

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1881.

The Monroe Doctrine by Blaine. The secretary of state has taken occasion, in view of the European construction of the Panama canal, to reaffirm to Minister Lowell the Monroe doctrine as he conceives it; and no one in this country will be disposed to dispute his view, though it is easy to understand how it may not be appreciated in foreign countries. The doctrine does not commend itself, even here, so much by its logic as by its eminent advantage to us. Briefly stated, Mr. Blaine's announcement is that the United States view with great cheerfulness the attempt of European capitalists to make a canal at Panama, and wish the enterprise which our own people have no desire to risk their money—all success. And when it is built and in operation, we will as cheerfully concede the right of the ships of all nations to pass through the canal in the piping times of peace. But should a war come, in which the United States is engaged, then her cruisers, but not those of the enemy, shall be permitted to use the passage way. The United States of Columbia, in whose territory the canal is situated, are accorded by Mr. Blaine, equal privilege with the United States of America; but just what is to be done in the contingency of Colombia being allied with powers at war with us, is not distinctly pointed out, though of such an occurrence no doubt being very absurd. If it could be admitted to happen it would seem that the Monroe doctrine would not be of much practical account. If England could hire Colombia to join her in a war with the United States, the Monroe doctrine would not keep her out of the use of the Panama canal, since it accords it to Colombia; and so that celebrated doctrine does not seem to be of much value to any nation but Colombia, to which it affords an elegant opportunity for a fine speculation whenever the big nations go to war.

In truth there is more sound than substance in the Monroe doctrine. It only applies when we are at war; and in war not only are the laws silent, but doctrines amount to nothing unless they are sustained by victorious arms. No one can doubt that if we should be at war with a European power it would use the Panama canal if it could, and prevent the use of it by us if it could, and that we would only defend our possession of it by fighting for it. No "doctrine" would help us a whit. No doubt the Monroe doctrine is a very good thing with which to amuse us. We all take to it devotedly. We don't stop to inquire whether other nations, if we were in conflict with them, will be likely to let us have the sole use of the canal; we are content with the beauty of the abstract idea that the canal, being an American institution, Europeans have no business to meddle with it; except, of course, to build it for us. Colombia is a sister nation and Colombia of course will be, as she ought to be, our friend. If she is not, since she ought to be we will make her be. Being a weak sister she will readily yield to our persuasion.

Mr. Blaine reminds Mr. Lowell that away back in 1846, when Colombia was called New Grenada, we agreed with her to guarantee "positively and efficaciously" the perfect neutrality of the isthmus. And he declares that this guarantee "does not require reinforcement or accession or assent from any other power," notwithstanding this constructs this "perfect neutrality." "During any war in which the United States of America, or the United States of Columbia might be a party, the passage of armed vessels of hostile nations through the canal at Panama, would be no more admissible than would be the passage of the armed forces of a hostile nation over the railway lines joining the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the United States of Columbia. And the United States of America will insist upon her right to take all useful precautions against the possibility of the isthmus transit being in any event used offensively against her interests upon the land or upon the sea." If other nations are able to see that they have no business to interfere with a guarantee of the perfect neutrality of the Panama canal, which leaves us to use it for our war vessels at our pleasure, we may be gratified, but we can hardly help feeling mildly surprised.

The Blaine interpretation of the Monroe doctrine leaves any amount of room for the swoop of the American eagle, but does not permit much opportunity for the display of American common sense. The square fact may well be stated, without any nonsense, that so far as we have the power we intend to use the Panama canal in a political way for the benefit of the United States, and that if any other nation gets ahead of us it will just have to whip us. Everyone understands that. We will take it because we want it and not particularly because it is particularly right. Might makes right; and that's the Monroe doctrine and every other doctrine when nations go to war.

