The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, April 8, 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 Maryland Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Monday night, after passing a bill to provide for the registration of colored voters.

AN election for Town Commissioners was held in Towsontown, Baltimore county, on Monday. Colored persons voted without objection. The Republican ticket was elected.

THE Philadelphia papers, which so malignantly fought the Border Damage Bill, are profoundly silent over the grand Railroad swindle which robbed the Sinking Fund of $9,500,000. Was the Border Claim Bill contested, simply to enable the lobby to make a heavier haul from the Treasury?

GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS will be buried at Troy, N. York, to day, (Friday,) with imposing ceremonies, which are under charge of Gen. Sherman.—The latter proposed to the friends of the deceased that the body be interred at West Point, but the widow preferred Troy, where she intends to make her residence. President Grant, with a number of the most prominent officers of the army, will be in attendance.

AN article is going the rounds of the Copperhead press, purporting to give an account of a State dinner party by the President to Mrs. Revels, the wife of the colored Senator from Mississippi, with details of dress, conversation, &c. The intelligent reader need hardly be told that the entire story has been manufactured, and is thrown as a sop to the vulgar prejudices of negro-phobia. Rather poor wit.

GOV. BOWIE, of Maryland, insists upon the Democracy of that State putting itself in accord with the XVth Amendment. Last Saturday he vetoed a bill for the incorporation of Chestertown, Kent county, because it made no provision for the registration and voting of colored citizens. Gov. Bowie holds that the 15th Amendment is now the law of the land, and binding on the State of Maryland. An attempt was made in the House to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, but it failed, yeas 16, nays 42.

A BILL has passed the lower House of Congress, providing that the election for members of the Forty-third Congress shall be held on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and for subsequent Congresses on the same day in every second year thereafter. The object is to have all members of Congress elected at the same time and on the same day. It does not apply to the 42d Congress. Hence members of Congress will be elected in Pennsylvania this year, as usual, at the October election.

THE terrible storm on Monday prevented a full vote in Connecticut in the rural districts, in consequence of which the Democrats elect their Governor by a small majority. Returns from all but two towns give English 83,833, Jewell 83,151. The Republicans have the Legislature, 1 majority in the Senate and 18 in the House. The State has been close and vacillating for years.—Two years ago English beat Jewell 1765. Last year Jewell was elected by about 600. Colored men did not vote, there not being time to register after the proclamation of the adoption of the 15th Amendment.

THE United States Senate on Friday decided, by a vote of 40 to 12, that Gen. Ames was eligible to a seat as Senator from Mississippi. He was at once sworn in. The case was purely a legal one, and the whole discussion turned on the *status* of army officers as to residence. Gen. Ames was sent to Mississippi as Military Governor, and while still in the Military service was elected Senator, he having some days previously announced his purpose to make the State his permanent residence. The Senate Judiciary Committee held, as a legal question, that this did not give him a legal habitation, and reported adversely to his right to a seat. The Senate, however, by a vote of more than 3 to 1 overruled the Judiciary Committee.

THE U. States Supreme Court on Friday, by a majority vote, ordered a re-argument of the Legal Tender cases—Justices Swayne, Miller, Davis, (who had dissented from the previous ruling of the Court,) uniting with the new Justices, Strong and Bradley, in favor of a re-hearing—while Chief Justice Chase, and Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field, by whom the late decision was made, insisted that the decision stand as the judgment of the Court and voted against a re-hearing. The re-argument will take place on Monday.—This action indicates a probability of the late decision being reversed. Justice Strong, while on the Pennsylvania Supreme Bench, affirmed the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, and Justice Bradley is said to hold similar views. If so, a majority of the Court, as now constituted, will decide the Act constitutional and put a quietus on the parties who, under the late ruling, had already begun to enforce the payment in gold of bonds and obligations given prior to 1862.

THE public debt statement for the month of March shows a still further reduction of nearly six millions of dollars, ($5,766,849.43,) a decrease quite unexpected in view of the heavy payments—nearly $15,000,000—on account of pensions during the early part of last month. The decrease during the month of April will unquestionably be much greater, as the receipts from internal revenue are usually very heavy in this month, while the general expenses of the Government are light.

Since the 4th of March, 1869, the reduction in the national debt is something in excess of $96,000,000. For the three months of this year the decrease aggregates $16,184,825.07, itemized as follows:—

For January	$3,933,664 39
For February	6,484,311 25
For March	5,766,849 43
Total	$16,184,825 07

This is an average of over five millions a month, and promises for the year a decrease of sixty millions.

