The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Dec. 31, 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.

SETTLING UP!

We have on our books a large amount of unpaid Subscriptions, Advertising and Jobbing, and have commenced making out accounts, which will be forwarded to those indebted as rapidly as they can be prepared. The Cash system has been introduced in every thing requisite to a newspaper office. We have to pay Cash for every pound of paper, every pound of ink and type, and all the labor employed in the office. To meet our engagements, we are compelled to reduce our business to the Cash basis, as far as practicable. We have been sending the "STAR AND SENTINEL" to some subscribers for nearly three years, without realizing anything on their subscriptions—to others for a less period. With the heavy outlay incident to the management of the office, it is absolutely necessary that we realize promptly the amounts due us. We hope that all our friends will see the propriety and necessity of promptly meeting these bills as they are sent out.

We propose at an early date to revise our mailing list, and to STRIKE OFF all who manifest no disposition to pay the printer. With this fair notice, delinquent subscribers cannot complain if they find their papers stopped.

Our terms are $2.50 per annum, when not paid in advance. As we are anxious to close up our old accounts as promptly as possible, WE WILL ACCEPT $2 A YEAR FROM ALL WHO PAY UP PROMPTLY, on receipt of bills. Those who neglect to pay, and force us to incur the expense of collecting by other means, will pay the full price.

THE COUNTY FINANCES!

Rumors have been current on our streets for some days that recent examinations of the County Finances show a heavy deficiency—we hear the debt put up as high as $60,000. We can hardly think it possible the deficiency reaches that figure; but whatever it be, the tax-payers of the county have a right to know it. There can be no possible apology for concealing the facts. There has been much complaint over the manner in which the Annual Statements of the County Finances are prepared for publication. Although **the law requires this statement to be a** detailed exhibit of the receipts and expenditures it has been so generalized and condensed as to defy the scrutiny of the sharpest accountant in cyphering out where and to whom the money goes, on any guess even at the real condition of the Treasury. One fact is certain—the new Board of County Commissioners have found it necessary to advance the rate of taxation to EIGHT MILLS, to meet the current demands on the Treasury.

Let us have light on this subject.—The Commissioners and County Auditors owe it to themselves and the tax-payers of the county, in their approaching settlement, thoroughly to sift the County Finances, and then present a frank exhibit of their condition and the detailed statement of receipts and expenditures required by law. In York, Cumberland, Franklin and adjoining counties we have these full exhibits every year. Why not in Adams? Concealments must breed suspicion.

THE political world is just now enjoying a sensation growing out of some ugly developments connected with WM. B. REED, of Philadelphia, BUCHANAN'S ex-Minister to China, ex-counsel to JEFFERSON DAVIS, and a leading light in the Democratic party. He has turned out a defaulter to the amount of $200,000, swindling his most intimate friends. His whereabouts are unknown and he is believed to have absconded. He resided in a palatial mansion on Chestnut Hill, the father of a numerous family, surrounded by every luxury and comfort which wealth would command. Notwithstanding his integrity was most intimate and, however, that he systematically swindling those who trusted him most—two old aunts, who had confided to his care all their estate, being left penniless. It seems that the defalcations were known some months ago to a few intimate friends, but efforts were made to gloss them over. They were brought to light recently by the legal proceedings of a too confiding Englishman, by name of CHARLES POTTER, resident of London, who sent MR. REED $88,265 to be invested in this country. Mr. REED used the money, but for several years left POTTER under the impression that it had been invested, regularly remitting the interest. POTTER demanded the principal, and it not being forthcoming, he obtained judgment some months ago, and last week, growing tired of REED's promises to pay, issued execution and sold under the Sheriff's hammer all of REED's furniture, library, &c. Various parties have waked up to find themselves badly swindled. Mr WELSH, the owner of Flora Temple, finds himself short $25,000 which REED got on a mortgage which turns out to be worthless, by reason of prior mortgages.

