The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Jan. 21, 1870.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

"The result of the recent election for State Treasurer—The defeat of Mr. Mackey, the Republican caucus nominee, and the election of Gen. Irwin by the bolting Republicans and Democratic votes—is the subject of general comment by the Republican press, and the bitterness growing out of the disgraceful struggle for the caucus nomination has thus been intensified. Mutual denunciation and recrimination are the order of the day. The friends of Mackey charge the friends of Gen. Irwin with corrupt combinations with the Democracy, by which the latter are to be given the control of the State Senate as a condition of their voting for Irwin. The latter not only deny these charges, but insist that Mackey secured the caucus nomination by the most shameless corruption. We know nothing of the facts in the case, and care but little. Both Gen. Irwin and Mackey are pronounced Republicans, and outside of the influences which have for some years been controlling the Treasuryship, either would make a good officer; but the office has come to be regarded as a legitimate means of rewarding the backers of the success ful candidate, by dispensing among them the perquisites incident to the large balances carried in the Treasury. Thus it comes that every year we have these discreditable scrambles for the office. A year ago Gen. Irwin was displaced by Mackey, and now Mackey is displaced by Irwin. That is about the whole of it—saving that the prestige of a caucus nomination has been broken in Mackey's defeat. But if one-half of what is charged by the friends of the opposing candidates as to the corrupt influences used by each in securing the control of the caucus, be true, it is just as well that this prestige should be broken. We do not believe the charge that the Senate is to be handed over to the Democracy. It came to be understood that a sufficient number of Republicans to defeat Mackey would stand out for Irwin; and the Democratic members took advantage of the demoralization in the Republican ranks, casting their votes for Irwin—not that they preferred him to Mackey, but in hope of further demoralizing the Republican majority." In this hope they will be disappointed, if the Republicans of the Legislature act wisely and prudently in the future—more wisely and prudently than in the past.

It is likely that one good result will grow out of all this—the adoption of legislation which will more effectually guard the State Treasury, prevent the surplus funds from being used by the Treasurer or his friends, and thus remove the bone over which these disgraceful fights are annually made. A year ago Gov. Geary recommended such legislation; but the perquisites of the Treasury were too attractive and the recommendation passed unheeded. It is likely now that we will have the desired legislation. A step has already been taken in the right direction, by the introduction of a Bill relative to the State Treasurer and the custody of the public moneys. It requires the Treasurer to give bonds in the sum of $200,000 and raises his salary from $1500 per annum. The public moneys are to be kept on deposit, subject to call, the Treasurer being responsible for their safe-keeping, and to furnish a statement, monthly, to the Auditor General, of the state of the finances, in detail; and to this exhibit must be attached an affidavit that all interest and gain accruing, if any, has been credited to the State.

BOTH houses of Congress, during the past week, have been occupied with the Virginia bill. The debates in both Senate and House have been able and interesting, at times evoking a good deal of personal feeling. The struggle has been between the friends of immediate admission, who hold that Virginia has complied with the requirements of Congress and should be admitted without further conditions, and those who mistrust the aspect of affairs in the State and insist on security for the future. The voting in both branches has been very close. In the House, on Friday, Judge Bingham's bill declaring Virginia entitled to representation was substituted for the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee, by a vote of 98 to 85. The bill as amended was then adopted by a majority of nearly 100, the Democrats with a large number of Republicans voting affirmatively. The Pennsylvania Republican members divided, Messrs. Armstrong, Cake, Gilfillan, Mercur, Morrell, Myers, Packer, and Scofield, voting for the bill, and Messrs. Cessna, Dickey, Donley, Kelley, O'Neill, Negley, Phelps, and Townsend, against it.

In the Senate, on Monday, the House bill was substituted for the Senate bill by a vote of 25 to 23, and the debate continued until next day.

On Wednesday, the Senate adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Edmunds, that the oath prescribed in the 14th Amendment shall be taken by the Virginia Legislature before entering on their duties, when the bill was adopted, yeas 45, nays 16. It now goes back to the House.

It is stated that Hon. Jeremiah S. Black is preparing a contribution to American history, being no less than an inner view of the Buchanan Administration from November, 1860, to March, 1861. We feel curious to see what the Judge has to say in that line. He enjoys the doubtful honor of helping to lead Mr. Buchanan astray, by giving an elaborate opinion, as Attorney General, that the General Government had no right to use force to prevent the Rebel States from seceding. EDWIN M. STANTON went into the Cabinet as Buchanan's administration was closing and repudiated BLACK'S law and counsels, but too late to do any good. LINCOLN recognised STANTON'S fidelity and courage and called him to the War Department, on the resignation of SIMON CAMERON. BLACK, Secession and Democracy, went down with the triumph of the Union arms. STANTON has linked his name to immortality, as the great War Minister of the 19th Century.

