THE ... the bill to en... tional Amend... determined t... o'clock, on Sa... session of ninete... bill was adopted as a b... House bill, with severa... amendments designed to pr... rights of citizens and secure fai... tions. The bill is carefully draw... quite lengthy, and seems to cover every conceivable violation or evasion of the ... Amendment. Sherman's amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 31 to 11, provides that any person at elections for members of Congress, or electors for President or Vice President, who shall vote and not be entitled to vote, or who shall, by any means, induce or compel an election officer to receive unlawful votes, and any election officer refusing or omitting to do any duty imposed by this act, shall be indictable and on conviction suffer fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, and pay costs. The same penality is provided for unlawfully registering or causing the registering of any person not entitled.

Mr. Morton's amendment makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to intimidate a colored voter by threatening to terminate his lease, or ejecting him from houses, lands, or other property. Mr. Pool's amendment provides fine and imprisonment not exceeding $10,000 and ten years, and a perpetual disqualification for office, of any persons banding together in disguise to intimidate or deprive any person of the rights to which he is entitled by the Fifteenth Amendment. This is aimed more particularly at the murderous Klu-Klux organizations in the South.

The main struggle was on these radical amendments, Democratic Senators being aided in the opposition to them by Trumbull, Edmunds, Carpenter, Ferry, and other "conservative" Republicans. Their adoption by decided majorities is regarded as a triumph of the progressive Republican element in the Senate, and as foreshadowing the defeat of the Bigham provision in the Georgia bill, when it comes before the Senate. The bill, thus amended, finally passed by a strict party vote—yeas 42, nays 8—Edmunds, Conkling and a few other Republicans not voting.

The House having non-concurred in the Senate amendment, a Committee of Conference was appointed, who on Tuesday reported the Senate bill without material amendment. It will of course be approved by the President.

SOME of the Democratic papers have been trying to make a point as against President Grant, by the statement that he recently refused a favor asked by Gen. Hancock because the latter did not approve of the policy of the Administration—In other words, because Hancock was a Democrat. This has led to a publication of the correspondence, which will be found in another column. It turns out that Hancock's request was declined because of insubordination and rude deportment in his personal relations to Gen. Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the army. It will be recollected that when Johnson put himself in the hands of the Rebel element, and made war on Gen. Sheridan because the latter put his foot on the New Orleans Rebels, Sheridan was removed from the command of the Department of Louisiana, despite the protests of Gen. Grant, then Commander-in-Chief. Johnson had some trouble to get an army officer high enough in rank to do his dirty work. Finally, Gen. Hancock, who had made a brilliant war record, lent a willing ear to the seductive flatteries of false friends, who whispered the probability of his nomination to the Presidency by the Democratic party and the possibility of his reaching the White House. He became demoralized, consented to be a tool of the President, did the work prescribed, but failed to obtain the promised prize. On his return to Washington, he declined to report personally to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, simply registering his name at headquarters, and subsequently refused to recognize Gen. Grant on the street—afterwards boasting of the insult. The tables have turned.—Hancock didn't get to be President—Grant did. And now, when Hancock sues for a special favor from the man whom he deliberately insulted, the President delicately reminds him that "the relations which he (Hancock) chose to assume towards him (Grant) officially and privately, absolve him from regarding Hancock's personal preferences." That is the whole of it. The correspondence speaks for itself.

THE election in New York, over which the Democracy are felicitating themselves, was a farce so far as concerns New York City and Brooklyn, where by reason of the Republicans making no stand the "repeaters" had the polls pretty much to themselves, rolling up over 70,000 Democratic majority in the two cities. Even the *World*, the leading Democratic organ, admits the farce in the following brief reference to the election:

"Repeating was carried on as usual and with usual success. In some of the districts the register lists were but seldom consulted—a fact which made repeating and other illegal voting comparatively easy."

The majority in the State for the Democratic ticket is slightly over that cast in New York and Brooklyn. The rural districts, where the Republican strength lies, polled an unusually light vote—partly by reason of its being a busy season with farmers, and partly because of a knowledge that until something be done to break up the enormous fraudulent voting in New City, political contests are useless.—The "repeaters" can roll up any majority requisite to swamp the legal Republican majority in the State. It is admitted that the Tammany wing of the party did the heaviest business in the repeating and ballot-stuffing line, leaving the local candidates of rival Democratic organizations nowhere.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session in Philadelphia, attracts much attention. Among the delegates, lay and ministerial, are some of the strongest men in the church. The Assembly will be in session longer than usual, by reason of the large amount of time that will be occupied in consolidating and re-arranging Synods, Mission and Publication Boards, &c. Rev. Dr. Paxton, of New York, is Chairman of the Home Mission Committee.

