Miscellaneous.

THE GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Adjutant General Thomas' Report of the Condition of National Cemeteries and other Cemeteries Containing the Remains of the Union Soldiers of the Late War.

Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas has finished his report, detailing the result of his visit to and inspection of all the cemeteries, from Maine to California, that contain the remains of Union soldiers who fell during the late war. Below is given as full an abstract of this report as is deemed advisable. The entire report covers over 400 pages, and contains much interesting information.

By an act of Congress passed in 1868, General Thomas was ordered to this duty and concluded his labors but a few weeks since. During that time he has visited every State and Territory in this country, and gone over the greater portion of them—wherever there was a public or private cemetery in which a Union soldier was buried. He has full lists of the number buried in each and every place, known and unknown, white or black, officers, soldiers, or citizen employees of the government.—He gives in detail the names, company, regiment, division, corps, and general command in which the deceased was enrolled at the time of his death, and if not, as much data as he could obtain in reference thereto. The situation and condition of all the thirty-five national cemeteries are given, and suggestions are made in respect to them. It is shown by these statistics that there are comparatively few soldiers buried in New England; not an exceedingly large number in the Middle or Western States, while the Border States and those that were in the rebellion almost entirely hold the ashes of those who died in defence of the Union.

New England.—There are but 18 officers and 565 white soldiers known, 1 unknown and 15 colored soldiers, 2 unknown, buried in the whole of New England.

New York—Soldiers are buried in twenty three different places in New York, and the total number is as follows: White, 15,340; 4,190; unknown 195; white officers, 84; total 4,395. Colored soldiers, 199; sailors, 2; total, 292. Grand total, 4,597.

New Jersey.—There are four burial places with interments as follows: 2,382 white soldiers known, and 9 unknown, and 2 colored known, making a total of 2,393 in all for the State.

In Pennsylvania there are 15 burial places of soldiers, including Gettysburg, which he recommends that the government purchase and take possession of. Gettysburg Cemetery contains 1,361 known and 1,425 unknown dead—total, 2,786. The grand total of the State is: Officers, 157; soldiers known, 4,291; unknown, 1,755; colored soldiers known, 241—grand total, 6,213.

Delaware has 13 soldiers' burial places and a total of 368 interments.

Maryland.—In this State is the Antietam Cemetery, it is the scene of the great battle of Antietam, fought near Strasburg, Washington county, Maryland. General Thomas gives much attention to this cemetery in his report. He says it is quite an incomplete state and very much out of order. The Confederate dead have not been removed to a separate place in the cemetery, as was contemplated, and General T. says it cannot be done without much expense and the removal of a portion of the cemetery wall. The State of Maryland has contributed largely to the care of the cemetery. Many of the other States have also contributed, while yet a number remain delinquent. He says the graves are sinking, the headboards are missing, and the dilapidation is gen ral. He estimates that it will require $30,000 to repair and properly finish this cemetery as at first contemplated—that is, to sod the graves, gravel the walks, &c. There are soldiers from eighteen States buried there besides a quite large number of unknown State was not known. There are buried there 18 officers, 4,687 soldiers known, 1,793 unknown, and 85 regulars. The dead of the battle-fields numbered 1,475. The other bodies were removed from the battle-fields of Monocacy Junction, South Mountain, Harper's Ferry and other places in that section. The total expenses have amounted to $51,180, while the lodge at the cemetery cost $5,700—making a total of $56,880. At the London Park Cemetery, in Baltimore, there is one sailor and 1,598 soldiers known; 4 civilians (government employees) known and 187 soldiers unknown. At the Annapolis Cemetery there are 2,78 soldiers, 3 sailors and 11 civilians (government employees) all known, and 18 soldiers unknown; there are also 138 colored soldiers known and 5 unknown. At Laurel Grove there are 229 colored soldiers. The grand total in the State, including Antietam, is 8,995 white and 572 colored. The cemeteries named above were found in excellent condition.

District of Columbia.—General Thomas reports the Military Asylum Cemetery as well taken care of and in good condition.—Here are interred 20 officers, 5,148 soldiers, 2 sailors and 134 employees, making a total of 5,304; 285 colored soldiers are also buried here. At the Congressional Burying Ground there are 79 soldiers buried. At the Union Cemetery there are 40, making a total of 5,428 white and 195 colored soldiers buried in the District.