Why He Hesitates. The president seems to be having a remarkable amount of trouble in getting a cabinet to suit him. For a month the old cabinet officers have been awaiting their reliefs, a couple of them being very decided in urging their immediate dismissal. The attorney general drops his pen finally and quits the office without welcoming his unnamed successor; and the secretary of the treasury, being already elected to the Senate, surrenders his charge with equal suddenness when he hears that Gov. Morgan has been confirmed as his successor. But it seems that even this one fish has not been hooked. Morgan declines, as the president must have known that he would. He seems to have nominated him simply to compliment an old friend and to show that he was willing to take a man to his bosom who was not altogether a stalwart. The New York Evening Post charges that Morgan was expected to serve a little while as a warming pan for Conkling, until it would be prudent after a while to ap-

point that statesman to the cabinet of his protegee. Probably disinclination to be esteemed as rendering such a service controlled Gov. Morgan to decline a place which the infirmities of his years forbade him to wish to occupy for any long time.

It is said that the president's hesitancy in making his cabinet springs from his desire to follow the advice of Grant and Conkling, and his own disposition, to make it intensely stalwart, and the inexpediency of thus showing his hand before the November elections. Our Cameron is said to be especially vigorous in protesting to Arthur that he will ruin Blair in Pennsylvania by showing the Blaine-Garfield faction that the Grant-Conkling-Cameron combination controls the administration. There is danger, on that discovery, of a wholesale desertion to Wolfe. But still this presidential tendency is becoming generally understood that it is doubtful whether the withholding of the cabinet names will be worth while. Since it turns out that the influence of Cameron is strong enough to defeat the appointment as attorney general of Mr. Brewster, notwithstanding his close friendship for Arthur and his moderate stalwartism, the enemies of Cameron in the Republican party in this state are quite sufficiently advised of the strong presidential winds that blow against them, and ought to be fully cognizant that they have nothing to lose by succoring the open rebellion of Wolfe. Their only safety is in the knife. They are blind not to see it.

WOLFE had a big meeting in York last evening. Editor McNair, of the Republican, was at the fore.

A BLACK man by the name of Green has been chosen a member of the Ohio Legislature. He is not well red, but will do to yellow long with the Ohio white trash.

"Go to," the man said when the goat helped him over the fence, but he really thought there must be half a dozen at least. (To tell the honest truth, as admitted by our friend Burdette, of the Hawkeye, he didn't say that at all, but we can't print what he really did say, and we have to print something.)

In one of Landseer's early visits to Scotland he stopped at a village and took a great deal of notice of the dogs, jotting down a sketch of them on a bit of paper. Next day, on resuming his journey he was horrified to find dogs suspended from the trees in all directions, and drowning in the river with stones about their necks. He stopped a weeping urchin, who was hurrying off with his pet pup in his arms, and learned to his dismay that he was supposed to be an ex-cise officer who was taking notes of all dogs he saw in order to prosecute owners for unpaid taxes.

If General Grant is sincere in his declaration of a third term candidacy, a Republican contemporary thinks, he ought to give John Andrew Jackson Cresswell the grand shake. At the Maryland Republican state convention the other day "my old postmaster general" rode rough-shod to the front as a full fledged third-term "boss," immediately after which he becomes a candidate for his old place at the head of the postal department, visits Washington, and is a frequent arm-in-arm companion of General Grant, whom he relies upon as the one altogether powerful friend. It begins to look as though General Grant's great ambition is to preside at the table of the kitchen cabinet.

THAT thoroughly non-partisan newspaper the Eastern Express, published at the home of the gentleman it so cordially commends, drops into politics for an instant to remark that "the probability of Robert E. James, esq., being elected additional law judge in the Twelfth district grows stronger as the days glide by, and Simonton and Miller continue to stick. The people of that district will have no occasion for regret if the triangular fight goes on to conclusion, which will elect a gentleman of such ability as Mr. James. A careful, courteous and conscientious judge on the bench is a blessing to the community in which he resides. Mr. James would be a favorite with the bar and the people of that whole district."

OUR esteemed Republican contemporary, the Wilkesbarre Record, is all awry in its facts when it says that the Erie Observer, which is supporting Noble so staunchly, is an independent newspaper, while the Herald, of the same place, which is opposing him, is "the regular Democratic organ." The case is "on the contrary quite the reverse." The character of the Observer's Democracy has never been equivocal and the voice of its editor, Mr. Whitman, has for years been potent in the councils of the party. His Democracy has ever been sound to the core, and can the Record be in ignorance of the fact that the Herald, which it dignifies with the title of "regular Democratic organ," is not even supporting the Democratic county ticket of Erie, which was placed in the field long before Mr. Noble's nomination? Rather queer conduct for an "organ," it would seem.

