State Items.

The mountain just below Dauphin is 900 feet high, measuring from the Susquehanna river low water mark.

Horatio Merkel has been appointed Postmaster at Lenhartsville, Berks county, in place of D. K. Nicks, removed.

Bayard Taylor has been elected to the chair of Professor of Ancient Literature by the Trustees of Cornell University. He accepts.

Dr. Evan G. Shortlidge, of Kennet Square, has been appointed physician to accompany the Friends Commission to the Indians of the Omaha Reservation.

J. H. Miller has been appointed Postmaster at Mohn's store, Berks county, in place of Samuel K. Mohn, resigned. The post office will be continued at the old place.

On the 13th inst., the barn of David Markey, about four miles south of York, at or near the Baltimore turnpike, became ignited, and the building and its contents of new hay and grain were entirely consumed.

Mr. Gottlieb Summit, an old and respected citizen of Halifax township, Dauphin county, committed suicide recently by taking arsenic, at his residence, about three miles from Halifax.

Not long since a number of little children were playing on a raft moore in the Ohio river, near the old Pork House, Pittsburg, when one of their number, Charles Smith, about ten years of age, fell in and was drowned.

Some of the farmers of Dauphin county this year gathered their crops of wheat, hay and oats all in the same week. This is remarkable, considering that almost invariably several weeks elapse between the ripening of these three valuable products.

An unknown man, about 40 years of age, was run into by the up-Express train recently, below Conshohocken, while walking on the track. He was picked up and taken to Norristown. His injuries are so severe that there are no hopes of his recovery.

Real estate is falling in Philadelphia, together with rents, and rapidly. It is predicted that next fall and winter there will be more in the market than ever at any one time before. Prices, of course, must go down still further under such an overplus of supply.

On Monday next passenger cars will commence running from the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to Herndon or Port Treverton on the Susquehanna river, about twelve miles below Sunbury, on the Northern Central Railroad. This is a new route opened to the public.

Cases of sunstroke are reported in all parts of the State. Most of them yield to medical treatment, but in some instances the strokes were fatal. John Morvin, while laboring in a field near Indiana township, Allegheny county, was struck, and died shortly afterward.

The body of a man unknown man was recently found floating in Tide Water Canal, at the five-mile level, near Buck's mill, and about two miles and a half from Prospect. The agitation of the water by the passage of a canal boat, caused the corpse to rise to the surface, immediately behind the boat.

The water in the river Schuylkill is lower at present than it has been at any time previously this season. Some of the Philadelphia papers mention the scarcity of water at Fairmount dam, below which the bed of the river was so dry recently that many persons walked across without getting their feet wet.

Two boys, named Washington E. Owens, son of the Rev. M. Owens, Methodist minister of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, and Dawson D. H. Hunt, an adopted son of Mr. John Hunt, of the same place, recently went in bathing in an old pond back of Johns' colliery, and not being able to swim were drowned.

It is reported that the little daughter of James Streaty, that was supposed to have been lost near Mercersburg some time since, has been found. A telegram from Bridgeport, Cumberland county, Pa., was received in the town of Chambersburg one evening, stating that she was in company with a band of gypsies, who no doubt stole her.

The Post Office Department has established a post office at Lincoln University station, in the Lower Oxford township, Chester county, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and appointed George Rigdon postmaster. The name of the post office is Lincoln University. This will be a great accommodation to the citizens in that neighborhood.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says it is quite charming to read the flattering encomiums which the Radical press of Pittsburg lavish on General Cameron since his defeat before the Democratic nomination for Governor. They had all prepared in the event of his nomination to set their mouths another way. They now give mock sympathy, instead of the hearty abuse for which they were making ready.

The Lebanon *Clarion* says: "The negro Hendrickson, who was recently committed to the Columbia jail to await a trial for an attempt to commit a rape on two young ladies, effected his escape recently. A party of men gained access to the jail, doubtless with the intention of inflicting summary justice upon the negro. While they were groping about in the dark cell searching for him, he escaped by an unlatched door which his own communicated. When the Regulators passed into this second cell, Hendrickson stole back into the first, passed out into the hall and made good his escape."

The Reading *Times* says: Recently a German tramper stopped in at one of taverns in Lebanon in Campbelltown, Lebanon county, five miles from Palmyra, and was some what abusive to the landlord, who ordered him out of the house. As he was leaving the house the tramper drew a knife and ripped the hotel keeper across the abdomen, producing so serious a gash that the bowels protruded from the wound, which will probably prove fatal. The wretch was immediately secured, taken to Lebanon and lodged in jail to answer for the offence. The name of the landlord was not known to our informant.

