The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, April 1, 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 New York Democracy are just now having a lively time, quarreling over the spoils, and fighting like Kilkenny cats. Having swamped the heavy Republican majority of the rural districts, last fall, by the enormous fraudulent vote of the city, and secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature, jubilant shouts went up from the unterrified over the certain prospects of new spoils. It was promptly given out that the various Commissions, by which the rapacity of corrupt politicians in the city were measurably kept in check, were to be swept away. The Police were to be brought under direct control of the Mayor—the Park Commission and other Boards controlling heavy funds and dispensing large patronage, were to be put at the disposal of the various rings which run the party machinery. But then the prize was so attractive and the rings so numerous, that it was found a difficult job to parcel out the spoils satisfactorily.—For long months there have been protracted caucuses, and innumerable powwows, at Albany, in Tammany Hall, at the Fifth Avenue Club, and the various headquarters where shoulder-hitters and repeaters have been want to congregate—all ending in a grand burst up and a royal fight! The "Young Democracy," headed by Sheriff O'Brien, John Morrissey, and Street Commissioner McLean, and representing the rank and file of the party, finding that Oakley Hall, Peter B. Sweeney, District Attorney Garvin, Augustus Belmont, Comptroller Brenneman, and other Tammany Chiefs, who have grown enormously rich on party spoils, were indisposed to make a fair divide, determined to run the machine on their own book—organized a new Democratic Club as a rival to the aristocratic Fifth Avenue concern—drafted a new City Charter, and at Albany imperiously demanded its adoption. Sweeney, Hall & Co., determined to put their foot on this presumptuous movement of their new rivals, and their adherents at Albany, uniting with the Republicans, defeated all the pending bills relating to the City. Our readers can judge of the intense excitement which ensued. Albany and New York became a seething political cauldron, the "Young Democracy" charging treachery upon the Tammany Chiefs, and the rival factions declaring war to the knife. O'Brien, Morrissey & Co., announced a meeting at Tammany Hall on Monday night last, to take steps to redress the wrongs of their friends. The Tammany Chiefs ordered the Hall to be closed, and applied to the Chief of Police for aid. Night came, and with it an immense crowd of shoulder-hitters and bruisers, prepared to enforce the demands of O'Brien and Morrissey; but 1,200 brawny policemen, with batons and revolvers, blocked up the avenues to the Hall. A riot was imminent for a while. The "Young Democracy" finally, after making a formal demand through a Committee for admittance and receiving a peremptory refusal, drew off their forces—repaired to Irving Hall, and held an indignation meeting, denouncing their rivals as leagued with the Radicals, and declaring for revenge.

Thus stood the fight at last accounts. Good may grow out it. It is rumored that Peter B. Sweeney and other big guns of the party, have become tired of the imperious sway of the mob, and, with new-born virtue, manifest a disposition to unite with the Republicans in passing a series of fair bills looking to reform in the City administration. The tax-payers of New York have for long years been at the mercy of the desperate political gamblers who have ruled the City with a rod of iron, and systematively plundered the Treasury. All attempts at reform have proved fruitless in the face of a compact organization controlling the scum of the City, and able, though the machinery of repeaters and ballot-stuffers, to give any required majority at elections. It is an old adage, "when rogues fall out, honest men get their dues," and this Democratic quarrel may bring some relief to the burdened tax-payers of the Empire City.

THE Democratic leaders are beginning to reap the fruits of their lifelong antagonism to the negro. Now that the 15th Constitutional Amendment has made a man of Sambo, his vote becomes a thing of some moment, and the shrewd leaders of the party are already casting about for some way of winning it. They are willing to take the back track, ignore their past record, and swallow wool, shin-bone and all, if Sambo will only vote the Democratic ticket. But the rank and file have been so long and so habitually indoctrinated with virulent hatred of the negro, that they recoil from the nauseous dose prescribed for them. Trouble is brewing in the Democratic ranks on this question. In Philadelphia the "Pennsylvania Democratic Association," which in times past dispensed law and gospel to the faithful in that city, has gone to pieces, a wreck on the rock of negro-phobia. Lewis C. Cassidy and other lights of the party undertook to bring the Association into harmony with the new gospel, but mutiny and rebellion ensued, and on Monday the "Pennsylvania Democratic Association," finding its occupation gone, gave up the ghost, the goods and chattles of the deceased club being sold at public auction.

