THE LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

Franklin and Marshall College.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The College Board of Trustees, at its late meeting in Lancaster, passed the following resolution, namely:

That the Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin be solicited to prepare for the public press in this place a series of articles, setting forth the claims of Franklin and Marshall College on the active support of the citizens of Lancaster City and County.

I write now in compliance with this request; and wish to have it understood that what I have to say is in the name of the Board, and not simply in my own name.

The College comes before us under a double character. It is an ecclesiastical interest in the first place, and then in the second place it is a local and sectional interest. It belongs to the German Reformed Church in one view; but in another view, it belongs no less essentially to Lancaster city and to Lancaster county.

Of its church relations I am not called upon here to speak, except only so far as these may have some bearing on the other side of its character, namely its local significance and its claims on the favor of the community in the midst of which it stands.

In this view it should be felt as a strong argument in favor of the College, that it is a German interest. Lancaster is originally and constitutionally, to a large extent, of German life and blood; and it is not to be imagined that any change of language is going to change its nature in this respect, so as to make it of one order, for example, with the simple English life of Chester county or the State of New Jersey. No such change is to be desired. The hope of our grand old county, its social, moral and political greatness in time to come, depend largely on the working up of the material of its native home life into a form answerable to its own conditions and needs. However we may honor foreign culture in its proper place, in the latitude which of right belongs to it (that of New England for instance), and however ready we should be also to welcome its co operation and help, when it comes to us in the way of proper adaptation to our wants, we owe it to our selves, nevertheless, not to forget that there can be for us no true and strong development of character in the end that shall not be the outgrowth of resources originally peculiar to ourselves. This is a great truth, which it is only to be wished our whole Keystone State could be brought properly to lay to heart; while in the case now before us, it deserves certainly the very special consideration of Lancaster county. The College here planted in its bosom by the German Reformed Church, is emphatically a German College, so far as it can be that in general English form.

It embraces all necessary provision for the study of the German language and must continue to do so as long as it continues to exist under its present character. This study moreover is not optional; it is part of the regular college course, as much so as Greek or Latin, Algebra or Natural Philosophy. But this is *felt* all. This might be, and yet amount to nothing. The German character of Franklin and Marshall College holds still more in its ruling genius and spirit. That is the only way at last, in which justice can be done to the true German life of this country, by securing to it its proper place in the constitution of our general American mind. This again does not mean, of course, that we are to keep up mechanically, here in Pennsylvania and Lancaster county, the very same views and feelings that grow yellow in Germany itself, for that would be for us also now a more or less foreign mode of existence. But it does mean that we keep up the sense of a living union and communication with the fatherland life of Germany, so as to have a German-American, and not simply a Scotch-American or an Irish American character. In this sense the spirit of Franklin and Marshall College has been distinctly German from the beginning, and no institution has done more, probably, to uphold and promote distinctively German modes of study and thought in the land.

Here then the ecclesiastical character of the College, the fact that it stands under the care of the German Reformed Church, comes in as what should be felt to be a powerful local consideration in its favor; because it carries with it in fact a guaranty of its lasting consecration to the cause of German learning and the service of Anglo-German mind. Or however little account this might be for it in Princeton or New Haven, it is something which should appeal at once with great force in its favor to the German heart of Lancaster county. Lancaster is the proper home for such a College. There is a fitness of things, under this view, in its location. Why then should there not be a general feeling among us in its favor? Why not a determination to make it all that the honor of the German name requires, the pride of Lancaster City and the boast of Lancaster county?

But the German Reformed Church, it may be said, is a particular religious denomination; and the College, as belonging to it, cannot be looked upon as properly a local interest; or at least this church relationship must necessarily weaken rather the weight of its claims on public favor outside of its own sectarian bounds. There is something a little plausible in this objection, but I will try to show in my next article that it is really plausible, and that the denominational character of the College (such as it is) forms really no bar whatever to its general local importance, since its denominationalism is of sort which makes the easiest thing in the world for the positive christianity of other religious bodies, to fall in with it without discord or offence.

ARTICLE II.

The College is a denominational interest. So it is with our Colleges generally in this State. They are under the care directly of particular religious bodies. Dickinson College, at Carlisle, is in the hands of the Methodists; Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, belongs to the Lutherans; and we have a new institution now, Muhlenberg College, starting favorably under the auspices of the same body at Allentown. Lafayette College, at Easton, belongs to the Presbyterians. In the same way Franklin and Marshall College is under the care of the Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church.

This is the established educational policy of our Commonwealth. The State has found it expedient not to take the college system into its own hands, but to leave it with the people at large; allowing each religious denomination, if it see proper, to have its separate institution. It is easy to find fault with this arrangement; and it is especially to be regretted, when it is made to encourage the idea that our Colleges are not a public, political interest, full as much as our Common Schools, and that the State is not bound to care for them, or to look after them in any way. Let us hope that the time for such short-sighted treatment (which has already lasted too long) is fast coming to an end, and that the great State of Pennsylvania will yet do something worthy of itself in the cause of higher education. But for the present, we are to take things as we find them; and it becomes us at the same time intelligently to consider what of good there may be in them, so as to turn it properly to account.