Virginia.—In this State Arlington receives attention first. General Thomas recommends that the mansion be repaired and improved, that a florist, the hot-houses and a conservatory be built there, and that flowers and plants be raised for general distribution throughout the land, etc. He condemns the keeping of five cemeteries just in the immediate vicinity of Richmond, and recommends that the dead be removed to the Richmond Cemetery from several of them. He speaks of the general good condition of the cemeteries throughout the State, and makes many suggestions in reference to their improvement. Of the Fredericksburg Cemetery, he says that out of 1,500, and odd soldiers, but two thousand four hundred are known; of 6,300 at Richmond, but 800 are known; of 1,623 at Poplar Grove, but 2,000 are known; of 12,000 at Arlington, nearly 4,000 are unknown, and so on throughout the State. Very many of these cemeteries are upon the scenes of the battle fields whose names they bear. General Thomas reports that he invariably found the people residing in the vicinity of the cemeteries much disposed to assist in their protection from evil-disposed persons. In the seventeen Virginia cemeteries—Arlington, Alexandria, Ball's Bluff, Winchester, Staunton, Culpepper, Danville, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Col Harbor, Seven Pins, Fort Harrison, Glendale, Poplar Grove, City Point, Hampton and Yorktown—a total of 08,713 Union officers and soldiers, buried and white, are buried.

Other Northern States.—North Carolina.—The total white officers and soldiers interred in this State is 17,940; total colored 619 South Carolina, total interments 11,877. In Georgia there are but two cemeteries, Andersonville and Marietta. At Marietta there are 6,257 white officers and soldiers known, and 2,923 unknown, and 225 colored, making a total of 9,885; at Andersonville there are interred 12,526 white officers and soldiers known, and 859 unknown, and 111 colored, making a total of 13,496. The grand total buried in Georgia is 23,762 Mississippi, 25,717, in three cemeteries. Louisiana—The total of white soldiers interred in this State is 14,889, and of colored 3,261, making a grand total of 18,150. There are six cemeteries in Florida, and 1,921 soldiers and sailors buried, white and black.

In Alabama there is but one national cemetery, and that is at Mobile. There are interred here 13 officers, 533 soldiers, 67 sailors, 31 employees and 69 colored soldiers. Many of these bodies are unknown. They had been dug up from about the old Spanish fort.

Arkansas has three cemeteries, all in good order. There is one each at Little Rock Fort Smith and Fayetteville. The total number of white officers and soldiers buried in this State is 7,912, of which number 4,011 are unknown. There are also 777 colored soldiers buried here, 327 of them unknown. The total interments in the State is 8,654.

In Texas there are three cemeteries—1,003 white and 1,558 colored soldiers; total 2,560.

Southwestern and Western States.—In Tennessee there are seven cemeteries, all laid off by Gen. Thomas on the scenes of battles. At Memphis there are interred 9,655 white and 4,826 colored, of which number 5,866 are unknown. At Chattanooga there are 12,069 white and 778 colored. At Nashville there are 14,576 white and 1,910 colored. At Stone River 5,960 white and 187 colored. At Knoxville 3,012 white and 141 colored. At Shiloh 3,585 white and 4 colored. At Fort Donaldson 658 white and 12 colored. Total white 49,653, of which 5,718 are unknown. Total colored 7,258, of which 4,501 are unknown. Total interments in the State 56,891.

Kentucky has six large and four small cemeteries. The total white soldiers buried are 9,291, colored 1,126—making a grand total of 10,420, of which number 2,506 are unknown. There are many private places where the Union soldiers are interred in this State.

Missouri has four cemeteries, and in these are interred 9,628 white and 1,007 colored soldiers, of which number 3,500 are unknown. These cemeteries are all reported in good order. General Thomas found soldiers interred in seven cemeteries in Ohio, with a total of 1,708 interments.—In Michigan there are interments in six cemeteries, and a total of 182 bodies. Wisconsin, 413 interments in fourteen different cemeteries; Iowa, 680 interments; Illinois, 6,264 white and 391 colored soldiers; Indiana, 3,429 white and 1,031 colored soldiers, in five cemeteries; Minnesota, 116 soldiers, in three cemeteries; Nebraska, 334; Nevada, 21; California, 187 known and 9 unknown; Oregon, 5.

In Kansas there is a cemetery at Baxter Springs where 124 soldiers, surprised and killed by Quantrill, are buried; 2,500 are buried in the whole State.

