The Jubilees in Lancaster Staty Years Ago - Th Semt-Centennial of the Declaration-How They Kept It at New Holland and Marietta - The Jackson Postival of 1828.

Private Daizell, in a communication is last Sunday's New York Nun, writes as fol

"Like every other public-spirited citizen,
I have been pained for years to see the na-tional jubilee elescerated and degraded by useemly exhibitions of revelry nuchery, to say nothing of the and outlandish processions and diversions that meet the eye on every side on that sacred day of joys. Sack races, chasing greased pigs, ctimbing greased poles, shooting pigeons, bleyele races, calithumpian parades, hideous noises, boisterous bacchanals, and a general prevanation of its holy hours characterize the noiser, easier of comments. characterize the modern custom of commen orating the annual recurrence of the day when the youngest and best of nations wa

born !
"Not so did our fathers observe it. Not s did they dishonor the most sacred day in all the days of the years. In the name of the most sacred memories that cluster about the boly holiday, I beg the best men and women in all the land to lead the nation back into its ancient reverence for and proper obser vance of the Fourth of July."

After reading the above communication the writer of this consulted the INTELLS GENCER files to learn how the great day was celebrated in our city and county in th long ago, and what is found below is gleaned from the files in the twenties, when the m tion was about half a century old. July 4, 1822,

The 4th of July, 1822, was ushered in her by the discharge of cannon, volleys of mus ketry, ringing of bells and other demonstra tions of joy. The volunteer battation pa raded at an early hour, and after executing number of military evolutions and street fit ings, the battalion was dismissed, and the places of dining. There were four or live dinner parties in the city and neighborhood. and so far as the editor of the Journal could learn the day was spent in a characteristic spirit of harmony and good fellowship.

The City Guards, Lancaster Phalanx and invited guests banquetted at Joseph Hub ley's. Among the toasts drank were the following : "The day we celebrate : When America ceases to recollect it, she will cease be independent," "The navy of the United States : May its noonday glory be proportionate to its infant brilliancy." inder what the old sailor who offered this toast would think of the noonday glory of our navy at present | "Agriculture, com merce and manufactures : To tax one for the support of any of the others is repugnant to the spirit of our free institutions." "Woman: There is no cowardice in submitting to be British."

The Belles Lettres society, it appeared banquetted on the same day at Judge Smith's spring, and they sent a committee to the City cuards' banquet to inform that valuant mili tary organization that a toast had been drank to them in these words ; " The City Guards ; An ornament to their country and a terror to its enemies." The City Guards then sent : committee to the Belles Lettres banquet and informed them that they had been toasted in these words : "The Belles Lettres society of Lancaster : From the promise it has already given it will prove as honorable to its country as useful to its members." You tickle

and I'il tickle you.

Another large party assembled at Swenk's spring, on the banks of the Conestoga, at spring, on the spring, on the banks of the Conestoga, at which the mayor of the city presided. After a short but elequent speech and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, a number of toasts were drank, among which were the following: "The fair sex: They forge the only chains which iree and independent republicans can wear." "The tree of liberty: May it never throw its refreshing about on collicious overtheating themselves shade on politicians overheating themselve

in selfish contentions." Our public men in those days were ex-ceedingly modest and left the table when toasts were effered as to them. After the mayor retired he was tousted as an intelliendent and upright magistrat and after Hon. James Buchanan, then con-gressman, retired, he was tossied in these words: "Our distinguished member of

Congress: His services in that station are duly appreciated and will long be remem-bered by his constituents." Still another party metal is rebier's spring, where a patriotic address was delivered by Capt. E. C. Reigart, after which the company sat down to an elegant collation. Toasts were drank, patriotic songs were sung, harmony and good humor prevailed, and the reporter closed his account of the celebration by stating that the party left for their respec-

tive homes at dust. THE DAY AT NEW HOLLAND.

New Holland also celebrated that day it 1822, with true American spirit. The citizen of the village, accompanied by the New Hol land Guards, marched to a grove near the village, where a collation was partaken of In honor of the day none but domesti liquors were used at the dinner. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Rev. Mr. Filbert delivered an address ap propriate to the day, after which a number of toasts were drank with great glee and good fellowship, accompanied with the discharge of musketry. Among them were the following: "The constitution of the United State

the pedestal of law and liberty, the cemen of union and fortress of independence—may we never leave nor forsake it." "The Eagle we never leave nor lorsake it." "The Eagle of America—may it sear aloft and bear on triumphant wings to the remotest parts of the earth our glorious motto, virtue, liberty and independence." "The memory of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. The memory of Dr. Benjamin Franklin—the morning star of American literature. His piercing discern-ment lifted the veil of futurity, and descry ing from afar the approaching revolution, gave the watchword to his countrymen. May his examples ever live in our memories. "The departed heroes of the revolution and tate war—they gloriously fell fighting under the banners of freedom and liberty against tyranny and oppression. While we silently admire their virtue let us learn to imitate their examples." "Education—the rich man" ornament and the poor man's riches. it be encouraged as indespensably necessar for maintaining our rights and interests in free government. "The present Congress may their probity be perspicuous in the dis-charge of their duty in favor of their consti-tuents. May virtue, prosperity and honor be their theme, not plebsan office hunter's anticipated gain." "The American fair— may their virtue and hospitality surpass their elegance of form, and may the arm of push laminity never be able to entangle them.

