

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1882.

Medical Registry and Similar Laws.

Lawyers, dentists, doctors and laymen may deal with interest and profit the opinion of Judge Wickes, of York, on the dental diploma act of 1876, to which learned deliverance we give publication in full on the first page of to-day's issue. Judge Wickes is one of the younger judges of the state, but he ranks among the ablest, and he has done credit to himself and his reputation by his last opinion. It is of peculiar local interest, because much that it says against the constitutionality of the act—requiring dentists without diplomas, or who had not practiced their professions three years at the time the law was enacted, to get a diploma from a board authorized by the act—applies with equal force to the somewhat notorious medical registry law of 1881, under which a large number of black mailing prosecutions were brought for speculative purposes in this county last fall. It will be remembered that such of these prosecutions as finally reached the grand jury came to grief and the prosecutor was mulcted in the costs, but had they ever progressed to trial and had the law under which they were brought been submitted to intelligent judicial scrutiny, the INTELLIGENCER was always confident that it must be declared ex post facto and therefore unconstitutional, so far as related to persons practicing medicine at the time of its passage. Not to speak of the anomaly of a law "approved the 7th of June, 1881," going into effect "on the first day of June, 1881," the enforcement of the law would have worked that deprivation of a man's property, other than by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land, which the bill of rights and the supreme law of the country declare shall not be done. It is very easy to see in the clear light of Judge Wickes's reasoning that the profession of a physician is his property, and that it is not to be taken away from him by any such act of the Legislature as to that deformity known as the medical registry act. The declaration of a Legislature is not necessarily the "law of the land"—that term happily means due process of law; and it would be monstrous indeed if the Legislature could impose upon established practitioners of a profession the obligations of this act, under penalty of its pains and punishments for failure to comply with its requirements. The medical registry act is awkward, incoherent and contradictory in its construction but in its main purposes, so far as it imposes requirements upon physicians in practice at the time of its passage, there can be no reasonable doubt that it falls under the rulings of Judge Wickes on the dental diploma act. Like it the medical registry law would operate to forfeit the estate of a defendant in his profession—to destroy a vested right which he enjoyed at the time it was passed, and thus deprive him of his property by a process rather ministerial than judicial, and wholly different from that which is meant by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. The act of 1881, regulating the doctors, is likewise ex post facto in all the characteristics of that kind of a law which Wickes points out. With equal force it could be said to persons under either act:

"True, you have spent your time and money in preparing yourself for this profession, and you engaged in the practice possessed of all the qualifications required to satisfy the existing laws and common sense to the public, but since then we have discovered that the public welfare requires that such skill as you profess shall be avouched by a diploma (certificate of registration), and as you have not got it, and did not require it, we make this law to relate back to the time you began to practice, and you must pay the forfeit (the registration fee) or abandon your occupation, upon which the support of your family depends—you are innocent before this law was passed, but we make the continuance of it criminal."

As the York county court points out, the supreme court of the United States has declared that it were vain and futile to say all honors and positions "are alike open to every one and that in the protection of these rights all are equal before the law," if "the qualifications for these avocations may be added to or changed time and again, perhaps in the interest of some dominant class, until under the guise of the public weal, all opposition is driven from the field."

Some of the Ball Ringers howl about Burkholder's bloodhounds as if the brute's teeth were already fastened in the seats of their pantaloon.

SIR THOMAS V. COOPER can figure out 32 delegates-elect for Beaver and only 7 for Butler. But then Cooper has no remainder interest in the Butler delegates.

The Western association of window glass manufacturers met yesterday in Pittsburgh and unanimously resolved to advance prices 3 to 5 per cent., according to the quality of the goods.

The New Era praiser Prison Inspectors Bitter and Weaver for helping to elect Murr underkeeper at the prison, and the Examiner responds with equal commendation of them for electing Fred Miller watchman. This is not half so interesting as if the New Era would tell what it thinks about their votes for Miller or if the Examiner would let us have its views on their vote, for Murr.

ISAAC BURR, who died in New York in 1857, left a widow, three daughters and a five acre farm. But as the farm was on Fifth avenue it has so enhanced in value that when his daughter died the other day the accumulated estates of herself and sisters amounted to three million dollars, most of which goes to charities, the American Bible society and Episcopal church boards getting the largest slices.

