Local Intelligence.

THE 8TH OF JANUARY AT LITIZ.—Th Eighth of January falling on Sunday this year, the 9th was substituted instead, and was appropriately observed in the delightful village of Litiz on Monday evening. Quite a number of Democrats from this city were present, accompanied by the Band of the Young Men's Democratic Association, which furnished eloquent music for the occasion. At nine o'clock the assembled company sat down to a bountiful and sumptuous re past spread in the large dining room of the

Litiz Springs Hotel by the "mine hosts," Lichtenthaler. Various toasts were drank and appropriately responded to by A. J. Steinman, Esq., Abram Shank, Esq., R. R, Tshudy, Esq., and Mr. Samuel E. Keller A capital amateur of this city, at the request of the company, sang a number of patriotic

songs. After the boards were cleared, the com pany enjoyed themselves in the "misty of the dance" until the "wee small hours" set in, when they separated to their respective homes, with fond wishes and longings for the return of many such happy occasions.

The occasion was one of the happingst and jolliest which ever occurred in the quiet village of Litiz, and the gentlemen present from this city speak in the most glowing terms of the real pleasures and joyous festivities of the night. The Intelligencer fraternity were represented by Mr. Morton.

A HANDSOME SURPRISE .- The other evening, in Philadelphia, an old and esteemed friend, Capt. Cyrus S. Haldeman, A. A. General of the District of Philadelphia, whilom of this county, and the racy "XX" of the Intelligencer during the Maine Liquor Law excitement, was the victim of a very agreeable surprise at his residence by the officers of the 186th P. V., Provost Guard. The surprise consisted of a valuable and handsome gold watch, which was presented in a neat speech by Col. II. A. Frink, and responded to happily and felicitously by the Captain, who is an fait in such matters. Although a surprise, it was nevertheless a deserved compliment to a gallant soldier and estimable gentleman, and it gives us much pleasure to note it.

RETURN OF COL. HAMBRIGHT .- Colonel Henry A. Hambright, of the 79th Regiment P. V., who commanded the advance in Sherman's late great march, returned home last week on a furlough. He needs rest to recruit his health, which has become much shattered by reason of the wound he received at Buzzard's Roost, and from longcontinued and arduous duties in the service. He has been doing a Brigadier General's duty for months past, and he should have had a Brigadier's star long since. A great many persons have called on him at his residence, on East Chesnut street, to pay their respects, and welcome home Laneaster's most gallant and distinguished military son.

Assistant Provost Marshal.-We have neglected to notice the appointment of S. W. P. Boyd, Esq., late Sheriff of Lan-caster county, as Assistant Provost Marshal by Capt. Stevens. The Sheriff, barring his bad political proclivities, is a very clever gentleman, and will make a courteous and efficient officer. SATURDAY NIGHT MUSINGS .- " Brick"

Pomeroy thus affectingly and eloquently muses on the return of Saturday night, the blessed ending of a week of weary labor: There is a great white counterpane of snow in the ground this Saturday night. God's on the ground this Saturday night. God's charity, covering a multitude of sins! Would that human charity would thus downed whiten over the little bunnocks and ridges of life which can be removed from the characteristic of the whole and the characteristic of the whole and the characteristic of the characteri one place only to rise again in another! The week just passed has been a short one. Too short for many a one to settle with himself, yet he has gone home. How time flies. Has it always went by thus rapidly? If all the aways went of this rapidly.

Ittriday nights God has evergiven us were fore us, what an array of crime would be on. Yet the day comes when they will loom up with their debits and credits to in the wint men debins and creats to robless. Do you ever pause to think, ? If so, pause again. If not, begin Draw your chair to the fire. Turn th so it will not burt your eyes. Pull A footsteps on the creaking snow. Some laborer going to his loved ones. Weary and heart tired—may #God warm his little home with love.—
Look back over the past week. It is not far.
A room with six folding doors! Open all of
them. Turn the rooms into a hall—look
down its short walls and see in memory
the pictures you have hung thereon.
Another footstep! How the boot creaks
as the snow is crunched beneath its weight.
Listen! A lighter step. Some wife who is
hastening home to greet her husband with
the marketing for the morrow. Tiral man little home with love .-the marketing for the morrow. Tired man, He sits and rests with little hands in his whiskers—little eyes peering into his—little heads on either shoulder—stars which rank n a Major General in the service of life! old them closer to you—kiss them fondly night. Who but God knows who will'ge shroud, coffin or grave ere another Saturday night comes around?

band with heart full of ruined hopes going to meet at the beer table. Some foolish youth swift stepping by, anxious to join the revel. Pitied husband. Twas not thus a few years since. Who is to blame? Let us who know not the cares and shadows of the who know not the cares and shadows of the heart not do that which God has told us not to. Let us not condenun. He will reward and He will punish. The step dies away. Around the corner. So her hope dies away. So his heart's thoughts have died out. Why will he leave his fireside this Saturday night over all others? Home once had charms. The eye now so indifferent once hit is way to The eye now so indifferent once lit its way to his very soul. The lips now cold except in petulancy, once put their rich fullness up to revel in the loved kiss. The tongue which now speaks but to chide, once knew no language but that of love. It was many Saturday nights ago perhaps—but it was once. Why go to night? Is there not some nice corner in the heart where the old love—the old hope—the old pleasure lingers? Must you go to night? Once you would not have left for an hour. Who has poisoned the least? Who has bittered the spring? Talk The eye now so indifferent once lit its way to left for an hour. Who has poisoned the least? Who has bittered the spring? Talk it over this Saturday night. shrouded the Pet and buried the Darling of shrouded the Pet and buried the Darling of years agone. Go not elsewhere for happiness. It is not to be found in the wine cup. The glass of poison does not contain it. The allurements of the gaming table give no happiness. Rest this night. If you love each other, sit beside each other—eye to eye at times—hand upon or in hand at times. Read to her or him you love. Read this little chapter. It is kindly meant, even for those who differ from us. Look back and see how much happier you have been than see how much happier you have been than you might have been—how much happfer you might have been than you are. Do not blame. Do not chill the rivulet into an

icicle.

Good wife, don't let him go. Make home happy for your own sake. Vive him love for love—kiss for kiss—confidence for confidence. Is to him as you were when you won him. Call back the glance, the word, the old caress—the electric touch, and sit down together to bless God that you have each other to love and live for. Let new each other to love and live for. Let new resolves be born to-night. They may die before another one comes around, but let them be born. God sent us here to be hap py. We live to make ourselves miserable py. We live to make ourselves miserable God gave us Saturday night for love and reflection. He gave us the Sabbath for rest. He gave us six days for labor. And you, brother reader—comrade in life's battle, must you go from the home you have? It may not be quite pleasant, but can you not help make it so? Save your earnings. Save your heart. Save your manhood. Keep your heart. Save your manhood. Keep faith with yourself. Give this night to rest —to-morrow for worship, and give to God a heartfelt blessing for the mercies you have. Some Saturday night will be your last. We pray this may not.