PEOPLE who hitherto haven't had an opportunity of hearing Audran's latest and very successful comic opera, "La Mascotte," have been wondering what in the world a "Mascot" is, and their ideas concerning the signification of the title have been remarkable chiefly on account of their density. The subject is cleared up very completely in the following song taken from the libretto. It isn't much for poetry, in action and rhythm, but the sentiment is pretty, and it is set to charming music: "Mephisto one day sneering said, To one of his tribe in his madness, To earth your plinths now spread, And bring to them trouble and sadness. To undo the good and the goodness. When this was heard, from up above, Was sent a bright angel of gladness, To combat with evil and sin. To honor in a pleasant and kind. From time to time these angels come, And when some angel comes to be tried, To all they are as Mascots known. When they come trouble's down a. "Wherever a Mascot shall come, There will be trouble and pain. And good fortune rules o'er the home, While evil and trouble soon flee. If he be no one, the Mascot is dead, Good fortune can give no denial. It hurls his arrow which tongues should speak, And then some angel comes to be tried. And these most lucky angels fall. As he knows as Mascots every day, Good fortune rules o'er the home."

PERSONAL. BOUTWELL studied law for fifteen years before beginning to practice. The wife of Hon. HILBERT CLYMER lit the temple iron furnace at Temple, Berks county, Monday.

General JUDSON KILPATRICK, American minister to Chili, is lying at the point of death. A portrait and sketch of Mrs. HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON will shortly appear in Harper.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has sold his interest in and resigned the editorial chair of the Christian Union. Mr. Lyman Abbott will succeed him.

Governor LELAND STANFORD, of California, has his own portrait painted by Meissonier, his wife's by Bonnat and his son's by Carolus Duran.

Queen VICTORIA recently witnessed a representation of the play "The Colonel." It was the first theatrical performance she had attended since her husband's death.

JAMES GARFIELD is again quite sick at Williams college with malaria. It is feared that it will be impossible for him to remain at Williams town.

Gov. BOUTWELL, who wants to be attorney general, is "a devotee of the beautiful, healthful and scientific game of billiards, and plays it in the highest style of art, the style of three-ball cushion caroms."

Senator HILL's articulation is indistinct, his tongue not having regained elasticity after the serious operation performed upon it. The Senator, however, expects in time to recover entirely.

Governor HAMILTON's daughter, whose elopement with Mr. Stanhope caused a social futter in Maryland, has returned to her father's house. The bridegroom also has gone back under his parental wing.

Herr LUESSEN, the eminent German sculptor, has been instructed by the municipality of Berlin to produce a colossal bust of the late President Garfield. The funeral services under the auspices of the municipality will be held on Sunday.

It is intimated that the brothers STRAKON are in treaty for one of the theatres in Paris, and, if successful, that they intend to give Italian opera there next season, relinquishing all operative ventures in America.

The marriage of Miss EDITH FRANKLIN HARLAN, daughter of Justice Harlan, to Mr. FRANK SIMMS CHILDS was celebrated last night at the New York avenue church, Washington, in the presence of a brilliant company. Six ushers preceded the bridal party. The groom escorted Mrs. Harlan, who was dressed in black, while the bride entered leaning on the arm of her father. She was handsomely attired in white with veil and orange blossoms. Among those present were General Sherman and Miss Lizzie Sherman, General Van Vliet, Col. Corbin and wife and the justices and ex-justices of the supreme court.

STATE ITEMS. The Red church at Stony Run was dedicated last Sunday. Nine ministers and 3,000 persons were present. In the old 500 carriages were counted on the grounds.

The buckwheat crop of Pennsylvania has this year proved almost an entire failure, and as a result the price has advanced nearly 50 per cent. over the figures of last autumn.

The American institute of mining engineers held its preliminary meeting in Harrisburg last evening. To-night Governor Hoyt will give them a reception at the executive mansion.

Mr. Nicholas Freas, a well-known resident of Barren Hill, aged 77 years, and owner of Maj. Freas, proprietor of the Germantown Telegraph, had a paralytic stroke last Wednesday, since which time his entire left side has been paralyzed.