In reply to an anonymous letter about a country tavern, and for the benefit of the public generally, Judge Livingston makes it known through the Examiner that he does "not, nor does the court, notice anonymous letters, nor act upon them." He wishes no more of them and though he gets many his waste basket also gets them promptly. This is an excellent resolution and might perhaps be profitably extended to other than anonymous communi-

The Garfield-Rosecrans Letter.

When ex-Secretary Blaine, in his funeral oration before Congress, stated that Garfield, on assuming his new duties as chief of staff to Gen. Rosecrans, "found various troubles already well developed and seriously affecting the value and efficiency of the Army of the Cumberland," intelligent readers regarded the statement not as historically true, but merely an intended compliment to Mr. Garfield's executive capacity. And when Gen. Rosecrans punctured the airy bubble and showed that the officers and men of the Army of the Cumberland were singularly united and free from dissensions, the matter was supposed to have been satisfactorily ended. And when subsequently a letter from Garfield relative to the battle of Chickamauga was printed, wherein the writer took the ground that that battle, instead of being "disastrous to the Union arms," as Mr. Blaine alleged, resulted in the greatest possible advantages to the Union cause and was essentially a Union victory, almost everybody conceded that Mr. Blaine had been wholly misinformed and that in his forensic efforts to do honor of Garfield he had oversteered the mark and made statements having no foundation in fact.

Mr. Garfield's "confidential" letter to Secretary Chase, however, seems to show that Mr. Blaine's unfounded flings at the commander of the Army of the Cumberland and his great lieutenants were inspired by Mr. Garfield himself; and that that gentleman, while holding the responsible and confidential position of chief of staff to Gen. Rosecrans, had not hesitated to abuse the confidence reposed in him, by writing a "confidential" letter to Secretary Chase, in which he charges his chief and seventeen other general officers, with being "blind to the advantages of the hour" while he alone was "the only one who urged upon the general the imperative necessity of striking a blow at once, while Bragg was weaker and we stronger than ever before." And who were these "blind" generals of the Army of the Cumberland who would not see what the illustrious Garfield saw so plainly? Gen. Rosecrans commander-in-chief; Gen. Geo. H. Thomas the hero of Chattanooga and Nashville; Gens. Sheridan, Palmer, McCook, Stanley, Grainger, Johnson, Willrich, Schofield, Rousseau, Negley, Reynolds, Brannon, Baird, and others like them, who had fought great battles and won great victories, while Garfield's only military achievement was his command of a small brigade and his skirmish with Humphrey Marshall.

Gen. Rosecrans denounces the "confidential" letter as a piece of the blackest treachery; as a compound of untruths and exaggerations; and its author as a person capable of falsehood and double-dealing, and a fit subject for a court-martial. It is amazing that Garfield should have been shallow and vain enough to write such a letter, but more amazing that any true friend of his should have consented to its publication. And who else than a professed friend could have access to the letter, and who among them all could have a motive to see it in print except James G. Blaine, who might use it as his warrant for glorifying Garfield in his oration at the expense of Rosecrans and his generals?

A singular feature of the letter is that it is dated Nashville, July 27, 1862, while Rosecrans's army had more than a month before started from Murfreesboro in pursuit of Bragg, had driven him out of his stronghold at Tallahoma, compelled him to cross the Cumberland mountains and the Tennessee river, and to seek safety in Chattanooga; while Rosecrans himself at that very time had his army concentrated near the base of the Cumberland mountains and was making active preparations for his wonderful campaign over the mountains and into Northern Georgia—a campaign, the conception and brilliant execution of which is not surpassed by any other during the war. Mr. Garfield was evidently too far to the rear when he wrote to Secretary Chase to have a correct idea of what Rosecrans had done, or intended to do.

By a vote of nearly two to one the Senate yesterday passed the bill to prohibit the incoming of Chinese labor.

It is Bell Ringers vs. Bull Ringers at the county prison now and the pealing of the bell drowns the bellowing of the bulls.

Some of the Bull Ringers howl about Burkholder's bloodhounds as if the brute's teeth were already fastened in the seats of their pantaloon.

SIR THOMAS V. COOPER can figure out 32 delegates-elect for Beaver and only 7 for Butler. But then Cooper has no remainder interest in the Butler delegates.