AN INNOCENT MAIDEN.-Some one ha felicitously translated from the German of Claudius the following lines: It is a beautiful picture painted with Flemish accuracy to nature, vet mingles gracefully with it fidelity of truth the coloring of the Italian schools. There is a charming simplicity of innocence about it, with a faint, mystic intimation that the little maiden had already more than half guessed the mystery she is seeking to unfold. We commend these lines to the perusal of our fair readers. though we venture the assertion they are not quite so simple as the foolish little damsel who thus seeks to know concerning

damsel who thus seeks to know concerning her rosy lips:

My mother, she tells me—
"Nature has given thee
Lips to speak with, my daughter my own;
Andso thou must use them for speatingalone."
But why are they red then?
White lips would answer for speaking as well;
"Only for speaking?" O! who cut tell
"A poor little innocent girl like me,
For what but to speak with, can my mouth be?

Accident .- On Saturday evening, John oney, son of Mr. Thomas Rooney, residing in South Queen street, this city, me with an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad while returning home on the Fast Line West. He was standing on the bumper of one of the cars, and as the train was round-ing a curve in the road it came with such force as to pitch him off, throwing him on a stone pile by the bank along the road, outing and bruising him very badly about the head, face and other parts of the body:

It was charged that the Democrate party were the enemies of Christianity and of Christian ministers; and yet I had voted with that party." My answer was that I had seen no proof that the charge was true. I was aware that many of the speakers and ting and bruising him very badly about the head, face and other parts of the body;

THE ATTACK ON REV. MR. STECK-A TRUE HISTORY OF THE CASE.—It will be ecollected that about ten days ago a vile and slanderous attack was made by the Harrisburg Telegraph, which was copied into the Express of this city, upon Rev. Daniel Steck, formerly pastor of St. John's utheran Church, this city. Since then having written to Dayton in reference to the matter, we have been favored with a statement of facts by Mr. Steck himself, which he has authorized us to use at our discretion. We therefore give the following extracts, which, although lengthy, will be ead with great interest by his many friends here, as being a complete vindication of

In this connection we may remark that the "Church Council" of the Dayton Church, to which considerable reference is nade, is composed of six members, all of them Abolitionists of the deepest dye, men who believe in " wiping things out," "crushing out," &c.; who need but to know that a man,is a Democrat in order to hate him to leath. This information is given us by a gentleman of that city of the highest respectability and veracity. Pretty Chrisian (?) truly to sit in judgment upon the actions of their fellows:

Permit me to say, then, that my labors in Permit me to say, then, that my labors in the 1st Evangelical Lutheran Church in Dayton extended over a period of exactly two years and a half. I had left a desirable position in the east, had served the ties which bound me to the companions of my youth, and, in response to what I deemed the call of duty consented to the unanimous request of the church just named, to become their conter. When I came, I was kindly received. ed. The prospect before me was all I could lesire. There was but one circumstance desire. There was but one circumstance which gave me solicitude, and that was the alienation existing between members on political grounds. I was no politician, but was in sentiment a Democrat, was known to be such by some of the principal members of the Church, and was, by them proclaimed to be such prior to my coming. But whilst I had my political preference, as a preacher my judgment and conscience were against the proclamation of any gospel but that which brings salvation to the lost. I tald my people these were my convictions,

but that which brings salvation to the lost.
I told my people these were my convictions, and they seemed to acquiesce.
The rule I laid down for myself here, as everywhere, was that of the quiet enjoyment of whatever political sentiments I entertained. From this rule, this whole community will be my the institute to say. I have never ed. From this rule, this whole community will do me the justice to say, I have never for a moment swerved. I believe, and still believe, that any other course of conduct in the course of conduct i regard to secular affairs, is out of place in the minister of the gospel. Of the Master it as forefold that " He would neither strive was forefold, that "He would neither strive nor cry; nor would His voice be heard in the streets," And when He made His ap-pearance in our world the prediction was fulfilled in the manner of His life. He ad-dressed himself with a single aim to the one great purpose of His divine mission. Should it be looked upon as a reproach in the ser-vant that he be as the Master in this respect? Still, let it not be supposed that I have at any time been indifferent to the dangers which threaten our country. By no means. which threaten our country. By no means, In common with all patriots I have recognized those dangers. But when I have isked myself how I might best serve my

asked myself how I might best serve my country in a time like this, the answer of my best judgment has been, by fulfilling in the completest manner I could the great spiritual functions of the office which God has entrusted to my bands. Thus, I had neither time nor heart to mingle in the strike of parties. I had my political opinions, and they differed, in some important respects, from those of the me important respects, from those of the rajority of my people. Had I availed my majority of my people. That Tavaned my self of my right, on all occasions, to express them. I believe my labors in my late charge would have been terminated almost as soon my began. This I saw immediately on my arrival. Hence my determination to stand aloof from the prevailing strife, and to only my ornitions in unit. to enjoy my opinions in quiet.

About four months after my arrival in

Dayton, I was called on to conduct the funeral services of the lamented Bolmeyer who fell by the hand of violence in the streets of our city. I complied, as it was my sad duty and privilege to do. For that act not a few of my own people condemned me in the severest terms. Several who are now officers in the church were among them. From that day I began to be stigmatized by the reproachful partizan epithets which continue to be heaped upon many of the best people in the hand.

In the fall of 1863 I attained the right to yote for the first time in Ohio; but, having had occasion to visit my native home in treets of our city. I complied, as it was

had occasion to visit my native home in Pennsylvania some time previous to the election, and not being able to return till it was over, there was a great out-ery raised against me by some of my people, because I did not hurry back to vote for the candidates of their choice—not mine. Some of them at that time went so far as to threaten the withdrawal of their support from the church, and that for the sole reason that they suspected my sympathies were not with the dominant party.

But this spirit of political intolerance reached its height when, on the 8th of November last Least my vote for tiergers by election, and not being able to return till i

reached its height when, on the 8th of No-member last, I cast my vote for George B. McClellan, the candidate whom I wished to see flevated to the office of President of the United States. That vote brought matters to a crisis—that act of a freeman—that act for which I feel proud to-day—sent me out of the pulpit in which, but for it, I would still-be secure. Had I voted for Mr. Lincoln not a word would have been said. To con-vince, all that this is true it is only necesvince all that this is true, it is only neces sary to make the following statement: Since an tank the following statement:

On the morning of the 18th of November I was waited on by a messenger from the Church Council, who informed methat said Council had held a secret meeting on the evening previous at a certain place, and that then and there they had determined to ask me quietly to resign my office as pastor of the church; and that they desired to meet me on the evening of that day, to confer with me on the subject. When the messenger indicated to me the ground on which the request was based, I agreed to meet them; but told inn to say to those who sent him, that the character of their complaint was such that a quiet/withdrawal on my part was out of the question—that I could not in dumb silence consent to sacrifice myself on the altar of the demon of political intolerance—that I was poorer by several hundred dollars than I was when I came to Dayton—that nearly all I had in

came to Dayton—that nearly all I had in the world was my good name, all that I would not surrender that without, at least

would not surrender that without, at least, some show of resistance.

The evening of the 18th of November came, and by seven o'clock every member of the Council had convened in my study. I then told them that I had been made acquainted with the purpose of the meeting, and that after prayer I would be ready to hear what they had to say. Prayer was offered, when the following offences were laid to my charge, that in writing, but verlaid to my charge, that in writing but verlaid to my charge that the same statement of the writing but verlaid to my that we will be a same that the writing that we will be writing that we will be writing that we will be writing the writing the writing that we will be writing the writing the writing the writing t hear what they had to say. Prayer was offered, when the following offences were laid to my charge, (not in writing, but verbally, all of which I copy from memoranda taken by myself at the time;

They "charged n.e with having voted for McClellan, contrary to their expectations, and that I had owned to having so voted," i. e., for McClellan. I plead guilty to their charge, claiming that it was my right to vote as I had done.