Territories.—The following is a summary of the reports of the Territories: Montana 37, Idaho 12, Washington 52, New Mexico 527, Indian Territory 2,117, Dakota 135, Utah 64, Colorado 105, Arizona 105, Wyoming 391.

RECAPITULATION.

The total number of white officers and soldiers, known and unknown, buried, as detailed above, is nearly 500,000. The number of colored soldiers nearly 50,000, two-thirds of whom are not known by name.

Gen. Thomas states that the expense attending the burial or reinterment of their bodies, and the laying out and improving the national cemetery has reached $4,000,000, and he estimates that it will cost $2,000,000 more to complete the work, and keep the national cemeteries (of which there are thirty-five in number) in good order.

At all these national cemeteries there is a keeper and assistants, and the expense attending the care of each cemetery will range from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum for salaries alone, while the other expenses will reach $50,000 per annum. He makes statements to Congress, and gives data why various appropriations should be at once made.

If the cemetery at Mound City, Illinois, is not repaired, and the levee strengthened, there is danger of a general washing out of the bodies buried there.

The iron or stone enclosures for the national cemeteries (as ordered by Congress) cannot be erected on account of the failure of an appropriation for the same.

The report will be delivered to Congress by Gen. Thomas on the first day of the coming session.

Hydrophobia—A Terrible Death.

Our city on Thursday was the scene of a most heart-rending occurrence—a death by hydrophobia. The victim of the fearful malady was a young man by the name of John Alexander, son of J. W. Alexander. The young man had been bitten by a rabid dog as long ago as the night of the 20th of last August. He did not know at the time that the dog was mad. He sought professional advice, but was assured by the physician that he was in no danger. The scratches and wounds healed quickly, and he thought no more about the matter until last Tuesday night, when, after being initiated a member of the Ashland lodge o Good Templars, he experienced, on taking a drink of water, a most singular and unpleasant feeling in his throat, but he soon got over it. He was troubled with nothing more unpleasant until Wednesday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, when, on again attempting to take a glass of water, he found he could not drink. He then immediately suspected the cause of his sickness, and determined to fully test it. He tried to force water into his mouth with a spoon, but his arm gave a spasmodic jerk, sending the spoon, flying through the air, and he fell back unnerved and wild and sick, both from the effects of the malady and the horrible certainty of his rapidly approaching fate.

He was confined to his bed all Wednesday night. On Thursday morning he got rapidly worse, and continued to suffer most terribly till the time of his death. The agony he suffered defies all description; and the physicians attending him said his were the most fearful sufferings they ever had witnessed. He howled and snarled and barked like a dog. His mouth froth discharged at his bed clothing until it was almost torn to shreds. Spasms and convulsions succeeded each other, racking his torpid body and causing him to foam at the mouth like a wild and rabid animal, and in his frenzy the veins would swell as if they would burst, and he would bark and cough as though his lungs would be forced up, and blood would gush in streams from his mouth and nostrils. The bed, on which he was held down by strong men, was saturated through and through with the crimson stream.

Strange to say, he was conscious nearly the entire time, and devoted and self-sacrificing, he firmly insisted that none of his agonized and weeping relatives should be allowed to come near him, as he was afraid he might injure them. His father, who had been absent, arrived a little while before his death, and on being told that he had come, he exclaimed, "Don't let him see me."

At about two o'clock his sufferings became even more intensified, and he screamed and shrieked, "Water! water! force it down me! Oh death, hurry, hurry!" His attendant physicians, who had done all in their power to alleviate his sufferings, again administered chloroform most copiously, and his suffering and pain-dealing effects came with thrice-blessed power, breaking the force of the last fearful moments of suffering, and the unfortunate victim of that most horrible of all maladies, hydrophobia, escaped from his tortures at quarter past 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Alexander was only nineteen years old, had lately joined the Baptist Church, and was known as a most excellent and industrious young man. He frequently pointed his finger heavenward just before he died, and declared his desire to be at rest.—*Lexington (Ky.,) Observer and Reporter.*

A Miserly Recluse—Half A Million Dollars Found in a Trunk.

The following particulars of the death of the singular Jersey City miser, will be read with interest. We find the account in the New York *Times*:

On Wednesday evening last, Lyman Allyn, an aged boarder at "Eureka" in Jersey City, was found dead sitting in his chair in his room. His death was duly reported to the following morning, but there were circumstances developed yesterday, which surround his life and death with peculiar interest. His brother, Thomas Allyn, of Groton, Conn., in company with a sister, the only relatives of the deceased, arrived yesterday, and, with the permission of Coroner Burns, took charge of the corpse. They examined also the two dilapidated trunks that stood in the corner of their brother's bedroom, and in one of them were found stocks and bonds, deeds and securities of various descriptions, representing a fortune of $600,000.

