The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 27, 1871.

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 outrage of the Democratic majority in the State Senate, in refusing to allow an investigation in the Dechert-Tyndall contest, in violation of the plainest provision of law, has drawn out a general expression of indignation from the Republican and Independent Press of the State. Mr. Dechert, who had sustained a fair reputation before his election, has at once sunk to the level of the reckless politician, in voting with the majority to prevent inquiry into his right to hold his seat. There can be no possible apology for this invasion of right and law, the Democrats having a majority in the Senate, with Democratic officers to manipulate the drawing of the committee, other than a consciousness that there was something wrong in the majority by which Dechert claimed to be elected, which would not stand legal investigation.

Developments have since taken place which not only give color to this suspicion, but render it certain that Dechert's alleged majority of 1300 was fraudulent. The famous 4th Ward of Philadelphia—the home of Alderman McMullen, John Ahern, and other noted Democratic shoulder-hitters, and where elections have long been an acknowledged farce—is in Dechert's district. Ahern, it will be recollected, was a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms at the organization of the Senate, backed by McMullin and a host of 4th ward rowdies. Although Dechert voted for Ahern, he failed to get the caucus nomination. It seems that McMullin and Ahern returned to Philadelphia holding Dechert responsible for the defeat, by reason of yielding Ahern only a half-hearted suffort. They claimed that before the election they had been given to understand by Dechert and his friends that it was absolutely necessary that the district be carried at all hazards, *and they went to work to manipulate the requisite vote.* Angered at what they regarded bad faith on the part of Dechert in not securing for Ahern the promised position, they proceeded to disclose the *modus operandi*, by which Dechert had over FIFTEEN HUNDRED VOTES TRANSFERRED TO HIM, *not a single one of which was cast by a legal voter.* On the information thus received, Tyndall prepared his petition to contest Dechert's seat. This is the story as given by the West Chester *Record*, whose editor is a member of the Senate. It throws some light on the action of the Democratic majority in the Senate—explains why they dreaded a legal investigation—but does not relieve the outrage of its lawless and revolutionary aspect.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in commenting on this case, says:

> These seventeen Democratic Senators did this wrong simply because they had the power to do it. They were controlled by no sense of right. Contrast with their conduct the behavior of the Republican Return Judges of this Senatorial district, who comprised a majority of the board. They knew, every man of them, that the returns from the Second, Third, and Fourth wards, contained a fraud to the extent of 2,000 votes, yet they believed that it was their duty, under the law, to give the certificate to Mr. Dechert, and they did it because they were told and believe that there was a redress for the wrongs which had been perpetrated. The seventeen Democratic Senators have proclaimed to these Return Judges and all others who are to follow them, that there shall be no more contests against men who are elected by fraud to their body, provided the persons so returned as elected are Democrats.

"MAN proposes, but God disposes," is a popular proverb, intended to illustrate the uncertainty of human affairs. A striking exemplification of this uncertainty—a thorough "turning of the tables,"—we have in the results of the Franco-Prussian War. The German States for long years had played a minor part on the stage of European politics, by reason of the weakness incident to a disjointed and impracticable confederation. Under the policy of her marvellous Prime Minister, Bismarck, Prussia several years ago began to assert a dominating policy in German affairs, looking to unity and concentration of power. Last July, Louis Napoleon, then at the zenith of his popularity and power, and jealous of Prussia's growing prestige, determined to rebuke Bismarck's insolence and crush his ambitious policy. Never dreaming of failure, he startled Europe with a declaration of war against Prussia, and with high-sounding proclamations of his purposes, marshalled his armies for a conflict, which was to be short, sharp and decisive. Sharp and decisive it has been, but not in the direction the French usurper anticipated. Six months have scarcely rolled around, and to-day France lies at the feet of Germany—Louis Napoleon dethroned and a close prisoner of war—his magnificent armies annihilated—his splendid capital invested by the enemy—and France bleeding at every pore under the iron tread of the Conqueror.

Not only this. Louis Napoleon declared war professedly to humble Prussian pride, and defeat German unification. Now for the result. Under the stimulus of dazzling military successes, the popular longing for Germanic unity has overborne the factious opposition of petty Princes, and the march of events, thus precipitated by Napoleon's folly, has accomplished what Bismarck might never otherwise have secured—not only a united Germany, but a restoration of the German Empire. The negotiations to this end were consummated last week, and at the palace of Versailles—in halls which for centuries have reflected the grandeur of French Kings and Emperors—King William of Prussia, formally assumed the crown tendered him by the the Germanic Princes, under the title of "William I, Emperor of Germany." As the cannon thundered out the creation of the new Empire, and the wires flashed the announcement over Europe, queer thoughts must have flitted through the brain of the dethroned and captive Emperor at Willemhohe.