...

... commerce ... whatever with ... are is no necessity ... six or seven thousand ... proposed mission. ... are as Governments in Europe ... in point of population ... in point of commerce ... to which we have never sent ... contemplate sending diplomatic ... These were the reasons ... urged against ... position on this side of the House. ... other side of the House, for purposes ... known to themselves, for purposes that ... will be known and appreciated by the country, have sought to give this question a political aspect with reference to a large and respectable religious sect in this country; and, sir, I am well satisfied that religious sect will not thank them for thus needlessly dragging their church into this discussion. They will regard it and the country will regard it as a ... and puny effort to gain partisan power and friendship among the members of that church.

The proposition to send a Minister to Rome was quietly voted down next day, Brooks, Cox and Voorhees having had an opportunity to make a few "buncombe" speeches and thus accomplish their purposes. Intelligent Catholics will understand the matter, and, as Mr. Orth remarked, will not thank these false friends for impertinently thrusting religious issues into political debate.

HON. Jeremiah S. Black, of York, Buchanan's Attorney General, and author of the celebrated legal opinion which led Buchanan to declare in his message of December 1860 that the Government had no right to use coercive measures to prevent the Secession of States from the Union, has a lengthy article in the June No. of the *Galaxy*, addressed to Senator Wilson. It is ostensibly in reply to the article of the latter in a recent issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, wherein Mr. Wilson developed the treasonable character of ... tion of Buchanan's Cabinet, and Secretary Stanton's agency in keeping loyal members of Congress posted as to the doings of the traitors. But Judge Black's article is simply characteristic, intensely bitter, dealing in loose declarations and not deigning to bring any facts to the support of his sweeping allegations. While pretending to defend Stanton from the charge of hypocrisy, he makes him a party to the misdeeds of the Cabinet, cordially endorsing, and never dissenting from, all that was said and done. Of course, to reach this conclusion it is necessary to discredit all the facts developed by Senator Wilson, and Judge Back wipes them out by a broad, sweeping denial. Between Senator Wilson and Judge Black there is thus a direct issue—the former maintaining Stanton's loyalty, the latter asserting his complicity with treason. Senator Wilson has an advantage in Stanton's subsequent energetic devotion to the Government and his intense hatred of the Rebellion and all concerned in it. Nor will the country hesitate which witness to believe. Judge Black has no reason to feel sore. He practically espoused the cause of traitors by proclaiming, as the law officer of the Government, that it was powerless to prevent its own destruction. When Secession ripened into Rebellion, and during the whole progress of the War, he took no pains to conceal his sympathies. Had the Rebellion succeeded, he would have been duly honored by triumphant traitors. That is, he should not complain that a loyal people hold him to his record.—In the *Galaxy* article, while Judge Black has a kind word to say for Toucey, Cobb, Thompson and other traitors, he exhausts the vocabulary of malignancy to express his intense hatred of the Republican party and all who helped to save the Government.

THE colored people of Baltimore had a grand demonstration on the 19th inst., in honor of the adoption of the 15th Amendment. The procession was large and imposing, about 10,000 persons being in line, while probably 10,000 more lined the sidewalks. Delegations were present from other cities and numerous towns, many of the clubs and organizations carrying handsome banners, and making a fine display of regalia and uniform peculiar to many of the associations. The procession halted in Monument Square, where a Mass Meeting was held, addressed by Frederick Douglas, John M. Langston, Sella J. Martin, George T. Downing, (all colored,) and by Postmaster General Cresswell, Judge Bond, Horace Maynard, Gen. Heath, and other prominent Republicans. It was a gala day among the colored people, the houses of the wealthier class being gally decorated with flags and evergreens, and brilliantly illuminated at night. Every thing passed off quietly, the Police being out in strong force and promptly squelching all attempts by negro-phobiists to give trouble.

