State Items.

A carriage containing five persons was upset in Williamsport the other day, and all were more or less injured.

A little son of Captain Fout, aged seven years, was knocked off his father's boat recently, near Reading, and drowned.

Bealls and Duke, charged with incendiarism at Altoona, were found guilty on Saturday.

Allentown boasts of a new military organization called the "Allen Zouaves," numbering forty men.

Ennis, the man stabbed and killed by Johnson at Phillipsburg, a few weeks ago, was from Monroe township, Bradford county.

Crawford Gallagher, a lumberman from Clearfield county, was swindled out of $560 in Philadelphia recently, by a couple of confidence sharpers.

Fairchild Canfield, aged 84 years, was thrown from a wagon while on his way to a funeral, at East Herrick, Bradford county, on the 23d ult., and instantly killed.

J. P. Huling, mail route agent from Lock Haven to St. Mary's, has been removed to give place to a man named Porter, of York county.

An unknown man, aged about twenty-four years, was drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill, near Reading, on the 26th inst.

W. R. O'Neil, formerly of Scranton, was shot by a horse thief whom he was trying to arrest on the 9th inst., at Bent's Fort, Colorado territory.

The Blair County Agricultural Society have agreed to hold a fair the coming fall at Hollidaysburg, on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September and 1st of October.

A trout 19 inches long, 13 inches in circumference and weighing 3 pounds and 2 ounces, was captured at Tumbling Run dam, Schuylkill county, last month.

A little girl aged six years, daughter of Mr. Bechtel, in Reading, broke her leg above the knee, on the 28th ult., by falling over a little carriage with which some children were playing.

Oceola, the celebrated trotting stallion, owned by George G. Lobdell, of Wilmington, Del., died in Chester county recently, of inflammation of the bowels. He was valued at from $5,000 to $6,000.

The Huntingdon *Monitor* mentions the case of a lad thereabouts who accidentally swallowed a glass out of a pair of spectacles some days previous, from which he suffered but little inconvenience.

East Mauch Chunk is improving very fast. The town has been laid out to Tenth street, and the woods which have heretofore bounded the borough at Seventh street are steadily giving way before the march of improvement.

A fine specimen of the grey eagle was captured a few days since by two young men of Greensburg. The bird measures six feet eight inches across the wings, and at the time of its capture was feeding upon the carcass of a cow.

The Williamsport *Bulletin* records the case of a little girl who was picking berries at a farm near that city on the 30 ult., having had permission to do so, was set upon by a vicious dog who tore and lacerated her throat in a frightful manner.

Hugh and William Cole, brothers, were committed to the jail of Westmoreland county on the 27th ult., charged with rape preferred on charge of a widow lady named Eshleman, aged about sixty years, residing in Ligonier township.

A little boy in Bradford county, aged five years, while attempting to climb over a fence a few days since, touched his feet on a log, which rolled, throwing the boy to the ground in such a position that the log passed over him, completely crushing his head. The boy lived but a short time.

The stores of Messrs. Litzinger and P. H. Shields at Loretto, Cambria county, were entered by burglars one night last week, and the safe in the former broken open and robbed of its contents, one gold and two silver watches and some $25 in cash; but they became alarmed while operating in the latter and fled.

A meeting of the citizens of Petroleum Centre was held recently to adopt measures for the more effectual suppression of lawlessness, deeds of violence and lewdness in that place, and squinting at the formation of a vigilance committee, after the manner of the San Franciscans in the earlier days of that city.

On the 29th inst., the large brick cottage of John J. Smythe, on the Ridge pike, near the Black Horse just above the toll-gate, in Plymouth township, about one mile below Norristown, was destroyed by fire. The entire loss is about $10,000, covered by an insurance of $7500 in the Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Montgomery county.

Judgment has been obtained in the court of Chester county by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, against the Baltimore Central, for the sum of $122,992.11. Sheriff Lewis levied upon all the rolling stock of the company then in Chester county. By an agreement between the counsel an inventory of the stock was made out and a bond executed for its safety.

The drinking fountain at Market Square, Norristown, is only a temporary arrangement until the handsome cut-stone one can be completed, which is to be set back from the old line of the curb, in order that the pedestrians can use it from the sidewalk, whilst two teams of horses can quench their thirst from the road without incurring the risk of being run into by the passenger cars.

A lad named John Cook, whose parents reside at Newark, N. J., met his death in a singular manner near Bethlehem recently. It appears that he was engaged in driving a vicious and stubborn mule, when, by some mishap, one of his feet was caught in a coil of towline, by which he was thrown into the river. It being rather dark, the other boatman did not discover his disappearance for some time. A few hours afterwards his lifeless body was found floating near the bank of the river.

An alligator, eight feet long, and of otherwise formidable appearance, was captured in the Ohio river, a short distance below Pittsburg, a day or two since. He was probably disgusted with the hot weather in Louisiana, and on the way to the cooling breezes of the Pittsburg furnaces; and as several bathers have mysteriously disappeared along the line of the course which this marine insect must have taken in his journey, and during the time he must have occupied therein, it is strongly suspected that an examination of his stomach would disclose a remarkable resemblance to the interior of a second-class cobbling shop, that is if we may promise that the bathers in question indulged in their favorite pastime with their boots on.

News Items.

There are favorable reports of the cotton crop from all portions of Georgia.

Immense fires are still raging in the forests of Washington Territory.

The American Philological Association will hold its next meeting at Rochester on July 26th of next year.

The town of Detroit, in Kansas, was destroyed by a storm of wind and hail on Tuesday night.

Hon. Isaac Toucey, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Buchanan, died at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, aged 73.

A number of persons have been held to answer, in Baltimore, for selling cigars from boxes not properly stamped.

The total debt of the city of Boston on April 31st last was $17,304,435—an increase, since April, 1868, of $1,486,915.

A fire in Concord, N. H., on Saturday night, destroyed $40,000 worth of property. One man perished in the flames.

A meeting in favor of the removal of the National Capitol to St. Louis was held in that city on Friday night.

Two wealthy Chinese merchants, doing business in San Francisco, are coming East to make business arrangements, and will visit Philadelphia.

Nearly $25,000 has been stolen from the fire-proof safe at the United States Arsenal, near Gray's Ferry, within a few days past. The detectives are investigating the theft.

The laborers at work upon the new railroad bridge at Omaha have struck, and their places are to be filled by Chinese from San Francisco.

A fatal poisoning case occurred in Baltimore, on Friday evening, through the gross carelessness of a druggist in putting up a physician's prescription.

Milton Alden, patentee of several agricultural implements, was killed yesterday, by being caught in a revolving wheel at his own manufactory, in Auburn, N. Y.

The Japanese colonists in Eldorado county, Cal., are reported to be doing favorably, and the tea trees which they have planted are growing healthily.

The rear car of a train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was thrown from the track near Ivy Depot, Va., on Saturday, and four ladies and a gentleman were injured.

The Washington train, due at New York at 5.30 yesterday afternoon, ran off the track, near Newark. The cars were badly smashed, and the track torn up for some distance. The mail agent is the only person reported injured.

The Richmond State Journal publishes a letter from Gen. B. F. Butler, in which he says that the Government has power to set aside those men elected to office who cannot take the test oath, and that those men who are defeated by them and can take the test oath should be admitted to their seats.

A terrible riot is reported to have occurred on the steamer Dubuque, on the Mississippi river, near Rock Island. It grew out of a refusal to admit raftsmen to the cabin, and involved the passengers and crew. Eight men are reported to have been killed.

The Secretary of the Gettysburg Memorial Association has addressed a letter to the Generals who fought in both armies, at the Battle of Gettysburg, inviting them to a meeting on August 23d, at Gettysburg, that they may designate the principal spots made memorable by the contest.

When a man believes anything absolutely, it is always pleasant to see him make an ocular demonstration of his faith. At Algona, Iowa, one Mrs. Ingham was appointed to deliver the oration last Independence Day. So she carried her infant and her husband into the assembly of the people, and while she occupied the platform Mr. Ingham meekly held the baby! Probably arrangements were made which prevented the child from yearning for "the natural fount," or perhaps, as Mr. Chick observes, in "Dombey & Son," "something temporary was done with a tea-pot." Mr. Ingham is said to have been "very proud of his wife's success" on the occasion. We think he had more reason to be proud of his own for it was an essay in a harder field.

Franklin and Marshall College.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

ARTICLE IX.

Having got thus far in defining the College and its work, I come now to notice more directly than has yet been done a few objections that may hold against it in the minds of some. And here I have in view, not so much objections openly expressed, as what may be considered quiet prejudices rather, such as are to be met with at times, especially among plain country people.

I. Colleges in general are regarded by some as *aristocratic.* Partly, because they are devoted to "higher education," which itself implies something above the common level; and partly because they are necessarily limited to the use of a few in distinction from the many. All cannot have the benefit of such education. Multitudes have neither the time nor the money; while others have neither the disposition nor the brains. But this seems to conflict with the popular notion of equal rights.—All really necessary education, it is said, should be like that of our common schools, open and free alike to all. What is above this as higher education must be regarded as something exclusive, pretentious, and undemocratical, the privilege of the rich over against the poor.