A BILL is now pending in the State Senate, prepared by Mr. Buckalew, in which he proposes to apply his system of cumulative voting to the election of School Directors. Each voter to have as many votes as there are Directors to be elected, which he can give to one man or distribute them. Thus—if two Directors are to be elected, each voter can, if he prefer, give two votes to one candidate; if three are to be elected, he can give three votes to one, or two to one, one to another, or one vote to each; and so with any larger number. The highest candidates will be declared elected. The object is to enable minorities to concentrate on one or more candidates and thus secure a representation in School Boards.

A SUCCESSION OF BRILLIANT VICTORIES.

The military operations in France during the last week give the usual record of French disasters. Gen. Chanzy, commanding the army of the Loire, after his defeat at Le Mans, fell back rapidly pursued by Prince Frederick Charles, who had taken over 22,000 unwounded prisoners. Chanzy's shattered forces at last accounts were full 75 miles west of the battle-field. Prince Frederick Charles was in hot pursuit and maneuvering to throw himself in the rear of Chanzy, and force another fight or surrender. A force of 50,000 men, sent from Cherebourg to reinforce Chanzy, had been intercepted and compelled to return.

From the extreme East, we have intelligence of an equally disastrous defeat of the French army under Bourbaki sent to the relief of Belfort, the only remaining fortress in Alsace holding out against the Germans. It is a strong position in the Vosges mountains, and has been under close siege for some time. Gen. Werder attacked the French within a few miles of the fortress, beat them at all points, and was pressing them into disastrous retreat.

To complete the misfortunes, the French army of the North, under Faidherbe, has been badly beaten by Gen. Goeben. Faidherbe, after re-organizing, was advancing southward towards Paris, and reached St. Quentin unmolested, when Goeben suddenly attacked him, and after a bloody battle of six hours carried the French positions, capturing 10,000 prisoners, and driving the beaten army through Cambray towards Douay and the Belgium frontier.

Thus, in one week, the three roving French armies, operating in the field, have been all badly beaten, and rendered powerless for effective aid to the beleaguered capital. In this whole war, the French have been out-maneuvered and out-fought by the Germans. There seems to be an utter lack of generalship, effectively to use the vast resources at the command of the French—at least no one capable of contending with the brilliant soldiers who lead the German columns. Every day's continuance of the struggle, since the crushing victory of Sedan, has been only to invoke fruitless slaughter of thousands of precious lives, and a crime against humanity. Yet we see no signs of yielding on the part of the French. If Gambetta and his associates of the Provisional Government could be forced to share the perils of the battle-field, there might be some hope of peace. But their work seems marvellously akin to that of our Southern fire-eaters during the Rebellion—proclamations designed to "fire up the Southern heart," and an incessant gabble about fighting in the last ditch. That "last ditch" will come in France, as it did in the South.

Advices from Paris to the 20th instant state that the bombardment was causing considerable damage; but the fires occasioned by it were easily extinguished. Some of the mills for the grinding of corn had been damaged, and supplies of meal were in consequence failing. The number of deaths in the city from the bombardment is estimated at fifteen per day.

On the 19th, Trochu made a last desperate effort to break the German lines on the southwest. Massing 100,000 men in the Bois de Boulogue, under cover of a terrific fire from Fort Valerien, he moved in the direction Montretron and St. Cloud at 9 A. M. The French carried several German positions, and held them until evening, when the Germans rallying in large force, retook the positions after a desperate struggle, the sortie being repulsed at all points. Next day, Paris was a seething cauldron of excitement. The deposition of Trochu was demanded. Trochu resigned, and after a stormy session the Council of Defence appointed Vinoy, Frebault and Thomas a triumvirate to conduct the defence. Cooler councils, however, prevailed later in the day, and Trochu was re-instated to the command of the troops.