They said "they had been led to believe that I was a Union man," i. e. that I was a Union man in the sense of the so called Union party, "and that in voting as I did, I had deceived them." My answer was that I was a Union man, and that in my opinion I had east a better Union vote than any of them. I further claimed that if any deception was praetised upon them it was self-deception; that I had never said to any of them, of to any one else, that it was my purpose in vote otherwise than I did, which they said "my public prayers, as well as my sermons on days of National Prayer and Fasting, were such as none but a good Union man could deliver, and that in voting as I had done, I was inconsistent with my-self." My answer to the charge of incon-

is I had done, I was inconsistent with my as I had done, I was meonistical with my-self." My answer to the charge of incon-sistency was to this effect: I asked them whether, in case we were all on board a ship manned by an unskilful pilot, and threatened with destruction, it would be right and consistent to pray for the safety of the ship, and the salvation of the crew? They made me no answer. They made me no answer,
They further claimed that "Christian were not found voting as I had done," My answer was, that until then I had never

answer was, that with them I had never been led to suppose that the distinction between saints and sinners was identical with that which obtains between Republicans and Democrats; that I though I knew some among the former who were not very pious, and some among the latter who were.

They complained further, that "I had been seen"—of course by spies—"in copperhead assemblages, bistening toa distinguished citizen whose acknowedged ability and statesmanship entitle him to the respect of all our people." I did not deny the charge. They said "I had been seen at the Head Quarters of the Democratic party on the They said "I had been seen at the Head Quarters of the Democratic party on the evening after the election, to learn the result, and conversing with men who were very odious to Union men and Christians." I owned that I was there, and that while there I had the pleasure of conversing with some of the very first clitzens of Dayton. I then asked them whether any of the elerry were sked them whether any of the clergy were at the Head Quarters of the opposite party. They said, "Yes, some five or six;" to which I added, then they and I are even, which

They charged that "my most intimate associates in the church were Democrats, and that I had, by cultivating such intimacies, slighted the very pillars of the church." I denied the charge, and appealed to facts to prove that it was groundless.

It was charged that "the worst thing I would be considered."

after some discussion, seemed to be conced-

ed all round.

It was charged that "the worst thing I ever did was to preach a sermon on "Congreation and Peace," November 13th, 1864. In that sermon I insisted on the cultivation of a liberal spirit, a spirit of toleration as absolutely necessary to the attainment of the blessing so much needed, I was amazed to find that there was no room in their minds for the admission of the rational and scriptural sentiments of that sermon. mon.
It was charged that "the Democratic

editors of that party had complained that political themes had been substituted for the gospel, and that Christian ministers had, in multitudes of instances, lost sight of the true end of their calling. That there was cause for the complaint I was con

of the true emways cause for the complaint strained to admit.

It was charged that "many believed Mc-Clellan to be a traitor, and that in voting for him I would be regarded in the same light." My answer was that I considered a patriot, and demanded that my the judged of in light." My answer was that I consuce a McClellan a patriot, and demanded that my act in voting for him must be judged of in the light of my own convictions as to his

character.

After listening to these and some other charges of the same import—all political without exception—I ventured to tell the Council what I knew in regard to their purposes, in one I would the Demogratic idea. poses, in case I voted the Democratic ticket. I recited to them what one of their own poses, in case I voted the Democratic Reset.
I recited to them what one of their own number had told me on the day of the October election. On my saying to him that "I thought the good of the church required me to abstain from voting altogether," he made this reply: "If you don't vote (the Republican ticket, of course,) you cannot remain in Dayton any more than you can fly to Germany; you have no idea who the men are that feel so about you;" and then, naming some of them, he remarked, "you know where your support comes from."

I may further say here, that another member of the congregation told me after the trouble began, that "he knew what was in store for me in case I voted for McClellan; is and that he was on his way to my house to tell me early on the morning of the Presidential election; but having learned that I had already voted he did not call."

Thus there seems to have been an understanding to use the mildest term the case.

Thus there seems to have been an understanding—to use the mildest term the case will admit—that should I vote as I have done, I was to lose my position as pastor of the church.

To the request that I should quietly resign my office, I refused to give my consent; and urged them with all the earnestness I could command to take back their request, telling them that when I had the proof that I could no longer be useful among them. I would need no request to induce them, I would need no request to induce me to withdraw. But they would not hear

It was then proposed to hold another meeting on Tuesday evening the 6th of December to which I did not object. The December to which I did not object. The appointed time arrived. On that occasion, I asked the favor of allowing the presence of several disinterested brethren, that they might be the witnesses of our interview.—
The request was denied me. I then asked permission to spread a protest which I had prepared against their action, upon the minute book of the Council. This was also refused.

The next thing was to offer my ultimatum which to adjust the difficulty between me and the Council. It was this -L. That the Council unconditionally withdraw their request to resign. They re-

draw their request to fused.

2. That I have the promise of the hearty co-operation of the Council in my pastoral work. They would make no promise of the kind so called for.

3. That the Council use their earnest endeavors to counteract any false impressions. which their action may have occasioned or given color to. They said they were not aware that their action had caused any false inware that their action had caused any false impressions, and they had nothing to counteract. That is, when by their action they had provoked ignorant people to look upon me as disloyal on account of my vote, they had caused them to think rightly.

4. That a failure to settle the difficulty on these terms be regarded as the rejection of my further services as pastor of this church. The following resolution was then passed by the Council, which I regarded in the light v the Council, which I regarded in the light of notification to myself that I was dismiss-ed from the office of pastor by their act alone: Resolved, That as we (the Council) cannot agree to adjust the trouble on the above terms the connexion of Rev. D. Steck, as pastor of this church be understood by both parties

It has been claimed by the Council since above action was taken, the dissolution was mutual. My answer is, that the propositions for adjustment were mine, but the repertion of the propositions involving my dismissal was the work of the Council ex-Thus have I been suddenly removed from

Thus have I been suddenly removed from a position of usefulness in which, but for the relentless spirit of political intolerance, I would have been secure to-day. And yet, I feel no disposition to indulge in harsh denunciation of the men at whose hand I have suffered wrong. On other occasions they have treated me with kindness. In this in stange they were hurried-on by a spirit of evil, the real character of which they do not seem to have understood. It was the same with those who nailed the Saviour to the cross, and my prayer, like that of the dying Redeemer shall be. "Father forgive them; they know not what they do." When I plead with them to rise with me to the high path of duty which the occasion pointed out, they would not heed me to the high path of duty which the occasion pointed out, they would not heed me to the high path of duty which the occasion pointed out, they would not heed me to the high path of duty which the occasion pointed out, they would not heed me to the high path of duty which the occasion pointed out, they would not heed me to the high path of duty which the occasion pointed out, they would not heed me to the high path of duty which the occasion pointed out, they would not heed me. They sat still in sullen silence, and made me no answer. The only proposition to which they would have treated in our country since the days of the American Revolution. At that period, those who remained loyal to the British Crown because they preferred a monarcheial government, belonged to the class of wealth; and the flippant charge in a grave one, if true. It is denied, however, that ignorance is a grave one, if true. It is denied, however, that ignorance is a grave one, if true. It is denied, however, that ignorance is a grave against the laboring masses, is a fact that should seem clear to the ordinary observer. The same division of parties has existed long or parties. The foort and Country parties, those of Coralier and Roundhead, and the clear to the ordinary of a parties has existed long or parties.