Mr. REED has moved, until recently, in the first circles of Philadelphia society. He has also figured quite prominently in the politics of the Keystone State. He was an adherent of the old Whig party, and as such he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and later to the office of District Attorney of Philadelphia, which position he filled for a number of years. Not long after he deserted the Whig party and cast his fortunes with the Democracy. He became acquainted with JAMES BUCHANAN, whose interests he did all in his power to advance. During the BUCHANAN-FREMONT struggle REED worked night and day for the old public functionary. BUCHANAN was elected, and REED was rewarded for his services by being appointed Minister to China. He was recalled by LINCOLN, and became a red-hot Secessionist, denouncing the War, and supporting the South with all his powers. He was the Philadelphia correspondent of the London *Times* during the Rebellion, and no Rebel wrote more bitter denunciations of the Government. When the arch-traitor was arraigned for trial at Richmond, Mr. REED hastened to his side and volunteered his services as counsel, which were accepted. Ex-President BUCHANAN in his Will named Mr. REED as his biographer and literary executor, ordering all his papers, letters and correspondence bearing on his public life to be turned over to him, with a bequest of $5,000 to MRS. REED. REED's creditors are on the look out for him, but his whereabouts at present are unknown.

THE news which the telegraph brings from Paris is of the most important character in reference to the future politics of the government of the nation. The resignation of the present ministry has been tendered to Napoleon and accepted. He has called upon M. Emile Ollivier to form a new Cabinet to be associated with himself. The Emperor's idea is that the Cabinet shall be homogenous, faithfully representing the Legislative majority, and resolved to apply in letter and spirit the Senatus consultum, which granted to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies many new privileges in the conduct of public affairs. M. Ollivier is supposed to represent all of the Liberal element which adheres to the Empire, and the only question will be whether he can form a Government strong enough to resist the encroaching waves of Republicanism. But the Liberals have good cause to rejoice, as they do, that personal government is at an end.

DESPATCHES from San Francisco state that the heaviest earthquake ever experienced in Eastern California and Nevada occurred about six o'clock on Sunday evening. The shock was felt with more or less severity, at Sacramento, Marysville, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Iowa Hill, Stockton, Chicago, Truckee, and other neighboring towns. At Virginia City, Nevada, walls were thrown down, door-bells rung, and clocks stopped. The consternation was general. The vibrations were north and south, and lasted about ten seconds. At Reno the shock was preceded by a low rumbling, which lasted nearly two minutes, alarming the inhabitants. The express train bound west, was detained about an hour between Wadsworth and Reno by large rocks and earth thrown on the track by the earthquake.

THE death of Secretary Stanton leaves two vacancies on the Supreme Bench. General Hoar's nomination will be withdrawn, because of objection in the Senate.

The public will be glad to learn that immediate measures will be taken to place Mr. Stanton's family in a comfortable pecuniary condition. Mr. Stanton died, leaving little or no means beyond the house the family live in, and three of the children are under fourteen years of age. A meeting of several of his intimate personal friends has been held at the residence of Hon. Samuel Hooper, at which it was determined to place the sum of $100,000 to the credit of Mr. Stanton's family by New Year's Day. President Grant on Monday subscribed $1,000 for this object. So long as the late Secretary lived he steadily refused to permit his friends to do any act of this kind, but they are now at liberty to do for his family what he was himself unable to do for them.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CUMBERLAND.—Adam Titus, convicted of the murder of Henry Stehm, was hung on Wednesday of last week at Carlisle. The scaffold had three feet fall for the body, and the execution was sudden. Titus twitched and swung around a number of times, but death from strangling occured in about fifteen minutes. The body was cut down and given to the Catholics for burial. Just before the cap was drawn over his head Titus made the following address from the scaffold: *My Friends*—I desire to say a few words to you before I die. I have always confessed that I committed the murder, but I assert, as I have always done, that I was not instigated from a desire of robbery. My bad and passionate temper impelled me to commit the crime. My sentence was a just one, and I willingly accept the punishment. I expect to meet all Christian friends and church members in Heaven, where we will part no more. I am very thankful to all American citizens of this county for their kindness. I die happy for I know that God will mercifully look down upon me in my sorrow, and that Jesus Christ will receive me, as he did the repentant thief, into Paradise. There, then, will be no more trouble and sorrow. May you all take warning from my fate and strive to control your temper, for my bad, excitable temper has brought me where I now stand. I bid you all a hearty farewell. May God bless you, and may Lord Jesus Christ receive my soul. Amen.—Mrs. Biehl, wife of Albert J. Biehl, formerly of Mechanicsburg, at Carlisle on Saturday a week last was gored in the stomach by a vicious cow and so severely injured that for some time her life was despaired of.