It is reported from Paris that Trochu favors capitulation, rather than the destruction of the city, in case the armies operating in the field bring speedy relief. On the other hand, Gambetta harangued the people at Lille, after Faidherbe's defeat, in favor of fighting to the last, denouncing as cowards those who talked of peace, and predicting ultimate triumph for France.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa recently decided, if a juryman drinks intoxicating liquors during a trial, that the verdict which he and his fellows render may be set aside and a new trial ordered. It is not necessary that he should be actually drunk, but the mere fact of his drinking is sufficient to vitiate the verdict. This ruling, if extended to other States, would doubtless prove troublesome to jurymen who have a partiality for sherry cobblers, whiskey punches, gin cocktails, brandy smashes, and other decoctions which those skilled in "the art and mystery" of bar-tending are in the habit of compounding. Regular drinks will have to be dispensed with, friendly treats postponed, and if a juryman should perchance have "a pain under the apron," he will be obliged to bear it with stoical heroism until the trial is over ere he can venture to swallow the few drops of brandy which would be required to allay it. If the custom of putting jurors on meagre diet has heretofore failed in getting "eleven stubborn fellows" to agree upon a verdict with one reasonable man, this cutting off of drinks ought surely in the future bring that class of jurymen to prompt conclusions. In this aspect of the case we think the decision is a good one, and we would favor the adoption of the rule in our Courts if we could assure ourselves that the work of empannelling a jury would not become a task of interminable time and unsurmountable difficulty.

SOUTH CAROLINIA is reaping the fruits of her rebellious spirit. For nearly half a century her politicians kept the country in a ferment, by threats of nullification, secession and disunion. In 1860 her efforts culminated in open Rebellion against the government, the other Southern States following in her lead. This Rebellion was inaugurated to nationalize Human Slavery and make it perpetual. The result of all which is, that to-day South Carolina is practically governed by her former Slaves—having a negro Lieutenant Governor, three negro Congressmen, eleven negro State Senators, eighty negro Representatives and one negro Judge of Supreme Court.

More remarkable still—South Carolina seems to be the best governed of all the Rebellious States, peace and quiet prevailing, in a marked degree, throughout the State.

THE chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee has called the convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, to be voted for next October, to meet at Harrisburg, on the 10th of March.

TRADES UNIONS.

For some months past there has been a manifest depression of business, and mutterings of "hard times" are heard in every part of our land. Wide differences of opinion prevail as to the cause of the present condition of business affairs—the war in Europe, the delay in resuming specie payments, the failure to fund the National debt, the extravagant land grants to railway corporations, and a hundred and one other reasons being assigned—each person's views being doubtless biased by his immediate surroundings. The mechanic and laboring classes have been more especially experiencing the depressing effects of the existing stringency, and so-called "strikes," prompted by the "unions," have been of unusual frequency.

In our cities and manufacturing districts these "unions" are formed for the avowed purpose of maintaining a remunerative rate of wages and of otherwise benefiting their members. If these organizations were controlled by prudent and practicable men, they could probably be made productive of great good. Unfortunately this is not always the case, it too frequently happening that, through bad advice, strikes are commenced when no good cause exists for such a movement. It is a question, therefore, whether the labor protecting associations accomplish, in our country, the ends for which they are organized.

In Europe they have failed in their anticipated effects. In some branches of trade business has either been destroyed or driven elsewhere, by the harassments to which manufacturers were subjected by the rules, regulations or strikes of the Unions. This was the case with shipbuilding on the Thames; and for some years preceding the present war France filled the orders that used to go to England. A few years ago, England supplied France, Germany, Austria, Holland and Spain with locomotives; but the same causes wrought such a change that France, Germany and Austria afterwards supplied most of the Continental demand, and even sent them to England and India. In 1827-8 a seven weeks' strike terminated in a species of work (Gros de Naples,) which then kept 400 loom weavers employed, leaving its district and driving it to Lancashire. In 1847-8 the article of jet cords, employing on an average 500 looms, was driven away for similar causes. Since that time the manufacture of figured brocade silks was attempted, but given up and driven to Middleton. In 1861 a fancy velvet trade was being carefully cultured, but shared a like fate and was taken to Germany. Other kinds of business have suffered in the same way, and now the English capitalist, if he has too much difficulty with his workmen, quietly transfers his business to Scotland, and if that will not do, to Belgium or Switzerland. He becomes richer by this operation, whilst the workmen become proportionately poorer.

That the Trades' Unions are the legitimate offspring of the concentration of capital and the formation of great monopolies of various kinds, and that our mechanics and laboring men have often just grounds for complaint, are facts not to be denied. But, at the same time, there is a significance in the experiences mentioned above that ought to be carefully considered by those who compose similar associations in the United States, before they engage in "strikes" that throw large numbers of men out of employment for longer or shorter periods of time. It appears to us that, whatever differences may spring up between employers and employees, all should endeavor to pursue a course that will tend to harmonize, and not antagonize, the interests of labor and capital; instead of pulling apart, they should "pull together." This is doubtless the correct policy, and if adopted cannot fail to benefit all concerned.

