The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, May 6, 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 12,000 persons.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Senator Buckalew, of this State, for several years has been urging the adoption of what he calls the "cumulative" system of voting. It is intended to protect the rights of minorities and secure them a representation in governing power. Mr. Buckalew urged its adoption, while a Senator in Congress and last winter in the State Legislature, but has thus far failed to make much impression among politicians.—Last winter, however, he had a local bill passed for his own borough of Bloomsburg, containing the cumulating voting principle, viz:

"When six persons are to be chosen, each voter may give one vote to each of six persons, one vote and and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one."

Bloomsburg gives an invariable Democratic majority of from 15 to 20. The first election under the new bill took place a few days ago, resulting in the election of two Republican and four Democratic Councilmen. The principle involved in Mr. Buckalew's system of voting seems to be fair, and if adopted would secure to minorities a proportionate share of power in the various departments of Government, State, County, and Municipal.—At present in counties like Dauphin, Lebanon and Lancaster, where the Republicans uniformly cast decided majorities, the entire Democratic party is practically disfranchised and denied all voice in the management of County affairs. So in York, Berks, and Lehigh, the Republicans are entirely ignored—the dominant party in either case doing as they please. Mr. Buckalew's proposition would break up this kind of political monopoly by enabling the minority, where more than one person is elected to fill the same office, to concentrate their entire vote on one or more candidates. The principle is not like to find favor with politicians of either party, who prefer to retain power in their hands, however the rights of others may be ignored.

THE U. S. Senate on Monday indefinitely postponed the House bill to increase the number of U. S. Judges and re-arrange the Judicial Districts, which kills the bill.

The House, by a vote of 86 to 68, passed the bill granting a pension of $3,000 a year to Mrs. Lincoln.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, declaring the thirtieth of May, the day designated for the decoration of the soldiers who fell in putting down the rebellion, a national holiday forever.

The consideration of the Tariff Bill still engages the attention of the House, its final defeat, by a combination of disaffected interests, being now very probable.

THE New York *Methodist* gives additional returns of the Ministerial vote in Conferences on Lay Delegation. The affirmative vote is now 4,703, the negative 1,450. As a three-fourth vote is requisite, each negative vote cancels three affirmative, which would give $1,450 \times 3 = 4,350$. This leaves a surplus of 358 over the required three-fourths vote. Four Conferences have not yet voted—Troy (251 members,) Maine (128 members,) East Maine (93 members,) and Germany (45 members.) It will require 218 negative votes in these four Conferences to defeat Lay Delegation, and that number will not likely be secured by the opponents of the measure.

It is likely that the Supreme Court will be called on to review their decision on the Legal Tender Act, notwithstanding the abrupt withdrawal of the recent cases to avoid a re-argument.—At the October term the case of Knox vs. Lee will come up, involving a question of sequestration under the Confederate law. In the decision Judge Davis, of Texas, charged the jury that payment can be made in legal-tender notes of the United States. The difficulty was upon this instruction, and the argument in the Supreme Court will open up the whole question of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender acts of Congress.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, Carlisle, had a Rebellion in a small way last week. The Junior and Sophomore Classes took exception to some order of the Faculty and absented themselves from recitations. The Faculty notified the students that continued absence from recitations would be followed by suspension. The classes refusing to return to recitations on Monday, the Faculty suspended them until September. The two classes comprise half the students. Efforts were being made by members of the Board to compromise the difficulty, which is purely a question of authority.

OREGON will hold its election on the 6th of June, for Governor and State officers to serve four years, members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. General Joel Palmer is the Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. J. G. Wilson for Congress. The Legislature to be chosen will have to elect a U. S. Senator to succeed Senator Williams. The Democrats carried the State two years ago by 1,199 majority, and at the Presidential election following the State went for Seymour and Blair by 164.

A STATEMENT has recently been going the rounds of many of the Democratic newspapers to the effect that President Lincoln was an Atheist. In reply to this Rev. John Tyler, a colored clergyman of Newark, writes the following letter:

Having noticed an article in a paper in this city imputing infidelity to Abraham Lincoln, permit me to state, briefly, some facts of my own personal knowledge. In the year 1865, while a chaplain at Freedmen's Village, on Arlington Heights, after the assassination, but three weeks before Mrs. Lincoln left the White House, I dined with the servants employed at the house, some of whom had been engaged in personal attendance upon Mr. Lincoln. My object was really to know more about him whose memory is still dear to me. I asked the servants how Mr. Lincoln treated them. I was told that frequently, late at night, Mr. Lincoln came down stairs to teach them to read, and often took such occasions to draw their thoughts toward the Saviour of all mankind. He also often prayed with them. I saw the tears fall from the eyes of those freedmen and women, and am thoroughly convinced that in the heart of Abraham Lincoln dwelt the principles of Faith, Hope and Charity. They also mentioned their belief that he did not wish to attend the theatre, but that Mrs. Lincoln "insisted."

