiac, the equation of time, the course of the planets, the phases of the moon, and the time at every capital in the world, the movable feasts for one hundred years, the saints' days, &c. Perhaps the most curious part of the mechanism is that which gives the additional day in leap year, and which, consequently, is called into action only once in four years. The clock is wound up every eight days. The main dial is twelve feet in diameter and the total cost exceeds $40,000.

GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS.—Ten years ago, two little acorns—only $2500 each—were planted at the corner of Sixth and Market Streets. Untiring industry, enterprise and honesty cultivated and developed them and to-day the great Oak Hall with its thousands of customers and more than a million of dollars of yearly business is the outgrowth of such small beginings. The branches of this "Oak" are far-spreading and shady. Men from all parts of the State find protection and refreshment under it and all share with the proprietors the numberless little acorns of profit and advantage that grow upon it now. It

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