GRAND Sire Farnsworth, of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has issued a proclamation recommending the observance of the 26th day of April as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God, in view of the great prosperity vouchsafed to the Order.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Border Damage bill was defeated in the House last week, receiving but 16 votes to 73 nays. This kills the bill for the present session.

Governor Geary has vetoed the bill prohibiting the erection of public buildings on Independence Square, on the ground that the State has no jurisdiction in the matter.

The members of the Legislature all winter have been wasting time, adjourning over regularly from Friday to Monday afternoon, and now that the day fixed for adjournment is near at hand there is a frantic effort to rush through long neglected bills. There are an immense number of local bills on file and every member is solicitous to put his own through. As many bills are read simply by title, it is impossible to tell what is being done, and often the members themselves do not know. It will be some weeks after this precious body adjourns before we will be able to say what are laws and what are not. In the disgraceful hurry mischievous bills are passed by some hocus pocus, only to be arrested by a Gubernatorial veto, or to be recalled by joint resolution on being apprised of the true character of the bill. In one day last week Gov. Geary was compelled to return no less than twelve bills with his vetoes, all local bills of no general interest, and the whole batch the spawn of hasty and thoughtless legislation. One was a duplicate of a bill previously passed and signed by the Governor, who thought it useless to encumber the volume of laws with two statutes precisely alike. Some were in violation of constitutional provisions, and others covered the jurisdiction of the Courts. Year by year this thing grows worse and will not be remedied until the people of both parties take the matter in hand and insist on sending to Harrisburg honest, capable Representatives who will be more concerned about their duty to the State, and who can rise above the murky atmosphere of corruption and demoralization that prevails at Harrisburg.

Another instance of the looseness with which legislative business is transacted at Harrisburg is thus given. The City Councils of Philadelphia prepared a new tax bill for that city, which passed both branches of the Legislature. Before it was sent to the Governor, however, it was supplemented by a counterfeit bill which had not been before either House, but was gotten up by the Ring who swarm our Legislative halls. The bogus bill was sent to the Executive and approved by him, and the rascality of the transaction was not disclosed until after it was signed. The Governor has since sent a message to both Houses asking a thorough examination of the matter, and that the tax law in question be repealed.

The bill giving to the people the right to determine by vote whether licenses shall be granted to taverns and saloons, has passed both branches of the Legislature, amended so as to require the vote to be taken by counties. This amendment practically defeats the object of the bill, as but few counties will throw an aggregate majority against license, although many boroughs and townships would be glad to get rid of the evil.

THE colored people in different parts of the country have been celebrating the ratification of the 15th Constitutional Amendment by the firing of cannon and other evidences of rejoicing. At Washington the First Ward Republican Club, largely made up of colored men, on Friday serenaded Senator Sumner and a number of prominent Republicans, calling at the White House *en route*. President Grant responded cordially to the compliment, and after a brief speech by Col. J. W. Forney, said:

"I can assure those present that no consummation since the close of the war affords me so much pleasure as the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution by three fourths of the States of the Union. I have felt the greatest anxiety ever since I was called to this House to know that this was to be secured. It looked like the realization of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] I cannot say near as much on this subject as I would like to, not being accustomed to speaking, but I thank you for your presence this evening."

Vice President Colfax, who was on a visit to the White House, was called out and said:

"My heart rejoices with you in that proclamation which declares to the people of this Republic and to the people of the world the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. It is indeed a fortunate coincidence that the same voice that proclaimed the downfall of the rebellion and the salvation intact of this imperilled Union, proclaimed afterwards, as the Chief Magistrate of the land which by his valor and that of his fellow-soldiers was saved from disruption, that as this country was made all free, the same country was determined that every one should have in his hands the ballot to protect that country.—Opposed as it has been in its progress to this final culmination, it will live in all history as the Magna Charta of this Republic of the United States."

The President of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League, a colored organization, has issued a proclamation setting apart Tuesday, the 26th instant, as a day of general rejoicing by colored people over the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, recommending the general observance of the day, and that all business be suspended and the churches opened in the morning for praises and thanksgiving, and that the afternoon be devoted to processions and the evening to festivities.

THE "strong-minded" women are agitating for the elective franchise, and are organizing in various parts of the country. It will be some time before they accomplish their purposes. Thus far these noisy agitators have had the field to themselves, the great mass of the true women of the country evincing no sympathy with the movement. The latest phase of the movement is a proposition to amend the National Constitution so as to secure female suffrage. In Congress, on Monday, Mr. Julian of Indiana, who has capitulated to the fair agitators, offered a joint resolution proposing the adoption of the following to be known as the XVIth Amendment, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Article XVI.