ON Monday the 30th of May the ceremony of decorating the graves of the fallen heroes of the Republic will be observed throughout the country.

THE GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.

Some months ago we stated that the Bill filed in the Supreme Court by George Swope, Mortgage Trustee, and Caleb S. Maltby, holder of Bonds, for a foreclosure of the Mortgage issued by the Gettysburg Railroad Company, with the Answer of Defendants, Pleadings, &c., had been referred to Samuel G. Thompson, Esq., son of Justice Thompson, as Master to take testimony, report on the facts, and submit the form of a Decree. We have before us a copy of the Master's Report, made a few days ago.

It will be recollected that several years ago, the road being under sequestration, it was given out that Maltby, of New Haven, Conn., and other capitalists, were desirous of getting hold of the franchises of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, with a view of making a through line from New York to the Southwest, via Easton, Reading, Columbia, and York, by completing the link between York and Gettysburg, and thence to Hagerstown and the Shenandoah Valley. As the Gettysburg Railroad Company, by legislative grants secured at different times, possessed the right of making the desired connections, these franchises were deemed very valuable—sufficiently valuable to these alleged capitalists to warrant their assuming the Bonds of the Gettysburg Road, paying all the floating debt, and re-stocking the road. Indeed, it was given out, as an evidence of the earnestness and means of the party seeking control of the road, that so soon as a majority of the Stock should be secured to them, they would put an Engineer Corps on the line between York and Gettysburg, and build that part of the new road. A transfer of a majority of the Stock to these capitalists was requisite to secure to them the franchises above referred to. Supposing that these negotiations were being conducted in good faith, and trusting to the integrity of the parties, a majority of the Stockholders gratuitously transferred their Stock *in blank*, Caleb S. Maltby, of New Haven, F. W. Northrup, Maltby's business agent, and William G. Case, of Columbia, subsequently turn up as the holders of the Stock thus transferred—representing 1200 Shares—who have since controlled the elections for officers, and are the parties now seeking a foreclosure of the Mortgage. Mr. Case was made President of the Road, although its practical management has been under the control of the Sequestrator, Capt. McCurdy.

At a meeting of the Board elected by Maltby, Case & Northrup, held at Columbia, Jan. 23, 1866, a resolution was adopted authorizing the President (Mr. Case) to "sell the hypothecated and unsold bonds of the Company for the best price he can obtain for them, and apply the proceeds towards paying the indebtedness of the Company." At that time Johns Hopkins, Swope, Himes, Samson and Bittinger held bonds to the amount of $112,000, hypothecated to secure notes held by them to the amount of $73,298.92.—Caleb S. Maltby paid off this indebtedness and lifted the hypothecated bonds, and now claims to hold them absolutely—Mr. Case swearing that he, as President, sold them to Maltby, under the powers vested in him by the above resolution, for the precise amount of the indebtedness to these five gentlemen.

Of the issues before the Supreme Court, probably the most material so far as concerns the rights of other bondholders and creditors, is the *status* of Maltby—whether he took the bonds as purchaser, or holds them as collaterals. In support of the latter view it was held by counsel that the resolution adopted Jan. 23, 1866, was void, as the Board had no right to dispose of any of the property or franchises of the Company, while the road was under sequestration—and that in fact Maltby simply assumed the indebtedness of the Company to Hopkins, Swope, Himes, Samson and Bittinger, and that the bonds passed to him as collaterals. The Report of the Master is squarely in favor of Maltby, holding that he is a *bona fide* owner of the bonds.

The Master further holds that the over-due and unpaid coupons bear interest—that the Mortgage given to George Swope as Trustee to secure the Bonds is valid and a first lien—and that the bond-holders are entitled to a Decree as prayed for in the Bill. A form of Decree is submitted by the Master, in conformity of these views, directing a sale of the Road and its franchises at the Merchant's Exchange, in Philadelphia, on such day as the Court may designate.

Of course this Report will have to be affirmed by the Supreme Court before a sale can take place; but we take it that we are near the end, as the Court will doubtless affirm the conclusions reached by the Master. We do not know, as matters now stand, but that it will be better for all parties that a sale take place. In the last two or three distributions the *bona fide* bondholders got little or nothing, Mr. Maltby gobbling up the bulk of the fund with his $112,000 bonds and formidable array of coupons. Much will depend on the purchasers of the road. Should the Pennsylvania or Reading Railroad become purchasers, there will be a possibility of the link between this and York being supplied, and the road extended Westward. It may be that it will fall into the hands of Maltby, Case & Northrup, who now hold a controlling interest in the Stock and a majority of the Bonds, and who evidently in all these proceedings—from their first inception in the transfer of stock, to the passage of the resolution of Jan. 23, 1866, the sale of the Bonds to Maltby, and the subsequent proceedings in the Supreme Court to foreclose the Mortgage—have been aiming to get control of the road.

