The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 23, 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.

JANUARY, 1871.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Persons indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and job work, will please bear in mind that the first of the year is our time for the general settlement of accounts. Mail subscribers to the STAR AND SENTINEL can easily learn their indebtedness by examining the printed addresses upon the margin of the paper, (as, for instance, "John Smith, 1jan70," shows that there would be a year due on the 1st of January, 1871,) and can remit by mail, sending money orders when convenient. Subscribers in town will please call at the office and settle their dues.

PROPOSITION TO HONOR TREASON.

Last week we briefly referred to the debate in the United States Senate on Senator McCreery's proposition to restore "Arlington Heights" to Gen. Lee's widow, and remove the twenty thousand Union dead now reposing there. The outrageous insult thus offered to the Senate and the country, drew out Edmunds, Morton, Scott, Thayer, Patterson, Nye, Sumner, and other Republican Senators, in eloquent and indignant denunciations of the outrage. Aside from the eloquent utterances of these gifted champions of freedom, the debate has a marked significance, in that Mr. McCreery's resolution and the arguments by which he enforced it, disclose the spirit that animates the Democratic leaders, and foreshadows their purpose, if so be the American people should re-invest them with political power. So regarding it, we copy from the official report in the *Congressional Globe*, a full abstract of the debate, and feel assured that we need tender no apology to our readers for giving it so much prominence. Every intelligent voter should give it a careful perusal. Casserly and Bayard, of the Democratic Senators, alone voted with the Republicans in emphatic rebuke of McCreery's proposition. The other Democratic Senators either gave it their approval or shirked the record. The Senate, in absolutely refusing to receive the proposition, fitly expressed the loyal sentiment of the nation, and did justice to the memory of our heroic dead, and in so far we are glad that Senator McCreery gave opportunity for such expression.

Referring to this discussion the Philadelphia *Bulletin* pertinently remarks that "it is difficult to find any terms in which to denounce this rebel movement, more forcible and eloquent than those employed by the loyal Senators. But we may say that the McCreery resolution is an embodiment of a feeling of sentimental admiration of General Lee which found expression in many Northern newspapers before, and at the time of, his death. So much has been said of what Senator McCreery calls Lee's 'inflexible virtue,' of his chivalrous sense of honor, his spotless integrity and his constant piety, that many weak-minded people have determined that he possessed all these excellent qualities, and was a model gentleman. It was time some expression had been given to the sentiments of the sturdily loyal and sensible people who believe Lee to have been false and treacherous and base; who think that as he sinned deliberately and in cold blood, disregarding his solemn oath and most sacred obligations, drawing his sword in an unholy cause; that as he exerted his great influence to seduce many weaker men from their allegiance, and as he used his talent for four years in such a manner that he caused the death of thousands of innocent men, he was a traitor so foul and wicked that Benedict Arnold seems almost virtuous when compared with him. We rejoice that this opinion has at last found official utterance, for if the rebel verdict had been suffered to prevail, incalculable harm would have been done to the youth of the country and to the moral sense of many of the people."

SENATORS SHURZ AND DRAKE, of Missouri, had Friday and Saturday last, as field days in the Senate, explaining and defending their positions in the recent political contest in that State. Senator Shurz, who is a brilliant debater, occupied Friday in an elaborate advocacy of his proposition, by a general Amnesty bill, to restore political and civil rights to all who waged war against the Government. Senator Drake replied on Saturday, charging on his colleague a deliberate betrayal of the Republicans of Missouri by striking hands with rebels and traitors. He held that amnesty could only be safely extended to those who were willing to accept the situation and manifested a purpose to stand by the Government. So long as murder was rampant in the South, and the lives of Union men were threatened by these same rebels, it would be a crime to invest them with political power. Senator Drake's reply elicited applause in the galleries several times, notwithstanding the interposition of the Vice President, showing that Senator Shurz's sentimental philanthropy will have to be nursed awhile, before it can be made acceptable to loyal men.

AN exchange says: 'Terre Haute claims to have whiskey that takes men's finger nails off. That is nothing. New Jersey has whiskey that will carry all the furniture out of a man's house, throw him out in the street, lock the door and carry away the key."

Pennsylvania whiskey can beat that—stealing men's brains, converting them into idiots, fools, madmen, murderers. More—it will sweep away a man's all, house, goods, property, social position, family joys, and life itself; giving him in exchange squalid poverty, pinching want, blasted hopes, blighted home, beggared wife, starving children, social degredation, a felon's cell, a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell! Great is whiskey—marvellous its powers and gifts—still more marvellous, the number and devotion of its votaries.