A Polander, whose name is unknown, was killed by a fall of coal yesterday, at Alaska shaft, Mt. Carmel. He was a married man and leaves a wife and three children. The colliery stopped work in consequence of the accident.

John W. Fox, aged about 17, was run over and shockingly mangled by a freight train, one mile above Dauphin on Monday and died soon after. Another young man, Frank Motter from the same place, Hall-fax, had his leg run over above the ankle rendering amputation necessary.

Mr. Hoffa, who resides on George Valentine's farm, about a mile north of Womelsdorf, has a Durham cow which gave birth to a calf recently, not having a particle of hair on it. The calf is very lively, and is quite a curiosity in the neighborhood.

A GREAT GUN. Successful casting of a Monster Accelerating Gun in Pennsylvania. The casting of a great cannon, twenty-five feet in length, at the Scott works of the Reading iron company, in Reading, attracted quite a number of scientists, patentees and ordnance officers from New York and Philadelphia. They came by invitation of the New York patentees, and after a brief entertainment, the visiting party, numbering about twenty-five, together with the officials of the company and invited local guests, proceeded to the works. On their arrival they found two large reverberating furnaces charged with about 60,000 pounds of metal. Fronting the furnaces was a deep pit, which contained the mould for the great gun, standing upright ready to receive the molten metal. The flask or mould had two openings at the top, one for the molten metal and the other for the furnace. The furnaces were simultaneously tapped. The fiery metal from one ran through an iron trough lined with hard clay, while the metal from the other furnace ran into an eleven-ton ladle, with which it was poured into the flask, and by the careful pouring it evenly ascended to the top. In six minutes the flask was full.

The casting, so far as is known, was successfully accomplished. It will remain as it is at present for eight or ten days, possibly longer, when it will be removed from the machine shops of the company to be finished. It will then be removed to Sandy Hook, N. J., to be officially tried. This gun is known as the Lyman-Haskell accelerating, or multi-charge cannon. It is a six-inch bore, and has four additional chambers for powder, the latter being successively discharged after the initial charge of powder in the chamber has been fired. It is calculated that 130 pounds of powder will throw a solid iron projectile weighing 150 pounds at least ten miles, and that it will throw a solid mass of wrought iron nearly two feet thick. The inventor claims that a twenty inch accelerating gun is irresistible, far eclipsing the celebrated 100-ton Armstrong gun made for the Italian government. The pockets are loaded in the same manner as a breach loader, each pocket to contain twenty-eight pounds of powder. The chamber is to contain eighteen pounds. A velocity of 3,000 feet per second is claimed with the new gun.

A HORSE STORY. A certain horse in Sayreville, N. Y., for 20 years has been a cart horse in a brick-yard, and the habit of going through a certain round of duties day after day for eight months in the year has enabled him to do things which seem to indicate the possession of mental faculties similar to some of those possessed by the human race. It is an old saying among farmers that crows cannot count more than three, but this horse has the ability to count 63. His routine of labor is to cart 65 loads of clay from the pit to dust. This is not his only peculiarity for, when he goes to the pit, he backs the cart up himself to the right place and will only take what he conceives to be his proper load. If more is put on he backs and kicks and rattles the cart about until the load is reduced to what he considers a proper quantity. Having such intellectual capacity, it is not surprising to learn that he will not be driven. As soon as the lines are touched he becomes fractious and unmanageable, but a gentle voice usually has the desired effect. It is unnecessary to add that such an intelligent horse will do no more work after the whistle for dinner or supper sounds. All his companions in the yard have wit enough for that, and if they are on the way to the pit for a load, they will whistle blows they turn about and make for the stable without any orders.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. William Allen, a white man, on Monday killed a colored man with a knife on Sam Mabey's plantation, in Terrell county, Georgia.

A fire yesterday in the drying room of the Crescent brewing company, at Aurora, Ill., destroyed 300,000 kegs of beer. Loss, \$175,000.

The Baltimore municipal election takes place to-day. Ex-Senator Whyte, who has been nominated by the Democrats, has no opposition for mayor.