MR. SCULL is preparing to contest the seat to which FINDLEY was admitted last week, the Senate allowing the latter to be sworn in as having the *prima facie* claim to the seat. The Committee to try the case was drawn on Tuesday, and consists of four Republicans and three Democrats, viz:—Messrs. Lowry, Randall, Linderman, Brooks, Osterhout, Brown, and Allen.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

During the past week three additional States—Mississippi, Minnesota and Ohio—have enrolled themselves in the column of Freedom, and by their action have placed the Fifteenth Amendment beyond all possible danger. The action in Ohio is especially gratifying, as the enemies of Manhood Suffrage rallied strongly on the independent Republican members from Hamilton county, who held the balance of power in the Legislature, to vote against the Amendment. The vote in the Senate stood 19 to 18. The House will to-day approve it as the Republicans have a clear majority. This may be regarded as definitely settling the question of its final ratification, and relieves it of all difficulty growing out of the attempt of New York to recall its ratification. The following States have now adopted the amendment:

1. Nevada,	14. Connecticut,
2. Louisiana,	15. Florida,
3. West Virginia,	16. New Hampshire,
4. North Carolina,	17. Virginia,
5. Illinois,	18. Vermont,
6. Michigan,	19. Alabama,
7. Wisconsin,	20. Kansas,
8. Maine,	21. Missouri,
9. South Carolina,	22. Indiana,
10. Pennsylvania,	23. Minnesota,
11. Massachusetts,	24. Mississippi,
12. Arkansas,	25. Ohio.
13. New York,	

But three States are yet required to make the Amendment part of the Constitution. The following States have not yet taken action:

1. Georgia,	6. New Jersey,
2. Tennessee,	7. Oregon,
3. California,	8. Rhode Island,
4. Iowa,	9. Texas,
5. Nebraska,	10. Maryland.

Of these Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Texas will vote favorably, giving two more than requisite. Thus the question as to the power of a Legislature to rescind its action, as New York has done, will not arise, as the Amendment will in all probability be adopted without the vote of that State.

Kentucky, Delaware and Tennessee have rejected the Amendment, and Maryland, California, Oregon and New Jersey will make up the list of seven States that are certain to vote against it.

In the view of the certainty of the adoption of the 15th Amendment, we republish it as proposed by Congress. It was reported from a Committee of Conference Feb. 26, 1869, and passed the House by a vote of 39 to 13, and the House 144 to 44:

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Art. 15. Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

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

NEW York *will* have its sensations. When Rev. Horace Cook, a clergyman of the M. E. Church, eloped with Miss Johnson, two weeks ago, the Gothamites were all agog with astonishment. A week later they were quite as much surprised to find him return the passionate Maria to her father "as pure as the snow," alleging that his conscience restrained him from carrying out his evil intentions. His next feat was to rush, pistol in hand, into the *World* office and assault one of the editors for printing an article derogatory of his previous character. For this he was arrested and locked up. In the meantime his distressed wife has been subjected to untold annoyance by reporters and other inquiring individuals who were anxious to learn the particulars of the affair. The impression now is [illegible]

THE recent Message of Gov. GEARY is favorably commented on by the Press of the State, both Republican and Democratic. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the ablest Democratic journal in the State and the central organ of the party, speaks thus:

"The annual message of Gov. Geary, which appears in our columns this morning, will be read with great interest. On the whole, it is a statesmanlike and sensible document, and his opponents will readily overlook some crude suggestions concerning national politics, in their warm appreciation of his bold, frank, and emphatic recommendations in regard to the management of the State finances. We are satisfied that it will be regarded, except in its discussion of national affairs, as a sensible, statesmanlike, and well written state paper. The Governor has endeavored to elevate himself above the murky atmosphere which surrounds the capitol, and writes, not as a partisan, but as the chief magistrate of a great Commonwealth."

THE general impression has been that the law imposing the tax on incomes expired within the year 1870, and that after the collections of said tax for 1869 (which is made until 30th of April, 1870), there would be no more income tax unless especially provided for by another act of Congress. Commissioner Delano, however, has recently decided that that part of the statute which provides that taxes on incomes "shall be levied on the first day of March, and be due and payable on or before the 30th day of April in each year, until and including the year 1870, and no longer," does not apply to the taxes imposed upon dividends, undistributed profits, interest, amounts used for construction, &c., by sections Nos. 120 and 122; nor to the tax imposed upon salaries by section 123; but that these taxes are still to be withheld and paid.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, in his late message, makes a strong appeal in behalf of lighter taxes. He argues that we have done our share in the great labor of abolishing slavery and preserving the Union, and that it is unwise if not unjust to cramp the energies of this generation in hasty efforts to pay the entire National debt. The latter, he says, is a boon which we ought to invite posterity to share in common with the other blessings which they will inherit, through sacrifices already made by our generation.

