Local Intelligence.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.—A large sale of Madison county (Ohio) cattle and horses took place on the 6th inst., at London the county seat. Some 1,200 head of cattle were in market, also a large number of horses. A number of horse dealers from Lancaster were present. Some 100 horses were sold at from $85 to $225 each.

By a general order from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, the 30th of May next has been set apart as a memorial day to do honor at the graves of the soldiers, who fell in the late war.

There are now five Notaries Public in this city—J. D. Gompf, S. A. Wylie, Chas. Denues, esq., M. M. Rutt, esq., and H. S. Gara.

Base Ball has to a certion extent given up the ghost. The old game of cricket has again been restored to its time-honored place, and many are the clubs now forming to open the season.

J. J. Cochran, of this city, has accepted a clerkship tendered him by Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington.

The prospects for a fair crop of grain were never more promising. The wheat fields bid fair to yield more than their usual abundance of the "staff of life." Rye in some sections, is not so promising, yet on the whole the prospects are good. This is welcomed by none so heartily as the poor.

Capt. Geo. H. Eckert is erecting a two-story brick house, near the Lancaster Park Grounds, which he designs as a refreshment saloon for the accommodation of visitors to the Park.

Judging from the large number of people in town from the country attending Court, this week, and the smiling faces of our merchants business must be looking encouraging. Everything indicates a busy Spring.

The *Denton (Md.) Journal* says "the general impression, since the recent storm and change of temperature, is that the peach crop is almost entirely destroyed. All concede that the buds open at the time have been destroyed, and the only question is whether enough remained undeveloped to warrant the expectation of over one-sixth of a crop. This will be seriously felt not only in this county but throughout the Eastern Shore counties, as a full crop of this fruit is estimated to bring into circulation nearly $3,000,000 in this section along."

A correspondent of *Lippincott's Magazine* relates the following anecdote: A schoolmaster in a Lancaster county public school was drilling a class of youngsters in Arithmetic. He said to them: "If I cut an apple in two what will you the parts be?" "Halves!" was the answer. "If I cut the halves in two what would you call the parts?" "Quarters!" "If I cut the quarters in two what would the parts be?" Answer (unanimously), SNIPS!"

PRESENTATION OF BANNER.—The Court House was the scene of quite a brilliant affair on Tuesday. Monterey Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F., was the recipient of a beautiful and costly banner from its lady friends of this city. The presentation took place about 8 o'clock. The Lodge, preceded by the City Cornet Band, marched from their Hall and arrived at the Court House amidst a drenching rain, which, however, did not seem to cool their ardor or enthusiasm. The meeting was called to order by the Noble Grand, and was quite a large one in spite of the dismal weather. A number of ladies were present, members of the Rebekkah Degree, and friends of the Lodge as well as a great many of our prominent citizens. The occasion was enlivened by the music of the City Cornet Band. After prayer by the Chaplain—Abram Shank, Esq., on behalf of the ladies, made the presentation speech. The remarks were well timed and eloquent, expressive of the regard of the ladies for Monterey and their untiring efforts in the cause which they have so much at heart. Stuart A. Wylie, Esq., received the banner on the part of the Lodge and delivered a short speech complimentary to the ladies and eulogistic of Monterey, and the order in general.

The banner is one which is well worth seeing. The front side is made a blue silk ground, on it are three female figures representing Friendship, Love and Truth, executed in admirable taste, and clothed in the colors appropriate to the order. Over their heads are three laurel wreaths in the form of the three links, above this is the motto "In God we trust," in golden letters, and the "All Seeing Eye." Below the female figures above described is the motto "*Amicitia, Amor et Veritas.*" The reverse side is of heavy white silk ground, upon which is inscribed in letters happily blended together in green and gold, "Presented to Monterey Lodge No. 242, I. O. O. F., by its Lady Friends, Lancaster, Pa., April 20th 1869." The whole is surmounted by a golden eagle holding up in graceful festoons heavy silk-velvet drapery of a scarlet hue. The banner is otherwise richly decorated with golden bullion, lace and tassels of the most expensive style. The banner cost $400, and is a present which any Lodge would proudly cherish with a just pride. It was supervised in its construction by E. J. Erisman, No. 41½ North Queen street, and reflects great credit upon all parties concerned.—The meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology by those present, accompanied by the band, which was rendered with great effect.