His life during the last five years had been most remarkable. He was a man of over seventy, and so infirm that he consumed half an hour or more in coming down from his room to the dining room.—Yet he lived upon the highest food he had money, and was never known when upon the street to use a horse car, saying that they had the effect of making people lazy, and he would not patronize them. He came from his room to his meals but once a day, eating the very smallest quantity of the cheapest food. He sought no society, and would permit no person to enter his room but the chambermaid, and she but once a week. While she arranged his room he invariably watched her closely.

To an observer the room contained very little that was worth watching. Two old trunks, a scanty wardrobe, made up of cheap ready-made coats, two hats, one white, the other black, and both thirty years old, patched shoes and boots, a copy of Webster's Dictionary, a Bible, and a medical book, were all that the room contained, and its situation and interior cleanliness made it a dreary abode. The old man had lived here alone for nearly six years, declining all the while to see any visitors, for, he said, they came only because they thought he had money; that they were mistaken, for he was very poor and had great difficulty in paying his board bills.

His brother and sister, who took charge of his effects, gave our reporter a brief sketch of his life. He was born in Groton, Conn., in 1797, and was sent at an early age by his father to work in a grocery store in New London. Finding that his employer was dishonest, and that he used false weights and measures, the boy ran away and returned to his home. He soon procured a situation in another store, remaining there for some time, and in the fall of 1827, he came to New York and engaged in business as a commission merchant. Becoming interested in stock speculations, under the advisement and in partnership with Jacob Little, he soon accumulated a large fortune, which subsequent speculations did much to reduce.

He was a bachelor, and had for thirty or forty years been in some degree secluded from all society, but his eccentricities were not so marked as they were during the six or seven years preceding his death. During his stay at Taylor's Hotel he was occupied entirely in looking after the value of and the interest upon his bonds and stocks, keeping his business, however, in so great secrecy that not even the proprietor of the hotel had the faintest intuition that his guest was a wealthy capitalist. His bills were paid with the greatest promptitude, but beyond this fact no person in the hotel had grounds for supposing that the old man had a dollar. His occupation, meanwhile, was entirely unknown, and many speculations were indulged in by his fellow-boarders touching the work which kept the recluse so much confined to his garret.

Wednesday afternoon the bill collector took Mr. Allyn's bill to his room, knocked, received no answer, and could gain no admittance. He threw the bill into the room over the door, and went away. The day wore away and it was remarked that the old gentleman was not so prompt as formerly in responding to the presentation of his bills. Mr. Fisk, the proprietor, went to his room, and receiving no answer to his calls, the door was forced open, and the aged occupant was found lifeless in his chair.

The examination of the trunk and contents disclosed the fact that the old man owned stock in many of the best paying concerns in the country. He owned stock in all the principal railroads in New Jersey, the Erie railway, Atlantic and Great Western, the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and the New York Central. Deeds for a large amount of real estate on Long Island and in the city of Brooklyn, and a pile of State and county bonds, were found. With these there was a will, dated fifteen years ago, bequeathing all his property to his brother and sister.

[illegible] Southern Pacific Road.

The construction of a Southern line of Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific is much nearer its consummation than is generally supposed. We are assured that six distinct companies, created by separate State charters, are now at work, or are about to set to work, on such line from Norfolk, Virginia, to San Diego, California, with intent to make a short job of the construction. They claim that their route is nine hundred miles shorter than that from New York San to Francisco by the Central route; that its summits are far lower and its grades easier than those of the Central, and that even transient obstruction by snow is scarcely possible on the Southern or Arizona route. We hope their enterprise may be generously aided by grants of lands, and that they will not ask Congress for any subsidy. The United States have neither money nor credit that they can spare from the one pressing object of reducing the principal and interests of their great National Debt.

The "Norfolk and Great Western Railroad" is the most eastern link in this chain, and will run through the southern counties of Virginia in a nearly straight line to Bristol, Tenn.—430 miles. The most Western link (from San Diego to the Colorado) is already begun, or soon will be. We shall have more to say of this enterpise hereafter.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Another Great Bank Robbery—Sixty Thousand Dollars Stolen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Bank of Port Jervis was entered by burglars to day, the safe blown open, and $60,000 stolen. The thieves made their escape. A passenger from Port Jervis named James, was raised at Jersey City, this morning, on suspicion. There are other charges of a similar character hanging over him, but nothing of a doubtful character was found on his person.

A BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Twenty Engaged on Each Side—Three Killed, One Mortally Wounded—Desperate Fighting on the Public Square at Somerset—Recruiting and Arming for a Renewal of Hostilities.

On Saturday evening last, about 3 o'clock, a terrible fight commenced on the public square in the town of Somerset, Pulaski county, and lasted until the parties had exhausted their ammunition. Three men—Todd, Daulton, and Wm. Pleasonts—were killed, and one man, James Pleasonts, desperately wounded. About twenty men were engaged on each side. The difficulty originated over the whipping of a man by the name of Cooper by a party of Regulators. This man Cooper, who lives somewhere on Fishing Creek, below Somerset, is said to be a bad character, and was a short time ago taken from his house by a party of men at night and severely whipped.

Afterwards he armed himself, and made war against a number of his neighbors, whom he accused of whipping him. One man was shot by him, and several others taken unawares and knocked down with his iron ramrod and severely beaten. He also swore out a warrant against a number of persons, and had them arrested. Saturday last was the day fixed for their trial.—On the morning of that day Cooper and his friends came into the town of Somerset in a wagon, concealing their guns under some hay in the bed of the wagon. The trial of the parties who were arrested was postponed until the succeeding Wednesday. The quarrel commenced between the parties, and continued to grow warmer and more aggravating until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it culminated in a regular pitched battle. It seems that, in the progress of the quarrel, one of the parties challenged another to shoot for Jeff Davis, which was done. The fight then commenced in desperate earnest, being brought on by the anti Lynch party making the first offensive demonstrations. The anti-Lynchers, under the leadership of a man named Logan, retreated out the Mt. Vernon road about two hundred yards to where they had sent their wagon in charge of one of their comrades, procured their guns, returned to the public square, and made a furious attack upon their opponents. Both parties stood their ground, it is said, without flinching until the fight abated by mutual consent, both parties being without ammunition.

Town Marshal Stepperd, with a posse of three men, endeavored to prevent the fight, but the parties were too numerous, and he finally had to take himself and posse to a safe distance, and allow the desperate riot and difficulty to proceed. Over one hundred and fifty shots were fired, and the shouts and yells of the combatants are said to have been almost deafening. The complexion of the whole affair is very unfortunate, unnivilized, and barbarous.

Of the family of Pleasonts who were engaged in it, one cousin was killed on one side, and another was mortally wounded on the other, having his skull broken from a blow, and some very bad cuts on his neck and face. The Daltons also divided in the fight and also the Burtons.

On Wednesday last one of the hostile parties, which had recruited its forces until they numbered forty men, approached to within two miles of Somerset, but were warned by the citizens of the town not to come in under a penalty of being fired upon. The other party was also, on the same morning, in the neighborhood of the town and received like message from the citizens, and both parties retired. So much apprehension exists in the town of Somerset that the whole population is in arms to prevent the recurrence of another such difficulty as the one above described, Saturday last, and Pulaski county is enjoying a reign of anarchy and terror.—*Stanford Dispatch, Nov. 26.*

The Scheppe Murder Case.—Letter to Governor Geary.

The following letter has been sent from New York by eminent chemists to Governor Geary:

New York, Nov. 30, 1869.—His Excellency Governor J. W. Geary, Harrisburg: The undersigned, chemists by profession, have read in the papers that your Excellency has issued your warrant for the execution of Dr. Schoppe, there for the alleged crime of murder by poison.

"We have examined with care the chemical testimony upon which such conviction was had. A criminal act is alleged to have been proved by the evidence of a witness, who testified to having discovered in the deceased indications of prussic acid. This scientific witness stated with precision the experiments upon which his opinion was based. These experiments were conducted in such a way that they would have given evidence of the presence of prussic acid in any ordinary healthy stomach. The first step in the examination, that of treating the stomach with sulphuric acid, produced the possibility of determining whether the faint traces of prussic acid claimed to have been discovered existed in the stomach as such, or resulted from the action of the sulphuric acid on the nervous fluids which must have lined the interior of that organ.

