

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1881.

The Assassination.

The Russian Czar has been at length slain, after the failure of many attempts, and the consequences to flow from the act remain to be developed. They ought to be of great value to the persistent assassins if they have been wise men, rather than fanatics and fools; for surely it is no small expectation of advantage that would justify a political faction in plotting the death of the nation's ruler. But the probability is that the gain for which they have done and risked so much they will not get. Assassinations are not often profitable to political conspirators; and especially is it difficult to discover any probable advantage to the Russian Nihilists in substituting the Czar for the Emperor. The new ruler is no more favorable to their designs than the old. He cannot be, since they aim to overthrow the government which it is his to maintain. The result of their successful endeavor to slay the Czar is to put a younger and more vigorous Czar in his place and one whose natural disposition is said to be far less gentle than that of his father. Alexander has been likened to Lincoln, because the act of each emancipated the slaves of their country. It is probable that a further similarity will be found in the results flowing from their violent deaths. We all know that the death of Lincoln was the greatest misfortune that could have happened to the cause of the people whose wrongs Wilkes Booth felt inspired to avenge. The government was thrown into the control of the radicals of Mr. Lincoln's party, whose aims he alone was powerful enough to combat. So in Russia, this assassination will be likely to create such a feeling against its authors as to greatly strengthen the imperial hands. With a stern heart to animate them, a father's slaughter to avenge, a world's sympathy to sustain him, an imperial throne to uphold and his own life to protect, it is most probable that the new Czar will prove to be a poor exchange to the Nihilists for the timid and broken Alexander, whose sceptre had already passed from his grasp into the hands of an able lieutenant, under whose firm rule the empire seemed to be prospering.

It is a brutal instinct which inspires men to raise a lawless hand of violence against their governors. It is not a manly impulse, nor therefore wise one. To every oppressed people the right of revolt is given by their Creator. But assassination is not a helpful instrument of rebellion; and when it occurs without a rebellion to substitute a new regime for the one whose destruction is sought, it is as vain as it is vile.

The Senate Organization.

Senator Conkling pretends to think that it would be very indecent for the Democratic majority in the Senate to proceed to organize the Senate committees while several Republican seats are vacant. Mr. Conkling, in the expressive language of the street, talks a great deal more solicitously to speak with sincerity and sense he would command a far larger share of public esteem than he now does. Even though the Democratic senators were taking a wrongful advantage of their power, it does not lie in the mouth of any Republican senator to rebuke them. That party has too fully demonstrated its disposition to take every possible advantage to be in condition to throw stones. Even in this very matter of organizing the Senate it proposes to secure its aim through the vote of the vice president, who is not a senator and who is only given a vote when the Senate is equally divided. It is not in the first instance any of his business how the body is organized; and the Republican effort to secure a delay until a tie can be obtained and the Senate, therefore, is unable to organize itself, so that the vice president may do the work, is in itself a sharp attempt to secure a political advantage.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have been offered to compromise with them. The king of Bavaria has turned night into day, the court remaining up all night and going to bed in the forenoon. D. P. C. BOYER, a well-known physician, a native of Philadelphia, has died of paralysis in New Orleans, aged 56 years. Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT, the husband of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, is threatened with an action for breach of promise of marriage. There is a rumor that Count HERBERT VON BISMARCK, the chancellor's son, has eloped to Italy with a German princess, the wife of a high official at the court of Berlin. JAMES GORDON BENNETT's latest eccentric performance is that of hiring Johann Strauss and his orchestra of eighty men to play for his special gratification at Pau for one month at a cost of nearly \$30,000. Our Mr. and Mrs. MACKAY, of bonanza fame, have lately given a ball at their residence on the Champs Elysees, which for costliness of decorations and elaborateness of detail exceeded anything that has been seen in Paris since the days of the first empire. Mr. HENRY BERGH, humanitarian, did actually procure a restaurant keeper's arrest for pinning the flippers of a turtle together and exposing him in front labeled: "I will be soup to-morrow." Not because it hurt the turtle's feet to be tied, but it pained his finer sensibilities to be thus labeled. Mr. Bergh has lately produced a play entitled "Love's Alternative" and restaurant men will not go to see it. Time at last sets all things even. A mass-meeting was held last night at the Masonic temple, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Ladies' Irish-American Land League. Seven hundred persons were present, the majority being ladies. Mrs. DORA STEWART PARSELL, the agitator's mother, attended and spoke for half an hour on the land question. She was frequently applauded. WILL CARLETON, who has written such sweet ballads of farms, farm life and families, never owned a farm, never lived on one and never had any wife or family. No man who ever lived and worked on a farm could extract poetry from breaking your back with a scythe, wearing out your running gear behind a plow, breaking up weary steers, milking dirty cows with the mercury below zero, picking dead sheep in winter, and sleeping in a barn in summer to get rid of the mosquitoes. Mr. JOHN HAY, of the firm of Hay & Smith, Philadelphia leaf dealer, well known in Lancaster as a popular tobacco buyer, who has been confined to his home in that city for some time past by sickness, so far recovered as to venture to take a ride last week in the park with his wife. When on Girard avenue bridge a pair of furious runaway horses ran into and demolished his carriage, throwing his wife and himself out on their heads. They were taken to their home, where both parties have been confined since. Both are now entirely out of danger. The "Fun on the Bristol" party were in Harrisburg Saturday night, and during the performance Miss AGNES HALLOCK (Mrs. Buck), formerly of that city, was made the recipient of a handsome floral tribute, the gift of Harrisburg friends. Its formation was that of a basket, above