In Maryland, similar troubles threaten to afflict the Democracy. Some of the leaders, headed by Gov. Bowie, propose to accept the situation and strike boldly for the colored vote. A bill is now pending in the Maryland Legislature to authorize the registering of colored voters—and this although the Republicans have not a single member in either Senate or House.—But the movement has developed a fierce opposition, and the Democratic presses are taking sides for and against. Ex-Representative Harris has written a strong letter, denouncing the XVth Amendment as unconstitutional, conceived in fraud, carried by military duress operating on Southern legislations, and demanding that the Democracy of Maryland fight it to the bitter end. Where the war is to end remains to be seen. In the mean time the newly enfranchised colored citizens are quietly marshalling their forces, and in due time will take their place in the grand Republican column which has immortalized the last decade of our national history, by its bold and triumphant assertion of the equality of all men before the law.

The Connecticut State Election will take place on Monday.

LEGISLATIVE.

Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn, finally, on Thursday, the 7th of April, and there seems to be a disposition now to rush business. The General Appropriation Bill, which had passed the House, has been under consideration in the Senate during the past week. A sharp fight is going on in regard to private charities, the lobbies being filled with parties seeking appropriations. The House put in a number, but the Senate Finance Committee struck out all not specially endorsed by the State Board of Charities. The Senate has cut down the Common School Appropriation from $750,000 to $500,000.

The new Metropolitan Police bill for the city of Philadelphia has passed the Senate, and has been reported upon favorably by the committee to which it was referred in the House. It is thought this bill will be approved by the Governor.

The Senate Committee has reported favorably the House bill to prevent gambling and lotteries in this State.—The penalty for gambling is a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment not to exceed five years. This provision also applies to keepers of games.—Lottery dealers are punished in the same way, but those who are gulled by the purchase of tickets are exempted. The duty for watching for such games is imposed upon constables, and keepers of hotels, inns and restaurants are forbidden, under severe penalties, from allowing games in their houses. The relatives of those who lose are enabled to sue and recover in any court of record.

The House has passed a bill providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who were slain, or lost their lives in the late rebellion. The bill provides that the monument shall be erected in the public grounds at Harrisburg, immediately in front of the western porch of the capitol, and appropriates twenty thousand dollars out of the State Treasury for that purpose. The bill elicited a long and partisan debate in the House, and was passed by a pretty close party vote.

We regret to learn from Harrisburg that the friends of the Border Damage Bill have abandoned all hope of its passage this session.

A most flagitious bill was rushed through the Senate and House last week, which, in audacious robbery of the State Treasury, out-Herod's anything in the past history of the State. While the press of Philadelphia and Pittsburg were bitterly assailing the Border Damage Claim bill as a "raid" on the Treasury, this huge swindle was maturing under the auspices of Philadelphia and Pittsburg lobyists. When all was ready, noses counted, and its passage ensured, the bill was sprung and rushed through with an indecency of haste that only equals the villainy of the bill. Under the guise of aid to newly projected railroads, the bill at one swoop takes nine millions and a half of dollars from the Sinking Fund. It passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 12, and the House by a vote of 59 to 34. *Senator Duncan and Dr. Dill both voted for the bill!* To make the "ring" big enough to ensure the swindle, sops were held out to various sections of the State. The bill has gone to the Governor, and we hope he may have nerve enough to resist the lobby influence which proved so potent with the Legislature, and veto it.

In brief, the bill gives $6,000,000 of first class Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the "Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad," a company which had no existence until last week, and which proposes to build a road from Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, to a point in McKean county, connecting there with the Buffalo road—the new Company to substitute an equal amount Bonds of their own, which may or may not be worth a dollar. But six millions of dollars were wanted, and in the absence of capitalists willing to take the risk, the Sinking Fund is robbed wholesale. The $3,500,000 guaranteed Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, now in the Sinking Fund, are parcelled out to three companies organized to build roads in Clearfield, Green, Allegheny and Erie counties—these companies to also to substitute an equal amount of their own bonds. Thus the Sinking Fund is robbed of nine and a half millions of dollars of first-class Bonds, worth par, to be supplied by Bonds of an inferior security and problematical value. We do not hesitate to affirm that so flagitious a bill could never have gone through on its merits, or without corrupt agencies, and all who voted for it should be held up to public indignation.