FRANKLIN.—John Stoler, aged 84 years, died suddenly at his residence near Mt. Hope, on the 20th inst., from the effects of an attack of paralysis, with which he was stricken down on Sunday.—John Jones, an aged and well known citizen, was found dead in his stable, at Poketown, Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst. He had been at the house of Mr. Samuel Shank, one of his neighbors, where he ate a hearty dinner, and a short time after returning went to the stable to see after a horse. After considerable time search was made for him, and he was found sitting in a trough, his head resting upon his hand, dead.

YORK.—A stock company is to be organized to secure a Trotting Park at Hanover.

NEARLY all of the Prelates arriving at Rome to attend the Œcumencial Council conveyed thither presents for the Pope. The United States Bishops took nearly $300,000 in money altogeier. The Archbishop of Lima, ninety-four years old, being too feeble to visit the "Eternal City," sent his pastoral rod as a present to the Pope. It is made of pure Peruvian gold and is worth $10,000. This was accompanied by a basket of flowers in pure silver filagree work, containing $2,000 in gold. The Archbishop of Quito presented a golden chalice, set with precious stones. The Archbishop of Carracas brought $20,000 in gold and very many valuable trinkets which the women of Venezuela by hundreds insisted that he should give to Pio Nono. Captain Gordon, in behalf of the Catholics of England, presented to the Pope about $20,000 in gold. Father Moriano Matteini, of Rimini, presents a wonderful bronze gilt bell, made by himself, which he implores the Pope to make use of in the Council. This work is entirely symbolical, no part of it being without some allusion to the Council. The handle is formed by a kneeling angle on a base, with silver clouds, bearing on his shoulders a gilded cross with silver rays. The Papal cross and pastoral, the Pope's arms, tiara and keys are grouped together. The bell itself is very elaborate; but the principal feature is the Immaculate Conception, surrounded by five doves bearing olive branches. The clapper represents the mystic bark of St. Peter, with a revered cross for mast and a smaller cross for helm. A serpent, with three-forked tongue, falling to get into the bark, plunges into the waves below.

SAD RAILROAD ACCIDENT—YOUNG GIRL KILLED.—A young and beautiful German girl, about 16 years of age, met with a sad and sudden death last night, on the Harlem Railroad, a short distance north of the Morrisania Depot. It appears that the Harlem train going north, and the New Haven 8.10 down passenger train—the latter being behind time and running under a high rate of speed—passed each other there. The engineers of both trains observed the girl and sounded the alarm whistle, when she sprung from before the Harlem train across the other track, and was struck and instantly killed by the New Haven engine, her body being hurled some twenty feet in the air. When the train was stopped and backed up to the spot, the body was found terrible broken. A shawl was found pinned about the head, which probably prevented her from hearing the trains. A portion of an evergreen wreath was found on her person, and near by were several toys, which she had evidently purchased for Christmas gifts.—*N. Y. Times, Saturday.*

A WOLF has been committing fearful ravages in Russia. In the course of a few hours the brute killed three human beings, more or less wounded 31 adult persons, and 54 head of cattle. But this by no means describes the injury done, for to all appearances the wolf was affected with hydrophobia. All the wounded persons agree that he had foam upon his mouth and the tail was hanging down. Only when attacking any one did he raise the latter, and spring upon his hind legs, always aiming at the head. The dogs and swine which had been bitten in the villages were immediately shot. Cattle and horses are now under veterinary treatment. One horse was shot on the day following the wound, and six others on the day succeeding that, after showing distinct signs of hydrophobia. The greatest excitement prevailed among the entire population. Nobody would venture into the fields or in the forest in the neighborhood where the misfortune occurred.

OLD AND YOUNG DEMOCRACY.—A gentleman who has been elected as one of the Civil Justices in our city, in a speech accepting the nomination from a Democratic Convention, said: "Gentlemen, for twenty-seven years I have been a worker in the Democratic ranks. I have voted the Democratic ticket twenty-seven times. You thus see I can claim to be a good Democrat." A young man of about one-and-twenty, who was standing by, was heard to say, in an undertone: "I am a better Democrat than you. I can beat you hollow, for I have voted the Democratic ticket twenty-seven times in one day."—*N. Y. Sun.*

NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT!