alone it can exist." This is a very pregnant sentence. How far the Democracy have suffered in the past from the rivalry of personal interests to the exclusion of consideration for high Democratic principles every intelligent member of the suffering party knows. It never before, however, so much as now, looked as if the lesson of some funerals was being heeded by the mourners.

In answer to an appeal to the Philadelphia Times to verify its statement that Senator Mitchell favored the appointment of Harmer to a cabinet position against MacVeagh, which assertion of the Times has been so seriously called into question, that journal to-day ventures upon a greatly modified statement of its first declaration, which it says was "true in substance, but not in form," while it proves by the facts it cites that it was neither true in substance nor in form. These facts, admitted by it, are: Cameron and Mitchell united in a formal request to President Garfield before he left Mentor, to delay his decision about a Pennsylvania cabinet officer until they could confer with him at Washington. Senator Cameron first saw Garfield on his arrival at the capital, and was then notified of the intention to appoint MacVeagh. The Pennsylvania delegation was then appealed to and the assurance given that Senators Cameron and Mitchell would cordially support the man the delegation could unite upon, and would go together to the president to press the appointment against the claim of MacVeagh. It was upon this assurance that the delegation felt itself morally united to unite on General Beaver and Mr. Armstrong, and finally united on Mr. Harmer. That Senator Mitchell assented to and commended the appointment of Mr. MacVeagh, is true, but it was not until he discovered that even with a united Pennsylvania delegation against MacVeagh, his appointment could not be defeated.

There is nothing in all this to indicate Mitchell's assent to Harmer's appointment, or his opposition to MacVeagh, except the words we have put into italics. The weakness of this part of the story is that it does not give nor pretend to give the name of the person who gave an irresponsible and unlikely assurance for Mr. Mitchell. It is evident that Mitchell gave no such assurance as was credited to him; but as the Times says, "Representative (Sam. F.) Barr, of Dauphin, was the active man in uniting the delegation upon Harmer," it is very easy to conceive who has misrepresented Mitchell and misled the Times.

New answer will have to be given to the old inquiry, "do men gather grapes of thorns," if the discovery announced from the California deserts be corroborated. If vines can be engrafted on the trunks of the cacti and vineyards be thus planted in the wilderness another startling revision of the Scriptures may be warranted.