At this time there is a general strike of the miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and the number of men thereby thrown out of employment is by some estimated as high as 100,000, but those best conversant with the subject fix it at 40,000. The injurious effects of this strike will not be confined to the miners and their families, but will extend to thousands of poor people in the cities where the price of fuel will at once be advanced, and also to workmen in furnaces and manufactories using this kind of coal, and to employees of railroads engaged in the shipping of it. Thus, we see it stated, that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road will have to discharge 25 conductors, as many engineers and 100 brakesmen, whilst the Central Railroad of New Jersey will have to dispense with the services of one hundred conductors and engineers each, and three hundred workmen engaged in that transportation. Some of the railroad companies, being largely engaged in the coal trade themselves, may by the advance in prices make up a great part of the loss they sustain by the decrease in shipping, but in the aggregate they also are losers, the Reading Road having one year lost by a strike $1,847,369. That the strikers, in the long run, gain nothing, admits of scarcely a doubt. If they will estimate the loss to themselves during these annual cessations of work, they will find that it will exceed the amount they may gain by an advance in wages, which they sometimes fail to secure; and, hence, if they wish to consult their own interest and that of workmen in other branches of trade, they ought to discountenance the strikes that are inaugurated nearly every year, and frown down those who instigate them, whether they be employers or laborers.

More indefensible still is the policy of these Unions, when they step beyond the wages of labor, and undertake to dictate to employers and manufacturers and direct the management of business, by determining the quantity, quality and kind of work turned out, the relative number of apprentices and journeymen to be employed, &c. We can readily concede the right of labor to refuse employment at given prices. But when these Unions go further and assert that no body else shall accept the wages they reject, or prescribe the conditions on which business shall be carried on—they usurp prerogatives which capital dare not concede and which in the end must prove disastrous to labor itself. Capital made dependent on the whims of employees, will seek other investments, less precarious and more consistent with manly rights.

NOTHING of special importance has taken place at Harrisburg during the past week. Neither House was in session on Saturday, the members having thus far adopted the custom of their predecessors, by adjourning from Friday to Monday evening, to enable them to go home weekly.

ON Monday last a bill passed the U. S. Senate to increase, by 20 per cent., the pensions to soldiers and soldiers' widows and children, for five years from the 4th of March, 1871.

STATE NEWS.

For more detail of the proceedings of the Board of Charities, appointed under a recent Act of Assembly to [illegible] the charitable institutions of the State, [illegible] have quarrelled. Mr. Kane, the President of the Board, makes [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] a failure and [illegible] the most [illegible] their acts [illegible] neglect of duty and partiality. [illegible] members of the Board make a counter-report, asserting the beneficial operations of the Act, and charging Mr. Kane as the cause of all the delay in putting its provisions into practical operation.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Daniel L. Shoemaker has been appointed Postmaster at Harney, vice D. Bollinger resigned.—John Marsh has purchased the Washington House in Manchester, for $4,705.—Capt. Ephraim Cook, one of the defenders of Baltimore in the war of 1812, died the 3d inst., in his 85th year, at the residence of his son-in-law, Solomon A. Foutz.

FRANKLIN.—In connection with a notice of the sale of the Rev. Daniel Holsinger's farm near Waynesboro, lately, the *Village Record* furnishes the following interesting bit of local history: "We may add an item of interest connected with the farm. The farm has been in possession of the Holsinger family for over 125 years. Jacob Holsinger, the grandfather of the late proprietor, emigrated from Lancaster county when a young man and employed himself to a Mr. Stoner, who lived on the farm lately owned by Martin Stoner, near town. At that time the Indians were very hostile, and in consequence, many families moved to other parts. Young Holsinger volunteered to remain and take care of Stoner's horses and cattle, although some persons had fallen victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the merciless foes close to their residence. He drove a team to supply Braddock and aided in cutting a wagon road to Ft. Pitt, now Pittsburg, but escaped the arrows and hatchet. One year afterwards on hearing the Indians had become less hostile, Stoner returned with his family, and finding everything unmolested, as a reward he granted the parcel of land to Holsinger, now in posesion of Jacob and Daniel Holsinger, containing 182 acres. Holsinger died at a good old age, leaving his farm to his son, Rev. Jacob, who died in 1852 in the 80th year. Since then it has been in possession of its late owners."