FOR several days there has been unusual activity among the Fenians, and mysterious movements of large bodies of men towards the Canada frontier, on various railroad lines, indicate a raid on Canada. The movement is regarded sufficiently formidable to call from the President a proclamation of neutrality, warning all persons not to engage in hostile expeditions from the soil of the United States. A few days will develope the meaning of this unwonted activity in the Fenian camp.

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WE have received the full text of the bill to enforce the 15th Amendment and will publish it next week.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Assistant Census Marshalls will commence the enumeration on June 18.

THE infallibility discussion in the Ecumenical Council is to be closed on June 20.

A SERIOUS riot occurred at San Francisco on Sunday among Chinamen, during which the Joss House was destroyed.

THROUGHOUT Maryland the prospect for good crops of grain are more flattering than for years past at this season.

SENATOR CAMERON is our representative on the Congressional Campaign Committee.

A FURTHER grant is announced by the British Government in aid of the Livingstone search Expedition.

MRS. ROBERT DALE OWEN makes the assertion that more than half of the work of the world is done by women.

VICTOR HUGO is said to be about to marry a young lady of Brussels, who is said to very beautiful and worth 100,000 guilders.

PARIS was illuminated on Saturday night in honor of the declaration of the *plebiscitum*.

EGARTERO, it is said, has reconsidered his decision, and is willing to accept the Spanish crown.

Two persons were killed by lightning during a storm which passed over Scranton on Saturday night.

A FIRE occurred in Quebec, Canada, on Tuesday, destroying 419 houses, with a loss of half a million of dollars.

PRESIDENT Grant has nominated the Hon. Gilman Marston of New Hampshire to be Governor of Idaho, vice D. W. Ballard, resigned.

FIVE women were nominated for town trustees in the village of Secor, Illinois, the other day. They made a lively canvass, but were beaten by twenty-three majority.

A BILL decreeing the abolition of capital punishment throughout the Netherlands and its dependencies has passed the Dutch Parliament.

DR RODAS has published an order emancipating all slaves belonging to insurgents or who have in any way aided the insurgent cause in Cuba.

A NUMBER of prominent New York Republican politicians are now in Washington, urging the removal of the present Collector of the Port.

MR. D. PRESTON PARR, formerly engaged in the China business, has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Maryland Railroad Company.

A SHIP in distress was sighted on the Indian Ocean on May 7. It was found that twenty-one of her crew had died from starvation, and that the remainder were in a dying condition.

IN Potter county, in this State, where no licenses have been granted during nineteen years, it costs but twelve dollars to board the prisoners of the county jail during the past year.

THE famous trotting mare Flora Temple, for some time past the property of A. Webb, Esq. Chesnut Hill, has been purchased by Daniel Mace, of New York city, for $30,000. The mare is now fourteen years old.

A RE UNION of the Northern and Southern Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church is talked of, and from the appearance of the bodies now in session is considered not improbable.

THREE hundred and fifty Collectors of Internal Revenue are in arrears with the Department, thirty of whom will be sued for payment, the amounts in all being about $80,000,000.

THERE are over five thousand papers in the United States. But there are persons living who have seen Benjamin Franklin the founder of the fourth newspaper established in this country.

THE New York repeaters claim eighty thousand majority as the grand result of their work. This is equal to a first-class bond robbery. Political crime in New York is equally respected with social.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL promises us for May another reduction of ten millions from the public burden. The gaping and demoralized Democracy begin to cry out against this course, and seem to denounce it as "a new way to pay old debts."

AT a meeting in London on Monday resolutions were adopted approving the assembling of the Evangelical Council at New York, and measures were taken to secure the attendance of a delegation from Great Britain.

GENERAL WALKER, Superintendent of the Census in his instructions to Assistant Marshals says that no graver offence can be committed by them than divulging information acquired in the discharge of their duties.

THE Second Annual Horse Fair of the Lancaster county Agricultural Park Association will be held in Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 1st, 2d and 3d. $3,200 are offered in premiums.

INDIANA papers report the prospects for fruit and crops as unusually good. In the central part of the State peaches are regarded safe, and the yield of the small fruits will be abundant. Wheat, corn, rye and oats fully average, and in most localities largely exceed, former years in promise.