At Portland, Me., yesterday Captain Charles E. Shaw of the schooner Uncle Sam, accidentally shot his brother Edmund with a musket, causing his death in the hospital.

Chief Justice W. V. Boynton of the Ohio supreme court, resigned yesterday. His successor will probably be Nicholas Longworth, who was recently elected to succeed him in February.

Mrs. Walker Batts, at Smithville, Ga., has been shot by her husband, the ball taking effect in the head. Both assert that it was accidental, but the servant gives a different version.

Mrs. Mary Bradford, sister of Jefferson Davis, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. L. Miles, at New Hope, Ky., on the 22d inst., of general debility, aged 81 years.

The congress of the Protestant Episcopal church began its seventeenth annual session yesterday at Troy, N. Y., with a large attendance of prominent clergymen and laymen.

It is said that the Ross-Hanlan sculling match will probably be postponed until next June, as a gentleman from Portland, Me., offers a purse of \$5,000 providing the match is rowed in June, and to be allowed to name the course.

Matilda and Emma Williams, white girls, 15 and 17 years old respectively, were caught in the trap. "Walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly, The fly kindly walked in and the result is familiar to every school boy. Older people, sometimes, forget the incident, and are trapped as was the poor fly. So, we think, Mr. Miller and his friends of Lebanon, have been trapped by Mr. Simonton and the Dauphin county politicians, working under the inspiration of the Columbus, to whom any tricks in politics are not new and not worth knowing. The following is the plan submitted to Mr. Miller, to which he has agreed: "Simonton and Miller are each to select three representatives; the names of the members of the Republican state committee are then to be taken as a list from which to select the names of the Democrats, striking a name alternately until but one name shall remain on the list."

This gives the selection of the candidate to Cameron. The state committee is composed of about 33 Cameronites to 15 Antis. The latter will be struck quickly from the list and the Cameron men remain, and the last, who will be a umpire, is sure to be a Cameron. They are a wily set at Harrisburg, but we did not think that our Lebanon friends, after their experience of the last four or five weeks with them, would permit themselves to be inveigled into such a trap. The Antis, James Finney, a prominent and wealthy farmer living near Wallace, 15 miles from St. Joseph, Mo., was sitting with his wife at the table.

when suddenly a discharge was heard. Finney fell over on the floor and died in a few minutes, without speaking a word. Elizabeth N. Craddock was found in the back of his head. One shot lodged in Mrs. Finney's shoulder. She was sitting directly opposite, with a child in her arms. Finney was only lately married to a servant, of whose child he was father.

THE REASON WHY. Petroleum Wrecked Here. Orange Noble must be a particularly radical anti monopolist, or such service monopoly organs as the Oil City Derrick and the Erie Herald would not be opposing him so bitterly. There is no other rational explanation of their conduct.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES.

Final Session of the Assembly at Danville, Va.

Monday Afternoon.—Synod opened with prayer by Rev. B. Stoner. Roll was called and quorum present. The presence of Rev. R. S. Stewart, of the Presbyterian church, was announced and welcomed to a seat by the president.

The committee to report a minute on the Bible cause consists of Revs. John O. Johnson, J. D. Dietrich and Elder Jonas Detweiler.

The report of the committee on minutes of classis was again taken up. A large portion of the items show slight irregularities which were generally adopted.

The request of Lancaster classis to be relieved from \$250 of their assessment for the past year for missions was adopted.

The request of West Susquehanna classis to be relieved from \$450 of their assessment for the same purpose was also adopted.

The report was finished and adopted as a whole. The hour of adjournment having arrived synod adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, with prayer by Dr. Theo. Appel.

There was a large missionary meeting held in the church in the evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of raising money for the support of the mission. The roll was called and a quorum found present.

The report of the committee on missions was now taken up, and assessments made upon the several classis for the carrying forward of synod's missionary operations.

East Pennsylvania classis, \$800; Lebanon, \$1,550; Philadelphia, \$550; Goshenhoppen, \$1,200; Tohickon, \$825; East Susquehanna, \$1,000; West Susquehanna, \$825; Lancaster, \$1,000; Lehigh, \$750; total, \$8,500.

Immediately thereafter assessments were made for sinking fund and contingent fund of synod, amounting to nearly \$4,000.