We must confess that with all the explanations we have heard, there are still phases of the subject matter unaccountable to us. *One of these* is the fact that although Maltby took a transfer of the Bonds which he now claims to hold as a *bona fide* purchaser, in October, 1866, he made no claim for participation with other bond-holders, in the profits of the road, until April, 1868. We can conceive of no explanation for their being thus withheld, except upon the assumption *that at that time* the amount advanced by Maltby was understood to be simply a loan to enable the Company to lift the hypothecated bonds and carry out the programme promised to the Stock-holders. Either a change occurred in the programme after that, or the whole thing, from beginning to end, was a deliberate fraud.

THE Public Debt statement issued by the Treasury Department on the 1st inst., shows a reduction of $11,697,798.89 during the month of April.—Grant's prudent and economical administration is rapidly bringing down the Public Debt. There has not been a single month since he assumed the reins of government in which the Debt has not been decreased.

GREENBACKS VS. BROWN PAPER.

The Philadelphia Sunday *Times* has a detailed account of a rather rich and racy incident in Legislative life, illustrative of the "easy virtue" which prevails at Harrisburg, and the style of argument by which Senators and Members sometimes are manipulated. Senator Kerr represents the 12th Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong, being elected as a Republican, and was on the Committee to try the Watt-Diamond case, from Philadelphia. Under the law, the decision of a Committee as to the right to a seat is final, and the political status of the Senate made the decision of the Committee in this case a matter of some moment—if in favor of Watt, the Republican ascendency in the Senate would be maintained; if in favor of Diamond, the Democrats in certain contingencies might control that body. According to the *Times*, it came to be understood that Senator Kerr's position on the case was somewhat equivocal—that his mind was indeed so evenly balanced on the merits, that it would eventually preponderate in the direction of the weightiest argument. It came further to be understood that the Democrats had $10,000 ready to convince Kerr that Diamond was entitled to the seat, and that if the Republicans wanted to hold him they must go two thousand better.

After some parleying, and sundry mysterious negotiations peculiar in these little arrangements, $12,000 was agreed on as the "consideration" for the Senator's standing by Watt. To Alexander Leslie, of Allegheny county, as the friend of Kerr, and Wm. M. Bunn, of the 11th Philadelphia district, as the friend of Watt, was committed the work of closing up the substantial part of the negotiations. A meeting was arranged in a private room in one of the Harrisburg hotels. The balance of the story we let the *Times* tell in its own words:

"First, the door was locked, and after a short chat, 'without any reserve' Bunn produced a large official envelop, containing twelve $1000 greenbacks. These were duly counted, to see that 'everything was right.' The report was, telegraphically, 'O. K.'

'That's a pretty good rake,' observed Leslie. 'I think *I* ought to have a divvy in that—don't you think so?' he remarked to Bunn.

'Just as you please,' replied Bunn. 'I have performed my part in the transaction, to deliver it to you, and I have nothing to say as to what disposition you shall make of it.'

After some 'chaffering,' the disinterested Leslie, believing that a 'slice of a cut loaf would not be missed,' took one $1000 bill from the package, for his services.

The envelope was then duly sealed—with red sealing wax, with a signet ring bearing the initials 'W. B. M.;' and Bunn was in the act of delivering it to Leslie, when—

Rap! rap! rap!—echoed from the locked door. Instantly the careful Bunn slipped the envelope into his breast pocket, and going to the door, unlocked it, and admitted a new comer, who poked his head in, and remarked, Paul Pry like—

'Ah! beg pardon, gentlemen. Hope I don't intrude or interrupt any private business?—eh?'

'Oh! no—not at all,' ejaculated Bunn and Leslie in the same breath. 'Sit down.'

'No, no, I won't stay. I see you're engaged, but I hope you will pardon me for the intrusion.'

"Certainly—certainly," quoth Bunn and his companion simultaneously.

The intruder departed, when Bunn took from his pocket *an* envelope, with a big seal on it, and handed it to the innocent and unsuspecting Leslie. The understanding was that it was to be deposited in a Bank in Harrisburg, subject to the order of Senator Kerr or his "friend" Leslie, and it was stipulated that it was not to be opened till the Senator's vote was given for Watt.

"This condition," dryly remarked the careful Bunn, "is hardly necessary—but *you know, my dear* Mr. Leslie, *these things are never paid for till the work is done!*"

THE SCENE CHANGES—A BANKING HOUSE IN HARRISBURG.