The 49th Anniversary. The files of 1825 were next consuited, and the following is gleaned as to the celebration in this city of the 49th anniversary of our independence. The day was celebrated with the usual demonstrations of joy. The city batallion of volunteers paraded at an early hour, and atter having gone through a num bor of military evolutions and street firing by platoons, company and battalion were drawn up in front of Gen. Potter's quarters, who presented them with supert battalion colors. After which they were dismissed, and in the garb of citizens repaired to the various parties in the city and neighborhood, where the day was spent in mirth and closed in harmony, with a deep sense of the obliga-tion we are under to that being who has cast

tion we are under to that being who has cast our lot in a land of liberty and knowledge.

The day was celebrated at Marietta by a parade of the "Marietta Bines," headed by the Union band, after which the military company, band and a number of invited citizens went on board the steamboat Susquehanna and an excursion up the river as far as Vinegar's Ferry was indulged in. This what the paragraphs is the paragraphs of the paragraphs of the paragraphs. is what the paper says in their account of the excursion: "It was indeed highly gratify-ing to those on board as well as to those upon the shore to see a steamboat floating upon the bosom of this noble and beautiful river, a circumstance which but a short time ago was thought altogether impracticable, but facts speak louder than words, and it is now asspeak lender than words, and it is now as-certained beyond a doubt, that with a com-paratively trilling expense, the Susquehanna river could be made navigable for steam boats of burthen for hundreds of miles. The

boats of burthen for hundreds of mine. The
advantages resulting from money thus expended would be almost incalculable."
On the return of the boat the party partook
of a banquet at the house of John K. Goodman. After the reading of the Declaration
of Independence a number of patriotic toasts
were drank. The last regular toast was

"Columbia's fair sex—without them paradise would be a desert and with them a desert would be a paradise,"

Half a Century Old. In 1826 the 50th anniversary of the day was celebrated with a parade of the volunteers which was followed by a dinner, partaken of by several hundred, and nearly every one present had a toast to offer. In the evening Wm. Jenkins, esq., delivered a patriotic ad dress at the Lutheran church.

dress at the Lutheran church.

Of those who took part in that celebration of years ago and who offered toasts, the only survivors are Col. Wm. B. Fordney and Judge Henry G. Long. Col. Fordney's toast was "Thomas Jetlerson—a living evidence that the faithful discharge of his public duties were never sacrificed to personal aggrandizement." While Jeflerson and Adams died on that day the news of their death did not reach Lancaster until some days after. Judge Long's toast was "Tho memory of Gen. De Kalb, the magnanimous stranger, who nobly fell with 14 wounds in maintaining the liberties of our country." Other who nobly fell with 14 wounds in maintaining the liberties of our country." Other toasts offered on that day were "Our American ladies; Distinguished for beauty, modesty and virtue, and never more attractive than when clad in the manufacture of our native country." "The American flag; May her stripes lash the enemy and her stars illuminate the world." "The American costs. May be clearly to the skull beau of illuminate the world." "The American cagle: May be cleave to the skull bone of the British iton if ever he attempts to growl against American independence." "Major Frederick Hambright: As a commander equaled by few, excelled by none. As a man honorable, just and charitable."

The Jackson Celebration in 1828. In 1828 there were two big celebrations near the city. The friends of Gen. Jackson celebrated the day at Cheve's Spring, on the Conestoga, and those of Mr. Adams at Groff's Spring. At the Jackson celebration two tables, each 220 feet in length, with tables of batics, each 220 feet in length, with takes of 19 feet at either end were erected, capable of seating 500 persons. Major John Light, a veteran of 76, was chosen to preside, and he had as assistants four vice presidents. Rev. Father Keenan occupied a position on the right of the president, and Rev. Mr. Dully on the left. Gen. Porter read the Declaration of Independence, prefaced with a patriotic address. Father Keenan in a most impressive dress. Father Keenan in a most impressive manner invoked a blessing upon the assem-bled multitude, and offered up fervent thanks for the Divine favors so bounteously

positowed upon our happy country.