The Western association of window glass manufacturers met yesterday in Pittsburgh and unanimously resolved to advance prices 3 to 5 per cent., according to the quality of the goods.

The New Era praiser Prison Inspectors Bitter and Weaver for helping to elect Murr underkeeper at the prison, and the Examiner responds with equal commendation of them for electing Fred Miller watchman. This is not half so interesting as if the New Era would tell what it thinks about their votes for Miller or if the Examiner would let us have its views on their vote, for Murr.

ISAAC BURR, who died in New York in 1857, left a widow, three daughters and a five acre farm. But as the farm was on Fifth avenue it has so enhanced in value that when his daughter died the other day the accumulated estates of herself and sisters amounted to three million dollars, most of which goes to charities, the American Bible society and Episcopal church boards getting the largest slices.

stances with which judges are pestered. It is said Judge Butler, of West Chester, put an end to the impetuosity of parties who tried to reach his ear outside the court by taking into court and having there read aloud the communications written to him by officious and impertinent people. That settled it.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, once an untamed ogre from Minnesota, has published a big book to prove his theory that there once existed in the Atlantic ocean, opposite the mouth of the Mediterranean, a large island, which was the remnant of an Atlantic continent and known to the ancient world as Atlantis, which was the region where man first rose to civilization and whence America, as well as Europe, Africa and Asia, was populated by civilized nations. This was "the true antediluvian world," and the description of Atlantis given by Plato was not false, but history. The gods and goddesses of the ancient Greeks, Hindus and Scandinavians were but the kings, queens and heroes of Atlantis; the mythology of Egypt and Peru represented its original religion. The Phoenician alphabet, and also that of the Mayas of Central America, came from Atlantis, which was the original seat of the Aryan family, as well as the Fœtite and possibly the Turanian races. The island perished in a terrible convulsion of nature, "but a few persons escaped in ships and on rafts, and carried to the nations east and west the tidings of the appalling catastrophe, which has survived to our own time in the Flood and Deluge legends of the different nations of the Old and New Worlds."

The Lord Mayor of London still rides to royal receptions in a gilded chariot, with coachmen and footman in powdered wigs and gorgeous liveries.

It is denied that Senator HILL, of Georgia, now suffering from a cancerous affection of the mouth and throat, is in any immediate or special danger.

Congressman DUNO, of New York, and his wife are the youngest couple among congressional families, he being only twenty-six and she several years younger. The papers in the FLIPPER court martial case were submitted yesterday to the secretary of war. It is believed the sentence will be mitigated to a light punishment.

Miss FREILINGHUYSEN, smart but not prettily, superintends the setting of the table at all these fine dinners given in the White House. Arthur will not save as much money as Hayes, but he will go out of office with more friends.

Some one has "been authentically informed that it was Mr. CONKLING's desire to resume the practice of his profession, that he had permanently retired from politics and wanted no political position of any kind."

Miss VENIE DESCAMPT, better known as VENIE CLANCEY, the talented young actress and vocalist, died in Santa Barbara, Lower California, and not in Florida as has been previously published. Her funeral will take place in Baltimore on Monday.

By mistake the telegram of March 3 from Secretary FREILINGHUYSEN to Minister Lowell was given to the New York associated press with the words "for the dead" omitted. The dispatch as sent, and as published in the Washington Star of March 3, is correct and reads: "The feeling of indignation for the deed and thankfulness for the queen's safety is deep and universal."

When PATTI demanded \$3,000 for each concert from Manager J. V. Haverly, he remarked that it would be equivalent to \$50,000 a month, and remarked, sotto voce: "The president of the United States works a year for that amount."

"Well," responded the diva, promptly, "get the president to sing for you." As President Arthur sings a good bass the suggestion wasn't so far out of the way.

SOJOURNER TRUTH writes from Battle Creek, Michigan, in reference to recent published paragraphs of her having a fine home, and her having made a will, etc. She says she has made no will, owns no farm, but has a small house encumbered by a mortgage, and has no income but what she derives from the narrative of her life and sale of her photograph, which she hopes, and we hope, her friends will buy to help her along in this one-hundred-and-seventh year of her stay on earth.