"Bairce" Postroy os Skatino.—That versatile genius, "Brick" Postroy, in the legislation of this gives hisexperience in teaching his "Miranda di" her first skating lesson. It is true to mattre, as many a luckless wight can well attest:

Our experience in the skating line has received an additional bots in the way could be an additional bots in the way from the returned tories, and such of them to skate and being slightly inclined to grant base of knowledge. Our Miranda wanted to karn to skate and being slightly inclined to grant base of the properties of the state of the properties of knowledge. Our Miranda wanted to karn to skate and being slightly inclined to grant lamit of course we could not dearly thelear ware store and purchased a pair of land party. The clearly expressed opinion of Alexander Hamilton, in reference to the constitution, was that no better could at the time be obtained from the representation of the second our best cast, for the properties of the constitution, was that no better could at the way of the second our base can, to true and a nerve gliding around gridly and will give a connected with the putting on the properties of the contract of the properties of the properties of the contract of the properties of circle she enthusiastically threw herself into our Fatherly arms, with so much vehemence that we again threw her fair form on the bosom of the placid water; of course we fell too, not wishing to be rude. We soon recovered from our entanglement, and tried once again, this time with more success. Miranda succeeded in gaining some headway, in a horizontal position mostly however. We tried again and again, but Miranda's understanding was uncound to the ocever. We tried again and again, but Miran-da's understanding was unequal to the oc-casion, and the first trial resulted in broken skin, sore bones, sorer heads, torn habili-ments and a desire to try again some future time. We found relief in one way quite often. Miranda complained that the reason of her falls was occasioned by loose straps. Certainly we tightened said said straps, took off and put on the skates, reversed them; it was such a pretty foot and laid so temptingly quiet in our hands. The exercise and excitement made rosy cheeks

laid so temptingly quiet in our hands. The exercise and excitement made rosy checks and bright eyes. This repaid us for all our hardships and tribulations, and if Miranda did spread out tremendously, and insist that we were to blame, we forgave her, and that is more than our "better half" has done yet.

Young ladies who are making a first attempt may expect to realize a difference between terra firma and terra ica, especially with bright steel runners attached to their with bright steel runners attached to their neat little balmorals. No matter how much neat little balmorals. No matter how much difficulty you meet, how often you sit gracefully down on the clear crystal, how provokingly your skates will act, how fired and sore you become, you will try again. "Julia Ann skates and I know I can," so you go and with the aid of Ike, you soon grow master of the occasion and even scorn the assistance of the genus home, man, in putting on your sliding apparatus.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY .- Whoever is troubled with Hoarseness, Cough, or Soreness of the Throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using Brown's Bronchial Troches. We have tried the article, and can safely recommend them in all cases of Throat Irritation. To Singers and Public Speakers they are of great value.-Alton (Ill.)

CASH PAYMENTS .- Our excellent cotemporary, the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, has the following sensible reflections on Cash payments, which we commend to

The system of cash payments, usiness, does not work well unless it is miversal. We know men who do a cash business, so far as their receipts are involved, who do a credit business in disbursements. This, to say the least of it, is not fair. Men who demand cash for everything they sell should pay cash for everything they set. The reverses that men meet with in some kinds of business are caused by such derelictions in those who are able but who neglect to pay. The publisher comes in for his share of these reverses. He has not only to pay cash for all his materials and labor, but he has to trust out much that might be paid at once, and his credits are generally in very small items. Several thousand dollars may be scattered over a large extent of territory, and in very small credits, which every one is able and perhaps willing to pay. But the very smallness of the demand causes many to think that paying is of very little importance, whereas its prompt payment is by far more important than large claims, in regard to which men usually make calculations to wait on, at least for a limited time. If men ousiness, so far as their receipts are involved, which men usually make calculations to wait on, at least for a limited time. If men walt on, at feast for a limited time. If men would only consider for a moment the position in which the publisher of a newspaper is placed, they would certainly pay up more promptly than they do. This applies more properly to the country than to the large city papers. The managers of country or inland papers generally do a cash business, so far as paying out money is con-

he attention of all interested:

ness, so far as paying out money is con-cerned, and a credit business so far as relates to their claims upon others. The inelligent business man cannot fail to see that it must require large capital to transact business according to these rules. For this condition of things there really seems to be no necessity, as reading and advertising men are generally able to pay at once; yet such, we are sorry to say, is the fact in too many instances. THE LADIES, in order to relieve the wants of the poor and assist the Dorcas society in their praise-worthy operations, are making an effort to distribute soup every Friday.

an effort to distribute soup every Friday. Any person can aid in this enterprise by giving ten cents a week, or by contributing either meat or vegetables. Donations will be received every Thursday afternoon at the Repository, in Prince street. We hope all our citizens will avail themselves of this all our citizens will avail themselves of this easy mode of relieving the poor. With the henevolent operations of the Dorcas, the Commissioner' Fund and the Soup Society, the wants of our poor may be met, without their going from door to door. Let all who have become subscribers please pay their subscriptions every Thursday afternoon.

For the Intelligeneer.

Distinctions Between Our Political Parties. Many partizans in exultation over what they gegard as an evidence of superior in-telligence in themselves, call attention to the fact, that a visible distinction, exists beween the two political parties of our coun ry, in regard to the materials of which each try, in regard to the materials of which each is composed. Those who do exult are the dupes of political knaves, not knowing the ignorance they display in regard to the history of American parties. On the one hand we are told that the wealth, intelligence and learning of our country are found; and on the other ignorance, vice and the superstition of the age stands arrayed. It is proposed to dicuss some of the reasons why posed to dicuss some of the reasons why here is a marked contrast between the two surfies of our country; for the concession is freely made, that different classes of the is freely made, that different classes of the American people are arrayed in antagonis-tic attendes. The intelligent observer cannot fail to have noticed this; and it is believed that no more potent argument has ever been addressed to the unthinking and unreflective than the reference which is made to the above alleged division of par-tics. The assertion has been frequently made in our cars. "you have taken your ties. The assertion has been frequently made in our ears, "you have taken your stand on the side of ignorance, and against the progress of the age;" and it is the progress of the age;" and it must be confessed, the charge is a grave one, if true. It is denied, however, that ignorance is arrayed against intelligence; but that wealth and aristocracy are arrayed against the laboring masses, is a fact that should seem clear to the ordinary observer. The same division of parties has existed long ere this, both in our own and in other countries. The Court and Country arries

me no answer. The only proposition to which they would haven was that they and I must separate. I was shut up to the necessity of yielding to the pressure and preferred to force an homedade decision of the alternative of bedding on a shile longer under the protest implied in a standing request to resign. The ordeal has been a trying one; but, thank God, in passing through it, I have brought my honor with me! Thank God for that! What, if it had been otherwise? What if, in an evil dour I had yielded to the worldly considerations which were brought to bear upon me, disregarded my convictions, and sacrificed conscience and principle upon the alter of expediency? Then had I been unable to look any honest man in the face. My manhood would have been gone, and I would have been a dead man with the breath still in me. But no such calamity has befalen me. On the other hand I felt that in principle and in conscience I an every wilt whole, whilst at the same time I am cheered and animated with a firm Jurpose to do what I can to promote the kingdom of Ulin who has been my stay in this my day of trial.