A Chambersburg (Penn'a) paper understands the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Memorial Association have passed resolutions contemplating the settlement of most important and interesting questions of fact connected with the battle, which may bring to that place General Lee and other Southern Generals, as well as commanders of the Union army, and its corps, divisions and brigades. The Secretary of the Association was directed to invite the Generals who commanded armies, corps, divisions and brigades to furnish the information required, in order that it may be determined the positions and events to be perpetuated, and to make arrangements for their re-union on the field in the first week in August, to confer together and determine the points to be commemorated.

Howls of a Radical Hyena—Wendell Phillips on the Virginia Election.

The great high priest of Radicalism does not relish the result of the Virginia election. In his Anti-Slavery *Standard* of Thursday we find the following bitter threatens:

"Still, while the Chief Justice plots to bring rebels into power this stiffness and incapable Administration allows Stoughton and Rosecrans to sit in the Senate. It is time some one should sound a note of warning. We gave Johnson six months' trial, and are willing to wait as long for Grant. We mean, therefore, to express now only our serious fears, not our settled distrust. When Grant, so absurdly, and without consultation, flung an Administration at the country, we trembled at such proof of his unfitness for his great place. And every Southern experience with that administration has increased our fears. What we demand of the thoughtless and timid men who made a mere camp appointee President, is that they save us from the consequences of their mistake by surrounding him with men who comprehend the hour and are brave enough to meet it. General Grant has all the physical courage that the Virginia campaign of 1865 needed. He has shown himself too weak and irresolute to conduct the Virginia campaign of 1869. A soldier's courage is one thing. General grant has it. A statesman's courage is a totally distinct quality. Hitherto Grant has given no evidence of possessing it In the camp one of his chief merits was that he knew how to choose his agents admirably. In civil affairs he has blundered in his choice like a child.

* * * *

"Until Georgia admits colored men to their legislative seats, fill every other office in the State with blacks, to make rebels understand the government and keep the balance even. Throw the whole weight of the national government into that scale in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, which will give loyal men the rule—loyal men sustained by education, land, political rights, and by business so fostered and protected that it will remodel the State.

"The nation gropes and feels round for a government—and grasps only air. Mr. President, if you cannot draw your sword, at least show your hand. Rebellion is doing great things illegally. Your Administration is doing nothing, strictly according to law.

"The pilot who sleeps at the helm is as guilty as he who deliberately runs the ship upon Gibraltar. The blood of the murdered loyalists of Georgia is on the skirts of the Administration. I would rather be Lee at Appomatox—no, not Lee, the executioner and assassin of Libby prison—be any knave rather than Lee—but I would rather be Pemberton, surrendering at Vicksburg, than Grant successfully and safely defiled in the White House.

WENDELL PHILLIPS."

A New Edition of Greenbacks.

In addition to the new fractional currency the Treasury Department will soon issue new United States notes of the denomination of one dollar. The plates for these notes are now being engraved. The vignette of Chief Justice Chase on the left of the face of the notes will be taken off and a bust of Washington substituted. This, and changes in the vignettes recently made on the face of the fractional currency, is in accordance with an act of Congress prohibiting the vignettes of persons now living from being on the face of the United States currency.

Fireman Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, William Lewis, Geo. Esher, Wm. Esher, John Dorsey, Wilbur Baines and John Sharpless were badly injured by the upsetting of the Spring Garden Hose Company's truck on Bridge street, near the Pennsylvania crossing. They were returning from an alarm of fire at the time. Geo. Esher, one of the injured men, died at his residence on Thompson street below 17th, at an early hour this morning.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

Great Britain.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Lords to-night, the Royal assent was given to the Irish Church bill.

Marquis Clanreycarde called attention to the inefficient police and magisterial arrangements in Ireland, for the prevention and detection of crime. The constant recurrence of Agrarian outrages in that island, was a disgrace to the country, and the impunity with which murder and outrages were committed, showed the executive was powerless, and the assassins powerful. He urged the necessity of having a more efficient constabulary.

Lord Dufferin said the government deplored the recent outrages in Ireland, and was ready to consider any proposal for the repression. It was now considering the desirability of establishing a secret police force. No measure had been neglected to bring the perpetrators to punishment.

The Lords passed the Endowed School bill.

In the House of Commons the announcement that the royal assent had been given to the Irish Church bill was received with cheers.

The telegraph purchase bill passed in Committee There was a decided majority in favor of making a permanent monopoly of the telegraph lines.

The United States practice ships Macedonian and Savanah have arrived at Portsmouth, and their officers are now visiting the different government establishments there.

The *Times* to-day refers to the effect of disestablishment as follows: "The Irish Church now knows what it is and what it can do, and for the first time in its history has achieved a most independent character.'

The interest in the Harvard and Oxford boat race exceeds that of the Annual University contest. The betting is in favor of Oxford.

A collision occurred in the Baltic last night, between two steamers, both belonging to Hull. One of them sunk and twenty-three of her passengers and crew drowned.