The new house which Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is building on the site of his former mansion, 15 Gramercy Park, will be one of the costliest on Manhattan island, the estimates running all the way from \$500,000 to \$600,000. The materials used are Scotch red sandstone, Bellevue brownstone and Maine granite. The whole front of the house is one mass of elaborate carving, wherever the Carlisle stone is used, and upon this part of the work no fewer than forty men have been employed for several months. The style is mixed Gothic and Renaissance.

A Cruel Father. Charges of terrible cruelty are made against John Bennett, a farmer at Johnstown, N. Y. It is alleged that he has mercilessly beaten his four-year-old daughter, after throwing her, naked, into a snow bank and plunging her into a cistern, confined her, without food, in a cold room. When found she sat so ravenously that a physician stopped further supplies. Bennett has fled, and his neighbors threaten to lynch him if they find him.

An United States Marshal in Trouble. John Healy, deputy United States marshal, having arrested several illicit traders and captured their goods, in the Milk river region, in Montana, was himself taken prisoner by the Indians, and held in their camp. General Ringer, commanding at Fort Assiniboine, has sent a force of infantry and cavalry, numbering 400 men, to the scene of trouble, not only to rescue Healy, but to drive the half-breeds and Creek Indians back into Canada, whence they came.

BANKING FRAUDS.

ARREST OF A DIRECTOR.

A \$70,000 DEFICIENCY DISCOVERED.

The extent of the Mississippi floods and the loss of the Mississippi river, has been discovered in the accounts of the Fourth national bank, in Nassau street, New York, corner of Pine, and official notification to that effect has been transmitted to the comptroller of the currency. The vice president of the institution yesterday stated that last Friday, while making an examination of the securities in possession of the bank, he missed a number of bonds and other securities. The clerk in charge of the loan department was Mr. R. H. Cornwall. He had been absent from the bank last week, upon an account of sickness. On discovering the deficiency a telegram was sent to Cornwall asking where the securities were. A reply was received indicating correctly where the securities ought to be, but as they were not in the proper place, it was assumed that they had been sold. A reply was received from Cornwall, requesting that an officer of the bank visit him. Accordingly the cashier, Mr. Anthony Land, went to Plainfield, N. J., where Cornwall lives, and had an interview with him. In the course of the conversation he confessed to having hypothecated the securities. An examination revealed that for three months past he had been by-photocopying securities, with whom the officers of the bank will not state, but as it was not those absolutely despoiling shall receive success. I leave in two hours for the overflowed district. If possible will report further as soon as I can make personal inspection.

Very respectfully,  
J. M. LEE,  
"Captain Hot Infantry."

SOME RECENT DISASTERS.

Losses of Life and Property. A dwelling occupied by Mrs. Heubach, at Lachine, Quebec, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$10,000.

II. D. Crandall's furniture factory at Cohoes, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of \$3,000; no insurance.

The store-rooms and varians-rooms of the chair factory of Arnold & Co., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were burned last night, causing a loss of \$10,000.

Calvin church at Fredericton, N. B., was completely destroyed by fire last night, which is supposed to have originated from the furnace. Loss, \$15,000.

William Brown has been arrested in Orange county, North Carolina, for attempting to burn the Orange cotton factory in revenge for a dispute with its proprietor.

One child has died and three persons are sick of a mysterious disease in one house, in Winchester, Massachusetts. A consultation of physicians, held on Wednesday, resulted in the decision that those now sick have the cerebro-spinal meningitis, but no conclusion was reached regarding the child.

The remains of John Glover, buried to the depth of twenty-five feet by the caving in of a well near Peoria, Ill., in which he was working, were reached after workmen had been engaged for several days to dig the earth. The body was found in a sitting posture.

Two of Napoleon Bonaparte's old soldiers died in this country yesterday—Christian Shaefer at Mineral Point, Wis., and Niles at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The first personally acquainted with Napoleon, and fought at Waterloo. The other served in this country in the war of 1812, and also in the war of the rebellion.

The snowstorm of the season in the Northwest prevailed yesterday and last night, interrupting railroad travel. At Milwaukee the wind reached the velocity of 41 miles an hour. Four inches of snow fell in Northern Texas on Wednesday, and snow fell in Pike county, Pa., yesterday morning.