After the prayer a host of hearty freemen with willing hands and stomachs stayed be cond the usual time, did full justice to the mple board, crowded with the savory sub-tantials of our country's production. When the table was pretty well cleared of

the edibles, of which at least 1,000 individuals, great and small partook, the immediate ap-pearance of a plentiful supply of wine gave "note of merry preparation" for the general asts. There were twenty-four regular toasts offered, among them the following to Hon. James Buchanan: "True to the in-terests of his constituents, he is entitled to the highest credit for his conduct as the re presentative in Congress of this district, and specially for his untiring zeal and ability displayed in procuring the passage of the present tariff." In reply Mr. Buchanan made a speech of which the following is a

BUCHANAN'S TABLET SPEECIL I have been charged with ambition and plead guilty to the charge, but I have never aspired to a higher honor than that of repre senting this district in Congress. I have never desired to make the most exalted and honorable station in the gift of my constituents, the means of obtaining any office in the gift of the executive, and I trust I never shall. It has always been my deliberate opinion that no office which the president can bestow, confers more honor than a seat in Congress. Whilst the representative conin Congress. Whilst the representative con-tinues faithful to his constituents—while he acts in obedience to their will, he is clothed with their powers; and when he chooses to address the councils of his country it is no only his own humble voice which is heard but that of 40,000 freemen. They are his only masters. He is and be ought to be independent of every other human tribunal. In republican government such a representative must and will be heard—such a representa-tive must and will be respected. The reward and the only reward to which I have ever aspired has been the approbation of my con-

stituents and my country.

And now permit me to congratulate you upon the passage of the tariff at the last session of Congress. It is indeed a national tariff. Its benign influence will be felt in every part of the Union. The manufacture of New England and the farmer of Pennsyl vania will equally flourish under its protec tion. It is the only tariff which has ever yet passed Congress in perfect accordance with the American system—a system which equally protects American industry, whether ployed in agriculture, in commerce, or u

"I trust that the day is not far distant when the East and the South will unite cordially with their brethern of the Middle and Westwith their brethern of the Middle and western states and we shall become one people in support of the true American system. In a country blessed by Providence with the raw material of almost every manufacture, and with an industrious and ingenious population, it would be madness to dash away these advantages and continue dependent upon partions for the necessaries and comoreign nations for the necessaries and comforts of life. The United States embrace such a vast variety of soil, of climate, and of production, that under the influence of a parental and protecting tariff, we shall supsly nearly all the wants of each other and thus create an immense internal trade which will unite us together as a band of brothers,

ing our happy union."

He next referred to Gen. Jackson's part in procuring the passage of the Levill in the Senate. He said: "What was the conducof General Jackson upon this trying occasion? He came from a portion of the Union in which the universal sentiment of the people were in opposition to the tariff, but he scared above the prejudices of which he was surrounded. He dared to serve his country at the risk of his popularity. The bill had passed the House of Representatives by a majority of but5 votes. In the Senate the hopes of the triends of the tariff rested upon Gen. Jackson. Upon his firmness and patriotism they relied, and he did not disap-point their expectations. He exerted him-

and be the most powerful means of perpetuat

I firmly believe it would have been lost, if at the two senators from Tennessee voted against its final passage, as the two senators rom Massachusetts did, the vote would have been even, and the enemies of the tariff would in all probability have achieved the victory. That was the time to try men's souls. The great principles of protection were then established, and future legislation upon the subject has been, and will be, nothing more than an application of those princi-ples to cases as they may occur. That the principles then established most become popular throughout the Union—that they popular throughout the Union—that they will ere long make their way to the hearts o their enemies, both in the East and in the South—I feel certain, for truth is mighty and

elf in favor of the bill, and without his aid

must at tast prevail.
"In one respect the tariff of last session differs from all former tariffs. Hitherto manu-factures have been the chief objects of legis lative protection and agriculture has been comparatively abandoned, but the presen Congress believed that the farmer was enti led to equal favor with the manufacturer The fairness of this principle must carry con-viction to every mind. If the farmer con-sented to be taxed for the purpose of creating a home market for domestic manufacture equal and exact justice required that the manufacturer should consent to be taxed ! reate a similar market for the grain, the

hemp and flax of the farmer.
"When the price of grain, which is the staff of human life, is fair, and the demand for it of human inc, is lar, and the demands of its steady, people of every profession in the state of Fennsylvania must prosper. The mechanic and the laborer are directly interested in the prosperity of the farmer. The benefits of a home market for our grain are ed to protect and promote distant manufacturers, but its immediate operation is to be efit ourselves."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

In addition to the regular toasts there were dozens of volunteer toasts, many of which referred to Gen. Jackson. Among them were the following : "Andrew Jackson, who slept on the bare ground and fed on acorns, while John Quincy Adams was idling on sofas and feasting on luxuries in the courts of Europa." "The Washington cabinet of intrigues: On the 4th of March, 1829. Jackson will make them flee to the East and West, as he did the British to the South at New Orleans." Our navy is thus referred to: "The navy of the United States : It has emphatically become by pru-

The pride of our country in peace or in war. The hope of the sailor when wandering afar. Opposition editors are thus disposed of:
"The editors of the Lancaster Reporter and Marietta Pioneer: How much emptiness we find in things."