France.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Journal Official* congratulates the country on the completion of the Franco-American cable. It says: "The new route of communication now opened between France and the United States will henceforth render our intercourse more frequent and our relations more intimate, and draw closer the bonds of friendship now uniting the two countries."

It is rumored that a treaty has been concluded between France, Austria and Italy, whereby the latter, in case of war, is to support France with a contingent of fifty thousand troops and occupy Viterbo. It is also rumored that Prussia has offered the Pope one hundred and twenty thousand men if the French forces evacuate Rome.

BREST, July 26.—The steamship Great Eastern arrived here to-day from St. Pierre.

Spain.

MADRID, July 26.—An attempt made by the Carlists to take Pampeluna, in Navarre, was frustrated by the garrison. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. Arrests of Carlists continue in Madrid.

Switzerland

BERNE, July 26.—The Swiss government justifies its conduct in forbidding the residence of Mazzini on the Italian frontier, on the grounds of his revolutionary doctrines, and the duties imposed by international law.

Austria.

VIENNA, July 26.—Great excitement was created last week, in Cracow, by the liberation of a man confined in a convent twenty years. A popular demonstration on the occasion led to a series of disturbances. The military were called out to restore order, and many arrests were made. The city is now quiet.

Egypt.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch from Constantinople, dated to day, says Egypt is arming extensively.

Increase of the Public Debt.

The public debt (bonds and treasury notes) on the 1st of July, 1868, the beginning of the fiscal year 1868-9, was $2,635,320,961. On the 1st of June, 1869, the close of the fiscal year, it was $2,656,361,392. There was, therefore, an increase of the public debt (i. e. of bonds and treasury notes) to the extent of $20,040,738. The actual increase was much more; but the complete figures are suppressed by the authorities. Secretary Boutwell pretends that the debt has decreased; and to make it so appear, he has omitted from it the sum of $38,638,520, being the amount of the one, three, five and seven-thirty year bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads. These bonds are just as much a portion of the public debt as any other bonds; and until Mr. Boutwell went into office were always included in the statements of public debt issued by his predecessors, and are included in both the amounts given above, which are from the official reports. The trick is a transparent one, and does eves the severest reprobation. It shows that there is no confidence to be placed in the administration of the finances by the Republican politicians. They have violated the Constitution and defied the laws by refusing to publish any detailed accounts of the $3,000,000,000 received into and paid out of the treasury during the past three years. Of this sum $1,000,000,000 were from taxes. How long will the people be content to pay without even an account being rendered for their money? Where has it gone? Who will be another Hampden, and immortalize his name by charging to this boundless field of corruption and rottenness.—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

A Murder Trial Concluded.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The trial of Mille Gaines, colored, for murder of James C. Hodge, a white man, and watchman in the Interior Department, in March last, terminated to-day. According to her story, she had been on terms of improper intimacy with the deceased, with the prospect of becoming a mother. She had threatened to kill Ingle and the lady whom he had invited to accompany him to the inauguration reception. Minnie subsequently interrogated him, when she repeated the threats, whereupon he drew a pistol and placed it to her head, but could not discharge it. The accused asked him for money, in view of the anticipated offspring, which he replied he was about to leave the city. The latter then took advantage of his lying on a lounge at the boarding house in which she was a servant, and killed him with an axe or hatchet.

The deceased, not many days before the homicide, denied to one of the witnesses, that his conduct towards her was immoral. The counsel for the defense set up the plea of insanity, and numerous witnesses were examined on that point. The father of the deceased showed that from the time of her great grandparents to the present period, insanity has been the ruling affliction of the family.

Judge Fisher, in charging the jury, said a murder is called a homicide if committed by a person of sound mind and with malice prepense. The law presumes every person to be innocent until he is proven guilty, and a jury will give him the benefit of that doubt. He believed the jury should give the benefit of the doubt as regards the accused, as the law had always done in other cases.

The jury retired, and after an absence of two minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. Six of the jury were white, and the other six colored. This is the first murder trial in the District of Columbia in which the latter race served as jurors.

Two Burglars Caught Red-Handed—Two Men Killed.

From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Dem., July 17.

Some time last night the village of Owego was the scene of a dire tragedy. As officer Wiltze, of the Owego police, was in the discharge of his duty, he discovered two men attempting to force an entrance into a store, and approaching them, commanded them to desist, as he recognized them and it would do no good for them to try to escape, as they would surely be arrested. Upon this one of the burglars drew a pistol and fired at the officer, who immediately returned the same. The officer, feeling himself to be wounded, retired from the scene and the burglars also fled in another direction. On Wiltze's reaching the street he was met by another policeman, to whom he told the circumstances and that he was shot, and asked to be taken home. He was accompanied towards his residence by his associate, and when reaching his door sank down and died instantly. This morning about 6 o'clock the burglar, whose name is Brown, who shot Wiltze, was found in an unoccupied lot within a short distance of the scene of firing, dead, shot by officer Wiltze. A great deal of excitement exists in Owego, and the arrest of some four or five known associates and friends of Brown who was a workman in the Bristol Iron Works, has taken place, and probably others will follow.