The first steambark of the season from New York arrived at Troy yesterday morning. Navigation on the Hudson is opened two weeks earlier than usual.

A hurricane at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday destroyed a new frame house, and blew down several smaller ones. Three men were severely injured.

THE GARFIELD-ROSECRANS LETTER.

Gen. Rosecrans's Answer to the Epistle of his Chief of Staff.

N. Y. Herald interview. It is the first time I had ever heard of the existence of such a letter, but after the campaign of General Garfield, in which such gross misrepresentation of fact occurred and very much in the same strain as this letter, I am not surprised at it. At no time during the period that General Garfield was with me at the Army of the Cumberland did I express to me any such sentiments of impatience or dissatisfaction as those given in this letter. He understood all my plans and objects and my anxiety to move as soon as a move could be made with proper regard to efficiency. About the conference of the general or a conference of the general, the opinions of the generals be taken, and by the way, there were but fifteen, though General Garfield, putting himself ahead of all of them, raises himself to a general higher by saying there were seventeen of them. I told General Garfield to take their opinion if he wanted to, and a set of questions was sent out and responses came in. He knew that I had made up my mind as to the conduct of the military campaign, and he did not matter to me what the generals under me thought or said. He got the answers and I told him to forward copies to Gen. Halleck, which I suppose he did. I did not read them nor know what opinions were given. General Garfield wrote to General Halleck embodying my opinion, and vigorous pushing movement when the proper time came. I never had any idea of a movement before the one that was made, and never before knew that I was being governed by my chief of staff, as this letter would imply. We were busy all the time making preparations to have the army promptly and properly provisioned when the advance did begin. We had to deceive the enemy as to the place where our supplies were stored, and also as to the point where the advance would begin. We had to wait until our corn was fit to furnish forage for our horses and mules. General Garfield knew what preparations were making, and gave his entire assent to them and did not at any time express to me any fears that we were wasting time.

A Queer Story. The Rosecrans-Garfield affair has created much interest in Washington, and a story now current there is to the effect that in 1863, shortly after General Rosecrans had been removed, the late Francis P. Blair, sr., gave a dinner in Washington to his son, Frank P. Blair, jr., then just from the victorious field of Vicksburg, at which were present, among others, Montgomery Meigs and General Garfield, then just elected to Congress. At the dinner the subject of General Rosecrans's removal was freely discussed, and there was a general expression of opinion that the removal was a grave mistake. By no one was this expression more forcibly stated than by General Garfield, who was loud in his praises of him as a military genius and able general. Montgomery Blair was so much impressed by General Garfield's opinion of the case that he went to President Lincoln and used about the following argument: "Mr.

counts have taken refuge in the hills to the east, and, having their immediate wants provided for through such local aid as can be furnished. No reports of destination have been received from Sharkey and Issaquena counties on the river front, this side of Vicksburg; and probably no aid will be needed there, as the levees are safe. From Tensas county down to Greenville, in Washington county, the levees are broken in many places and people are compelled to seek refuge in such buildings as are standing on the levees, wherever possible to reach them. Plantations are entirely submerged and the only communication in most cases is by means of skiffs. With the one hundred thousand rations already sent, the 50,000 now on the way from St. Louis, and with the local aid furnished by the state of Mississippi, the destination in my district can be provided for until the 20th instant. Everything shows that the destination must be cared for at least thirty days from this date, which will require an additional 20 days' rations for 18,000 persons, making a total of 360,000 rations. The rations should consist of meat and cornmeal, nothing else. Many planters say it will be five or six weeks before any work can be done in the overflowed district; others say not before the first of May. But just as soon as work can be commenced I would advise the issue of rations cease. General Hemingway's distribution of the rations is systematic and effective. He has shipped to well-known and responsible parties in the overflowed district in Mississippi with a careful discrimination, and not those absolutely despoiling shall receive success. I leave in two hours for the overflowed section. If possible will report further as soon as I can make personal inspection.

Very respectfully,  
J. M. LEE,  
"Captain Hot Infantry."

SOME RECENT DISASTERS.

Losses of Life and Property. A dwelling occupied by Mrs. Heubach, at Lachine, Quebec, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$10,000.

II. D. Crandall's furniture factory at Cohoes, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of \$3,000; no insurance.