P. S. DECHERT, Democrat, was elected Senator from the 1st Philadelphia district, on Tuesday, by 1,348 majority. The vote was light, the Republicans, who carried the district at the October election by over 1,000 majority, allowing the election to go by default. The Democracy, appreciating the importance of the contest, polled a full vote, elected their candidate, and thus secure the organization and control of the State Senate—a matter of no small moment in its bearing on the Congressional and Legislative district apportionments, and the general legislation this winter.

THERE have been no movements of special importance in France during the past week. Frequent skirmishing takes place between French and German troops at various points, with indecisive results. From French sources, we have the announcement that the army of the Loire has been re-inforced and will soon attempt another forward movement, and that Paris is in good condition with ample supplies for months. The siege of Paris has now lasted three months. Another sortie is expected by the Germans. Accounts as to the probable bombardment of the city are conflicting.

Russia is reported as approving Prussia's purpose to absorb Luxembourg. An early meeting of the Conference on the Eastern question is expected, and hopes are entertained that the Conference may take steps to secure a settlement of the Franco German war.

CONGRESS adjourned yesterday, to meet again on the 4th of January. The Committees will then be prepared to report, and legislation will be begun in earnest. There will be but two months for work, the session expiring by constitutional limitation on the 4th of March.

THE difference between Democratic and Republican rule is, that the former creates debt and the latter pays it. Those who believe that debt is a blessing, and taxation a luxury, should be Democrats. Those who think different should be Republicans.

THE PERRY COUNTY HORROR.

Alleged Murder and Forgery.

The excitement in Markleville and vicinity, the scene of the late terrible calamity, has undergone no subsidence—in fact, it has rather increased than diminished. There are very few who believe that the four members of the Boyer family who perished in the flames were not chloroformed and deliberately murdered. First it was supposed that the conflagration was traceable to the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, but investigation gave room for much doubt as to the correctness of this belief. The parties had apparently not moved; no effort had been made to escape the smoke or fire; the bodies lay in a natural sleeping posture. If the house had caught fire by a coal-oil lamp explosion, it was reasonable to suppose the inmates would have discovered the danger and struggled to extricate themselves from their impending fate. So reasoned nearly everybody who was made acquainted with the facts. The disappearance of over seven ounces of chloroform from the drug store of Dr. Ard, of New Bloomfield, on the Wednesday before the fire, which occurred on December 3, confirmed the opinion that the family were drugged and then committed to the flames. Some few suspected Thomas J. Boyer, son of a brother of the deceased, of having committed the double crime, and since then the sentiment has become almost universal in the vicinity of the catastrophe that he was the guilty man! On Thursday and Friday last an inquisition was held on the bodies of the deceased, and on Monday evening information was made before John R. Shuler, Esq., by District Attorney B. P. M'Intire, charging that from the evidence elicited at the coroner's inquest it was believed "that Thomas J. Boyer, a son of J. P. Boyer, caused the death of John P. Boyer, Jane Ann Boyer, Elizabeth Boyer, and John Boyer, and then set fire to the dwelling house and consumed their bodies so as to conceal the heinous crime of murder." The same information charged him with having forged the name of Wilson Darlington, his father-in-law, to a note, for forty-five dollars, payable to A. S. Whitekettle; and, also, the name of his father to two notes given the Perry County Bank—one for two hundred dollars and the other for one hundred dollars; also, the name of his father to another note given to Wilson Darlington and A. B. Clouser for one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

On Tuesday morning Thomas J. Boyer was arrested by Sheriff Rinehart and imprisoned in the Perry county jail. The accused was formerly deputy under Sheriff Rinehart, and several months ago it was reported that he had been attacked by highwaymen and a sum of money belonging to Perry county taken from him. Since the late occurrences an impression has gained that his story was manufactured; that he promulgated it so that he might deceive the people and appropriate the money to his own use.

Thomas J. Boyer is a man aged about thirty years, and recently married a young daughter of Wilson Darlington, a resident of one of the rural districts of Perry county. Mr. Darlington is a gentleman of wealth and high respectability.

ODD FELLOWSHIP STARTED IN GERMANY.—A lodge of the independent Order of Odd Fellows, under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of the United States, has been instituted at Stuttgart, in Germany, by the special deputy commissioned by the grand sire of the American order. The American order of Odd Fellowship has the indorsement of the Prussian government, secured through the influence of Minister Bancroft, and it is believed that the order will spread rapidly through the German confederation. There are many thousands of German Odd Fellows in this country.