THE PARADE TO THE CITY. On the conclusion of the toasts the com-

pany formed in procession order in the field and took up their line of march to the city. Officers of the day and Revolutionary soldiers, with military music in front, were foldiers, with military music in front, were fol-lowed by the committee of arrangements, citizens promiscuously, with the Lancaster band in the centre. Each citizen wore a green branch of tough "Old Hickory." In this manner the procession entered the city, upwards of 700 strong, escorted by a multitude of youths, the future defenders of our coun-try from foreign fores and domestic enemies, huzzahing for Gen. Jackson. After parading the principal streets the procession formed a

try from foreign fores and domestic enomies, huzzahing for Gen. Jackson. After parading the principal streets the procession formed a hollow square, enclosing the whole area of the court house square, then with three hearty cheers for the success of Gen. Jackson, the company dispersed.

The Jackson organ concludes its account of the celebration by stating: "Thus terminated in harmony the celebration of the day which gave liberty birth, more numerously attended than ever was witnessed in the city of Lancaster. To the lovers of that freedom for which thousands bled—the friends of Gen. Jackson—it was a glorious sight. To its enemies—the friends of legitimate succession, the sycophants of the ebony president, the admirers of the war, pestilence and famine—it was gall and wormwood. The friends of Jackson are rising in their irresistible might. His enemies are sinking under the obloquy and condemnation which their unholy cause brings down upon their heads: made tenfold more disgraceful from a consciousness of the base and infamous means they have resorted to for the unhallowed purpose of sapping the foundations of our Republican institutions. and bending lowed purpose of sapping the foundations o our Republican institutions, and bending the necks of a free people to arbitrary and tyrannical rule."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.
We hold these truths to be self-evident.

that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unationable rights; that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among mee, deriving their just powers from the consent of the gov-erened; that, whenever any form of govern-ment becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to siter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laving its foundation on such principles, and or-gamizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long estab-lished, should not be changed for light and transient cause; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are ac customed. But, when along train of abuses and unsurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw oil such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffer-ance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the estab lishment of an absolute tyrauny over these states. To provide this, let facts be sub-mitted to a candid world: He has refused his assent to laws the most

wholescene and necessary to the public good. He has forbidden his government to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his uld be obtained; and, when so uspended, he has utterly neglected to attend

He has refused to pass other laws for the recommendation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them and formidable

to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved representative houses re-

peatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasion on the rights of the poeple.

He has refused, for a long-time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected: whereby the legislative powers, incapable aunibilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercises; the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the danger of nyasion from without and convulsions with

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, ob-structing the laws for naturalization of foreigners: refusing to pass others to encour-age their migration hither, and raising the condition of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of

justice, by refusing to assent to laws for es-tablishing judiciary powers. He has made judges depend on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the mount of payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and east out their substance. He has kent among us. In times of peace

tanding armies, without the consent of our legislature.
He has affected to render themilitary inde ident of, and superior to the civil power. He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitu-tion, and unacknowledged by our laws; giv-

ing his assent to their act of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed roops among us.
For protecting them by a mock trial, from annishment, for any murder which they hould commit on the inhabitants of these

For cutting off our trade with all parts of For imposing taxes on us without our con-

For depriving us, in many cases, of the enefit of the trial by jury. For transporting us beyond seas to be tried

r pretending offenses. For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarg-ing its boundaries, so as to render it at once

an example and fit instrument for intro cing the same absolute rule into these col for taking away our charters, abolishing ur most valuable laws, and altering funda

neutally the powers of our governments.

For suspending our own legislature, and leclaring themselves invested with power legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here by de-daring us out of his protection and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our

oasts, burnt-our towns, and destroyed the ives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already be-gun, with circumstances of crueity and per-ficitly scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a

ous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the execuers of their friends and brethren, or to all themselves by their bands.

He has excited domestic insurrections

among us, and has endeavered to bring on

be inhabitants of our frontiers, the mercile Indian savages, whose known rule of war-fare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of the oppressions we have petitioned for refress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been an swered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every ac-which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the

ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable juris diction over us. We have reminded them o the circumstances of our emigration and set tlement here. We have appealed to their na tive justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred to disayow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind,

enemies in war, in peace friends,
We, therefore, the representatives of the
United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supre Judge of the World for the rectitude of c intentions, do in the name, and by the au-

thority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare. That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude posce, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Di-VINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes

STORY OF GENERAL LEE.