Faithful to the bargain, the envelope with the big seal was duly deposited in a highly respectable banking house in Harrisburg, to await the issue of the contest,—one of the conditions of the contract being that the package was to be retained by the party of the first part, in the event of the Senator 'going back' on them.

Our readers are aware that good faith was kept—that Kerr 'voted right,' and that Watt was admitted—but they will be astonished when they are told that, on the package being delivered to and opened by a confidential friend of the Senator, it was found to be filled *with brown wrapping paper.*

There was a precious row when this discovery was made. The virtuous Senator charged his friend Leslie with 'going back' on him, and substituting the pieces of brown paper for the thousand dollar greenbacks which were found in the envelope. In vain did Leslie protest his innocence! He was willing to swear by everything that was good, that *he saw* the money put in the package, and declare it was not out of his sight after the notes were put in till it was placed in his hands by the worthy Bunn. The bank officers disavowed any agency in the matter, and great was the curiosity to discover

HOW THE THING WAS DONE.

The joke was too good to keep; so little by little it leaked out that Bunn had *borrowed* the twelve thousand dollars from a friend, just for an hour or two, merely to play a practical joke on Kerr." Bunn took the money, kept his appointment at the hotel, counted out the "stuff" before Senator Kerr's friend and it *happened* that before he handed it to him, the Paul Pry at the door popped in, and while the colloquy was going on between the trio, it is alleged that "Bunny" dexterously slipped the envelope containing the greenbacks into a remote corner of his pocket, and handed the Senator's friend *another envelope*, of a precisely similar character, sealed with red wax, with the initials, "W. M. B.," in exquisite characters, and returned the balance of the "spondulicks" to the rightful owners in less than an hour. *Somebody* was minus $1000, which the "friend" so kindly took from the package, but the joke was such a good one that the deficit was promptly made up by those in the secret.

After reading this, will anybody deny that the members of our Legislature could beat the New Yorkers out of their boots? How are you, Kerr? If they desire an investigation committee next winter, we shall be glad to give them all the particulars of this, and more of the same sort.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

NEW YORK CITY is to have another Daily newspaper—the "*Standard*"—which will prove a formidable rival to the *Tribune*, *Times*, and other leading Metropolitan journals. JOHN R. YOUNG, Esq., formerly managing editor of the *Tribune*, is at the head of the new enterprise, and this of itself is a guaranty that the "*Standard*" will be a first class journal. Mr. Young is not only a clear, sharp, sparkling writer of acknowledged ability, but possesses great energy, and moreover thoroughly understands what is needed to make up a live newspaper. He will be aided by an efficient corps of experienced journalists. The "*Standard*" is designed to mark an era in New York journalism.

GENERAL NEWS.

GARIBALDI is out in a manifesto, urging the French army to revolt.

ONE hundred and forty thousand dollars is the amount of the Stanton fund.

GENERAL SCHENCK thinks the tariff bill will get through the House next week.

NOTHING has yet been done with the Funding bill by the House Committee.

IN nearly every portion of California short crops are reported, owing chiefly to drought.

THE Indians have taken possession of the Cheyenne agency, and hold Major Kendall and his comrades prisoners.

GENERAL CANBY has issued orders relinquishing the command of the Department of Virginia.

SOME one remarks that if the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

THE House resolution declaring Decoration Day a public holiday has been referred by the Senate to the military Committee.

FURTHER arrests have been made in Paris in connection with the conspiracy against Napoleon's life.

GOVERNOR GEARY has appointed a colored man Notary Public in Philadelphia, the first of the race who has held office in the State.

SENATOR BLAND, colored, of Virginia Legislature, who lost his life in the Capitol catastrophy, was said to be the most eloquent man in that body.

MARSHALL, the discoverer of gold in California, lives in a little hut in that state, on land not his own, poor as the traditional church mouse.

IN view of the threatening attitude of the Sioux Indians, the Government is sending all the available troops to the Northwest to protect settlers and the Pacific Railroad.

SECRETARY Boutwell has issued orders for the purchase of four millions of bonds and the sale of the same amount of gold during May.

AN Illinois newspaper appears with three blank columns headed "Special Notice: These columns are reserved for those merchants who ought to advertise."

CAPTAIN STORY, a Deputy United States Marshal, was shot and killed at Salt Lake City, on Monday, by a desperado whom he was about to arrest. The murderer was shot by the Mormons.

THERE is a mere child in Minnesota—Minnie Wilkins—not quite twelve years of age, who recently became the mother of a girl baby that weighed seven and a half pounds at its birth.

THE census of 1860 had a schedule, No. 2, providing for the record of all slaves. That of 1870 has no such clause, for now, thank God, all are free. There is no slave or slave-owner in the land.

A HOOSIER clergymen in Lafayette, in a recent sermon, denounced the eating of oysters as "a sin" of which nobody but loafers, gamblers, and similar characters are guilty.