We learn that the friends of the Border Damage Claims have prepared a new bill, which proposes to raise a fund to pay the claims by a tax of three cents per ton on all coal transported over the various railroads of the State.

THE constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act is again to be brought before the Supreme Court. Two cases, Dean and Latham, involving the question, are pending, and on Friday the Court, on motion of the Attorney General, ordered them them to be set down for argument on Monday next. In the recent legal-tender decision Chief Justice Chase, Justices Nelson, Clifford, Field and Grier formed the majority, and whose opinions were announced as the judgment of the Court. Justices Miller, Davis and Swayne dissented, holding that the Legal-tender act is constitutional. Judge Grier has retired from the Bench, leaving but four Justices to sustain the late judgment of the Court. Justices Strong and Bradley have been added to the Court since the recent decision, and as it is understood that they both hold the act to be constitutional, it is probable that the former decision will be reversed. The position of Chief Justice Chase on this question has occasioned some surprise and much comment. It was during his administration of the Treasury Department, and on his recommendation, that that the Legal Tender Act was passed. That he should repudiate his own acts, is, to say the least, extraordinary.

THE loss of the Atlantic steamer, the City of Boston, with all on board, seems now to be conceded. A long enough time has elapsed to have heard from almost every port for which a disabled steamer or sailing vessel could possibly have made, and the impression now is that the vessel was sunk by one of the numerous icebergs encountered during the last two months by vessels crossing the Atlantic.

THE Legislature of Maryland has passed a Bill providing for the burial of Rebel dead who fell in the battles of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap, Antietam and Gettysburg—the cemetery to be located at Gettysburg. It was proposed to include the Rebel dead who fell at Gettysburg, but whether the bill was so amended does not appear.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The next Census will be taken under the superintendence of Gen. Francis A. Walker, of the Bureau of Department, who has been detailed as General Superintendent of the Census. The work will be done under provisions of the act of 1860, which devolves the appointment of Assistants on the U. S. Marshals. Gen. E. M. Gregory, of Philadelphia, Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, will have the control of appointments in the following counties: Adams, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Perry, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne and York. Each county will be divided into as many sub districts as the Marshal may deem expedient or necessary, no subdistrict to contain over 20,000 inhabitants. We see it stated that Gen. Gregory will not appoint County Marshals, but will arrange the sub districts himself and make the appointments to each. In 1860, Adams county was divided into eight districts, viz:

1. Townships of Franklin, Menallen and Butler.
2. Townships of Union, Conowago, Berwick and Berwick Borough.
3. Townships of Hamilton, Mountpleasant and Oxford.
4. Townships of Huntington, Tyrone and Straban.
5. Townships of Germany and Mountjoy.
6. Gettysburg Borough and Cumberland township.
7. Townships of Latimore and Reading.
8. Townships of Hamiltonban, Liberty and Freedom.

These districts may be changed, and possibly the number increased. When definitely arranged, the districts will be announced. We see it also stated that Gen. Gregory has determined to require all applicants for appointment to address him personally *in their own hand writing*, that he may judge of their clerical competency—that the persons appointed will be required to *do the work themselves*, and not by proxy; and must *reside in the district* for which they ask to be appointed.

CONGRESS has been engaged during the last week with the Tariff Bill, the St. Domingo Treaty, and the right of Senator Ames to a Seat—the first occupying the attention of the House, and the latter two the Senate. It was expected that all three would be brought to a vote this week. The St. Domingo Treaty will be defeated, notwithstanding the President's anxiety to have it ratified. Senator Sumner made a very able and exhaustive speech adverse to the Treaty. It requires a two-thirds vote to ratify, which cannot be obtained, the judgment of the Senate being against the further acquisition of foreign territory. Even if it receive a majority vote, it will fail. The indications are that Senator Ames will be admitted to a Seat by a decided majority. The Tariff bill will pass the House, but when the sections come up in detail, there may be material modifications, by reason of conflicting views and interests. The tendency among Western members is towards a Free trade policy or a Revenue Tariff with incidental protection to American industry. The Funding Bill in the House, and the Georgia and Texas bill in the Senate, are awaiting the disposition of these measures.