An Unprinted Episode in the Life of the Southern Captain, Col. A. G. Brackett, now commanding the inited States troop at Fort Davis, Tex., is the man who has spent the best part of a long and arduous military career in Indian fight ing and the roughest of frontier work gener-ally. For years prior to the war, when San Antonio was but a far outlying post, when railways were an unknown quantity in Texas taxable values, and the Comanches and Mexicaus practically owned creation, and Mexicans practically ownered of gov. Col. Brackett was holding up his end of gov. ernment guard duty, and of necessity be-came intimate with most of the men who for some portion of their lives lived on the then far frontier and afterward became heroes of national story and song. To a St. Louis Globe-Democrat correspondent Col. Brackett detailed the following hitherto unprinted episode in the life of tien. Robert E. Lee—in 1860 a colonel in command of the department of Texas and in 1865 the fallen Confederacy's grandest soldier:
"Robert E. Lee," says Col. Brackett,

"was on his way from San Antonio to the Rio Grande for the purpose of doing what be could toward bringing the Cortinas war to a close and settling the disturbances connected therewith. He had for his escort my company of the Second cavalry, and was march-ing as rapidly as possible. He had done what he could in his office, and now found his only sate plan was to go himself to the spot where hostilities were progressing.

"He was a man who always attended to everything himself as far as possible. Ut-terly without pretension, he held every man to a strict performance of his duty, and to a strict performance of his duty, and spared nothing in having his plans fully carried out. He was an able department commander, and foreshadowed many of those qualities which made him famous on a more extended sphere of action, and proved him one of the greatest military leaders this country has produced. He was strict in his country has produced. He was strict in his s, but at the same time was one of the benevolent and kind-hearted of men. WAYS. As he approached Saco river a messenger came gailoping up to him and reported that the Indians were just ahead, and were rob-bing the settlements on and near that stream. It took but a moment to pass the word to me. We dashed on with our troops and were seen in the midst of the savages, who, to-tally unaware of the proximity of the troops, were pursuing their plundering schemes with the utmost freedom and satisfaction. A wild vell burst from the savages when they saw the soldiers dash in upon them; and then were seen some amazing feats of horse manship as they endeavored to get out of the way. They had killed several cattle, and were about to rob a house occupied by women, who had huddled together there

when Lee plunged in among them.

"Away they went in every direction, although generally up the river toward the mountains, the cattle lowing from tright, and the big bay horses of the troopers bounding after the red." after the red men over rocks, stones and bushes in a way to gladden the heart of every true horseman. For a time the din was great as the troopers tore through the bushes. It was a race for life, and a most exciting one, as all must admit. How many were hurt never was accurately known to the whites, as an Indian can conceal himself in a place which would almost seem impossible the chase was kept up for a couple of miles, but in the broken ground all further efforts were useless. The men returned to the house, when a recall was sounded, their horses being blown and their clothing in strings from the brush and briars. The women were dreaffully frightened, their husbands, and brothers being away from husbands, and brothers being away from husbands and brothers being away from boine at the time of the attack, but as the soldiers returned they came in and were pro-fuse in their thanks to Lee for his timely arrival and his handsome performance in beating off the red rascals. He was as impressive as ever, but it was plainly to be seen that he thoroughly enjoyed the discomfiture of the Indians as well as the eagerness of his

when Lee plunged in among them.

men to get at them.

"He was utterly unpretentions, and in this affair did not let the least appearance of glorification escape him, but he unquestionably saved that seitlement from being sacked and the females from a fate werse than death. dis arrival was purely accidental, and may be classed with so many other instances of his good fortune as almost providential. No action of his life was of more importance to those concerned than this."

In lengthy and interesting mention of the great commander as one who had broken bread and lived in camps with him, Col. Brackett speaks of the Confederate general with the respect and tender appreciation of a lifetime soldier for a gallant to

In the "Faust" now being performed a Toulouse, the Martha and Marguerite are the wives of a gentleman playing in the same piece. From the former, indeed, he has been divorced; but there she is; and a more curious example of making the best of mat-ters one has seldom heard of. She is sixty, and the other is thirty, and she is very liter ally playing second fiddle to her. Compared with this, in the way of endurance, patient Griselda was "not in it." Yet the tyrant husband has brought an action to restrain the elder lady from passing under his name, because it causes letters "relating to engagements" falling into Martha's hands instead of Marguerite's !

He Did Not See the Joke,

An amusing story about Mr. H. C. Rich-ards and Mr. Herbert Gladstone is going the rounds. "Depend upon it, ladies and genlemen," said Mr. Richards, at the close of a recent speech, "we should never have heard of Mr. Herbert Gladstone if it had not been for his father." And it is actually said that Mr. Richards was unable for some moments to understand why the audience

THE LITTLE OLAKERESS.

Brown eyed Ruth, the Quaker's daughter, In her dress of simple gray. Walked beside her quiet grandpa, 'Mid the garden flowers of May

Beds of tulips bright and golden, Hyseinths of every shade, Pansies, like aweet childish faces Looking up to greet the maid.