In such view, it is easy to see a benefit in these denominational colleges. They come to the cause of higher education a directly Christian character. That is much. The State of itself could not do it. It needs for the purpose the co operation of the Church. Now no one, of our sects, it is true, can be considered the Church in its full form. Each of them, in its separation from the rest, is but an approach to this, an apology for the true idea of the Church. But still as such an apology, any sort of church is something much better here than the open formal absence of all church character would be for any of our institutions. It amounts at least to a confession in every case that all education ought of right to be Christian; while it is a standing witness at the same time, to the great truth, that there can be no real and positive Christianity without the Christian Church. Denominational colleges, in this way, are better than mere public colleges—better than colleges which have no church character at all, but affect rather to stand in a sphere above and beyond this, taking thought for such Christianity as they have in some altogether different way. Better far that our higher education should be vitalized by the presence of some positive Christian faith in any form (Lutheran, Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, or otherwise), than that it should be given over to the tender mercies of a godless indifferentism making no account of any Christian creed whatever.

It is plain, moreover, that as the educational policy of our State now stands, there is no other way in which colleges can be made to prosper among us, except this of having them under the care of particular religious denominations. The voluntary principle, on which we are forced to rely, can in no other way be brought to bear so widely or strongly in favor of particular institutions. No simply local or territorial centre can of itself here carry with it such organizing force as is found to go along with the life of a religious sect. Neither Carlisle, nor Gettysburg, nor Easton, nor Canonsburg, with all their surrounding territories, would be able to have a respectable college, if it depended simply on what they are themselves by position or home power. They owe their colleges, and whatever advantage they have from them, to the denominational Christian bodies which have planted and now uphold these institutions in their midst.

The denominational character of a college, then, does not detract in the least from its local insignificance, from its claims on the favor and support of the community in the midst of which it stands. On contrary, it should be felt to heighten these claims; since in no other form, certainly, could the interest *as local* be made to carry with it anything like the same amount of worth and weight.

So in the case before us. Franklin and Marshall College is not, because it belongs to the German Reformed Church, one whit the less for that reason a great local interest belonging to Lancaster city and county. This in truth only intensifies its significance for both. For what hope could we have of building up a respectable college among us, were it not for the denominational interest thus thrown in our way? Here is a whole church offering itself to our aid and service, in the work of getting up an institution of learning that shall be the glory of the place in coming years.—Does *that* belittle the object, or do away in any sort with its local importance? Why it is the very thing which, beyond all else, makes it important for our whole community in the highest degree.

If Lancaster is to have a thriving college at all it must be under the care of some religious denomination. This being so, it may be questioned if any relation of this sort could well be in a form less hampering (in the bad sectarian sense) than we have it in the case of Franklin and Marshall College. The *Reformed* Church is itself historically one of the broadest ecclesiastical titles, taking in properly all confessional Protestantism beyond the other great (Lutheran) Confession; while our German branch of it, at the same time, owns a deep seated affinity (both in blood and spirit) with Lutheranism itself. Altogether this as German Reformed, the Church is eminently free and catholic, and may be said to have as little of the sectarian spirit as is well possible perhaps, under the common leprosy of the sect system which is unhappily upon us all. This does not mean, however, that the Christian teaching of the College is negative simply, general, and humanitarian. On the contrary, it is strongly positive. But it is so, by laying all stress especially on the fundamental mysteries of the Christian faith (viewed more as facts than as doctrines), as we have them set before us in the Apostles Creed; which is still happily (by common profession at least) the common basis of faith for the universal Christian world, both Catholic and Protestant—no Protestantism, in truth, being of heavenly planting, which groweth not forth from this wonderfully glorious root.

So much, for my present purpose, on this point now. I may touch it again hereafter. Two things however, still require note here. The first is, that students belonging to other denominations, if their parents or guardians wish it, are exempt from the Sunday Chapel services of the College, and allowed to attend church elsewhere.

Secondly, the Board of Trustees, under whose care the College stands, is so constituted that as a rule one third of its members (ten out of thirty) are taken from beyond the German Reformed Church. This does not neutralize of course, the denominational status of the institution; no intelligent friend of education could wish that. But it shows the general liberal tenor of the organization and management.