FREDERICK.—Joshua Short has sold a lot of 2 acres in Emmittsburg, to Mr. O'Donnel, for $381.—John Martin, colored, convicted of rape on the person of Margaret Butcher in Mountpleasant district, in April last, has been sentenced to be hung on the 10th of February. The Frederick *Republican* thinks their was a mistake in the conviction and that Martin is innocent. Efforts are being made to have the sentence commuted.—Andrew Steward, a colored mute, of Liberty, on Monday, the 9th inst., was arrested at that place, by officer Lindsay, on the charge of attempting to kill his father.

YORK.—Henry Arnold, son of Martin Arnold, of Franklintown, was killed on the 17th inst., while felling timber, the tree striking him on the head and producing instant death. His head was fearfully mangled, the entire back part being knocked in, and the brains scattered upon the ground.—James Henry, who stole the mare of Cornelius Collins, in Hopewell township some months ago, and then fired the barn of Mr. Johnson near by, was subsequently arrested in Lancaster county on the charge of arson in that county. His trial came off at Lancaster last week and he was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.—The Hanover papers state that Diptheria is again prevailing among the children of that town and neighborhood, and a number of fatal cases have recently occurred.—A little son of Mrs. Fritchey, residing with his grandfather, Rev. J. Schler, in Hanover, last week swallowed a pin which gave considerable uneasiness, until it was thrown up by an emetic administered to the child.—Mrs. E. Kraft has sold her new house and lot on Baltimore street, Hanover, to Jacob Lady, for $3,000.—The dwelling of Jacob P. Forny, North Codorus, was destroyed by fire, with all the furniture, on Sunday last, during the absence of the family; loss $1,500.—The shoemaker shop of Henry Becker, North Codorus, was entered by burglars, on Friday night, and robbed of shoes and leather to the amount of $40.

GENERAL NEWS.

CATTLE are dying in some parts of California for want of grass.

THE "confession" of a penitentiary jail bird as to being the murderer of old Mr. Rodgers, turns out to be all bosh.

The money received by the German consul at New York for the German relief fund amounted to $806,588.

HON. John Covode had nine children. The deceased left property estimated to be worth between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000.

Two little boys of Charles Seilman, living about two miles from Lancaster, were drowned on Sunday week, while playing on the ice on Conestoga creek.

MISS MARY MOTLEY, daughter of our ex-Minister to England, was married on Wednesday to Algernon Sheridan, an English nobleman.

PATRICK Kelly, an old laboring man, of Newark, N. J., committed suicide yesterday morning, by placing his head under the wheel of a passing freight train.

BERLIN journals confirm the truth of the report that Count Bernstorff has been instructed to withdraw from the London Conference if the French question is introduced.

THE Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire has declared in favor of unadulterated free-trade, and against protection, to which that State owes its chief prosperity.

AT a family party in Londonderry, N. H., Dec. 31, at the house of Mr. Mason Boyd, there were present eight persons over 72, six over 80, four over 87, and two over 90, years old.

BISMARCK refuses to allow Favre to leave Paris for London as a representative of France at the Conference, because if such permission was granted it would be construed as a recognition of the Republican Government.

ATLANTIC CABLES.—All efforts to repair the two broken cables have been abandoned until spring, by reason of the floating ice and storms now prevailing in the Atlantic. This leaves only the French cable to communicate with Europe.

JOHN Mahler, of Somerset county, has seen eighty-two winters, and during that time he has killed four hundred and ten deer, fifty-two bears and twenty-six wolves, besides a multitude of smaller game he kept no account of.

A DESPATCH from Kingston, Jamaica, says that Admiral Grow, who has just arrived there, represents that the Dominicans unanimously favor annexation to the United States, and the statement is confirmed by the private letters received there.

THE fourth annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, assembled at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last. Hon. James Black, of Lanchster, was chosen President. Among the vice Presidents were Hon. John Scott, U. S. Senator, and Hon. John Cessna.

SOLDIERS' REGISTRADS.

Manner of Proceeding to Obtain a Title to Them.

[illegible] are constantly, says the Philadelphia *Press*, [illegible] from soldiers and [illegible] as to their rights under the [illegible] other acts of [illegible] particular that of [illegible] Land Office we have obtained official information showing the manner of proceeding to obtain title to public lands. The original homestead act of May 20, 1862, gives to every citizen, and to those who had declared their intentions to become such, the right to a homestead on surveyed lands. This is conceded to the extent of one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, at $1.25 per acre, or eighty acres of double minimum, in any organized district, embracing surveyed public lands.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE LANDS.