It is estimated that not less than 25,000 new books are published every year, running through editions numbering from 1,000 to 25,000 volumes. There are now 1,100,000 printed books in the British Museum library, and there are 3,000,000 books in the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris. Our American libraries are wonderfully large for a new country.

At a meeting of Chicago's citizens to take some steps commemorative of the tenth anniversary of the great fire, it was decided to drop all other plans and adopt one which proposes the erection of a magnificent building for the public library, to cost half a million dollars. This library is really a child of the fire. It has grown from the nucleus of some 7,000 volumes, which Tom Hughes secured as a gift from English authors and publishers to the city immediately after the fire. Those present at the meeting said there would be no difficulty in obtaining subscriptions to the desired amount.

PROFESSOR CYRUS NORTHROP, collector of the port of New Haven, at a \$3,000 salary, has held the office for twelve years, and during the same period has combined with the collection of duties upon double-canned rum, imported tobacco, sugar, and molasses the more arduous duties attached to the professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature in Yale college. He believes in civil service reform and will speak did he make for Garfield, and if he contributed to the campaign fund it was out of the modest salary which Yale allows its professors. Since the election the whisper among the politicians has been that he must leave the custom house and confine himself to his college duties. But his friends rely confidently on Garfield's patronage of the "literary fellows."

Now that some of the work of the revisers of the New Testament has leaked out, the theologians and critics are engaging in sharp work over passages on which new disputes arise. One of these is the passage in the second chapter of Acts which, according to the old reading, says that the Lord "added to the church daily such as should be saved." The new version reads, "those that were being saved." The old reading has been one of the strongholds of the most severe advocates of the doctrine of the salvation of none but the elect, the idea being that only such as the Lord had chosen for everlasting life had any chance of salvation, and that the rest might take their chances of being damned. The new reading presents the matter in a simply historical light, conveying the idea that those who made profession of religion were really the saved, and not a lot of hypocrites and impostors. This is but one instance of the field which is opened up for new discussion. Theologians, whose pens have grown rusty for want of controversy, all material will now be busily at work. One of the results of this will be the shedding of a great deal of valuable light from a variety of standpoints on the true meaning of many important passages of Scripture.

STATE ITEMS.

An old woman in the neighborhood of Millersburg, Dauphin county, has, it is said, \$175,000 on her life in different companies. An unknown man was found dead on Saturday at Morehead's farm, on Second avenue, Pittsburgh. It is supposed that he was suffocated by the gas. The funeral of John W. Pitcock, of Pittsburgh, took place on Saturday afternoon and it was very largely attended. The pall bearers were members of the press. Michael Lentz, a resident of Logansville, York county, was run over by a train of cars at Gladfield station on the Northern Central railroad. The station agent found him lying on the track with his left leg cut entirely off between the ankle and knee, and portions of the ankle and knee strewn in all directions over the road-bed. His right hand was found near by on the track ground to atoms. Robert Taylor, a negro hotel servant, has been arrested in Altoona for a felonious assault to rob a Shippensburg miller. The victim after putting his horses away was just stepping out of the barn door when Taylor sneaked up behind and dealt him a terrible blow with a hatchet inflicting a ghastly and perhaps fatal wound in the shoulder. Taylor then attempted to rifle the miller's pockets, but was driven off by the miller's wife.

In the court house tower of Norristown, a flock of snout birds have lived for over five years, yet with every stroke of the bell announcing the hours as they passed the birds have never been found in the tower in the greatest consternation, but maintain their position in the air until the last stroke has fallen, when they at once retreat to the tower. Thus every hour has their rest been disturbed during the entire period, without, however, causing them to seek another lodging. The bell weighs nearly 4,000 pounds.

ASSASSINATION.

THE BLOODY NihilISTS.

THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAN MURDERED.