The Eleventh Bi-annual Festival of the Northeastern Sangerfest.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The grand procession of the Eleventh Bi-annual Festival of the Northeastern Sangerfest is now moving. The parade left their headquarters at Concordia Hall at 9 o'clock and marched through the principal streets of the city. The line was over two hours in passing a given point, and at noon was on a march. The procession was composed of six divisions as follows:

First, military in two brigades at the head of which was a squad of cavalry preceding Governor Bowie and full staff. Next, first brigade commanded by Gen. Bowerman, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Regiments of Maryland National Guards, and the second brigade under command of General Can, consisting of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments, all with full bands, drums and drum corps. The marching was in every respect military and soldier-like. Following the military was second division, headed by Mr. Steinbach, President of the Northeastern Sängerbund, Mr. Aiss, Honorary President of the festival, speakers and representatives from abroad of German Societies in Europe, in four horse carriages.

Next came the social Deppeers' Turners, followed by twenty nine societies from New York city and its vicinity. The Mozart Mennerchor headed the societies followed by other societies in the order of seniority of organization. The Third division was led by the Turnverein Vorwaerts of Baltimore. Mayor Banks, the City Councils, the Committee of Invitation, and officers of the steamship Berlin of the Baltimore and Foreman line, the city police commissioners in carriages. They were followed by twenty-two societies of the Philadelphia special Bands eighteen being from Philadelphia, two from Reading, one from Lancaster and one from Wilmington, Delaware. The societies of this division were headed by the Mennerchor of Philadelphia, the oldest singing society in America having been organized in 1835.

The 4th division was led by independent Turnverein of Baltimore, five carriages with the Honorary Committee and Baltimore Societies, headed by the workmen of Knabe & Gaehle, piano manufacturers, with the four prize pianos on wagons, magnificently decorated with flags, flowers, bunting, and every variety of musical emblems.

The 5th division was composed of representatives of the press, the Baltimore Rifle Club, members of the Concordia Club, and the Germania, all in carriages.

The 6th division was composed of an honorary escort in carriages, two butchers' societies on horseback, and the society of bakers, with an immense wagon drawn by six horses.

Baking was in full operation, and thousands of loaves of bread and cakes were distributed among the spectators along the line of march. Every regiment had a full band, and in other divisions there were three or four bands each. The procession was the grandest ever witnessed in Baltimore, the Philadelphia and New York reporters who have attended the previous festivals, award to this the palm. Not less than 10,000 persons were in the line of march. The day has been bright and excedingly hot, with a gentle breeze.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The grand rehearsal this morning for the concert of the united singing societies to night, was entirely successful, comprising nearly 2000 voices, showing evidence of their practice in their several solos. The selections were in many instances difficult, but certain parts were given with expression and feeling, and the finale passages with dignity and grandeur. The Philadelphia societies distinguished themselves, and occupy much favorable attention here. The Mennerchor with their band were present at the grand banquet given last night by the Germania Mennerchor of this city to their guests. The judges of the prize concert have not yet determined to whom to award the prizes, but it is pretty certain that the first prizes the young Mennerchor of Philadelphia and the Liederkranz of New York will be successful. There will be continued anxiety until the decision is made known to morrow afternoon. Wm.Engelhard, organist of the Jewish Temple, is the only Philadelphian on the Board of Judges.

This afternoon most of the Pennsylvania delegations will enjoy themselves on social improvised excursions everything being done for their comfort and success. The most elaborate and difficult composition sung last night was one by Liszt sung by the young Mennerchor.

State Items.

Altoona has had a one thousand five hundred dollar church fair.

Two men robbed Rev. Philip Moyer, of Wyalusing, a day or two ago.

The wheat and corn crops are said to have suffered from the recent wet weather.

Bethlehem blast furnaces are again in operation.

They have a young men's Asa Packer association in Philadelphia.

A farmer in Sinking Valley, Blair county, caught a snake trying to milk one of his cows.

Eight men were injured by a fire-damp explosion in the Empire Colliery, near Wilkesburre, yesterday.

New Brighton has a library association. It owns more than 1000 volumes of standard works.

Bigelow, the Sullivan county murderer, refuses to take any food, seeming determined to perish by starvation.

John Geary, of Texas, Wayne county, fell dead in his garden on Saturday, the 26th ult., while wheeling a wheelbarrow.

The total cost of the splendid bridge across the West Branch of the Susquehanna, at Lewisburg, is set down at $150,728.90.

A child aged six years, daughter of John Donahoe, was drowned at Reading on Thursday last.

Orme, one of the Brodhead murderers, made another attempt to escape from the Stroudsburg jail a few days since.

The saw mill of White, Lentz & White, at Williamsport, cut 1,027,942 feet of boards, 350,000 feet of lath, and 30,000 No. 1 pickets, all in ten days.

J. O. Brannon, a prisoner in the Washington county jail undergoing a sentence of twelve months for the crime of adultery, escaped for the second time one night last week, and is still at large.

The Governor has fixed the 11th of August as the day for the execution of Orme, one of the Brodhead murderers. Brooks, who was also condemned to death, having escaped from jail is still at large.

