The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1870.

D. A. BUEHLER, Editor and Business Agent.

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

THE New York Custom House has for years been a bone of contention among the Republicans of that State, every appointee being unacceptable to one or other of the factions. The trouble is that the Collector of Customs in that city has enormous patronage at his control, and there is a constant struggle between the ins and out. For some time a fierce war has been waged against Moses H. Grinnell, the present Collector, and his removal demanded. The President, after looking over the ground carefully, made up his mind to re-cast the leading Federal appointments in that city, but instead of consulting the contesting factions, used his own discretion. According on Saturday he sent a batch of nominations to the Senate, among them that of Hon. Thomas Murphy, to be Collector of Customs at New York, vice Moses H. Grinnell, who takes the place of Naval Officer, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. B. Cornell. General Thomas Hillhouse was also nominated as Assistant Treasurer at New York, in the place of Judge Folger, resigned; and Hon. Noah H. Davis, member of the present House of Representatives, succeeds Judge Pierrepont as United States District Attorney.

This arrangement of the "slate" was unexpected to the New York politicians and its announcement produced no little surprise. Senator Fenton is understood to be hostile to Murphy, and will try to prevent a confirmation, while Senator Conkling endorses and will urge approval. We do not understand the merits of this New York fight, but in none of its aspects is it to creditable to the party. We are inclined to think that some of the leading Republican politicians of that City have not been benefited by intimate personal association with the Tamany Chiefs.

A GOOD deal of interest attaches to the call for a convention of delegates from the counties in which the Republican party is in a minority, to devise some plan by which the party in such counties may command a proper share of influence in State legislation. The complaint is that the Republicans of such counties are entirely ignored in all legislation affecting their interests, although casting full one-third of the Republican strength of the State, and in many counties polling a heavier Republican vote than counties having Republican majorities. Under the rule recognized at Harrisburg, by which all local legislation is turned over to the member from the county affected by it, the Republicans of the minority counties have no hearing, although generally representing the wealth, intelligence and business enterprise of their respective localities. We have frequently protested against a continuance of this pernicious rule.—*All* legislation should stand on its essential merits, and this practice of adopting or rejecting local bills on the simple recommendation of local representatives, irrespective of their merit, has worked not only unjustly, but most mischievously. Under this rule frequently the most flagitious legislation is enacted into law. We are not surprised that there should be a growing sensitiveness among the Republicans of the minority counties, nor that this call has been issued. How the Convention expects to redress the evils complained of we do not exactly understand. The Buckalew principle of cumulative voting, although fair, is cumbrous and impracticable except in special cases. At all events we trust the Convention will not permit itself to be betrayed into a factious movement prejudicial to the Republican party at large, or calculated to impair the integrity of its organization.

THE work goes bravely on, Republican economy and integrity find their best credentials in the constant and rapid extinguishment of the national debt. Secretary Boutwell's official statement for July 1 shows a further reduction of over TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—$20,203,772. This is the largest reduction in any one month, and is a gratifying exhibit. And herein we have an all-sufficient answer to the tirades of the Copperhead press as to the alleged corruption and extravagance of the Administration. From the moment the reigns of power passed into the hands President Grant, a new order of things set in. With the displacement of the cormorants who were battening on the public treasury under Johnson, and the appointment of honest officials, came retrenchment and economy, a faithful collection and disbursement of the public funds, and with it a reduction of the national debt. And this, too, while a Republican Congress has year by year struck down heavy items of taxation and lessened the burthens of the people. We annex a statement of the monthly reductions of the debt since Grant took hold of the Government:

July, 1869	$7,435,744
August, 1869	5,604,234
September, 1869	7,467,429
October, 1869	7,363,862
November, 1869	7,571,454
December, 1869	4,618,921
January, 1870	5,983,664
February, 1870	5,454,811
March, 1870	5,766,349
April, 1870	11,607,776
May, 1870	14,361,962
June, 1870	20,203,772
Total for year ending June, 30	$102,342,815
The premium paid on bonds bought to reduce the debt is about	13,000,000
Total greenbacks collected in last year above expenses of Government	$115,342,815

TELEGRAPHIC despatches from various parts of the country bring the usual record of celebrations in honor of the 4th of July, with the usual numbers of accidents and fires. One of the most imposing celebrations took place at Woodstock, Connecticut, attended by President Grant, where Gen. Butler, Henry Ward Beecher and Gov. Hawley made speeches. Vice President Grant addressed the Odd Fellows at Meadville, Pa. At London, Paris, Stuttgart, Berlin and other leading European cities, the day was duly honored by American citizens resident or travelling abroad.

It seems that the telegraph was in fault in announcing the adoption by the Wisconsin Diocese of the Episcopal Church of a new canon excommunicating all who married outside of the pale of the church. It was proposed by a member but rejected by an almost unanimous vote.