His carriage shattered by an Exploding Mine and Laid to Rest by a Second Bomb Thrown From the Street. A Russian Emperor was returning from a parade in the Michael Manege, about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Czar alighted unhurt, but a second bomb exploded under his feet, shattering both legs, the knee and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the winter palace, where he died at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was immediately executed. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured. Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The imperial carriage was attacked on the Ekaterinofsky canal, opposite the Imperial Palace, by a bomb thrown from the street by the Grand Duke Michael from the Michael palace, in a close carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage destroying the back part of it. The Czar and his brother alighted unhurt. The assassin being seized by a colonel of police drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing it. The second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the Czar's feet, its explosion shattered both his legs. The Czar fell, calling for help. Colonel Dorjick, though severely injured, managed to reach the emperor, who was conveyed to the winter palace in Colonel Dorjick's sleigh. Large crowds assembled before the palace, but were kept back by a troop of Cossacks. The imperial family were all assembled at the death bed. The emperor died at 4:30 o'clock. All places of public resort are closed." The London Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Czar's right leg was nearly torn from his body and left leg was badly shattered. A Cossack and a passer-by were also injured. The Grand Duke Michael was wounded. An officer of the escort and a Cossack have since died. The Czar lingered an hour and a half. All efforts to rally him failed. The only word he uttered after being struck was the name of the Czar's wife, who was lying in bed. When he died the death of the Czar was hailed as Emperor by the crowd. He was surrounded, contrary to his custom, by a strong mounted escort. The people are intensely excited and indignant. The soldiers, who fairly tremble with fear, are being ordered to hasten to the palace to inquire as to the condition of the Czar. Telegrams announcing the death were sent to all foreign courts and to every part of the empire. It is stated that the bombs were made of thick glass, filled with nitro-glycerine, and attached to a long fuse of the same material. The carriage was moving fast and the first shell struck the ground behind it and the back of the carriage was blown out. The coachman implored the Czar to enter the carriage again, but he moved a few paces and then fell. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point a revolver at the Czar, but the pistol was struck from his hand. The Czar seemed to recover consciousness before his death, as he motioned the doctors away from the victim, and his last words were "Czarevna and Czarevna drove to their palace after the death, amid the sympathizing cries of the people. A company of guards surrounded the scene." A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Times says that the Grand Duke Michael was not hurt. The assassins were disguised as peasants. One report states that one of them was so roughly handled that he has been ordered to remain in their barracks. The council of the empire, under the presidency of the Czarvitch, was still sitting at midnight. A manifesto will be published on Monday.

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general terms his intention of upholding the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander and Nicholas—and whose second act was the Crimean war, which Russia was forced to end. Peace being established, he set himself seriously to the task of introducing into his empire much-needed reforms. The army was cut down to the lowest limit compatible with the dignity and safety of the state; vigorous efforts were made to re-establish the shattered finances of the nation and to promote commercial prosperity, and an earnest purpose was manifested to raise Russia out of its slough of primitive barbarism and to bring it abreast of the civilization of the nineteenth century.

The greatest of all the reforms that Alexander effected, and that which will through all time give honor to his name, was his emancipation of the serfs. His great act of March 2, February 19, 1861, freed twenty-three millions of human beings free. Nominally this emancipation proclamation was issued with the unanimous consent of the Russian nobility; in point of fact, a very large majority of the nobility opposed it, rightly perceiving in it a great abatement of their personal powers and the issue of the Czar reached the climax of his reform movement. The ill will that it excited was so intense and lasting that thereafter he found his hands more or less tied.