The night train on Saturday, from Tyrone, on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, run into a fallen tree, which had been struck by lightning, near Port Matilda, knocking the head light to pieces, and otherwise injuring the engine. It is fortunate it was discovered in time to prevent a more serious accident.

A fierce storm which might be termed a tornado passed over Philipsburg, Centre county, last Saturday evening, uprooting trees, unroofing houses and barns, completely leveling grain fields, and playing the deuce generally. We understand the train for Tyrone was delayed over two hours, and passengers were obliged to get out and clear the track of fallen trees before they could proceed.

Mr. Robert C. Campbell, near Ft. Littleton, Fulton county, put an end to the existence of one of the largest rattle snakes ever killed in that county. His snakeship, it appears had gone into quarters for the night under the steps that lead into the kitchen. Mr. C.'s attention was drawn to the spot by the barking of his dog when his snakeship was discovered. He measured 4 feet 6 inches in length, and 12 inches around the body, and sported eleven rattles.

The West Chester *Jeffersonian* tells this story: "Mr. John Yetter, of Mortonville, this county, killed a calf on Friday of last week, and took from the stomach about $40 in greenbacks, and other small scraps of bankable paper. Mr. Yetter had laid his coat in the corner of the fence, while engaged with his sheep, when the calf got at it, eat out the end of a large pocket book drawing therefrom and using up between five hundred and a thousand dollars in notes of hand, and a hundred and thirty or forty in greenbacks. The calf was killed but not soon enough to recover the treasure. About forty dollars of the greenbacks only were found passable."

Confiscation of Lager Beer.

BOSTON, July 7.—The operations of the State constabulary here during the past two days result in the confiscation of thousands of dollars worth of lager beer, etc., has produced a good deal of feeling, and it requires but little foresight to see the political effect of the measure already taken.

Latest by Telegraph!

The Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, July 13.—The city is all astir on account of the Democratic State Convention which assembles to-morrow. Delegates have not yet arrived in great force, but a number of partisans are already on hand. Two clubs from Pittsburg arrived at 5 A. M., numbering over 300 members. Some of them are grumbling fearfully, because they are to be stowed away at night a dozen in a room.

Shortly after noon the Cass and Packer Clubs arrived from Philadelphia, nearly three hundred strong. Two or three Clubs from other sections are expected during the afternoon, and when they and the delegates are all here the town will be packed. General Cass and General McCandless have already arrived, but Judge Packer has not. Among prominent Philadelphia politicians already here are Alderman McMullen, John Tobin, Sam'l Randall, Sam'l Josephs, John P. Ahern, Charles M. Hurley, Sam'l Carson, C. W. Carrigan and Pol Degan. So far no light can be thrown on the result of the Convention, although Cass is claimed by his friends to have the inside track at present. The gubernatorial question absorbs everybodys time and attention. No one seemingly care to know who will be proposed to for the Supreme Judgeship. Nearly every county will probably present the name of its local favorite for the position. The convention meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and probably finish its labors in one day.

Foreign News.

LONDON, July 13.—As already predicted the Emperor to-day yields to the demands of the Legislative Assembly. It is further stated that at present no change will be made in the Ministry, but a reorganization of the Cabinet is certain to occur, and that shortly. Throughout the crisis the Emperor's peculiar shrewdness was observable. He has now invited nearly all the deputies to St. Cloud to join in a dinner and soiree to come off during the present week. He has chatted playfully with many deputies of all shades of opinions, saying many piquant things so attractive to Frenchmen. To one by whom the Emperor was button holed he said—"Ah, monsieur, the buffet is near, you can to take hold of my coat in case I might pull you back." To several others he said, "you begin to treat me as the old lion in the fable, in trying to cut my nails, take out my teeth, and leave me with nothing but my mane, which is considered harmless." To a number of others he said "The elections have proven clearly that you must choose between the empire and revolution, between neither systems individuals can be set up. In another party he thus addressed himself. "I will give full satisfaction and accede to the liberal aspirations of all parties but I have decided to stop at constitutional boundaries." While the the Emperor's conduct for the past few days has been considered adroit it must not be considered to have stopped the agitation for further concessions to the party of reform.

From Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, July 12.—An excursion party of forty distinguished railroad men left here for the West this morning by a special on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

L. B. Boomer, the Chicago bridge builder, met the Board of Directors of the Leavenworth Bridge Company this afternoon when satisfactory arrangements were concluded for the immediate construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at this point. The work will be commenced on both sides of the river this week.

The *Bulletin* of to-day has an article stating that as soon as the gauge of the Missouri Pacific railroad is reduced to correspond with other roads, in the section through trains for the Missouri river and gulf, and the Hannibal and St. Josephs railroad will be made up in this city. As heretofore trains will be made up at Leavenworth running through to Chicago over the bridge at Kansas city to Cameron and Quincy without change or delay.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Boutwell this morning received a telegram from General Francis A. Osborne, recently appointed Supervisor for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, declining the appointment.