DESPATCHES from Rome state that three hundred of the prelates at the Council have refused to sign the petition in favor of Papal infallibility; that they will propose a counter petition, and are sure of a majority support. On the other hand, the London *Tablet*, Roman Catholic, asserts that the dogma will have a large majority in its favor.

A MEETING of the farmers and citizens of Lancaster and York counties was held in Columbia on Saturday, in reference to the United States license of $10 upon farmers selling their produce at market. Resolutions were adopted, and a petition signed, calling on Congress to so amend the Internal Revenue law as to relieve farmers from the payment of this license.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has a way as well as will of his own, and occasionally does some queer things. Last week his congregation voted to increase his salary from $12,500 to $20,000. On Sunday he referred to the matter in his pulpit and declined to accept the additional $7,500, being content with his present salary.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. GEARY.

On Tuesday Gov. Geary was formally inaugurated as Governor elect for a second term. The ceremony took place on a platform adjoining the south portico of the capitol, in the presence of the members of the Legislature, citizens, military, &c., numbering about 10,000. A number of military and fire companies were present from Philadelphia, and other places, and the procession, which preceded the ceremonies at the capitol, was imposing. The Harrisburg Fire Companies refused to enter the procession because a colored military company from Philadelphia was assigned a place in line. The procession having reached the capitol, the oath of office was administered to Gov. Geary by the Speaker of the Senate, when the Governor delivered his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having been honored, a second time, by the voluntary suffrages of my countrymen as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have, in the presence of God and of this assembled multitude, renewed the solemn and binding obligation required of me by law, to support the State and National Constitutions, and to perform with fidelity the duties devolving upon me as Governor. It shall be my constant aim and most earnest effort to observe the very letter as well as the full spirit, meaning, and intent of the obligation I have just taken.

Deeply impressed with the most profound gratitude, I can but express my most hearty thanks to the good citizens of this Commonwealth for the generous confidence and partiality they have reposed in me by re-election to the most honorable and most responsible position in their gift. But knowing well their exactions and requirements of one who occupies a position so exalted it is with extreme diffidence I again undertake responsibilities of such vast importance, which even the boldest and most gifted might hesitate to assume. And however determined may be my endeavors to realize the expectations of my friends in support of the right, and to battle [illegible] whatever, in my judgement, may be wrong, still I am conscious of the necessity for some sustaining power, and, therefore, I unhesitatingly acknowledge my dependence upon the enlightened support and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, and my firm reliance upon the unerring wisdom and never failing aid of Him who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations.

The settlement of the vexed questions growing out of the armed conflict with treason devolves a mighty responsibility on the loyal men of the land. Armed rebellion was signally crushed by the force of armed loyalty, and the Government has triumphantly established its ability successfully to suppress domestic insurrection, however gigantic. The war itself has served to stimulate our people to fresh energies, and to the development of new enterprises. Our manufactories have multiplied, plenty has smiled upon our fields, and blessed the labors of the husbandman. Peace has restored our people to their homes, and cheered our firesides. The rates of taxation have been reduced, and are entirely abolished upon real estate for the use of the Commonwealth. Our State debt is being steadily and surely liquidated. Immense sums have been paid for pensions and other charities. The cause of education has advanced, and the institutions for the support and tuition of the soldiers' orphans have been liberally supplied. Railroads have been constructed, and new material resources developed. And thus our State and nation are rapidly progressing in the attainment of those elements of greatness which have already placed our country in the foremost rank of the Powers of the earth. The great railroad which binds our State to the far West, and it is hers to the Oriental nations, has been completed, and all our efforts to add to our material prosperity have been crowned with unparalleled success.

[After referring to the views expressed and policy announced in his several annual messages, as the pledges of his future administration, the Governor urges stern integrity and fidelity to duty on the part of all charged with official position.]

Forcibly impressed with these ideas, I call upon all legislators, and upon all other good citizens, and especially upon the conductors of the public press—the ever-faithful sentinels of a free people—to aid in giving a healthy tone to public sentiment which shall purify our State, and relieve her from the reproach of the prosecution of those who would make a traffic of their offices in violation of their obligations. Look to it well and closely, fellow citizens, and begin at once to teach your servants that the "public weal" must be observed, and that the "public weal" is the first object to be attained in a free government. If you permit speculators to enrich themselves out of the public treasury, and at the same time to corrupt the law making branch of the Government, you pave the way to anarchy, you set the example which tempts to crime, and offer to the world an evidence most conclusive that self government is a failure.