Section 1. The rights 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 sex.

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

THE Massachusetts people are agitating for Legislative reform in that State. It is proposed to limit the pay of members to $500, and provide that one-half of the members hold over every year, so as to secure larger legislative experience and less crude legislation. After all, the difficulty is with the people. Until they make up their minds to keep incompetent and corrupt men at home, they must submit to the evils now rampant at Legislative centres. To increase the term of an unfaithful Representative would only make matters worse.

FOR some weeks there has been a conflict of authority in Richmond, Va., between Mayor Calhoun holding his appointment by military authority, and Mr. Ellison, who claims to be Mayor under appointment by Gov. Walker. Judge Underwood, of the U. S. Circuit Court, issued an injunction to restrain Ellison from interfering with Calhoun, which Ellison disregarded, and Gen. Canby was called on to enforce the mandate of the Court.—The matter is now before Chief Justice Chase, on a motion to dissolve the injunction, and both parties have agreed to await the decision of the Supreme Court.

A BRILLIANT tribute was paid to the memory of the late Gen. Thomas, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday night. The President, members of the Cabinet, Vice President, Senators and members of Congress, and distinguished army officers, were present, the chamber being draped with flags. Impressive speeches were made by Gens. Sherman, Cox, McCook, Shuz, Garfield, Slocum, and other personal friends of the deceased.

THE returns of the town elections in Ohio and Illinois indicate large Republican gains. In Ohio colored men voted. In Cincinnati the contest turned largely on the question of the exclusion of the Bible from the Common Schools. The Board of Aldemen will stand, 15 Republicans, 6 Democrats, 2 Independents, and a tie in one word. The City Council will stand 28 Republicans, 16 Democrats and 4 Independents.—The School Board stands 26 for the Bible in the schools and 22 against.

ON Wednesday President Grant withdrew from the Senate the name of Hon. George A. Pearre to be Judge of the United States Court in the Fourth Circuit (Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina,) and nominated in his place Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore.

GOVERNOR GEARY has appointed Colonel George F. McFarland Superintendent of the Soldiers Orphans' Department for three years, dating from April 29, 1870.

THE Republicans made a clean sweep of Rhode Island on Wednesday, electing Paddleford Governor by about 4,000 majority, and carrying both branches of the Legislature.

GENERAL NEWS.

COMMISSIONER Delano has prohibited the publication of the annual lists of assessments made on the return of taxpayers.

The trial of McFarland for the shooting of Albert D. Richardson was commenced on Monday at New York.

HON. W. W. HAYS, Mayor of Harrisburg, died on Thursday afternoon last, of pulmonary consumption.

A MOVEMENT is on foot having for its object the early admission of the Territory of New Mexico into the sisterhood of States.

IN California the Legislature has increased the legal rate of interest from seven to ten per cent.

COMMITTEES have been appointed by both Houses of Congress to attend General Thomas' obsequies at Troy.

A MAN confined in the Allentown jail has read the Bible through twenty-three times within the past two years.

THE rebel press of Georgia is daily growing more defiant, and is endeavoring to goad the people on to madness and another revolution.

GEN. Fitz John Porter is out in a reply to Senator Chandler's strictures on his disobedience of orders at the Bull run fight. He claims to have done his whole duty.

A PASSENGER train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri was thrown from the track on Saturday night, and twenty-five persons injured, two fatally.

FURTHER troubles and discontent are reported to be occurring in Ireland, and the emigration to the United States has greatly increased of late.

FRANKLIN B. GOWAN has lately been re-elected President of the Reading railroad company, and his salary increased to $30,000 a year.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided, on Monday, in favor of the right of a State to tax the shares of National banks, and enforce its collection through the banks.

A WASHINGTON despatch says that the information received at the State Department leaves no doubt in the mind of Secretary Fish that the War in Paraguay is at an end, and the Allies have strong hopes of capturing Lopez.

A SHARP shock of an earthquake, lasting six seconds, occurred at San Francisco at 11.50 A. M. on Saturday. No damage was caused, but there was a general panic for some moments, both men and animals being frightened.

THE President, it is stated, has signified his willingness to abandon the income tax in compliance with the pressure brought to bear upon Congress from all parts of the country to that end. Secretary Boutwell, however, remains strongly in favor of its continuance.

TENNESSEE papers are very sensibly advising planters to put in sufficient corn this spring to preclude the necessity of buying from abroad next fall and winter. Now that it is rid of slavery, the South has but to raise its own cereals, and encourage the manufacture of its own goods, to become as independent and prosperous as the North.