L. T. Adams, of New York, has been appointed Consul to Vienna.

The trial of Minnie Gaines, the mulatto girl, for the murder of a government clerk named Ingalls commenced to-day, and is producing a great deal of excitement. The defense hold that she was insane, and will attempt to prove that insanity is hereditary in her family.

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was held to day, all the members being present.

Our Magazines for July.

The July numbers of the following favorite and entertaining Magazines have been received:

Once a Month, published by T. S. Arthur and Sons, Philadelphia, at $2 per annum. This is one of the best monthlies published in the United States, and the number before us is made up of the most interesting and instructive reading of the foreign and other standard Magazines. The publishers, in order to better introduce this new Magazine offer the first six numbers for 50 cents.

Arthur's Home Magazine, which has been the universal favorite since its first issue in every household on account of the high moral tone of its literary matter, as well as the excellence thereof. The July number begins the 34th volume and affords a good opportunity to subscribe. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia, publishers.

Die Modenwelt, which is filled with innumerable and beautiful engravings of the latest fashions for the ladies, besides many specimens and patterns of the most elegant fancy work, etc. It is published at Berlin, Prussia, and imported by S. T. Taylor, No. 301 Canal street, N. Y., by whom it is furnished to subscribers at $3 per annum.

Packard's Monthly, the articles of which have been read with great interest—they are fresh, vigorous and entertaining. The general excellence of this young man's magazine, together with the low price at which it is published, should commend it to all. S. S. Packard, publisher, 937 Broadway, New York. Terms $1 per year; single copies, 15 cents.

The Old Guard, which is as entertaining as ever. The story entitled "The Cub of the Panther," by W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., is one of thrilling interest. This sterling Democratic Magazine is about to enter upon its seventh volume, and will fight, in the future, with increased vigor on the side of truth and justice. No quarter shall be given, no mercy shown to the monstrous political crimes of Radicalism. In Ferris, Higton, & Co., publishers, 162 Nassau st., New York. Terms $3 per annum.

Hearth and Home, the 30th number of which is before us,—an advance copy, and is an especially fine one, both as regards the variety and excellence of its reading matter and the beauty of its illustrations. A very interesting story entitled "The Romance of a Rich Young Girl," is begun in it. Published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and for sale at our bookstores.

News Items.

Several frame buildings on West Lake street, Chicago, were burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

The total value of the exports from Savannah during the year ending June 30th, was nearly $49,000,000.

The city of Albany is to be sued for damages by parties whose property on the pier, was destroyed by last winter's freshet. The claims aggregate nearly $200,000.

President Grant will take his family to Long Branch next week. He does not, however, expect to be absent for any long time from Washington during the summer.

W. H. Sanford, Cashier of the Central National Bank of New York, is reported to be a defaulter. The amount is stated at $100,000, consisting of bonds given him for safe keeping by private parties.

Richard Fletcher, of Boston, lately deceased, left a residuary legacy, estimated at $100,000, to Dartmouth College, also $50,000 to the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia. The income of the latter is intended for the employment of colporteurs.

Jefferson Davis, who is now in Paris, writes to friends in Montreal that it is doubtful if his health will ever permit his return to America. Should he be able to return, he will summer in Canada and winter in Mississippi.

It is understood in Washington official circles that Minister Sickles has not been instructed to negotiate with Spain for the purchase of Cuba and that neither is the Government looking for the acquisition of any other territory.

[For the Intelligencer.]

BART, July 12, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your issue of the 7th inst. I observed an article copied from the Oxford *Press*, stating that the law passed by the last Legislature prohibiting cattle, hogs and sheep from running on the roads in Bart, met a great deal of opposition, but the correspondent from Bart thinks that the majority of the citizens are in favor of it. I would ask that correspondent why he went to Oxford to inform the press of the good effects of the law, why he did not contribute this knowledge to some of our Lancaster papers. I will tell you why, because he knew that he was telling a falsehood when he said the majority of the citizens of Bart were in favor of it, besides he is ashamed of it, knowing that it was got up to take the advantage of the poor man with the promise that it was not to deprive the poor man from turning his cattle on the road; and what has been the result? Why nearly all the poor men in the township have been compelled to keep their cows off the roads and pay pasture, and some of the advocates of the law now ask the extravagant price of three dollars per month for pasturage. Again I consider it an outrage on the citizens of Bart, as they represented that it was to be a general law for Lancaster county and only to deprive farmers from turning on the roads. I will tell the correspondent that not one-third of the citizens are in favor of it, and that it is saying to the poor man what some of those favoring the law have said: "You must sell your cow if you cannot keep her off the road." POCHAHONTAS.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—The State Department has issued commissions to the following parties: H. H. Tshudy, to be a Notary Public at Lititz, in place of F. W. Christ, resigned. Jacob Shelley (re-appointed), Notary Public at Mount Joy.