Alas, alas, for such a mistake as this. It has never been to the rich as a class, that the true advantages of higher education have stood specially open in fact. They have had the outward means, indeed, for obtaining it; but only to small extent the proper mind and heart. Emphatically it may be said, the gospel of learning, like that of religion, has been preached to the poor. They who first flocked by thousands to the universities of Europe, with the revival of letters, were known for the most part only as "poor scholars" and "poor clerks." They had to serve and beg for their living—even those who, like Luther, afterwards shook the world with their learning. Times have changed since; but not so as materially to affect here the old law of election and birthright. The sons of the wealthy seldom carry away with them the real prizes of our higher education. Well, if they so much as reach after it only in form and name. The chances of such distinction are altogether in favor of those who are forced to struggle toward it through humble circumstances and narrow means. Because it is not money, but mind, that has to do mainly always with the successful pursuit of a liberal education.

Our colleges generally in this view are not aristocratic. On the contrary they are eminently democratic. No institutions are more open, or more easily accessible for all who honestly and truly desire a liberal education on its own terms. There is a cost, of course, to be counted in the case; but this is in the time and labor required for it, far more than in any other kind of experience. As compared with the quality and quantity of their service, we have no educational institutions so cheap as our colleges. They are cheaper than our Normal Schools and Academies; far cheaper than our Polytechnic institutes of any kind. Even our common schools cost us a great deal more in public taxes. Then as regards their comparison with other departments of our social and business life, what shall I say? What rolling mill, or cotton mill, or bank, or large mercantile house is found offering its commodities and goods at anything like half the same rate of cheapness to the people? Let their heavy percentages of yearly profit furnish the answer. No; the spiritual wares which our colleges offer to the people—not to the rich only but to the poor also, as far as their heart's desire lies in that way—are the least expensive for their *cost* (to say nothing now of their intrinsic worth) of all wares which we are called to buy at this time in the world's market.—Any young man, in any part of the country, whose heart is bent upon it, and who has the proper powers of mind for it, can make his way into college, and through college, if he pleases, whether he be poor or rich.

Take our own college in particular. But few of its students belong to rich families. Many of them are actually poor; and their education is, indeed, a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. The idea of its privileges being only for a favored few of any class is simply ridiculous. They are open to every young man, of determined will, in the country; the only cause for regret, indeed, being that so few of our young men consider them worth seeking.

Still the other side of this objection remains; "higher education" carries in it a reference to lower education, and this itself seems to carry with it a somewhat aristocratic sound. There is taken to be in it an affectation of superior culture, a sort of literary pharisaism which says to others: Stand off, for we are better than you! Something of course, then for demagogic vulgarity to rail at, or sneer at, as an offence against the "rights of the people." It might as well, however, rail at any other distinction in human society, as being particular and exclusive; and indeed much better. For of all social superiorities (whether in personal form or in family descent, or in business talent and tact, or in wealth, or even in ordinary civil office and power) there is none so little of mere private account, and so much of broad popular and public account, as just this superiority of what is known as higher education in any rightly conditioned human society. Without it, all lower education, and the whole social machinery besides, must be of very little worth.

II. The objection here has, however, widened itself into a new form. It sets college education over against common school education and ordinary business education; as though the first were a sort of *monopoly* and *private interest* only belonging to a few, and not like these last, of general popular benefit and use.

But now no imagination can be more false than this. In the nature of the case, if there is to be a lower education there must be also a higher education in some form. All cannot be educated in all respects alike; just as there can be no absolute sameness of state and condition for society in any other view. But this does not imply necessarily any separation or opposition of interests. Society properly, or the state, is not a mass made up of separate interests outwardly joined together. It is a living organism, where the difference or the parts is always for the unity and completeness of the whole. And nowhere is this more the case than in the sphere of knowledge and education. This is emphatically a common existence for a people throughout; an existence in which higher and lower forms of culture (making together a true *university*) work alike for one another, and for the community at large. So it is with all common education; the proper end of it is the well-being of society, quite as much as the well-being of the individual. But most of all is this the case, also, with what is called higher education; for the higher it goes the more general and comprehensive it becomes by its very conception, breaking away from merely selfish regards and ends, and looking only to what is universal. Hence, its title liberal or *free* (not bound to any outward particularistic interest), as well as its old designation of *humane* culture (discipline in the humanities), as having to do with the human at large, the proper wholeness of man's life, rather than with any single portion of it only viewed in a separate way.

Altogether thus no education is more a public interest than that which colleges, in their true sense, are designed to secure. Confined necessarily to a few (the great mass of society having no call or mind to seek it) it is yet not for the few, but for the many—no education being, in truth, more profoundly *popular*, more entirely for the whole people, in its ultimate consequences and results.

Our common school system can never be all it ought to be, without a proper provision for higher collegiate training at its head. No one is more fully aware of this than our present Superintendent of Common Schools himself, who has generously set his heart on securing from our Legislature the passage of a "College Bill," designed to roll away the reproach that now lies upon us as a State, from the neglect of what is here so manifestly a public political duty. "Should the educational policy of the State," he asks, be only to make provision for primary education? The provision our school law now makes for the establishment of graded schools, the State aid heretofore given for many years to colleges and academies, and the requirements of our Constitution that "the arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning," show conclusively that a different educational policy was contemplated by the men who have been foremost in shaping our legislation. Besides, while, in the language of Dr. McCosh, the newly elected President of Princeton College, "in the work of primary instruction America leads the world," we are very far behind many of the countries of Europe in the attention we pay to higher education. We are trying to educate all our people, but we are educating them superficially. Intelligent Europeans are continually reproaching us, not without reason it is to be feared, with our want of generous culture and liberal scholarship. Let Pennsylvania, then, return to her former policy, which, without injuring her common schools, grants substantial aid to her colleges.

To this, let all good Pennsylvanians say Amen; and let our people of German descent especially think of Germany, their noble Fatherland, where the common school and the gymnasium are every where so linked with the idea of the university, that the one without the other would be considered a simple monstrosity, unworthy of a civilized people.

Higher liberal education is, in truth, the only fountain from which all lower education can have infused into it wholesome life and power. Without colleges, common education itself must sooner or later grow lean, and in the end be starved out of existence.

On this I could say much; but my limits forbid. Another quotation, however, I *must* be indulged with from Dr. Taylor Lewis.

"It is a favorite position with some," he says, "that all educational appropriations should be for the education of the 'people,' in their imaginary use of the term. They will talk of common schools as the people's schools, and contend that to them alone the legislature should extend its aid. They alone are for community; the others for separate interests. Now we maintain that academies and colleges are for the people, as much as the common schools. They are for all in the highest sense, on the ground that their benefits do immediately and ultimately reach all classes. In whatever free community the colleges and academies are well sustained, and made what they ought to be, there the common school flourishes of course. In whatever towns and counties of our state the influence of these higher institutions is most felt; or in other words, in whatever places there reside the greatest number of men liberally educated, such as lawyers who have indeed made law a science, and learned clergymen, and scientific physicians, or unprofessional persons of liberal culture—*there* will be a superior order of common schools. Where this is not the case, money lavished upon them by the State is about thrown away." "A portion educated for the sake of the many! All this, it may be said, is at war with the 'genius of our institutions,' to use a favorite phrase. If this be so, then is it all the worse for the 'genius of our institutions.' We must repeat it; there is need of such a class of well-cultivated minds, to prevent knowledge from becoming superficial in its tendency to popularization, and thus to make it actually more available to practical ends and the practical well-being of society, than could be done by any futile attempts to impart the same knowledge as a *right* to all. None have a deeper interest in the true view of this matter, than those whom the demagogue is so fond of styling 'the people;' or, in other words, the great body of those whom the common and indispensable vocations of life necessarily exclude from the more difficult departments of knowledge. Should the anti-college feeling ever become predominant, none would eventually be greater sufferers by its vandalism, than those very classes whose jealousies it so studiously attempts to excite."

A Job that is Not Creditable.

The Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, Chairman of the Postal Committee in the United States Senate, is now in Paris as a special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from our Postmaster-General, to negotiate a new postal treaty with the French Government. His arrival there is announced almost in the same papers which inform us of Mr. Washburne's absence from his post, varying the monotony of official life by a turn amid the gambling and the glitter of the German watering places.

Now will Mr. Creswell be good enough to inform the people who pay the taxes what right he has to spend eight or ten thousand dollars of the public fund in order that an amiable old gentleman like Mr. Ramsey may travel in Europe without cost to himself? We should address this inquiry to Gen. Grant also, but while the war steamer Tallapoosa is lying off Long Branch as his pleasure yacht, we feel that any question to him about other illegitimate and illegal uses of public cash would be superfluous. But what excuse has Mr. Creswell to offer for thus squandering without authority of law the money that is wrung from the stinted earnings of laboring men and women? Is this the strict honesty and economy in the administration of the public which was promised us? Or is it simply a discreditable job, intended to placate the Postal Committee of the Senate, and render it plastic next winter in the hands of the Postmaster-General?