How they reveled in the sunshine. White mid clumps of violets blue, Filling all the air with fragrance, Glistened still the morning dew

Then outspoke the little maiden, Looking at her dress of gray, "Grandpa, can thee tell the reason Why God made the flowers so gay

While we wear the quiet colors That thee knows we never meet, E'en in clover or the daisies That we trample under feet?

"Seems to me a Quaker garden

But they neither toll nor labor

For their beautiful army.

Should not grow such colors bright." Roguishly the brown eyes twinkled, While her grandpa laughed outright. "True it is, my little daughter,

" Feeling neither pride nor envy, Mong their sister flowers, thee knows Well content to be a daisy, Or a tall or queenly rose

" Keeping still the same old fashions Of their grandmother of yore; Else how should we know the flowers, If each Spring new tints they wore? " Even se the Quaker maiden

Should be all content to day, As a tulip or a pansy, In her dress of simple gray." Once again the brown eyes twinkled : "Grandpa, thee is always right; So thee sees, by thy own showing,

Some may dress in colors bright "Those whom thee calls worldly people, In their purple and their gold. Are no gayer than these pansies Of their grandmothers of old.

"Yet, thee knows I am contented With this quiet life of ours, Still, for all, I'm glad, dear grandpa, That there are no Onaker flowers,

HERE AND THERE.

The death of ex-Judge William A. Porter

in Philadelphia on Monday recalls the story of his appointment as sheriff of Philadelphia when only twenty-two years of age. His father, David R. Porter, was the governor of the state and the young man was practicing law in Philadelphia. As soon as the Philadelphia sheriff died, David Woods, a canal supervisor living at Huntingdon, and a power in the politics of the state, wrote to William A. Porter to meet him at Harrisburg by the first train. Together they sought out the governor in his parlor at the executive mansion. Woods presented the claims of the young man for the vacancy in the Phila delphia sheriff's office; but Porter senior only paced the room, his brows contracted in thought, saying not a word. His wife and son were eagerly awaiting his answer. Just as they had concluded that the young man's ase was hopeless, his father turned to him and looking him full in the eyes, said "William, if I appoint you, would you dis grace me?" To which the latter replied No, father, I would work hard to do your judgment honor." Then, resuming his walk up and down the room, the governor said in those strong tones that indicated the decisiveness of his character: "William, you are sheriff of Philadelphia." Old citizens will remember the uproar which followed this action, and how the governor's enemies rang the changes on the exhibition of nepotism. But it never shook his de cision. Young Porter took the office, made money through it, soon after married a rich wife and his position for life was secured.

Though a Democrat, I hear that Porter refused to support Cleveland in 1881; as did some other Pennsylvania Democrats who believe have come to regret it.

Up at the Republican state convention the other day I saw a thin and rather hollow eyed man in the band gallery, who did not eem to attract much attention as he came and went; nobody took any notice of him; he was not invited to participate in counciland caucuses, and I doubt if he controlled a delegate on the floor; I am quite sure the bosses took no heed of him. And yet he had been twice auditor general of the state, twice its governor, once or twice thought of for president, brigadier general in the army o the United States and major general of state militia, collector of the port of Philade: phia and postmaster of that great city. If there was a lonesomer man than Hartrann at the convention it was Galusha A. Grow. I heard he has shaved off his whiskers; but I did not recognize him in smooth face, and if he was about he made no sign in the proceedings or in the lobby. Flitting among the wings of the stage scenery and occasion-ally peering out from a side door with anxion face was Dr. William E. Roberts, whom Quay had slated for congressman-at-large. He used to be a state senator but never was a popular man at home; and has failed in all his undertakings to get to Congress, though he has taken most desperate chances to there. Only two years ago he bolted the regular nomination of his party and tried to beat its candidate. It was a cheeky thing to aspire to a place on the state ticket, but Quay and Cooper were after the "boodle." They are not really very sorry that the thing fell through; any more than Magee is heartbroken over Davies' election The young Allegheny chieftain would no doubt liked to have got even with Quay, but Davies' success does not grieve him.

I have talked with a good many Republicans of political sagacity and influence, and they are not as a whole as sanguine of win ning as they were in 1882. On the evening before the election of that year both Beaver and Cooper were cock sure. In 1883 when Niles and Taggart were running neither state chairman feit very confident. The Democrats got the first dispatch; Cooper saw it and his heart went down; the majority that year wasn't as wide as a bern

Col A. K. McClure was missed from the last state convention. Frank McLaughlin was there; and he is not in the habit of