"In view of these considerations, in the interest of scientific truth, and in the interests of a wise administration of justice, we have thought it our duty, though personally unacquainted with Dr. Schoppe, to express to you this our opinion that the evidence of the presence of prussic acid, as such, in the stomach, upon which he was adjudged guilty, is insufficient to sustain his conviction. E. N. HORSFORD,

"Late Rumford Professor in Harvard University, Massachusetts.

"B. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,

"Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, New York Bellevue Hospital Medical College."

Another Family Massacred—A Husband Cuts the Throats of His Wife and Three Children.

A horrible tragedy was perpetrated twelve miles from the city, on the Clarksville pike, before daylight, Sunday morning. It was the murder of a wife and three little children by a fiend in human shape, Jo. Barton, the husband and father. Mrs. Barton and her children had retired to rest in the same bed, Saturday night, Barton being absent. Shortly after midnight, it is believed, Barton returned and cut their throats. The murder was not discovered until 10 o'clock Sunday morning, when a farmer well acquainted with the family, passing on his way to church, observed the house fastened, no smoke issuing from the chimney, the windows closed, and no sign of life. He went to the door and knocked. Again and again did he beat upon the door, but no answer came. A mysterious stillness prevailed. He pushed open the door and stood aghast at the dreadful spectacle which met his gaze. There lay the mother and the three little children in a great dark pool of blood, which had run down from the bedstead, which was literally filled with the dead. The mother looked as though she had awakened from some terrible dream, and, having resisted as long as she was able, had sank down with her face covered with her clothes, as if to avert the fate which awaited them. The children had evidently each been pulled down one by one in the bed, and butchered beside their mother. The witness to this shocking sight beheld it only for a moment, when turning sick from its horrid contemplation, he left, and having secured the assistance of some neighbors, returned and placed the remains in decent order. Barton is one of itinerant habits. He is a saddler by trade, and formerly resided at Clarksville, where he created a number of debts which he never expected to cancel, and having no longer any credit in that vicinity, he routed the present farm and moved thereto three months ago. He often drank to excess, but was never suspected of having any disposition to murder. He is supposed to have departed for parts unknown soon after he committed the unnatural crime.—*Nashville Banner.*

Marriage on a Railway Train.

Yesterday a victim of misplaced confidence, who knew not whether she was married or single, told her story to the police. An interesting young lady, eighteen or twenty years of age, has been carrying on a millinery establishment at Rolla. Some six months ago the pleasant milliner and Charles Johnson became acquainted, and gradually the acquaintance merged into friendship, and then ripened into love. He proposed a trip to St. Louis to have the ceremony performed, and she acquiesced, and they left Rolla on Thursday last. On the trip it appears he prevailed to have the ceremony performed, and a stranger to her, while on the cars, went through the marriage ceremony in rather a bungling manner. Who the extempore parson or magistrate was, or where he came from, the confiding milliner did not know. She thought, however, all right, and as it was not only a little pecuniary saving, but a convenience to her husband, so called, she was satisfied. Arriving here, they took rooms at the Clarendon, and registering of course as man and wife, were assigned a comfortable room. Yesterday morning, the groom, so called, arose early, telling the bride, so called, to rest a while longer, as he would take a short walk and return in a few minutes. Minutes merged into hours, and Charley did not return. It finally occurred to her that her pocket book, containing one hundred dollars in greenbacks, the accumulation of much labor with the needle, and her fine gold watch were in the possession of her vanished lover. The poor girl then began to realize that she had been imposed upon, and that her money and honor were at the mercy of a stranger. The police could not help her.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Getting Hurt.

Our Gettysburg friends seem to have been getting "peeled" slightly by the speculation in the Gettysburg Katalysine Water. A N. York gentleman, who was one of the lessees of the Spring has gone into bankruptcy in New York, and in the list of his debts are given "I. O. U's" to his Gettysburg friends to the amount of $57,994.24. The most of this is for the unpaid purchase money of real estate which enterprising gentlemen in that historic place had shoved off on these New Yorkers at fabulous prices. No wonder that admiration for the gallantry of our dead soldiery was invoked to help the sale of the Katalysine Water.—*Valley Spirit.*

The Census.

The draft of a law for taking the census of 1870 has recently been submitted to the Committee of Census by the sub-committee appointed to prepare the bill. The principal characteristics of the law are the establishment of a Census Bureau and the jurisdiction of the Interior Department; the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of the Census, whose term of office shall expire three years from the date of his commission: the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of one Deputy Commissioner of the Census for each Congressional district. The time proposed for taking the census is the month of June, 1870.