THE Instructions with which General Schenck will go to England as Minister of the United States are said to embrace a demand for the payment of the losses of American shipowners by the Alabama, with interest added, reimbursement to our Government for expenses incurred in consequence of the depredation of English-Confederate cruisers, and public recognition of the principles of neutrality hitherto insisted on by the American Government.

VICTOR EMANUEL enters Rome on the 8th of January.

CONGRESSMAN R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, has been indicted by the Grand Jury in Washington, for forgery.

THE Philadelphia City Council has passed the bill creating a paid Fire Department in that city.

BENTZ's store, in Harrisburg, was robbed on Wednesday night. Goods to the amount of $3400 were taken.

RUSSIA sustains the Prussian demand on Luxembourg, and justifies the contemplated seizure of the Duchy.

A SHOOTING affray took place at El Paso, Texas, on the 7th inst., in which a judge and a leading lawyer were killed and a State Senator severely wounded.

COLONEL Robert Douglas, private secretary to President Grant, was severely injured by being thrown from a hack, in Washington last week.

GENERAL VALMASEDA assumed command of the island of Cuba on Friday; ex-Captain General De Rodas leaves for Spain.

BY a vote of seventy-one to sixty four the House refused yesterday to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the income tax. As a majority of the Senate are also opposed to immediate repeal, it is quite probable that any change in the law will be effected the present session.

TREASON HONORED!

DEBATE IN THE U. STATES SENATE

DEMOCRATIC ASSAULT ON THE LOYAL LEGIONS OF OUR DEAD

EULOGIUM OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE

The Senate Vindicates the Heroic Dead

The debate in the U. S. Senate last week, on the proposition of Senator McCREERY, of Kentucky, to remove the Union dead from "Arlington Heights," put the property in repair, and restore it to the Lee family, with indemnity for past use by the Government, has a more than passing interest, and we accordingly transfer to our columns a full abstract of it.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Vermont, objected to the introduction of the resolution, and said the idea that the Senate of the United States is to enter into an investigation as to whether there is not some contrivance by which the bones of our soldiers can be dug up on the other side of that Virginia stream and carried off somewhere else, and the property given back to its late rebel owners, was to his mind perfectly monstrous, and he hoped the Senate would not consent to receive or entertain such a proposition.

Mr. MCCREERY followed in a lengthly eulogium of Gen. Lee and defence of his resolution. He referred to the circumstances attending the recent decease of two of the foremost generals on either side in the late war, Lee and Thomas, and spoke of the friendly intimacy existing between these generals up to the commencement of the rebellion, when Thomas followed the starry emblem of the Union, and Lee resolved to stand or fall by the State that had given him birth; of the general sorrow and respect which manifested itself in either section succeeding the mournful intelligence of their decease. He proceeded to eulogize the inflexible virtue, military genius, and valor of General Lee, remarking that the American people would never relinquish the property which they had in the name and fame of the great Virginian. He then referred to the principal historic features of Lee's campaigns to show that with the means at his command possibly no other man could have accomplished results so vast.

During his remarks Mr. McCreery reviewed in detail the salient features of General Lee's civil and military service, particularly his recent efforts in connection with Jefferson College, his Revolutionary ancestry, and sincere devotion to duty. Referring to the sword as the least capable of all tribunals to decide a cause upon its merits, the speaker went on to argue that the judgment of the sword had not always commanded that universal respect which would have been expected from a court of so large a jurisdiction, and that history had enrolled the names of Hampden and Sidney upon the list of martyrs in the sacred cause of right.

Mr. EDMUNDS maintained that Gen. Lee had committed the crime of treason against more light, against better opportunities of knowing that he was committing it, than probably any man in the whole range of the Southern States. Instead of being the child of Virginia and wedded to the institutions of his State, and sharing destinies with a passionate enthusiasm, he was the child of the people; he was the ward of the nation. It had educated him, it had fed him, it had clothed him; it had instructed his military talents, which he turned against it at last. He lived at the capital, and when the capital called upon him to follow and defend the flag that he had been born under, and educated under, and protected under, and honored under, he turned his back to it deliberately, and planted his cannon in sight of the capital he had sworn to protect and defend.—But he [Mr. Edmunds] would not dignify the proposition by discussing it. Lee was now dead. The only regret, he thought, that nightminded men, who believed in the war, would have, was that General Lee had not died either in his youth or in his patriotic manhood, or even that he had not died earlier than he did by the hand of the law, which penality would have atoned in some measure for his crime.