He vastly improved the equipment and discipline of the imperial army; he extended the lines of Russian empire, whipped Turkey and regained Bessarabia. Had the Czar died then he would have died a hero. Unfortunately for his own glory he lived just two years longer than his time—just long enough to witness the plomety almost all that he gained by war.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

The last, and successful, attempt to assassinate Alexander is the sixth that has been made. Fourteen years ago, April 16-23, 1866, he was fired at in St. Petersburg, just as he was entering his carriage, by an student, Karakosoff. The pistol was knocked in the air by a workman named Komissaroff, a native of Kostroma—for which useful attention he was promptly enabled. Again, at Paris, June 6-18, 1867, he was shot at by a Pole, Berezowski, whom his grateful remembrance of this attempt at suicide a testimonial of respect in the shape of a revolver was the other day presented by certain of the reddest of the Paris Reds. On this occasion the Czar was driving with his two sons and the Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by a large number of sovereigns, missed clean. He was about to shoot again when his pistol burst in his hand. In April, 1877, a third attempt was made, this time in St. Petersburg, by a Nihilist named Solojov. The shot missed, and Solojov shortly thereafter was tried and executed. Then came, in the following December, the blowing up of the railroad track near Moscow at the moment of the passage of the Czar. Telegrams announcing the death were sent to all foreign courts and to every part of the empire. It is stated that the bombs were made of thick glass, filled with nitro-glycerine, and attached to a long fuse of the same material. The carriage was moving fast and the first shell struck the ground behind it and the back of the carriage was blown out. The coachman implored the Czar to enter the carriage again, but he moved a few paces and then fell. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point a revolver at the Czar, but the pistol was struck from his hand. The Czar seemed to recover consciousness before his death, as he motioned the doctors away from the victim, and his last words were "Czarevna and Czarevna drove to their palace after the death, amid the sympathizing cries of the people. A company of guards surrounded the scene." A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Times says that the Grand Duke Michael was not hurt. The assassins were disguised as peasants. One report states that one of them was so roughly handled that he has been ordered to remain in their barracks. The council of the empire, under the presidency of the Czarvitch, was still sitting at midnight. A manifesto will be published on Monday.

ALEXANDER III. Alexander, second son of the late emperor, who now reigns in his father's stead, was born February 26-March 10, 1845, and was married, in 1866, to the Princess Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX, of Denmark. Of his four children, the eldest, Nicholas, born May 6-18, 1868, is now Czarvitch, and he appears while two younger sons make the succession secure.

IN THIS COUNTRY.

The news of the tragic affair created great excitement at the Russian delegation in Washington. Secretary of State Blaine cabled to our Russian minister as follows: "Express to Minister of Foreign Affairs the sentiments of sorrow with which the president and the people of the United States have heard of the terrible crime of which the emperor, your sovereign, has fallen, and their profound sympathy with the imperial family and the Russian people in their great affliction."

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The First Baptist church, Elmira, joyfully takes its place among those which are emancipated from debt. The raising of \$5,000 cleared off everything. James McFiggan, eldest son of the general agent of the New York Central railroad, was instantly killed at Suspension Bridge.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The body of the wife of William Watson, colored, sailing in the county jail for a debt, was found on Thursday, by Eli Dunlap, in an old field on the Welsh Mountain. It was almost totally covered with water. Deputy Coroner Weaver, of East Earl, held an inquest. The verdict was "death from exposure." Mrs. Watson has been more or less deranged since her husband's death. She was convicted for chicken stealing and sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the Lancaster jail. She was very much respected as a colored woman by her neighbors, and it was thought by the people of this neighborhood that she did all she could to prevent her husband and herself from leading the life they did. But since their conviction she has led a harmless life wandering about among her people and the last seen of her was just one week before she was found dead. There had been no search made as it was supposed that she was with some of her friends. The supposition is that she wandered about the hill, lost her reckoning, and as night came on and a blinding snow storm was raging, she lay down in this hollow to shelter herself from the storm and perished from the exposure. She will be buried at the county's expense.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Mr. George Gundaker, one of Lancaster's oldest residents and well-known as a constant of our courts for many years, met with an accident on Saturday afternoon at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Kepner, North Water street. While in the act of sitting down on a large rocking chair, he fractured his thigh bone. Dr. Geo. H. Welchman attended him, but as yet has been unable to set the fracture it being necessary to reduce the swelling that has ensued. This is rendered all the more difficult by the extreme age of the sufferer, and even if the operation is performed for the same reason it will be doubtful of success.