If there be any need for a new postal treaty with France, we trust that Mr. Washburne is competent to make it; or if he isn't, call him home and send somebody who is. If Mr. Secretary Fish has so little confidence in his distinguished predecessors in the State Department as to think him unfit for so elementary a duty, he might perhaps be willing to go cut himself in his place. Nobody would object to that, certainly: but paying Mr. Washburne sixteen thousand dollars a year in gold to do nothing in Paris, and then paying Mr. Ramsey ten thousand dollars more to negotiate a simple treaty there about postage, is carrying the joke altogether too far, especially when done by a President solemnly pledged to execute the laws to the letter, and enforce a rigorous economy in the public expenditures.

Cannot Mr. Creswell favor us with some explanation of this very unpleasant-looking business which will relieve at least to some extent its ominous features? We should be delighted to lay before the public any version of the facts tending to restore that confidence which the previous career of the Postmaster-General has so well deserved.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Our Magazines for August.

We have upon our table the following monthlies for August:

The Atlantic Monthly, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass., at $4 per annum. This magazine is one of the best and most valuable in the country, and the contents of this August number are principally of a historical and interesting nature, consisting of "Great Earthquake of the World," "The Hamlets of the Stage," etc.

Lippincott's Magazine, the contents of which appear to be even more attractive and entertaining than those of any previous number, among which are the continuation of Anthony Trollope's serial of "The Vicar of Bullhampton," "Waifs from Monticello," etc. Published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, at $4 per annum.

Onward, conducted by Captain Mayne Reid, the popular writer. The August number maintains the status and popularity the previous numbers have achieved for this now and handsome magazine, and its readers will find no falling off either in quality or variety. Among its contents are "The Transit of Venus," "Bonfire Beach," "The Beautiful Ghost," by a Southern lady; "The Forests of Nanegal," by Capt. C. B. Brockway, etc. Terms, $3 per annum. Publishing office, No. 119 Nassau street, New York.

Once a Month, which comes to hand with fresh, racy, instructive and progressive literature—the finest productions of the most talented writers on both sides of the Atlantic. Whilst being unique in size and style, it presents a pleasing novelty to the reader. Terms $2 per annum. T. S. Arthur & Sons, publishers, Philadelphia.

Le Bon Ton, and *France Elegante*, imported from Paris by S. T. Taylor, No. 391 Canal street, N. Y., each of which contains four brilliantly colored and finely executed steel engravings, illustrative of the latest styles of dress worn by the fashionable ladies of Europe, besides the regular patterns, descriptive letters, etc. The former can be had for $7 per annum; the latter at $6.

Ballou's Monthly, which comes to us filled with very interesting and readable articles, being of a literary, historical and scientific nature. Terms $1.50 per annum. Published by Elliot, Thomes and Talbot, Boston, Mass.

Godey's Lady's Book, which opens with a pretty steel plate entitled "Feeding Horses," followed with a fine fashion plate, extension sheet and a number of engravings for ladies' and children's costumes.—Terms $3 per annum; published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Penn'a.

Packard's Monthly, which is an excellent and popular periodical, containing interesting and instructive articles from Pollard, Dennison and other able writers. Terms $1 per annum; published by S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway, New York.

The Lady's Friend, which is adorned with a beautiful steel engraving of those two youthful lovers, "Paul and Virginia," a picture of "Maidenhood" illustrative of Longfellow's poem, miscellaneous engravings of sea-side costumes, walking toilets, etc. Published by Deacon & Peterson, No. 319 Walnut street, at $2.50 per annum.

Our Young Folks, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass., at $2 a year, contains contributions from Aldrich, Trowbridge, Prescott, Browne, Agassiz, Hale, Larcome and others, besides seventeen illustrations, which will be of unusual interest to its young patrons.

Peterson's Ladies' National, which is one of the oldest and cheapest magazines, contains a fine steel plate, "The Hard Lesson," a handsome colored fashion plate, and a number of other engravings. Its literary matter is varied and equal to that of other ladies' magazines. Terms $2 per annum, published by Charles J. Peterson, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Die Modenwelt, a handsomely printed monthly published at Berlin, Prussia, and imported by S. T. Taylor, No. 391 Canal street, N. Y., reaches us filled with engravings of ladies' dresses, other wearing apparel, and fancy work in almost endless variety, besides a splendid colored plate. Terms $3 per annum.

Arthur's Home Magazine, which has always been noted for the high moral tone of its literary contents, continues to present its regular variety of excellent reading matter, besides several fine plates and other attractions for its patrons. Terms. $2 per annum. Published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia.

Merry's Museum, by H. B. Fuller, Boston, Mass., at $1 50 per annum; *The Children's Hour*, by T. S. Arthur & Sons, at $1.25 per annum; and *The Nursery*, by John L. Shorey, Boston, Mass., at $1.50 per annum, are in every way adapted to please the little folks.

The Old Guard.—This sterling Democratic Magazine for August has been received. It contains a variety of excellent reading matter. The entertaining story entitled "The Cub of the Panther" by Wm. Gilmore Simms, is of thrilling interest. It is one of the best monthlies published. Terms $3 per annum; address Van Evrie, Horton & Co., Publishers, 162 Nassau Street, N. Y.

Another Railroad Accident—A Number Seriously Injured.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—An accident occured on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad yesterday near Cameron. A train bound west ran over a misplaced switch, and two cars were thrown down an embankment. J. Baker and daughter, of this city, Mrs. Cameron, of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Mary Carr, of Osborn, Missouri, were seriously hurt, and A. T. Smith, of Portsmouth, Kentucky; Kate Peckuyer, of Fremont, Nebraska, and Rev. D. Cameron, of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, were slightly injured.

One of the Brothers-in-Law in Trouble.

It seems that one of Grant's brothers-in-law is in serious trouble. A Washington telegram to the New York *Herald* says:

If the President and the Secretary of the Treasury are ignorant about the alleged mismanagement of the New Orleans Custom House, it is not certainly for lack of charges and complaints made against the officials thereof. Within the last week there have been at least half a dozen different parties here from the Crescent City, all burdened with the most incredible stories of frauds upon the customs revenue. Among these are several prominent members of the Radical party. The fact that the President's brother-in-law is the Collector makes the subject somewhat delicate to handle, but Secretary Boutwell has instituted measures to insure a fair investigation.

An Editor Thrashed.

BUFFALO, July 30.—The Rev. Sanford Halbert, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, a political and religious paper in this city, was thrashed last evening by Norman Holley, son of the Collector of Customs of this port, for a defamatory article realative to himself and father. The article in the *Advocate* was instigated by Halberts disappointment at not receiving a position in the custom house, for which he was an applicant.

Local Intelligence.

Radical Politicians Dancing and Drinking.

We do not wonder the politicians of Lancaster county are sick and tired of the Crawford County System. The work of soliciting votes in the days of Coriolanus was not half as hard or half as dirty a job as it has got to be in certain portions of our model Republic. He who desires office in these days must make himself familiar with the masses. The day when the office sought the man has gone by in this country, and now there is always a big gang of greedy fellows after every position which has any pay attached to it or any chance for plunder in it. There are about one hundred Radical candidates in this county, all eagerly seeking the nomination for some one of a dozen offices. There are ring candidates and anti-ring candidates; fellows who hunt in couples and fellows who go it on their own hook. They are all active, all full of energy, all glad to meet their fellow-citizens on all occasions. They go to church on Sunday to make an impression on the religious portion of the community, and attend all sorts of social gatherings during the week. The season of pic-nics being now at its height, they do not let a chance of that kind slip, and we are credibly informed that several of the expectant gentlemen have been at the expense of taking private dancing lessons the better to fit themselves for the duties of their position.

The Open-air Cotillion Party of the Washington Fire Company was the first occasion of the kind at which the rural candidates have been offered an opportunity to get on intimate terms with the working ward politicians of the city. How generally they embraced it the scene which was witnessed at the Hose House testified. We do not know all who make up the list of one hundred candidates, and may have failed to notice some, but we saw there flirting with the g'hals, and drinking with the b'hoys, no less than four candidates for State Senator, seven candidates for Assembly, four candidates for Sheriff, six candidates for Register, two candidates for Prothonotary, two candididates for Treasurer, four candidates for Clerk of Orphans' Court, three candidates for Commissioner, three candidates for Director of the Poor, two candidates for Prison Inspector, and four candidates for Coroner. When the promenade came off, positions of honor, on the arms of the most vigorous dancing girls were accorded to the more distinguished and imposing of the candidates. As the procession marched around the "big tent," under the glare of the gas lights, the politicians put on their brassiest smiles as they simpered and whispered agreeable words in the ears of their blushing companions. The whole scene was intensely democratic. All social distinctions for the time being were laid in the dust and "master and maid were mated." We noticed in one set our distinguished Congressman, a prominent Democratic lawyer and politician of this city who ran against Thad. Stevens for that position, the legal youth with the Websterian brow, who hangs his hat on the back of the head, and a nimble heeled attache of the *Intelligencer.* Who will dare to say that was not a distinguished party? And how cordially even discordant political elements did mingle to the witching sounds of music. As we circulated through the crowd, noting the many little nothings and somethings which make up such festive occasions, we thought of the sagacious remark of the sage of Ashland, "politics makes strange bedfellows."