For some reason the Senate Judiciary Committee have delayed action on the bill for the admission of Texas. On Tuesday, on motion of Senator Sherman, the bill was taken out of the hands of the Committee, and, after a sharp passage between Senators Sherman and Trumbull, was passed, yeas 47, nays 11. The Senate amended the bill, so as to make it conform to the Mississippi and Virginia bills. It goes back to the House for concurrence.

MR. CESENA, from the sub-Committee on Contested Elections, has prepared a report giving Taylor (Republican) the seat for the 5th Pennsylvania district, composed of part of Philadelphia and Bucks county. Reading (Democrat) was returned elected. Taylor contested on account of frauds in Philadelphia. Mr. Cesena's report elects Taylor by 72 majority, on conceded errors and frauds. The Democratic members of the Committee will not controvert the report. Additional frauds were alleged, covering over 700 votes, but as the investigations of the Committee elect Taylor independent of these, the Committee do not pass on the other points.

The Maryland Democratic State Central Committee, on Friday last, after an excited debate, adopted resolutions in favor of "accepting the situation," and proposing to look after the colored vote. They endorse the bill before the Legislature to authorize the registering of colored voters.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS!

HOW DEMOCRATS CARRY ELECTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

We learn from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that the most astounding developements were made last week before the committee trying the contested election of Diamond versus Watt, from the First Senatorial district. Lawrence Ball, a young man apparently from twenty-five to thirty years of age, appeared before the committee. After being duly sworn he stated in substance that he was in October last and is now a citizen of New York; that a week or ten days before the election he was in the evening in company with several others at their usual place of meeting, in a lager beer saloon in West Broadway, New York; that Geo. Brown, a well known Democratic politician of that city, residing in West Broadway, (giving also the number of the house,) called at their place of meeting and made arrangements with them to go to Philadelphia during the night before the last election for the purpose of voting the Democratic ticket in that city as often as possible—he offered to pay them $25 a head and their expenses. That in pursuance of that arrangement *twenty-six* of his companions went in two different trains to Philadelphia and met at a certain hotel (the name of which he gave,) where they amused themselves during the balance of the night—got an early breakfast and then started out on their mission. They were divided into squads of five or six, and then went to the several polls in the first district under the lead of some one acquainted in Philadelphia; that before they reached the poll a man would approach each one, give them a ticket and a slip of paper containing the names and residences of some one on the Registry list in the ward. Prepared with these documents they would go to the window and vote without molestation. He voted ELEVEN TIMES THAT DAY for Diamond, and name times at one poll back of the Continental Hotel.

Two others of the same gang corroborated this witness in very point, but one of them only voted SEVEN TIMES. Over TWO HUNDRED FRAUDULENT VOTES were thus cast for Diamond by these twenty-six New York repeaters. This story stands thus far uncontradicted, and they have given every facility to Mr. Diamond to contradict it. In every instance prompt answers were given, and the number and streets in New York plainly designated; where they resided, what occupation they followed, two of them being carpenters working at their trade regularly. There seems to be no doubt but that Mr. Watt is honestly elected by a large majority.

THE GRAND CONSUMMATION.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT IN FORCE.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

PROCLAMATION OF SECRETARY FISH.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday passed the Senate amendment to the Texas bill, and in a short time, say an hour thereafter, the President's Message was received in Congress announcing that he had signed the bill, and that a Proclamation had gone forth from the Secretary of State (a copy of which accompanied the Message) making known that the Fifteenth Amendment had been ratified by a sufficient number of States and is now a part of the Constitution. The Message was responded to by applause in the galleries, and clapping of hands upon the floor of the House. President Grant well describes the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment as "a measure of grander importance than any other act of the kind from the foundation of the Government," and in view of the importance of the subject matter we give the Message and Proclamation in full, although received just as we were preparing to go to press:

Message of the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
March 30, 1870.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress by message of the promulgation, by proclamation of the Secretary of State, of the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters, who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so (with the assertion that "at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed universal in the civilized portion of the white race, regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect,") is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of our true Government to the present time.

Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws I would say, withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizen. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people.—The "Father of his Country," in his Farewell Address, uses this language:

"Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

In his first Annual Message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth Message.

I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the bead that is given to the urgent recommendation of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing in a rapid ratio!

I would, therefore, call upon Congress to take all the means within their constitutional powers to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this Amendment of the Constitution be secured.

U. S. GRANT.

Proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The following is the Proclamation of the Secretary of State referred to in the Message of the President:

HAMILTON FISH, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To all whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

Know ye, that the Congress of the United States, on or about the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

A Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislature, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 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.

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

And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas, in all twenty-nine States.

And further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed Amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department, that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said Amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice has been filed in this Department.

And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the Legislature of Georgia has by resolution ratified the said proposed Amendment.

Now, therefore, be it know that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue of and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the seventeenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the Amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

GENERAL NEWS.

WILLIS TANNERY, in Fulton county, was destroyed by fire on Friday the 18th inst.

A TRENTONIAN persisted in dying with his boots on. Since then the mourners have found $17,000 in them.

DURING the recent cold weather twelve men were frozen to death in the northwestern section of Iowa.

WOMEN prisoners in Iowa have all the rights of men. They are set to breaking stone.

The prospect for the peach crops of Maryland and Delaware is said to be excellent.

FOUR workman were precipitated down the shaft of a coal mine near Shenandoah City, Pa., on Friday, by the breaking of a rope, and all were instantly killed.

Hon. Pierre Soule, formerly United States Senator, and at one time Minister of the United States to Spain, died on Saturday at New Orleans.

THE Ways and Means Committee have struck from the Funding bill the clause permitting the exchange of greenbacks for four per cent. bonds.

THE owner of a vicious dog was last week fined two hundred dollars, in New York, in consequence of his animal having bitten a neighbor's child.

JENKINS is not going to do anything more in conundrums. He recently asked his wife the difference between his head and a hogs head, and she said there was none. He says that is no answer.

FROM LONDON.—A London despatch say it is still asserted that the American Bishops at Rome refuse to assent to the proclamation of Papal Infallibility, and that every effort to conciliate them has proved futile.

TENNESSEE has ratified her new constitution, and claims the credit of being the first State to adopt universal suffrage without regard to color, and to incorporate it in the organic law.

AT a meeting of colored citizens of Baltimore it was resolved that a civic procession take place on the fourth of May in honor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The colored boy appointed by General Butler as a cadet at West Point has been declared ineligible by the War Department authorities, being under the requisite age, seventeen years.

THE Anti-mormonists at Corinne, Utah Territory, have held public rejoicings over the passage by the House of Representatives of Mr. Cullom's bill to enforce the laws against polygamy.

COLONEL Baker has made a further report concerning his raid on the Piegans in which he states that every effort was made to protect the non combatants, and that such women and children as were killed were killed accidentally.

DR. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, formerly of Lancaster, in an operation recently performed by him at Richmond, Va., extracted successfully a tumor weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

John Clare, indicted for the murder of Henry B. Grove, photographer in Baltimore, five years ago, was acquited on second trial on Tuesday. He was convicted several years ago, but obtained a new trial, after protracted delay.

INFORMATION from the expedition engaged in the survey of the Isthmus of Darien is that considerable successful progress has been made into the country, and the party is sanguine of discovering an easy route for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific.

IN the United States Senate on Tuesday Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution declaring the meaning of the Income Tax law. It provides that the tax on incomes, dividends and salaries shall continue during the year 1870, arrears to be collected in 1871, and after this year the tax to be reduced to three per cent.

THE tea traffic over the Pacific Railroad is increasing, and destined to be a source of great revenue in the future. One thousand packages of the tea, cargo of the ship Benefactress, at San Francisco, having gone forward to Chicago, by rail, the remaining 10,006 packages are ordered to be shipped to New York by the consignees, A. A. Low & Co.

THE Tennesseans will have to settle their disorders as best they can, without the aid or interference of United States troops, President Grant refuses to furnish the soldiers asked for, alleging that the Legislature of the State can be convened if the emergency requires it, and that as the case stands he has no legal grounds for interposing the military arm of the National Government.