Arrest of Dr. Mary Walker.

The Kansas City *Bulletin*, of November 19 says:

"Dr. Mary Walker is again a martyr to her idea of reform in dress. This afternoon she was walking on Main street, when her peculiar garb struck policeman Kelso as not being exactly the one that a lady should be dressed in. He swooped upon the feminine dispenser of pills and powders, and march ed in triumph with his prisoner to the Recorder's office. A crowd of idlers followed and once again the bold doctor found herself the observed of all observers. But didn't her captor 'catch it?' Yes indeed, she sailed into Kelso, and her words of burning scorn and indignation almost set his teeth on edge. She peppered away at the public functionary until the office of Recorder Sutton was reached, and then blazed away at the city marshal, but he soon stopped the wordy torrent of invective the little lady was heaping upon him. The recorder dismissed the case, and Mrs. Walker strode forth again, free as the winds.

Sheriff's Sales.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided, Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion, that a mortgage, or a purchaser at Sheriff's sale, is not bound to look beyond the judgment docket to ascertain whether the entries thereon are properly made by authority, and that where there is a defective entry of a judgment, or an unauthorized entry of satisfaction, the Prothonotary is liable for damages to any party injured. Hence, where the Prothonotary without the authority of the Court entered on his docket against a judgment, "satisfied on *fi fa.*," it was held that the entry was perfectly regular and conclusive as to third persons to whom the judgment itself regularly docketed was constructive notice, and that it was not necessary to search further and ascertain whether there was any record of an order of the Court directing such satisfaction.

The aggregate value of the imports into the customs districts of the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, last, was $437,205,948. Of this amount New York received $295,117,682; Boston and Charlestown, $44,636,967; San Francisco, $18,088,901; Philadelphia, $15,097,556; Baltimore, $15,863,032; and New Orleans, $11,414,893. The figures give the gold value at the foreign places of export.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SIMON N. KLAUSER, late of Reamstown, East Cocalico township, deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

WM. M. KLAUSER,
Administrator.
nov17-6t*w 46*

ESTATE OF JANE SHOWALTER, deceased.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Showalter, late of the East ward, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned Executors, residing in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, to present them for settlement, and all indebted are requested to make payment without delay to the undersigned Executors,

CURTIS SHOWALTER,
C. S. HOFFMAN.
Executors.
nov 17-6t*w*46

Mary J. Simmons by her next friend Thos. T. N. Snow vs. Wm. H. Simmons.	Alias Subpœna for Divorce to Nov. Term, 1869, No. 21.

THE DEFENDANT WM. H. SIMMONS, will take notice that depositions to be read in evidence in the above and foregoing case, (December 20 h, 1869,) will be taken before the undersigned at his office No. 44, East King street, Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday, the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 5 P. M., of said day, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

DR. WM. R. GROVE,
Commissioner.
nov 17-4t*w* 46

ESTATE OF REUBEN STEINMETZ, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Elizabethtown.

GEO. W. STEINMETZ.
nov 17-6t*w-46*

John A. Stauffer vs. Alexanda F. Stauffer.	Alias subpœna for divorce to Nov. Term, 1869. No. 22.

THE DEFENDANT ALEXANDA F. STAUFFER, will take notice that depositions to be read in evidence in the above and foregoing case, (Dec. 20th 1869,) will be taken before the undersigned, at his office in South Duke street, Lancaster, Pa., on the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 5 P. M., of said day, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN M. AMWEG, Commissioner.
no17 4t*w* 46

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JACOB C. Stauffer and wife, of Manor twp., Lancaster Co., Jacob C. Stauffer and wife, of Manor twp., having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated November 16th, 1869, assigned and transferred their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jacob C. Stauffer, he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JOHN S. MANN, Assignee,
nov. 21 6t*w-47.* Residing in Manor Twp.

ACCOUNTS OF TRUST ESTATES.—THE Accounts of the following named estates will be presented by confirmation on MONDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1869:

Magdalena Herchelroth's Estate, Daniel Danner and Peter Arnold, Committee.
Esther Taylor's Estate, Wm. Wrightsonecker and Louis C. Lytle, Administrators of Wesley Taylor, dec'd, late Committee.
Mary Ann Myers's Assigned Estate, Wm. Kennedy, Assignee. W. L. BEAR,
nov 24-7t*w-47* Prothonotary.

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