PORTUGAL, which has for some time past been politically quiet and retiring, enjoyed the sensation on Friday of a first-class South American revolution. Marshal Saldanha, by the aid of a pronunciamento and six battallons, procured the seals of the Secretaryship of War with the right to dictate the formation of a new Cabinet.

DURING a thunder storm at Cairo, Ill., on Tuesday the lightning struck a group of seven section men at work on the railroad track, instantly killing John Stafford, foreman, and injuring B. Cushman so that he will probably die. Four others were stunned but not dangerously hurt, and only one of the seven escaped without injury.

A PRACTICAL man died not long ago in Devonshire, across the water. It was his express wish that his passing away should not disturb matters of this life. Almost with his last breath he enjoined upon his wife and daughter to have the funeral procession leave the house at an early hour, that they might get back in time to milk the cows.

A NUGGET of pure copper, weighing 117 pounds, was discovered in an Iowa field the other day. It had been kicked about for years, under the supposition that it was a stone. Finally, the tooth of a harrow scraped against it, making a bright streak, which revealed its true nature. It is pure metal, without the least alloy, stone, or dart x.

RED CLOUD, the celebrated Sioux chieftain, is about to visit Washington. He is something of a hero on his native plains, and he goes to the capital to have a "big talk" with the President, whom he is pleased to regard as something of a warrior, perhaps equal to himself. A delegation of his own warriors accompany him, and the military authorities west have been instructed to show them every civility *en route*.

DEPARTURES from General Sherman, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major General Pope, Brigadier General Ruggles and others, concerning the recent Indian difficulties on the Pacific Railroad, show that the General-in-Chief is determined to have peace throughout the country. He orders the close pursuit and punishment of the raiders and murderers. Referring to outrages perpetrated by white men disguised as Indians, General Sherman says that "such men are as bad, if not worse, than Indians, and are not entitled to any mercy."

GEN. HANCOCK AND THE PRESIDENT.

On the 18th of April last Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock addressed the following telegraphic despatch to Gen. W. T. Sherman, dated St. Louis.

"If my rank will not entitle me to a Division, and the changes in the Departments are such as to make it practicable, I would prefer this (St. Louis) station. I leave at once for St. Paul."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1870.

General W. S. Hancock, Commanding Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minnesota:

Your despatch from St. Louis has been received, and I will answer you by mail. In the contemplated changes your post will not be altered.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870.

General W. S. Hancock, Commanding Department of Dakota:

General—I have laid your despatch of the 13th, from St. Louis, before the President, who authorizes me to say that your wishes and claims for the succession to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, made vacant by General Thomas' death, were fairly considered, and also your preference for the Department of the Missouri in case of a change of Commanding Generals of Divisions and Departments, and that the relations you chose to assume towards him, officially and privately, absolve him from regarding your personal preferences.

The order announcing these changes will be made public in a very few days, and they will not touch the Department of Dakota or the Military Divisions of the Missouri.

I am, with respect, yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, MINN., April 27.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

General—Your letter has been received detailing the reasons the President gives why my claims to a more important command should not be regarded.

I intended by my despatch to ask for a Division if the existing Divisions were all continued; otherwise for the Department of the Missouri, if changes made it practicable, not as a favor, but as a claim to a command to which I thought my rank entitled me.

As the President leads me to believe that because I have not his personal sympathy my preferences for command will not be regarded, notwithstanding my rank, I shall not again open the subject, but will add, in conclusion, that I think it is an unfortunate precedent to establish that military rank in time of peace, especially in the assignment of general officers to commands of Divisions and Departments, shall not have the consideration hitherto conceded to it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Major General U. S. A.

The above correspondence has been copied from the telegrams and letters on file in the War Department, and it will be perceived that the following words, recently attributed to General Sherman, do not appear in the letter of his gentlemen:

I am requested by the President to inform you that there is nothing in your personal relations to General Grant, *or in your official relations to his Administration*, that can justly prevent the assignment to command you desire to make, and that the country will regard it as a ... k and puny effort to gain partisan power and friendship among the members of that church.

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NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Col. Wm. A. McKellip declines the use of his name for Congress, and recommends the nomination of Hon. John E. Smith, of Westminster.—A Gas Company has been organized at Westminster, and the works will be put up at once.—A little daughter of A. M. Warner, Westminster, while playing with some children in the hay-loft of Mr. Binehart's stable, on the 13th inst., fell through the mow, fracturing an arm near the elbow.—Frederick, son of Daniel Burns, near Krider's church, while cutting straw with a patent cutting box, last week, had several fingers cut off by the knife, and the tendons of the others so much injured as to render the hand useless.