The committee on the theological seminary reported certain deficiencies in the finances of the seminary, owing to certain losses and to the fact that the rate of interest on certain investments is smaller than it has been heretofore. The board is authorized to collect additional sums from the church, for the use of the seminary. The board was also instructed to institute such measures as may be necessary to secure synod rights in the seminary buildings at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

The committee on religion, morals and statistics, presented an encouraging report in which, however, certain unfavorable features were noticed. The following statistics may be found interesting: Classis ministers 212, members 69,183, unconfirmed members 39,918; Sunday schools 514; S. S. scholars 40,852; ministerial students 9; benevolent contributions \$35,859.48; congregational purposes \$238,686.98. It will be seen that the total membership of the synod is nearly 110,000.

The statistics of Lancaster classis contain the following items: Ministers 26, congregations 38, members 4,303, unconfirmed 21,883, Sunday schools 24, scholars 3,248. Benevolent purposes \$3,505, congregational purposes \$2,838.

The committee on Orphans' home at Womelsdorf, reported that the contributions have not been sufficient for the support of the home. An earnest call comes to our people to take collections at once. The property has been paid for in full, but there is a debt of about \$3,000 for current expenses.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Synod was opened with prayer by Rev. Hartzell. The following is the report of the committee on the Pennsylvania Bible society, which was adopted: "The committee in reference to the Pennsylvania Bible society and its work would respectfully present the following report: The Pennsylvania Bible society distributed 100,000 tracts during the past year, and in the homes of the poor and of the non-church going people, in railroad depots, cars and boats, the Word of God would seldom be seen or heard were it not for the labors of this society. The records of sin are being broadcast and are posted before the eyes of old and young, and the people of God do well, by a free distribution of the sacred scriptures, to counteract the influences of such advertisements of evil.

While the bible societies began their good work in the early part of the 19th century, bibles were comparatively scarce; but now six or seven million copies of the Word are published annually. In view of the great success of these societies we rejoice, yes, and will rejoice. Their work is a grand and noble ministry of the Word, and is worthy of the confidence and cooperation of the church. Therefore, "Resolved, That this synod invokes the blessings of God upon the Bible society, and prays for its continued usefulness.

Resolved, That this synod commends it to the liberality of our congregations, and to the cooperation of all its members." Rev. J. E. Graeff, chairman of the committee on points on the new constitution submitted by general synod, submitted a report favorable to these points, viz. 1st. Annual meetings of general synod. 2. For district synods to elect delegates to general synod instead of classis. 3. The concentration of church work on boards appointed by the general synod. As it was deemed that synod was not prepared to express an opinion on these points at this time, the report was ordered to lie on the table until the next meeting of synod.

The chairman of the committee to whom was referred the report of the committee on new hymn books reported that in view of the action of general synod on this subject it was deemed best to continue the committee.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

In response to a call issued through the newspapers, several gentlemen met last evening in the law office of Robt. B. Riak, esq., with the object of organizing a charitable association, to extend relief to worthy people who through misfortune are unable to properly maintain themselves, and who abstain from soliciting public charity.

The association was organized by the following named officers: President—Henry Baumgardner. Treasurer—Daniel Mayer. Secretary—Robt. B. Riak, esq.

Following is the list of names so far: Daniel Mayer, F. Brimmer, Lewis Haldy, George B. Willson, C. U. Schubert, John Barnett, John F. Brimmer, Robert B. Riak, esq., Dr. S. H. Metzger, Philip Zecher, James J. B. Livingston, John D. Skiles, James H. Marshall, Dr. F. G. Albright, Rev. C. Elvin Houtz, R. H. Braker, Peter McCormick, H. Baumgardner, Hon. John T. MacGonigle, Henry C. Moore, Samuel Moore, jr., H. B. Cochran and Henry Wolf.

Doubtless the names of many more charitable gentlemen will very soon be added to the list, and a praiseworthy one. No contributions will be made to any one without a previous examination of their circumstances and necessities. Imposition will thus be almost impossible. We are authorized to state that contributions, whether money or clothing, will be received by the treasurer, Mr. Mayer. Another meeting of the society will be held on Friday evening next at eight o'clock in the office of the secretary, Centre square.