The store-rooms and varians-rooms of the chair factory of Arnold & Co., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were burned last night, causing a loss of \$10,000.

Calvin church at Fredericton, N. B., was completely destroyed by fire last night, which is supposed to have originated from the furnace. Loss, \$15,000.

William Brown has been arrested in Orange county, North Carolina, for attempting to burn the Orange cotton factory in revenge for a dispute with its proprietor.

One child has died and three persons are sick of a mysterious disease in one house, in Winchester, Massachusetts. A consultation of physicians, held on Wednesday, resulted in the decision that those now sick have the cerebro-spinal meningitis, but no conclusion was reached regarding the child.

The remains of John Glover, buried to the depth of twenty-five feet by the caving in of a well near Peoria, Ill., in which he was working, were reached after workmen had been engaged for several days to dig the earth. The body was found in a sitting posture.

Two of Napoleon Bonaparte's old soldiers died in this country yesterday—Christian Shaefer at Mineral Point, Wis., and Niles at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The first personally acquainted with Napoleon, and fought at Waterloo. The other served in this country in the war of 1812, and also in the war of the rebellion.

The snowstorm of the season in the Northwest prevailed yesterday and last night, interrupting railroad travel. At Milwaukee the wind reached the velocity of 41 miles an hour. Four inches of snow fell in Northern Texas on Wednesday, and snow fell in Pike county, Pa., yesterday morning.

The first steambark of the season from New York arrived at Troy yesterday morning. Navigation on the Hudson is opened two weeks earlier than usual.

A hurricane at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday destroyed a new frame house, and blew down several smaller ones. Three men were severely injured.

THE GARFIELD-ROSECRANS LETTER.

Gen. Rosecrans's Answer to the Epistle of his Chief of Staff.

N. Y. Herald interview. It is the first time I had ever heard of the existence of such a letter, but after the campaign of General Garfield, in which such gross misrepresentation of fact occurred and very much in the same strain as this letter, I am not surprised at it. At no time during the period that General Garfield was with me at the Army of the Cumberland did I express to me any such sentiments of impatience or dissatisfaction as those given in this letter. He understood all my plans and objects and my anxiety to move as soon as a move could be made with proper regard to efficiency. About the conference of the general or a conference of the general, the opinions of the generals be taken, and by the way, there were but fifteen, though General Garfield, putting himself ahead of all of them, raises himself to a general higher by saying there were seventeen of them. I told General Garfield to take their opinion if he wanted to, and a set of questions was sent out and responses came in. He knew that I had made up my mind as to the conduct of the military campaign, and he did not matter to me what the generals under me thought or said. He got the answers and I told him to forward copies to Gen. Halleck, which I suppose he did. I did not read them nor know what opinions were given. General Garfield wrote to General Halleck embodying my opinion, and vigorous pushing movement when the proper time came. I never had any idea of a movement before the one that was made, and never before knew that I was being governed by my chief of staff, as this letter would imply. We were busy all the time making preparations to have the army promptly and properly provisioned when the advance did begin. We had to deceive the enemy as to the place where our supplies were stored, and also as to the point where the advance would begin. We had to wait until our corn was fit to furnish forage for our horses and mules. General Garfield knew what preparations were making, and gave his entire assent to them and did not at any time express to me any fears that we were wasting time.

A Queer Story. The Rosecrans-Garfield affair has created much interest in Washington, and a story now current there is to the effect that in 1863, shortly after General Rosecrans had been removed, the late Francis P. Blair, sr., gave a dinner in Washington to his son, Frank P. Blair, jr., then just from the victorious field of Vicksburg, at which were present, among others, Montgomery Meigs and General Garfield, then just elected to Congress. At the dinner the subject of General Rosecrans's removal was freely discussed, and there was a general expression of opinion that the removal was a grave mistake. By no one was this expression more forcibly stated than by General Garfield, who was loud in his praises of him as a military genius and able general. Montgomery Blair was so much impressed by General Garfield's opinion of the case that he went to President Lincoln and used about the following argument: "Mr.

