The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 9, 1870.

D. A. BUEHLER, Editor and Business Agent.

CONGRESS—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The third session of the 41st Congress met in Washington on Monday last. The roll call showing a full quorum present in both Houses, the President was notified, and he at once sent in his annual Message. This being the last session of the present Congress, it will expire by limitation on the 4th of March. There being thus but three months for work, the members will have little time for bumcomb-talk, and will necessarily address themselves at an early date to serious legislation.

The Message we give in full in today's issue, sub-divided into headings for the convenience of the general reader. Although somewhat longer that President Grant's last message, it is still comparatively brief, rendering a formal abstract of its contents unnecessary. We presume it will be carefully read by the great mass of our subscribers. It is a terse document, characterized by Gen. Grant's directness of speech, who uses no circumlocution in giving expression to his views. Aside from the mass of interesting facts as to the condition of the country and its foreign relations, the President's views on questions of internal policy will command attention, and we believe general approval. The curt, terse way in which he disposes of the "Revenue Reform" party, has something of the ring of Lincoln's quaint but strong common-sense logic.

The acquisition of Domingo has evidently a strong hold on the President. Nothing daunted by the failure of the last Treaty for its acquisition, by reason of the Senate's withholding its approval, he again urges the matter on Congress, arguing its merits at considerable length. To obviate the objections against purchase by treaty, he proposes the raising of a commission by joint action of the Senate and House, to negotiate for the purchase and transfer of the island to the United States, after the manner of the annexation of Texas. This will give the House, as well as the Senate, a voice in the matter.

The closing paragraph of the Message is a brief but comprehensive summing up of the policy of the Administration—so plain and distinct that every reader can understand it—and deserves special notice. We therefore re-produce it here:

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reductions of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with other peoples, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in our treatment of the Indians and in the whole civil service of the country, and finally in securing a pure and untrammelled ballot, that every man entitled to vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity, or color.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Last week there was heavy fighting around Paris and in the valley of the Loire, extending through four days and over a large extent of country. A concerted movement was made by Trochu and Gen. Palladines to break through the German lines and raise the siege of Paris. Trochu and Gen. Ducrot, with 150,000 men, marched out of Paris, and made repeated desperate assaults on the German positions south of the city, while Gen. Palladines advanced north from Orleans with 150,000 to 200,000 men and endeavored to pierce the lines of Prince Frederick Charles in the direction of Paris. King William telegraphed briefly to Queen Augusta the repulse of the French at all points, with heavy losses. On the other hand, from Tours came daming despatches signed by Gambetta, announcing great French victories—that Palladines and Trochu had broken through the German lines, and raised the siege of Paris. For several days, the French were wild with exultation, and *te-deums* were offered up in the Tours cathedral.

Owing to the extent of the lines, the despatches for some days were confused and contradictory. Now that the smoke of battle has cleared, we have the facts, which, as usual, fully sustain the despatch of the truthful Prussian King. Prussian valor and strategy have again proved an overmatch for the French. Trochu and his army, failing to break the investing lines, have fallen back into the fortifications of the city, and continue close prisoners. While Palladines was hurling his columns against portions of Prince Frederick Charles' lines, the latter rapidly swung a portion of his troops around to the rear of Orleans, thus doubling up the French left, and was thundering at the gates of Orleans in the rear of Gen. Palladines, before the latter was aware of his perilous position. The result was an immediate abandonment of Orleans, which the Prussians took possession of, the French falling rapidly back towards Tours.

Gambetta, who but two days before had bulletined the complete triumph of the grand French operations for the relief of Paris, officially announces Gen. Palladines' retreat as the result of "unexpected" obstacles encountered in its advance!

Such, in substance, was the situation at last accounts.

IMPOSING demonstrations are being made in Europe and America, in denunciation of the occupation of Rome by Victor Emanuel, and the absorption of the temporal dominions of the Pope. One of these demonstrations took place in Philadelphia on Sunday last, under the auspices of Bishop Wood, there being a large turn-out of various Catholic Societies, with banners and music.—The large Cathedral was densely crowded, numbers being unable to get into the building. Addresses were delivered by Daniel Dougherty, John P. O'Neill, Joseph R. Chandler, William A. Stokes, Hon. James Campbell, and other prominent Catholic laymen. Resolutions were adopted protesting against Italian occupation of Rome, and demanding the restoration of the Papal temporalty to the Pope. Victor Emanuel himself is a Catholic, as are the Italians *en masse*, and we suppose the idea is to bring pressure from the great body of the Catholic Church to work a change in Italian policy, which, in recent events, has ignored the idea of temporal power in the Pope, and subordinated the claims of the Church to the demands of national sovereignty.