AN inter-national ocean yacht race is in progress, the contesting vessels being the Dauntless, owed by Mr. Bennet of New York, and the Cambria, owed by Mr. Ashbury, of the English Yacht Club. They started from Queenstown, England, on the 4th of July for New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

As the time fixed for adjournment approaches, Congress manifests a disposition to hurry up business. Much important legislation is yet to be framed into law, on which a wide variance of opinion exists, and it is very evident that either important bills will have to go over by reason of disagreement between the Senate and House, or the session be prolonged, unless fixed up by Committees of Conference. As a general rule these differences are thus adjusted in the closing days of the session.

The House has passed Gen. Schenck's Funding Bill, but essentially different from the Senate bill, and not in accord with Secretary Boutwell's programme. It goes back to the Senate, which will probably insist on its own bill, and the matter be sent to a Conference Committee. The main feature of the House bill is the authority to issue one thousand millions of bonds, at four per cent. interest, redeemable in coin of the present standard, after thirty years. They are to be entirely free from all taxes, National, State or municipal, "in any form," and their proceeds are to be applied to the redemption of the Five-twenties. Other sections of the bill authorize the sale of surplus gold and purchase of bonds, and direct that the bonds already purchased in that way by the Secretary, and now held by him, shall be canceled.

During the debate on the bill, General Schenck announced his confident expectation that within a reasonable time the four per cent. bonds would be taken. Assurances to that effect had been received from French bankers.

The Senate, on Friday, reconsidered its action to strike out the Income clause from the Tax bill, and by a vote of 27 yeas to 21 nays adopted Senator Wilson's proposition to continue the Income Tax for two years, allowing an exemption of $2,000, besides ordinary deductions, and imposing a tax of 2½ per cent. on all net incomes beyond that figure. If this provision be retained the Income tax will fall on the weathier classes, as but few persons have a clear net income of $2,000, after deducting taxes, expenses of business, repairs, &c.

The San Domingo treaty has at last been disposed of. Last week the Senate was brought to a vote on its ratification, resulting in a tie—yeas 28, nays 28. As a two-thirds vote is requisite to the ratification of any treaty, this defeats the measure. The Pennsylvania Senators divided, Cameron for and Scott against. It. The President was anxious for its ratification, but it encountered the opposition of some of the best Republican Senators, Edmunds, Ferry, Morrill, Schurz, Scott, Sumner, &c.

The Senate remained in session all day on the 4th, in its anxiety to dispose of pressing legislation, refusing to adjourn by a tie vote. The House Funding bill was non concurred in and a Conference Committee asked for.

The conference committee on a bill to appropriate money to assist in an expedition to the Arctic Ocean, have agreed to appropriate $50,000. The power of naming the commander of the expedition is lodged in the President, and he is to have, with the Secretary of the Navy, the supervision of fitting it out. Two vessels are to be furnished by the Navy Department.

The House Committee, appointed to investigate the charges made against Gen. Howard by Fernando Wood, have completed their labors and will make report fully exculpating Gen. Howard.

A FOOLISH and criminal race for death took place last week on the Mississippi between two steamboats, from New Orleans to St. Louis, the winning boat making the trip in 3 days, 3 hours and 44 minutes. It excited much interest in the West, where human life is deemed of little moment in this fast age. Daily telegrams announced the progress of the race at various points, and the trip is represented as being an ovation, from first to last, all along the river. Thousands flocked from many miles in the interior to see the racers pass, and bonfires, cannon, anvils, and everything that could shoot were brought into use to give vent to the feelings on the occasion. The crowd at the levee at St. Louis, on the 4th, on the arrival of the contesting boats, was immense. The banks of the river, from Carondolet to above the city, a distance of six miles, were lined with people, and the windows and housestops along the city front were filled with enthusiastic spectators. A million dollars probably changed hands on the result of the race. That the race did not end in the blowing up of one or both of the boats, does not make the race less an outrage, which should be interdicted by severe penalties.

A WEEK or two ago we drew attention to some bold repudiation resolutions adopted by the Democracy of Fairfield county, Ohio. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading organ of the party, frankly admits that the Democracy of that State are deeply inoculated with the repudiation heresy, the only difference between the factions being on the point "whether any portion of the debt should be paid at all—a large and perhaps controlling section of the party in Ohio and in the West being for open and undisguised repudiation."

THE question of Lay representation in the Methodist Episcopal Curch has been definitely settled. A cable despatch states that the German and Switzerland Conference, which met at Carlaruhe on the 23d of June, has cast all its votes—89—for Lay Delegation. The total affirmate vote of the ministry by this addition reaches 4,948, the total negative remains 1,589, and the grand aggregate becomes 6,535. Three-fourths of 6,535 is 4,901, or 45 less than 4,946, the affirmative vote. This puts the result beyond all contingency.