CUMBERLAND.—Mr. Levaltz is prosecuting before the Supreme Court a *mandamus* to compel the State Superintendent of Common Schools to appoint him County Superintendent; he claims to have been legally elected.—The stable of John Cramer, Carlisle, was destroyed by fire on Monday, with two valuable cows.

FRANKLIN.—Franklin county has about five hundred colored votes.—Rev. S. N. Callender, pastor of the Reformed church at Greencastle, has resigned on account of ill-health.

FREDERICK.—John E. Young, a much respected citizen, near Middletown, was kicked in the stomach last week by a vicious horse, and so severly injured that he died next day.—The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Frederick has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent.—The contract for carrying a daily mail from Frederick to Union Bridge, has been given to Mr. Charles Mealy, of Frederick, commencing on the first of July, at $725 per annum.—John Hansen Spohn, formerly of Middletown Valley, and latterly of Liberty, but for several years a resident of Shepherdstown, West Va., committed suicide on Monday, 16th inst., by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

WASHINGTON.—George W. Wolf, hailing from Pennsylvania, was committed to Jail on Monday on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money in Hagerstown.

YORK.—Dr. Wm. A. Albaugh, of Codorus township, was bitten in the hand by a copperhead snake, on the 5th inst., from the effects of which he was very sick for a while, but is now on a fair way of recovery.—A son of Jacob Lawyer, West Manheim township, was bitten by a mad dog on the 8th inst.; the dog had previously bitten a number of dogs and sheep.—The Town Council of Hanover have passed an ordinance to prohibit horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c., running at large in the streets and alleys.—A gravel train on the Northern Central road was thrown from the track on Friday last, near Parkton, by running over a cow, killing the conductor, Samuel Decker, of York.

ANECDOTES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Now that the religious convictions of Mr. Lincoln are being so generally discussed, everybody seems disposed to bring up every trifle in evidence *pro* or *con*. Having my mite to offer in proof that he was not an unbeliever in Christianity, I take this opportunity of doing so, though, it will be seen, it is only a mite:

"Soon after the war began, while calling on Mrs. Speed, of Louisville, Ky., mother of James Speed, ex Attorney General, I noticed a cabinet sized photograph of Mr. Lincoln hanging in the parlor. Beneath the photograph was written: "To Mrs. Martha Speed, from whom I received an Oxford Bible thirty years ago." It was signed "Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States," and on inquiry Mrs. Speed told me it was sent to her almost immediately after his inauguration. This shows that Mr. Lincoln not only considered the present one of value, but one deserving of being joitably acknowledged by the distracted condition of the country following his first election, and when his remembering a gift bestowed so many years back was in itself a remarkable circumstance.

Mr. Lincoln gave the following account of the first announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation in Cabinet meeting. He said he read it through and there was a dead silence. Presently Mr. Chase spoke. He said he liked all but so and so, instancing a clause; then some one else made an objection, and then another, until all had said something. Then the President said, "Gentlemen, this reminds me of the story of a man who had been away from home, and when he was coming back was met by one of his farm hands who greeted him after this fashion: 'Master, the little pigs are dead, and the old sow's dead too, but I didn't like to tell you all at once.'" In answer to some remarks which were made to him when Mr. Chase was proposed as a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to himself, he observed jocosely, "Oh, it don't disturb me in the least. I think I shall run the better for it. I never knock a horse-fly off one of my horses; I find he goes faster for the bite."

I. O. O. F.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., was held in Philadelphia last week. From the report of the Grand Secretary we glean the following interesting statistics:

Initiations	9,849
Reinstated	751
Admitted on card	1,326
Withdrawn by card	1,738
Suspended	3,637
Expelled	117
Deceased	639
Rejected	1,426
Members at present	75,565
Increase of membership	5,795
Number of lodges	601
Increase during the year	52
Number of Rebekah Degree Lodges instituted during the year	34

The relief report shows 7,445 brothers and 803 widowed families relieved. The amounts paid were: For relief of brothers, $187,505.31; for relief of widowed families, $15,806.84; for education of orphans, $930,871: for burying the dead, $46,533.82. The total expenditures for relief, $258,776,-84. This is an increase of $25,073.26 over the previous year.