GENS. Sherman and Sheridan have written letters about the Piegon Indian fight, in which it is said that the story of the massacre is false, and that it was trumped up by interested parties. The women and children killed were killed by accident and not deliberately as stated. This presents the matter in a very different light, and is no doubt the correct version of the affair.

OFFICIAL information has just been received that the French government has arranged with the French Atlantic Cable Company to cancel its exclusive concession for landing cables from the United States on French soil. The United States Government or any citizen of our country can, therefore, now land cables from the United States on French soil, in reciprocation of the privilege to the French to land cables on the soil of the United States.

NEXT Saturday will witness a dissolution of what was lately a power in this nation. We allude to the formal disbanding of the American Anti Slavery Society. Organized in 1833, its history covers the most stirring and fateful period in American annals.—Provoked into existence by a great evil, and maintaining its organization under great disadvantages, its members, many of whom were its founders, are about to witness the completion of its labors within an ordinary lifetime.

A BITTER war is now going on in the City of New York between the great dry goods houses of A. T. Stewart & Co., and H. B. Claflin & Co. The former has put staple goods upon the market even below the prices of the manufacturer. Merrimack, which the company hold at twelve cents, Stewart puts at ten cents, and when the company refused to sell him, he procured a supply through a Philadelphia house. This is excellent for customers, and will hasten a general downfall of prices so much to be desired.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS:

Ten or Twelve Lives Lost During the Terrible Storms in March—A Mother and Three Children Frozen to Death.

A fearful history of disasters and loss of life attending the almost unparalleled storms of Friday and Tuesday, March 11 and 15, is given the Blue Earth City (Union) *Post:*

On the evening of the 15th of March while the family of Mr. A. F. Bates, consisting of himself, his wife, three girls, aged respectively 8 and 6 years, and 5 months, and two boys, aged respectively 2 and 4 years, were gathered about their fireside at Mr. Bates' residence, near the east line of the town of Seely, and while the storm was sweeping across the bleak prairie in fierce gusts of wind, snow and ice, they were suddenly startled by a shower of fire upon their heads from the attic above. The roar of the flames and the stifling smoking struck terror to the hearts of the group and disclosed the terrible fact that the whole upper portion of the house, which had been filled with the highly combustible material of hay, was on fire! and that they must flee for their lives from the fire-fiend into the arms of the storm! The terrified mother, with maternal instinct, clasped her helpless babe to her bosom, and taking another child by the hand, followed the rest of the family from the flame wrapped dwelling into the merciless storm, carrying with her a quilt for the protection of her children.

Having reached a safe distance from the burning dwelling the quilt was spread upon the snow and the children deposited thereon by the distracted parents, the mother endeavoring to shield them from the storm, while the father returned to the burning dwelling and vainly labored to subdue the fire. Borne up by the winds, the fierce flames reared themselves to an incredible height, their lurid glare piercing the dismal gloom of the storm, and forming together a scene truly terrific. No neighbors were near to lend a helping hand, and unaided and alone the half crazed man battled with the flames. His almost superhuman efforts were of no avail. The fire gained on him, and soon the flames gathering up as if for a final effort, with one fell swoop threw themselves upon the tottering house and enveloped it in a sheet of livid fire, in the midst of which the building fell, scattering myriads of firebrands and sparks in every direction. Mr. B., seeing that all hope was lost, returned with difficulty through the blinding storm to his perishing family, and succeeded in getting them into a stable, which proved but a slight protection against the relentless blasts.

They were all thoroughly benumbered with cold, and in a few moments the mother, the eldest girl, the youngest boy, and the babe expired, Mrs. Bates dying in the arms of her husband. Covering the remains up as well as he was able, Mr. Bates started for the house of a neighbor to get assistance. Pierced through and through with the driving storm, his clothes wet and frozen to his person, he struggled through the snow and storm, frequently falling down with exhaustion, and tempted to give up in despair. Nerved with the hope of saving the lives of his two remaining children, he pushed ahead, and finally reached a house with just strength enough left to fall his heart-rending story. As soon as he was able to return he started back with assistance, and reached the stable after an absence of several hours. Fortunately, while he was gone, a pig had crawled in upon the freezing children, and by its warmth preserved their lives. They were carried to a place of safety, and are now doing well, notwithstanding the terrible exposure which they underwent.