DEATH OF HON. EDWID M. STANTON.

Last Hours of the Illustrious Deceased.

DEATH-BED OF THE GREAT WAR SECRETARY.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Since the assassination of President Lincoln nothing has so startled the community here as the death of Mr. Stanton. When first announced, this morning, no one believed it, and it was only after the sad report was investigated by every one, this conviction forced itself upon all that the American Carnot had gone forever from among mortals. He had been in better health this fall than for three years past, having got nearly free from the asthma which troubled him so much, and was so greatly improved by his visit North, last summer, that he felt as though he would regain his health, which had been wrecked by so long and incessant mental strain in the War Department, but he had miscalculated his strength. He was too near worn out to recover.

Ten days ago he had symptoms of dropsy, and under the care of Surgeon-General Barnes he was slowly, but surely, rallying from its assault. Yesterday he did not seem very cheerful, but his family were not alarmed, because they had seen him so frequently before, and on several occasions worse than he was then.

About nine o'clock last night Dr. Barnes called and sat with him for a couple of hours, and left him thinking him in no immediate danger, and believing that the fatal disease was again baffled, Mr. Barnes went down stairs to depart, and, meeting E. L. Stanton, Jr., in the hall, he stepped in the library and chatted with him for over half an hour or so, when, feeling a desire to see if the patient slept easily, he went up stairs and found that new and dangerous symptoms were manifesting themselves, and that he was fainting away.

The doctor applied restoratives, and about one A. M. the illustrious patriot recovered his consciousness but not his voice. He seemed to know who were with him, but spoke not. Then his family were called to his bedside to receive his parting farewell, but it came not. The Minister of the Epiphany (Episcopal) Church was sent for, and came about two A. M., but was not recognized by Mr. Stanton. He did not seem to suffer much pain. He had not murmured all night, but each pulsation of his heart grew fainter and fainter until he sank into a soft sleep, and passed away about three P. M., so quietly and peacefully that it did not seem like death, but only like the refreshing sleep of an invalid.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH.

The doctor pronounces the fatal disease congestion of the heart; that Stanton was so weak from his long illness and recent attack of dropsy that, when taken with the fainting spell at midnight, he was left so weak that he could not rally to resist the congestion that had set in, and was soon beyond the reach of human skill, and the life of the greatest man that the late war developed flickered out as a dying candle, leaving his family in the room of darkness. Dark, indeed, for them, for beyond the house in which they live, there is not a dollar of property left to feed, clothe or educate the children.

INTEGRITY OF THE GREAT WAR SECRETARY.

When Mr. Stanton went into the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln his law practice was worth twenty thousand dollars per annum. He was six years Secretary of War, and in all that time he expended his salary, and drew upon his private fortune so largely that when, about two years ago, he left the public service, he found his property all gone excepting his dwelling, and for the last two years he has had to resort to his profession to secure the means of living for himself and family. He was too sensitive to let any one know his circumstances, and toiled when he should have rested.

HIS LAST CASE AT THE BAR.

Two weeks ago he made an argument before Justice Swayne, that the latter pronounced the best he ever heard in his life.

ZEAL AS A LAWYER.

He never would take a case without earning his fee and did not charge one-third the value of his services. A month ago he was sent a handsome retainer in the case of the State of Pennsylvania vs. the Credit Mobilier. He wrote to Louis Hall, who represented the State of Pennsylvania, and asked him, as a personal favor, to let the case rest until he had time to prepare himself to be heard for the Credit Mobilier, that he had only just been employed, and he would not go into court with any case until he understood it in all its bearings.

Mr. Hall wrote refusing any delay. The trial, he said, must come off on the ensuing Monday. Then Mr. Stanton returned the fee and wrote that he could not do the company justice on so short a notice for preparation. He needed that money, needed it badly too; but he could not keep it because he could not feel that he could earn it on so short a notice.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH.

The death of Mr. Stanton was first announced to the President, who was walking in Pennsylvania avenue at the time, by Senator Williams. The President's first remark was one of surprise, and when assured of the fact, his head dropped upon his breast, and he showed much emotion.