[A discussion here followed as to the propriety of the Senate refusing leave to a member to introduce a resolution. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, while professing no sympathy with the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, opposed such action, as establishing a bad precedent. Messrs. Sumner and Edmunds, in reply, cited as precedents the refusal of the Senate to allow the introduction of bills for the annexation of Texas and for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. The Vice President also cited several instances, when the debate was resumed.]

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, protested against the consideration of the resolution. He had heard what he never expected to hear, an eulogy upon the character of General Lee in the Senate of the United States, and that, too, within sight of the graves of the victims of his rebellion. Hampden and Sidney did not die for human slavery, but for liberty. This man General Lee was, of all others in the rebellion, a mimer. He had sinned against light and knowledge. His Revolutionary ancestry, his oath of fealty as an officer of the United States, his finished education and high abilities, all forbade him thus to sin; and the enormity of his crime could not be concealed by decorating his grave with flowers of rhetoric. In a word, it was now proposed that the Senate should gravely consider a proposition to degrade the memories of the patriotic dead of Arlington by removing their bones to less hallowed ground in tender consideration of the rights of the widow of the arch-rebel of the most wicked rebellion in history.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, it may be that long service in this Chamber has enabled some Senators so to control their feelings that it is deemed dignified not to give expression to them. It may be, sir, that it is even prudent and that older Senators have learned that prudence, not to attempt to give utterance to sentiments which welled up in my bosom when I heard the opening sentences of the Senator from Kentucky. Those opening sentences uttered in this Chamber, coupling together the names of Thomas and of Lee, brought back to my recollection the utterance of a Senator who once occupied a seat in this chamber, and made at the time when Thomas and Lee were taking their departures upon the paths that were presented them. Stephen A. Douglas declared at that hour, that from that day hence there were but two classes in the nation—patriots and traitors.

And, sir, another feeling arose when I re-called that sentiment. It was this: I have heard it uttered elsewhere, I repeat it here, that since the day when the sword flamed at the east gate of Eden there has never been such an exhibition of magnanimity and of mercy as there has been by the United States toward those who engaged in the late rebellion; and it was illustrated to-day when the Senate of the United States could sit in patience and listen to a eulogy upon the man who on that day started out in the path of treason.

Has it ever been, sir, that such a rebellion against constituted government, carried on for years, has terminated not simply without the execution of a single criminal for treason, but without even a trial for the purpose of defining the law of treason? And has it ever been before that the highest legislative tribunal of any nation has sat in patience and listened to a eulogy upon the chief conspirator engaged in carrying that Government down?

If the man upon whom this eulogy has been pronounced had been successful in the efforts in which the laurels this day thrown over his grave were won, where would this Senate have been sitting? Would this be a land of freedom, or would it not have been one over which the dark pall of slavery would have cast its shadow from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf? Should we be here to-day, sir, deliberating upon this question if the man upon whom this eulogy is passed had been successful in his efforts? And now, sir, as if to add to this proposition all the enormity that the proposition itself carries upon its face, what is proposed? General Lee starting out as the champion of the armies which sought to establish the doctrine of secession; his property consecrated by the nation as the burial ground of the martyrs who fell to seal the doctrine that our Constitution forms a nation from which no State can secede; to-day on the heights of Arlington the doctrine of secession lies buried beneath the bones of the thousands of men who fell to seal the covenant of the nation; and we have the spectacle today of a resurrectionist coming here and reaching his hand beneath the bones of the nation's martyrs to drag out the dead doctrine that lies interred beneath them. Shall it be done, sir? Can we sit in patience and listen to such a proposition as this?

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he would vote for the reception of the resolution, because he deemed it the right of any member of the Senate to introduce any resolution upon any subject which he may deem it his duty to present. Messrs. HARLAN, WILLY, and SAWYER opposed the reception of the resolution, characterizing it as improper and insulting to the country.

Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska, said a stranger in this Chamber for the last hour would hardly have supposed that he was in the American U. Senate. He would rather have imagined that he was in the confederate congress at Richmond six years ago, when eulogies were pronounced upon Stonewall Jackson.