Two brothers, by the name of Colman, living in the township of Lake Belt, Martin county, went out in the storm on Tuesday evening to milk their cows at the stable, only ten or twelve rods from the house. They did not return during the night, and as soon as it was light in the morning a party started out to look for the missing men. They soon struck two different tracks in the snow, proceeding in the same direction, and sometimes approaching within six feet of each other, but never coming quite together. Evidently the unfortunate men had lost their way and wandered off in the storm. The trails were found through all devious wanderings, showing traces in numerous places of where the bewildered men had fallen down and struggled up again; where they had crawled upon their hands and knees, and finally, about a half mile from the house and eighty rods apart, where they had lain down to die. One of them was found lying on his back with his hands under him, and the other lying upon his face, both frozen stiff.

A German by the name of Deinhart, and a Norwegian, whose name we could not learn, living at Spencer, Clay county, Iowa, had been to mill at Estherville, and attempted to return in the storm with an ox team. They lost their way in the prairie, and wandered about in the cold and storm for hours, badly frozen and hungry. At last one of the oxen fell in a snow drift, and was about to die, when the desperate men cut his throat, drank the blood, eat some of the raw flesh, abandoned the sled, and continued their weary march. They struggled on in the snow until they reached an uninhabited homestead cabin, where Deinhart gave out and refused to go further. Here the Norwegian left him, with a piece of the raw and frozen flesh to sustain Deinhart's life while he tried to procure help.

After traveling some distance he came to a house and dispatched aid to his companion. It reached him to late. The Norwegian's legs, arms, hands and face were badly frozen, and our informant says that when he saw him he was the most horrible looking object he ever beheld.

In addition to the above cases three men were frozen to death at Cherokee, Iowa. Another is reported lost in the storm of the 11th, near Herron Lake, Jackson county. His team has been found running loose on the prairie nine miles from where he was last seen alive.

Numerous narrow escapes have also come to our knowledge, but we have not space to particularize them.

LAST Saturday morning about twenty minutes past nine o'clock, one and a half miles west of Altoona, as the "Pennsylvania Central Pacific Express," going west, was rounding a curve on the mountain side at a rapid rate, a deep precipice on one side and high impending rocks on the other, a wee lad was seen ahead waving his hat and tossing his little arms aloft. The train was stopped within a few feet of a mass of rock and dirt upon the track sufficient to have thrown passengers, engineer, and cars over the precipice. The lad, whose name is Willie Cahko, not ten years old, had seen the fall and hastened to signal the approaching train. The company cannot do less than provide for the education of this boy, and give him a start in life.

THE Secretary of the Navy has submitted to the House of Representatives all the information in his possession relative to the sinking of the Oneida by the Bombay and the opinion of the Department thereupon. The Secretary concludes that the Oneida was steering the proper course; that the bad seamanship of the officers of the Bombay caused the disaster, and that the latter exhibited a reckless disregard of human life and the common obligations of humanity. This expression of the Department gives us good cause to hope that Capt. Eyre's murder will yet be punished adequately to its enormity.

THE meanest thief in the world has asserted his title to that pre-eminence by breaking open the tomb of the late George Peabody at Salem, Mass., and stealing the silver appurtenances from the coffin. He has been arrested.

[For the Star and Sentinel.

PROSPECTS OF GETTYSBURG AS A "WATERING PLACE."

It is an old saying that you must go to the country in order to get the news of a town or city, and the remark is applicable to that interesting class of news relating to the future prospects of Gettysburg as a Watering Place.

As these prospects depend not upon what the people of Gettysburg may think or devise in the premises but upon the views and intentions of outsiders, it necessarily follows that in order to obtain reliable information you must go abroad to make inquiries. No Gettysburger who has traveled over the country during the last six months can have failed to note the evidence of the estimation in which the "Gettysburg Springs" and Gettysburg as a Watering Place are held by the distant public. As soon as his name is registered in the books of any of the Hotels and the record falls under the observation of the proprietor or his attaches, or of the bystanders, he is assailed by a host of inquiries about our now famous Spring, the Battle-field, the Hotel accommodations, &c., &c. The usual commentary upon the responses made to these inquiries by the interrogator, is, that some member of the family, or some of his friends, intends visiting Gettysburg during the ensuing summer. Instead of looking upon the new guest as a verdant from the interior as they do upon others hailing from towns of similar size, hotel keepers and their employees every where even in the large cities look upon and treat the Gettysburger as a son of lion whose acquaintance and good opinion it is worth while to cultivate.