The President at once issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C Dec. 24, 1869.—The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of its most distinguished and faithful servants, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, which occurred in this city at an early hour this morning. Honors distinguished in the councils of the nation during the entire period of its recent struggle for national existence, first as Attorney General, then as Secretary of War. He was unsparing in his labors, earnest and fearless in the assumption of the responsibilities necessary to his country's success, respected by all good men, and feared by wrongdoers. In his death the Bar, the Bench, and the Nation sustain a great loss, which will be mourned by all.

As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral.

U. S. GRANT.

The Orders were issued from the various departments, all referring in complimentary terms to the deceased. We give in full that of the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1869.—The sentinent ability of the late Secretary of War, his great legal acquirements, his patriotism and his steady devotion to duty in the most trying times of the republic, when many others faltered, have commanded the admiration of the country, while his management of this department during the days when a man of determined energy and will was demanded, has marked his term of office quite unequaled in administration.

It is ordered that the offices connected with the Department of War be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and all business suspended therein on the day of the funeral, and that on the day after the receipt of this order at each military post, fifteen guns be fired at appropriate intervals, commencing at meridian.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

SKETCH OF THE EX-WAR MINISTER.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday gives the following interesting sketch of the deceased:

Edwin M. Stanton was born at Steubenville, Ohio, December 19th, 1815. At the age of thirteen he became a clerk in the bookstore of James Turnbull, of Steubenville. After three years spent there, in the year 1831, he became a student at Kenyon College, where he remained until some time in the year 1834. After leaving college he was again employed as a clerk in the bookstore of James Turnbull, at Columbus. He subsequently studied law in the office of his guardian, Daniel L. Collier, Esq., at Steubenville, and at the age of twenty-one (in 1836) was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced to practice his profession at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, and was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. Shortly afterward, having acquired a large circuit practice, he removed to his native town of Steubenville, and in 1842 was elected by the General Assembly of Ohio reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. He prepared and published volumes eleven, twelve and thirteen of the Ohio State Reports. Though Mr. Stanton's attention was chiefly given to his profession, yet, even at this time, he took a somewhat active part in the politics of his county and State as a member of the Democratic party.

In 1847, he began to practice law in Pittsburg, as a partner of the Hon. Charles Shaler, and although retaining an office at Steubenville, his attention was chiefly given to cases before the courts of Pennsylvania and the United States District, Circuit and Supreme Courts. Among the most important causes in which he was engaged were those known as the "Erie War" cases, in which he was counsel for the railroad company, and pe Wheeling Bridge case, which he conducted as counsel for the State of Pennsylvania. In the latter part of 1856 he removed to Washington city, to attend to his practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, in which he had acquired a leading and lucrative practice. In 1858 he went to California as special counsel for the Government in certain land cases, involving public interests of great magnitude, and for the management of these cases, he received fee almost unexampled.

In December, 1860, while engaged before the United Eates Circuit Court at Cincinnati, in a suit arising out of the conflicting interests of the Manny and McCormick reaping machine—it was at an earlier stage of this litigation, in 1859, and at the same place, that he first met Mr. Lincoln, who was counsel on the same side—he was nominated to the office of Attorney General by President Buchanan, whose old Cabinet was then falling to pieces around him. Mr. Stanton's attitude throughout the remainder of Mr. Buchanan's administration was that of determind opposition to the traitors in the Cabinet, and resolute maintenance of the nationalhonor.

At the expiration of Mr. Buchanan's term he resumed his profession, but did not relax his interest or efforts in behalf of the national banklause. On the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, Secretary of War. He continued a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, enjoying the most cordial friendship and confidence of the President throughout the rest of his first term, and during his second term up to the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. On the 5th of August, 1867, Mr. Johnson requested his resignation, upon the alleged ground of public considerations of a high character, to which Secretary Stanton replied, that public considerations of a high character which alone had induced him to remain at the head of this Department, constrained him not to resign before the next meeting of Congress."

On the 12th of August Mr. Johnson notified him of its suspension from the office of Secretary of War. During his services as Secretary of War, after Mr. Johnson's accession, Mr. Stanton supported the following measure passed by Congress against the President's opposition: 1st. Freedmen's Bureau bill, 2d. The Civil Rights bill. 3d. The bill giving suffrage without regard to color in the District of Columbia. 4th. The bill admitting Colorado as a State. 5th. The several acts known as the Reconstruction Acts, providing for the establishment of Governments in the Rebel States.