The Virginia Election.

According to the latest returns it appears that the vote at the recent election in Virginia was as follows: Walker, 119,492; Wells, 101,291, giving Walker a majority of 18,201. The registration was white, 144,545; colored, 118,708, so that Walker's vote was 25,053, or 18 per cent. less than the white registration, and the vote for Wells was 17-477, or 16 per cent. less than the colored registration. The votes on the clauses of the constitution were as follows: The Disfranchising clause—against, 124,301; for 4,104—a majority against, 39,937. The Test Oath clause—against, 124,106; for, 83,114—majority against, 40,992. From this it will be seen that 18,000 persons who voted for Wells did not vote for the objectionable clauses, and of these about 5,000 voted against them.

Another Smash-Up.

SPRINGFIELD, July 24.—A train on the Connecticut River Railroad ran off the track at North Holyoke this morning. Several passengers were injured. A special train has taken surgeons from this city to the scene of disaster.

LATER.—Only three persons were hurt by the railroad accident above Holyoke to-day. Henry H. Snow, engineer, had his leg badly broken, and Amos Mosher, fireman, and Frank Linsey, brakeman, were slightly injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

Accident to Postmaster Gen. Creswell.

Information has reached Washington that Postmaster General Creswell met with an accident yesterday at his home in Cecil county, Maryland. He was conversing with some friends, when his chair either broke under him or tipped over the porch while he was leaning back in it; falling heavily, he broke or dislocated his left arm, which is swollen, and causes him much suffering.

Wm. Ploeger shot Ernest Niemier dead, in St. Louis, on Sunday night. They had been intimate friends, and the murder is attributed to Ploeger's jealousy of his wife.

Franklin and Marshall College.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

ARTICLE VII.

The New Education proposes to join liberal culture and mere professional culture in one system. I do not myself believe that this can be successfully done. The professional interest, in the case, will be sure always to prove a Jonah's whale to the liberal. The humanities will be in the end swallowed up by the utilities. Where the directly practical is made to be the "paramount interest," the governing soul of education, we may have first-class scientific and polytechnic schools, but we cannot have colleges in the old classical sense. Young America may as well make up its mind at once to that. The utilities, simply as such, never have been, and long as the world stands never can be, the humanities.

Neither can they be *Stamsead* together as co-ordinate interests in the same academical system. Co ordination here involves at once a sub ordination of the higher interest to the lower.

Still, as I have said, let the experiment take its course. It is well that some of our colleges are rich enough to spread their sails in this form to the popular breeze. Only we need not consider it a calamity, that our college is not able at all to do the same thing. Our circumstances (all some Packer or Pardee come to our help,) impose upon us plainly a different vocation. Our Providential mission and duty require us, it is clear, to keep to our old character and to sail in our old course. And now nothing can be more proper, then, that I should in such view insist on the title which our institution has to public favor, from the very fact that it is thus exclusively devoted to the cause of *liberal* education in its old form. To magnify the office of Franklin and Marshall College in this way, cannot be regarded as invidious certainly toward other colleges which glory in what they hold to be a wider and better office. It is right here to make the most of our own cause.

For there are in truth two different publics to be considered in this case; and what offends one may please the other. There are those of course to whom it must seem a defect in Franklin and Marshall College, that it does not aim to fit young men "to take an immediate and active part in the practical and professional duties of the time;" that it has no schedule of mixed studies and optional scientific courses and classes; that it has so little to do directly with agriculture, trade, engineering and mining. But there are those again, also, for whom all this is sure to be a recommendation. If there be a call for mere business education on the part of many, there is still yet a demand for true liberal education on the part of others; and for these, at least, there must be felt to be always a special advantage, in a collegiate system directed expressly and entirely to this object.

Here then we reach the full distinguishing character of our college; on the strength of which alone it commends itself to the favor and patronage of the community for the mind of which it is intended. It is devoted to what is called higher education, as something caring after the common school and the academy. At the same time, its object is not to prepare young men at once for professional business of any sort. It is no part of its work to turn out preachers, doctors, or lawyers; but only to secure the general common culture, which of right ought to come before all direct work in any of these professions. Just as little is it the business of the college to turn out skilled farmers, master mechanics, engineers, bankers or adepts in any other industrial occupation. Even where its work is physical, chemical, mathematical or otherwise) admit of a direct application finally to such practical pursuits, they are not primarily and specifically directed to this object. Those, therefore, who value knowledge and learning simply for the use that is to be made of them in this way, and who can see no purpose in figures or letters except as they are found to tell at once on the art of making money, must look elsewhere for their *beau ideal* of higher education.—Our college is not for any such end as this. It aims at "mental culture for its own sake." It stands in the service of *Liberal Education.*