The total receipts of the year were $630,-799.40, an increase of $107,820.43 over the previous years.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Most Worthy Grand Master, John B. Springer, of No. 127; Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master, Alfred Black, of No. 241; Right Worthy Grand Warden, William Stedman, of No. 118; Right Worthy Grand Secretary, James B. Nicholson, of No. 100; Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of No. 46; Right Worthy Grand Representative to Grand Lodge of the United States, Robert A. Lamberton, of No. 160.

THE greatest bugbear in the way of the woman-suffrage movement hitherto has been the many out-spoken declarations of Scripture against reversing the present social order. So great a difficulty has this appeared that leading agitators in the cause are represented to have renounced the Bible altogether. "If the Bible does not countenance the perfect equality of woman, then so much the worse for the Bible," is the logic imputed to them. But Miss Phoebe Cozzens, the St. Louis brunette, a new orator in behalf of suffering woman, has done better. She has discovered undoubted Scriptural authority for subordinating the man, remanding them to the kitchen, and setting them to cleaning crockery and cooking utensils. She finds this authority in II Kings, xxi, 13, viz: "I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish; wiping it, and turning it upside down." Now let there be no more quoting of passages calculating upon the wife subjection unto her husband.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Our Yankee brethren know the value of good training, and a thorough education of their children. *All* must attend school regularly—and none dare be without a regular and lawful occupation. *Truancy* and *idleness* are both looked upon as crimes, and punished accordingly. The following extract from a Massachusetts paper shows the action recently taken by the people of the city of Waltham (ten miles from Boston) on these subjects, upon the recommendation of their school committee:

SECTION 1. The inhabitants of the town of Waltham hereby adopt these Sections of the 42d chapter of the General Statutes of the Commonwealth, which relate to habitual truants and children not attending school, or without any lawful occupation, or growing up in ignorance, and make the following By-Laws concerning such truants and children.

SECT. 2. Any minor, who shall absent himself, or herself from school without the consent of his or her parent, or acting guardian, or teacher, shall be deemed a truant, and upon conviction of such offence be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or be sent to the Waltham Almshouse for a term not exceeding six months.

SECT. 3. Three persons shall be appointed at the annual town meeting, who alone shall be authorized to make complaints under the foregoing section, and to carry the judgments thereon into execution, and it shall be their duty also to inquire diligently concerning all minors between the ages of five and sixteen years who seem to be idle and vagrant, and *whether employed or unemployed*, appear to be growing up in ignorance and vice, and to enter complaints against them, and such minors, if convicted, shall be punished in the same way as habitual truants.

SECT. 4. The complaints shall be made before a trial justice in said town of Waltham, and the justice shall receive in each case as a compensation for his services, the sum of three dollars.

If the people of Pennsylvania were authorized to take similar action upon these subjects there would be much less idleness and crime in our midst, and we would soon be relieved from the reproach that so many of our citizens can neither read nor write. It is to the jealous care our New England brethren exercise over the moral and intellectual training of their youth, that they owe, mainly, their present intellectual greatness and material prosperity as a people.

A DEATH by hydrophobia, under singular and very distressing circumstances, occurred at Yonkers, New York, on Tuesday morning week. An engineer by the name of Thomas Lamb, was bitten in January last by a large dog belonging to Mr. Bergan, at his brewery in Dobb's *Ferry*. Although Lamb's hand was not much lacerated by the dog, and no anxiety was felt as regards any serious consequences arising from the bite, the dog, a very valuable one, however, was killed by Mr. Bergan. On Tuesday of last week young Lamb was married, and on the day after the wedding the husband showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and two physicians were immediately sent for, and their treatment for a while seemed to have good effect; but subsequently Lamb sprang from his bed and fled to the woods, where he jumped over fences and barked like a dog. Some of his friends, aided by the police, captured him, and he was taken back to his home, where his ravings, barking, and hideous noises were of the most agonizing character. At an early hour on Tuesday morning Lamb died.