THE NEW DOCTORS.

Dr. J. J. Newpher, son of A. O. Newpher, esp., returned to his home in Millersville on Saturday, from New York, where he had been in a hospital with high honors, standing near the head of a class of 118. Dr. Newpher has not yet determined where he will locate. Among the young men graduated from Jefferson medical college on Saturday were Thos. M. Rohrer and Saml. C. Stewart of New Providence, this county.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUDDEN DEATHS.

IN THE EAST END OF THE COUNTY.

CONCIOUSNESS OF THE CORONERS JURIES.

Our Salisbury correspondent sends us further particulars of the two sudden deaths in Eastern Lancaster county, one on either side of the Welsh mountain, of which we made mention in the INTELLIGENCER on Saturday. It seems that on Friday night "Gentleman" David Kurtz (whose dead body was found by the roadside), accompanied by his brother and some of his working men had gone to Mr. Weiler's store, at White Horse (Pottsville, Pa.), to spend the evening where they remained up to about half past eight or nine o'clock. When they started for home Mr. Elias Kurtz and the rest of the party took a near way across the fields, but David went by way of the road. When he reached Mr. Weiler's house he stopped a few minutes to listen to some music, as blind John Pastor of Lancaster was playing the accordion for the entertainment of those present. Mr. Kurtz appeared to be in perfect health and good spirits, and as he was always of a jovial disposition he conversed and laughed freely with his neighbors who were present. After spending about half an hour at the hotel he started for home, having a few small boxes or packages under his arm. This was the last seen of him until he was found by his brother, who had reached home and waited up several hours for David. Not putting in an appearance, Elias thought there must be something wrong, and with the assistance of Alex. Lynch, the hired man, went in search of David, who they found about midway between his home and the White Horse.

When found he had fallen. His forehead and face were resting on the ground, as also were his knees. The packages which he was carrying were lying near him, showing that he had died without a struggle. After finding the body Elias kept watch, and Lynch proceeded to the White Horse to seek assistance. He called Mr. John Mason, George Woods, Abraham Kurtz, B. S. Weiler and several others from their beds, and they went for the assistance of the physician and Deputy Coroner Henderson. The body was conveyed to the home of Mr. Kurtz, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was that apoplexy was the cause of death. Mr. Kurtz was buried on Thursday, March 17, from his late residence.

Mr. Kurtz was highly esteemed in his neighborhood as a good citizen and a kind and obliging neighbor. He will be greatly missed by his many friends and neighbors—and his benevolent heart will sorely help the many who were accustomed to receive aid in the time of need. Mr. Kurtz was seventy years of age, but observers would not have taken him to have been more than fifty-five or sixty. He was one of our best preserved old men and best preserved old men and one of our most earnest hobbyists was politics, being an indefatigable worker in the Democratic party, ever ready to lend a hand or give his money for the furtherance of Democratic interests, and very few county conventions took place without Mr. Kurtz being a delegate from his home. He was a friend, personally and politically, we hope that he has gone to receive a higher reward than he could have reaped had he been spared to earth.

The body of the wife of William Watson, colored, sailing in the county jail for a debt, was found on Thursday, by Eli Dunlap, in an old field on the Welsh Mountain. It was almost totally covered with water. Deputy Coroner Weaver, of East Earl, held an inquest. The verdict was "death from exposure." Mrs. Watson has been more or less deranged since her husband's death. She was convicted for chicken stealing and sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the Lancaster jail. She was very much respected as a colored woman by her neighbors, and it was thought by the people of this neighborhood that she did all she could to prevent her husband and herself from leading the life they did. But since their conviction she has led a harmless life wandering about among her people and the last seen of her was just one week before she was found dead. There had been no search made as it was supposed that she was with some of her friends. The supposition is that she wandered about the hill, lost her reckoning, and as night came on and a blinding snow storm was raging, she lay down in this hollow to shelter herself from the storm and perished from the exposure. She will be buried at the county's expense.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

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THE OWL MAN WINGS HIS FLIGHT ABROAD.