THE annual report of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, made at the recent convention at Indianapolis, shows some gratifying statistics. There are now 778 associations on this continent, 178 having been organized during the last year. About one half these have reported; 201 report their expenses for the year at $208,406; 118 report the number of volumes in their libraries as 103,889; 287 report 50,901 members; fifty-two report daily prayer meetings; 41 report Bible classes; 57 report open air services, and nine report sermons; 2,227 conversions are reported. This record is certainly very good.

CABLE despatches state that the empty throne of Spain has been offered to and accepted by the Prince of Hohensollern, who, since the consolidation of his little principality with Prussia, in 1850, has been a ruler only in name. The Emperor Napoleon objects to the Prince's candidature, and has informed the Madrid and Berlin Cabinets that the arrangement will not be consented to by France. Much excitement has been produced in Europe by the announcement, the French press having a war-like tone and charging the effort to put a German Prince on the Spanish throne as a sharp move of Bismark.—Energetic notes were being exchanged between the French, Spanish, and Prussian governments.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHOLERA and small-pox still prevails in Cuba.

AN overdose of laudanum, "by mistake of a druggist," killed a lady in Brooklyn on Saturday.

THE French Court has gone into mourning for the death of the late Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

THE new constitution of Illinois, including the minority representation clause, was adopted by the people of the State on Saturday.

A SON of J. P. Devemers of Paterson, N. J., 9 years old, who was bitten three months ago by a dog, died on Friday from hydrophobia.

SATURDAY was the hottest day of the season in California, the thermometer indicating 98 at San Francisco, and 115 in the interior.

THE new School Board of Cincinatti was organized on Tuesday. The officers elected are all in favor of the Bible in the public schools. And their friends are in the majority.

ATTORNEY General Akerman will assume the duties of his office the latter part of the present week. Assistant Attorney General Field will assist him in the formation of a new Department of Justice.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has ordered the sale of $4,000,000 gold in New York during the present month, and also the purchase of $6,000,000 of bonds on account of the Special and Sinking Funds.

A MISSOURI paper reports that Jeff. Thompson, who is now in that State, has said that he will hereafter act with the Republican party, that being the only party of progress.

HENRY M. DECKERT has accepted formally the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County. W. S. Price, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for Judge of the District Court.

SUFFOCATED WHILE EATING.—George Thomas, Esq., of Philadelphia, was suffocated on Tuesday evening by a piece of meat sticking in his throat. Before medical assistance could be rendered he died. Deceased was forty years old.

THE examination at the military Academy of West Point was concluded last week, and forty-eight out of the ninety-six candidates failed and will be sent home.—It is said to have been the most rigid examination ever held at the post.

JUDGE GRAYSON on Tuesday decided in the case of the Richmond contested elections that the question of illegal voting could not be gone into. This, the Republicans consider, gives the offices to Mayor Chahoon and the other candidates on their ticket.

ON the final passage of the Funding bill in the House, the Democrats voted nearly solid against it, thus placing themselves on the record as opposed to funding the debt at a lower rate of interest, which is, after all, the main feature of the bill.

COMMISSIONER Delano has announced his intention of going to Kentucky in the fall to take part in the canvass of that State, especially in the Seventh Congressional District. The Kentucky Republicans expect to be able to elect three or four Congressmen next fall.

A TEXAS paper asserts that the bitterest Radical in the Legislature of that State is an ex-Confederate general, who went to Brazil at the close of the war because he could not live under the hated Government of the Yankees. He is wiser now than he was at the close of the war.

A NOTEWORTHY tribute to the superior enterprise and advantages of Pennsylvania manufactures is found in the fact that the contract for the construction of the great international iron bridge over the Niagara river at Buffalo has been awarded to the Phœnix Iron Company, of Phœnixville, in this State.

AT Williamsport, Pa., Mr. Peter Herdic has a trout pond containing 100,000 trout of all sizes, 10,000 of them being upwards of 16 to 18 inches in length. They are very tame, and will eat out of a spoon in the keeper's hand. The fish are of all sizes, from a week old to that of a five pounder.

A CHESTER county paper says the chicken cholera, which proved so destructive to the poultry tribe last season, is again prevailing in some localities. Several farmers have recently lost a number of chickens from the disease. In most instances they have been found dead in the morning, having dropped off the roost during the night.

THE Darien Survey.—Commander Selfridge has returned from the Darien survey, and reports that of three routes they have surveyed, the best one will require a tunnel eight miles long, under a mountain nine hundred feet high, which renders it totally impracticable. There are several other routes which will be tried next, with little if any prospect of better success.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—During the present summer, when there is a prospect of a long siege of hot weather and a limited supply of ice, it interesting to know that water can be congealed and furnished in square blocks at a very low figure. Artificial ice is now manufactured in New Orleans at sixty cents per hundred pounds, by the Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company, who produce seventy tons daily, at three dollars per ton.