Owing to the many efforts made on the part of free traders for the abolishment of the natural and wholesome protection now afforded to our home industry and to labor, I consider it a subject which claims a portion of your time and attention. If our national industry and natural productions, represented by thousands of factories, mines, and other sources of labor, are to be preserved, there should be no reduction of duties which shall enable the underpaid and ever overworked population of the Old World to find our States with the product of their mines and workshops at the cost of our destruction. The articles thus admitted would undersell the products of our artisans at our very doors, and our factories would be closed, as heretofore, by similar causes. This will throw out of employment thousands of industrious men, and entail ruin upon them and their families merely for the benefit and aggrandizement of foreign manufacturers and capitalists. As soon as our industrial arms are paralyzed and competition is destroyed, the monopolist can command his own price, and it is thus clear that the policy of free trade can never permanently benefit any country that will sanction its adoption. Impelled by every dictate of interest, humanity, and justice for our artisans and laborers, we should unhesitatingly set our faces against this heresy. We should, therefore, not only earnestly hold dear the benefit of capital, but for the toiling sons and daughters of our country. It should be our constant effort to improve their social condition, to advance their intellectual status, and, of course, to shield them from the destitution which is threatened by the enemies of protection to our industrial pursuits.

In my several messages to the Legislature I have taken occasion to refer to a subject which I regard as of paramount importance to the prosperity, and even the stability of our Government. No nation can long exist that attempts to violate any of its obligations. The most prominent among these is the faithful payment of all its indebtedness. No good reason can be given for the repudiation of a single farthing.

Those who saved this Government from the disruption designed by treason are they who will perpetuate it as a blessing for future generations. All that is asked of the people is to strengthen and uphold the hands of the men who have been called to do the work of reconstruction, and when that work is finished in the manner in which it has been begun by the present National Administration, we will have a Government and a country mighty in their munificence, glorious in their prosperity.

The preservation of the peace and quiet of our country, maintaining unsullied our national honor and the harmony of the Union, are among our highest duties. Let us encourage every branch of home industry, advance the true interests of moral, physical, and intellectual labor, and, reaching forward to the prize of the manifest destiny of our glorious Commonwealth, we may hope for her increasing prosperity, and, above all, for the smiles of an approving Providence.

I earnestly invoke a continuance of the blessings and favors which we, as a people, have long enjoyed; that Pennsylvania may ever remain ready to extend her sympathies to those struggling for liberty, to succor the helpless exiles, and be an asylum to the persecuted and oppressed; and thus forever identify herself with the cause of equal rights and with the interests of universal freedom, justice and humanity.—Then can we with truth and pride proclaim, "Long live the Commonwealth," whose guiding principles are found in the motto of her State, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence."

COMMISSIONER DELANO decides that farmers whose business is to sell in the market houses or other places are subject to the retail trader's license, but not so those who only sell from time to time. Mr. Dickey, of the Lancaster district, has offered a bill to relieve Farmers attending market from the payment of license.

THE Congressional Temperance Society has been re-organized for the winter campaign. A large meeting was held on Sunday night in the Metropolitan Church, addresses being delivered by Rev. Dr. Newman, Vice President Colfax, Senators Wilson, of Massachusetts, Pomeroy, of Kansas, Willey, of West Virginia, and other prominent men. The following recommendation was unanimously adopted:

"Believing that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage causes poverty, suffering and crime, that there is safety alone in total abstinence, and that its personal pledge and co-operative efforts tend to secure and maintain such abstinence, the Congressional Temperance Society suggests and recommends to the ministers and churches in all temperance organizations, and to the humane, philanthropic and patriotic throughout the land, to hold simultaneous meetings in their several towns, townships and city wards, on February 22 next, the birthday of Washington, and unite in the organization of union temperance societies, based on the simple pledge of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, and to adopt practicable measures to have such pledge presented to every man, woman and child over ten years of age. There are millions of members of Christian churches, millions of children in the Sabbath and public schools, and millions of others, who, it is believed, might be persuaded to pledge their faith, truth and honor, wholly to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, if the society believes if a concerted, vigorous and persistent effort were made, the one-fourth, if not the one third of the nation, would within a few months be thus pledged and enrolled."

THE news from France is ominous, and forebodes trouble to Louis Napoleon at the very moment that he had begun his concessions to the liberals, and every thing gave indication of his abandonment of a personal government. Rochefort—a pestilent agitator, with considerable newspaper ability but no statesmanship—has taken advantage of the killing of one of his subordinate editors by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, to inflame the Parisian populace, always mercurial and ready for new excitement. Prince Pierre is a cousin to the Emperor, being the son of Lucien Bonaparte, probably the ablest of the first Napoleon's brothers. Rochefort had been carried into the Corps Legislatif on the waves of a popularity growing out of his sharp journalistic attacks on the imperial family, but being unfitted for legislative duty was rapidly subsiding into obscurity, when Pierre Bonaparte's hot temper and rash deed suddenly gave him fresh fuel for agitation; and he seems disposed to make the most of it. What the result will be, is hard to foretell. Louis Napoleon, however, will at all hazards prevent revolution, and has a hundred thousand troops in Paris to back him; nor will he hesitate to use them, if necessary. With his uncle, he believes in the logic of bayonet and cannon.