I have predicted during the last three or four years that the time would come, if the policy of Congress was not rigidly carried out and adhered to in the southern States, when the leaders of the rebellion would sit in these seats and encomiums would be pronounced upon their acts. In one respect, the day has come sooner than I anticipated. The honorable Senator from Kentucky has thought proper to pronounce a glowing eulogium upon the leader of armies of the rebellion. I listened to him carefully, and not one word did I hear falling from his lips in condemnation of his treason.

The linking of the names of Thomas and Lee was unfortunate. It is true they were associated together in early life. Both were educated by the States to be its protectors when assailed; both took a solemn oath, written down by the recording angel, that they would forever be its defenders against foreign or domestic foes. The one—Thomas—nobly, sacredly grandly, kept his oath. He fought for the flag of the Union, and was faithful to the end. He has passed away. His name is inscribed on the rolls of immortal renown. The other was faithless to his solemn vow. With perjury in his soul he raised the black standard of treason, and through all the scenes and vicissitudes, the dangers and the trials and the battles of four years, he fought with his best energies and his best efforts to destroy the Union whose flag he had sworn to defend forever.

The Senator from Kentucky has no word of condemnation for this foul, glaring, damning treason. General Lee is held up as a model of virtue and right and truth to the youth of the American nation. That is what we witness here to-day. The proposition is made, and we are discussing the question of its reception, whether the graves of twenty thousand heroic dead, who died that the nation might live, shall be opened and their bones and their dust gathered up and scattered along the way, to be deposited somewhere else, to make way for the widow of the traitor whose hands were chiefly instrumental in taking the lives of that army of martyrs who sleep on the heights of Arlington. That is the spectacle which we now witness in the Senate of the United States, before six years have passed away from the laying down of the arms of the rebellion! The graves of those men who gave their lives that we might sit here in common with the people of the Union in the enjoyment of the blessings of the Union, purchased by their blood and their lives, are to be opened; an act of sacrilege is to be committed, in order that this property may be given back to the widow of Lee. Sir, as an American citizen, as a Senator of the United States, and as a soldier in the war for the Union, I enter my solemn protest against it.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire. Mr. President quite enough, perhaps, has been said in relation to this subject; but it seems to me there is one element of turpitude in this resolution which has not been fully considered by the Senate. We are asked, not simply to inquire into the propiety of restoring this property to the widow of General Lee, but we are to inquire also as to the propriety of removing the dead who fell in the cause of the Union from that estate, in order that the widow of the great rebel may return and inhabit her old dwelling-place. It seems to me that that is an insult to all the dead who fell in the mighty struggle for the Union, and an outrage to all the living who fought for the great cause. It is not simply asking that their estate may be restored to the rank and file of the rebel army, but that *this* estate may be restored to the family of the arch traitor who left Washington after having been educated at the expense of the republic; left this very capitol, where, from his position, he was cognizant of all the secrets of the Administration and of its plans and policy to hurl back and crush treason, and took with him that knowledge to Richmond, that he might use it to overthrow the Government which had educated, trusted, and honored him. We are solicited now to restore to the widow and children of the man who added ingratitude and the betrayal of confidence to treason, the estate which he fled from in order to disintegrate the Union, destroy this capitol, and desolate the homes of the loyal States.

Sir, there is an audacity about this proposition which even excels that of Cataline when he came into the Roman senate as a traitor, and against whom Cicero pronounced that memorable oration which posterity can never forget. And yet, sir, as if the proposition itself was not enough, the Senate of the United States this morning is insulted by having a eulogy pronounced upon the leading traitor whose defection sent hundreds of thousands of loyal sons of the North to bloody graves and laid a burden of debt upon the country which our posterity for three generations cannot overcome—a debt which to-day is hampering the industry of the laboring poor all over the North and the South alike; that man of all others, upon whom the black stain of treason will rest in all the hereafter, is eulogized in the Senate of the United States, by an honorable Senator, and we are asked to inquire into the propriety of restoring to his widow this estate, from which the arch-rebel stole away, skulking back upon the Senate and upon the capital of the nation, and into this very face of the people, his confederates, to be enrolled and entertain this proposition in behalf of the man who prostituted his large ability and his great office to overthrow the Constitution of his country and trail its flag dishonored in the dust.