These facts logically result from the wonderful cures which the water from our Medicinal Spring has effected in every part of the country, where ever it has been carried, and from the prominent part which the Gettysburg Watering Place and its distinguished visitors played in the newspaper world during the last year. Napoleon is reported to have said that fame was not the rational estimate which posterity or his contemporaries place upon a man's deeds, but the noise and hubbub which he creates among his fellowmen. If he was right, and he is admitted to have been an excellent judge, then the Gettysburg Watering Place is now the most famous on this continent; for it has attracted more attention from the newspapers and the gossips—has been more extravagantly praised and abused than any other, or all the other, American Watering Places combined. One of the Lelands, of the Metropolitan and Saratoga Hotels, has expressed the opinion that Gettysburg might even now become the rival of Saratoga if it had the hotels, hotel-men, and the sources of amusement and recreation of the latter place. Another experienced hotel man has remarked that the Gettysburg Watering Place received an addition of twenty years to its life by the military ceremonies and the proceedings of which it was the scene during the last summer. These are the intelligent expositions of public opinion on this subject.

All this and much more we may hear about the Gettysburg Watering Place, away from home or abroad. It is only in Gettysburg itself that we hear nothing of these things, but of discouragement instead. So long accustomed to insolation and obscurity, our citizens find it difficult to realize that their soil has not only become historic but invested with a degree of current interest which must make it a place of resort not alone for the tourist and military student, but for the health and pleasure seeker. The army of croakers is especially numerous in our little "burg." A favorite theme with them is the alleged failure of the Gettysburg Springs Hotel to realize financially the expectations of its builders. And yet a very little reflection will show the utter falsey of this conclusion.

An examination of the books of this hotel and of those of other hotels of summer resorts, will show that the former received perhaps more than the average patronage. Such an examination of the books of our "Springs Hotel" will also show that a sufficient number of guests entered their names to have filled every room in the house during the last season had they remained. While many of these would not have remained over a few days under any circumstances, it is demonstrable that the larger number of those who left after such a brief sojourn did so because of the discomforts to which they were subjected, and the total deprivation of the amusements and recreations to which spring goers are accustomed. During the first four weeks the whole supply of water for the hotel was carted in barrels. The ordinary drinking water was little less than nauseating, while there was no self-supply of washing water during the whole season. There were no common water baths, which are found in every first class house in the country, and the use of which has come to be almost a necessity to all who frequent summer resorts. There were no bowling or billiard saloons—no convenience for picnic ing or fishing excursions, which do much to attract and retain visitors at other watering places. In addition to these wants there was a positive nuisance in the vicinity of the hotel, which drove away many of the guests towards the close of the season. Considering these facts, and the late period at which the hotel was opened, and the previous uncertainty as to its being opened during the season, and the "Springs Hotel" must be pronounced by every fair and intelligent observer not only not a failure, but a brilliant success.

But notwithstanding these flattering prospects of the Gettysburg watering place, it is not to be disputed and should not be disguised, that they are in imminent danger of being blighted from a continuance of the causes which prevented the entire and unprecedented success of the Springs Hotel last season. The majority of the guests who submitted to the annoyance and discomforts to which they were subjected, and remained for any considerable period of time, were fascinated by the beauty of the hotel and its surroundings, or were greatly benefited by its medicated waters. But it is not well to repeat the experiment upon the susceptibility of this class of visitors. The wants to which I refer must be supplied; the nuisance to which I have alluded must be abated; or the predictions of the croakers will be fulfilled, and the Springs Hotel must in the end prove a failure. To supply what is required—to do what is needed—calls for a further expenditure of money, and that expenditure is absolutely necessary to make the whole a paying investment. A few noble men have by their expenditures of money, efforts and sacrifices, endeavored to lift Gettysburg from the slough despond in which she has wallowed for long years and to place her on a higher plain of social life and prosperity. These men have been partially successful. The question arises, shall they be aided by the balance of their fellow citizens? This question may perhaps be more satisfactorily decided by considering the consequences of the success or failure of this Hotel. The success or failure of the Springs Hotel involves the success or failure of the watering place. A great watering place is but another name for the summer residence of a community, constituted precisely as are all other communities. It takes all sorts of people to make a watering place as well as a world, and there must be hotels and boarding houses to accommodate all these various classes. No such a social phenomenon as a watering place without first class Hotels is represented on the globe, or at least on that portion of it occupied by civilized men, nor is there any without hotel accommodations adapted to all classes. First class are as essential as second class hotels, and both are necessary. Some of the Gettysburg hotel keepers, comprehending this, have contributed to the erection of the Springs Hotel; but all the others, and the boarding house keepers, must be made to see it. And why not the merchant, mechanic and common laborer, whose business and profits are to be increased by the perception and recognition of this fact. The property holders of Gettysburg and vicinity will especially sin against light and knowledge if they fail to make the same discovery. The man who fails to make what might be realized by trifling investment and effort, is as unfortunate as the man who loses a portion of what he has made.