THE Report of Postmaster General Creswell gives the aggregate receipts of the Department during the year ending June 30 at $19,772,220.65, and expenditures of all kinds $23,898,837.63, leaving a deficiency of $4,226,616.93 as against a deficiency of $5,353,620.78 for the fiscal year 1869. The increase of revenue for the 1870 over the year 1869 was $1,427,700.93, and the increase of expenditures $300,706.13. Mr. Creswell again urges the abolition of the Franking privilege, and thinks the Department could in that case be made self-sustaining. He recommends a reduction of letter postage to two cents. While agreeing that newspapers delivered in the county where published should continue exempt from postage, he proposes to require pre-payment by stamps on all passing outside of the county. This stamp business would be a nuisance. Better abolish newspaper postage altogether.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through the Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations in the midst, comparative harmony among the peoples.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE BALLOT.

It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens, in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia is the only State now without representation in Congress. She may be confidently expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

With an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt, created as the price of our Union, and the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever has done after so protracted and devastating a war.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant this protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Columbia, Portugal, Uruguay and Venezuela, in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgement. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this Government, and, as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the Government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed, by telegraph, to recognize it, and tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to an simpler forms of representative Government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people.

NON-INTERFERENCE.

While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new Government to use our good offices, jointly, with those of European Powers in the interest of peace, and the answer was made that the established policy, and the true interests, of the United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European Powers. I ascertained, informally and unofficially, that the Government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any Powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States is on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of this Government, to take a step which could only result in injury to our interests without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

I deemed it prudent, in view of the unusual number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after the official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within their territory to observe their duties and the laws of nations. This proclamation was followed by others, as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquainted in advance with their duties and obligations, have aided in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

CUBA.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. The authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitary arrests, of close confinements, and of military trials and executions, of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, by summary embargo of their properties and sequestration of their revenues by executive warrant. Such proceedings, so far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain.

Representations of injuries resulting to several persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish Government. From April, 1869, to June last the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with limited power toward redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn in view of the favorable situation in Cuba, which, however, did not lead to a revocation or suspension of extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened and pending there the United States only claimed that, for the future, the rights secured to the citizens, by treaty, should be respected, and that a joint tribunal should be established in the United States, with full jurisdiction over all such claims; but even such a tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations of the United States and Spain has already been disposed of. In this way the claim of the owners of the Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, for the illegal seizure and detention of that vessel, was referred to arbitration by mutual consent, and resulted in an award to the United States for the sum of $19,792.50 in gold. Another and long pending claim, of a like nature—that of a whale ship—has been disposed of by friendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred by joint consent of the United States and Brazil, to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who undertook the task, and, examining the mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two Governments, awarded to the United States the sum of $174,999, in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial Government. These recent examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped this moderate demand will be acceded to by Spain, without further delay. If the negotiations unfortunately be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress, and invite its action on the subject.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the Allied South American Governments has been inaugurated in Washington, under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th December, 1866, the executive department of the Government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace between Spain and the Allied Republics. Hesitations occured to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, a conference was arranged and opened in this city, on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the conference adjourned until an attendance from that Republic, or other measures could be adopted towards compassing its objects. The allied other Republics of Spanish origin may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare; to see them blessed with good Governments, capable of maintaining order and of preserving their respective territorial integrity; and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial relations with them.

The time is not far distant when, in the natural course of events, the European political connections with this Continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped, in view of this, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantage which Mr. Monroe and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join in a Congress at Panama.

SAN DOMINGO.

During the last session of Congress a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the two-thirds vote. I was thoroughly convinced that the best interests of this country, commercially, demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view, and I now firmly believe the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the Island of San Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations, in the Bay of Samana. A large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be a tributary, without receiving corresponding benefit; and then will be seen the folly of our rejecting so great a prize. The Government of San Domingo has alternatively sought this annexation.—It is a weak Power, numbering probably less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun. It is capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, and our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, because of its geographical position; it commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, the best and most capacious harbors, the most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India Islands.

ITS ADVANTAGES AS A NAVAL STATION.

Its possession by us will, in a few years, built up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far towards restoring to us our lost merchant marine.—It will give to us those articles which we consume so largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In the case of a foreign war, it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing itself of a rendezvous on our coast. At present our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is cut by the Bahamas and the Antilles twice.

We must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida.—San Domingo, with a stable Government, under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to ten of thousands of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands, and seek the blessing of freedom and its sequence, such industry as will reward the labor of both nations.

THE FISHERIES.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities towards the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the convention of 1848, between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever, in common with British subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters therein defined, in which waters not included in the limits named in the Convention (within three miles of parts of the British coast), it has been the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a notice and warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain. The Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the power, on a share, of its jurisdiction or control of these fishing grounds to the colonial authority, known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi-independent, but irresponsible, agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the Colonial ports, their voyages broken up and their vessel condemned.