We bear cheerful record to the gushing gallantry and the intense politeness of many of the candidates, as displayed in their intercourse with the ladies. They honored their partners with the most courtly bows, threaded the mazes of *Les Lanciers* more successfully than Grant did at Long Branch, and footed it down to the tune of Lanigan's Ball with genuine Irish vigor. But the dancing did not comprehend the whole circle of delights and duties. After the promenade, the truth is that most of the candidates seemed to pay little attention to the ladies. We attribute that to the fact that they do not vote at primary elections. The b'hoys were the important element in the eyes of the politicians, and how they did go for them. Introductions were eagerly sought, and every introduction was at once followed by an invitation to "take something." Every candidate had his pockets full of "tin fips," each one good for "a beer." How the shining little circlets did circulate. They were fairly rained upon the counters, and the bar-tenders were kept busy sweeping them into the tills. Fortunately the glasses were "small ponies," and it took many of them to intoxicate. We were never more thoroughly impressed with the disagreeableness, and the costliness of office seeking, than on this occasion. Just to see what effect it would produce, we announced, in ordinary conversational tone, that we were a candidate for Sheriff, "the ring candidate." The result exceeded our most sanguine anticipation. In less than a minute we were surrounded by a dense crowd of thirsty fellows. We asked them to drink. They did not refuse, not one of them, though a number knew we were "a copperhead." One or two professed to doubt our statement. We assured them we had turned, and that we were now Brubaker's best bower. Some refused to swallow that, but not one of them refused to swallow his beer, and they all swore they would be delighted to vote for us. Counting up the change we got for a five dollar greenback, we found the number of votes thus enthusiastically pledged to us was thirty-seven, just equal to the number of States that ought to be in the Union. We wondered whether all the candidates found it as easy to extract promises, and whether they were as well satisfied with those they got as we were. We expect to be nominated. So we have no doubt does every one of the candidates who danced or drank at the Washy Ball. What a crowd of long faces there will be among the hundred candidates when the result of the coming election under the Crawford County System is ascertained. Nine out of ten must be beaten. It is a sad reflection, and full thereof we bade adieu to the festive scene, leaving the crowd of hungry office beggars to make the best of it.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday evening about nine o'clock, Mr. Earnest Weaver, a farmer aged about 50 years, left Solomon Sprecher's hotel in East King street, with his horse and buggy, for the purpose of returning to his home at Monterey, some four miles west of New Holland. Early the next (Sunday) morning Mr. Weaver was found lying in Chestnut street, east of Plum street, in an insensible condition. He was picked up and Dr. Compton was called in to attend to his injuries. The Doctor discovered that Mr. Weaver had received a severe wound just behind the left ear, which from all appearances was inflicted with a billy, as the Doctor thinks the wound could not have been caused by an accidental fall from the buggy. Mr. Weaver was conveyed to his home by Mr. Solomon Sprecher, and when left by Mr. S., he had not recovered sufficiently to give any intelligible account in what manner he had received his injuries. Up to ten o'clock this (Monday) morning, no trace of the horse and buggy had as yet been discovered. Upon an examination of the vicinity of the place where Mr. Weaver was found, blood was discovered along the pavement from the corner of Lime street to where Mr. W. was lying. This indicates that the wound was inflicted at or near the corner of Lime and East Chestnut streets, and was very probably the work of some miscreant in search of money.

Since the above was in type we learn that the horse and buggy were found, near Ranck's Mill, east of this city, by Mr. Samuel Ranck, and have been identified by a son of Mr. Weaver's as the horse and vehicle which was driven by his father.

STORE ROBBED.—The store of Michael R. Shenk, situated near Turkey Hill, in Manor twp., this county, was broken in on yesterday (Sunday) morning—about half-past one o'clock A. M.—and the following articles were stolen therefrom: One piece of delaine, one piece of calico, one piece of cassimere, one balmoral skirt, an umbrella, box of cigars, lot of chewing tobacco, and some shoes. The thieves also obtained about $30 in National currency. The pocket book which contained the money was subsequently found on Buckwalter's Ore Banks a short distance above the store and when found it contained nothing but some papers which were not of value to any one except the owner of the pocket-book; two pairs of gaiters were also found at the same place. The person or persons who committed the robbery were tracked for about half a mile when all traces of them were lost. The thieves effected an entrance into the store by boring a hole into the wooden shutters and thus having gained access to the bolt which secured them they easily pushed it back. The robber was seen with a light in the store by a passer by but was supposed to be some one connected with the establishment, and was thus permitted to escape.

On the same night of the above robbery of the store, a spring-house, not far distant, was broken into and several articles taken from it. This last robbery was doubtless committed by the same parties who broke into the store.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted, since the 24th ult., on the following estates:

Eliza Jane Amwake, decd., late of Lancaster City. Wm. F. H. Amwake, Administrator.

John S. Breneman, decd., (Farmer) late of Conoy twp. Martha Breneman and Geo. A. Rumple, Administrators.

Saml. Switzgable, decd., late of Ephrata twp. Weidner H. Spera, Administrator.

Jacob Bowman, decd., late of Strasburg twp. Maria Bowman and Christian Bowman, Administrators.

George Rutter, decd., late of Salisbury twp. Harriet R. Rutter and Adam Rutter, Administrators.

Henry B. Bowman, M. D. decd., late of Manheim twp. E. J. Bowman and A. S. Bowman, Administrators.

Henry Bauman, decd., late of Lancaster City. Raphael Fisher, Administrator.

The following Wills have been admitted to probate:

Barbara Klugh, decd., late of ——— twp. H. S. Albert, Executor.

Elias Zuck, decd., late of East Earl twp. Mary Zuck, Executor.

INJURED BY LIGHTNING.—The Wrightsville *Star* states that, on the 22d inst., as Mr. Israel Miller (formerly of Lancaster county) now residing in Peach Bottom township, York county, was working in one of his fields he was seriously injured by lightning. From the latest accounts received by the *Star*—it appears that Mr. Miller had nearly recovered from the effect of the shock.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The August number of the *Lancaster Farmer* states that the July meeting of this Society was small, but interesting. Henry M. Engle, presided; Alexander Harris, Esq., Secretary. A report of S. S Rathvon, Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Fruit Exhibition, was read. It was shown in the report that the expenses incident to the exhibition were defrayed and a balance of $1.25 left for the treasury.

S. S. Rathvon offered a resolution providing for the appointment of ten members as delegates from the Association to the meeting of the "American Pomological Society," in Philadelphia, on September 15th, 1869. The appointment of the above delegates was deferred until the next meeting of the Society.

Mr. Rathvon also offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed by the President of the Society to inquire regarding the expediency of holding an exhibition at the same time, and place, in connection with the Park Association, in October, and upon what conditions such a temporary union could be effected, said committee to report in writing at the next meeting of this Society.

S. S. Rathvon, Dr. W. L. Diffenderfer, Dr. Samuel Welchens, J. G. Kreider and A. Harris, were appointed as the committee.

To prevent ants from creeping up young fruit trees and infesting them with curled leaf, it was recommended that the leaves have applied to them tobacco juice.

Interesting Essays were read by Dr. S. Welchens and Prof. S. S. Rathvon. A variety of excellent fruits were exhibited, which our limited space will not permit us to enumerate. After testing the fruits and discussing their respective merits, the Society, on motion, adjourned.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Last week, as Mr. Demas Dibeler was gathering apples from his orchard, near Falmouth, Conoy township, he hitched a mule in a small wagon for the purpose of carrying them home. In descending a steep hill the harness broke, causing the wagon to run against the mule, who immediately began to kick, finally landing his hind feet into the bed of the wagon from which he could not extricate them. He then ran to the bottom of the hill, on his two fore-feet, where he was stopped and released. Two of Mr. Dibeler's children were in the wagon at the time, but neither children, mule, wagon, or apples sustained any injury.

EDUCATIONAL.—Prof. N. C. Schaeffer succeeds Prof. C. S. Gerhart in the Preparatory Department of Franklin and Marshall College. Prof. Schaeffer occupied the chair of Ancient Languages and History for several years in the Keystone State Normal School.

Prof. A. O. Newpher, of Columbia, a graduate of the Millersville State Normal School, at the recent Commencement of Lafayette College at Easton, had the honorary degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by that Institution. This is a deserved compliment paid to a thorough scholar and accomplished teacher.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.—The Secretary of the Treasury in a letter to the Comptroller of the Currency, has decided to permit the substitution of 10-40 for 5-20 bonds, or the exchange of any gold bearing bonds now held as security for circulating notes, on the basis hitherto adopted—the 10-40's to be received at 85 per cent, of their par value, and all other gold-bearing bonds at 90 per cent. The 6 per cent. currency bonds issued by the United States to the Pacific Railroad will not be received as security for the circulation of National banks, and the exchange of gold-bearing bonds will be subject hereafter to revision, if it shall be found that such exchange is so frequent as to become onerous to the Department.