To obtain homesteads the party must, in connection with his application to the General Land Office at Washington, make an affidavit before the register or receiver that he is over the age of twenty-one, or the head of a family; that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such, and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for actual settlement and cultivation. Where the applicant has made actual settlement on the land he desires to enter, but is prevented by reason of bodily infirmity, distance, or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, the affidavit may be made before the clerk of the court for the county within which the land is situated.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The amendatory act of 21st March, 1864, United States Statutes, vol. 13, page 35, relaxes the requirements of personal attendance at the district office to persons in the military or naval service, where the party's family, or some member, is residing on the land that it is desired to enter, and upon which a *bona fide* improvement and cultivation had been made. In such cases the said act of 1864 allows the beneficiary to make the affidavit before the officer commanding in the branch of service in which he may be engaged, and the same may be filed, by the wife or other representative of the absentee, with the Register, together with the Homestead Application. His claim in that case will become effective from the date of filing, provided the required fee and commission accompany the same; but immediately upon his discharge he must enter upon the land and make it his *bona fide* home, as required by the original act of 20th May, 1862.

The 25th section of the act of 15th July, 1870, so far modifies the original homestead act as to allow officers, soldiers, and sailors, who have served in the army or navy of the United States for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, to enter 160 acres instead of 80 acres of double minimum lands. In all other respects the requirements of the original and amendatory acts remain in force, *actual settlement and cultivation being in no case dispensed with.* Special affidavits are required in such cases. Congress has also exacted that any alien of the age of 21 years and upward, who has entered or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, and be honorably discharged therefrom, shall not be required to make any declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and may upon his petition and on proof of honorable military service be admitted to full citizenship, after not less than one year's residence in the United States.

THE DISPOSITION OF HOMESTEADS.

Where a homestead settler dies before the consummation of his claim, the widow, or in case of her death, the heirs may continue the settlement and cultivation, and obtain title upon requisite proof at the proper time. If the widow proves up the title passes to her; if she dies before proving up, and the heirs make the proof, the title will vest to them. When both parents die, leaving infant heirs, the homestead may be sold for cash for the benefit of such heirs, and the purchaser will receive title from the United States. The sale of a homestead claim by the settler to another party before completion of title is not recognized by the General Land Office, and not only vests no title or equities in the purchaser, but would be *prima facie* evidence of abandonment, and might give cause for cancellation of the claim. A party may relinquish his claim, but only to the Government, and in such cases should surrender his duplicate receipt, with a relinquishment endorsed thereon, or if the duplicate has been lost, that fact should be stated in the relinquishment, duly signed and acknowledged.

THE KU-KLUX.—Perhaps the existence of the Ku-Klux in Kentucky will now be admitted, as they have one in Scott county with a bullet hole in him, put there by a negro whom he had endeavored to drive from a house the latter had bought and paid for. A gang of these fellows from Henry county were on the 11th inst. riding through the country, their faces blackened and also wearing masks, frightening and maltreating negroes wherever they found them. An old negro shoemaker, sitting quietly at his work in his cabin, was shot dead without the slightest provocation. Near Stamping Ground three or four negro families were settled upon farms which they had bought of a white man. That the darkies should presume to own farms was altogether too much for the Kentucky Ku-Klux to tolerate. So they made a raid upon these unoffending people to drive them off their property, and were very soon ignominiously whipped by the despised negroes and forced to retreat, leaving one of their band dead on the ground. But the negroes had to leave their homes all the same, for there was no safety for them after having killed one of the Ku-Klux Klan. About ten miles from Frankfort, on the 7th inst., a poor negro family who had been threatened with death had gathered all their little property, amounting to some five hundred dollars' worth, and put it in their cabin, intending to move to a safer place the next day. That night they were afraid to stay at home and camped in the woods: before morning the Ku-Klux had burned their cabin and all it contained. The usual mode of Ku-Klux operation is to whip one black unmercifully and then send word to others to leave the country. But they vary this method by hanging or shooting when deemed better, and frequent cases have occured where they have robbed their victims of money. The cases detailed are almost within sight of Frankfort, the capitol of the State, and are described at length in Kentucky papers. The government of that State is now in the hands of the Democrats; and so long as these outrages are permitted to continue, so long may the Democratic party collectively expect to suffer the opprobrium consequent upon them.

BENEDAN Young's fortune is estimated to be not far from $8,000,000 or $9,000,000, and to be rapidly increasing. He is evidently desirous of leaving, when he dies, $3,000 or $3,000 a piece to his numerous widows.