We are asked to dig up bones of the dead who are sleeping upon Arlington, and to lay them elsewhere, in order that the woman who fled even before her husband from the capitol may come back to dwell where our heroes fell for liberty and the nation's life. Sir, it is an outrage upon the loyal feeling of the country; it is an outrage on the dignity of the Senate, that this thing should be done. I am against it. Let them sleep where they are—the dead guard of the capital. I would not say one word or make one movement that would uncover the fires over which the ashes of time are settling; I would do nothing to cause a rekindling of the passions of the rebellion; but when treason itself, when rebellion itself, comes into the Senate and starts the sad and terrible memories of the past, I think it is due to ourselves, it is due to the loyal people of the country, it is due to the living heroes that fought for the Union, it is due to the dead, that we should rise up here and indignantly put our feet upon the pregnant purpose.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, followed in an eloquent address, arguing against the reception of the resolution. He was followed by Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, in the same vein. Even Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, while defending the motives of the Senator from Kentucky, declared himself hostile to the proposition before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts. Mr. President, being called to vote on the pending motion, I desire to say that I wish on this occasion to apply the parliamentary law in its strongest form. Whatever rigors it may have against propositions inopportune or offensive in character should be applied now, or they should never be invoked again; for never in this Chamber before was there similiar occasion for what I have called the rigors of parliamentary law. Therefore shall I vote for the most summary proposition to dispose of this resolution.

Beyond this, perhaps, there is no occasion for remark, especially when I consider how eloquent Senators have already characterized the proposition and the traitor whom it seeks to commemorate. I am not disposed to speak of General Lee. It is enough to say that he stands on the catalogue of those who have imbrued their hands in their country's blood. I hand him over to the avenging pen of History.

But there is one practical remark that I would make. I would call the attention of the Senate to the character of this proposition in another aspect. We all know the political associations of the honorable Senator who has introduced it. May we not regard this resolution as showing the sentiments of his associates? Does it not prefigure the policy that they would establish should they obtain power in the government of the country, as threatened by the Senator from Delaware, as threatened by other Senators and by other associates of those Senators? Do we not see here the policy that would be established—a policy which is to take the old rebellion by the hand; which is to install it in the high places of power, in the Executive Mansion, in these Halls of Congress?

Now, sir, could I make my voice heard from one end of this country to the other, from Massachusetts to Louisiana, it would be to warn against that political combination which shows its hands now in the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky.—Take warning, I would say to my fellow-countrymen everywhere, not only at the South but at the North, but especially at the South, that the political party with which the Senator is associated, should it obtain power in this nation, will establish the policy of which his resolution is the representative. That is the practical remark I have to make.

There is a fact which I think I ought to contribute to this debate. It so happened that I was with the late Mr. Stanton when he made the order for the burial of our patriot dead on the grounds of Arlington. He mentioned it; disclosed to me his reason. He said he meant to bury those dead there in perpetual guard over that ground, so that no person of the family of Lee should ever dare to come upon it unless to encounter the ghosts of those patriots. It was in that spirit that that ground was set apart. Now, as I understand, it is proposed to take up those remains and to give over the ground to the family of the traitor.

My friend by my side [Mr. NYE] has already used an expression which I think was a happy inspiration, when he said that those dead lying there were as sacred as the constitution itself. I think he was right. We may as well disturb our sacred text as disturb their remains. Over every grave are written words of warning. Do you remember, sir, in some respects the most memorable epitaph ever written, that over the remains of William Shakspeare? It is as follows:

"Good Friend! for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones:
And cursed be that moves my bones."

For two centuries and a half those words have guarded the sacred remains of England's greatest poet. I write them now over the grave of every one of our patriot dead. May they continue for centuries to come to guard their remains.

At this stage of the debate, the Democratic Senators grew restive and sought to evade a direct vote and prevailed on Mr. McCreery to ask leave to withdraw his resolution. Objection being made to this, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. A long debate here sprung up as to the propriety of allowing the Senator from Kentucky to withdraw his resolution between Messrs. Edmunds, McCreery, Trumbull, Patterson, and Bayard, when finally the motion to lay on the table was defeated, ayes 9, nays 49, when the Senate was brought to a direct vote on the original motion to grant Mr. McCreery leave to introduce his resolution, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, McCreery, and Vickers—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Ames, Anthony, Bayard Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Flamagan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harris, Harris, Howard, Howe, Howell, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Windom—54.

ABSENT—Messrs. Cattell, Cragin, Davis, Ferry, Johnston, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Osborne, Saulsbury, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Warner and Yates—14.

A PORTION of the well-known Barnum's Hotel property in Baltimore was sold on Friday at public auction for $300,000. Robert Fowler Esq., ex-State Treasurer, was the purchaser.