His relations to General McClellan and the Peninsular campaign; his relations to the rebel excursions in the Shenandoah Valley and the defence of the Capital; his relations to the changes of armies and commanders; the building up and pulling down of military reputations; the plans of campaigns; the recruiting of the army; the policy of the Government on the question of slavery, and a score of other matters almost equally important, would furnish materials for volumes. He was throughout Mr. Lincoln's administration all powerful. It was with reference to some robust action of Mr. Santon's in opposition to his own wishes that Mr. Lincoln, in reply to a personal appeal for aid, made the jocose remark so often quoted, that he (Lincoln) had very little influence with this Administration. As War Minister, Mr. Stanton was quick and decided. His strong willed action and impropriatory manners will influence contemporary judgment on Mr. Stanton, but cannot greatly affect his permanent place in the history of the war. To call him the organization of victory is to use a phrase that has become cant, and to avoid a compliment which he has himself expressly and conspicuously disclaimed. Yet it is the title to which his service and his success fairly claim. Mr. Stanton was credited in Pennsylvania in the record of Cabinet appointments, by reason of his having kept for a little time a law office at Pittsburg; but he always regarded Steubenville, Ohio, as his home. For many years, however, he has resided in this city. Before entering the Cabinet he had amassed a considerable fortune in the practice of his profession, in which he stood among the foremost lawyers at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. For some years he had been afflicted with an asthma, which, to some extent, impaired his activity, but not the powers of his mind, which were never more vigorous than in the last months of his life. His last case was before Associate Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, which he argued in chambers, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th instants.

His appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court was made without solicitation, direct or indirect, on his own part, and by the request of a large majority of the Senators and Representatives, supported by an equally unanimous request by the press of the country. His unanimous confirmation by the Senate, without the form of reference to a committee, afforded notable evidence of the opinion in which his qualifications and services were held by that body. As a matter of fact it may be mentioned in this connection, that his commission as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, although prepared at the State Department and signed by Secretary Fish, had not been delivered to the deceased, as up to yesterday evening it lacked the signature of the President, and had, therefore, not yet become a perfected document.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Notwithstanding the continued rains and bad weather, the funeral services of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton were numerously attended this morning.

President Grant and Vice President Colfax, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Colfax, Mrs. Walcott, Mrs. Warfield, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Harrison and daughters, were the immediate mourners, with the Sheriff. They remained in private rooms with Mrs. Stanton and the children until 12:10, and then proceeded to the lower parlors, where the remains were. Here the Rev. Dr. Stickney, Rev. Dr. Pinckney, and Rev. Dr. Sparrow performed the impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church.

In the rear of the parlor were the Senators and Representatives, the folding doors being thrown open when the services began. Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Swayne, Field, Miller and Davis of the United States Supreme Court, and the Judges of the District Courts were present. A committee of five members of the Union League of New York arrived in time to attend the obsequies. Messrs. Fish, Belknap, Creswell, Robeson and Cox, of the Cabinet, were with the family mourners until after the services, when they took assigned seats in the procession.

The funeral sermon was preached, the prices being quite long. Mr. Stanton being in ill health, it was with difficulty she could walk to the carriage. She was escorted by her step-son, E. L. Stanton, and her brother-in-law, M. A. Hutchinson.

For over an hour the back parlour was crowded with Congressmen, together with General Sherman and a number of army and navy officers, the latter in undress uniform, carrying side arms. The table in the centre was covered with a variety of bouquets, floral wreaths, crosses; a complete crown of glory, made of white roses and Japonicas, by Mrs. Senator Chandler, was an attraction to the distinguished persons in the room.

The passage ways and small rooms were crowded with officers and chiefs of the various Bureaus of the Government Departments, whilst the city authorities and a number of citizens increased the throng.

At 10 o'clock the funeral services concluded, the coffin was conveyed to the hearse by a squad of ten soldiers in the full uniform of the 5th artillery.

The pall-bearers were Secretary Belknap and Postmaster General Creswell, Senators Sumner, Carpenter and Chandler, Representatives Judd and Hooper, Judges Swayne and Cartter, Generals Barnes and Townsend, Hon. E. Pierrepont, of New York, and Gen. Eckert.