THE cold weather and snow storm of Monday appears to have extended generally along the North Atlantic seaboard. At Montreal Monday the thermometer was twenty-six degrees below zero.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This second highway across the continent is now in full process of construction. Last July contracts were let for the building of the eastern division, extending across State of Minnesota from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, 240 miles to the western bank of the Red River of the Northern. With several thousand men employed, the grading on this section is fast approaching completion, and the iron is being laid at the rate of one to two miles a day. In the meantime engineers are locating the line westward through central Dakota; preparations are completed for the commencement of work at the Pacific end next spring, and thereafter the work of construction will be prosecuted from both extremities toward the centre.

In addition to this, the Northern Pacific Company have recently purchased and practically consolidated with their own line the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, embracing some 300 miles of finished road in Minnesota on which a prosperous business is already doing. This purchase removes all rivalry between conflicting interests, and practically makes St. Paul one terminus of the great Northern road. The Northern Pacific Railroad system is certainly assuming a business-like form, and comprehensive proportions. Obviously its projectors do not intend to build a simple trunk road from East to West and then wait for a profitable traffic to come to it. On the contrary, they are at the outset securing such connections and alliances with the chief lines of water communication, and with the railroad system of the Atlantic and Pacific States, as cannot fail to bring, in addition to its local business, a large increasing share of the carrying trade between ocean and ocean. At Duluth one arm meets the commerce of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence; at St. Paul the other eastern arm connects with the commerce of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and with the railroads of the central and eastern States, concentrating at Chicago. These two arms will unite in Western Minnesota. From the point of junction, a third branch will extend to Pembina on the British border, and the trunk line will traverse central Dakota, and follow the now famous Yellowstone valley through Montana. Near the boundary of Idaho the road will again branch—one arm following down the valley of the Columbia to tide-water at Portland, Oregon; the other striking directly across the Cascade range to the main terminus on Puget sound. A North and South branch will also connect the Puget Sound terminus with that at Portland. At the latter point connection is made with the coast lines of road now building southward through Oregon and California. Both at Portland and Puget Sound the road will tap the coastwise and foreign trade of the Pacific Ocean.

The chief advantage peculiar to the Northern Pacific route are believed to be these: 1. It reduces the distance between the Lakes and the Pacific Ocean some 600 miles. 2. It lessens the distance between New York and the Pacific by water and rail to the same extent. 3. It lessens the distance between London and Chinese ports by the trans-continental route at least 1400 miles. 4. It traverses a belt of States and Territories admirably adapted by fertility of soil, mildness of temperature, and equal distribution of moisture, to profitable agriculture. 5. Its elevation in the mountain region is 3000 feet less than that of other lines, resulting in a diminished snow-fall, a mild climate, and far easier gradients. 6 At convenient intervals it intersects numerous navigable streams—such as the Columbia, the Cowlitz, the Yellowstone, the Missouri, the Red, and the Mississippi—which drain a vast region, and will serve as feeders to the road. 7. It will partake of the character of an international route, permanently controlling the carrying trace of British America, and rendering the important colonies north of the boundary, and west of Lake Superior, commercially tributary to our Northwestern States.

Already it is stated that settlers are rapidly crowding to the line of the Northern Pacific Road in the New Northwest, and judging from what is known of the plans adopted for promoting the settlement and development, through emigration and colonization, of the belt of States and Territories tributary to the line—there would seem to be no doubt that the corporation upon which the Government has conferred this great trust, is determined to make the enterprise not only financially sound, but greatly and permanently beneficial to the whole country. With its munificent endowment of fertile lands, with the natural advantages this route undoubtedly enjoys, and with the far-sighted policy already inaugurated, a great commercial project could hardly start under better auspices or with greater assurance of success.

POPULATION OF THE U. S.

The complete returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, whether on the census of 1870, received at the Census Office in Washington, foot up as follows:

Alabama	996,961	Nebraska	123,000
Arkansas	483,179	Nevada	42,491
California	560,285	N. Hampshire	318,300
Connecticut	537,418	New Jersey	906,794
Delaware	125,015	New York	4,364,411
Florida	187,748	N. Carolina	1,080,414
Georgia	1,200,609	Ohio	2,659,214
Illinois	2,589,650	Oregon	90,922
Indiana	1,673,046	Pennsylvania	3,515,993
Iowa	1,191,802	Rhode Island	217,356
Kansas	363,472	S. Carolina	724,000
Kentucky	1,321,001	Tennessee	1,257,983
Louisiana	732,731	Texas	797,500
Maine	626,463	Vermont	330,552
Maryland	780,808	Virginia	1,224,830
Massachusetts	1,457,351	West Virginia	445,616
Michigan	1,184,296	Wisconsin	1,055,167
Minnesota	439,511		
Mississippi	828,170	Total	38,092,653
Missouri	1,715,000		

DISTRICT AND TERRITORIES.