THE Philadelphia *Commercial List* announces the failure of fourteen firms interested in the shoe business, with total liabilities of $755,000.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, &c.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK for January opens the year most auspiciously with a splendid steel plate engraving entitled "Looking at an Eclipse," which is followed by an elegant fashion plate. Then follows a full good ones, printed on tinted paper, and numerous other engravings for designs in fancy work. The reading matter is of choice description, interesting and instructive. Now is the time to subscribe if you wish to please the ladies. Price $3 per annum. Published at 98 a year, by L. A. Godey, North-east Corner Sixth and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

EVERY SATURDAY for December 17th is filled with illustrations from the best American and foreign artists. There is "Going to Court," by Darley; "Emigrants Landing at Castle Garden," by Eytinge; "December," by Gavarni; and numerous war scenes of great merit. The reading matter is varied and attractive, and will soon be reinforced by a serial story by Edmund Yates, which won the hearty commendation of Charles Dickens. *Every Saturday* has made room for itself with the American people.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The New Year number gives us two Steel Plates, one of them an exquisite "Desdemona," a colored two-paged steel Fashion Plate; a colored Lamp Mat; a pretty fancy wood-cut, "My Little Lady;" a popular piece of Music; and a profuse variety of illustrations of dress and fancy work. The new features announced in this number, that patterns of all these jackets, over-skirts, dresses, &c., are furnished cheaply and post-paid on application to the publisher, will be eagerly welcomed by the ladies; since it responds to the great practical question that every season presses upon them—"What shall we wear, and how shall we get it made?" The literary matter is most inviting—"Tattini's Dream-Music." Two poems, "The Christmas Door" and "The Northern Lights," are illustrated, the latter by Thomas Moran; and Dr. Holland's "Christmas Carol" is accompanied by music, by George E. Hussa. In the "Topics of the Time," "Christmas," "The European Outlook," "Women and Wine," and "Second Taxes" are discussed. "The Old Cabinet" talks about "the Bonapartes and Murats in Bordentown," and "Our Friend the Present Incumbent." A department is introduced—"Home and Society," which includes "Holiday Shopping," "A Glance at the Fashions," "Christmas Greens" and "Parlor Bulbs."

REMEMBER Zinn & Co. keep nothing but the best of Groceries. 2t

Special Notices.

WM. BLAIR & SON

acknowledge their indebtedness to a generous public for their patronage. Their large and constantly increasing business enables them to offer Fresh Goods at all times.

We are adding to our very large stock, from time to time, everything that particular living families require. We have something cheap and good for all. The whole line of our goods is down in price. Try our best Brown Sugars. Try our Japan Tea. Try our Buckwheat Flour. Try everything in our line that you may wish, and you will be pleased.

WILLIAM BLAIR & SON.

Dec. 16, 1870. "South End," Carlisle, Pa.

THE BREVITY OF LIFE.

"Tis not for man to trifle, life is brief,
Our age is but the falling of the leaf.
We have no time to sport away the hours,
All must be earnest in a world like ours.
Not many lives, but one have we,
How sacred should that one be!"

And still how many fritter away their lives, unable to fill any useful purpose, because some lingering disease unfits them for it, and they neglect or refuse to use the remedies within their reach. God in his wonderful arrangement of nature has provided an antidote for all the ills that human flesh is heir to, and by the aid of science the medicinal virtues of certain herbs, roots and barks have been combined and the result is known all over the civilized world as MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. It thoroughly purifies the blood, invigorates the nervous system, imparts the standard of all the vital forces, and sustains a healthful tone of the entire human organization. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

Dec. 2.-1m.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and *Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, (Ata specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 406 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. [March 18, 1870.—1y

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS.

For Store Fronts, Asylums, &c., Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Sand Screens; Landscape Wires for Windows, &c.; Paper makers' Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers. M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

Feb. 11, 1870.—1y

Northern Central Railway.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will leave Hanover as follows:

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

12.19 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Erie and the West.
11.10 a. m.—Daily for Williamsport, daily (except Sundays) for Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Erie and the West.
2.45 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Williamsport and York.
6.05 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for York.
10.05 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Harrisburg and the West.

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

7.15 a. m.—Daily stopping at Parkton only.
7.55 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.
10.04 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.
12.25 p. m.—Daily stopping at Parkton only.
1.11 p. m.—Daily (except Sunday) stopping at Parkton.
3.35 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.