President, I do not want to seem officious, but I was forcibly impressed by the conviction I had last evening with young member of Congress from Ohio, who, previous to his election, was Gen. Rosecrans's chief of staff, that I have come to you as a matter of duty to say that I think General Rosecrans's removal was a grave mistake. The conviction that I have expressed to me so favorably as to his own military ability and the positiveness of his declarations that I am fully convinced of his knowledge and judgment in the matter.

"Who is this gentleman?" the president is reported to have inquired.

"General Garfield," replied Mr. Blair.

"General Garfield? Why it was upon his statement of facts and representations more than anything else that his removal was based," said Mr. Lincoln with an expression of surprise.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MORMONISM.

AS VIEWED BY A PRESBYTERIAN.

A Christian Missionary's Lecture on the Religious, Social and Political Phases of Brigham Young.

An audience of about 900 including many of the local clergy, assembled in the Presbyterian church last evening to hear Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, a young Presbyterian minister, who has been doing missionary work in Utah for seven years, lecture on Mormonism. The services opened with the "Coronation" hymn; the lecturer spoke for about an hour and twenty minutes; he was listened to very attentively and after his address the audience was dismissed with prayer, a hymn and the long metro doxology.

Mr. McMillan, who is a fluent though not an eloquent speaker, addressed himself first to the religious phases of Mormonism. It is a native American institution, and our country has beaten the world in developing an original one of this kind. Diabolism has always prevailed and it religious enthusiasm has cemented the organization until it now numbers 200,000 souls recruited from Protestant Christianity. The Mormons believe in many gods, one for each world; Adam is their god, and he has given his lordship for good services elsewhere; he brought Eve here, and Mormon priests who die in the faith here are elevated to godships and polygamy bliss hereafter. The Mormon sect, starting in the East, had been steadily growing in the West, and its growth was in large measure due to its doctrine of "blood atonement," according to which there are two crimes for which no Christ except that of the offender, not even blood, can atone. These sins are apostasy from Mormonism, and for the same reason Brigham Young had preached that the proper thing to be done to such offenders was to cut their throats and send them to glory. That doctrine had been practiced. The lecturer gave a graphic account of the massacre of the emigrants at Mountain Meadows, and many other murders alleged to have been committed by the Mormons in accordance with the "blood atonement" doctrine and under the inspiration of Brigham Young's injunction that "dead men tell no tales."

Women are taught that the souls descended from the dead and saved only through their husbands; the exaltation of the men, and hence of the women, depends largely on polygamy. The first marriage is by the office of the law or the church; subsequent marriages are celestial and polygamous, for time; or spiritual for eternity. In the latter case the unions are mostly with other men's temporal wives. Mr. McN. described at length the splendid endowment temples being erected by the Mormons, in which their secret rites are performed, and where the polygamous marriages take place, beyond the possibility of outsiders seeing them or obtaining the necessary evidence to convict the offenders of polygamy. The Mormons are enjoined that perjury is justifiable for the preservation of their interests. Illustrations were given to prove that the members of the church, as a class, ignorant, the priests coarse and unlettered, but shrewd, crafty and with good business talents.

The social condition of the people was sketched as deplorable. The women generally protest against polygamy and declare it a bar to domestic happiness. Their remonstrances only excite the angry opposition of their husbands; and one Andros set his first wife's throat, because she objected to his second wife; Mr. Hays once hanged herself in despair; another woman whose husband had deserted his wife for her two sisters wore out her life in fishing and gardening and was buried in a rough pine box without the grace of church rites. Many a man has been driven to despair and on and sealed to himself a daughter, mother and grandmother, keeping all three generations in the one house.