THE *Fulton Democrat* tells of a violent hail storm which passed over M'Connellsburg, on the Sunday, the 26th of June, doing considerable damage. It says about one-third of the Court House roof was torn off and carried on either side of the building a distance of one hundred feet. The newly built walls of the M. E. Church—the gable ends especially—were so injured by the wind and driving rain as will render it necessary to tear down and rebuild a portion of them.

AFTER many months of contradictory accounts of the real state of affairs in North Carolina, the worst reports are confirmed. Anarchy has reigned in the old North State to a degree throwing in the shade the disorders of Georgia. Men by the hundreds have been murdered and flogged for their political opinions, women have been tortured, Judges suborned and conservators of order defied. To protect the dignity of the weak and uphold the law United States troops have been ordered to proceed to North Carolina, and the gleam of the national bayonets will bring the outlaws to their senses. The outrages in question are, no doubt, the work of desperadoes, numerous and bold enough to over-awe the law and order-loving portions of the community.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM KEROSENE EXPLOSION.—On Sunday last one of those horrible casualties, of which we read in almost every city daily, resulting from a careless use of kerosene coal oil, occurred in Tyaskin district, Wicomoco county, Maryland. The victim, Richard Evans, a promising young man of about 17 years of age, was endeavoring to kindle a fire, and to facilitate the combustion he procured the "oil can" and commenced pouring the fluid upon the wood. The result was the ignition of the kerosene and the immediate explosion of the canister, the liquid flame completely enveloping the unfortunate youth. The family of Mr. Walter, where the young man was boarding at the time, immediately came to his assistance, but were powerless for good. He lingered in great agony until Monday morning, when death ended his sufferings.

INDIANS.

A General War Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is now feared here in official quarters that the Indians in the Northwestern and Southern Reservations are intent on war. Several telegrams and letters from Gen. Sheridan have been received at the War Department giving a gloomy account of affairs in those reservations. From these despatches it seems that the Indians are on the war-path, seven different bands, fully armed and equipped, having passed over the Pacific Railroad, just below Fort-Saunders, on Monday last, for the ostensible purpose of going down to hunt for the elk; but neither Generals Sherman or Sheridan believe that this is their mission. They are already off of their reservations, and evidently mean mischief. General Sherman says that the whole Indian people seem to be in a restless condition, and that from the general information he receives from all sources he has no doubt that they mean war. General Sheridan, in his reports to General Sherman, states that he found a number of the bands over 1,000 miles from their reservations. In a number of their villages he found large quantities of stolen property, which they had accumulated from the raids they had made. The accounts of the atrocities of the Far South Indians are confirmed, and Gen. Sheridan looks every day for an outbreak from the Sioux. He has distributed his force and made all the needful preparations for defence. He has not force enough to take active offensive measures, even if a general war should begin. He has no hopes of any thing good from Red Cloud and his chiefs, and says that Red Cloud, if he is so inclined, cannot control the the Sioux Nation, and that indeed no Indian chief can speak for his young men, as the latter are first, last and always for war.

General Sherman endorses these opinions and states that to-day he feels more concern about the state of Indian affairs than he ever did before. He is satisfied that the Indians have been deceiving the Government for several months past, and that their striking a blow is not a matter of doubt with him now. But where they will strike is the perplexing question. He says that Red Cloud and his band left the line of the railroad last Monday, and should be at Fort Laramie to-day, where some 200 lodges of Red Cloud's people are waiting to receive him. He has no confidence in Red Cloud, and thinks the Indian chiefs are too shrewd for the Indian agents.

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT.—Frank Dyre, a highly respectable and intelligent farmer of Galena, Kent county, Md., gives the following as a sure cure for the bite of a mad dog. As will be seen, he has tested it with the most gratifying results:—

Elecampane is a plant well known to most persons, and is to be found in many of our gardens. Immediately after being bitten, take one and a half ounces of the root of the plant—the green root is perhaps preferable, but the dried will answer, and may be found in our drug stores, and was used by me—slice or bruise, put it into a pint of fresh milk, boil down to a half pint, strain, and when cold drink it, fasting at least six hours afterward. The next morning, fasting, repeat the dose prepared as the last, and this will be sufficient. It is recommended that after each dose nothing be eaten for at least six hours.

I have a son who was bitten by a mad dog eighteen years ago, and four other children in the neighborhood were also bitten. They took the above dose, and are alive and well to this day. And I have a number of others who were bitten, and applied the same remedy.

It is supposed that the root contains a principle which, being taken up by the blood in its circulation, counteracts or neutralizes the deadly effects of the virus of hydrophobia.