THE French manufacture oxygen gas for commercial purposes. Carts with metal tanks are used for conveying it to customers. A singular use to which this gas is put in the illumination of advertisements on the boulevards, the effect of which on a misty atmosphere is very striking, the cones of light and its special whiteness producing very picturesque results.

A BEARDED girl has made her appearance at Glade Spring Depot, Washington county, Va. She is four years old, and has a moustache and whiskers, the hair upon the forehead extending to the eyebrows. Very heavy hair, exceedingly black, extends below the shoulders. The child is sprightly, with fully developed limbs and well formed body. The arms, shoulders, and back are covered with soft, downy hair.

ONE MORE STEP FOR THE WOMEN.—Gradually the women are forcing their way into every channel of active life. It is now an old story to hear of women graduating in our medical schools; the women brokers in Wall street have ceased to be a sensation, as have also the women bron'hs in Wyoming. It was time, therefore, that the sex should take one step more, and the step seems to be taken by a Brooklyn lady, who the other day was graduated from a law school at St. Louis and admitted to the bar.

THE Union Pacific Railroad has won a lasting triumph in having operated a thousand miles of line during the unprecedented storm of last week, without suffering serious obstruction from the snow on any part of it. This the crowing victory of the continental railway as a winter line, and not only dispels, finally and forever, the popular error concerning the mountain snow fall, but puts the east on a footing with rivals and enemies who have claimed for years that it could not be operated in winter.

THE SUPREME BENCH.—With the confirmation of Judge Bradley, the United States Supreme Bench is once more full. We give a list of the Judges, with their ages and the date of their appointments, as follows:

	Age.	Appoint.
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	62	1864
Nathan Clifford, Maine	66	1858
Samuel Nelson, New York	77	1845
David Davis, Illinois	55	1862
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	60	1862
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	54	1862
Stephen J. Field, California	53	1863
William Strong, Pennsylvania	61	1870
Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey	57	1870

DEATH OF GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS.

The country will learn with deep and heart felt sorrow of the death, at San Francisco, on Monday night, of Major General Thomas. His name is so illustriously interwoven with the triumphs of our armies in the West during the rebellion that his brilliant record as a Commander is well known and everywhere honored. Serving his country with but the single aim of adding to her honor and welfare, and winning a stainless record in every position, he was truly the soldier "without fear and without reproach." He died of apoplexy, after three days sickness.

The announcement of his death was telegraphed to Washington, and produced a profound impression. His body will be brought East and interred at Troy, N. Y. President Grant and his Cabinet, General Sherman and many other distinguished persons will attend the funeral.

The following Order has been issued by the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.

General Orders, No. 1.

It has become the painful duty of the General to announce to the Army the death of one of our most exalted Generals, Geo. H. Thomas, who expired last evening, at half past 7 o'clock, in San Francisco, California.

There is no need to turn to the archives to search for his history, for it is recorded in almost every page during the past ten years; but his classmate and comrade owes him a personal tribute, in which he knows every member of the Army shares. General Thomas entered the Military Academy in the class of 1836, graduated in 1840, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, and sent to Florida. He served with his regiment continuously until December 24, 1853, when he became a Captain, having been particularly distinguished at Monterey and Buena Vista, Mexico. On the 12th of May, 1855, he was appointed to the Second Cavalry as Major, and served with that regiment continuously until he became its Colonel on the 3d of May, 1861. The great civil war found him at his post, true and firm, amidst the terrible pressure he encountered by reason of his birthplace—Virginia; and President Lincoln commissioned him as a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and sent him to Kentucky. There, too, his services were constant and eminent in the highest degree.—He won the first battle in the West, at Mill Spring, Kentucky, and, from first to last, without a day's or an hour's intermission, he was at his post of duty, rising steadily and irresistibly through all the grades to the one he held as Major General of the regular army at the time of his death. At Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Nashville he fulfilled the proudest hopes of his ardent friends, and at the close of the war General George H. Thomas stood in the very front rank of our war Generals.