Local Intelligence.

CHANGE OF RAILROAD TIME.—The time of the arrival and departure of the trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad has been changed, as follows:

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
Cincin. Ex.....	12.07 a. m.	Pittsburg Ex.	1.27 a. m.
Phila. Ex.....	4.02 "	Phila. Ex....	2.38 "
Fast Line.....	6 35 "	Mail.....	11.15 "
Lanc. Train...	8.55 "	Fast Line.....	2.35 p. m.
Day Express.	1.40 p. m.	Columbia Ac.	2.45 "
Harrisb'g Ac.	5.54 "	Harrisb'g Ac.	5.54 "
Southern Ex.	4.00 "	Lanc. Train...	7.20 "
		Cincin. Ex...	10.20 "

WEST PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK—At 9 A. M. and 1.20 and 6.30 P. M.

Lancaster and Reading Railroad.

Trains leave Depot, head of Prince st., as follows:

Morning Train,	8.00	Afternoon Train,	2.21
Morning Train,	9.15	Afternoon Train,	8.25

READING TO NEW YORK—At 4.45, 6.38 and 10.30 A M. and 4.20 and 11.15 P. M.

Northern Central Railway.

Trains leave Wrightsville for Baltimore at 3.15 A. M. and 1.20 P. M.; for York at 3.45 P. M. Leave York for Wrightsville at 6.45 and 11.45 A. M., and 3.00 P. M. Leave Harrisburg for Williamsport and Elmira at 3.30 A. M.; for Elmira at 1.20 P. M.; for Williamsport 1 4.20 P. M.

Second Lancaster Park Meeting.

The Managers of the Lancaster County Agricultural Park Association were again induced to offer three separate premiums for competition by the fast stock of Lancaster county, and succeeded on Saturday in bringing out a good sprinkling of them, although disappointment was felt by the nonarrival of some of the promised competitors. The attendance on Saturday afternoon was not as large as it would be at any other time of the season, when business of such great importance as at the present does not occupy the time of the people of the city and county. Lancaster county, too, although containing some good stock, has never before had any inducement to rivalry held out to the owners of fast nags to try their best in producing Dexters and Flora Temples; yet they are no more seen why they cannot do it, and now that they have a chance to show out at the Park meetings, their pride in this particular will doubtless be put upon the spur. Although the assemblage was not so numerous as anticipated by some, it was characterized by the marked addition of numerous carriages, which were drawn up within the enclosure and contained quite a number of ladies, who stayed to see out, and appeared to take interest in all that was worth notice in the programme.

On the road to the meeting every body was troubled with the *fast* complaint and on the course the sports and sportive were in the fullness of their glory—just as happy as a big sunflower." The fellow with that *plethoric* pocket book was there too—he that was seen by the York county man. He offered to bet on this all. He wanted to bet with a *large jawed* man on the *winner* against the *field*. Had Beecher been there with Bonner we should not have felt any doubt as to the proper responsibility of the Park Directory, because Beecher preaches in church and not at parks or races, where he goes with Bonner, behind Dexter, to enjoy himself. But we *were* afraid that the sight of the complaints took off the fast complaint and indigestion; the men who live on the *suburbs* of virtue in York and the Echo in Lancaster might have been there and sent up a wall for our preservation. Yet Reddy Hetzel, of Washington, would have been the cause of all the *disinterested* exhibition of virtuous condemnation, that York and the Echo would have poured forth, in their wrath, on the managers of the Park Association. If the "other fellows" were not there they must know that "Reddy" produced his *plethoric wallet* of three by two and as bulky as a *wafer* and offered to bet fifty (cents) on the *winner* against the *field*, but was incorrectly informed of the course by President Spencer, and the man in the Grand Stand was told that he was not at a race ground and that no betting was permitted on the Park Course. This would have taken away from him a moral sentation item. The entries for the trials of speed on Saturday were—

Trotting Horses that have never beaten 3 minutes.—Best 3 in 5 in harness.—G. S. Mark's, Lancaster, "Doll"; Frank Rise's, Eckert's, Lancaster, "Blue Belle"; H. S. Kauffman's, Orville, "Frank"; G. Guygert's, Lancaster, "Kate"; Wash. Kreiter's, Lititz, "Old Warwick"; Josh. McCompsey's, Lancaster, "Black Jack"; Jacob Coffroth's, Lancaster, "Billy" and M. H. Wenger's, Lancaster Co., "Salem".

Frank did not put in appearance and Billy and Salem were barred in consequence of not having arrived within the specified time; but the Managers very liberally offered them a special premium to try their speed the one against the other, which was accepted.