I feel so much confidence in this simple remedy that I am willing you should give my name in connection with this statement.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.—The Roman correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the French Government has addressed a second despatch to the Vatican, as a rejoinder to Cardinal Antonelli's reply to Count Daru. The correspondent reports that in his despatch France declares that she has resolved to abstain from all further interference in the affairs of Rome, and will henceforward confine herself to taking note of the proceedings of the Pope and Ecumenical Council. The French Government, as a friendly Catholic Power, had done its duty in endeavoring to deter the Holy See from the fatal course on which it had entered. This step had proved fruitless; and, as the Holy See seems to have determined to pursue a line of action which can only end in its ruin, France will assume the part of a peaceful looker-on. On the day of the declaration of Papal infallibility, concludes the despatch, as described by the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the Concordat will cease to be valid, and the relations hitherto existing between the Church and the State will be at an end. "The State will separate itself from the Church, and the French troops will withdraw from the Papal territory."

LABOR AT THE SOUTH.—The New York *World* states, on authority of the best description, that the Southern planters "heartily acquiesce in free labor," while "the negroes are reasonably industrious, and are improving every year, under the wages system." It states, further, that the general description of affairs of the South "conveys a pleasing and satisfactory condition of the negroes and the disposition of their employers." Furthermore, says the *World*, "the labor problem is regarded as solved to the satisfaction of all concerned." Still further, says the *World*, "the negroes work with alacrity." And yet further, it states, "the industrial part of the experiment is working to the satisfaction of all concerned." All this and much more is set forth in the leading editorial of the *World* in its issue of Friday, May 24, where all may read it. When we remember that the *World* is the National Democratic organ, leading the whole newspaper press of its party, it is gratifying to see such candid and honest testimony to the character of this Southern colored men. They "work with alacrity," now and "are improving every year." Let the newspapers which have been making contrary statements note these facts thus formally and conspicuously testified to.

A SINGULAR TEAM.—Shortly before noon to-day a small wagon, to which were hitched a man and a dog—the dog on the near and the man on the off side—passed through Centre Square, this city, eastward. The only other persons accompanying the team were the man's wife and a small son, the former pushing at the rear of the wagon. One of our reporters interviewed the leader of the party, from whom he learned that the wagon contained all the worldly goods possessed by the family, and that they had come from York, Pa., and were on their way to New York city, where the husband intended to have an operation performed on his eyes, the sight of which was almost entirely gone. The party passed along as if their lives depended on gaining a certain distance in a given time. At the time they went through here the thermometer stood at about 90 degrees in the shade, and the party presented a most distressful sight.—*Lancaster Express.*

CONTINENTAL MONEY.

How Fortunes were Made During the Revolution.

A brief history of the progress of Continental money may not be out of place, because so few of the present generation have ever been correctly informed respecting its operations and details. It is in itself something properly appertaining to an illustration of a chapter on "the War of Independence," and as such we here give it.

In June, 1775, the first emission was made of $2,000,000. Before the close of that year $5,000,000 more were issued.

In May, 1776, $5,000,000 more were issued, in the autumn of the same year $6,000,000, and in December $5,000,000 additional. Such frequent and large issues began to reduce their value in the confidence of the people. In the meantime the power of taxing was virtually denied to the Confederation. They could only *recommend* the measure to the States.

The whole amount issued during the war was $400,000,000, but the collections made by the Government in various ways cancelled, from time to time, about one-half of it, so that the maximum of valuation at no time exceeded $200,000,000, nor did it reach that sum until its depreciation had compelled Congress to take it in and pay out at $40 for *one* of specie.

It kept at par for the first year, as it was about equal to the amount of specie held in all the Colonies, but the quick succession of increase tended to depreciate it until it reached 500 for 1, and finally 1,000 for 1, when it ceased to circulate for any value at all.

Public securities of similar character were given, bearing such names as loan-office certificates, depreciation certificates, final settlements, for services, supplies, &c., and these constituted the *public* debt at the end of the war. All these were worth but 8 to 1, until 1789, when they were funded, and rose to par, and thus *made fortunes for many.*

CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

The new Constitution of Illinois, recently approved by a popular vote, contains some excellent provisions, which will go far to curb Legislative corruption and bad legislation. Among the provisions are the following:

No person convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust in the State. Members of the Legislature are required to swear that they have not paid any bribe to secure their election, and that they will not receive any gift or bribe for any vote or influence they may give or withhold for any official act which they may perform.

No appropriations shall be made in any private law, and appropriation bills shall contain no other provision. No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury except in pursuance of law, and when appropriated for any specific object shall not be diverted.

The Legislature shall not release or extinguish the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual in the State.

The Legislature shall not grant or authorize additional compensation, fee, or allowance to any public officer, agent or contractor after service has been rendered or a contract made.