The General has known General Thomas intimately since they sat as boys on the same bench, and the quality in him, which he holds up for the admiration and example of the young, is his complete and entire devotion to duty. Though sent to Florida, to Mexico, to Texas and Arizona, when duty there was absolute banishment, he went cheerfully, and never asked a personal favor, exemption or leave of absence. In battle he never wavered. Firm and of full faith in his cause, he knew it would prevail, and he never sought advancement of rank or honor at the expense of any one. What ever he earned of these were his own, and no one disputes his fame. The very impersonation of honesty, integrity and honor, he will stand to us as the beau ideal of the soldier and gentleman.

Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the Old Army of the Cumberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief.

His wife, who cheered him with her message of love in the darkest hours of war, will mourn him now in sadness, chastened by the sympathy of a whole country.

The last sad rites due him as a man and a soldier will be paid at Troy, New York, on the arrival of his remains, and of his family, and all his old comrades who can be present are invited there to share in the obsequies.

At all military posts and stations the flag will be placed at half staff, and fifteen minute guns fired on the day after the receipt of this order; and the usual badges of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

By command of General Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

THE Hagerstown *Mail* says that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is forming connections with other roads with a view to secure Southern trade. One wing of these connections, it says, is made through the instrumentality of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, which terminates at Hagerstown; the Franklin Railroad, which runs from Hagerstown to the Potomac river, and the Martinsburg and Potomac Railroad, between the river and Martinsburg.—After leaving Martinsburg other railroad charters will be brought into requisition and will give to the Pennsylvanians a road of their own, which will be run in opposition to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad further up the Valley, and eventually form a great through line between the Southern tier of States and the metropolis of Pennsylvania, leaving the metropolis of Maryland more than a degree of longitude to the eastward of it.

MR. COLFAX ON TEMPERANCE.—In a temperance speech in Philadelphia on Friday night, Vice President Colfax said that "this was the anniversary of his connection with the temperance cause. Twenty-five years ago, when he was just receiving manhood, he assisted in the formation and installation of the officers of a division of the Sons of Temperance in the town where he then and now resides in Indiana. He was proud to say that he had from that day to this kept his pledge. He had found it during the twenty five years to be a safeguard and talisman, and when the time came to him to be gathered to his fathers, he could say that he had never in the days of his manhood tasted, touched or handled the intoxicating beverage."

THE wine trade of California promises to be one of its greatest sources of wealth. The entire State, 600 miles long and 130 broad, is suitable for cultivating the vine, except in those sections where the land is over 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. In 1864 it was calculated that 32,000,000 vines bore fruit, and the increase has probably been 4,000,000 vines a year. To day there are at least 35,000,000 vines, covering about 42,000 acres. The amount of wine which competent authorities think might be made if all the grapes were used for the vintage, would be 30,000,000 gallons. One wine maker alone produces 450,000 gallons.

THE Golden State is to be gladdened by a visit from a real live English Prince of the blood. Young Alexander, Queen Victoria's son is going to California, via the Pacific Railroad!

☞ Much has been sung of the "Maid with Golden Hair." No song, however, has yet been able to make that color a popular one for any considerable length of time. Light red, faded or sandy hair are equally under the ban of public opinion. We are happy to announce to our readers who desire to change their colors, that three applications of Hiram's Vegetable Ambrosia will give them beautiful auburn tresses possessing all that soft, lustrous appearance so desirable in this chief adornment of female beauty.

FROM EUROPE.

TOURS, March 27.—Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been acquitted, in spite of a strong appeal made by the Procureur General for a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances. The jury were out only one hour. As soon as the verdict was announced the counsel for the civile partie demanded 100,000 francs damages. In consequence of this demand the Prince was not released from custody. He was exceedingly indignant because he was not allowed to leave the court instantly. He said he wished to show that he was not afraid of the menaces against his life.

In their closing arguments the lawyers for the defence laid great stress on the constant and violent denunciations of the Prince in the *Marseillaise* and on other circumstances calculated to exasperate the accused.

PARIS, March 27.—It is believed at Rome that the French Government is engaged in discussing with the English Government the political aspects of the question of Papal Infallibility. The publication of Bishop Strassmayer's protest against the proclamation of the dogma is hourly expected. A manifesto on the subject from Count Daru is also looked for.