Assuming this, which is one of Franklin's maxims, and the losses of the property holders of Gettysburg and vicinity consequent upon the failure of the Springs Hotel and of our watering place, may be computed by the gains of the original proprietors in and around the town of Saratoga, of New Port, Long Branch, Cape May, &c., &c., consequent upon the successful development of these wateringing places. Even the most inveterate croakers acquainted with the statistics to which I have referred will admit that this would be paying rather dear for their whistle.

Let the croakers therefore cease their dismal chant; let the despondent take hope and heart; let the men of action be up and doing. If mistakes have been committed, let them be repaired and avoided in the future. If unfortunities have occurred, they may be rectified by legislation. In short, there is nothing which may not be done where there is a will, and where such immense interests are at stake.

A CITIZEN.

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, April 2.—The strike among the iron operatives at La Creuzot continues. Yesterday the strikers became riotous, and made every effort to provoke a collision with the troops stationed there to preserve order. The rioters attacked and pelted them with stones, and only the forbearance of the officers prevented a conflict.

The journals of this evening publish telegrams from La Creuzot, affirming that the troubles there are kept alive by contributions of money, &c., from other countries.

PARIS, April 3.—A Parliamentary crisis is at hand. The Emperor desires to submit a new order of things to the vote of the people, and the Ministers are not willing to permit a discussion of the *Senatus Consultum* by the Corps Legislatif. Nothing definite on these points is known, but declarations from the Cabinet are expected to be made at the opening of the Chambers to-morrow. It is reported that Ollivier, Prime Minister, will ask for a vote of confidence, and if this is refused he will resign.

PARIS, April 4—3.30 P. M.—It is now tolerably certain that the solution of the question for the submission of the order of things to the vote of the people will be deferred for a time. The misunderstanding between the Chambers on this subject will therefore be avoided.

The strike at La Creuzot continues. No collision has yet occurred between the rioters and the troops.

LONDON, April 5.—A despatch from Rome reports that the Pope wishes to promulgate the first *schema* at Easter, so that the second *schema*—that on infallibility—may be discussed immediately after the holidays.

PARIS, April 5.—In the Corps Legislatif to day it was announced that the Government had decided to make an appeal to the people on the question of the new Constitution.

The Corps Legislatif had a stormy session. Jules Favre made a violent attack on the Senatus Consultum, which would add greatly to the personal power, he said.

PARIS, April 6.—The *Constitutional* states that the *Plebescitum* will bear on two points not contained in the Constitution acts of 1852, viz: Ministerial responsibility, and a division of legislative power between the two Chambers. It adds that it is evident that the *Plebescitum* must precede the discussion of the new Constitution, and that proclamation is expected from the Emperor which will explain the real character of the national vote.

After an exciting debate, the Corps Legislatif to day adopted the order of the day moved by M. Thiers, declaring confidence in the Ministry was adopted by a vote 237 to 43. The Chamber then adjourned, amid intense agitation.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—The Maryland Classis of the Reformed Church, will meet in Westminster in the latter part of May next.—Lou a R., aged 11 years, daughter of John A. Bull, was killed by drinking oil of vitriol on the 15th ult. She was at work in Derries' paper mill, near Mariotville, and in mistaking that she was thirsty, turned from her work to obtain a drink of water. The lumber that she took up unfortunately contained vitriol, of which she swallowed about a mouthful before discovering her mistake. Everything possible was done for her, but without effect, as death came to her relief after suffering for fifteen hours.—The large mansion of James Sykes, in Sikesville, took fire on the 30th ult., and was entirely destroyed, with all the furniture, wearing apparel, &c. Mr. Sykes was in bed when the fire broke out. The rector of the parish, Rev. Dr. Piggot, who boarded in the house, was at church with the members of the family, and lost all his sermons, papers, &c.

CUMBERLAND.—Christian Jacoby has been appointed Postmaster at Kerrsville, vice Wm. B. Brandon resigned.—John Myers, colored, was arrested in Carlisle last week for assault on a white lady with intent to ravish, near her residence. Her screams brought assistance from her brother, who gave the alarm, and captured the negro.—The stable of Dr. G. S. Searight, Carlisle, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.—Hon. John Stuart, formerly Associate Judge of Cumberland county, died at his residence in South Middleton township, on the 28th ult., aged 75 years.—The store of Isaac Clugston, in Doylesburg, was robbed last week of $600 to $800 in goods, together with the contents of the Post office.

FRANKLIN.—J. H. Grason has been appointed Postmaster at Brown's Mill, vice Hiram Young resigned.