The State shall not loan its credit, nor in any manner become responsible for the debts or liabilities of corporations or individuals.

No law shall be passed extending the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

Two-thirds of all the members *elected* are required to pass a law over the veto of the Governor.

CARELESS USE OF KEROSENE.—Almost every day we hear of deaths resulting from attempts to kindle fires with kerosene or coal oil, the victim holding the vessel containing the explosive fluid over or near the fire, and from the filling of lamps with this oil while they are burning. After all the frightful results of these stupid practices, which have been published in the newspapers of the country, it is wonderful that persons persist in repeating the criminal folly of thus handling coal oil. Common sense ought to teach all the folly of placing any vessel containing a quantity of this explosive oil near a flame; and persons not blessed with common sense ought to have learned from the hundreds of disastrous examples set them by those of their kind, the peril of the practices to which we refer.

If there are still persons who will persist in kindling their kitchen or other fires with kerosene let them moisten their wood or coal before they place it in contact with fire, keeping the vessel that contains the oil at a safe distance, and let no lamp be filled while burning nor near any flame. With the greatest possible care and caution, persons who use kerosene for illuminating purposes are in danger; but when the explosive stuff sold for a safe article of coal oil, is handled in the careless manner mentioned, destruction of property and death are almost sure to follow. Indeed, there is great danger in using even the safest article of kerosene, unless the greatest care is exercised.

THE FOREIGN GRAIN MARKETS.—The excitement in the grain markets of Great Britain and this country grows out of the sudden demand for shipment to France, in anticipation of serious injury to the harvests there by the long drought. France usually exports wheat to England, but very irregularly, having sent, for instance, more than 8,000,000 hundredweight in 1865 and in 1866, less than 1,000,000 in 1868, and little more than 2,000,000 in 1869. The London *Economist* believes the extreme irregularity in the French harvests, which thus causes violent fluctuations in the prices on both sides of the ocean, to be a result of the system of small peasant proprietorships in France, the bad cultivation incident to small capital leaving the crops more at the mercy of the weather than elsewhere. The average yield of wheat per acre is twenty-eight bushels in England and only fifteen in France, and it varies much more in the latter country with the seasons. But the French Legislative Assembly refuses to repeal the duty on wheat and flour.

THE ocean steamers now plying between the United States and the north of Europe, according to statistics recently collected, number 125, with an aggregate measurement of 354,359 tons, represent a capital of $75,000,000, gold, and employ 24,000 men, including crew, dock-laborers, stevedores, &c. The cost of running these steamers on a round trip is placed at $42,000, currency, and eleven round trips are made every year, so that for the entire 120 steamers over $55,000,000 per annum are expended to maintain communication between Europe and America. It is also stated that not one of these steamers sails under the United states flag.

A YOUNG ÆRONAUT.—A boy named Byron Byrd, fourteen years old, made a balloon ascension from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, in the balloon "Flying Cloud." He was watched with intense interest for thirty minutes, and when at the height of several thousand feet the balloon was seen to descend rapidly, the boy apparently having lost all control of it. It bounded along the ground at Pleasant Valley, seven miles distant, and the boy jumped out unhurt, when the balloon rose again and finally landed at Cornwall bridge, Conn., six miles away.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CUMBERLAND.—Mrs. Henrietta Haslan, daughter of James T. Sykes, of Sterrett's Gap, while having some teeth drawn by a dentist in Philadelphia on the 15th ult., died under the operation, from the effects of chloroform administered by the dentist.—On Monday morning last a detachment of 195 recruits left Carlisle Barracks, for Cheynne, Wyoming Territory.—On Friday morning last, Mr. John Eberly, an old and esteemed citizen of Mechanicsburg, while sitting on the porch in front of his residence, was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and expired almost immediately.—On Wednesday afternoon, William Coover, son of Mr. John Coover, street commissioner of Mechanicsburg, while walking on the railway, about half a mile east of town, fell in a fainting fit, and was struck by the engine of the express train, and so severely injured that he died on Thursday morning.—The Presbyterian congregation of Shippensburg has given a call to Rev. J. Edgar of Philadelphia, and the German Reformed congregation of Carlisle to Rev. J. S. Foulk of Baltimore.