PARIS, March 27.—The news of the acquittal of Prince Bonaparte produces everywhere immense sensation and astonishment, and is the universal topic of conversation.

PARIS, March 28.—The High Court at Tours condemned Prince Pierre Bonaparte to pay 25,000 francs to the family of Victor Noir, and also to pay the expenses of the civil suit.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times*, in review of the proceedings of the High Court of Tours, pronounces Prince Pierre Bonaparte a creature not to be trusted with a deadly weapon, but to be kept like a madman.

PARIS, March 28.—Cardinal Antonelli's reply to Count Daru's despatch has been made public. It substantially denies the interpretation the Emperor places on the policy and pretensions of the Pope.

PARIS, March 28.—In the Senate to-day, M. Rouher presiding, M. Ollivier read the project of the *Senatus Consultum* drawn up in accordance with the recent letter of the Emperor. It makes important changes in the prerogatives of the Senate. Hereafter legislative power is to be divided between the Emperor, the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The number of Senators must be one-third less than that of the Deputies. The former articles, giving constituent power to the Senate are abrogated, and the Constitution henceforth may only be changed by the voice of the people on the proposal of the Emperor.

PARIS, March 29.—The journals of today announce that the Emperor has requested Prince Pierre Bonaparte to leave the country. It is reported he will go to America.

PARIS, March 29.—During the lecture of Dr. Fardieu yesterday the students hissed and insulted the Professor on account of the deposition made by him at Tours in favor of Prince Bonaparte. Fardieu was obliged to quit the hall. While retiring he declared he should resign his chair, and the announcement was received with bravos.

PARIS, March 29.—The conspiracy affair is assuming more importance. Orders have been issued for the arrest of twenty persons the chief name being Joseph Mazzini, Felix Pyat, Louis Blanc and others not now in the country.

MADRID, March 29.—In Cortes Senor Rivero read the draft of a law for raising a levy of 40,000 fresh troops. The introduction of the measure created a lively sensation. The projected law for the preservation of public order is strongly opposed because it gives the Government exceptional powers.

MADRID, March 29.—The Count of Java, who fled from Spain a year ago after having killed Senor Olivaga in a duel, has received indulgence from the penalties incurred, and is expected back soon. It is generally supposed that this is done to pave the way for indulgence in the case of the Duke de Montpensier, who recently killed Don Hurtado of Bourbon in a duel. The Duke de Montpensier, however, has remained in Madrid since the duel.

LONDON, March 29.—Advices have been received from Rome that the Council, yielding to the representation of the European Powers, will adjourn the discussion on Papal infallibility until the latter part of May. The Catholic laity of Switzerland are dissatisfied with the ultramontanism of their Bishops in the Council.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Rev. J. A. Earnest, of the Lutheran church, Westminster, and Rev. J. Steiner, of the Reformed church, Taneytown, were last week the recipients of handsome tokens of regard from their congregations.

FRANKLIN.—The Mercersburg railroad project has at length assumed such a shape as to justify the conclusion that the road will be built. Preparations for its construction are rapidly going forward.—W. W. Crooks, Esq., at one time proprietor of the Greencastle *Echo*, died recently at Fayetteville.—A child of Mr. Cephas Kerling, aged two years, living near Franklin Furnace, last week, got hold of a bottle in the cupboard and swallowed a large quantity of its contents. It proved to be laudnum. The child died soon after.

FREDERICK.—Mortimer We ner has been appointed Postmaster at Barry.

WASHINGTON.—The stable of Daniel West, Clearspring, was fired by an incendiary and burnt on the night of the 19th ult.—A little son, aged 4 years, of Benjamin Shockey, Ringgold district, while playing in the barn on the 23d ult., fell from the window to the floor, fracturing his skull and causing his death next day.—The barn of Emanuel Snyder, 3 miles from Hagerstown, was burned on Thursday night of last week, with all its contents, including 39 head of stock—8 horses, 15 cattle, 6 sheep and 10 hogs. Loss $5,000, insured for $1700. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

YORK.—The family of Samuel McLaughlin, a respectable farmer residing near Bryanville, were poisoned last week by eating bread made of flour into which poison had been mysteriously introduced. Mr. McLaughlin is still ill, the others having recovered.—Michael Bowers has been appoint