Our new church enterprise begins most gloriously. Our services are more larged attended than those of any church in town. We have rented a large Hall capable of seating eight hundred persons, and it is well filled on every occasion. A more incelligent, solemn and attentive people it has never been my privilege to address. God helping us, the enterprize must result in a speedy and grand success. Never have I had such a field before me—one so full of promise. At some future time, not far hence, you shall bear from me on the subject of our progress.

"Brick" Pomeroy on Skatino.—That versatile genius, "Brick" Pomeroy, thus da" her first skating lesson. It is true to nature, as many a luckless wight can well attest of the regions of popular rights. The former because the propried attest of the regonal and the champion of the rights and of the rights of the people and the States.

"Brick" Pomeroy on Skatino.—That versatile genius,

masses.

The same influences favored and opposed the election of Jefferson, that have favored and opposed every Democratic candidate for the Presidential chair, from that time until the present. Where stood the New England clerry in politics during the Presidential canvass of 1800? Where were nine-tenths of the aristocrats, bankers, morchants find manufacturers of the country during the same political canvass? History responds, where they always have been, in opposition to Democracy. Is it inquired why certain classes favored and opposed Thomas Jefferson? The answer is to be found in the political creed, which he as the father of Democracy promulgated. He declared himself opposed to every monarchizing tendency in the government, or any odious naturalization law, against all monopolies, all National Banks, all protective systems, and all internal improve-

by the other leaders of his party

or any omous naturalization law, against all monopolies, all National Banks, all protective systems, and all internal improvement systems; but on the other hand he believed all power not delegated to the General Government was reserved to the States and people, and he favored freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press. It is not astonishing therefore that the bulk of the citizens of foreign birth gave their suffrages to Jefferson. Had not Rufus King, a Federalist, on the other hand, whilst Minister to England, refused permission to the Irish exiles who had engaged in the rebellion of 1798, to come to America? On this point an extract is given from Randall's life of Jefferson, vol. 2, page 400: "The exiles had made choice of America as their place of refuge. The American minister remonstrated against this arrangement and it was broken up." To de Niv. Thus énds the military career of a disinister remonstrated against this arrangement, and it was broken up." To do Mr. King justice, we are not aware that his feelings and views on this point were at all peculiarily different from those entertained

A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE. Hammond's Political History, vol. 1, p. 120.

Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, January 3.

SENATE.-The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M. The credentials of new members were received. The Democratic members, through Mr. Clymer, presented a protest against being sworn into office by the Speaker (Mr. Turrell), until he (the Speaker) had been first The members elect were then sworn, and William J. Turrel was elected Speaker. The following are the other officers:

The following are the other officers: Chief Clerk—George W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia.
Assistant Clerk—Lucien J. Rogers, of McKean. Transcribing Clerks--Ebenezer Williams, Martin Orlady, E. K. Haines, Henry Cat-lin, E. D. DeWolf.

Inn, E. D. Dewolf.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John G. Martin, of
Lancaster.
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—James S.
Johnson, Charles Williams.
Doorkeeper—Joseph Riblett, of Phila-Assistant Doorkeepers—J. B. Hinds, M. L. Novinger, Frank Acuff, Jacob H. Kline, Jos. T. Thompson, John A. Arnold. Messenger—William Duffee, of Philadel-

Messenger—William Duffee, of Philadelphia.
Assistant Messenger—Wm. Shields.
Adjourned.
Hotys.—The House was called to order
at 12 o'clock M, by Chief Clerk Benedict.
The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the election returns of the members,
which were read. The Clerk announced that there were two sets of certificates from the district composed, of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, tone set was signed by one return judge, and the other set by two return

judges.)
After some discussion the Republican claimants were admitted by a vote of 58 to A. G. Olmstead was elected speaker by a

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7½ o'clock for election of officers.

The following are the officers of the Speaker—A. G. Olmstead, of Potter. Clerk—A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon. Assistant Clerk—William H. Denniston,

Assistant value of Allegheny,
Transcribing Clerks—Caleb Walker, of Chester; Philadelphia; A. D. Harlan, of Chester; Joseph Willson, of Allegheny; Thomas J. Kerr, of Washington. Postmaster—Alexander Adair, of Phila-Philadelphia. Doorkeeper-James T. McJunkin, of Butler.

senger—Asa Nichols, of Bradford, Messenger—Asa Alchols, of Bradford, In addition to the above are four Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, four Assistant Door-Goepers, four Messengers, and one Assistant Postmaster, Adjourned, WEDNESDAY, January 4.

ways willing to supply her share of sol-diers, but should not be compelled to furnish more than her just proportion. He therefore moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Governor on the subject n the subject. Mr. Bigham said that the quota was about

Mr. Bigham said that the quota was about double what it should be if properly calculated. He had been informed that in reality it was only a little over 30,000.

Mr. St. Chair moved to amend by authorizing the committee also to consult with the President and Secretary of War.

Mr. Fleming recognized the fact that Pennsylvania was an important State but Pennsylvania was an important State, but did not think that she was quite so im-portant as to be required to furnish one-

account for the deficiency; for we had a ust Government, which would not call on State for an undue number. a State for an undue number.

Mr. Hall disclaimed any intention of reflecting on the Government officers. All departments were liable to mistakes. The New York quota had been reduced after the errors were discovered. All that was need-been objectively involved by the continuous continu

ed was an inquiry.

Mr. Wilson said that the people would be better satisfied if there was an inquiry.

The amendment (to consult with the President and Secretary of War) was agreed to, and the original resolution, as amended, was passed. The committee consists of to, and the original resolution, as amended, was passed. The committee consists of Messrs. Hall, Lowry and Wallace, Mr. Hopkins announced the death of a member of a House of Representatives from his own county, viz: Dr. Robert R. Reed. He accorded to the deceased all the attributes of a Christian gentleman, and paid an earnest tribute to his private and public worth.

public worth. Mr. Bingbam offered the usual resolution Mr. Bingbaut offered the usual resolution of cond dence, and on his motion the Senate adjourned until Tuesday next.

Horse,—A long discussion took place upon the publication of a Daily Legislative Record of the proceedings, and upon the manner and time, after delivery, in which speeches, etc., were to be printed. A committee was appointed to adjust the matter, Mr. Glass offered the usual annual resolution eighnet he retiring officers ton days lution, giving the retiring officers ten days pay and mileage. (Pay, \$3 per day. Mile-age, 30 cents per mile.) Agreed to. Mr. Josephs, offered a resolution giving

Mr. dosophs offered a resolution giving Purdon's Digest and Zeigler's Manual to each member. Agreed to.

Mr. Foster introduced an act relative to the Point Breeze park association (authorizing an assessment of \$10 on the members, instead of \$5, provided a majority of the members shall so agree at a public meeting)

Passed

The message of the Governor was received Mr. Slack moved to print 15,000 copies

Mr. Slack moved to print 15,000 copies in English and 5,000 in German, of the message. Agreed to.