THE movement to raise $100,000 for the family of the late Secretary Stanton has been a success. The amount has been already realized, with subscriptions still coming in which will probably increase the fund to $125,000. About $50,000 were subscribed in New York City, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, gave $5,000. The promptness with which the country has responded to the proposition, evidences the sense of obligation felt by the nation for the priceless services of the great War Secretary.

A CONGRESSIONAL Committee is at work investigating the doings of the gold gamblers in New York last fall.—They have been trying to get hold of Gould, Fisk & Corbin, the supposed leaders of the gold ring, but thus far they have evaded the subpœnas.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT has been elected United States Senator for the long term, by the Legislature of Iowa, vice Senator Grimes, and J. B. Howell for the unexpired term of Mr. Grimes—both Republicans.

HON. JOHN CESSNA will accept our thanks for a copy of the Agricultural Report for 1869.

HON. LOT M. MORRILL was on Tuesday elected United States Senator from Maine in place of the late Mr. FESSENDEN. He already occupies the position by Gubernatorial appointment.

JOHN MERRYMAN, of Baltimore county, was on Wednesday elected Treasurer of Maryland by the Legislature, over Fowler, the present incumbent, after a bitter contest.

THE President has nominated to the Senate H. Bucher Swope, Esq., as U. States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

A SAD CASE.—On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. A. Heitert, wife of William Heitert of St. Louis, destroyed herself by plunging headlong into a well near the house. She had been sick about one week with small-pox, and in the fever she was perfectly insane. During the night previous her husband had watched her from mid-night until seven o'clock in the morning, when he went down stairs to open his store. While he was gone she managed to escape from his house. Upon his return to the room, and missing her, he at once once instituted search down to the river and back, and finally found she had plunged into a well near the house, and that she was still alive in the depths. He immediately lowered the bucket and Mrs. Heitert seized it. Her husband commenced pulling her out, and when near the surface she spoke a few words of joy at being thus quickly rescued. Almost at the same moment the chain or rope broke, precipitating her back into the well. After several attempts to reach her, Mr. Heitert went down and, securing her by means of ropes, brought her to the surface, not however, until life was departed.

THE EXODUS FROM VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Journal* of Saturday says a "most alarming exodus of colored people from Virginia is going on." It assigns the following as the cause:

"They are seeking localities, not only where wages are better, but where their votes give them the power of self-protection. Those who know best the sentiments of our throngs of colored movers, aver that the reason of the exodus is, that they have become frightened in regard to their political rights in this State. Feeling that they are powerless here, they go further South, where their votes will be potential, and where not only their wages will be larger and more certain, but where the institutions established for their education, improvement and elevation are too stable to be shaken or overthrown."

A WRITER from Richmond, Virginia, notes the fact that the school where colored men are studying and fitting themselves to be teachers and ministers is in the building formerly occupied as the slave pen to confine them at night. He writes: "It seemed a sort of poetic justice that this very place, with the marks still on the windows of the iron bars that held back the negro to the dead level of ignorance, should now be the cradle of his instruction and the place of his eager resort for draughts at the Florian spring, that has, till so recently, been closed to him."

GENERAL NEWS.

GOVERNOR DUKEES, of Utah, died on Saturday morning, of pneumonia.

IT is said that in London one million of men, women and children profess no creed and never enter a place of worship.

THE town of Santa Maura, in the Mediterranean, has been entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

WISCONSIN is likely to take the lead in beet sugar. She produced more last year than all the other States combined.

IN Chicago, on Sunday night, the thermometer indicated 42 degrees; yesterday the mercury was down to zero.

A RECENT decision rendered at Philadelphia by Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Court, is to the effect that a charitable bequest to an infidel society is void.

Ex Secretary Seward and his travelling party have arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz. They will probably spend a week or so in Cuba.

JOHN W. Proctor, a Chestnut street, Philadelphia, retail dry goods dealer, is reported as having absconded with about $80,000 Liabilities about $123,000.

SOMEBODY has found out that the present high price of butter is attributable to the fact that farmer's daughters generally prefer the piano to the churn.

POTATOES are rotting badly in and near Amherst, N. H. Some farmers who had hundreds of bushels in their cellars have already lost half their stock.