VALUABLE WATCH STOLEN.—Sunday evening, while attending the fire in the 9th Ward at Mr. Buckius' stable, Mr. Joseph Welchans, tobacconist of this city, had a valuable gold watch and Masonic mark taken from him. The mark was a heavy gold Maltese cross containing the All-Seeing Eye on a tobacco leaf, with two photographs under cover, self and wife, and the number of the watch was ——. Mr. Welchans did not notice that his watch had been taken until he returned home: the loss is quite a heavy one, the watch and mark being worth at least $230. The watch had no chain attached to it, but instead a black silk ribbon.

DE WITT'S SIXPENNY SERIES OF CHOICE MUSIC—*For Voice and Piano.*—Mr. Robert M. De Witt, of 13 Frankfort street, New York, has already published several Songs and Ballads of the above series. Each of these pieces is carefully arranged by a very talented and exceedingly popular composer. The following four pieces have just reached us: "Captain Jinks," by T. Maclagan; "Little Blue Butterfly," arranged from Herve's Opera of "Chilperic;" "Champagne Charlie," by Alfred Lee, and "Thaddy O'Flynn," by J. L. Malloy.

HOUSE BROKEN INTO.—The house of Col. Wm. B. Fordney, which is located about a mile and a half from this city, between the New Holland and Litiz turnpike, Manheim twp., was broken into by some unknown persons last Friday night. No one is at present residing in the house, and the persons who broke into it had therefore no difficulty in forcing an entrance without exciting suspicion or being in danger of discovery. No articles of value were carried away, some chairs were found in the lane leading to the house in a broken condition; the furniture in the house was also considerably broken.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon some unknown person entered the office of Zecher Bros., on North Queen street, above the railroad, while the proprietors were temporarily absent, and with a screw driver forced open the money drawer of their office desk, which contained about $85 in money and a gold watch and chain valued at $120. The thief luckily was alarmed as soon as he had forced the lock, and before he had discovered the valuables which were in the back part of the drawer.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The *Inquirer* states that Mr. Harlan Baldwin, of Penningtonville, Chester county, formerly of Salisbury township, this county, was run over by the Fast line going eastward, Friday morning at Penningtonville, and instantly killed.

It appears that Mr. Baldwin, was walking along the track, and crossed over from the north to the south side, to avoid some freight trains going west, and not noticing the train going east was struck by it. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a wife and several children.

THE CAMP MEEING AT LEBANON.—The Methodist camp meeting at Lebanon for this district, which commenced on Thursday, is said to be a great success.—The location is about one mile from the town of Lebanon in a very splendid grove. It is one of the largest meetings of the kind ever held in the State. There were nearly ten thousand people present on Sunday. A large number of ministers are present from various sections, representing different Christian denominations. Philadelphia is represented by a number of families from the Green Street M. E. Church. Lancaster and Columbia are well represented.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—A public-spirited citizen of Oxford offers to deed two acres of land in a very suitable and desirable location on the railroad, in the Borough, to any party who will build a furnace and rolling mill thereon. We understand the Phila. & Baltimore Central R. R. Co., will furnish free transportation on the road for all materials used in the construction of the same. We hope these liberal offers will be accepted by some company who will go to work and erect such an establishment. Should it be a stock concern, we have every reason to believe that a large amount of stock will be taken by our citizens.

The locality is certainly a very desirable one for the iron business, as the best quality of ore has been found within a few miles of our town, and there is no doubt but that i abounds in inexhaustible quantities in the vicinity. The barrens are undoubtedly full of it. Here is a chance for a fortune for some enterprising spirit, and our opinion is it will not be long ere it is developed. —*Oxford Press.*

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The *Sentinel* says that the Methodist Episcopal Church in Manheim was dedicated on Sunday, the 24th inst. Appropriate discourses were delivered by the Rev. C. F. Turner, of Lancaster, in the morning, and by the Rev. S. H. C. Smith, of Columbia, in the afternoon. We understand that about $100 was collected. The weather was very fine, and doubtless a larger number of persons would have been present had more timely notice been given of the occasion.

TWO MEN INJURED.—The *Spy* states that, on the 26th inst., as the workmen were engaged in excavating for the purpose of laying the pipes for the new water works in Columbia, a portion of the embankment gave way and nearly buried two men named Henry Dock and Albert Hougentogler. They were promptly dug out, when Mr. Hougentogler was found to be very much injured. He was taken to his home and the proper restoratives applied.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This Association meets in Greensburg, this state, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, of next month August. Among the officers are E. O. Lyte, Lancaster county, Asst. Secretary; J. P. McCaskey, Lancaster city, Corresponding Secretary; Amos Row, Lancaster city, Treasurer. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent; Prof. Brooks, and others.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Stiffner, residing in Columbia, had his knee dislocated at Wrightsville, on Saturday last, by the caving in of an embankment. He was taken to his home in Columbia, and attended by Dr. Hinkle. He is now doing well.

RAILROAD DEPOT AT MARIETTA.—The ground for the new Railroad Depot at Marietta was staked off on Friday afternoon. The building is to be erected on a lot of ground just above Barr's, late Houseal's Hotel at the Upper Station, and will be about the same size as the Lancaster depot. Work will be commenced upon it very soon.

A REDUCTION.—The salary of letter carriers, in cities having a population less than 100,000 inhabitants, were reduced, on the 1st inst., from $1,000 to $800 per year.

THE sum of $1,950 has been raised for the purpose of building a Mission Sunday School chapel for the Presbyterian church.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—The Columbia *Spy* states that George W., a lad about twelve years of age, son of George W. Haldeman, (merchant) of that borough, was drowned at Chicques, Thursday afternoon, He had been in the water nearly an hour before found. Drs. Haldeman and Landis tried every means to resuscitate him but without effect. The unfortunate lad visited Chicques, for the purpose of fishing, and with others went to the Chicques creek, a short distance from the residence of Dr. Haldeman, for that purpose. He shortly after went into swim—the little girls who accompanied leaving shortly before for dinner, and inquiry being made for George they said he had gone in to bathe. Search was immediately made and he was found drowned near the place designated by the girls. He was a fine little boy and the pet of a large circle of friends and relatives. The affair is greatly regretted in the community.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—The following additional particulars respecting the recent drowning of George W., eldest son of Mr. George W. Haldeman, of Columbia, will be read with interest. The lad was about twelve years of age, and was making a temporary visit to his cousins at the Furnace, but unfortunately conceiving the idea of taking a solitary bath, he ventured beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, sank to rise no more in this life. He was submerged for about half an hour, and being of a delicate constitution, all the efforts of the physicians necessarily failed to restore life, although all the appliances of modern art were resorted to by the three physicians who were, with one exception, by chance present. Had the boy been more robust, the means resorted to would have brought him to life, as more than three hours were exhausted in producing artificial respiration and in endeavoring to reestablish the circulation of the blood. The principles followed on this occasion were mainly those of the late Dr. Marshall Hall and Dr. H. B. Silvester; and are the result of extensive inquiries which were made by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of England, among medical men, medical bodies and coroners throughout the kingdom.

The extreme limit of time, after which a submerged body may be resuscitated, is difficult to determine, as much depends on the physical condition of the sufferer. Dr. Bourgeois mentions a number of cases in the "Archives de Medicine," of revival after six hours immersion. The recovery, however, of such cases, must be owing to unusual vitality, and it is not to be expected in the majority of cases.

RELIGIOUS.—It is stated that the aggregate vote on the question of Lay Delegation in the Methodist Church, is reported at 69,537 for and 25,638 against. This decides the matter, although there will probably be about 25,000 more votes to record. The Methodist says: "What remains to be done is the formal completion of the measures initiated by the General Conference in Chicago, May, 1868. We may, therefore, look forward to the admission of lay delegates to the Conference of 1872."

The Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., formerly pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, this city, now Chairman of the Publication Board of the Lutheran Publication Society in Philadelphia, makes an appeal to the friends of the institution for the loan of $10,000 for the purpose of enabling the Board to publish one or two books every month.

The following Presbyteries (Old School) have voted in favor of the union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, upon the proposed plan adopted by the last General Assembly, most of them unanimously: New York, Londonderry, Albany, Allegheny City, Ohio, Erie, St. Louis, Beaver, Clarion, Saltsburg, Troy, Buffalo City, Ogdensburg, Monmouth, Philadelphia, and Philadelphia Central.