SEVEN American ladies are engaged as sculptors in Rome at the present time—Misses Hosmer, Whitney, Lewis (colored), Freeman, Stebbins, Foley and Virginia Ream.

A CINCINNATI druggist declares that there are no less than a thousand arsenic eaters in that city and immediate vicinity, mostly young women, who take the poison for the complexion.

A ROSY cheeked damsel in Lansingburg, New York, daily leads a sleek-looking cow from house to house, and supplies her customers with milk drawn fresh and sweet and pure.

GENERAL SHERIDAN telegraphs that the Indians have captured several small forts near Fort Sully, Dakota, and made prisoners of the garrison. Sheridan is after the savages and means work in earnest.

ATTORNEY General Hoar has no intention of tendering his resignation, either now or next fall, or at any other time, but is making his arrangements to remain until the close of General Grant's administration.

A REMARKABLE marriage took place at Galesburg, Ill., last week. The parties were Samuel R. Crosely of New York, aged eighty-three, and Mrs. Amanda Hurd of Galesburg, aged eighty-one. They were at engaged at the age of eighteen and sixteen respectively, but broke their troth, and since then have each followed two companions to the grave.

SINCE the death of Gen. Grey, Private Secretary to Queen Victoria, it has transpired that her Majesty takes a very active part in the business of every department of the Government, and especially the War Office, the Admiralty and the Poor Law Board. She writes out her views with a fullness that reminds one of Philip II., and the Private Secretary's business is to reduce her memorandums to official form.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A dangerous twenty dollar counterfeit is in circulation. All the notes so far discovered are evidently from the same plate, which is remarkably well engraved. The name of the bank differs in every case, this portion of the plate being evidently left blank and various names introduced so as better to avoid detection. The only noticeable blemish in the notes, is a slight blotted appearance in the vignette and inferiority in the paper.

THE Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas gave a decision on Tuesday last in the contest for the District Attorneyship. The Court decides that Shepherd, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 13 over Charles Gibbons, Republican candidate, at the election 1868. This has been a curious case. First Shepherd entered on the duties of the office with a certificate of election. Then a contest ensued, when the same Court decided Gibbons was elected, by ruling out the vote in certain election divisions on account of fraudulent votes, and now the Court of Common Pleas, after recount and argument, decides that Shepherd was elected.

AN IMPORTANT WELDING PROCESS.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just concluded a series of experiments with Beazel's process, recently discovered by Mr. Beazel, of Pennsylvania, which welds copper and all grades of steel and iron together at one heat, so that they cannot be separated, even when upset and beaten down under a steam hammer. After subjecting the process to every test at their shops at West Philadelphia, for the last two months, the Company has purchased the right to use it in their workshops. An iron rail was steel coppered with this process and upset and beaten down under a five tons' steam hammer, striking twenty blows of one hundred tons each. The solid steel was fractured above the weld, and the iron below it, but the weld remained perfectly solid.

THE decision rendered some weeks ago in the Supreme Court, in the case of the United States against Hosmer, has been very materially contracted in its scope by the interpretation placed upon it in the departments. This, as at first reported, read as if it decided squarely that soldiers who enlisted in 1861, for three years of the war, and were discharged on surgeons' certificates of disability within two years, are entitled to their hundred dollars bounty, equally with those who were discharged for wounds, or the heirs of those killed. The interpretation, however, put upon it by the departments limits its operation to enlistments for eighty days in 1861. It will be very difficult for the generality of discharged soldiers to know whether or not they come under it. The best thing they can do is to consult a claim agent or attorney who has made the bounty business his special study.

LINCOLN ON SLAVERY.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 16th contains the following contribution from Mr. Carpenter, the artist:

"Mr. Chase told me that at the Cabinet meeting immediately after the battle of Antietam, and just prior to the issue of the September Proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them by saying 'that the time for the announciation of the emancipation policy could be no longer delayed. Public sentiment,' he thought, 'would sustain it—many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it—and he had promised his God that he would do it.' The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary Chase, who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. Lincoln replied: 'I made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves.'

"When informed that certain ministers in Springfield would not vote for him, he drew forth a pocket New Testament and said: 'These men well know that I am for freedom in the territories, freedom everywhere, as free as the Constitution and laws will permit, and that my opponents are for slavery. They know this; and yet with this book in their hands, in the light of which human bondage cannot live a moment, they are going to vote against me; I do not understand it at all.'