The cortege reached Oak Hill Cemetery at 1 o'clock, where the remains were interred, after brief funeral ceremonies.

SECRETARY STANTON'S RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

Now that Mr. Stanton is dead, many people are unsealing their lips with incidents of his life, which his desires and wishes have heretofore kept concealed. Few people who met him in ordinary business knew to what an extent he was literally a God fearing man, and to what an extent he believed in prayer. Rev. Dr. Gray, late pastor of the E Street Baptist Church of Washington city, related in the course of a sermon delivered at Washington on Sunday the following interesting personal incident: About two years ago while Mr. Stanton was holding possession of the War Office and a voluntary prisoner, therein, Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Boston, came on, and while here requested me to accompany him on a visit to Mr. Stanton. We went, and were very cordially received by him. Mr. Fulton addressed him and said: "I have made you a special subject of prayer and have regarded you as the saviour of our country, and I believe God has heard prayer on your behalf." After congratulating him on the noble stand he had taken during war, the services he had rendered his country, and also the stand he had taken at the time, Mr. Stanton said; Gentlemen, I believe in God and I believe in prayer, although I am not a professor of religion in the common acceptation of the term; and when during the war, I received discouraging despatches from the army, I would lock the door, spread out the despatches, and kneel down and pray to God to save my country, and then go and talk with Mr. Lincoln." Mr. Fulton then said; "Mr. Stanton, this is an interesting incident in the History of the war, am I at liberty to repeat it?" He replied: "Not now. Were this statement to be made public under existing circumstances, my enemies would regard it as a bid for the sympathy and support of the praying portion of the country. Wait till I am dead, then you may tell it." Just as they were about to leave, Mr. Stanton rose and locked the door, and said: "Gentlemen, I would like to have you spend a few moments in prayer." Mr. Fulton, in his brusque way, said: "Gray, pray." Mr. Gray did so, and then Mr. Fulton prayed most earnestly for him. During prayer Mr. Stanton wept like a child.

GENERAL NEWS.

FLORIDA is eating green peas.

FREMONT is paying $5,000 a year as board bill in Washington.

THERE are seven hundred women voters in Wyoming Territory.

A RED HOT poker, in the hands of a little child, put out the eye of another little child in Belfast Maine, one day last week.

INFORMATION received at Washington is that the Tennessee State Convention, to meet in January, is in favor of colored suffrage by a two thrids majority.

GOVERNOR GEARY has received three anonymous letters of late, threatening him with personal injury should he refuse to pardon Dr. Paul Schœppe.

THE President, through General Sherman, has assigned General Terry to the command of the District of Georgia. He will have the appointment of the officers of registration.

MINISTER SICKLES has proposed a project of neutrality to the Spanish Government in the matter of telegraphic cables between the United States and Europe. Great Britain has approved of the scheme.

THE President has appointed General E. S. Salomon, of Chicago, a German Republican and a Union soldier through the war, as Governor of Washington Territory, to succeed Governor Flanders.

RIO JANEIRO advices (date not given) say that the report of the flight of Lopez from Paraguay is fully confirmed, but "nothing is certainly known of his whereabouts, however."

DESPATCHES from Rome announce several official receptions by the Pope. The Committee of the Council upon Discipline has been appointed, the Archbishop of New York being named as the first of the members.

Our special despatches from Wathington state that the President will withdraw Judge Hoar's name from before the Senate as soon as Congress reassembles. The canvassing for the two vacant places on the Supreme Bench is active.

MR. McDONALD, Secretary of the Texas Republican State Central Committee, telegraphs from Houston, under date of Thursday, that Davis, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been elected by 800 majority.

THE problem of directing the course of balloons at will has apparently been solved by a Frenchman. His invention consists of a powerful exhauster, by which a partial vacuum is formed before the balloon, which is constantly driven forward. The Emperor of the French takes much interest in the idea, and has contributed funds towards carrying it out on a large scale.

THERE is an old lady in Maine who claims to have a lien upon the State, and having asked the successive Governors, ineffectually, for payment, she announces that she will sell out the entire State at auction on January 1st, "said sale being for the purpose of realizing a lien she holds upon the said State, and appurtenances, for a breach of the fundamental guarantees in the State of Maine and the United States Constitution. Terms cash."