THE ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Mississippi Legislature was almost unanimous, only one vote in the House being given against it.

ALREADY Congressmen are talking about the end of the session, and some are of opinion that with industry it can be brought to a close by the 1st of May.

MRS. Jemima Garis, aged 22, was burned to death, in South Easton, in this State, on Saturday evening last, her clothing being set on fire by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

THE Governor of Ohio has pardoned a young man who was sent to Sate Prison for manslaughter, on condition that he drinks no liquor during the time for which he was sentenced.

LEDRU ROLLIN, the Radical Republican agitator, is expected to soon return to Paris and appear as the champion of the family of the late Victor Noir in a suit for damages to them resulting from his death.

AN important decision of Judge Cadwalader, of the United States Court for the Pennsylvania District, sustains a merchant of Philadelphia in refusing to deliver his books to the Assessor of Internal Revenue for examination.

A DRUNKEN man got into a school-house in San Jose, Cal., on New Year's eve, and in trying to get out through a window was caught by his leg and hung head downward until morning, when he was found dead.

IN Wright county, Minn., there lives a young mother, who at the age of 11 years and 8 months gave birth to a fine, healthy child, and at least accounts both were doing well. The husband of this smart young mother is only 19 years of age.

A FEW years ago an ingenious gentleman managed to get drunk free of expense almost daily in the streets of London by falling down in a fit, with a small placard on his breast, "don't bleed me, but give me a glass of hot brandy and water."

AT a meeting on Wednesday night the colored Republicans of Baltimore advocated the union of the colored Republicans throughout the State, and advised that measures be at once taken for the erection of school-houses and the thorough education of the colored people.

WHILE advices by way of Lisbon confirm the news as to the total defeat of Lopez and the close of the war in Paraguay, intelligence received from Paris is to the effect that hostilities have by no means ceased, and that Lopez is in the Great Cordillera with an army of 8000 men.

IN the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the total receipts of the Government from Internal Revenue amounted to $143,027,988. This does not include the moneys derived from the taxes on salaries, stamps and passports. To the above total Pennsylvania alone contributed $15,000,000.

AN urchin of seven years went into a barber shop in Racine, Wisconsin, and ordered the barber to cut his hair as close as shears could do it. He was asked if his mother ordered it that way. "No," said he, "but school commences next week, and we've got a school ma'am that pulls hair."

Rev. James Lynch, colored, recently elected Secretary of State, in Mississippi, is presiding elder in the Mississippi Conference. He intends to continue preaching, and says: "My personal salvation depends on my preaching the Gospel. God has called me, I cannot, I dare not refuse."

On Thursday night as three robbers were entering the house of Hiram Smith, who lives a few miles from Louisville, he fired at them with a double barrel shot gun and killed one instantly and fatally injured another. The third robber fired into the room and fractured Mrs. Smith's arm and badly wounded a child.

By the *Bedford County Press* we see it is proposed to extend the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad southward from Mount Dallas, its present terminus, to Pleasantona, Maryland. Some New York capitalists have recently erected a large furnace near Hopewell, and have it in success ful operation, making iron from coke made from the Broad Top coal.

DESPATCHES from the West show a condition of weather prevailing there which even excels in its phenomena and rapid changes the remarkable state of that in this locality. On Sunday night St. Louis was visited by a tremendous storm of rain, wind, lightning and thunder, the severity of which caused a panic in two theatres of the city. A number of persons were injured in the crush, but none are reported killed. The storm extended throughout that section of country, and during its continuance the weather was quite warm, changing afterwards to intense cold.

THEY have a prohibitory liquor law in Blairsville, passed by the Legislature two or three winters ago, and approved by a direct vote of the people. The law has been strictly enforced until recently, when several parties engaged in the hotel and saloon business concluded that they would defy it openly. For this they were indicted and tried at the December term of the Indiana county court, the matter, of course, creating great interest and excitement. All who were indicted were convicted, and fined $1,400 in the aggregate, and five of them, including one woman, were sent to jail for fifty days each.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Josey Ruff, a little fellow two years and three months old, whose parents occupy two rooms at No. 1226 North Ninth street, St. Louis, had the run of the rooms, and, child like, was fond of playing with sticks of kindling and of running from one room to the other. About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Ruff poured boiling water into a tub in the kitchen for the purpose of scrubbing. Little Joe was in the other room. Just as the mother had ceased pouring the water from a kettle the child ran in, and, not seeing the tub, ran against and fell into it. His mother, dropping the kettle upon the floor, seized and extricated her boy as soon as possible. He was, however, fearfully scalded on the legs and body. Dr. Anderson, of O'Fallon and Sixth streets, was immediately summoned, but, in spite of all surgical skill, the little fellow died about 11 o'clock at night.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—R. B. Norment, Esq., has been appointed Counsel to the County School Commissioners.—Rev. J. A. Earnest has taken charge of the Lutheran congregation at Westminister.—The First National Bank of New Windsor, the First National Bank of Westminister, and the Union National Bank of Westminister, have each declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent.—The County Commissioners, at their meeting last week, made the following appointments of constables: Myers' District, No. 3, Paul Reinecker, Henry J. Knipple; Taneytown District, No. 1, William Crabbs; Franklin District, No. 9, Geo. W. Chase; New Windsor District, No. 11, Simon Bangs.