"Here Mr. Lincoln paused—paused for long minutes—his features surcharged with emotion. Then he rose and walked up and down the reception room in the effort to retain or regain his self possession. Stopping at last, he said, with a trembling voice, and his cheek wet with tears: 'I know there is a God, and that He hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me—and I think He has—I believe I am ready. I am nothing; but truth is everything. I know that I am right, because I know that Liberty is right; for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God. I have told them that a house divided against itself cannot stand; and Christ and reason say the same; and they will find it so. Some men don't care whether slavery is voted up or down, but God cares, and humanity cares, and I care, and with God's help I shall not fail. I may not see the end; but it will come, and I shall be vindicated; and these men will find that they have not used their Bibles right.'

"Much of this was uttered as if he was speaking to himself, and with a sad, earnest solemnity of manner impossible to be described. After a pause, he resumed:

"'Does it not appear strange that man can ignore the moral aspect of this contest? A revelation could not make it plainer to me than that slavery or the Government must be destroyed. The future would be something awful, as I look at it, but for this rock on which I stand (alluding to the New Testament which he still held in his hand,) especially with a knowledge of how these ministers are going to vote. It seems as if God had borne with this thing (slavery) until the very teachers of religion had come to defend it from the Bible, and to claim for it a divine character and sanction, and now the cup of iniquity is full and the vials of wrath will be poured out.'"

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS ONCE MORE.

Two or three journals, with more zeal than discretion, says the New York *Post*, bring the name of Mr. Jefferson Davis again befor the people; and in a conspicuously unfortunate way. Mr. Davis, it seems, has just written a private letter, in which he speaks of a time when "men had not reached that degree of stultification which caused the withdrawal of States from the Union to be called rebellion;" and the Philadelphia *Press* and the New York *World* publish the letter, with comments, written in the spirit of the melancholy days when "the withdrawal of certain States from the Union" was the question of the day, and all fierce passions were enlisted on one side of it and on the other.

The best thing that can be done with Mr. Jefferson Davis, both for himself and for the country, continues the *Post*, is to let him drop out of sight and out of mind as quickly as possible. His narrow mind and poisoned heart, his cruelty to brave foes when in his power, and his frightful mismanagement of the resources wrested from a people whom he first deluded and then crushed, his melodramatic efforts at tragic grandeur at Washington and in Richmond, and his farcical flight, under a cowardly ludicrous disguise, when the ruin he had wrought came home to him; in short, his execrable crimes and childish blunders will still occupy a page in history, and he will always be the most contemptible figure among men prominent in the affairs of this century.

But let him remain in history, and not rise with all his shame upon him, to affront and excite us now. We want peace, brotherhood, oblivion, union. Men like him, who learn nothing and forget nothing, who cannot even now accept the judgment of events and lay down the language of treason, are better in the past than in the present. He cannot be brought, as a living man, before the American people, without awakening curses which are asleep, hatreds which have no place in the work of to-day. His is the head on which lies the blood of our brothers and friends, slain on both sides of the contest his wicked ambition provoked; and of those murdered by slow torture in his prison houses; the head of which is the symbol of fraternal strife and of national devastation. Away with his name from our sight; and let us and our children forever, as citizens, regard it as Christians do the name of Judas.

MODE OF COOKING MEN.—In giving an account of the eating of a French soldier by cannibals, the London *News* says:

"If any of us looks forward to being eaten by cannibals, he may wish to be informed how he is likely to be cooked. It is a comfort to know that the savages who may devour him are by no means devoid of refinement in culinary disposition. Some French soldiers were recently taken prisoners by the Kanaks, and one of them was killed and eaten. His comrades describe the process. The Kanaks first decapitate their victim; a matter of no small difficulty, considering the bluntness of their hatchets. Ten to fifteen blows are necessary. The body is then hung up to a tree by the feet, and the blood allowed to run out for an hour. Meanwhile a hole a yard and a half deep and a yard wide is dug in the ground. The hole is lined with stones, and then in the midst of them a great fire is lit. When the wood is burned down a little and glows with heat it is covered with more stones.—The man is then cleaned out and divided into pieces about a foot long, the hands and feet being thrown away as worthless. The pieces of the man are placed on the leaves of a large rose tree peculiar to the tropics. The meat is surrounded with cocoanut, bananas, and some other plants noted for their delicious flavor. The whole is tied together firmly; the fire is then removed from the pit, the meat placed among the hot stones, and thus, carefully covered, is left to cook for an hour. Women don't partake of the warrior's feast. Men alone are permitted to enjoy so great an honor and so rare a delicacy."

THE MUTATIONS OF TIME.—Two centuries ago, not one in a hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago not one boy in a thousand was allowed to run at night—fifty years ago not one girl in a thousand made a willing maid of her mother. And fifty years ago people paid for the papers when they subscribed. Wonderful improvements on this age!