And what now does this mean? I do not know that I can answer the question better in short compass, than by quoting an eloquent passage from an address delivered a few years ago before a meeting of the Officers at Albany, N. Y., by my much-honored friend, Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Union College, on *The True Idea of a Liberal Education*—himself one of the finest examples of such culture in our country. After noticing in a very general way the studies which may be included under the term, he goes on to say with a sort of almost poetic inspiration:

"Such a scheme is built on what man is in himself, in his own inner world of being. It may be said to rest, too, on the nature of man in his most unchanging relations to things within, beneath, above and around him. As thus growing out of the human condition it has her tofore, in all civilized communities, been recognized as presenting the prime elements and main outlines of the scholastic discipline. Hence most of these departments that modern times have been styled '*the humanities*,' and the course combining them has been called Liberal Education—*paideia eleutherios*, as it was named by Aristotle. It is rightly so called, not merely as designed for the education of a freeman, which is one sense, but also as that which tends to free the soul from the selfish contracting influences with (omi and partial pursuits, however ever useful, and even indispensable, do yet require some acquaintance with humane and liberal knowledge, as a correction of that narrowness and prejudice, and one-sided view which are liable to result from viewing things in confined and particular situations. It is also *liberal* because it raises a man out of his low individuality or individualism into a freer life of humanity. It brings him into communion with the common educated mind of the race, as represented by that gathered knowledge of past ages which has ever survived the temporary, and which formed the firm sure ground for the much talked of progress. It lifts him, we may say, out of the spirit of the ages. It guards him against the delusions of the *zeit geputt*, by turning his ear to hear a hundred other voices, of those *humanitatis*; that "still small voice, which ever remains as the outflowing residuum after the froth and turbulence, the earthquake fire and storm of each succeeding age have passed by. Only we will take to that voice, to be heard by the ages that come after us, but in tones subdued, and sounding very differently, it may be, from the near clamor of it that is now ringing in our ears. Science of course is important; it may be said that it gives a man a command at pleasure over much that lies beyond or below it. It places him in a position from which he can overlook the whole two spheres of knowledge, and anytime stoop down and make himself master of any of the partial or professional sciences, whenever needed other as matters of utility or officurious investigation. But this he considers, he can build upon it what he pleases."

This is beautiful, as a comprehensive description of what education has in its own sake means. The end of all such education is in our humanity itself, and not in something on the outside of it and beyond it. It is the cultivation of man as man, the highest object certainly with which either art or science can be concerned. The object however is so important, and at the same time so intimately connected with what I hold to be the true local importance of Franklin and Marshall College for our city and our county, that I must task the patience of my readers by returning to it again.

ARTICLE VIII.

There is a sense in which *all* education may be and ought to be liberal. The direct object of our common schools especially should be unquestionably, not the making of animated and thinking machinery for the uses of political economy, but the unfolding of immortal mind to the higher purposes of its own spiritual existence.—And all professional studies subsequently should be so ordered and conducted as to carry with them everywhere the tone of this liberal culture. There should be no liberal indistinction from an illiberal use, not only of law, medicine, and divinity, but of all business sciences also, agricultural, mechanical, or commercial.

But with all this there is need for a system and sphere of culture specially devoted to the object here in view, in the use of studies chosen and suited first for this end, and with the exclusion for the time comparatively of all other ends. Only through such provision entering into the general scheme of education, can this general scheme ever be properly liberalized in its other departments. No society can thrive spiritually in its proper human life at large, without the harmonizing leaven of a sound college culture working into it, and through it, in all its culture under other forms.

The main thing in such central culture (the only true object of college education) is not so much different sorts of knowledge available for something else, as it is the proper discipline rather of the mind itself for the general uses of life. It is not to be measured therefore by the quantity of what it takes in, or holds fast, as the common opinion is apt to suppose; but rather by the quality of its standing results in the persons of those who have enjoyed its advantage.