CUMBERLAND.—Scarlet Fever of a malignant type, with a number of fatal cases, prevails in Carlisle.—On the night of the 13th inst., the grocery store of Cover and Beshore, Carlisle, entered by burglars, was robbed of a small amount of money and good.—John M. Ziegler, representing himself to be from Newville, Cumberland county, was arrested last week in Harrisburg, on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money on Joseph Sussoe. He offered a twenty dollar note on the National Bank of Commerce, New York.—Frederick Watts has been elected President of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, Henry Saxton Treasurer, and Lewis F. Line Secretary.

FRANKLIN.—A little girl of John C. Heckman, Hamilton township, was shockingly burned last week, by her clothes taking fire while some live coals were being drawn from the bake-oven preparatory to putting in bread.

YORK.—The stable of Daniel Heckert, York, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst.—On Friday last Mrs. Ruby, wife of Prof. G. W. Ruby, of the York Academy, left her two interesting little twin children up stairs, for a few moments, while she attended to some household duty below; when one of them approached a ten plate stove, in the room, and its clothing accidentally took fire. Before Mrs. Ruby could return the little sufferer was so badly burned that it died about four o'clock the same day. It was an interesting little boy about three years of age, and of the twins, was the only one that could walk.—The *True Democrat* says the lower end of York county has become literally infested with mad dogs. Nineteen of them have already been killed, and several children and one man named Jackson Torbert, of the Cross Roads, have been bitten.—William Peters of New Paradise, accidentally shot himself in the hand on Sunday evening last while on his way home from church. He had a pistol in his pocket, loaded, which he pulled out while jesting with some of his companions and while carelessly handling the same it went off inflicting an ugly and painful wound in the palm of his hand. Served him right.—The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the 1st National Bank of Hanover: Jacob Forney, Geo. D. Klinefelter, Dr. J. P. Smith, A. S. Himes, Vincent O'Bold, John R. Stine, Isaac Loucks, John Grove and Jacob Miller.—Jacob Smith, Windsor township, aged 65 years, fell dead from apoplexy in his garden on the 9th inst.

FROM EUROPE.

THE TROUBLES IN FRANCE—ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is announced to-day that working arrangements between the Anglo American, the Atlantic, New York, Newfoundland, and London, and the Societe des Cables Transatlantique Francais companies have been agreed to. Should any of the cables and land lines and connections be interrupted at any time, messages will be sent by the route which is open, without regard to the company which may have accepted them, and thus the public will be benefited, while the companies will have the advantage of their business being continued in the event of the cables being broken.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—There was a great discussion in the Senate yesterday on the affairs of the Interior, and on the general domestic policy of the Government.

Kenatry moved that the debate on the arraignment of Rochefort be postponed until January 24. M. Ollivier opposed the motion, and the Chamber decided that the debate should commence to-morrow, according to the original proposition of the ministry, by a vote of 39 to 19. The similofficial journals assert that a majority in both Chambers will support the Ministry in the prosecution of Rochefort.

Several deputies have received anonymous letters menacing them with personal violence in case the Chamber should authorize the prosecution of radical journals, and also threatening serious disorders should Rochefort be condemned.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Council yesterday held a session of four hours. The oldest legate present complained that many speeches were too long, and that some of the fathers did not strictly observe their obligations of secrecy in regard to the proceedings of the Council.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the debate on the arraignment of Rochefort was opened. The Chamber was crowded with spectators. Esincelin felt confident of the strength of the Ministry, and advised that the prosecution be abandoned. Gillivier demanded the vote of the Chamber on the question at issue, otherwise the Ministers could not continue in office. This declaration was received with applause from all parts of the hall. Rochefort made a violent speech. Crowds of people are gathered in Place la Concorde and on the quay of the Tuileries opposite the hall of the Legislative body. The guards have been doubled.

PARIS, January 17—6 P. M.—The debate in the Chamber is closed and the vote has just been taken. The Chambers has decided to grant the demand of the Government for the arraignment of Rochefort by an overwhelming majority. The vote stood 226 for and 34 against the prosecution.