In the second attempt to get off, in the first trial, Black Jack threw a shoe and was drawn out of that trial. At the word "go" Kate went off with a slight steady lead, followed close by Belle, Warwick, and Doll. At the first quarter Doll had drawn into the lead with the Belle ringing close on her quarters, but the Doll could not be nursed right in a trot and broke bad several times. At the three-quarters Belle took the lead in splendid style and maintained it to the end of the race, Warwick and Doll three took to running after Belle in a lively manner—it was Doll and Kate and Kate and Doll and Warwick in the trial. But no efforts of theirs could have prevented Belle from coming in a winner, as Belle did not broken up in trying to distance the rest and as she could not be got down again she came galloping in over the mark and was consequently barred out, the first place was gotten by Kate after a hard struggle with Dolly. Time 3 minutes.

Second Trial.—Black Jack having been re-shod, came to the scratch with the rest. Belle took a slight lead, followed close by Doll and Black Jack, Kate and Warwick so near together, behind, that at the first corner they fouled and one of Warwick's sulky spokes was broken. They kept their positions, Jack swinging alongside of Dolly, like's he wanted to keep her company, which gin her pride and she showed out her pretty feet to the Black. At the end of the first half mile Jack cruelly de serted Dolly and went to the Belle of the course; Belle heard him coming and put on her best gait, determined that he shouldn't jilt two gals in one day. At the last turn on the home stretch, Jack went for her in desperate earnest, but it was too late and the Belle tripped o'er the lea three quarters a length winner. After Jack had deserted Doll, she broke and fell back in company with Kate and the Old (Earl) Warwick, who had been seeing now how long they could behave after the foul, and the three came in near together—Warwick alone just saving his distance. Time 2.56.

Third Trial.—Jack went off with a slight lead closely followed by the Belle and Warwick, who broke on the scratch. At the first quarter Belle tried to take the conceit out of Jack and did pass him, but broke, when Jack again took the lead and Old Warwick taking advantage of the Belle's confusion passed her and took second post. Jack now began to show what was in him, and at the end of the first half mile had rolled on ten lengths ahead of Warwick, Belle in the wind and broke, and doing something of a sun stroke. Jack swept on all the second half mile quite contented not to distance his companions, and came in about fifteen lengths ahead of Belle and Warwick, who were about three lengths apart. Time 2.56.

Fourth Trial.—Belle was now so much out of condition that she was withdrawn. Old Warwick took the lead and opened the gap to two lengths at the first turn, but it was evident that Jack had high low game in his hand, for he soon collared Warwick in an easy manner. At the quarter he broke, but was so soon down that he lost nothing, and at the end of the first half mile was ten lengths ahead. He commenced swinging on to the three quarters, when he was let out to his own way of going, and although he made a slight break once, he swiftly left old Warwick to think how he had been running all the time for money and on the home stretch distanced the early. Time 2.52. This ended the first trotting trial.

The special premium match between Billy and Salem afforded more amusement than interest, as a trial of extra speed, and it was evident that if these horses had "never beaten three minutes" they were determined not to do it this time. Salem proved an incorrigible breaker, but when he did come down to a trot he could mark pretty good time. This trial appeared more like a spirited park drive in which the gentlemen had agreed not to run any away from the ladies, and when Billy found it was necessary to step ahead, at the goal, to give the Grey more chance of being seen alone—behind. This feat (black) Billy did in both heats. Time 3.10 and 3.08.

For the second trotting trial Mr. Abm. Hiestand's bay horse Harry, Mr. M. Macgough's bay horse Frank and Peter Haldeman's bay horse Prime were entered, but Harry was the only one that showed. Frank being reported with a sore mouth Prime being in too prime a condition to run, from an excess of corn and beans.—This prize consequently proved a *Blank*.

Pacing Trial.—Best 2 in 3 in Harness.

Entries.—Mr. Kauffman's bay horse Honest John and Mr. Geo. Heiss' brown horse Teaser.

In both heats Honest John proved to be the teaser and did not seem to know the word break, whilst Teaser, who could go a swinging gait when on a square pace, could not be kept down. It was evident, however, that Honest John was being kept in hand during the greater part of both heats, for when, in the second half mile of the second heat, the driver was called on to let him go, John's feet fairly parted company, his front legs seeming to reach for the middle of next week and in this heat he more than distanced his competitor. Time 3.15 and 3.05.

This ended the afternoon's amusements.

Since the last fair the buildings on the Park have received additional embellishments and if the price of excellence is labor considerable labor must have been expended thereon.

WAGON UPSET.—We learn from the Mt. Joy *Herald* that Mrs. John Stauffer, of Mt. Joy township, her sister Mrs. Gibbs and son, and Miss Fondersmith, of Lancaster, met with an accident on Thursday afternoon that might have resulted much more seriously than it did. They were driving up the turnpike above Springville in a one-horse wagon; the horse getting on one side of the road, one of the ladies in attempting to draw him back fell out and in doing so caught the line and drew the horse around, upsetting the wagon and injuring all the ladies more or less. Fortunately the horse did not run, or the consequences would have been terrible.