Mr. Josephs offered a resolution, ordering 3,000 diagrams of the House, and 1,000 of the Senate to be printed.

Mr. Boyer hoped the full sized portrait of the gentleman from Philadelphia would be printed in the centre.

Mr. Smith suggested photographs of all the members with suilable embellishments.

Dutch Gap. But a mountain of dissat-isfaction has been accumulating against him for months on account of alleged illegal and arbitrary arrests, imprison-ments and punishments. It is said that many cases of glaring injustice have come to light, and many others are expected to be developed by his superse-

lure.
Major General Butler is ordered to turn over his command, all moneys and the civil and in his possession, to the person named by Lieutenant General Grant as his temporary successor, and to proceed to Lowell, Mass., and to re-port to the War Department by letter. Major General Edward Otho Cressup Ord, commanding the Twenty-fourth army corps, has been named the temporary successor of General Butler, and will at once take charge of the depart-

tinguished civilian General. It is a singular, but instructive fact, that no general officer has succeeded in this war who did not possess a previous military training and education, excepting a few who entered the service with only regimental rank, and studied, worked and fought their way from thence upward. Without the previous knowledge or training—of one kind or the other—all have been extensive failures.

29. To the Nervous, Debilitated and Despondent of both Sexes. A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his suffering fellow-creatures by sending (free) on the receipt of a postpaid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, BOX 138 P. O., deg 38 HW Brooklyn, New York,

The Confederate Prisoners at Bock Island inhuman Treatment—They Feed on

Dogs and Rats. The New York News of yesterday publishes the following from a private letter, dated Chicago, December 27th: * * The condition and suffering of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island is a source of agony to every heart not absolutely dead to the feelings of common humanity, and the scantiest Christian mercy. There are from six to eight thousand confined here. Many have taken "the oath"-any oath-to save themselves from actual starvation. These released prisoners, though liberated at different intervals of time, all tell the same story. The allowance to each man has been one small loaf of bread-it takes three to make a poundand a piece of meat, two inches square per day. This was the rations! Lately it has been reduced. Think of it, reduced! All the released ones say that no man can live on the rations given.

and that there are men that would do anything to get enough to eat! Such is the wretched ravenous condition of these poor starving creatures, that several dogs which have come to the barracks with teams have fallen victims to their hunger, and they are trapping rats and mice for food, actually to save life. Many of them are nearly

are wrong, is there not a sublime hero-

We no not generally we so not generally senate. The Senate met at 41 o'clock importance to newspaper rumors of con-A. M. A motion was made and carried to adjourn (if the House concurrefrom to-day until Thesday, morning next, at 8 o'clock.

The message of Governor Curtin was read, and, on motion of Mr. Nichols, 16,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hall, referring to that portion of the message which alluded to the large quota of Pennsylvania, said that the State was always willing to supply her share of sol-ways willing to supply her share of sol-said will take Mr. Fessenden's place He step out of the State Department into the vacant seat in the Senate. Mr.

rizing the committee also to consult with the President and Secretary of War.

Mr. Fleming recognized the fact that Pennsylvania was an important State, but did not think that she was quite so important as to be required to furnish our-fourth of the entire number of men called for.

Mr. Clymer said that we had furnished S7,000 men from Pennsylvania in 1844, and he could not understand how we could possibly he 60,000 short.

Mr. Lowry apprehended that it would be found that the State had put many short found that the State had put many short account for the deficiency; for we had a committee of the state had put many short form the receive of the state had put many short form the feeteners of business. The Recipe and full information of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return inail. Address from the service, This fact might account for the deficiency; for we had a

Will cure Wer Will cure eakness. General Debility.

Will cure General Debility.
Will cure Heartburn.
Will cure Heartburn.
Will cure Headache.
Will cure Liver Complaint.
Will excite and create a healthy appetite.
Will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting in fact as ageneral corroborant of the system. confact as ageneral corroborant of the system. as a general corroborant of the system, con taining no poisonous drugs, and is
The BEST TONIC BITTERS in the WORLD. A fair trial is earnestly solicited. GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., PROPRIETORS, HUD-

ON N. Y.
Central Depot American Express Building,
55 HUBSON ST., NEW YORK.
23. For sale by Druggists, Grocers &c.
II. E. Slaymaker, Agent, Lancaster,
Wholesale Agent.
For sale by Daniel H. Heitshu and C. A.
Heinitsh

For sale by Daniel H. Heitshu and C. A. Heinitsh

res. The Great English Remedy. Sir James Clark's Celebrated Female Pills! Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteries, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These pills have never been known to fall where the directions on the 2d page of Pamphlet are well observed.

battle,
Sole United States Agent,
JOB MOSES, 27 Cortland St., New York,
N. B.—21 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any
authorized agent will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail. nol6-lyw

Deaths.

Hower.—This morning, (9th inst.,) in the borough of Strasburg, Mr. Samuel Bower; (merciant,) in the 86th year of his age.

Markets.

The Markets at Noon To-day. New York, Jun. 10.—Flour is 5 conts lower; ades of 50 0 bbls at \$6706.10.35 for State; \$11.20 c.12 for Ohio and \$10.756.15 for southern. Wheat dull; sales of 1.350 bushels at \$2.20 for Theora Spring and \$2.20 for western. Corn firmer—7.500 burfiels sold at \$1.90, Beef firm; Pork heavy—sales of 1,000 bbls at 1856.44.35 for mess; Lard dull. Whisky firm at \$2.25. Publisher, Publisher,

Size. 13 25 for mess; Lard dull.

Whisky firm at \$2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The rain to-day has mostly suspended out of door operations, and trade is very dull.

The caport demand for Flour is extremely limited, and only a few small lots sold at \$0.59 to 14.25 for Extras, and \$11 506212 for Extras Family. The receipts and stocks are very small. By e Flour and Cornmed are inactive.

The chargings of Wheat are small, and it is in steady den and at \$2 6562 70 for White.

No change in Rye.

There is more demand for Corn, and 4,000 bus Yellow at \$1 88 for Old and \$1.75 for New.
Oats are steady at 186,95c.

In Provisions there are firmer feeling; sales of Mess Pork at \$44; Hains in pickle at 20/46-21/4c.
Lard at 24/5.

Dressed Hogs at 17c.

Whiskey sells slowly at \$2.3.

In Petroleum but little doing; we quote Crude at 50c; Refined in bond at 726,73c, and Free at 93\(mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm{mathrm

Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, MONDAY, Jan. 9.—The Cattle market is more active and prices have advanced about ic per b; 1.800 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 18@19c per B. for extra Pennsylvania and Western; 14@17c for fair to good do, and 12@13c per B for common, as to quality.—The market closed firm within the above range of prices.

| The market closed firm within the above range of prices. | The following are the particulars of the sales. | The following are the particulars of the sales. | P Hathaway, Lancaster co. | 166.18 | 100 P McFillen (thester co. | 166.18 | 140 Mooney & Smith, Ohio. | 164.98 | 140 Mooney & Smith, Ohio. | 136.16 | 151 & J Chain, Penn'a. | 136.16 | 151 & J Chain, Penn'a. | 146.18 | 160 Main & Co., Penna. | 126.16 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167.18 | 167. J Clinton, Western....

J Clinton, Western...

Dryfoos & Co., do......