ROME, Jan. 17.—Over three hundred of the Fathers refused to sign the petition in favor of infallibility, and many others returned evasive answers. The opposers of the project intend getting up a counter-petition, and assert that they are sure of adhesions enough to defeat the infallibility.

LONDON, January 17.—The *Tablet*, a Catholic organ, says: The majority in the Œcumenical Council in favor of the proposition of infallibility will be enormous.

PARIS, January 18.—The Corps Legislatif held an animated session to day. There was an acrimonious discussion between Minister Ollivier and Deputy Gambetta.

MADRID, January 18.—The Spanish prelates attending the Council at Rome have protested against the authorization in Spain of civil marriages.

LONDON, January 18.—Letters from Rome say the American Bishops object to a declaration of the dogma of infallibility, on the ground that it will tend to check proselytism among the Protestants.

THE Secretary of the Navy has requested Admiral Farragut, as the representative man of the American navy, to take command of the naval escort and to take charge of the ceremonies afloat which are to be tendered the remains of the late Mr. Peabody, now on their way to this country.

☞ While others have talked of education, the citizens of Hollidaysburg have erected a noble building, an institution of learning has been put in successful operation, and many prominent men are showing their appreciation of good advantages by sending their daughters to it. It

The small-pox is rapidly spreading in New York city.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

THE ONEIDA COMMUNISTS—WORSE THAN MORMONISM.

The Oneida (N. Y.) Communists, who are well known for their success, are getting ambitious of making converts. John H. Noyes, the life and brains of this peculiar organization—as Brigham Young is of Mormonism—has written a book giving a history of Communism in the United States, and setting forth with greater plainness than ever before the belief of himself and his followers. The foundation-stone of the community is the apostolic idea of having "all things in common," including persons as well as property, and this idea is thoroughly carried out at Oneida, while we are informed that the Connecticut establishment is one with the other, "socially and financially." No such distinctions as husband and wife, parents and children, are recognized by the community, but all are considered as belonging to one another, relations being regulated only by the attraction that one has to another. Among the articles of the creed that legitimately follow from this fundamental belief are that shame is sin; holiness comes first, and then free love; the abolition of marriage and the substitution of Communism is a Christian duty, and so on.

This statement of the belief of the Oneida Communists is no new thing, and is only worthy of notice from the broadness and frankness with which it is now stated by the leader of the Community, and the evident attempt to attract the attention of the public by means of his book. It is also worthy of note that the people professing and practising these principles—as much viler and more demoralizing than Mormonism as cab be imagined—are subject to no molestation, either legal or unlawful, though closely surrounded by neighbors to whom their belief is only less abhorrent than their actions. If any great assignation establishment like this had been set up without the pretence of religious belief to buoy it up it would have been disposed of pretty quickly. But Americans are very lenient to all forms and phases of religious belief.

SAD IN THE WOODS—SAD FATE OF THE WYNOCKIE CHILDREN.

New Year's day three children, sons of Mr. Joseph Wyhle, a respectable laboring man, residing near Pompton, in Passic county, N. J., at the base of the Wynockie Mountain, left home for the purpose of "going nutting" in the woods on the mountain.

It was 4 o'clock when they left home, so that their failure to return before nightfall occasioned but little alarm. After that, however, their continued absence rendered the distracted parents almost frantic. The fearful rain storm which prevailed during the night and part of the next day fearfully intensified the feelings of the bereaved father and mother, inasmuch as their little darlings had not yet been seen nor heard from.

On Monday a search was made by a number of the country people, but nothing could be discovered of the whereabouts of the missing children, whose ages were respectively ten, seven and five years. The entire neighborhood at length joined in the search, and it was not until Tuesday last that the mystery was solved.

The innocent trio were found lying dead, side by side, on the south side of the mountain, some ten or eleven miles from their home. It was quite thickly covered with timber where the bodies were discovered. From the appearances of the latter it is thought that the children existed for several days on the nuts they had gathered previous to being benighted, and having lost their way we e overtaken by physical exhaustion and starvation, which resulted in death. The bodies were removed to the home of their heart-broken parents, for whom the entire community evince the deepest sympathy.

Some of our Western cotemporaries are advocating a proposed division of our State with the Allegheny mountains as a dividing line.

GETTYSB'G BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
(See Advertisements.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
R. G. McCreary, York street, in residence.
D. McCleary, Chambersburg st. in residence.
J. V. Kraeth, Baltimore st., second square.
D. Wills, on Public Square, in residence.
A. J. Cover, Baltimore st., near Fahnestock's Store.
D. A. Buehler, Baltimore street, in residence.

BAKERY.
Beltzer Newport corner Washington & Middle sts.

BOOT & SHOE MAKERS.
D. Kitzmiller & Bro., York st. opposite Bank.
D. H.