FRANKLIN.—Mr. Jacob Eberly, who resides near Chambersburg, recently had his finger neatly amputated whilst adjusting the knives of a mowing machine.—Cornelius Lauderbaugh, of Mercersburg, while engaged in cutting wheat, fell insensible from heat or heart disease, on the 28th ult., and died instantly.—Two children aged 10 and 12 years, of, a family named Ferrenburg, near Dickey's Mill, were left alone during the temporary absence of the parents on the 28th ult., and undertook to kindle a fire in the stove with coal oil. An explosion took place, enveloping the children in flames, and burning them so terribly that one died before assistance reached them, and the other's life is despared of.—Franklin county was formed in 1784, and Chambersburg, the county-seat, was laid out in 1764—106 years ago. The personal property of the county is now valued at $2,743,133, with an assessment tax of $8,497.78, and 10,230 taxable property holders. The school taxes of the county in 1869 amounted to $76,885.10; cost of instruction, $42,357.93; State appropriation, $5,115.—Jacob Lamaster, near White Church, on the 25th ult., tripped while carrying a mowing scythe, receiving an ugly wound in the side 12 or 14 inches long.—Wm. Claudy, of Roxbury, was killed on the 4th inst., by the falling of a bridge, under which he was fishing.

WASHINGTON.—The 1st National Bank of Hagerstown has declared a Dividend of Six per cent. for the last six months.—The barn of Mrs. Rash, five miles from Hagerstown, was struck by lightning on the 27th ult., and burned, together with a horse and a large lot of hay and farming implements; no insurance.

YORK.—Rev. Dr. Nadal, of the Methodist Episcopal church, recently deceased, learned the Saddle and Harness making business in Hanover with John Bair.—Jonathan Jessop, Esq., has been re-appointed Postmaster at York.—L. F. Melsheimer has been appointed Census Marhal for Hanover and Heidleberg township.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company last week took formal possession of the York and Wrightsville railroad.—John Simmons, of York, on Monday, while intoxicated, fell from the platform of a freight train, his leg being so badly mangled as to require amputation.

EMANCIPATION IMPENDING IN BRAZIL.—Spain and Brazil alone, of all the nations laying any claim to civilization, now sanction human bondage or serfdom. Before the struggle is ended Cuban slavery will be overthrown, and early abolition in Brazil is now probable. A bill looking to this end is before the legislative branch of the Government. The slaves number some two millions or nearly one-third the entire population. On originally taking possession of the country the Portuguese enslaved the native Indians; but they proved to be very unprofitable bondsmen, and negroes were accordingly imported direct from the Portuguese possessions in Africa. Brazilian slavery is, however of a very mild form. Though often attended with individual hardships, it has not produced the distinction of caste which have attended human bondage in other countries. By the laws of manumission is rendered comparatively easy, and once emancipated the negro finds every office and calling as fully open to him as to the white. Color is no barrier to the attainment of the highest positions, socially or politically. It presents no check to one's advancement in the army or navy, or in commerce, agriculture and manufactures. The humblest slave can look forward with hope, not only to future freedom, but to wealth and power. The bill introduced into the Spanish Cortes stipulates that all children of slaves born after the date of its passage shall be declared free. This act will doubtless soon be followed by another, manumitting those now slaves. Progressive movements like this rarely end in any half-way business. With Spanish slavery overthrown, the twin relic of barbarism will then have disappeared from all civilized nations.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.—The Chicago *Post* is strongly advocating minority representation as embodied in the new Constitution which Illinois has adopted. It says: The journals of all parts of the United States and even those of England, France and Germany, are discussing the proposition in the form presented, and weighing the chances of our citizens being intelligent enough to comprehend and adopt it. Our republican form of government will be partially a failure and partially a mockery until we see the necessity of every man being represented. To say that 100,000 men may vote, but shall never elect the man they vote for is a practical sarcasm, while their complete disfranchisement, merely because they happen to be in the minority, is an alienation of their rights and a robbery only consistent with despotism. Is it fair or just that 50,000 Republicans shall be utterly disfranchised in New York city, and 50,000 Democrats in Massacusétts?

TELEGRAMS from China, *via* London, state that a terrible massacre of French and Russian residents of Pekin took place on the twenty-first of June. Hatred of foreigners, particularly the French, is assigned as the cause of the butchery. The French Consul and his Secretary of Legation, with several priests and Sisters of Mercy, were among the victims. The Roman Catholic Cathedral was burned, and other outrages were committed.

THE richest Congregational Church in New England is the Centre Church, Hartford. Its estimated wealth is $19,000,000. The Park Street Church, Boston, and the Centre Church, New Haven, have the largest average congregations, from 1,200 to 1,400 each Sunday. The largest annual contributions collected in the Shawmut Church, Boston, and the Centre Church, New Haven, average $12,000.

IN Baltimore a jury have just found a verdict of two thousand dollars in favor of an outraged husband against an impulsive friend who kissed his wife's hand. The judge, whose opinion of the value of a kiss differed from that of the jurors, ordered the verdict to be set aside unless the plaintiff would agree to take five hundred dollars and costs.

J. P. WICKERSHAM, Esq., State Superintendant of Common Schools, has strong supporters in Lancaster county for the Republican nomination for Congress in that county.