ADVICES from North Carolina tell of the murder, on Sunday morning last, at Yanceyville, of J. A. Stephens, State Senator. It is the old, old story of cowardice and treason. Mr. Stephens was warned, declined to leave his post of duty, and fell under the fire of a whole company of armed rebels. Forty balls entered his body, the men who were afraid to meet him singly in life, gratifying their hatred by mutilating his corpse.

The residence and all the furniture, including some gold and silver (money) of Henry Otto, of Buena Vista, Bedford county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday night week.

Miss Susan B. Anthony has announced that the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, has espoused the cause of female suffrage.

Special Notices.

"THE HEATED TERM," IS COMING.

The summer months will very soon be fairly ushered in. With their sultry weather and long train of diseases. It is the season when invalids can do little in recuperating our exhausted strength, and when we are required to fortify our physique against the dangers arising from the universal prevalency of sickness. The only medicine extant that cure and reliable tonic and invigorator, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which is indorsed and recommended by the medical faculty and by unnumbered thousands of persons in every city, town and village in the country, who have tested its remedial virtues, and, by its aid, preserved or recovered their health. It will purify the Blood and Secretions; cure every form of indigestion, and afford immediate relief in cases of Dysentery, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and kindred diseases. Provide yourself now against a time of need, Delays are often dangerous.

May 13, 1870—1m

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is the best article known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore

GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND PROMOTE ITS GROWTH.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.

It makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin!

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.00.

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

May 6, 1870—1m

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Is the price of Health as well as of Liberty. Be on your guard against poisonous hair dyes.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE

Is the only one that has stood the test of chemical analysis. At the store of the proprietor, 6 Astor House, New York, may be seen the certificate of that able analytical chemist,

PROFESSOR CHILTON,

testifying that it contains no harmful ingredient.—On the other hand, in the "Journal of Chemistry" may be found the statement that there are upwards of thirty poisonous hair dyes before the public.—Choose the only safe and sure one.

☞CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing Try it. [May 6, 1870—1m

"A STANDARD REMEDY."

SUCH AN ARTICLE IS "DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT." It has stood before the public for 25 years, and has never failed giving satisfaction in a single instance. Every drop of this valuable compound is mixed by Dr. Tobias himself, therefore, it can always be relied upon. It is warranted superior to any other preparation for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Vomiting, Frosted Feet, Mumps, Croup, Burns, Cuts, Sore Sickness, Inseet Stings, Sprains, Cholera, Colic, Spasms, Dysentery, Bruises, Colds, Coughs, Old Sores, Swellings, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest. There is no medicine in the "World" that stands more on its own merits than the "Venetian Liniment." Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Doctor's office attesting to its rare virtues. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Price, 50 cents and one dollar per Bottle. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. [May 6, 1870—1m

SCROFULA CURED by BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Brandreth's Pills penetrate the whole mass of blood, causing the expulsion of impurities. The body feels relieved from a load; what then may be expected from twenty? By continuing their use, the whole of the blood in time becomes purified, and the body reconstructed from good material, and a new lease of life secured.

Sing Sing, March 26, 1868.

My Dear Sir:—My daughter Alice, thirteen years old, has been completely cured of that horrible disease, Scrofula, which for years rendered life a torment, after all medicines and many physicians had been tried, and failed, I commenced giving her your pills. She took them almost every day for three months, constantly improving. She has now entirely recovered. Yours truly,

DANIEL LUTHER.

Hon. B. BRANDRETH.

May 6, 1870—1m

Special Notices.

A TRAP THAT MANY OF OUR STORKEEPERS HAVE FALLEN INTO.

Buying their queensware, glassware and general supplies in the cities, where the expenses are multiplied five fold.

WM. BLAIR & SON have an immense stock of goods, and are positively selling to the trade their whole line of goods at from five to twenty-five per cent. less than they can be brought from abroad.

WE KNOW some of our storekeepers are paying twenty cents per sack more than our prices for salt; three cents more for best coffee; fifteen to twenty per cent. more for wares; two or three cents per gallon more for coal oil, and in few instances getting the quality of goods we sell. Our advice is, buy near home; in small quantities; sell at lower prices, and make more money. Try it.

WM. BLAIR & SON,

"South End" Carlisle, Pa.

$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. 9th St., Philad'a, Pa. April 1, 1870—3m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence

JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 4 Cedar street, New York.

May 14, 1869.—1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using