INSTALLED.—The following Chiefs of Eeshah-ko-nee Tribe, No 22, I. O. R. M., were duly installed at their last meeting to serve for the ensuing six months:

Sachem—Dr. J. T. Baker.
Senior Sagamore—D. P. Rosenmiller, esq.
Junior Sacamore—L. de W. Breneman.
Prophet—W. H. Villee.

ACCIDENTS.—Christian Yentzer, of Conestoga Centre, had the fingers of his right hand crushed by getting them between the cogs of the wheels of a reaper. The accident occurred on the 6th inst. Dr. S. S. Mehaffey dressed the bruised fingers without amputating any; the amputation of one of the fingers may yet prove necessary.

Jacob Hess, of Conestoga Centre, had his left foot severely injured, Thursday, by being thrown on a pile of stones from the top of a load of wheat, which was upset over an embankment on the farm of John K. Miller.

A lad named John Borger aged twelve years, a son of Mr. George Borger who resides in Locust street, this city, met with a painful accident in the card-room of No. 2 Cotton Mill this forenoon. The boy's left arm was caught in the gearing of the drawframes and was badly lacerated. Dr. M. L. Herr dressed the arm.

A youth, named Charles Hall residing in the Second Ward, this city, had a pistol wad shot into his ankle on the 5th. The wound was of a painful but not serious character.

On the 7th inst., a son of Mr. Conrad Bergman, who resides near Hostetter's distillery, in Manheim twp., fell from the roof of a porch to the ground. The force of the fall caused a fracture of the left arm.

A son of Isaac Evans, of Petersburg, Manheim twp., on Thursday, fell from a cherry tree in falling his head struck the yard fence inflicting a severe wound, two inches in length and through to the bone. The boy was also badly bruised about the body. At last accounts he was recovering from his injuries.

The Manheim *Sentinel* says that, on the 3d inst., a son of M. R. Ober, residing near Union Square, Rapho township, while in the act of getting off a wagon when in motion, fell and was caught in one of the wheels, badly fracturing the bone of his left thigh.

On the same day a daughter of Michael Sharp, of Rapho township, fell off a vehicle and fractured the bone of her right arm at the wrist. She is also doing well.

The *Express* states that, a few days ago, Dr. Jacob Ronm, residing near Neffsville, while engaged in loading boards on a wagon near Lititz, was thrown to the ground by the breaking of a ladder and fractured a collar bone.

The *Marietian* states that a boy in that borough, aged about 12 or 13 years, had his hand severely burned on the 5th inst., whilst engaged in firing off a cannon.

The *Spy* says that a man named John Laird, who was under the influence of "benzine," had one of his arms cut off by a passing train of cars, on the P. R. R. at the east end of Downingtown bridge, the 6th inst. He was picked up soon after the accident occurred, by Harry Humble, of Columbia. He is a married man; lives near by where the accident happened, and formerly worked on repairs for the P. R. R.

The Mt. Joy *Herald* says that Mrs. John Sphur of East Donegal township, south of this place broke her arm in falling from a cherry tree on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. J. Gross, an old man of Mt. Joy, well known as the dumb mute butcher and carpenter, fell from a wagon at Samuel Sherer's in Mount Joy township, on Thursday afternoon, while assisting in hauling in harvest, and dislocated his shoulder.

On the 5th inst., as the boys were celebrating the glorious anniversary with pistols and other noisy weapons, a wad lodged in the thigh of a lad residing in this place, Wess as a pugilist, and were so sanguine of victory over the Lancasterian that they wagered large sums of money on the result. The stakes were $250 a side, and the men were to fight within ninety days.

During the latter part of the contest Wandell continued to force the fighting, with varying results, up to the thirty-second round, when Maley delivered a tremendous blow on the left eye, completely closing it, and following it up by a left hander on the nose. Wandell responded with a blow on the mouth. Both then countered, during which Wandell received another blow on the same eye. Wandell then measured his opponent, and hurled a terrific blow at his opponent's head. Fortunately for Maley, he dodged it, and unfortunately for Wandell his left hand struck the post supporting the ropes on side of the ring, breaking his left arm in two places. He fell on the ground from excessive pain and weakness, and the referee was obliged to declare Maley the winner of the fight.

The above received the first portion of forty minutes, and was one of the most stubbornly contested fights on record.

RESIGNATION OF REV. J. I. MOMBERT.—The Rev. J. I. Mombert, D. D., for more than sixty years Rector of St. James's P. E. Church, Lancaster, Pa., having tendered his resignation for the purpose of taking charge of a school at Dresden, Germany, the Vestry at a meeting held on the 7th inst., unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the res