W McCall, Chester co...

Hape & Co., Western... 10 Watch, Chester co. 146,18
39 Hape & Co., Western. 156,664
133 Shamberg & Co., do. 146,18
Shamberg & Co., do. 146,18
Shamberg & Co., do. 146,18
Shamberg & Co., do. 146,17
10 Jones McClesc, Chester co. 146,17
110 Jones McClesc, Chester co. 166,18
80 Webb & Co., Western. 126,16
50 E McFillen, Lancaster co. 156,19
80 J S Kirk, Ohlo. 156,19
80 J S Kirk, Ohlo. 156,19
80 J S Kirk, Ohlo. 156,19
81 HOGS—The market continues firm and prices are well maintained. 3,100 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from \$186,19 the 100 lbs net, the latter rate for prime corn fed. SHEEP—Are in good demand, and prices have again advanced. About 4,200 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 166,11c per 1b gross, as to quality.

COWS—There is no change to notice. About 100 head sold at from \$30 to \$50 for springers, and \$55 up to \$75 per head for cow and calf, as to quality.

ESTHER MILLER, late of Leacock township, deceased. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned residing in said township.

GOTLIEB GRILBURTZER, janil etw 1]

New Advertisements.

OTICE -ESTATE OF JOS. UHRICH, Natice—Brate OF 109. Unfatter,
late of Ephrata township, deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

ANDREW URICH,
Janil 8tw*1 BENJAMIN URICH,
Janil 8tw*1 Administrators.

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM BAUMAN, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Abraham Bauman, late of Manheim township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY SHREINER, jan il 6t*wl] Executor.

YEW YORK PIANO FORTES!!

NEW YORK PIANO FORTES!!

ERN EST GABLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

NEW SCALE FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES

NEW FACTORY:

Nos. 122, 124 and 128 East 22d street,

Respectfully announces that he has now completed his large New Factory, and affected other arrangements for the great incr-ase of his manufacturing facilities. He therefore will be able henceforward to turn out 35 PIANOS

PER WEEK, to supply orders promptly, without hat inconvenient delay to which 'caters, and Purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than two years past he has been continually a hundred instruments behind orders. A full assortment at all times may be found at his manufactory and Warerooms in New York city. Every instrument fully warranted for five years.

3mwl

the barracks with teams have fallow ricetims to their hunger, and they are received to their hunger, and they are resping rats and mice for food, and they are resping rats and mice for food, and they have headed, bare-footed, bare-headed, and without bed-clothes, exposed to cease less torture from the chill and pitiless winds of the Upper Mississippi. Thus, maked and hungry, and in prison, enduring a wretchedness which no tongue can describe, no language tell, they suffer from day to day-each day their number growing less by death—death, their only comforter—their meriodivisitor!

"Many charitable persons, influenced by no other motives than common humanity and Christian duty, have sent been permitted to reach them. I have heard of sales of such clothing having been made across the river at Davenport, at very low prices. Is it possible that the authorities at Washington know of and apparation of the property and the stating afterwards to citizens that they did so really to save them from starration. I learn that there about five thousand confined here, who have resolved to die rather than do so. Although they are wrong, is there not a sublime here of the same and the same of the property and the same of the same of the property and the same of the same of the same of the property and the same of the same of the same of the same

which the property had been insured for. In all the above cases, as well as in the smaller ones which the Treasurer's statement will ex-hibit, the Board of Directors issued warrants for the payment of three-fourths of the amount returned by the appraisers. The amount in-sured during the past year considerably ex-eeds that of the previous year, thus affording gratifying evidence of the estimation in which this Company is held by the community. The number of Policies issued during

\$315,708 70,258 Making a total addition of..... \$385,966 ne number of Policies concelled was 60. The valuation of which

Making a total diminution of... Which being deducted from the addition exhibits an actual freres e.of., 206,833 Which increase being a ded to the amount exhibited by the last report, 4,599,779 Makes an aggregate of 1.806,612 as the whole amout 1 at present insured by the Company.

The following abstract of the Treasurer's Account exhibits the financial operations of the

Company during the past year.

PETER JOHNS, Treasurer of the Farmers
Mutual Insurance Company in account with 86,49

Whole amount. \$3,942,14

Match 3, By cash paid Joseph Brown \$131,25

April 1, do Susan Kreider on her Bond 700,00

" do Susan Kreider Interest 55,00

" do John Rohrer old account. \$1,050,00

" do John Rohrer 2 years Interest 128 do A.M. Weidler, for damage to her house. \$125,50 172,50 Jac. H. Zercher, dam-Dec. 5. dó 675,00 13,00 age Eliza C. Barr, damage, Philip Frankford, 18,25

Philip Frankford, da age Sundry persons for printing done during the 2 last years.

Internal Revenue tax. Sundries, &c. John Mecartney, his salary as President for the current year. do Sundry persons for coldo John Strohm's salary
Secretary
do Directors, their per
de Appraisers per dien.....

And we have an actual balance of \$90,98

The Habilities of the Company at this time, are as follows, viz:
Due to Samuel Eshleman, for damage to his bake-house. \$85,25 his bake-house. 5 85,25
Due to Mrs. Kelly for her Barn and contents. 375,00
Due to Nancy Killheffer, for her house and contents. 581,25 Due to Jacob M. Frantz for damage at the Normal School.....

8975,21 All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MECARTNEY,

JOHN REAM,

JOHN STROHM.

ADAM S. DEITRICH,

PETER JOHNS.

At a meeting of the Members of the Farmers,

Mutual Insurance Company, John Mecartney,

John Strohm, Adam S. Deitrich, John Ream,
and Peter Johns were elected Directors, and

John Huber, Jacob Kohr, jr., Jacob Rohrer,

Christian Herr, Pequea, John Friday, and

Christian Johns were elected Appraisers for the
ensuing year, and at a meeting of the newly

elected Board, on motion John Mecartney was
elected President; John Strohm, Secretary and

Peter Johns, Treasurer.

jan H 3tw 1

A CCOUNTS OF TRUST ESTATES, &c.,...

The accounts of the following named estates will be presented for confirmation on MONDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1855;
Samuel Carter, Assigned Estate, Jacob C. Pfahler, Assignee. Pfahler, Assignee.
John W. Gross, Assigned Estate, Martin Gross, Assignee. Gross, Assignce.

Joseph Royer, 'Estate,' David Pfautz, Trustee.

Lydia Thomas, Estate, Daniel Erisman, Trustee.
Andrew Clavo, Wm. Buckius, Trustee.
JOHN SELDOMRINGE,
Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Pec. 24th, 1861.
dec 28
Itw 51

The St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Beneficial Society of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, having presented their petition to the Court of Common Pleuse of Lancaster county, asking for the dissolution of said Society, the Court has fixed the 3d MONDAY, in FERRUARY, A. D., 1855, at 10 oclock, A. M. for hearing and granting of sid petition, when and where persons having objections to make can attend, if they see proper.

JOHN SELDOMRIDGE, Prothy.