A SPLENDID BARN.—Our correspondent at Conestoga Centre states that Mr. Abraham Kendig has erected a barn during the present season, on his farm, in the northeastern part of Conestoga township, that is surpassed in size by few in Lancaster county, and in completeness and convenience, as well as in its fine and handsome appearance, by none. The manner in which the work is done reflects great honor upon the builder, Mr. Amos Benedict, of Conestoga Centre, as well as the enterprise does upon the owner, Mr. K., who is an intelligent, liberal-minded, and enterprising farmer. It is 104 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 20 feet high from floor to square, and has a horse-power building 28 feet by 30 feet attached, the lower part of which is occupied by the horse-power, and the upper part is filled with hay. It is so arranged that, by merely shifting the belt, which connects the thrasher with the horse-power, from one side to the other, the thrasher can be set on either one of the thrashing floors, and thus the contents of the whole barn thrashed without moving the horse-power. Everything about the entire barn is finished in the most complete manner, all the boards are planed, the walls on the inside plastered, the floors of the stables macadamized, and the whole outside has received two coats of paint, and is to receive a third, which will finish the building. It contains all the conveniences found in a modern first-class barn. Its cost was between $7,000 and $8,000.

There are a number of fine barns in this section, ranging from 95 feet to 100 feet in length, and 50 feet to 60 feet in width, well finished and finely painted, but Mr. K's. exceeds all the others somewhat in size as well as in superiority of style and finish. Mr. Benedict, the builder of it, who has also been the builder of nearly all first-class barns in this section, pronounces this to be the finest and most complete barn that he has yet built. Mr. K's farm contains about 160 acres of the most productive land in this county, and yet the present crop of hay, wheat, and oats, which has been a very large one, has all been stored in this barn, and room enough remains to store his crop of cornfodder.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. Frederick Sener, an old and prominent citizen of Lancaster died suddenly at Philadelphia this morning. He was a successful business man, and accumulated a handsome fortune in the lumbertrade. In 1848 he retired from business, and afterwards made the tour of Europe. He resided in Lancaster until about a year ago, when admonished by disease he went to live with a sister in Philadelphia. The deceased had many friends. He was never married. Peace to his ashes.

TWO BOYS SHOT.—Two boys, named Frank Hinder, aged 19 years, and William Hinder, aged about 14 years, were shot on Saturday at a farm about one mile and three-quarters southeast of this city, not far from the Old Factory bridge. It seems that the boys were intruding upon the premises of the father-in-law of Mr. Henry Rowe when they were shot by Mr. Rowe. It appears that they were ordered off of the premises, when they made some demonstrations as if they intended to attack Mr. R., when he procured a gun and shot at them. The gun was only fired once, but the load took effect in the side and shoulder of the older brother Frank inflicting a severe but, we understand, not a dangerous wound—a few of the scattering shot striking the younger brother William on the shoulder, wounding him slightly. Mr. Rowe brought the boy Frank to his home in West Strawberry street, this city, in a wagon, and stated to his parents that he was sorry that the affair occurred, as his intention was to frighten not to hurt the boys. The oldest boy was attended by Dr. Carpenter and is doing as well as could be expected.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Friday the mill belonging to Mr. Binckley, located one mile west of this city, on the Columbia turnpike, came very nearly being destroyed by fire. It seems that a little child of Mr. B., while playing in the second story of the mill, set fire to a quantity of shavings left on the floor by some carpenters, who were engaged in making some repairs in the building. The fire was not immediately discovered, and when first seen was under considerable headway. The workmen engaged at the mill attempted to extinguish the flames by buckets of water from the trough, always kept full, which is placed in front of the mill. They worked long and arduously, but all their efforts appeared in vain; the flames seemed to increase in size, and finally the dense smoke drove them from the room and they stood on the outside of the building awaiting its destruction. The head miller employed by Mr. Binckley would not, however, give up hope of saving the building; he commenced with great industry to carry water and throw on the flames. This hopeful and courageous conduct encouraged the spectators to action, and, led by him, they dashed bucketfull after bucketfull until it was extinguished. Thus the brave example of one man was the cause of saving much valuable property from destruction. Truly, "Perseverance overcomes all things."

THE FIRE.—The roof of the stable and shop belonging to Mr. John Kepner, situated back of Water street, in the First Ward, this city, caught fire about 5 o'clock, on Friday evening. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the Foundry of Mr. Diller, alighting on the shingle roof of the building. The roof was burned off and a number of sieves for grain-fans belonging to Mr. Samuel Keeler were destroyed. A lot of segars and tobacco belonging to Mr. Kepner was damaged by water. The loss incurred is fully covered by insurance in one of our Lancaster Companies. The firemen were soon on the ground and quickly extinguished the flames.

INQUEST.—The remains of an unknown man, supposed to have been drowned, were found on the 31st ult., among a pile of drift wood lodged on an island in the Susquehanna river, about a mile above Safe Harbor. The body was in such a state of decomposition that the head and one foot had dropped off, and were gone. An inquest was held by A. R. Witmer, esq., Deputy Coroner, and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to his death by drowning, or some other cause unknown to the jury.—*Express.*

WARWICK AHEAD.—The *Inquirer* recently stated that Mr. M. L. Greider, of Rapho township, had exhibited at the office of that newspaper two stalks of oats with very large heads containing respectively 168 and 147 grains.

Warwick township is, however, ahead of Rapho in the production of oats, as, Thursday, Mr. W. B. Eitnier, of the former township, exhibited to us two splendid oats stalks with heads containing respectively 194 and 181 grains. Mr. Eitnier has christened the oats "Packer Oats"—and wants any one, who *can*, to furnish better specimens of oat-heads.

SOUTHERN LANCASTER COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Chester County *Republican* writes to that paper a letter in which is well described a portion of Little Britain and Fulton townships, this county. We take from the letter the following extracts:

"The Octoraro is a noble stream, and makes the dividing line between the grand old counties of Chester and Lancaster; by reference to the map it will be observed that the Octoraro, after it first crosses Mason and Dixon's line into Maryland, comes back into Pennsylvania, as if to seek some other course than through Maryland to the Susquehanna river. In this horse-shoe-like bend, is a farm of one hundred and some acres, that used to be called the no county land, and for many years paid no tax, because the officers of Chester county could not reach it without going either into Lancaster county, or Cecil county, Md., and the same difficulty was in the way of the Lancaster county officers. The Octoraro being the line of these respective counties, the assessors did not feel bound to cross the county line, whilst Cecil county could not tax it because it was in another State. When the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorized the levying of a State Tax, this property was assessed, as it was clearly in Pennsylvania. The assessor of West Nottingham returned this farm, and it has ever since been assessed in Chester county, for State and County, and for School and Road Tax in West Nottingham.

From Octoraro to Oak Hill, about three miles, is generally a heavy up grade; fine fields of grass and grain on either side of the road, with good and substantial farm buildings, cheer the traveller, where but a few years ago much of the land lay out an open common.

Oak Hill is a village of considerable importance; here is one of the most commodious hotels found in a country place, where city boarders, I am told, resort in the warm season, and although the steam whistle can only be heard here under favorable circumstances, the good effects of railroad facilities are plainly visible.

From Oak Hill to Penn Hill, a distance of about five miles, we pass through a fine agricultural country; grain growing is the main branch of agriculture in this region, and the products find a market via Nottingham and Baltimore Central. As you approach the Susquehanna, the land becomes more rough and hilly, but highly productive. We arrived at Peachbottom village a little before sun down. Well, what shall I say of this place? On the east side is a tremendous hill coming down almost to the edge of the river. Here are extensive Slate Quarries, a few houses, most of which are taverns, at which, from appearances, no small quantity of the ardent is disposed of; there is, however, a considerable amount of business done here, principally in Slate and Lumber.

We had the good fortune to arrive at the ferry just as the boat came to anchor on this side. The carriage, horse, and our dear selves were soon loaded on board the craft, and pushed off from "Terra Firma." The river here is one and three-quarter miles wide, interspersed with numerous islands, one, within perhaps about eighty yards of the east shore, contains, I think, over a hundred acres, much of which is good farm land. A hill or mountain of small dimensions at the base, rises out of this Island to a height surpassing any of the surrounding hills on either shore. Passengers and freight are transported here in a flat-bottomed boat, about thirty feet long and ten wide, two or more men with poles being the motive power. The water was in fine boating order, not perhaps more than five feet deep in any place except the east shore. We had a splendid boat ride, the water was calm, just breeze enough to make the air cool and balmy, whilst the gilded sunset lighted up with sublime magnificence, the everlasting hills that have from the creation confined this noble sheet of water to its natural bed.

* * * * * * *

There is a great necessity for a railroad from Oxford to Peachbottom. It is said that about one hundred miles of railroad made on this line will complete another railroad connection via Hanover Junction and the Connellsville and Pittsburg Railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburg; the distance between the two cities being some 40 or 50 miles shorter than the Pennsylvania Central. Such a road would pass through parts of the southern tier of counties in Pennsylvania that abound in mineral, agricultural and material wealth, that is now out of profitable reach of railroad facilities. The right spirit is aroused in York county. I was credibly informed, that the citizens of Peachbottom township alone had subscribed over one hundred thousand dollars towards the road contemplated. Had they railroad facilities the slate quarries at Peachbottom would ship fifty or perhaps a hundred thousand tons of slate annually."