Dist. Columbia	131,700	New Mexico	91,852
Arizona	9,658	Utah	86,786
Colorado	39,796	Washington	23,955
Dakota	14,181	Wyoming	9,118
Idaho	14,999		
Montana	20,594	Total	442,500

Total of United States, 38,535,153.

YOUTHFUL MURDERER.—On Friday at Windsor, Vermont, Henry Welcome, a youth of 19, was hung for having murdered an old man of 76 years, a Mr. Perry Russel, on the evening of November 8, 1868. Mr Russel was a highly respectable farmer, the owner of considerable property. The possession of this was the motive which led to the commission of this dreadful deed. Welcome, having been told by a man who worked for Mr. Russel, that he had about $10,000 in United States bonds, made up his mind to obtain them at all hazards. As young Welcome started from home, with his awful purpose fully matured in his bosom, his mother kissed him affectionately, and with tears in her eyes, besought him to be a good boy, little thinking that her beloved son was to perpetrate one of the foulest murders. In a letter to the chaplain of the prison, Welcome said: "I hope that my sad end will be a warning to to young people against disobeying their parents, the use of of strong drink and the choice of bad company."

Gov. GRARY has pardoned Richard Ficken, a wealthy sugar dealer of Philadelphia, who shot a little boy, named Curran, maiming him for life. Curran, with other kids, had been annoying Ficken by ringing his door bell. Ficken subsequently gave $20,000 to Curran's father for the boy's support. The father united in the petition for the pardon.

Special Notices.

WM. BLAIR & SON,

Are now offering a full stock of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices that correspond with the present condition of the market. Coffees, Spices, and many other goods down in price. Please give us a call.

WILLIAM BLAIR & SON,
"South End," Carlisle, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1871.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear. (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 12 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 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 Spark Arresters; 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

MANY EMINENT MEN,

Have candidly asserted their opinion that there is no remedy equal to MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, for that class of diseases peculiar to people of sedentary habits. It is a preparation of wonderful virtue in all cases of this kind, never having failed in effecting a cure, and it still continues on its triumphant career. For all forms of disease arising from impurity of the blood, or derangement of the digestive organs, including General Debility, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Constipation, and similar ailments, it is a certain remedy. Leading physicians everywhere prescribe it for their patients, and have given the proprietors of the Bitters many testimonials of their confidence in the efficacy of the preparation as it rarely. Sold in square glass bottles only, by all respectable druggists and storekeepers. Price one dollar per bottle.

Jan. 6, 1871.—1m

Books, Drugs, Medicines.

69. JUNE 69.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Family Medicines

PATENT MEDICINES,

Liquors and Wines for Medical Purposes. Pure Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Goods, Inks, Writing Fluids and Stationery, Physician's Prescriptions and Family recipes accurately put up. Physicians and country Merchants supplied at REDUCED RATES.

Forney's Horse Powder

the best and cheapest for Horse, Cattle and Swine. Other Horse Powders of approved makes.

HUBER'S

Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

June 11, 1869.—tf

DR. JAMES CRESS

DRUGGIST.

Store in Brant's Building, Baltimore Street.,

LITTLESTOWN.

HAVING opened a new DRUG STORE and fitted it up in the best style I offer my friends of pure and fresh Drugs to the citizens of Littlestown and vicinity at the lowest market rates, consisting in part of

Drugs and Family Medicines, pure Liquors for for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Horse Powders,

Pure Spices, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps and Fancy Articles. A full assortment of Brushes, Stationery of all kinds, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff.

Moore's Electro-Magnetic Soap will wash hard and soft water, clothes warm. Clothes washed with this Soap are made beautifully white without boiling or blueing. This is the best Soap in use. Try it. It is warranted not to injure the hands or fabric.

JAMES CRESS.

Littlestown, May 13.—1y

A. D. BUEHLER,

DRUG & BOOK STORE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES,

GOLD PENS,

&c., &c., &c.

Chambersburg Street, near Diamond.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, PERFUMERY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN TOILET SOAPS, &c., &c.

Jan. 13, 1871.—tf

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