"We cannot learn everything:"—Dr. Taylor Lewis tells us—"Life is too short. Much we must be wholly ignorant of; much in every department we must take as sheer empiricism. The utmost knowledge of the common school is necessarily very limited. That of the college may exceel it in quality but cannot greatly exceed it as far as mere quantity is concerned.—Regarded merely as a matter of accumulation, or remembered detail, it is but little that our best educated men carry away with them into subsequent life of the sciences once pursued, unless, it may be in some particular branch to which they may have specially devoted themselves. The classical scholar forgets all but the most general principles of the mathematics. The mathematician loses, in a great degree, his actual knowledge of Greek and Latin; but its place in the soul has not become a blank. Far from it. All is not lost that lies out of each one's subsequently chosen line of study. The value of scholastic discipline remains in the mental states it has produced, and which no other discipline could have produced. It is still with the man in the change that has passed upon his soul, making it impossible that he should ever be the man he would have been had he never received it. It is still with him, in the elevated view it has given of the general field of knowledge, and in the spiritual power it has created of resuming a familiarity with any one department, or of adding to it any kindred knowledge whenever it may be needed. In the attainment of such a position, knowledge is a means, and not itself the end. In this respect quality is of more consequence than quantity. There is a vast difference between simply knowing a thing and knowing it rightly; that is, knowing its true place and comparative value in relation to other knowledge. Without this *ignorance is the safer*—we may even say the higher, as it is the more hopeful state. There may be even an extensive knowledge, but so ill chosen, so out of connection with other departments—of consequence, so ill-proportioned, so distorted, so one sided, so falsely magnified or so refracted through false media, as to be actually a source of darkness rather than light. The light that is in it is darkness—a darkness visible. It increases the souls ignorance of itself by its accumulation. Its want of harmony with other parts diminishes that highest and most useful power, of *estimating aright. the comparative value of different kinds of truth.* There is much said at the present day of moral courage; courage to think, courage to speak. Perhaps one of the highest exercises of this moral courage would consist in a young man's daring to be ignorant of some things now esteemed most important parts of human knowledge."

Good thoughts, certainly, in golden words; which I am sure many of my readers, at least will thank me for bringing to their notice. They chime through my own soul like the music of bells, while I write them; and I only wish I could sound them with trumpet tone into the hearts of others, *young men especially*, through the length and breadth of our country. And now having gone so far, I must venture still one more extract from the same admirable address:

"What then is *Liberal education*, and what ought to be included in the term?—We venture to answer, although in the most general terms: It is that knowledge, and that mental discipline, which pertain to man as man, and which enable him best to perform that work which belongs to him as man, aside from those peculiar modifications of it which comes out of the individual's own peculiar circumstances, calling or pursuits. Knowledge for the first of these ends is liberal education; it is for every man, as far as he has the means of obtaining it. Knowledge for the second is professional training, business training, partial training; it is for some men in distinction from others, to enable them to carry on their own particular job, trade, craft, mystery, or walk in life. The first is for the soul's sake—for the soul's health; the second is for the body in its widest wants, for a livelihood, for wealth, for what is called success in life—In a word for things wholly unspiritual. There is a perfect analogy here between knowledge as the food of the soul, the bread of life, and the proper material food of the body.—Some things we eat are not digested. Some parts of our bodily food pass off without incorporation; other portions enter into our bodies, they are transmuted into our very life, and become permanent constituents of our organic personality. So there is a knowledge which is never digested, and never can be digested; it must ever remain crude, raw, foreign. There is a knowledge which never truly enters into the soul; it lies on the outside; it forms no part, as it was never fitted to form a part of our mental growth. There is again a knowledge which actually becomes a part of the soul. We speak without a figure here. It is transmutted into something higher than knowledge. We not only know it, but we live it mentally. It is not a thing taken nutritionally for ordinary purposes, like the outside practical knowledge not wanted for the soul, but becomes an integral constituent of our spiritual being, never more to be separated. It has changed the man so that he can never be afterwards what he was before. We have spoken of the words which belongs to man as man; but is there such a thing, it may be asked, apart from the specific individual pursuit of each man, and for which therefore, we ought to be specially fitted? Woe to us if there be not. Alas for our dignity, if "all of life for us 'the but to live;' if there be not a higher end to which life itself—life present and that to come—be but a means, and that transcending end the culture of the soul in all that is most akin to itself; in all that is least mutable, least transient, least partial; in the knowledge of God and his universe; in the knowledge of things that pass not away. Yes, there is such a work of soul culture as an end in itself. The end of true education, of liberal education, is to enable us first to know, next to appreciate, and then to perform it."

As a fitting conclusion to this article take another quotation from a late number of that able weekly journal, *The Nation*, bearing on the same question. "Anybody who recollects accurately the stock of *knowledge* he brought away with him from the University, will recollect, no matter how brilliant a student he may have been, that it was comparatively small. Without strictly training gives is a certain tone of mind, a certain way of looking at things, a certain amount of receptivity, and a useful acquaintance with the relative amount of a man's own acquirements and powers. In short, what it does is to influence the character and the quality of the intellect, rather than supply all that is necessary to be known. The moral influence of the authorities of a College must ever be of the very first importance as their attainments or teaching capacity. We want in colleges more *influence*, the learning will take care of itself. Without influence, learning is powerless. You must go to the Legislature record to see how many were employed." The Dr. proceeded to shot into this and the other proposed pledges. Mr. Dickey and others came to their defence, and after some slight amendments, they were adopted. The members of the Committee declared it was all a precious piece of humbug, as everybody knew that the members would not consider themselves bound by such pledges. Perhaps this implication helped them through.