THE PROTESTANT COUNCIL IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

The Protestant Œcumenical Council, to be held in New York in September next, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, excites the liveliest interest on this continent and in Europe. Since the Reformation there have been but four such gatherings of Protestants—at Berlin, Paris, Amsterdam and London. By the Rev. Dr. Schaaff invitations were sent to the most distinguished Protestants to attend the Council, or participate by sending written disquisitions and important themes, and the various branches of the Evangelical Alliance will be represented by duly accredited delegates. Thus it is anticipated that the meeting will contain several hundred persons of distinguished ability and the highest standing in the world of letters and theology.

The general meetings of the Confessence will probably be held in the main hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, beginning on the 22d of September, and continuing from day to day for at least ten days. During this time numerous sections or divisions of the general organization will meet in convenient churches and other places for the discussion of particular topics pertinent to the general objects of the Conference.

Among the eminent foreign theologians expected to be present, will be Prof. Tholuck of the University of Halle, Dr. Dorner of the University of Berlin, Dr. Pressense of Paris, Prof. Prodier of the University of Geneva, Prof. Van Oosterzee, Prof. Naville, Prof. Revel, Prof. Pfleiderer, Prof. Christlieb, Dr. Hoffman, Prof. Wickers, with a number of other leading religious teachers of Holland, Switzerland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and England; besides the ablest of our American Divines.

Many of the papers to be submitted and much of the discussion of topics presented must of necessity be in foreign languages. German and French will be used probably as freely as English, but to avoid confusion in this respect, arrangements will be made for sessions of the Conference at which but one language will be used, and probably there may be sessions in English, French and German at the same time, though in different halls. In order, however, to resolve the whole into one common, intelligible and comprehensible utterance, the Committee of Arrangements have employed interpreters who will render all the papers into English for publication, and probably the substance of the oral utterances of foreign speakers.

RAILROAD AND MINING PROSPECTS OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia is among the first of the States to receive the impetus of the wave of immigration now rolling southward; and at this time, her material prospects are fast brightening. Travellers through the State describe a large percentage of the passenger travel on her railroad trains as being composed of incoming settlers, and those who are prospecting the country with a view to purchase. Her large land holders have reversed the old policy, and are now willing, and even anxious, to sell their estates in small or large tracts, and extending a cordial welcome to the immigrant, whether from the Northern States or from Europe. Thousands of acres of the best agricultural lands on the continent are daily changing hands, and the territory of Virginia is fast filling up with an industrious and thrifty class of yeomen.

The mineral wealth of Virginia, although known as far back as the Revolution, is just beginning to be appreciated. The iron workers of Pennsylvania, whose ore beds are every year becoming more expensive to work, have been securing large tracts of valuable iron-bearing lands, in the region between the Blue Ridge and the Greenbrier river. There is an area of 200 miles in width by 190 in length, through the middle of which passes the Chesapeak and Ohio Railroad, which probably contains iron enough to supply the United States for the next ten thousand years. Beyond it, is the Kanahwa Valley, are deposits of coal, especially adapted for iron smelting and steam purposes, upon which a thousand years demand will leave scarcely an impression. The extension of the Chesapeak and Ohio Road is now building through this valley.

With her system of internal communications completed, Virginia will be able to reach with iron bands, northward to the lumber and grains of the Lakes, Westward to the Mississipi, with its stores of provisions, southward to the cotton fields of Tennessee and Arkansas. She will then be enabled to unite upon her own soil the various elements for great agricultural and manufacturing eminence, and be raised in her activity, as she is already politically among the progressing, labor-inviting States. The Chesapeak and Ohio Railroad, which for many years received the support and aid of the State, is rapidly being completed from its terminus, at the White Sulphur Springs, to the Ohio River. Upwards of 6,000 men are at work on the line. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the reliable Bankers of New York, who are the Financial Agents of the Chesapeak and Ohio Railroad Company, report very satisfactory sales of the Loan. The Bonds, as will be seen by their announcement elsewhere, are still to be had at the same rate, and exchanges of other Securities for these Bonds are made at the best market rates.

[From the Revolution—edited by Miss Susan B. Anthony.]

WARNING TO HUSBANDS.

The great want of women at present is money—money for their personal wants, and money to carry out their plans. I propose that they shall earn, that they shall consider it as honorable to work for money as for board, and I demand for them equal pay for equal work. I demand that the bearing and rearing of children, the most exacting of employments, and involving the most terrible risks, shall be the best paid work in the world, and husbands shall treat their wives with at least as much consideration, and acknowledge them entitled to as much money as wet nurses.

The meaning of this is, that wives are about to strike for greenbacks; so much for every baby born. No greenbacks, no more sons and daughters. No greenbacks, no more population, no more boys to carry on the great enterprises of the age. The scales of prices for maternal duties are as follows:

Girl babies	$100
Boy babies	200
Twin babies	300
Twins (both boys)	400
Triplets	600
Triplets (all boys)	1,000

Terms: C. O. D. No credit beyond first child, the motto being, "Pay up or dry up." Husbands who desire to transmit their names to posterity will please notice and take a new departure.