GETTYSB'G BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

(*See Advertisements.*)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

R. G. McCreary, York street, in residence.
D. McConaughy, Chambersburg st., in residence.
J. M. Krauth, Baltimore st., second square.
D. Wills, on Public Square, in residence.
A. J. Cover, Balt. st. near Fahnestocks' store.
D. A. Buehler, Baltimore street, in residence.
H. B. Woods, south-east cor. Public Square.

BAKERY.

Baltzer Newport, cor. Washington and Middle sts.

BOOTS AND SHOEMAKERS.

D. H. Klingel, Baltimore street, second square.

BLACKSMITHING.

B. G. Hollebaugh, Washington street.

BUTCHERING.

Stover & Wible, Chambersburg street.
Geo. A. Codori, West Middle street.

CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &C.

John Gruel, Chambersburg st., near Eagle Hotel.

CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son, York st., first square.
Wm. Chritzman, Washington street.
Geo. C. Cashman, Stratton street, near Railroad.

CARRIAGES, &C.

Danner & Ziegler, Middle street, near Baltimore.
W. K. Gallagher, East Middle st., second square.

CLOTHING.

R. C. Cobean & Cunningham, Baltimore street.
F. Cunningham, Chambersburg st., first square.
T. C. Norris, South west corner of Diamond.
Samuel Wolf, corner of York and Public Square.
Picking & Co., Chambersburg street, first square.

COAL, LUMBER, LIME, &C.

C. H. Buehler, corner of Carlisle and Railroad sts.
Relly & Cashman, cor. Stratton and Railroad sts.

COOPERS.

Peter Culp, Union street, in residence.

DYERS.

J. E. Berkstraresser, York st., first square.
J. L. Hill, Chambersb'g st., opposite Eagle Hotel.

DRUGGISTS.

A. D. Buehler, Chambersburg street, first square.
Hubers, Baltimore street, first square.
R. Horner, Chambersburg street, first square.

GAS FITTERS.

Fahnestock Brothers, cor. of Balt. & Middle sts.
J. L. Schick, cor. of Baltimore & Public Square.
Robert & Elliott, Balt. st., opposite Court-house.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSES.

Bigham & Co., cor. of Washington and Railroad.
John Cress, corner Stratton and Railroad.
Jos. Wible & Son, cor. Washington and Railroad.
Robert McCurdy, Carlisle Street.

GRANITE YARD.

Peter Beitler, Railroad, East of Stratton street.

GAS FITTERS.

R. D. Armor, East Middle street.

GROCERIES.

J. W. Cress, cor. Chambersburg st. and Diamond.
Wm. Boyer & Son, York st., opposite Nat. Bank.
Wm. B. Meals, York street, second square.
Wm. J. Martin, cor. of Baltimore and High sts.
Fahnestock Brothers, cor. Balt. and Middle sts.
Bigham & Co., cor. Washington & Railroad sts.
H. H. Beamer, cor. diamond and Carlisle street.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Danner & Ziegler, Baltimore street, first square.
Fahnestock Brothers, cor. Baltimore & Middle sts.

HARNESS, &C.

D. McCreary & Son, Baltimore street.
John Culp, Carlisle street, near passenger depot.

HATS, CAPS, SHOES, &C.

Samuel Wolf, cor. York st. and Public Square.
T. C. Norris, South West corner of Diamond.
R. C. Cobean & Cunningham, Baltimore street.
Picking & Co., Chambersburg street, first square.

HOTELS.

Eagle Hotel, J. L. Tate, proprietor, corner Chambersburg and Washington.
Keystone House. Wm. E. Myers, proprietor, Chambersburg street, opposite Christ's Church.
Harris House, Wm. P. Harris, Baltimore street, second square.

LIVERY STABLES.

N. Weaver & Son, Washington street, north of Chambersburg.
Tate & Holtzworth, Chambersburg street, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

MARBLE YARDS.

Wm. N. Miller, cor. Baltimore and Middle sts.
Meals & Brother, York street, east of Stratton.

MILLINERY.

Tipton & Myers, York st., opposite Nat. Bank.
Jacob Pensyl, Baltimore street, first square.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. C. O'Neal, Baltimore street, near High.
H. S. Huber, cor. Chambersburg and Water sts.
Robert Horner, Chambersburg street, first square.

Star & Sentinel, Baltimore street, midway between the Court House and Public Square, west side.

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

C. H. Buehler, corner of Carlisle and Railroad.

TAILOR.

J. Jacobs, Chambersburg street, first square.

UNDERTAKER & PAPER HANGER.

Jeremiah Culp, York street, second square.

UPHOLSTERER.

Wm. E. Culp, Washington st., near Eagle Hotel.

WATCHMAKER.

Wm. P. McCartney, Baltimore street, first square.

JOHN CHINAMAN.—What shall we do with the Chinaman? is now a question which seems to equally per