THE MANHEIM SLATE QUARRIES.—During the past week a party of gentlemen of Lancaster, consisting of Quarrymen and Slaters, paid Manheim a visit for the purpose of examining the Slate Quarries of Messrs. Lichtenthaler, and Miller & Harman, situated near Manheim, and after carefully examining the several specimens of slate, pronounced it well adapted for the purpose intended. The quarry of Mr. Lichtenthaler, where the blue slate is abundant for roofing and other purposes, is at present not worked, in consequence of the pumps not being ready; but will be in operation in a few days. The old quarry where the purple slate is found is in full operation. This quarry is also under control of Mr. Lichtenthaler and worked by him, but on the farm of Messrs. Miller & Harman. This slate is ground up and converted into what is called Plastic Slate Roofing, which is now extensively adopted in the larger cities, and for making paint for nearly all buildings, and which is sure to be used by all painters when properly introduced and tested. The party after passing encomiums of praise upon its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Lichtenthaler, for his successful undertaking and energy in producing from the bowels of the earth articles so much in vogue, left the village highly delighted with their visit.

STABLE BURNED.—The frame stable, with shingle roof, belonging to Mr. W. H. H. Buckius, situated on an alley between Walnut and Lemon streets, in the Ninth Ward, this city, was destroyed by fire about half-past ten o'clock on Sunday evening. A small quantity of hay was in the stable at the time of the fire, which, together with the combustible character of the materials out of which the stable was constructed, made the fire for a short time a very bright one; the flames ascending to quite a height and brilliantly illuminating that portion of the city where the stable was located. The fire was prevented from spreading by our firemen, who deserve great credit for the commendable industry with which they checked what otherwise would have proven a disastrous conflagration, as many of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the stable are wooden. The stable was insured for $100 in the Girard Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia; Mr. Buckius' loss is estimated at about $125 over the above insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. It is reported that a man was seen by persons residing near the stable to run away from it shortly before the fire broke out.

FOUND DEAD.—An woma named Susannah Weller was found dead in bed on the 13th of July at the house of Jacob Weller, in Brecknock township. An inquest was held on the body by E. D. White, Esq., and a verdict rendered by the jury of death from natural causes.

NEW GREENBACKS.—A portion of the new issue of greenbacks will be ready about the 1st of September. It is stated that the new one dollar notes will have a vignette of Washington and a representation of the discovery of America by Columbus on the face, instead of the vignette of Chief Justice Chase as on those now in use. The 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 designs for the new fives, tens, twenties and other denominations have not yet been determined upon.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The Reading *Eagle* states that Mr. Daniel Rider, of West Cocalico, Lancaster county, while cradling oats on Monday, the 26th inst., tramped barefooted on his scythe, cutting his foot, at about the middle from below upward, almost entirely off, except the soft tendonous parts on the back of the instep. Dr. S. S. Wiest carefully and dexterously adjusted the gaping and fearful wound. The patient is doing well.

DR. H. B. DUNLAP, Surgeon Dentist, Main street, Mount Joy, Lancaster. Pa. a2-2tawtf

ESPECIAL attention is called to the advertisement of that celebrated Specialist, Q. Van Hummell, M. D., of New York city, who treats throat and lung diseases by *inhalation*—the only acknowledged cure for Consumption. He uses *Abbott's Inhaling Fluid*, a remedy not known to the profession. Thousands have been snatched from the jaws of death by this wonderful remedy, and those afflicted should not hesitate to immediately place themselves under the Doctor's care.

REGISTER OF WILLS.—We are authorized to announce that DR. WM. M. WHITESIDE, late Lieutenant of Company E, 10th Regt. first three months' service, and Captain of Company I 79th Regt. P. V., of Lancaster city, is a candidate for Register, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the ensuing primary election. a13-tfd&w

Extract from a letter from Santa Croix.

* * * * * We had wandered for many hours through tangled forests of Tropical shrubs and trees, some of them emitting a most delicious and invigorating odor, when we suddenly came upon a large and well cultivated plantation, in the center of which were several buildings. Entering these we found them to be the "press houses," stills, &c., where the sugar cane is crushed for the manufacture of St. Croix Rum. Over 100 Coolies were at work, and the smell from the fermenting vats was very exhilarating and pleasant. We were shown through the entire establishment and learned that all the Rum here produced was shipped to Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New York, to be made into their celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS. The peculiar good effects of this Rum—which is the purest and best in the world—are well-known. Not a single case of Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Consumption, or any such disease can be found on this Island, (except of invalids come here for their health, and they are almost always cured) Combined with Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla, and other important ingredients, this Rum becomes PLANTATION BITTERS; and surely no finer Tonic and general Family Remedy was ever seen. The combination of these Bitters was first discovered here many years ago, and all the Natives swear by PLANTATION BITTERS, and say "there is nothing like it? Judging by the robust health of the witnesses, I am certain their testimony is true. R. S. T.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Special Notices.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond St., New York, Sold everywhere. The trade supplied by Wholesale Medicine Dealers.
m15 8mdeod&3mw

The Healing Pool

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude and its Diseases and Abuses which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
m23-3md&w

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by all Druggists. m15-8mdeod&3mw

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear when it is used, and a genial cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress the Hair. jy21-eodd&4w

Females Suffering

With Rupture or other Physical Weakness, are invited to visit Philadelphia, and call at C. H. NEEDLES' Office, No. 154 Twelfth St., below Race, to obtain proper Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c. A lady attendant conducts this department with professional ability. Examinations made and suitable instruments for Prolapsus applied.

C. H. NEEDLES gives personal attention to male patients at his Office, Corner 12th and Race Streets, Philadelphia. Extensive practice in this special branch of Mechanical Remedies insures intelligent and correct treatment. (BANNING'S Braces a justed.)
jan 29 1mw

Avoid Quacks.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers on receipt of a stamp to pay postage. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York.

A Great Remedy.

FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtain by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, which its highest medical properties are retained. It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Colds, Diptheria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1 50 per Bottle, $14 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price. Address, "L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D., No. 232 North 2d, Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Marriages.

DISSINGER—WERTZ.—On the 27th inst., at Jonathan Sprecher's Hotel, by Rev. W. T. Gerhard, Aaron G. Dissinger, of East Hempfield, to Lizzie Wertz, of West Hempfield twp.

Deaths.

REUTER.—On the 2d inst., in this city, Louisa, daughter of Caroline Reuter, in the 10th year of her age.

SENER.—On the morning of the 3d inst., at Philadelphia, Frederick Sener, in the 6th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Markets.

Philadelphia Grain Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The Flour market is quiet, but we continue former quotations; 500 bbls Kentucky white Wheat Extra Family sold for shipment on secret terms; a few hundred bbls were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5@5.50 for Superfine; $5 50@5.75 for Extras; $6.25@7.00 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family; $6.25@7.25 for Penn'a do do; $6.75@7.75 for Ohio do do, and $8@10.50 for Fancy brands, according to quality.

Rye Flour sells at $6.12½@6.25 per bbl.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are without quotable change; sales of old red at $1.50@1.53, and new do at $1.50@1 60.

Rye is dull at $1.20@1.25 per bus for Western.

Corn is quiet and 1@2 cents lower; sales of 3,000 bus Yellow at $1.12@1.14, and Western Mixed at $1.10@1.12.

Oats are unchanged; sales of 3,000 bus Western at 74@76c; Southern and Penn'a at 53@67c, and new at 60c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $43 per ton.

Cloverseed may be quoted at $9.25@9.50 per bushel.

Timothy is held at $5@5.25.

Flaxseed at $2 60@2.65.

Whiskey is firm at $1.20@1.25 per gallon, tax-paid.

Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3

Philadelphia and Erie	30¾
Reading	48⅞
Penn'a Railroad	55¾
U. S. 6s 1881	121¾@121⅞
U. S. 5-20s 1862	123¼@125
New 5-20s 1864	122¾@123¼
U. S. 5-20s of November 1865	122¾@122⅞
U. S. 5-20s of July 1865	120⅝@120⅞
do 1867	120⅞@121
do 1868	122 @122¼
10-40s	115⅝@116
Union Pacific Bonds	110¼@111¼
Gold	135¾

NEW YORK, August 3.

Canton Co	61
Boston Water Power	16
Cumberland Coal	30½
Wells Fargo Express	19
American Express	42
Adams Express	59
U. S. Express	67
Merchants' Union Express	16½
Quicksilver	15½
Mariposa	7
do Preferred	16
Pacific Mail	81¼
Western Union Telegraph	38¾
New York Central	210
Erie	28¾
Hudson River	180¾
Reading	97½
Alton and T. H.	
do do Preferred	60
Tol. W. & W	73
Michigan Central	132
Michigan Southern	106¼
Illinois Central	141
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108¼
Chicago and Northwestern Common	86¾
do do Preferred	97⅞
Rock Island	114⅞
Fort Wayne	153¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼
Milwaukie and St. Paul	97¼
do do preferred	88¾
U. S. 5-20s Registered 1881	124
do Coupons 1881	123⅞
do Registered 1862	
do Coupons 1862	124¾
do Registered 1864	123¾
do do 1865	123¼
do Coupons 1864	123¾
do do 1865	121¼
do do 1865 New	122⅞
do Registered 1867	122
do Coupons 1867	122¾
do do 1868	122
Ten-Forties	
do Registered	111¼
do Coupons	115¼
Gold	135⅝

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 2—Evening.