ANOTHER PRESENTATION.—Blessings are said never to come singly, and this saying has proven to be correct in reference to banners especially. The Odd Fellows have been remarkably lucky in this respect, and are always receiving some evidences of the attachment which the ladies and other kindred friends feel for an Institution which has done so much good, alleviated so much suffering, and reflected so much credit on the better nature which is inherent with us.

Wednesday Hebel Lodge No. 599, I. O. O. F., held a meeting at their Hall in South Queen street, and previous to the regular business an elegant banner was tendered to them on behalf of a number of ladies, by J. J. Sprenger, Esq. The Lodge is a German one entirely, and all the exercises were conducted in that language. The remarks delivered in the usual polished style of the speaker were eloquent and adapted to the occasion, descriptive of the prominent characteristics of the Order, and of course complimentary to the fair sex. Wm. Gaberdiel, N. G., received the banner on the part of the Lodge, returning his thanks in an easy, graceful manner, and promising to cherish the valuable gift as a memento of the good will and kindness of the lady friends of the Lodge. A number of ladies were present to hear the speakers, and seemed much pleased with the flattering words.

The banner displays unmistakable signs of superior workmanship and is almost equal in point of beauty and taste to the one presented to Monterey. The frontispiece, resting on blue silk ground, represents the three female figures of Faith, Hope and Charity standing at an altar, mutually supporting one another, and each accompanied by an emblem indicative of their characteristic qualities, as well as draped in the colors, so significant to Odd Fellowship. At the foot of the altar a wolf and lamb are lying down in friendly contiguity, suggestive of the effects of that principle of human brotherhood which soothes antagonistic natures and gives promise of peace and charity to the world. Below this, in German text, are the mottoes, Faith, Hope and Charity. Above the figures is the "All Seeing Eye." The opposite side is made of white silk on which is inscribed in golden letters, "Presented to Hebel Lodge, No. 599, I. O. O. F., by the ladies and friends, April 21st, 1869, Lancaster, Pa. Instituted the 8th of May, 1867." The upper part of the banner is surmounted by a golden eagle, which holds in its beak a graceful festoon of scarlet velvet, which serves as a drapery and finish to crown the whole. The borders are richly decorated with golden lace, bullion, &c., and will bear comparison with any one that may appear in line in Philadelphia on next Monday. It cost about $250, and was gotten up under the direction of E. J. Erisman, 41½ North Queen street.

Hebel Lodge is quite a new institution, it being an offspring of Monterey, No. 242, but already a great many of our German friends, who true to the strong sociability of their natures and the kindness of their hearts have united with it and made the Lodge a peculiarly attractive one to the friends of the Fatherland, founded as it is upon the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth, which are exemplified in its daily teachings and workings.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Lancaster and Lititz Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents on each share of stock.

FIRE AT MILLERSVILLE.—Quite a disastrous fire occurred at the village of Millersville, Thursday last, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, A. M. The two-story frame Machine Shop and Foundry and one and a half-story Frame House belonging to Mr. Gall, were entirely destroyed, together with the machinery and furniture which they contained. In addition to the above buildings, a one-story and a half Frame House with its contents, belonging to Mr. William Brimmer, was burned. The fire was communicated from the above buildings to the roof of the house of a man named William Walker, (colored,) but was fortunately put out before it caused the building any serious injury. The two houses and the foundry were entirely consumed—a heap of ashes and charred timbers alone remaining to designate their former sites. The fire is supposed to have originated from the Foundry, as they were casting in it yesterday, and may have been caused by a defect in the flues. We are informed that the loss is a heavy one, but that it is partially covered by the insurance of the buildings in "The Mutual Fire Insurance Company" of this county.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—The American Fire Company, No. 5, of this city, at a stated meeting held on Monday evening, resolved to procure a Steam Fire Engine for the Company, and have ordered what is called a double plunger, 2¾ class steamer of the Amoskeag Company. The following Committee was also appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens in aid of the same: *N. W. Ward*—Robert McDonnell, Chas. J. Stormfeltz, Thomas McCabe, Emanuel O. Henry.

N. E. Ward—S. S. Miller, Henry Leonard, Jacob Price, Conrad Fletterer.

S. W. Ward—Celine Smith, Harrison M'Cord, Lewis Krauskop, Henry Dier.

S. E. Ward—John H. Roy, Luke Meekins, Sr., Chas. B. Deen, John Snyder.

The Committee will call upon our citizens to-day, and as they have not made any appeal to the public for many years for any purpose, they hope to meet with a liberal response. Below is the appeal adopted by the Company:

The American Fire Company of the City of Lancaster would respectfully make known to our citizens, that a Steam Fire Engine is greatly needed in the immediate neighborhood of said Company, in consequence of the inadequate supply of water caused by the heighth of that part of the City.

The plugs there have but little or no force, and a Steam Engine would overcome this deficiency by its power of suction.

We are vain enough to allege, that this Company is among the most active of those comprising the Fire Department of the City, and having used all means and ways, at our disposal, to procure the necessary funds to obtain a Steamer, we have heretofore met with only partial success. We have resolved to throw ourselves upon the generosity of our citizens, and would be thankful for any contributions for the furtherance of the laudable object of the Company.

At a future time a Committee will wait upon our citizens, who are duly authorized to solicit subscriptions for the purchasing of a Steamer for this Company.

N. B. Please retain this circular, for it will be called for within 10 days by the Committee, who are duly authorized to receive subscriptions. All contributions will be duly acknowledged.

By order of the Company, March 22d, 1869.

Attest: SAMUEL H. PRICE, President.
Robert McDonnell, Sec'y.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Geo. H. Krug, an old and respected citizen of Lancaster, died at his residence, corner of West King and Prince streets on Thursday morning. The deceased was eighty-three years of age and was universally respected by all who knew him. He was for many years engaged in the tanning business, having learned the trade early in life and having succeeded his father in that occupation. Mr. Krug has for a long time been confined to the house with paralysis but sustained the affliction with Christian resignation. Mr. Krug was a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Commissioner Delano has issued a circular relative to notice to parties charged with failure, neglect, or refusal to make true returns of annual gains, profits, and income, prescribes that before assessing the penalty on the person for neglect or refusal to make such return, or for rendering a fraudulent one, the assistant assessor charged with the duty of assessing taxes on the gains, profits, and income of the person charged, shall cause notice to be served on such person fifteen days prior to the day of hearing, notifying him to appear and show cause why the penalty prescribed by law should not be assessed on him by reason of such neglect or refusal.

GRAPE VINES FOR THE "HOME."—Donations of Grape Vines are respectfully solicited from the Horticultural friends of the "Home," to plant in the new lot on Ann street; and, with disregard of the old proverb about *beggars*, the Managers take the liberty of asking them to bring of their *best* varieties,—plants having good, strong roots. It is hoped that many will conspire in improving and beautifying those grounds. Trees and shrubbery will be called for hereafter; at present, those having charge of the matter only ask for the vines.

For the convenience of those attending market, Messrs. H. L. & E. J. Zahm, Jewelers, N. E. Corner Centre Square, kindly consent to have the vines left in their care, or they can be left at the "Home," South Queen street.

VISIT OF A COMMITTEE FROM LANCASTER.—The Reading *Times* says that, Tuesday morning, a Committee of gentlemen from Lancaster, consisting of Henry W. Hager, the recently appointed postmaster, John W. Jackson, Harry B. Parry, John Evans, Andrew Lively and Geo. K. Reed, arrived here for the purpose of looking at our post office, with the view of obtaining suggestions in regard to the building of a new one in their city. Among others of our public institutions, they visited the Lock-up, but we did not learn that they selected that as a model slap. The visitors returned home in the afternoon.

LEFT HIS HOME.—A middle-aged man named Charles H. Miller left his home at Wernersville, Berks county, on Tuesday of last week for Columbia, Lancaster county. Since then nothing has been heard of him. Fears are entertained that he has met with foul play, as he went there either to pay or receive money. His family are greatly distressed in consequence. Any information in regard to him will be gratefully received by his friends.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The hydrophobia panic still prevails over the country. The latest remedy we have seen, which is stated to have been used with great success for fifty years by a German forester, is as follows: The wound must be immediately washed with warm vinegar or tepid water, and then carefully dried; a few drops of sulphuric acid must then be poured into the place, and the action of the poison, it is asserted, will be neutralized. The principle of the cure will seem to depend upon the cautery of the acid as a substitute for the hot iron, but the severity of the remedy renders it highly dangerous, except in cases of extremity like that of hydrophobia.

NEW PATENT.—Joseph Shirk and Isaac W. Martin, of East Earl township, have received letters patent for an improved Boiler Feeder, dated April 20th, 1869. This is a device of peculiar efficacy to keep the water within the boiler constantly at a given hight or level, is perfectly simple in construction and reliable, and can not fail to give entire satisfaction. Obtained through the Agency of J. Stauffer of this city.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—It has been decided by the committee on the subject of location for the next annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society to hold it at Harrisburg, the Society having adopted the Ohio plan of two (2) years at a location. The next fair will commence on the last Tuesday of September next and continue for four days.

LOOK TO YOUR FURS.—Furs will soon be laid aside for some eight months, and it is all important that until that time they should be secured against moths—their mortal enemy. Furs are costly and beautiful as well as useful, but nothing looks worse than shabby furs, made so from the destructive inroads of the moth. The worst thing to be done with furs is to shut them out of sight from the air and forget them. The next worst thing is to put them away damp. Should they become wet by exposure to the rain they should be placed no nearer to the fire than where they will dry slowly. When the season for their use is over they should not be shut up in a tight chest, box or drawer for more than a few days or a week without being taken out and well shaken. Putting them in a drawer that is frequently opened is recommended, in order that they may be frequently seen and thus be reminded of the necessity of attending to them. To preserve furs perfectly, and without the least fear of moths, frequent airing, shaking and general cleanliness, together with a good supply of camphor, is the grand specific.

Miscellaneous.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Brubaker and Keller's Bark Factory.

Some years ago the inquirer would have been compelled to consult an archæologist had he wished to ascertain the date of the origin of any of the business enterprises in operation in our midst. Young men grew up behind the family counter and waxed well in years before the old sign was furbished anew, and the affixture of "& Son," or "& Nephew," appeared where plain "John Smith" had grown dingy over the doorway of the unregenerated shop of a half century. We had followed closely in this respect our European ancestry, and the pursuits of life were determined in a great degree by those of our male progenitors. So too had it become an axiom of trade, that the cheapness of the wares was in a ratio with the antiquity of the establishment. In those days the man who would have ventured on French plate windows, walnut counters, and four-story fronts would have been the subject of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*. But the spell which bound the business life of Lancaster is gradually wearing off, and such audacious innovators upon dusty antiquity as Lane, Shultz, Gable, Wylie, Skiles, Coyle and others seem to believe that vigor and elegance in their businesses may conduce to success as certainly as apathy and cobwebs. Even our suburbs have caught up the new life, and Cotton, Cork, Engine, Boiler, File and Bark factories enliven with their whistles the morning, noon and evening.

The Bark factory being the latest development of the business life of Lancaster, we propose saying a few words about it and the character of the business.

Quer-Citron, the product of the Bark factory, takes its name from the coloring principle contained in the *quercus tinctoria, black oak*, or *dyer's oak*, a tree found in all parts of the United States and Territories, growing to immense size in our Western forests, and falling off into a bastard growth, known as the scrub-oak, in the regions of extreme heat and cold. The dyeing qualities of the bark of the *quercus tinctoria* were first discovered by Dr. Edward Bancroft, a scientific Englishman, about the beginning of the present century, and its adaptation to the printing of calico and other fabrics of trade was soon after commenced. The rough exterior of the bark is cut away by an ingenious process of machinery, after which it is reduced by grinding to a powder, packed away in hogsheads and shipped to print factories and elsewhere at home and abroad. The coloring principle of the bark is extracted by boiling water, and when deprived of tannic acid, by a coloring affinity such as alum, will produce upon fabrics a beautiful yellow color. Other darker shades may be produced with iron chemical affinities.

Quercitron is like every other article of merchandize, undergoing, sometimes rapidly, fluctuations in the market. In 1868 the demand for bark was very active and caused the prices to advance to figures so far above ever before reached in this country, $57 per ton having been paid for large quantities. Since then No. 1 Fine Ground Bark has fallen to $40 per ton, and again advanced to $52 per ton, at which figure it is at present quoted. The No. 2 bark sells from $10 to $12 per ton less than the No. 1 article. There are three manufactories of bark in Lancaster county—one at the Bird-in-Hand, one at Ephrata and one in Lancaster. The one in our city is the best of the three, there being newer, better, more extensive and complete machinery in it than in the others. The operations of the factory are driven vigorously by Messrs. Roland Brubaker and John Keller, and it is to these enterprising gentlemen that our citizens are indebted for something of the activity which tells us that we have cut loose from the dullness of the past.

The manufacture of quercitron does not seem to require any very considerable degree of scientific information. The process is simple in the extreme and nearly allied in its character to that of grist milling. The rough bark first undergoes a technical process known as rossing, which deprives it of its rough, exterior coat, after which it is thrown into a hopper, from which it descends into another finer grinding hopper, thence it passes under huge pulverizing stones which reduces it to an almost impalpable powder. After the ponderous stones have done their work the pulverized bark is elevated to an upper story of the factory and again is made to descend, this time through a bolting machine from which it is deposited in immense packing hogsheads, where it is compressed preparatory to its shipment. Some idea of the extent of the business conducted by Messrs. Brubaker and Keller may be gathered from the fact that when in full operation their factory will produce about three of these immense hogsheads of quercitron per day of ten hours, or in weight about four tons.

The rossing machine which so admirably performs the work of taking off the rough coating from the bark is the invention of Mr. Martin Wenger, a resident, and we think a native, of Lancaster county, while other important portions of the machinery are due to the inventive genius of Francis J. Martin.

We congratulate the people of Lancaster in having such a brace of thorough going business men in their midst as Messrs. Brubaker and Keller, and, while we deplore the lack of spirit which has retarded the growth of our city, and prevented her taking that place among the business centres of our land to which she is justly entitled, we see evidences in the two gentlemen named, and others to whom we may refer hereafter, of a better time in the near future.

Peculation by Conductors.

Some ten or twelve years ago, Oscar T. Caldwell was a conductor upon one of the leading railroads having a terminus in this city. He stood high in the confidence and esteem of his employers, so much so, that a prominent official of the company offered to transfer him from duty on the trains to a post of higher honor and greater salary in the Chicago office of the road. But the young man peremptorily declined the offer. As his salary at that time was only $080 per annum, and as his position to which it was proposed to promote him would have yielded double that income, he decided refusal to accept the larger compensation and more advanced situation, created no little surprise and wondering comment. These at length culminated in suspicion, and that led to investigation, resulting in the discovery of long, systematic defraudment. The cause of his declination now became abundantly plain. While his nominal salary was but $900, his pickings and stealings swelled the amount to an income far in excess of what it would have been honestly in his new post of employment. He was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The above is only an individual instance of the corruption which has been found to exist among conductors on a large number of railroads. We do not mean to say that the whole class are untrustworthy, but abundance of evidence has been elicited to prove that the corporations have been, and constantly are being swindled in the most shameful manner, amounting in a few cases to about one-third of the whole fares, and in various other instances to an alarming proportion.

On one road in Pennsylvania—the Philadelphia and Reading—eighty-two test runs made upon conductors, in 1863, led to these astounding revelations of the frauds practiced: In only one instance out of the whole number was there absolutely no deficit; six fell short in amounts less than one dollar, varying from thirty to ninety cents; fifty-nine varied from full returns by $1 to $9.65; while sixteen were defaulters in much larger sums, the lowest being $10.15 and the highest $57.15, the former pocketing that proportion out of $28.50 and the latter out of $98.40, received in a single trip. To sum up the total fares collected in eighty-two "test runs" aggregated $2,470.50; total fares returned by the same conductors from same receipts, $1,690.76; fraudulently retained, $785.74; giving a deficit of nearly thirty-two per cent. of the whole amount of fares. Taking these facts as a basis for calculating the approximate losses of the road from the same causes, and we arrive at $80,112.42 as the probable sum of which the company was annually defrauded.

These developments naturally astounded the directors, and led to the adoption of a system of checks. In 1866, under the supervision of Mr. Pinkerton, 149 test runs were made upon the conductors of the same road, showing a remarkably favorable change in the revenuments. It was found on that occasion that 102 conductors made full returns of all receipts. Of 44 delinquents, 13 fell short less than one dollar each, and only 4 showed a deficit greater than $8, the highest of these being $8.70. The total footings up of the experiment were: total fares collected by conductors on 146 test runs, $987.79; returned by the same parties, $931.71; fraudulently retained, $56.08, giving a percentage of deficit less than 06. Making the same kind of calculation as in the previous case, the approximate losses per annum, at the rate developed, would aggregate $5,171.74. This was after the adoption of Mr. Pinkerton's system of checks.

These figures and facts speak with magisterial significance. Nor do they stand alone. Similar tests were applied to other railroads with very like results, evidencing that the same sort of plundering was going on in numerous directions, spread over an extensive area, and indicating that peculation by conductors extends to all the roads in the country to greater or less extent.

It is hardly necessary to say that the suppression of the wholesale peculation by conductors is a matter in which not only the whole travelling public, but the entire community of shippers are vitally interested. A common carrier that is swindled out of one third of the gross proceeds of passenger fares is necessarily crippled in its power to reduce rates. In this matter it must be guided by the extent of its actual profits. To the extent these are reduced by peculations, which it suspects without being able to prevent, to the same extent will the efficiency and cheapness of the route be brought under unwholesome restriction.—*Chicago Republican.*

The Proscribed Veterans.

We gave, a few days ago, a list of the names of war-worn and wounded veterans, officers and soldiers under the United States flag in the great conflict with the South, whom Grant had turned out of office and deprived of their means of subsistence in Cleveland and its vicinity, to make vacancies for able-bodied men whom he recognized as having partisan claims on him. As it has been in Ohio so it has been elsewhere. Democratic officers and soldiers who survived the dangers of war under Grant now encounter new dangers from him. Officers and soldiers of his party in public position are secure from annoyance. Indeed they would be even if they had fought against the Union, as Longstreet did, but if they are Democrats there is no mercy for them. General Longstreet has never had man dismissed from office in Pennsylvania, after Grant's inauguration, yet he was the very first man in that State to rush to the defense of the Federal Government when it was supposed to need defending. He headed the three months' troops called out by President Lincoln on the fall of Fort Sumter, and at the expiration of the term he again entered the service with all whom he could induce to go with him; and, after fighting in the army of the Potomac at Antietam and Gettysburg, he was sent to take an honorable command in Sherman's army, in which he served without intermission, except on account of wounds, to the last day of the war. Still, as we have said, his was the very first dismissal in Pennsylvania, and his successor is a Mr. George Bergner, who has never served his country except by adding a unit to its census. Moreover, General Thomas Kilby Smith has to give way, as Consul to Panama, to a Mr. Long, who was never baptized with the sight of a battle General Kilby Smith was among the very first to enter the military service at his country's call; General Kilby Smith raised a regiment by his own exertions, and served in it with great distinction in the Western army; Gen. Kilby Smith, after the battles of Shiloh, was promoted for gallant services in the field to a brigadier generalship, and afterwards to a major-generalship; General Kilby Smith received, also, a brevet of the latter rank, toward the close of the war, as an acknowledgment of his distinguished merits; Gen. Kilby Smith, as Consul at Panama, won the highest applause of the press, and as was supposed, the cordial approval of the government for his zealous and effective efforts to mitigate the exactions and impositions practiced at that Isthmus on American commerce; yet now, Gen. Kilby Smith, without reason assigned, but because he is not a Radical partisan, is ejected from his place to make room for a citizen who is said never to have performed any public services whatever, unless in joining a midnight Radical league or cabal. It was not thus that Gen. Washington, when President, treated old comrades in arms. It was not thus that Gen. Jackson treated them. It was not thus that Gen. Taylor treated them. It was not thus that even our non-military Presidents treated any of the old battle-scarred veterans of the Republic. Wounds and glory seem to have been regarded as almost sacred in the eyes of all our Presidents, until the late fourth of March.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Insanity of the Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

The Right Reverend James Duggan, Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago, is now in a sad state of mental affliction, and the rumor which for some time past has been current, among Catholic circles, is at last confirmed. For some time past the least reference to local church matters has strangely agitated him, and this dates back to his first return from Rome, where the excitement increased so that his household at last were careful not to refer to such matters in his presence. The fear of some coming danger impressed itself strongly upon his mind, and his behavior was indeed strange, and odd. When, a few weeks ago, Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, visited Bishop Duggan, he advised a change of scene, and suggested his removal to St. Louis, both for the benefit of his health, and in order that he (the Archbishop) might have matters under his personal supervision.

To this Dr. Duggan agreed, but when all was ready, and he was crossing the threshold to take the carriage for the train of track, saying that Kenrick wished to get him arrested, and retired to his private room. The idea that he has been convicted of some serious crime has for a long time filled his brain, and he believes his officers to be watching out for him, to seize him the moment he shall emerge. Though on ordinary matters he is rational, yet on ecclesiastical matters he is really insane. A number of the best physicians are attending him, but fear that he cannot recover unless removed from this place, to which all his strange fancies are connected.

This sad case is connected unpleasantly with the ecclesiastical war of last year, between the bishop and the parish priests, whose removal was the result, and in one instance the death of one of them (Mr. Dunne), whose proud heart could not brook the supposed disgrace of removal and reprimand, and whose death caused such immense feeling among his flock and the Catholic people of the city generally. So great was this feeling, that at the funeral services the bishop did not deem it advisable to appear, for it was loudly proclaimed among the indignant and impulsive people that if he did appear the services would cease, and the body would be removed from the church.—*Chicago Post.*

Good.

The New York *Sun* indulges itself in the following delicately satirical remarks upon the Grant family:

The New York correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* says the reason he has not got an office is that he did not happen to be born into the Dent family. It is regular law universal the impression has become that Gen. Grant confers offices on his relations without much regard to their fitness, and with no regard at all to the propriety of thus using his official power. But, looking of the Dent connection, we suppose that the remark above quoted does some injustice to that highly respectable family. There is not one of them in the Cabinet, and there cannot be more than seven or eight on whom official offices have been bestowed. The Collectorship of New Orleans, now held by Mr. Casey, who married a Dent, and the office of Assistant Private Secretary to the President, occupied by that gallant soldier and most courteous gentleman, Gen. Frederick T. Dent, are, we think, the most important places that he has given them. So that, considering the number of offices which Mrs. Grant has regard for the fings at the Dents, which have become so frequent in the journals lately as excessive and unjustifiable. Nor is there any good reason for singling them out as favored beyond the blood relations of Gen. Grant in the distribution of these rich official favors. When we take into account the nomination of the Hon. Silas A. Hudson, of Burlington, Iowa, to be Minister to Guatemala, a nomination for which the reason is that Hudson is first cousin to the President, we must admit that Gen. Grant exhibits a due impartiality among those having claims upon him, and selects with a just as well as a liberal hand, from all who are connected with him by marriage or by birth, those especially worthy to enjoy the public dignities and emoluments that are in his gift.

News Items.

Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, pays tax on an income of $34,693.

The Navajo Indians, unlike most of their race, have a natural talent for useful labor.

Jeff. Davis and ex-Secretary Thompson are expected back in Mississippi this spring.

New England Shepherds have discovered that fish make as good sheep feed as hay.

A victim estimates the cost of a first-class wedding in New York at $2,500.

It is reported that Napoleon purposes another visit to the United States.

The champion old man of the world has just died in Poland, aged 10 years.

Four hundred miles of Africa, in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope, have been devastated by fire.

Whittier's poems sell better in France and Germany than the works of any other American poet.

Bismarck translated the first six books of the Æneid twenty-six years ago, and the work is now to be published.

Senator Sprague is said to own all of Rhode Island excepting the *Providence Journal*, and Senator Anthony owns that.

A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky, sold to Mr. Alexander Patterson, of New York, his trotting horse Tuttler, five years old, for $17,000.

Chicago received for licenses for the fiscal year ending April 1, $172,515. Of this sum the drinking saloons paid nearly two-thirds, or $110,515.

A metalic cartridge company in Bridgeport, Conn., has received an order from Madrid for 10,000,000 cartridges of the Berdan (sharp-shooter) patent.

News has been received of the death of Ole Bull's youngest daughter, on the 18th ult. Her (the daughter's) husband died by his own hand in August last.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's property on Broadway alone is worth about five millions of dollars. Mr W. B. Astor's real estate on Broadway is worth about three millions. The Lorillard estate has eight millions invested in that thoroughfare.

Miss Kellogg, for singing one night at Elmira lately, received fifteen hundred dollars, while the Young Men's Christian Association, under whose auspices the concert was given, cleared a profit of one thousand dollars.

Nearly all the wholesale stock of whisky in New Orleans, about 19,000 barrels, was seized on Wednesday, and will be held by the revenue authorities, unless proof is given by the owners of the payment of the tax.

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ABRAHAM J. Hess and wife, of Drumore township, Lancaster county. Abraham J. Hess, of Drumore township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated March 25, 1869, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Abraham J. Hess, he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to DANIEL B. ECKMAN, Assignee, Quarryville, Lancaster Co., Pa.
mar 31-13 6tw.

ESTATE OF JOHN HELSPER, LATE of Lancaster city, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said city. ELIZABETH HELSPER,
apr 14 6tw*15) Administratrix.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN B. GISH and wife, of West Donegal twp., Lancaster county. John B. Gish and wife, of West Donegal twp., having by deed of voluntary assignment assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John B. Gish, he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to PHILIP OLDWEILER, Assignee.
a21-6tw 16

ESTATE OF JOHN ROTH, SR., LATE of Warwick twp., deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all person indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Lititz.
REBECCA ROTH, Administratrix.
Or to JOHN B. ERB, Agent,
apr 21 6t*w) Lititz, Lancaster county, Pa.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ALBERT RETtig and Wife, of West Cocalico township, Lancaster county.—Albert Rettig, of West Cocalico township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Albert Rettig and Wife, he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to
JOHN R. METZGER, } Assignees.
CYRUS REAM,
a13-6t law Residing in East Cocalico twp.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Penn'a. } In Bankruptcy.

Henry Swope, of Upper Leacock township, Lancaster county, Bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Amos Slaymaker, Esq., Register, at his Office in South Queen street, Lancaster, that the examination of the Bankrupt may be finished and any business of the second and third meetings of creditors required by sections 27 or 28 of the Act of Congress be transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on Wednesday, May 12th, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Court at Philadelphia, when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Attest: GEO. FOX, Clerk.
AMOS SLAYMAKER, Reg.
a14 3tw 15

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2,500 CORDS BLACK OAK BARK; also, CHESTNUT and SPANISH OAK BARK. Delivered at Bird-in-Hand or New Holland, for which the highest cash price will be paid. Address

H. SHIRK & BRO.,
Enterprise P. O., Bird-in-Hand Station.
apr 14 2tmw15] Lancaster county, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THAT AN ELECtion will be held at the Public House of Jacob Bunser, in Penn Township, ON SATURDAY, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, MAY 1, 1869, for Directors of the Penn Township House Insurance Company for the ensuing year.
JACOB BUSSERT, JR.,
ap 21 2tw 16 Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Lancaster and Lititz Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents on each share of stock, payable at the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, on and after Monday, May 3d, 1869.
M. T. HUEBENER, Treasurer.
a21-3tw16

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against purchasing a judgment for Four Hundred Dollars ($400.00), given by Jacob Beam to Oliver Stoll, entered in the Office of the Prothonotary of Lancaster county, November 9th, 1868, and transferred to William Stoll, as the same has been fully paid by the said Jacob Beam.
JACOB BEAM.
EPHRATA, April 19, 1869. [apr 21 3tw16

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.—GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of a supplement to the fourth section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Lancaster, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY, A. D., 1869, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.
DAVID EVANS,
County Superintendent of Lancaster co.
Lancaster, April 6th, 1869. [ap 7 4tw 14

RESOLUTION OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RESOLVED, That when an assessment is made to pay for losses to the Company, any member neglecting or refusing to pay his assessment after 60 days public notice, may be dismissed by the Board of Directors, but will be held liable for his assessment.

Passed at an annual meeting of the Company, January 14th, 1868. In accordance with the foregoing resolution, *delinquent members* to the said Company are hereby *dismissed* within 30 days from the 21st of April, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors.
NATHANIEL E. SLAYMAKER,
ap 21 3tw 16] Secretary.

ROOFING SLATE—PRICES REDUCED. The undersigned has constantly on hand a full supply of Roofing Slate for sale at Reduced Prices. Also, an extra LIGHT ROOFING SLATE, intended for slating on shingle roofs. Employing the very best slaters all work is warranted to be executed in the best manner. Builders and others will find it to their interest to examine the sample at his Agricultural and Seed Warerooms, No. 22 East King street, Lancaster, Pa., 2 doors west of the Court House. We have also the Asbesto's Roofing for flat roof, or where slate and shingles cannot be used. It is far superior to Plastic or Gravel Roofing.
dec 12 1daw GEO. D. SPRECHER.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesmen to sell by sample; good wages or a liberal per cent. and steady employment. Address, with stamp, B. F. HOWZE, 639 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

WHY NOT MAKE MONEY
With our STENCIL AND KEY CHECK OUTFIT, and by selling Novel and attractive articles? Circulars free.
STAFFORD MFG. CO., 66 Fulton st.,
12w New York.

SALESMEN WANTED BY A MANUFACturing Stationer to sell by sample, a new line of goods. Situations permanent; wages good. H. R. RICHARDS & CO., 113 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!
BY sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 21, Fulton ville, N. Y. 4w

BIBLES.—$3.00 PRESENTED! $3.00. To Agents to sell Bibles in any field with other Books. A Patent Pocket Prospectus Free. Parmeles & Co., 738 Sansom street, Philadelphia. 4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.
A work descriptive of Washington City; Inside and Outside Unmasked and Exposed. The spicest, most thrilling, most entertaining, instructive, and startling book of the day. ☞ Send for Circulars, with terms, &c. Address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., 41 Broome street, New York City. 4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
BLUE-COATS
And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion.
Comprising narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Daring Exploits, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field, and Hospital, Adventures of Spies and Sc