THERE is living in the neighborhood of Dumfries, Prince William county, Va., Mrs. Chloe Flatford, who has reached the un usual age of 115 years. She enjoys good health, but is very deaf, and her eyesight is somewhat impaired. She has lost all of her teeth, but has a thick suit of gray hair. Her memory is good. She says she was a grown woman at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown. She is in receipt of a pension from the United States Government, and is very comfortably cared for. The old lady both chews and smokes tobacco.

THE MUTATIONS OF TIME.—Two centuries ago, not one in a hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago not one boy in a thousand was allowed to run at night—fifty years ago not one girl in a thousand made a willing maid of her mother. And fifty years ago people paid for the papers when they subscribed. Wonderful improvements on this age!

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—The Agricultural Society of Carroll county will hold their Annual Exhibition and Fair at Westminster during the first week of October.—At the corporation election at Westminster, Carroll county, on Monday, the Democrats elected the Mayor and City Council. Some of the colored citizens voted.—The following Assistant Marshals to take the census have been appointed for Carroll:—1st, 2d, 3d and 10th districts, L. F. Byers; 4th, 5th, 9th and 11th, Thomas Tipton; 6th, 7th and 8th, John H. Yingling.

FRANKLIN.—Alfred Johnston, of Waynesboro', aged 14, while carelessly handling a pistol with some other boys on the 16th ult, was shot through the hand, inflicting a painful wound.—The barn of James Gilmore, near Strasburg, was burned on Sunday last, with 500 bushels of oats, 1800 bushels of corn, hay, farming implements, &c.; loss $2,000 and no insurance.—A little child of Henry Rossman, Chambersburg, was smothered in its crib on Thursday evening last; the mother had left the child sleeping, but coming to the crib some time after found it dead, lying on its face.

FREDERICK.—The following Assistant Marshals have been appointed to take the census in Frederick county:—7th and 9th districts, Wm. H. Peters; 8th and 13th, Moses Douty; 11th and 17th, John S. Repp; 4th and 5th, John W. Staub; 6th, 10th and 15th, John W. Rouzer; 3d, 12th and 16th, N. M. Parrish; 1st and 14th, John T. Allnutt; 2d (South), R. H. Goldsborough; 2d (North), E. A. Gittinger.

WASHINGTON.—Joseph Garver, of Ringgold, a respected citizen, was found dead in bed on Monday morning. He attended church the previous day, and in the evening eat supper and retired in apparent health.—The following are the Census Marshals for Washington county:—1st, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 16th districts, John M. Mentzer; 3d, 7th, 9th, 10th, 14th and 17th, R. C. Thornburg; 2d, 4th, 5th, 13th and 15th, James H. C. Brewer.—Rev. M. W. Fair, pastor of the Lutheran church at Funkstown, has accepted a call from the congregation at Woodsboro', Frederick county—Rev. S. W. Owen, pastor of the latter charge going to Hagerstown.

YORK.—Hanover has been troubled with incendiaries for some time. Last week John A. Asper was arrested on suspicion of firing the barn of Martin Eichelberger, in Heidlebury township. Asper was a tenant on the place. Two young men, John S. Forrest and Howard Stahl, have also been arrested on suspicion of firing the stables of Mrs. Wirt and Mr. Bair. All were committed for trial.—Jacob Forry, a well known citizen of Heidleberg township, died on the 19th ult., aged 78 years.—On Saturday night, the 23rd ult., the office of the freight depot of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company was entered by burglars, the safe forced and robbed of $150.—Peter Foust, of Manchester township, hung himself in his barn on Thursday night last; he was one of the jurors that convicted Donovan of the Squibb murder.—John M. Fisher, a German aged 41 years, was so severely injured on the 28th ult., by a bank of earth caving in on him while digging the foundation for a new barn for Eli Kindig, Windsor township, that he died on the 30th.—A son of Samuel Mumert, of Heidleberg township, aged 9 years, was drowned on Sunday a week in a stream near by. His father had gone to church, and it is supposed the lad went to the stream with a hook and line and fell in. The body was found in the afternoon by two young men who happened to be passing.—The barn of Jacob Grimm, of Conowago township, was destroyed by fire on Friday last.

As the day for the election on the Plebiscitum in France approaches the political excitement increases in intensity, and manifestos, Imperial and Republican multiply. The Emperor continues to arrest the leaders of the powerful Workmen's Associations, and has now two thousand persons in prison.

HORSES AND FLIES.—The following remedy has been recommended to the Westminster *Sentinel*, with a request that it be published. As the warm weather is rapidly approaching, it may be worth a trial:

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle and let it boil for a quarter of an hour. When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out