A BOY KILLS HIMSELF THROUGH DISAPPOINTMENT.—Henry Leitz a German boy sixteen years old visited the house of a Mrs. Wetowski, in Allegheny City, on Christmas, to solicit the company of a young lady to go skating. She gave him no decided answer, and he declared he would shoot himself if she would not go, flourishing a pistol at the same time. Short afterwards the boy was found shot in the forehead. He died in a few hours.

Special Notices.

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE

Again away down in prices. We would call the attention of the trade to the large reduction in prices of LAMPS AND GLASSWARE. Also to the large stock of same goods that we are now offering. Coal Oil of finest quality only, and in sound barrels, offered at lowest prices.

Still another reduction in price of salt.

Philadelphia $10.00 sets of Queensware of 84 pieces, packed up free, and delivered at our store at same price.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
Dec. 3. Carlisle, Pa.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

seem to possess the quality of

Accumulating Electricity

and imparting it to the body, whereby the circulation of the blood becomes equalized and the pain ceases when applied, causing pain and mental action to cease.—The Porous Plasters are flexible, and formed of a great help to those who have weak backs, or pain in the side. Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often preventives of Consumption; nay, they are believed to have loosened the grasp of this terrible affliction, and been mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. In variable climates they should be worn on the breast or between the shoulders, or over the kidneys, by those who are subject to take cold easily. [Dec. 3—1m

THE

CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.

PUBLISHED for the benefit of *young men* and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a postpaid directed envelope. Address

NATHANIEL MAYPAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 24, 1869.—3m

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

THOUSANDS OF HORSES DIE YEARLY FROM Colic. This need not be. Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment will positively cure every case, if given when first taken. The cost is only one dollar. Every owner of a horse should have a bottle in his stable, ready for us. It is warranted superior to anything else for the cure of Colic, Wind Galls, Swellings, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Old Sores, &c. The Liniment is no new remedy. It has been used and approved of for 22 years by the first horsemen in the country. Given to an over-driven horse, it acts like magic. Orders are constantly received from the *racing stables of England* for it. The celebrated Hiram Woodruff, of trotting fame, used it for years. Col. Philo P. Bush of the Jerome Race Course, has given a Certificate which can be seen at the depot, stating that after years of trial, it is the best in the world. Its address is Fordham, N. Y. No one once using it will ever be without it. It is put up in Pint Bottles. Sold by the Druggists and saddlers, throughout the United States. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. [Dec 3—1m

BOTTLED PARALYSIS.

This is the proper title of the horrible metallic hair dyes. Worse than the fate of Absalom may be the fate of those who use them.

ONE WHOLESOME PREPARATION

for changing the hair to any desirable shade from brown to jet black may be procured everywhere, viz:

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE

After careful analysis, Professor Chilton, the distinguished Chemist, has authorized the proprietor to declare, on his behalf, that it contains nothing deleterious to health. No other hair dye in the world has the like guarantee.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, sets like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it. [Dec. 3—1m

ITS EFFECT IS

MIRACULOUS.

HALL'S VEGETABLE

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair returns its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists.
Dec. 3—1m

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Dyspepsia and constipation are the hourly foes of the restless, excitable American, and with them come innumerable headache, heartburn, and a train of small diseases. Marshall's Elixir has been prepared with special reference to these constitutional troubles, so many of our countrymen, and so far the preparation has proved a decided success. The proprietors feel that in recommending it now after the trial of years, they are but fulfilling a humane duty towards the general community.—FORBES'S PLASS

Price One Dollar per bottle.
M. MARSHALL & CO.,
Druggists, Proprietors,
1301 Market st., Philadelphia.
Sold by all Druggists. [Jan. 29.—1y
July 16.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.
May 14, 1869.—1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear; (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 12 *years' experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 505 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials to be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has access in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. [Jan. 29.—1y

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Asylums, &c.; Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sofas and Poultry Yards; Iron and Wire Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters; Landscape Wires for Windows, &c.; Paper-makers' Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Everything in Wire. Address or call on the manufacturers, M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia. [Feb. 5, 1869.—1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if taken according to direction. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To those three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the bile ducts and gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon cleansed; the whole system feels as if new born; nothing has ever been invented