The various members of the committee seemed to be impressed with an idea that the rules regulating the primary elections ought to be amended in some way, and in pursuance of instructions, I gave the matter subject in the morning it was again brought up.

Mr. Dickey's proposition to appoint watchers, after being so amended as to limit the number to six, in any district was finally passed. And, as if this was not enough to insure something like an honest election, the amendments of Mr. Billingfelt were put through, after changing them so as to compel the sacred honor of the officers instead of swearing them, and striking out the provision for voting an open ballot. It will puzzle the Chairman of the County Committee to make head or tail out of the jumbled and tangled mass of which it was thus thrown on his hands. Disinterested Republicans who were present regarded the whole thing as little better than a farce, and no sanguine individual expects any thing will be done there has been done before. We heard a good deal of humorous comment upon the apparent animosity between Dickey and Brubaker, and their cuts at each other seemed all to be taken in a Pickwickian sense.

Finally the Committee determined to hold a private session for the purpose of taxing the candidates.

THE NEW FIFTEEN CENT NOTES are now in circulation and bear some resemblance to the new ten cent notes recently issued, though they are nearly an inch longer. The portrait of Washington in the hand upper corner is a fine vignette of the head of the Goddess of Liberty, with a head dress something like that on the bronze figure surmounting the Capitol dome. This is surrounded by a wreath with the fasces at the base. In the right hand upper corner are the figures 15 legibly printed. The face bears the words, "Fractional currency." United States Treasurer; furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories of the United States." In the lower margin are the words, "National Bank-Note Company, New York." The back is green, and has the figures 15, while the usual rates of exchange are printed in two segments of a circle, nearly enclosing a black space, instead of being printed in the middle of a circular space, as on other notes.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted by the Register on the following Estates since July 3, 1869:

Susan Bachman, late of the City of Lancaster, dec'd. Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq., Administrator.

Henry Parlow, dec'd, late of East Cocalico twp. Benjamin Kegerise, of Berks Co., and Henry Hartman, Administrators.

Eliza Hinkle, dec'd., late of the borough of Columbia. Henry Wissler, of West Hempfield, Administrator.

Oath. Firestine, dec'd, late of Manor twp. Charles Denues, Esq., Millersville, Administrator.

The following Wills have been admitted to probate:

Joseph E. Risser, dec'd, late of Mt. Joy. Philip A. Pyle, Executor.

Eliz. Stauffer, dec'd, late of Manheim township. David Stauffer, Executor.

Joseph F. Bower, dec'd, late of Burtson ship. Joseph H. Fogle, Executor.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement in this issue, for the sale of Twenty-five shares of Bank Stock of the Lancaster County National Bank.

COLUMBIA ITEMS.—From the *Spy*:

John W. Houston, Esq., an old and respected citizen, died at his residence in this place, on Saturday morning last, after a short illness.

Daniel Sample, a young man of this place, who has been in the regular army, and who it will be remembered was reported as being scalped by the "bloody injuns," returned home a few days since, looking well.

BURGLARY.—The house of Alfred Sanford, in the vicinity of Gap Station, this county, was entered sometime during last Thursday night, and articles amounting to twelve dollars were stolen, among which there was a box of mathematical instruments valued at $5,35. It is supposed the burglar or burglars effected an entrance through a window.

NOT RESIGNED.—We stated in Saturday's paper that Prof. T. H. Baker had resigned his position as Professor of Natural Sciences at the Millersville State Normal School. Prof. Baker has not resigned, but merely obtained leave of absence for two years. On his return from Germany he will resume his Professorship at the State Normal School.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. John Sides has on exhibition at his restaurant at the railroad a corn tassel containing a wonderful growth of red silk, some twenty inches long, resembling in appearance a long, flowing beard. It is well worth seeing—many old farmers declaring that they have never seen anything like it. It was grown near Rohrerstown, this county.

Latest by Telegraph!

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The chief of the bureau of engraving and printing in the Treasury Department, Mr. G. B. McGrew has returned to this city from New York where he has been to push forward the work upon the new United States notes of the denomination of one and two dollars which will be ready for circulation about the 1st of September. The new notes will have a vignette of Washington and a representation of the discovery of America by Columbus on the obverse instead of the vignette of Chief Justice Chase as those now in use. The new two dollar notes will have a vignette of Jefferson and a view of the capitol instead of the vignette of Franklin on the present ones. The plates for those notes have already been engraved at the Treasury department. The backs of the ones will be printed by the National Bank Note Company of New York, and those by the American Company of the same city. The designs for the new fives, tens, twenties and other denominations have not been determined upon.

The Welles judicial will have a committee in Washington until after Congress meets to get ready for the contest against the Navy Department. They already claim to have got one half the Cabinet with them and they also claim that they have Ex-Secretary Stanton on their side.

The Radical Mississippi delegation now here have prepared a statement to show that the Democratic element is supported solely by the Democrats of that State. They are determined to get the Administration to use its patronage against Dent.