ED'W. C. YOUNG, *Pass. Agent.*
ALFRED L. TYLER, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*
ALEXANDER MODES, *General Superintendent.*
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dec. 4, 1870.—tf

WEDDING CARDS, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Tickets, Tags, &c. &c., printed with neatness, correctness and dispatch.

Real and Personal Sales.

GREAT BARGAIN.

RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned, Agent for the owner, will sell at Public Sale, a valuable COUNTRY HOTEL, together with a 15 HORSE POWER ENGINE, in good running order and order, Also, Water Power, in Adams county that is abounding with [illegible] Gold Ore. Also, 123 Acres of land adjoining the above mentioned Hotel property. This property will be sold at a fair valuation and on accommodating terms. Possession at once.

For further particulars apply to

DANIEL H. MAKELEY, Agent.

IDAVILLE, Adams county, Pa., Dec. 16.—3t

SMALL FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, intending to change his residence, will offer at Public Sale, *on Monday, the 2nd day of January, 1871*, the following valuable small FARM, situate on the Taneytown road, two miles from Gettysburg, in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Group, John Musser, James Elder, and others, and containing 26 ACRES, more or less, improved with a two-story STONE HOUSE and Bank Barn, adjoining Spring House, Log Barn, with Sheds, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Hog Pen, and other outbuildings; a good well of water at the house, and an Apple Orchard. Besides a general variety of the best fruit. This is a very desirable home, and should command the attention of buyers. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on the Executor, residing within the borough limits of Gettysburg, or on John Musser, residing on the property.

At the same time and place will be sold: 1 Bedstead and Bedding, 1 Clock and Case, 1 Stand, 2 Rocking Chairs, a lot of Carpeting, and a 3-ply Wheat.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HENRY CULP, of P.,
Executor.

Dec. 16.-ts

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Rev. C. J. EMMERT, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on *Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1871*, at the late residence of said decedent, on Carlisle street, in the borough of Gettysburg, the following valuable personal property, viz:

1 FAMILY HORSE, 1 Cow, 1 Buggy, and Harness, 1 one-horse Wagon, 6 tons of Hay, Corn fodder and Straw, a lot of Corn, 5 tons of Stove Coal, Corn Sheller, Wheelbarrow, with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as 2 Morning Glory Stoves, one a Double Parlor, Cooking Stove and fixtures, 2 common Cook Stoves, 1 Sheet-Iron Stove, Bureau, Centre Table, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Sofa, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Wash-stand, Stands, Carpeting, and Matting, Clocks, Lamps, Window Blinds, Looking Glasses, Queens, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Boxes, Barrels, &c.; also 3 large Book Cases, together with many VALUABLE BOOKS, embracing among others the New American Cyclopedia, 16 vols.; the Annual Cyclopedia, 8 vol.; Biblical Repository, 12 vol.; Bibliotheca Sacra, 25 vol.; Neander's History of the Christian Religion and Church, 4 vol.; Evangelical Review, 19 vol.; 2 volumes Lange's Commentaries; and Greek Testament, 2 vol., the latter well bound and substantially bound and in good order; in addition some valuable Theological German and Latin works. A Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, &c.

Also, will be offered TWO SCHOLARSHIPS IN PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

At the same time and place will be offered the DESIRABLE PROPERTY lately occupied by said deceased, situated on Carlisle street, which is now being so rapidly and substantially improved. The lot is 125 feet front by 400 feet deep, and is improved with a comfortable and commodious two-story Weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE and Backbuilding, a new Bank Barn, Carriage House, Wood House, Corn Crib, &c., with an excellent Well of Water, a Cistern and a large variety of choice Fruit and Shade Trees on the lot. All in all, this is one of the most desirable properties in the town, and should command the attention of all in want of a pleasant home.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE EHREHART
J. W. EICHELBERGER,
P. BORN,
JAMES CALDWELL, Auctioneer. Executors.

Dec. 16.-ts

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned intending to remove to North Carolina, will expose to Public Sale, *on Monday, the 26th day of December inst.*, at his residence in Cumberland township, on the Emmitsburg road, two miles from Gettysburg, the following Personal Property, viz:

TWO WORK HORSES, 3 COWS, 1 Calf, a lot of Shotes, good four-horse Wagon, 1 Lime Stone Wagon, 1 One Bed, 2 Hay Carriages, large Ladder, Spring Wagon, single and double Trees, 2 Spreaders, Shifting-top Bugg