The market for beef cattle was extremely inactive to-day, and under the influence of large offerings, prices declined 1c ℔ lb, from the highest point last week, without, however, causing any increased movement. We quote choice at 9@9½c, the latter rate for an extra lot; fair to good at 8@8¾c prime at 6½@7½c; and common at 5@6c ℔ lb gross. Receipts, 2,356 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

181 Owen Smith, Western, 8@9¼c, gross.
70 A. Christy & Brother, Western, 7¼@8¼c, gross.
57 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6@8c, gross.
98 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9c, gross.
95 P. Hathaway, Western, 7@9c, gross.
103 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@9c, gross.
38 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8c, gross.
110 James McFillon, Western, 7@9c, gross.
50 E. S. McFillon, Western, 7¼@8¼c, gross.
89 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@9c, gross.
216 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9c, gross.
200 Mooney & Smith, Western, 6¼@9¼c, gross.
70 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8½c, gross.
86 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8c, gross.
130 Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7½@8½c, gross.
70 Hope & Co., Western, 6½@8¾c, gross.
67 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7½c, gross.
25 B. Baldwin & Co., Chester county, 6@8c, gross.
60 J. Clemson, Western, 7@7¾c, gross.
17 D. Branson, Chester county, 6@7½c, gross.
50 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@9½c, gross.
27 A. Kemble, Chester county, 7@8½c, gross.
30 L. Horn, Delaware, 5@7c, gross.
71 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 7@8c, gross.
52 John McArdle, Western, 6½@8½c, gross.
38 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6½@7½c, gross.
80 R. Mayne, Western, 6@8½c, gross.
17 C. W. Weker, Virginia, 5@6½c, gross.

There was a steady demand for cows and calves at $45@75, and springers at $40@65. Receipts, 200 head.

There was less activity in the sheep market to-day, but prices were firm. Sales at the Park and Avenue Drove Yards at 5@6½c ℔ lb gross. Stock sheep are coming forward more freely, and thesell for them is fair at $2@2.50 ℔ head. The Directors of the Park Drove Yard recently declared a dividend of 15 per cent. out of their earnings since the Yard was opened for business. The success with which it has met since its organization exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine, but it is not surprising when such a man as John S. Pierce, who has been at this particular business since his boyhood, is at the head of it.

Hogs are active and higher; sales of 3,500 head at $13@13.50 for still, and $14@14.75 for corn fed.

LANCASTER GRAIN MARKET, MONDAY, Aug. 2nd, 1869.—Grain and Flour Market firm:

Family flour, ℔ bar	$ 6 25
Extra ......do.......do	5 25
Superfine..do.......do	4 50
Wheat (white) ℔ bus	1 50
Wheat (red)......do	1 35
Rye......do	1 20
Corn......do	1 00
Oats......do	50
Whiskey	1 00

Lancaster Household Market.

LANCASTER, Saturday, July 31.

Butter, ℔ lb	30@35c.
Lard, ℔ lb	18@20c
Eggs ℔ dozen	20c
Chickens, (live,) ℔ pair	75@1.00
Do. (cleaned,) ℔ pair	
Lamb, ℔ lb	15@18c.
Sausages, ℔ lb	25c.
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	75@1.00c.
Do. ℔ ½ peck	10c.
New Potatoes, ℔ bushel	90@1.00
do ℔ ½ peck	12@18c
Apples, ℔ ½ peck	10@15c
Peaches, ℔ ½ peck	75c
Tomatoes, ℔ ½ peck	25c
Green Peas ℔ ½ peck	15@20c
Onions, ℔ ½ peck	18@20c.
Corn ℔ bushel	
Cabbage ℔ head	5@8c.
Oats ℔ bag	1.50
Apple Butter, ℔ pint	20@25c.
Do. ℔ crock	1.25@1.50
Turnips, ℔ bushel	80c.
Gooseberries, ℔ quart	8c
Blackberries, ℔ quart	5@8c
Watermelons, ℔ piece	35@50c
Corn ℔ dozen	15@18c.

New Advertisements.

McCOMSEY & Co.,
DEALERS IN
COAL AND LUMBER,
Yard on Penn'a R. R., Cor. Prince and Walnut streets, Lancaster, Pa.

Have now on hand and for sale a well selected stock of Family Coal from the best mines which we will sell at current market prices and guarantee satisfaction. Also, a full stock of well seasoned Lumber of all kinds at Reduced Prices. jy31-tfdaw

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST Farms in Frederick county, containing 480 ACRES, well improved, Limestone Quarry, convenient to Railroads, Churches, &c. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to
M. D. SAVIN,
41 Post Office Avenue,
jy31-3.daw Baltimore, Md.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Honorable HENRY G. LONG, President, and Honorable ALEXANDER L. HAYES, and JOHN J. LIBHART, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Lancaster, and Assistant Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Lancaster, have issued their Precept to me directed, requiring me, among other things, to make public Proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and a general Jail Delivery, also a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, will commence in the Court House in the City of Lancaster, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the third MONDAY in AUGUST, (the 16th,) 1869. In pursuance of which precept PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Lancaster, in the said county, and all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, of the said city and county of Lancaster, that they be then and there in their own proper persons with their rolls, records and examinations, and inquisitions, and their other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in their behalf to be done; and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners who are, or then shall be in the jail of said county of Lancaster are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Lancaster, the 30th day of July, 1869. JACOB F. FREY Sheriff.
jy31 3t*eow&3tw

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST BOOK OF THE PERIOD

WOMEN OF NEW YORK;

Or, the Under World of the Great City.

The most startling revelation of modern times. New York Society Unmasked. "The Aristocracy," "Women of Pleasure," "Married Women," and all classes thoroughly ventilated. 50 Illustrations. Address at once The New York Book Co., 145 Nassau St., New York. a3-8

CONSUMPTION.

Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh cured by *inhalation.* *Abbott's Inhaling Fluid* is the only remedy known that operates on the lungs —dissolves the tubercles, which are thrown off, the cavities heal, and a cure is affected. Treatment by letter or in person can be had only of
Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D.,
a3-10m 16 West 14th St., N. Y.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

We clip the following from the Providence *Advertiser:*

"At this season of the year, when cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, and other kindred complaints are sure to prevail everybody should be liberally supplied with Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Persons leaving home whether it be for a day's excursion or a trip to Europe, should be in a condition to place their hands on it at a moment's warning. Many diseases incident to the Summer months, which will prove fatal if not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two doses of the Pain Killer. On more than one occasion have we been relieved of intense suffering by the timely use of the above named preparation." Sold by all druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers. a3-4w

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

Kansas Pacific Railway Company

For the sale of its

NEW SEVEN PER CENT.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides more

Than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

GOVERNMENT LAND GRANT OF THREE MILLION ACRES,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of those lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U. S. Bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, covered by this Mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely $6,500,000.

The Bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAXATION, the Company paying the tax.

The principal of the Loan is made payable in Gold, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be payable

In Frankfort, London or New York,

at option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New York, $35 (gold) each half year.

On $1,000 Bond in London, £7 5s. 10. each half year.

On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort, 87 flr. 39 krtzs., each half year.

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securties taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
aug 3 3md&w **No. 12 Pine Street, N. Y.**

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT PENSION: RS REQUIRING examination will please call at 41 East King street, Lancaster, Pa.
P. S. CLINGER,
jy20-1td&2tw Pension Surgeon.

CIDER MILLS,

HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, DOG POWERS, CLOVER HULLERS, GRAIN BAGS, FANS and DRILLS, PLOWS, BAG WAGONS, MACHINE BELTING, CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS, FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, AT THE IMPLEMENT AND SEED STORE, NO. 28 EAST KING ST., LANCASTER, PA.
jy 28 2m w. WM. D. SPRECHER.

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER

SCHEETZ'S CELEBRATED BITTER CORDIAL.

This medical preparation is now offered to the public as a reliable substitute for the many worthless compounds which now flood the market. It is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is not recommended as a CURE ALL, but by its direct and salutary influence upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach and Bowels, it acts both as a preventive and cure for many of the diseases to which those organs are subject. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, BOWEL COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, FAINTINGS, SICK-HEADACHE, &c. For CHILLS and FEVERS of all kinds, it is far better and safer than quinine, without any of its pernicious effects. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes.

PREPARED BY
JACOB SCHEETZ, *Sole Proprietor*,
N. W. COR. FIFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
n6 3twl

Philadelphia, March 28th, 1867.

MR. SCHEETZ—Dear Sir: I have used your Bitter, and seen them used by others with good effect, and in no case without producing good results. In one case a fellow workman was taken with vomiting and purging, and was so reduced that he was scarcely able to work. I got your Bitters and gave him three doses in one hour, which entirely cured him.
THOS. BROWN,
1504 Otis street, 18th Ward.