There is a reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, with a view to induce a concession from this Government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to hover in waters lovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, and harbors of Canada into port, to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon them heavy pecuniary penalties if true answers are not given, and if such a vessel is found preparing to fish within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks or harbors, without a license or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to it, provide that the vessel, with her tackle, &c., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorites of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of citizens of the United States.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

It has been claimed by Her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British Possessions in North America except for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British Custom houses, or to trade there, except in the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the Convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States.

It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by Her Majesty's Government. During the conferences which preceded the negotiations of the Convention of 1818, the British Commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of His Britannic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use, and also that it should not be lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in said fishery to have on board any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing grounds, and any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated with her cargo."

UNFRIENDLY ACTION.

This proposition, which, is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the Convention, was emphatically rejected by the American Commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British Plenipotentiaries, and article 1, as it stands in the Convention, was substituted. If however it be said that this claim is founded on Provincial or Colonial statutes, and not upon the Convention, this Government cannot but regard them as unfriendly, and in contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible.

NON-COMMUNICATION.

Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts towards our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States.

NAVIGATION OF THE LAKES.

A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean of eight States, with an aggregate population of about 17,500,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of 661,367 tons on the waters which discharge with it. The foreign commerce of our ports on these waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the Lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, their vessels on trans-Atlantic voyages having an access to our lake ports, which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice.

PRECEDENTS.

During the Administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay unanswerably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the act of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine, and other rivers, to all nations showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen to be that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes, have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territories of another Power. This right does not exclude the coequal right of the sovereign possessing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea to make such regulations relative to the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary, but such regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose needless burthens upon the commerce which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange these regulations by mutual agreement. The United States are ready to make such reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. Clay was in the beginning considered by persons living on the shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our rights, the principle for which he contended has been frequently and by various nations recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831, the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable to the sea. By the Convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro throughout its whole extent was made free for the subjects of both Crowns. In 1853 the Argentine Confederation by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Paraná and Uruguay rivers to the merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858 Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it regarded the rivers, Amazon and La Platte, in accordance with the liberal principles of national law, as highways or channels of commerce for the commerce of all nations. In 1859 the Paraguay was made free by treaty. In December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be opened to the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says: "It seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law, but it is equally difficult to deny: First—That in so doing she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law. Secondly—That her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and not be necessary to add that whenever Her Majesty's Government shall ascertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

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Local Items.

FINISHED.—It is stated in the Philadelphia papers, that the painting of Gettysburg, by Mr. P. F. Rothermel, will be finished in a few days, and to be opened for exhibition at the Academy of Music.

Messrs. Maltby and Town[illegible] here on Wednesday evening [illegible] the transfer of the railroad [illegible] purchasers. Yesterday they [illegible] line the line of the old tape-wo[illegible] west.

ALMS-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—[illegible] rectors of the Poor, on Monday [illegible] appointed the old officers, viz: [illegible] Jonas Johns; Physician, Dr. [illegible] O'Neal; Counsel, J. C. Neely, [illegible] H. A. Picking Esq.; and Treasurer [illegible] Benner.

DISTRIBUTION.—Samuel G. [illegible] appointed by the Supreme Court [illegible] tribute among bond-holders [illegible] arising from the sale of the [illegible] Railroad, gives notice that he [illegible] his office in Philadelphia, on [illegible] December, to make distribution [illegible] of Bonds should see that they are [illegible] represented.

POST OFFICE ITEMS.—Rev. J. [illegible] ley has been appointed Post [illegible] McKnightstown, *vice* M. A. Mi[illegible] ed.

The Green Ridge Postoffice [illegible] discontinued, mail matter for [illegible] to be sent to New Oxford.

GOOD JOB.—In passing the [illegible] ling of Mr. Abraham Krise, [illegible] street, now nearly completed, [illegible] was directed to the plastering. [illegible] Mr. David Culp, of this place. [illegible] tire pladering seems to be unsu[illegible] executed, the walls presenting [illegible] polished surface, while the [illegible] cornice and centre piece in the [illegible] creditable specimens of workman[illegible]

MORE LARGE HOGS.—Mr. John [illegible] of New Oxford, one day la[illegible] slaughtered two hogs, that ou[illegible] the two mentioned in our last, [illegible] same place. The hogs of M[illegible] were of common stock, twenty [illegible] old—one weighing 416 and the [illegible] pounds, a total weight of 892 [illegible] Who can beat this?

LARGER STILL.—Wm. Wible [illegible] ban township, slaughtered on [illegible] last a hog weighing 517 lbs. [illegible] full blood Chester white.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—We hear [illegible] tlestown that on Tuesday night [illegible] party of boys went to the residen[illegible] Samuel P. Young, recently ma[illegible] give him a "thandillion" seren[illegible] Young, being annoyed by the [illegible] noise, fired a blank cartridge [illegible] window to frighten them off. [illegible] having the desired effect, he fired [illegible] load, charged with small shot.