YORK.—John E. Wells has been appointed Postmaster at Wellsville, vice A. Brower resigned.—The barn of Samuel Bechtel, Heidleberg township, was partly blown down during the gale of Sunday week and three valuable horses crushed to death.—A little daughter of Mr. John B. Miller, of Heidelberg township, was badly scalded one day last week, by running against another little sister, who was carrying a tin of hot water.—At a sale of the estate of Dr. Koch, in York, on the 25th ult., 100 shares of York County National Bank Stock, were sold at an average of $30.50; and 30 shares of York National Bank Stock brought $35.07½.—The large bank Barn of Martin Eichelberger, Heidleberg township, was destroyed by fire on Friday last, with a large quantity of grain and hay, and some farming implements. The stock was saved by Mrs. E. Her husband was in Hanover when the fire was discovered. She at once ran to the barn and let all the horses and cattle loose. The hay and grain was fully insured, and an insurance of $800 on the building.—Rev. G. P. Weaver has accepted a call to the Wrightsville Lutheran Church.

THE War Department has ordered the discontinuance of the use of purple and other colored inks in writing official papers. Purple ink, which is very generally used by the public, is reported to be liable to fade into illegibility in a few years, and in several of the Government offices in this city where the clerks used this ink it has been deemed advisable to order all books and papers on which it was used to be re-copied.

Special Notices.

LIFE IS THE GIFT OF GOD.

When we are sick this life is obscured, under a cloud, oppressed with humor. Experience has taught us certain means, which never fail for their removal. The child receives with his life the seeds of his death. It may take one, or one hundred years, before the seeds bear their sad fruit, but just as sure as the seeds of death ripen, life ceases. Purging is the grand safeguard, because then that has gotten the seeds of death are taken away, expelled from the body.

GOVERN YOURSELVES BY EXPERIENCE.

My child, aged five years, had scarlet fever, and for five days had constant fever. By order of the doctor I gave her syrup of rhubarb; she took nearly a pint, but her bowels continued closed. On the fifth day the doctor said her bowels must be opened or she would be lost. I proposed Brandreth's Pills; to this he would not consent—saying she was too weak. I consulted with my husband, and we concluded to give her three pills. In about four hours they operated, filling half full a common chamber. After that operation the fever left her, and she rapidly recovered.—Reference, 206 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

April 1, 1870—1m

"TO OWNERS of HORSES & CATTLE."

TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS ARE warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-Bound, Colds, &c., in Horses, and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black-Tongue, Hore Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These "Powders" were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death the demand has been so great that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and secretory organs, and increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Col. Philo P. Bush of the "Jerome Park Race Course," Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they were composed, since which time he is never without them. He has over twenty running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Price, 25 cents per Box. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

April 1, 1870—1m

MADNESS! PARALYSIS! DEATH!

may ensue from using preparations for coloring the hair charged with acetate of lead and sulphur. You may know them by the heavy metallic sediment which has to be shaken up before the disgusting compound can be applied. The "Journal of Chemistry" says there are *thirty of them in the market*. There is but *one dye* in existence which contains no deleterious substance, and that is

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

which has been carefully analyzed by Professor Chilton, and declared by him to contain no lead or any other hurtful ingredient. See his manuscript certificate, at Cristadoro's, 6 Astor House, New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

[April 1, 1870—1m

GRAY HAIR

Restored to its Original Youthful Color

By the use of that Scientific Discovery, called

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It will make *Hair grow* upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported.

It will prevent the hair from falling out, and does not stain the skin.

No better evidence of its superiority need be adduced than the fact that so many imitations of it are offered to the public.

IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!

Our Testimonials to the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

Sold by all druggists.

April 1, 1870—1m

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES

To agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* ONE MACHINE WITHOUT MONEY. For further particulars, address 25 N. 5th St., Philada., Pa.

April 1, 1870—3m

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts Asylums &c.; Iron Bedsteads, Wire Washing for Sheep and Poultry Yards; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves Fanders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters; Landscape Wire for Windows, &c.; Paper-makers' Wires Ornamental Wire Work, &c., &c. Manufactured by celebrated manufacturers. M. WALKER & SONS No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia. [Feb. 11, 1870—1y

TO THE LADIES!

There can be nothing that will please the ladies better than a good article, which is needed in every family for every day's use. Such an article is KEYES' genuine AMERICAN TALLOW SOAP, recommended for the following purposes: *For General Household Use. For the Toilet. For the Laundry. For Chapped Hands, &c.* Sold by all Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

NATHAN FRICK, Sole Agent, No. 319 North Front street, Philadelphia.

Feb 11, 1870—6m

THE

CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID,

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

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 24, 1869.—3m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indi