Already the society has commenced its charitable work. A poor cripple named Harry Mierseh, hailing from Indianapolis, reached Lancaster yesterday in an almost penniless condition. Some time ago he fell from a scaffold and shattered his leg so terribly that the greater part of the bone had to be removed, which rendered the limb so pliable that it can now be doubled up and twisted about in all directions. Mierseh was on his way to friends in Philadelphia. Railroad tickets were purchased and a purse of money subscribed for him by members of the society. It is understood, however, that the principal object of the society is to aid our own deserving poor.

Sales of Cattle and a Farm. B. F. Rowe, auctioneer, sold for Marshall Bailey, agent, on Monday, Oct. 24, a number of 484 per head, which will be received by the treasurer, Mr. Mayer. Another meeting of the society will be held on Friday evening next at eight o'clock in the office of the secretary, Centre square.

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On Tuesday, Oct. 25, B. F. Rowe sold for Geo. H. Kirk, esq., of Philadelphia, a farm situated in Drumore township, known as the Russel farm, containing 345 acres and 48 acres, with improvements, to Benj. L. Gamber, of Manor township, for \$26,700.75.

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SYNOD OF THE POTOMAC.

Assembly at Waynesboro.

On Sunday the holy communion was celebrated in both Trinity and St. Luke's Reformed churches, Rev. Dr. Metz delirring the sermon at the former, and Rev. Dr. Eschbach at the latter. Both were greeted by congregations large, attentive and devout. The morning services in the beautiful church of St. Paul's, where the writer was present, were solemn and impressive. The children's meeting at Trinity in the afternoon was attended by a large crowd. The addresses were by Revs. A. H. Kremer, D. D., George Adams and Saurbeier. During the day the pulpits of the several churches in this town were also filled by members of synod.

Monday.—After religious service, conducted by Rev. Walter E. Kreebe, the synod proceeded to finish the discussion of the report of the Sunday-school board, viz: The item concerning the preparation of Sunday-school papers. The resolution of Mr. Rupp of this synod that "That it is the sense of this synod that the lessons used in the Sunday-schools of our church should be in harmony with the order of the church year," was after some discussion, adopted.

Ever since the Waynesboro, overtured the synod to pass judgment in regard to the propriety of church fairs, festivals, picnics, excursions, etc., as methods for raising funds for religious purposes. Synod resolved that in accord with the spirit of the constitution these matters be left to the pastors and consistories of our respective churches.

The several standing committees reported. These occupied the greater part of the day and evening. One item in the report on missions, viz: to give \$450 to missions in Iowa called for a warm discussion. Some desired the item to be stricken out, others that the money be sent to the missions in Virginia. It was voted that Iowa receive the money and that the board of Iowa classis be requested to report their operations from time to time to the Tri-Synodal Board.

The report on the state of religion spoke encouragingly in regard to peace and prosperity prevailing in the Reformed church. Its statistical report of synod for the year was as follows: Classis 7, ministers 130, congregations 270, members 27,371, unconfirmed members 17,369, confirmed members 10,002, during the year 1,238, received by certificate 574, dismissed 353, deaths 703, Sunday school, 229, Sunday school scholars 17,370, contributions for benevolence \$15,238, money for congregational purposes \$105,302.

The election entered into in order to fill vacancies in the different boards resulted as follows: Board of Education—Rev. I. G. Braun, Rev. Wm. C. Cremer, Rev. S. S. Miller. Board of Regents of Mercersburg college—for 3 years—Rev. Wm. D. Dietrich, Rev. Wm. Goodrich, Rev. Wm. Stewart; for 2 years, Rev. J. Hassler, Elder Isaac H. Kieffer. Board of Missions—Rev. J. M. Titzel, Rev. I. S. Weiz, D. D. Superintendent of Missions—Rev. Theo. Appel, D. D.

Sunday School Board—for 2 years—Rev. F. F. Bahner; for 5 years, Rev. B. K. Carnahan. Board of Trustees of Synod—Rev. J. T. Motter. Adjourned.

Tuesday.—Synod convened at 8 o'clock. The first point of business was a complaint by Dr. Wauer against the reconstruction of his charge,