Mr. McMillan gave his own personal experience of seven years' life and work in Utah somewhat in detail. He had gone there in 1875, and he had seen the Mormons brought an influx of new people to Utah there was no development in its mining wealth. Those who attempted it were "sent to hell across lots" by Mormon murderers. With the Gentiles came capital, miners and missionaries, who were doing good by establishing schools and churches. The Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians and others were there. When he first looked upon the beauties of the valley he selected Mr. Pleasant for his home. He found no lodging place except in the postoffice. He heard a Mormon lecture, assailing the newcomer Presbyterian preacher, but next morning the Mormon called upon him and cordially welcomed him to Utah, invited him to preach, gave him church and audience. This bishop was uneducated and ignorant, but Mr. McMillan had respected audience. At the conclusion of his address a patriarch of the church arose and abused him, but a number of members followed him out, encouraged him, raised \$55 for a church and school, and since then the missionary work has steadily progressed. Though often discouraged, he had received aid from the East, the first contribution which ever cheered him coming from a member of the Lancaster Presbyterian church. Brigham Young had come to Mr. Pleasant and assailed the missionaries, deriding the federal government's attempt to enforce its laws, denouncing the "Presbyterian devil" and advising that he be shot like a wolf. The rabble had stoned the preacher's house, and one night he caught a fellow coming in the window, but his invariable experience was that no bold man had cause to fear open attack from any number of Mormons. They never assail a man prepared for defense. At a public meeting he had spoken in defiance of threats against his personal safety; he had been ready to meet an attack, to cover the Mormon bishop with his revolver. The missionaries have 33 schools in 400 miles; 2,000 Mormon children are under instruction; 10 churches and 17 ministers are at work. For the Mormon problem the gospel of Christ is the only remedy.

Politically the spread of the Mormon church threatens danger. It is overrunning Idaho and Montana, and New Mexico and Wyoming; it seeks to control Nevada and Colorado, and with four senators will represent the majority in the next Congress. It would hold the balance of political power in the country. The government should regulate the cancerous evil. There should be no interference with religious rights, but the territorial government by commission established, as in the District of Columbia, so that the law may be enforced, polygamy and other

LANCASTER COUNTY.

The Wealth of its Agricultural resources Viewed by a Traveling Correspondent of the Albany Argus.

Probably there is no county in the state of Pennsylvania that is so highly favored by nature as Lancaster. A fertile, limestone soil—generally level or rolling, and free from stones, and suitable for the production of excellent crops of tobacco, corn and wheat—makes the county the most foremost, agriculturally, in the state. The fact, connected with the excellent facilities for marketing produce, and the industrious, enterprising class of farmers, makes the county what it is. The farming portions of this part of the county were settled up at an early day with Hollanders, or Holland Dutch, and they have proved themselves a most industrious and frugal people, and it is through their efforts, in a large measure, that the agriculture of the county has reached so high a standing. A person riding through the country is struck forcibly by the formidable appearance of the barns, outbuildings, and farm fences, which characterize the farms of Lancaster county. The barns are built almost universally with masonry centers or basements, and the upper stories are sometimes other farm stock are housed through the winter. It is the universal custom, almost, to keep fattening stock confined in stables, and they are rarely let out, even to drink. The object of this confinement is twofold, first, more and better manure is made, and second, the cattle are supposed to fatten more rapidly upon a given amount of food. Straw in liberal quantities is usually used for absorbents, and once or twice a week the stables are cleaned out, and the manure wheeled to large piles in the barnyard, or, by spring, or by the time it is needed, it is partially rotted. This is usually the system followed, although occasionally a farmer hauls his manure directly to his corn land.

There is a good deal of sameness about the farms and farming in this portion of the state. The buildings are very similar in construction and finish, and the system of tillage by farmers in various neighborhoods very much the same. The barns are built, almost, on the same plan, and a projection from the main floor over the rear of the basement, to prevent snow and rain from blowing in at the openings of the basements, and to furnish shelter also for cows when let out (as they seldom are) into the yard. Farmers as a class practice the system of crop rotation of the East. Some farmers not only feed all the grain produced on their farms, but buy large quantities for their own feeding. Windmills are found on nearly all the best farms, and they are used largely for grinding feed, thus saving the expense of mill-

By this frugal management and economy, the farmers find little difficulty in keeping up the fertility of their farms. A systematic rotation of crops is followed, and tobacco, which is a leading product, is grown in large quantities on the best acres of the farms. I was told by one farmer that two acres out of sixty were considered a proper proportion, and farmers who extended their tobacco acreage beyond this percentage were considered unprofitable. The market for tobacco in close proximity to Lancaster city is a great deal of manure is drawn from the city, and hence more tobacco can be safely grown. Lime is used largely for fertilizing purposes, and is considered very advantageous to the production of tobacco and grain. Commercial fertilizers are used with great caution, and are considered at best a poor substitute for barnyard manure. There is a prevailing opinion that the use of superphosphates injures the qualities of tobacco when grown upon them, and is not applied in anything like large quantities.