PSTATE OF PETER SHAUB, LATE OF
West Hempfield twp., deceased. Letters
of Administration on the estate of Peter shaub,
late of West Hempfield township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in
Manor twp: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present
them, without delay, properly authenticated
for settlement, 10 HENRY STAUB,
dec'28 6tw*

LANCASTER, Dec. 26th, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. AGREEably to Section 2 of the Act of the General
Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an JACt enabling the Bank of
the Commonwealth to become Associations for
the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the
United States," approved the 22d day of August,
A. D., 1894, that the Stockholders of the LANCASTER COUNTY BANK, have this day voted
to become such an Association, and that its
Directors have procured the authority of the
owners of more than two-thirds of the capital
stock, to make the certificate required therefor
by the laws of United States.

W. L., PEIPER,
Cashler.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR MANUFACTORY, TO No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET, i uwleI

Second door below Wood, PHILADELPHIA. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN. dec 20 6md&w

HIELDS & BROTHER, o. 119 NORTH THIRD STREET.

ABOVE ARCH, MPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FORFIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

SMITH & SHOEMAKER, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, &C., No. 243 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN C. YEAGER,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

No. 257 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

VOLKER, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 32 AND 31 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

ABOVE CHESTNET. PHILADELPHIA. #80 Best quality of customer work promptly executed. [dec 22 ly daw

BERGER, AUDENRIED & FRY, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PISH, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &C., Nos. 11 AND 13 SOUTH WATER STREET,

(BELOW MARKET.) PHILADELPHIA. We have constantly on hand, an assortment Dried and Pickled Fish, &c., viz : ackeral. Hams,

JAMES S. BERGER, LEWIS C. AUDENRIED, dec 22 lydaw] PHILIP F. FRY.

TREATREDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

CREATREDR CANAL AND DESCRIPTION OF STREET,
No. 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
THILLADELPHIA,
The magnificent stock of No. 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Are now offering their magnificent stock of Silks, Dress Goods,
Slawbs, Cloths,
Cloaks, Velvets, &c.,
far below the present Gold Prices!
We have also on hand, a large Stock of DOMESTIC GOODS,
which we are now selling at a great reduction from the prices we have been selling them at. As we have heal the advantage of a rise in the prices of our Stock in the progress of the War for the last two or three years, we now propose to give our customers the Advantage of the fall in Prices.
CALICOES and WUSLINS, reduced.

give our customers one arganage, g.m. Prices,
ALICOPS and MUSLINS, reduced,
LANNELS and TABLE LINENS, reduced,
LANKETS and all STAPLE GOODS reduced,
LANKETS and all STAPLE GOODS reduced,
We respectfully solicit from the Ladies and
thers, visiting Philadelphia, an examination
f our Stock, which is unsurpassed in variety
al style, in this City.
N. B.—Wholesale Buyers are invited to exwine our Stock. mine our Stock. mine our Stock.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 26 South Second st., Philadelphia,
dec 19
ltd&2mw

DRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. PRINTING OFFICE TWO WAS ASSETTED BY WEST OF THE BOOK O

ABINET-WARE MANUFACTORY,

Corner of East King and Duke streets, LANCASTER, PA. The largest, most complete and fashionable assortment of Cabinet Ware constantly on hand in the Warerooms connected with this stablishment, and at prices to suit the time and 29 (Glow 1)

HOWELL & GRUGER'S MARBLE WORKS,

No. 66 NORTH QUEEN STREET, (EAST SIDE,) MANTLES, GRAVE STONES AND MONUMENTS.

All orders attended to with neatness and de-patch. The public are invited to examine the frawings and stock on hand.

15.00 75,00 163,43 75,00

A. S. GREEN, President,
GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., Secretary
MICHAEL S. SHUMAN, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
R. T. Ryon, John W. Steacy,
John Feudrich, Geo. Young, Jr.,
H. G. Munch, Nicholas McDonald,
Sand' F. Eberlein, Michael S. Shuman,
Amors S. Green, Falmund Spering.
Columbia, February 13, 1864.

Columbia, February 13, 1881.

REAL FSTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Frederick country, the undersigned, as Executor of Peter Buckey, late of said country, dee'd., will self owithout reserve) on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th of JANUARY, 1885, at 2 o clock, P. M., the residue of the real estate, of said deceased, to wit:

The Bloomfield Farm, containing 187 ACRES, more or less, about 12 Acres of which is Woodland, thickly set with Black and White Oak, and Hickory Timber. This farm is in a good state of cultivation; the greater part of it having been limed and otherwise recently improved, a considerable part of the fencing is post and rail in good condition; there is water in most of the fields, and never-failing Springs of pure water quite near the house, and a Hydrant of soft water at the Kitchen door. The improvements consist of a substantial two story BRICK HOUSE, well finished, with Weather-boarded addition, also a one story FRAME BUILDING a tew lect distant, a Log Barn, double Con House and Wagon Shed, nearly new, Black-smith Shop, and nearly every Building necessary for a farm.

A particular description is deemed unnoes.

House and Wagon Shed, nearly new, Blacksmith Shop, and nearly every Building necessary for a farm.

A particular description is deemed unneessary, as the purchaser will see for himself. The Apple Orchard is large, and the Fruit well selected, also, the best varieties of Pears, Feaches, Pluins, Quinces, Grapes, Cherries, &c. The location is healthy and certainly a desirable one, being 2% miles distant from the growing city of Frederick, adjoining a Connty road, in a neighborhood not ensity excelled for morality and industry, convenient to Mills, &c. It is susceptible of an easy division and a part can be sold at any time.

Also, at the same time, I will self 3 Lots of Valuable Mountain Wood Land, Containing from 5 to 7 Acres each situated on Saw Mill Branch, I mile north of the Hagerstown Pike, I miles from the Farm.

Branch, I mile north of the Hagerstown Pike, 4 miles from the Parm.

Terms or Sale—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the radination thereof by the Court, one-third in twelve Months, and the remaining third in two yeas, with interest from the day of sale, the purchasers giving their notes with good and sufficient security. Upon the payment of the whole purchases money I will given good title to the parchases money I will given good title to the parchase money I will given good title to the parchase money I will given about the 10th day of Marcin, perhaps sooner.

But the principles of the payment of the White Hold Marcin, perhaps sooner.

WM. B. TABLER, Auctioneer.

in 5

HORACE WATERS

NO. 88 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NET ORGANS, at Wholesale and Retail, Prices low. SECOND HAND FIA ANOS at great bargains, prices from \$60 to \$200. New Y Octave Planos, \$200 and \$75 cm \$60 to \$200. New Y Octave Planos, \$200 and \$75 cm \$60 to \$200. New Y Octave Mouldings, \$200 and upwards. Melodeons, \$65 to \$250.

Mouldings, Soon and apwards. Mendeons, Most OS 230.

A large Stock of SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BGOKS, and all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and Music Merchandise at the lowest rates. 10,600 Sheets of Music, a little coiled, at 11/2 Cents per Page.

[nov 23 3mdaw] UDITORS' NOTICE .- ESTATE OF A UBITORS' NOTICE-ESTATEOF Mark Connell, Sr., deceased.—The undersigned Auditors, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Archim des Robb and Henry Barton, Administrators of the Estate of Mark Connell, Sr., late of West Earl township, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet for the purpose of their appointment, on FRIDAY, the Sith day of JANUARY, A. D., 1885, at 2 o'clock; P. M., at the Library Room in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, when and where all persons interested in said distribution are re-

ancaster, when and where ed in said distribution are WILLIAM WEIDMAN, JOHN B. LIVINGSTON

A Same

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF