Miscellaneous.

THE FALLEN CAUSE.

The following poem was written by Henry Timrod, a South Carolina poet, who died about a year ago. The reader is not required to be a defender of the "fallen cause" in order to appreciate the singularly fine feeling and noble expression which characterize the verse:

ODE

Sung on the occasion of decorating the graves of the Confederate dead, at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina.

I.
Sleep sweetly in your humble graves—
Sleep, martyrs of a fallen cause!
Though yet no marble column craves
The pilgrim here to pause.

II.
In seeds of laurel in the earth
The blossoms of your fame is blown,
And somewhere, waiting for its birth,
The shaft is in the stone!

III.
Meanwhile, behold the tardy years
Which keep in trust your storied tombs,
Behold! your sisters bring their tears,
And these memorial blooms.

IV.
Small tributes but your shades will smile
More proudly on these wreathes to-day,
Than when some cannon-moulded pile
Shall overlook this bay.

V.
Stoop, angels, hither from the skies!
There is no holier spot of ground
Than where defeated valor lies,
By mourning beauty crowned.

When to Buy a Farm.

Very few persons seem to know that the months of June and July are the best in the year in which to look for or purchase a farm. At this season one can judge whether the land can or does produce good crops, for if it is rich, the waving grass and grain will be an ocular demonstration of the fact; and if there is, according to the stereotyped assertion, an abundance of choice fruit, it can be seen at this time to the best advantage. The low lands will show whether they are really dry enough for pastures in summer, and the upland in capacity for withstanding a drouth. If there are any mosquitoes about, they will generally make their appearance about at this time if ever, and by observing the children in the neighborhood one can determine whether the locality is healthy or otherwise.

Summer is also a good time to view the never-failing spring and the trout pond near by, and a draught from the one and a hunch from the other are attractions which those who possess them seldom fail to bestow upon those who are like to become a purchaser. Even the weeds on a farm will assist a man in determining its value, for if nothing but stunted ragweed and five-finger are to be seen, then the land may be set down as poor indeed; but if burdock and catclip abound, it shows strength for crops of a higher order.

The pasture and meadow, orchard and garden, all show what there are and what may be expected on them in these months; but earlier or latter the aspect of things may change, the roads are muddy if ever; and the distance from the farm to the railroad station appears to be much greater than it actually is, especially to a stranger. In autumn the leaves are turning yellow, the grain has been gathered, the fruits are nearly gone; still the air is fresh and the landscape glowing with autumnal tints; but the valuable products of a farm, which are its products, are mainly out of sight, being stored in the barn or in the proprietor's pocket.

A Woman Lawyer at Last.

From the Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) Journal,

During the term of the District Court, held in this city the fore part of the present week, Mrs. Bell A. Mansfield, B.A., of this city, was admitted to the bar and authorized to practice in the courts of the State. Mrs. M. is a young married lady, about twenty-four years of age, is a graduate of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and a lady of strong mind. That she has the brains and ability necessary to make a good record for herself in the profession of her choice, no one will dispute. We presume that Mrs. Mansfield is the first lady admitted to practice law in the State, and she must be expected to be stared at and remarked about upon occasions, for you know a female lawyer in the State of Iowa is something new. Her husband, Professor J. M. Mansfield, was also admitted at the same time. We do not know what the intentions of this couple are, but if they see fit to swing out their shingle, we wish for them the greatest success. We publish below the report of the committee appointed by the Court to examine and report upon the qualifications of Mrs. Mansfield:

"The undersigned committee, appointed by the court to to examine and report upon the qualifications of Mrs. Arabella A. Mansfield, who claims this day applied for authority to perform the duties, and have and receive the benefits of an attorney and counsellor of this court, beg leave to report: That Mrs. Mansfield has passed a most eminently satisfactory examination, giving the very best evidence of long and careful study, of excellent application, and a thorough acquaintance with the elementary principles of law.

"Your committee take unusual pleasure in recommending the admission of Mrs Mansfield, not only because she is the first lady who has thus applied for this authority in this State, but because, in her examination she has given the very best possible refutation of the imputation that ladies cannot qualify for the practice of the law. And we feel confident from the intimation of the Court, given on the application made, that we speak not only the sentiments of the Court and of your committee, but the entire members of the bar, when we say that we heartily welcome Mrs. Mansfield as one of our members, and most cordially recommend her admission.

"GEORGE B. CORKHILL,
"E. A. VANCISE,
Committee."

Remedy for the Peach Worm.

There is a handy means for the destruction of this heretofore fatal enemy to the peach tree, which is practical here—which has proved certain, beyond peradventure. It is simple, of easy application, and expeditious. It consists of the use of *boiling water* applied to the collar of the tree, in quantities varying according to the age of the tree—in small trees, say one inch in diameter, half a pint is sufficient, and a pint is enough for larger ones. Remove the earth from around the tree a few inches in depth, and just pour the water boiling hot on the exposed roots, and it will kill every egg as well as worm, with positive certainty. It has been tried here time and again, upon trees that have been more than half killed, and a perfect restoration has been the result in every case. No danger need be apprehended from the effects of the hot water upon the trees, unless a large quantity is applied to a very small tree. When a large number of trees have to be operated upon, a fire should be made in the orchard for heating the water, so that it can be applied hot. Considering the importance of this remedy to peach growers who may not have heard of it, I deem it but common justice to give it circulation through the columns of your paper. Its certainty as a remedy may be implicitly relied upon.—*Country Gent.*

Duties of Farmers.

Farming is not only a profession, but of all professions it embraces the widest range of scientific propositions and practical facts, and affords the widest field for the exercise of the philosophic and analytic mind. Instead of the brightest boys being sent to a medical college for a field worthy of their talents, they should be educated in the science, and instructed practically in the duties of agriculture.

It is a prominent duty of the farmer so to pursue his calling as to inspire a respect for it in the minds of his children, and so train them that they shall be able to pursue it successfully, which can only be effected by his availing himself of every advantage resulting from the discoveries of science and the accumulated experience of the past. This will at once strip farming of almost every disagreeable feature, and clothe it with attractions possessed by no other business.

As at present conducted there is a large amount of very disagreeable labor required to be performed in farming, and it is mainly to this fact that we owe the desertion of that business for others by country boys. Science and human skill must relieve this, and undoubtedly will, if the farmer will avail himself of their aids.—*Ex.*

A Sea on Fire.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* states that early last month the naphtha wells on some islands in the Caspian Sea overflowed, in consequence of a subterranean occurrence, and the inflammable substance spread over the water and took fire. For forty eight hours it burned furiously over a surface of many thousands of square miles, presenting a magnificent and terrifying spectacle to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who imagined the end of the world was at hand. The fish in the lake were entirely destroyed, and for miles around vegetation was parched and the country made like a desert.

It is becoming an interesting question to the Sabbatarians whether Mr. Beecher will consent to take part in the Gettysburg Fourth of July monumental ceremonies, which befall on a Sunday.

The Labors of the Census Committee—Effect of the Fifteenth Amendment on the Basis of Representation.

Among the subjects discussed by the Census Committee at their recent session in Washington, was the apportionment of representatives, to be made on the basis of the census of 1870. The subject was incidentally brought up, but it proved one of the most interesting, not to say exciting, questions that was considered. Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, the only Democrat who was in constant attendance upon the sessions of the committee, pointed out the fact that, in accordance with the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, some important changes would take place in the representation of a number of the Northern States, especially if the fifteenth amendment should fail of ratification prior to the taking of the census. This was news to the prominent Radical members of the committee. They stared at each other as if a new idea had suddenly dawned upon them. The second section of the fourteenth article of the amendment provides that

Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

There has been no apportionment of representatives among the several States since this amendment became part of the constitution, and of course its effect has not been felt. It is questionable whether the Radicals in Congress in passing the amendment, or the Legislatures in ratifying it, anticipated its consequences. It will be observed that it will have no effect whatever upon the representation of the Southern States, because those who are disfranchised for participation in the rebellion are not counted out in the apportionment. In the Northern States, however, where the negroes are not allowed to vote, and in some of which there are property, educational and nativity tests, its effect will be sensibly felt. Heretofore the negroes in the Northern States, as well as all other classes disfranchised, from whatever cause, have been taken into the account in making the apportionment of representation in Congress. In establishing the basis under the census of 1870 they will be left out, and the ratio of representation reduced accordingly. Large States like New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio which refuse to enfranchise their negroes, will lose from one to two, and perhaps three, representatives each, and other smaller States in proportion. So much for the effect of the fourteenth amendment. The adoption of the fifteenth amendment would of course change the aspect of the case to a considerable extent. All the negroes in the Northern States would then be voters. The only persons disfranchised would be those coming within the scope of the property, educational and nativity qualifications of such States as Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is not believed that there are sufficient of these in any of the States to affect their representation. The best informed among the radical politicians regard the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the requisite number of States, prior to the taking of the census in June, 1870, as extremely doubtful.—So far the official records of the State department show that but twelve out of the requisite twenty-eight States have ratified the amendment. About two of these, Missouri and Kansas, there is some informality. Some other States are reported to have ratified the amendment; but there is dispute about it, and the State Department has no official information on the subject. Taking it for granted that the fifteenth amendment will not be ratified in time, the fourteenth amendment, which, it will be remembered at the time of its passage, was supposed to be a punitive measure for the South, will really prove an injury to the North. The basis of representation established under the new census, remains undisturbed for ten years. The fifteenth amendment be ratified the next year after the census is taken it will only result in the negroes of the Northern States being allowed to vote without being represented in Congress. This is a trap which the Radicals set for others, and there is a brilliant prospect just now of their selves being the ones to fall into it.—*Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald.*

Boutwell's Blunders

Mr. Boutwell begins to experience how uncontrollable a wild spirit of speculation is. When he assumed office, the speculative tone of commercial circles was completely dormant throughout the whole country. He was confidently looked to for the inauguration of a sound financial policy, which should bring us nearer to specie payment, promote the public credit, and open up to commerce and manufactures a season of profit, after long depression and severe losses. Most people expected to see gold decline below 130, and were prepared to accept the situation. But in an evil hour Mr. Boutwell decided upon a policy of practical inflation; and, though compelled to soon abandon it, its pernicious results are felt on all sides, in the revival of a speculative mania which will not be allayed. We have speculations in gold, in cotton, and cotton goods, in wheat, in provisions, in hides and leather, in petroleum—in fact, in nearly all the great staples—in addition to the extraordinary inflation in the prices of railway shares.

Mr. Boutwell's order to sell two millions of gold per week, while he purchased but one million of bonds, had precisely the same effect upon the money market as if he had ceased to purchase bonds, but had continued to sell one million of gold. After he had contributed to the revival of speculation in stocks and merchandise, he puts on the check, which inevitably is soon followed by pressure which was clearly foretold. The speculative spirit which he raised turns and rends him. It is demanded of him that he shall cease to sell two millions of gold weekly, or that he shall increase his purchases of bonds to that amount. He has found a pretext for partially meeting that demand, and in the two weeks following bonds to the additional amount of $1,240,000 are to be purchased. This is the same principle that brandy is administered to a person suffering from delirium caused by its excessive use; it is applying the hair of the dog to cure its bite.

But Mr. Boutwell is probably too late with this expedient. Had he commenced last April to purchase and cancel the three per cent. certificates, we should undoubtedly now be prepared to enter upon the next business year with a serene money market and a good state of public and private credit. But, as it is, one need not be surprised if a severe monetary panic—such as we have not yet incurred since the war—should prove to have already set in and be destined to run its course, the Treasury Department be without ability to afford relief, and the whole commerce, manufactures, and trade of the country be demoralized.

Carnot Stanton, attempting to wage war by the "Spirit of the Lord," did not bring greater calamities upon the country in 1862 than Boutwell is likely to do in 1869, in attempting to administer public finances according to the political economy of Horace Greely!—*N. Y. World.*

"Sailer's" Friends go Back on Him.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

Schuyler Colfax has almost faded from the minds of men at the Capital. When he is mentioned at all he is not damned with faint praise; but the praise is entirely omitted. He is spoken of by leading Radicals as a bad bargain, on which there is no hope of present reclamation. Well may the god-father of thousands of Radical babies exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

As presiding officer of the Senate, he certainly exhibited traits of character which should have endeared him to the Radical heart. He gave Radical Senators twenty-nine minutes on the floor, and one minute to the Conservatives,—this being his interpretation of their fair rule. Even this glorious service in behalf of his party has failed to cause his name to be revered in high Radical places. His friends have "soured on him," to use a popular expression, but "the reason why I cannot tell." In affairs of State or of party policy he enters not. He bears about the same relation to the Government wagon as does a fly on the wheel of a coach to the horses which draw the vehicle. After having advertised himself into the Vice Presidency by a liberal use of printer's ink, he is now as dead, politically, as Julius Cæsar.

A Bishop's Tour around the World.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country are not diocesans, but exercise a joint and general authority over the whole church. One of them, Bishop Kingsley, is about to start on a course of Episcopal visitations which affords a striking illustration of the breadth of the field over which our American Methodists have extended their missionary operations. He goes first to Colorado, where he will organize an annual Conference; thence to Oregon, to superintend the meeting of Conference there; then back to the California conference, and then to Shanghai, in China, and from there to the Conference in Northern India. After that, he is to visit the work in Germany, Denmark, Sweden and other European countries. This visitation round the world is to end in France next Summer, and the Bishop expects to reach his home again, if life is spared, in September of next year. In the programme of this tour, the days of the month are specified on which each meeting is to be held, and such is the completeness of modern arrangements for travel that very little apprehension is entertained of a failure in the appointments.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CURIOUS MARRIAGE.—*A Long Engagement.*—A curious marriage took place in this town yesterday. The parties were engaged in Ireland nearly forty years ago—have continued so all along. The lady came to America and made this place her home. The gentleman entered the British army and was a soldier 21 years; has been in every part of the globe; has spent some years in Montana Territory, and last month left there and arrived here on Friday last, coming a distance of more than two thousand miles, claimed his affianced and was actually married. It is a remarkable instance of early constant and successful love.—*Greenville, S. C, (June 16,) Cor. Charlestown Courier.*

Local Intelligence.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.—An exchange says: The striped bugs eat our cucumbers. So we sprinkled the vines with one of the chemical remedies you find in scientific gardening. It killed the bugs—and vines too! We recommend it as a sure shot.

The Columbia *Herald* says that John L. Jacobs, of Maytown this county, being about to remove South, purposes disposing of his real estate through the medium of a Gift Enterprise. He has $10,000 worth of property and *only* 2000 chances at $5 for a certificate.

On Wednesday morning, a monster cannon from the Fort Pitt Foundry arrived at Columbia. It weighs 115,100 pounds and has a 20 inch bore.

The Columbia School Board are advertising for one Principal and fourteen teachers. The Public School Building is 75 by 100 feet and three stories high, containing 15 School Rooms and a Hall 40 by 75 feet. There are about 900 scholars to be taught, making the position of the Principal a responsible one.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the recent continuous and heavy rains throughout the State, have occasioned considerable anxiety on account of the crops. In many localities the grain has been beaten down and is apparently unable to regain a standing position. Fears are also widely expressed that the extreme wet will produce rust.

There has recently been presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania a manuscript folio volume of some 900 pages, containing the complete records of births, deaths and marriages amongst the Quakers of Chester county, from about the year 1700 to the present time. This immense work was compiled by Gilbert Cope, of Chester county, and contains records of interest to many citizens whose ancestors belonged to the Quaker Society.

The *Express* says Wm. F. Hamilton, a convict in our county prison attempted to escape from that institution on the evening of the 22d inst. One of the watchmen whilst making his rounds saw dust issuing from the transom window of the cell in which Hamilton was confined. On examination it was found that a portion of the iron casing of the transom window, sufficiently large for a small dog to pass through, had was removed, and also a part of the sandstone window frame. One of the spikes in the stone frame was also taken out. The casing was cut out by means of a file. In the cell were found several ropes arranged for scaling a wall. It seems Hamilton had been at work at the window for several weeks, and would undoubtedly have made good his escape last night had not his plans been frustrated.

The following are the officers of the Lutheran Publication Society, elected at the recent meeting of the General Synod:

President, Hon. Charles Kugler: Secretary Rev. P. Ruby; Executive Committee, Rev. Dr. Stork, Rev. Dr. Butler, Rev. Dr. Albert, Rev. M. Sheeleigh, Rev. Dr. Conrad, Rev. Dr. Schmucker, Rev. Dr. Wedekind, Rev. S. A. Holman, Rev. J. R. Dimm, A. G. Stein, M. Bubler, Rev. P. Ruby, Rev. G. F. Stelling, Rev. S. Sherman, E. C. Bender, Hon. Charles Kugler, Cyrus Carmany, S. H. Bush, G. P. Ockershausen, F. Y. Belsel J. J. Cochran, Rev. S. Domer, Rev. N. M. Price, Rev. Mosheim Rhodes and John N. Ross.

LOVE FEASTS.—As this is the season when the "Love Feasts" peculiar to some religious sects in Lancaster and adjoining counties take place, the following from the Mt. Joy *Herald* will not be without interest:

These religious meetings are in this neighborhood, peculiar to the German Baptists, of which there are four divisions: The Old Brethren originated by Alexander Mack at Germantown during the early settlement of this State, which are decidedly the most numerous, being found in nearly all the States of the Union.

The River Brethren, founded by John and Jacob Engle near Bainbridge in this county nearly a century ago, whose father had come from Switzerland a persecuted Mennonite. They derived the appellation "River Brethren" from the fact that the originators resided near the river Susquehanna. They are the most numerous in this immediate vicinity, and they are also found in the West and in Canada. The other two divisions have split off the River Brethren about fifteen years ago, and are known respectively as the Brinser Brethren, from their leader Matthias Brinser, of Dauphin county; and York Brethren from the fact of the leaders being residents of York county.

These love feasts are held in the spring and fall of the year and occupy two days, mostly one afternoon, evening and afternoon. During the evening the sacraments are administered, including feet-washing. With all but the Old Brethren the afternoon is mainly occupied by the members telling their experience. The forenoon, and by the Old Brethren, the previous afternoon is taken up in preaching; several, sometimes as many as half a dozen ministers succeeding each other. During the evening the doctrine relating to the sacraments is explained by one or more preachers.

These meetings are generally held in the large barns of our farmers, and when the weather is favorable the evening services are held in the open air. In many localities the Old Brethren have, however, large meeting houses with kitchens attached, provided with the necessary furniture.

Food and lodgings are provided during the continuance of the meeting, not only for the members, but for all who attend, as well as for the horses of those who come by horseback or private conveyance. The meals are served on long tables extending through the meeting house or barn, and frequently in the orchard or under shade trees. Beds are spread on the floors throughout the house and out-buildings, of straw and bedding; and the nearest neighbors, whether they are members or not, generally take with them as many as they can lodge; many of whom make special preparations for the occasion, and even provide breakfast for their guests.

The expenses of these meetings are borne and the provisions made by the members of the church in the vicinity; some giving money, others bread, butter and other provisions. Bedding and furniture are brought by the nearest members and such neighbors as offer to assist. Occasionally a farmer provides everything but the bedding and furniture.

The attendance is generally very large of all classes of people, ranging from 1000 to 3000 persons.

These people are peaceable and consider it wrong to apply to the law for redress; hence these meetings are frequently annoyed by unprincipled persons rushing to the tables at meal times, and making noise and disturbance during the evening exercises. It certainly is a great pity that there are in this enlightened country, in the nineteenth century, persons, even young men claiming to belong to good society, who will cause disturbance, and disobey the regulations laid down at these solemn meetings, held by peaceable neighbors; that there are any who are so unmanly that they cannot behave themselves if they are not compelled by force to do so.

SINGULAR CASE OF WAKEFULNESS.—The *Express* says:

A very singular case of wakefulness has just been brought to our notice. A man named Herr, a cabinet maker, residing in Lampeler Square, and about sixty years of age, has not had a half hour's continuous sleep for nearly four years. The case was thus stated to us: About four years since, a daughter of Mr. Herr became ill, and Mr. H. watched at her bedside, day and night, for six weeks, when she died. All this time he took no sleep, stating that he felt no desire for it. A few days after the death of his daughter he ran a nail into his foot, and this confined him to his bed for seven or eight weeks, not an hour of which time could he obtain sleep. After recovery from his wound he still failed to obtain rest from sleep, and so the matter continued to go on from week to month, ranging from month to year. His health has suffered, and he complains of great debility. He applied to a leading physician of this city, who prescribed for him a strong opiate, but it had no more effect upon him, as he says, than a snap of his finger. He again applied to the same physician, requesting that the dose be increased. To this the physician, objected, stating that it would be dangerous. He said he did not care, and another opiate was prepared strong enough, it is alleged, to put three or four ordinary men to sleep and never wake up again. This had no better effect than the first, and the physician refused to administer any more doses of that kind, but advised his patient, as a last resort, to get on a "high old bender." This experiment has not yet been tried, and it may be a question whether he can swallow enough liquor to produce intoxication and soporiferousness. Mr. Herr is a sober and industrious man, but in consequence of his malady is unable to do any kind of physical labor. It is certainly a strange case.

TRAMPERS.—The West Chester *Record* of this week says: "Chester county, just at this time, appears to have more than her share of trampers—all going or coming from Lancaster. We observed six in one bunch, last Monday, standing on a corner, at the western end of our Borough. They appear to travel in squads; but on nearing a town separate, go through their business of begging through the streets, and then meet again to proceed on their journey. While some few of them are deserving cases, others are mere imposters—very impudent and saucy, and some of them will bear very close watching. The harvest season will soon be here, when these fellows make themselves rather scarce, for fear of being put to work—one of the good blessings of this world that they do not seem to appreciate. Many of them are strong, hearty-looking fellows; but offer them a job of work, and you will soon learn from them that their health is so delicate and frail that one would think a good puff of wind would blow them out of existence. Several of them traveling through East Bradford, on Thursday last, stopped at Geo. Rodebaugh's for assistance, &c.; after they had gone a fine pair of boots were missing. They also took a coat from Isaac Wickersham in the same neighborhood.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning a man named David Hoist was engaged in fixing a hay hook in Christian Zook's barn, near Binkley's Bridge, four miles from this city. Hoist was standing on a ladder at the height thirty-five feet from the ground when the ladder slipped throwing him down; he fell on his back and was severely injured in ternally. Mr. Hoist was so hurt that he was unable to walk and was conveyed to his home.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the medical superintendents of insane asylums was held at Staunton, Va., on Tuesday. Dr. Kirkbride of Philadelphia presided. Nearly all the States and Canada were represented. Dr. Corwen of Pennsylvania, read a report upon the treatment of the insane in private institutions, and took occasion to express his contempt for the conduct of certain legislators in passing rules and regulations for the government and treatment of maladies of which they are totally ignorant. Dr. Ray presented a paper on the law of insanity, in which were described several recent judicial decisions, showing gratifying progress in the right direction.—The decision of the chief justice of New Hampshire in a recent criminal case was regarded as embodying the really correct law in respect to insanity as an excuse for crime. After an amusing discussion in regard to the treatment of the insane in Massachusetts one hundred years ago by throwing them into a tank of water in an hour or an hour (which is more frequently the rule than the exception) is highly injurious, although the injury may not be immediately apparent.

SALE OF LOTS IN MANHEIM.—On Monday the third sale of building lots was held in Manheim, and twenty seven lots were disposed of as follows: No. 1, Jacob Decker, $125; 26, Frederick Mottman, $66; 27, do., $66; 31, D. W. Erb, $53; 32, do., $53; 36, E. F. Hostetter, $65; 37, do., $65 38, Cobo and Eby, $66; 39, do., $66; 42, Anna M. Landis, $143. 50; 44, Rev. G. Lahor, $51; 45, do., $51; 46, Daniel H. Markley, $60 47, do., $52 50; 48, Cobo & Eby, $72 50; 49, do., $72 50; 53, Jacob Decker $50; 54, do., $50; 57, John Lintner and others, $40 50; 58, do., $50; 59, do., $50; 60, do., $50; 19, Anna M. Landis, $198; 24, do., $150; 7, J. Decker, $125; S. J. H. Kline, $125. The auctioneers were Henry Shubert and L. G. Gallagher.

ITEMS.—We take the following items of local interest from the Oxford *Press:*

A friend is opposed to the removal of the abandoned telegraph poles of the Eastern Telegraph Line in Upper and Lower Oxford, Chester county, and Little Britain and other townships, Lancaster county, as they serve as excellent guides to travellers journeying east or west on that road, "Oak Hill" argument to the contrary notwithstanding.

The latter part of this week and next week will be a busy time, as many of our farmers will be in the midst of their hay harvest. The crop will be quite heavy in Chester or Lancaster counties, owing to a great deal of the clover being badly winter killed. The wheat is putting on a yellow tinge and will be ready for the harvester before haying is ended. We hear no complaints of weevil or rust injuring it. The oats looks well and promises a full crop. The wheat on several farms on the Octoraro hills is almost ripe enough to cut.

DEPUTY STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—Henry Houck, Esq., of Lebanon county, has been appointed Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools by State Superintendent Wickersham, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Charles R. Coburn. Mr. Houck has held a position in the Department for some time, and is fully conversant with the duties of the office. His appointment will give general satisfaction, and we heartily congratulate him on his promotion. The vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Houck is temporarily filled by Amos Row, Esq., of Lancaster, well known throughout the State as a prominent educator.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

It appears that in Columbia all persons who have dogs must register them by next month, under a penalty. Those who fail to have their dogs registered during that time are liable to be fined.

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THE BISHOP PILL!
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A Purely Vegetable Pill (Sugar Coated.)

"Costar's" Bishop Pills,

"Is of *extraordinary efficacy* for Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, and Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint." "The best Pills the World." [*Medical Journal, sept. 8.*]

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Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN STAUFFER late of E st Cocalico twp., Lancaster co., dec'd.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, to make known the same to her without delay. MARY STAUFFER,
May 29, 1869. Residing in said town-hip. j4-6tw*22

ESTATE OF SARAH E. TOWNSEND, late of Sadsbury township, dec'd.—Letters Testamentary 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 township. ISAAC N. TOWNSEND,
Je 23 6tw*25 Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF James Parcell, late of Manheim 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.
PATRICK McEVOY, Executor.
June 23, 1869. 6tw-25

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. } In Bankruptcy.

At Lancaster, JUNE 12, 1869.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of AUGUST SHOENBERGER, of the City of Lancaster, and the State of Pennsylvania, within the said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
DANIEL G. BAKER, Assignee,
No. 24 North Duke street,
e16-24 Lancaster, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

TRY A. W. GROFF'S CONSUMPTION, Asthma and Cold Syrup, warranted to cure or no charge. It is highly recommended to married ladies. It can be had wholesale and retail at
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NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS,

APPROVED JULY 25TH, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL - - $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

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OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY COOKE, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary

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LANCASTER.
B. C. KREADY. C. G. HERR.
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Harness, &c.

THE WHITE POLAR BEAR'S HEAD has become very popular among the people. It is pronounced genuine, and can still be seen in
M. HABERBUSH'S WINDOW,
SOUTHWEST ANGLE CENTRE SQUARE
LANCASTER, PA.;
There is also on hand to be seen, and will be made up to order, the following valuable
SILVER AND GOLD MOUNTED HARNESS
FINE RUBBER MOUNTED HARNESS,
PLAIN AND COMMON HARNESS,
Of Every Description.
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LADIES' AND GENT'S RIDING SADDLES
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A FINE LOT OF
AMERICAN SATCHELS,
In all the Different Colors and Varieties
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HORSE AND MULE COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.
☞ The undersigned has the Sole Agency to sell the RUBBER LINED HORSE COLLAR. Warranted not to galls shoulders if properly fitted, and in many cases will heal up sore shoulders while in use.
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Four doors west of the corner of Water and West King streets, and nearly opposite the "King of Prussia Hotel."

The subscriber hereby notifies the public that he has always on hand a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Gaiters of all kinds and size, for Men and Children, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. Having a long experience in the business, he hopes to be able to satisfy the wishes of his fellow citizens who may favor him with a call.

After four years services in the army he has returned to civil life and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

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CHOICEST WINES AND LIQUORS
At his Bar; and in his Restaurant always the best and most seasonable that the market afords will be provided.
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