Whatever people may think of the Randall tariff bill, and especially of that provision of t which attacks the internal revenue tax on tobacco, it hardly lies with the friends of Mr. Carlisle to assail his Pennsylvania contemporary for this feature of it; for on March 25, 1884, Mr. Carlisle offered this resolution in a Democratic House caucus, which adopted it

there and then:
"Recolved, That in order to reconcile con-flicting opinions and to secure legislation re-ducing taxation the plan for the reduction of taxes at the present session of Congress shall embrace a provision repealing all internal revenue taxes on tobacco, soulf and eigars, and special taxes connected therewith, and also reducing the tax on brandy distilled from fruit to ten cents per gallon. Provided that such repeal and reduction shall not be made except in connection with a reduction

Wayne MacVeagh's "Penusyivania," in the Histories of the Commonwealths series, promises to be one of the best numbers of these political histories. A fit man has hold of a good subject. Just why the publishers turned out Kansas and California before some of the older states; and upon what scheme it may be expected to treat fairly the states of such widely diverse ages within the same space, is a problem for the publishers, about which we will better judge when the series is completed.

The New York Independent does not eem to have yet heard of the death of the late Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, though it circulates very largely among the various religous denominations of the country.

Some valuable material on the beginnings of the Reformed theological seminary in this country, prepared by Rev. Dr. Theo. Appel, for his "Recollections of Marshall College," and crowded out of that volume, have found fit place in the Reformed Quarterly Review for July; in which, by the way, Rev. Dr. Dubbs has an extended paper of much local and historical interest, it comes in with especial appropriateness now, in connection with the recent one hundred and fiftheth anniversary celebration of the First Reformed church of this city. It was noted in the INTELLIGENCER the other day that when John Jacob Hochreutner, a oung Swiss Reformed minister, was about to set off from Philadelphia for Lancaster, to assume the pastorate of this charge he has a killed by the discharge, of his own gun. Dr. Dubbs tells that the ill fated dergyman had heeded the call of the destitute Reformed churches of Perusylvania, and came to America, in 1748. Pennsylvania, and came to America, in 1748, under the auspices of the syneds of Holland. In his "Journal," Father Michael Schlatter tells with what joyful gratifude towards (fod how "Hochreutner" [Hochreutiner] and his companion Bartholomaeus were received by the waiting churches. The latter almost immediately received and accepted a call from Tulpehocken. Hochreutner accompanied Schlatter to Lancaster, where he preached twice "to the great delight of the congregation" who promptly called him. Schlatter further relates the tragic accident that bappened bim; and how Pennsylvania, and came to America, in 1748 tragic accident that happened him; and how the introductory sermon he had intended to preach was found in his pocket after his death, printed and widely circulated. The title "Schwanengesang" ("Song of the Swan") was applied to it in accordance with the fanciful taste of that period and the popular myth that the swan in singing dies. The late Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, one of the modern church historians, lamented that he could never find this publication and that time had buried the interesting relic.

Dr. Dubbs has not only made the discovery, but he has gone to the labor of translating it in full and making publication of the result of his work. A copy of it was keptcarefully preserved in the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia library, and from that Mr. Henry S. Dotterer, with painstaking care t ranscribed a literal copy for Dr. Dubbs translation. It is prefaced with a dedication to "the venerable Reformed congregation of Lancaster," by Rev. Schlatter himself, in the course of which he narrates that "Mr. Hochreutner was ready to start on his journey to Lancaster at the very hour in which he lost his life; he had drawn on his boots, had put the following and several other sermons, to-gether with the Liturgy, etc., into his pocket; and was waiting for the companion who was to accompany him, but who to his great hor-ror found him lying dead. He had considrer found min lying use.

erately proposed to unload his gun, so that
no other person might be injured by it; thus
himself falling into the danger from which
he sought to save others, and sacrificing his

precious life in a moment, after he had spent nine weeks in my dwelling."

As of curious interest too, Dr. Dubbs ap pends an editorial upon this tragic event fro a Germantown paper, of November 6, 1748, published by Saur, who was a member of one of the German "peace sects" and cordially disliked "the churches." To him the Reformed ministry was, at best, a life of vanity. and the mere possession of a weapon of war-fare was an abomination." These facts," says Dr. Dubbs, "may indicate the motive of the miserable cant and the shameless filustration which he saw fit to employ in the following article :"

"John Jacob Hochreuter, Studios, Theol. born at St. Gall, in Switzerland, was sent to Pennsylvania as a Reformed minister, ar-rived this fall in Philadelphia, and was reently appointed preacher at Lancaster. When he was told that he would find there a congregation of rough, importment and un-polished people, he replied: 'In that case I would rather be a wood-chopper.' His con-gregation had sent him a horse to Philadelphia, and he had intended to travel to Lan caster in company with the mail-carrier; but at the appointed time he was found lying dead in his room, booted and spurred, with a gun at his aide. A shot had passed through his left breast, and the builet was found flattened out behind the shoulder-blade, just under the skin. There is no indication that the shouling was intentional. The ranged was shooting was intentional. The ramred was not quite at its proper place, and it is there-fore supposed that he had either attempted to draw it out or to put it in. With him was found a written sermon which he had intended to preach two days later; its theme is The Divine Call of Young Samuel. 1 Sam-uel 3. We hear that he had good natural talents, and withal a certain measure of the tear of G.sl and a good beginning in Chris-tian experience. Those who judge charitably believe that he seriously proposed to serve the Lord; but that God saw that he was in danger of being drawn back to the vanities of the world, and therefore called him to eter-