The charge took effect in the [illegible] shoulder of Charles Weikert. [illegible] were promptly extracted, the w[illegible] being considered dangerous.

GOING SOUTH.—Mr. Samuel H[illegible] who place, recently returned from [illegible] to Lexington, N. Carolina, where [illegible] purchased a Farm of 300 Acres [illegible] good land, with excellent impro[illegible] including a large two story Brick [illegible] ling, about 100 acres of timber, [illegible] Mr. Herbst pays but $3500 for th[illegible] property, a pretty fair illustratio[illegible] cheapness of land in that State [illegible] War. It is located three miles [illegible] ington, the leading trunk line of [illegible] from Washington and Richmon[illegible] Gulf passing within one mile [illegible] farm.

It is the intention of Mr. Herb[illegible] his son Jacob C., to remove to No[illegible] olina in the Spring, personally to [illegible] farm. Mr. Herbst will be missed [illegible] community, having a large acqu[illegible] and being possessed of excellent [illegible] qualifications. For four years he [illegible] ciently and acceptably filled the p[illegible] President of the Adams County [illegible] tural Society.

Last Spring Mr. J. J. Bies[illegible] Franklin township, removed to [illegible] county, in North Carolina, have[illegible] chased a farm near Lexington. [illegible] Wysotskey, of this place, has [illegible] chased near Lexington, and contem[illegible] removing to North Carolina at [illegible] day.

SALES.—Messrs. Levi Minter [illegible] Mickley have sold their farm in [illegible] land township, 116 acres, the Hal[illegible] to F. Bream, for $3,600.

Levi Minter has sold his farm in [illegible] lin township, 55 acres, to Jacob M[illegible] for $3,350.

Pius Breighner has sold his [illegible] situate in Oxford township, to [illegible] wine, for $1,925.

Adam Minter, Esq., has purch[illegible] farm of E. Shrain Steely, in [illegible] township—109 acres, with improv[illegible] —at $6,000.

John P. King has purchased the [illegible] of William T. Williams, in Reading [illegible] ship—96 acres, with improvements [illegible] $4,000.

Jacob Smith has bought the Lee [illegible] on the Mummasburg road—100 acres [illegible] $1,550.

J. B. Meals, Executor of Samuel M[illegible] deed, has sold the home farm in Mo[illegible] township, 116 acres, to Samuel Mea[illegible] $30 per acre; and a House and L[illegible] Bendersville to R. E. Elden for $1100.

Enoch Routzahn has sold the Fo[illegible] and two vacant lots in Bendersvil[illegible] John B. Hoffman for $1700.

Joseph Stocksladge and Joseph [illegible] Assignees of John W. Davis, sold his [illegible] and mills, in Mountjoy township, [illegible] acres, to J. W. Barr for $6000.

Michael Stambach has purchased [illegible] Peter Wolford Mill property, in Lat[illegible] township, at $5,650 cash. About 40 [illegible] of land are connected with the mill.

I. O. O. F.—On Thursday evening [illegible] 1st instant, a new Lodge of the [illegible] pendent Order of Odd Fellows, [illegible] called "Valley Home Lodge, No. [illegible] was instituted in Fairfield, by D[illegible] Deputy Col. John Wolford. Represe[illegible] tives were present from four diff[illegible] lodges, viz: Harrisburg Lodge No [illegible] Gettys Lodge No. 134, York Sp[illegible] Lodge No. 211, and Montana Lodge [illegible] 653. In instituting the new Lodge [illegible] installing the officers, Col. Wolford [illegible] assisted by the following officers, viz: [illegible] M., John Wolford; G. W., C. A. B[illegible] G. Mar., F. H. Hemperly; G. S., [illegible] Peters; G. T., D. Kitzmiller; G. [illegible] Henry Culp.

The following officers of "Valley H[illegible] Lodge" were regularly installed, viz: [illegible] G., A. C. Musselman; V. G., Henry [illegible] selman; S., G. W. Worts; A. S., [illegible] B. Myers; T., Charles F. Blakie; R. [illegible] L. S. to N. G., Peter Herbaugh and [illegible] Ogden; R. and L. S. to V. G., Henry [illegible] uet and J. M. Musselman; S. W., [illegible] Stoner; Con., E. McGinley; R. and [illegible] S., Joseph Gelbach and Charles Se[illegible] Clap., Wm. Yingling.

During the evening a complimen[illegible] supper was given to the visitors by [illegible] members of Home Valley Lodge, at S[illegible] ly's Hotel, which was served up in ca[illegible] style by Mr. Shively and his exce[illegible] lady.

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