The Retrenchment Committee having concluded their investigation of affairs in the New York Custom House, will leave that city August 1st for San Francisco via Pacific Railroad, where they will spend one week in examination of the management of the Custom House there.

The committee have decided that each member shall bear his own expenses of the trip in order that no accusation may be brought against them of using it at the expense of the Government and to keep up their credit as advocates of retrenchment. The railroad companies will furnish the traveling economists with a Pullman sleeper free of charge, and they will take them through the Pacific coast without change. It is expected that the entire committee will go.—It consists of Senators Patterson, Schurz and Howe, and Representatives Baker, Shelden, Reading, Jencks and Benton.

A memorial has been prepared and will be soon circulated through Washington and Georgetown for signatures and presented to Congress asking that the two cities be consolidated under one Municipal Government, to be called the City of Washington.

Horatio S. Flint, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, died this morning of consumption.

Virginia Republicans say that a canvass of the members of the Legislature elect show that there will probably not be a quorum able to take the test oath. It is the intention of the conservatives to try and get the President to revoke Gen. Canby's ruling, which makes those ineligible who cannot take the oath, and failing, that to let the election go by default. Governors John B. Baldwin and Colonel Sutherlin are prominent candidates for the Senate.

The French Cable.

DUXBURY, Mass., July 27.—The entire day yesterday was occupied by the French Cable electricians in tests and experiments. No serious changes in private matters have been transmitted to and received from Brest direct, and the experiment of working with St. Pierre, and repeating from there to Brest, has also been tried. In the latter case about twenty fire words per minute were transmitted, and on working direct to Brest eighteen words per minute were sent.

Captains Anderson arrived and after witnessing the working of the cable expressed himself satisfied beyond anticipation. Count de Faverny, the French Charge d'Affairs, and Mr. Watson, the American agent of the Cable Company, were also present during the successful experiment. During the day a message was read from the Secretary of State, giving assurance that no interference with the working of the cable would be made on the part of the Government, and that business could commence at any time.

It is hardly probable that the cable will be ready for business before several days The land line between here and Boston will not be finished before the middle of the week, but the ground or trench cable between the Hummock and the office in Duxbury village was completed this morning, and as soon as it is in working order messages will go and come direct from the bank building to the office of the foreign end of the cable, the station at the Hummock being out of course.

The celebration to-day promises to be largely attended, and formal messages of congratulation will probably be exchanged between the leading representatives of the American and French Governments.

Extensive Larcenies.

SYRACUSE, July 27.—Charges of extensive larcencies have been made against John H. Sims and others. It is alleged that while Sims was a convict in Auburn State prison, in packing goods for Howland & Co., tool making contractors, he with the aid of other convicts and a clerk named Teneyck sent out valuable goods to accomplices in various localities. The amount of the articles thus stolen is stated to be valued at twenty thousand. Suits have been commenced against Sims and Ezra Brown, of Macedon, Wayne county, and Henry B. Teneyck of Auburn for the value of the goods. These parties have been arrested and held to bail in $5,000 each.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 27.—An unknown German committed suicide at the Central Park yesterday afternoon by blowing his brains out with a pistol. His skull was shattered; pieces of the brain being scattered in every direction.

Early this morning an affray occurred between several parties on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Middle street. Henry Fette was struck with a stone and seriously, perhaps fatally injured. His assailant was arrested.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The British ship Lord Loyell, which recently sailed from here was overhauled down the Chesapeake, being suspected of having arms for Cuba on board, but none were found.

Private despatches here say that Postmaster General Cresswell is recovering from his injuries, but they are still very severe and painful.

Local Intelligence.

TRAVELING AGENT.—Lieut. J. M. Johnston, authorized agent of the INTELLIGENCER, will visit various parts of the county on business connected with this office. He is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and other money due us.

Meeting of the Radical County Committee—Another Attempt to Prevent Ballot-box Stuffing.

The Radical County Committee re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, to consider Mr. Billingfelt's amendments to the rules governing primary elections. The doors of the room were left open, and there was an other great crowd of office-seekers present. The candidates already announced number *ninety two*, and the list is daily increasing. The Chairman stated that the business in order was the consideration of the amendments. A lively debate at once ensued, which lasted for a couple of hours. It seemed to be generally admitted that great and gross frauds had been committed at former elections, and that in more than one township the ballot boxes had been stuffed. Still Geo. Brubaker, Esq., and some other members of the committee, not only opposed the proposed amendments of Mr. Billingfelt, but every other proposition that was brought forward.

O. J. Dale Owen, had hastened back from the cool retreats of the White Mountains to sweat and wrangle in a badly ventilated room with the thermometer away up in the nineties. He offered a substitute for Mr. Billingfelt's proposition, providing for the appointment of watchers by each of the candidates who might suspect fra