nity.
It is related that as a certain servant was travelling with his master he saw a fox creeping into a hole. To please his master he ran and caught the fox, but the animal turned round, but his hand and held him fast. His master called, Have you got him? but the servant replied, 'Sir, he has got me?' So it has happened to many a well-meaning person who was caught and held by vanity because the Lord did not send him. Alas! they do not know that they have been caught and firmly fettered, and do not desire to be made free. Certainly, a weapon of murder is not a proper instrument for a preacher, much less for a believer; for the weapons of their warlare are not fleshly, much less murderous; but then we consider how our young people are uined by sending them to high schools, such things are not surprising, except a man be

Whoever abstains from criticism and judgment, minds his own affairs, and commit everything to God, will certainly travel by the safest way."

All of this interesting introduction leads to the sermon or Swan Song itself, for which I have no space now to make extracts, the entirety however deserving study and meriting Dr. Dubbs' criticism that "though simple and practical it is thoroughly scriptural; and though antiquated in form, it contains suggestions which have lost none of their original importance,"

When the platform committee of the Republican state coconvention came in the other day they brought this with them: We deprecate the nefarious work of import-ing foreign pauper, criminal and contract labor, or the products of European convict labor, and demand the passage of a nationa

law summarily prohibiting such importation under any pretext whatever. Pretty soon there was a buzz. Congress man Brumm wanted "European" quietly stricken out; Cessna, Cooper and the chair asked me to let it be done. I consented, put it in brackets and it is understood to go without "European," But why?

Nevin H. Fisher, who was of the class of 1870, Franklin & Marshall college, then studied law, and has been lately taking four years course in Catholic theology in Rome, is coming back to this country at an early day, and will doubtless become an in structor in one of the Catholic seminaric about Philadelphia.

I do not wonder much that some of the Republican politicians in this county fatten. It is not unusual for them to make as high as \$1,000 out of a single primary. Fact. SINDBAD.

AUTRESS AND MILLIONAIRE.



To Be About to Wed. Rumor has it that George Gould, son of the dashing financier of Wall street, has captured the heart of Miss Edith Kingdon, of Paly company, now scoring such decided success in England. Miss Kingdon is one of the leading ladies of Mr. Daly's troupe, and ac cording to some critics she stands even ahead of Ada Rehan, who has charmed her audiences wherever she has appeared. particular field is eccentric comedy, and is this she is inimitable. No one is better able to portray the wayward school girl, the obsti nate wife, or the unknown authoress, thirst

ing for "recognition" than Miss Rehan.
On the other hand Miss Kingdon portrays
the affectionate daughter, the fond and chinging sweetheart, the faithful wife, to perfe tion. Her smiles turned upon the audience are entraucing and her manner irresistible for some time past Mr. Gould has been pay ing her marked attention. But Miss King don is not the first actress to whom Georg has been devoted, and not long back his name was mentioned in connection with that of Lillian Conway. Before her connec-tion with Daly Miss Kingdon was a teacher of elecution in New England.

From the Port Jervis Gazette. A lo-year-old boy who was picking cherries to day in the upper part of the village, fell 10 feet by the breaking of a limb and alighted on his head, got up again, and reclimbed the tree, none the worse for his fall. Boys are tough.

fwo Fools In the Family. From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser A young man advertised for a wife, his sister answered the advertisement, and now the

young man thinks there is no balm in adver-

tisements, while the old folks think it's bard to have two fools in the family. A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION. Six stordy lads lay curled in their beds When the Birthday of Freedom had faded to

night, With burns on their fingers and pains in their heads, And scarred like the heroes of many a fight.

But, strange to relate, as all sleepless they lay, Though ten from the steeple had chimed loud and clear, They sighed : "What a perfectly glorious day Too bad it can only come once in the year !

The six patient mothers, who loved the six boys Were resting at last, now the daylight was done For, with the wiid racket and riot and noise, No peace had been theirs since the dawn of the

And they signed, as they said in the wearlest way (And full cause had they for their feelings, I (ear): "This has been such a terrible, car-splitting

day! How lucky it only coines once in the year !" -Litian Dynever Rice, in St. Nicholas for July.

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and, for the past year, have not found it necessary to use any medicine whatever. I am now no better health, and stronger, than ever before O. A. Willard, 218 Tremont street, Boston I was troubled with Scrofnlous Sores for five years, but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and I have now good health.—Elizabeth Warnock, 51 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass.

street, Lowell, Mass.

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