ON SATURDAY OFFICER EICHOLTZ OF LANCASTER, ARMED WITH A WRIT FROM THE SHERIFF OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, ARRESTED L. M. GALLAGHER, EX-EDITOR AND FOUNDER OF THE OUL, IN WHICH SHEET THE FIBELIOUS HARRISBURG ITEMS, WHICH CAUSED HIS ARREST, APPEARED IN THE SPRING OF '78. SHORTLY AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF THE OFFENSIVE PERSONALS HE WAS ARRESTED AND ENTERED BAL ON THREE INDICTMENTS IN THE SUM OF \$1,500. PENDING THE TRIAL HE EVADIED IT BY SEEKING REFUGE IN FRANCE. ON HIS RETURN HE WAS IN THIS BOROUGH SINCE LAST SUMMER AND HIS WHEREABOUTS WAS KNOWN TO THE AUTHORITIES. HIS ARREST WAS ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED, BUT LEN WAS EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY. THE OFFICER ACCOMPANIED HIM TO HIS HOME, AND DINNER OFFERED, THE PRISONER ASKED TO GO UP STAIRS FOR A CHANGE OF CLOTHES, AND ALSO ASKED HIS CUSTOMER TO GO WITH HIM, AS HE PERMITTED TO GO ALONE AND THE OFFICER WAITED IN VAIN FOR HIS RETURN, AND ON INSTITUTING A SEARCH FOUND "THAT THE BIRD HAD FLOWN." EICHOLTZ APPEARED EXHAUSTED AND LEFT MOURNING ALL SORTS OF REVENGE.

THE OWL MAN WINGS HIS FLIGHT ABROAD.

H. G. Hergelbach is erecting a building in the rear of his carriage shop, where in it will put an engine and improved machinery to manufacture toys, etc. A spelling "B" will be given in the Newtown school house, on next Thursday evening. Superintendent B. F. Shanb visited some of the schools of Rapho township on last Tuesday and Wednesday. The school in this township will close next week. Recently Wilfred Cheever, of Chester county, bought a bay horse from Jacob Lorum of this place, at \$145. Cheever took him to Chester county and sold him to a Wilmington, Delaware, man for \$350. On Saturday afternoon C. Z. Heller, auctioneer, sold for Feilloy & Nisley, nine horses averaging \$140 each. Joseph H. Strickler will soon start a cigar manufactory on West Main street. Lewis Weaver, who kept the Farmers' Inn last year, has gone to Milton Grove; Moses Gantz takes possession. Amos E. Baker will carry on blacksmithing at his half-way house on the Marietta turnpike. A horse traded upon and smashed two of Martinus Nisley's toes, inflicting very painful wounds. Rev. W. H. Aspell, of the M. E. denomination, preached his farewell sermon last night. James P. Kelley is canvassing the borough for subscriptions to clearly printed and elegantly bound editions of Shakespeare's, Dickens's, Scott's, together with other standard works. Miss Riley, who was returned from a protracted visit in the West. It is stated that Rev. W. B. Browne, formerly of this place, now of Columbia, has accepted a professorship in a West Chester institution. The occasional rains of last week have left the roads in a very muddy condition. People travel with difficulty, and tobacco buyers are less numerous than the preceding week. These sales have come to our notice: John Forry, of Rapho, 1 acre at 28, 3 and 3; Elizabeth Hollinger, 23 acres at 17, 10 and 3; John Brunk, 1 acre at 15, 6 and 3; H. F. Breneman, 1 acre at 14, 6 and 3. Amos Greider, of the farm of B. M. Greider & Co., tobaccoists, has moved to near Silver Springs, where he will engage at farming. Marsh & Comp's reaper works will be put in operation in a short time. Society has been shaken from centre to circumference, and what was peace and harmony a