Miscellaneous.

State Items.

It is thought there are iron deposits in the South mountain, Adams county.

Joel B. McCamant, Esq., has been elected cashier of a new bank at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county.

Bald Eagle creek, Clinton county, received its name from a famous Seneca Indian Chief Bald Eagle.

The Mauch Chunk *Times* reports a number of mines idle and very little doing for want of orders.

A train of cars recently passed through Towanda, Bradford Co., carrying *sixteen hundred* tons of coal.

A society for the recovery of stolen horses and mules and the apprehension of thieves has been organized in Myerstown, Lebanon county.

The Cumberland Valley Conference of the Lutheran Church, West Pennsylvania Synod, will meet in Orrstown, Franklin county, on Monday, February 14th.

Two men named Moore and Brown while engaged in walling a well in Butler county were buried by the caving in of the well. They were both killed.

The Indiana *Progress* announces that the treasurer's office in that place was robbed a few nights ago of $29 in good money and forty dollars in counterfeit money.

John Dresham, of Ashland, Schuylkill county, recently undertook to kill his wife, and after being arrested attempted to kill the justice who committed him.

The Doylestown *Democrat* reports that Mr. John H. Wright, who resides on Bendle's island, near Morrisville, recently lost ten valuable horses, all dying on his place from putrid sore throat.

The York county *Star* says that on 12th of last month, ground was broken about midway between Littlestown, Pennsylvania, and Tanneytown, Maryland, on the line of the Frederick and Pennsylvania railroad.

A gentleman from Iowa left his pocket-book containing seven hundred dollars in a Pittsburgh store. Much to his surprise it was returned to him, and he handsomely rewarded the lad who found it.

An infamous attempt was recently made to poison two families by the name of Reed and Irwin, residing in Mercer county, by putting arsenic in the pump spout. The victims are convalescent. No cause is known for the deed.

In the Erie County Court of Common Pleas last week, before Judge Vincent, the jury gave the verdict in favor of Phillip A. Hovey against the Atlantic and Great Western railway of $9,000 for injuries received.

The Oil City *Times* of the 1st instant, says a large sale has been consummated within the week, of the Green farm, of 1500 acres, back to the Economite tract, and running to the river. It was purchased by Messrs. Noble, Buck & Co., and will at once be tested.

The *Miners' Journal* of the first inst., reports the drowning of two men, named Frank Baldman and Harrison Foreman, in the canal, a short distance above Port Clinton. It is supposed that they were drunk, as a bottle of whiskey was found in the pocket of one of them.

A school-house at Easton took fire the other day, in which was a lame girl, who was always allowed the privilege of dismissal in advance of the other scholars. When the alarm was given the pupils all kept their seats until the cripple had safely passed the door, and they then rushed out.

The viewers appointed by the Dauphin county Court to assess like damages sustained by property owners in consequence of the appropriation of their lands as a site for the water works and reservoir for the city of Harrisburg, have ascertained the amount of the same to be $27,376.25. Exceptions have been filed against the confirmation of the report.

A son about twelve years of age, of Mr. Christopher Dipher, residing in Sarah valley, Licking township, Clinton county, wandered from home on Monday evening, 17th ult., and was found the next day about three miles from home in some old ore banks, entirely bewildered—hands and feet considerably frozen, and almost helpless. He is fast recovering.

Charles Slater, of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, charged his servant hear, Miss Mary Dyer, with larceny of jewelry and money. The jewelry had been given her as love presents and the money to purchase wedding clothes. Mary went back on Charley, and Charley prosecuted Mary to get back his money and love tokens. Mary was discharged, and Charley lost money, love tokens, sweetheart and all.

In Philadelphia they are agitating the question of deriving revenue from the street railways, as they do in Baltimore, for park purposes. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, at Harrisburg, for exacting a tax of one cent for each passenger, to be paid every month by the respective companies, for which there are a large number running cars through different streets in Philadelphia. Whenever the amount thus realized shall be sufficient to maintain and improve the parks and public squares, there is to be no assessment on real estate for the purpose.

One of the most dangerous counterfeits that has made its appearance was discovered a few days since, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in Philadelphia. It so closely resembles a fifty-cent note of the new issue that any one is liable to be deceived. The paper used is an imitation of that used by the Government, but is unlike the genuine, which is pink tinted. The counterfeit is slightly greenish in color, and the face is somewhat blurred. The words "fractional currency" and "stamps" are darkly shaded, which is not the case in the genuine. There is also a difference on the back of the note.

Living in York, York county, in a house owned by B. H. Weiser, is a colored woman who has reached the extreme old age of one hundred and six years. She is a native of Maryland where she was a slave, the property of a Nathaniel Weiser, by whom she was manumitted, as her manumission papers show, on the 30th of May, 1816, at which time, as appears from the same papers, she was fifty-two years of age. She is therefore, perhaps, the oldest person in York county, and one of the oldest in the State. Yet notwithstanding this extreme old age, she is a hearty woman, never uses glasses, and attends to her domestic duties as well as a woman of one-half that age could be expected to do.

The *Delaware County Republican* reports that the body of an unknown female was found in the North Branch Creek. The deceased was apparently about twenty years of age, stout built, light complexion, grey eyes and full buck. Her clothing consisted of a black alpaca dress, red merino quilted skirt, a light gray cloth circular or mantle, black velvet hat with green veil, and a new pair of boots. She had in her pocket a lace handkerchief, in which was wrapped a small sum of money. The same paper announces that on Friday evening Mrs. Susan B. Dutton, of Upper Chichester, died suddenly from apoplexy. She fell from her chair while eating supper, and died almost instantly. The deceased was eighty years old, and a highly respected and useful member of society.

Susanna Boyer, or "Old Sookey," as she was familiarly called, who died at the almshouse, at Germantown, a few days ago, aged nearly one hundred years was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, about whom is related a historic and tragic incident, which occured at the battle of Germantown. During some portion of the skirmishing attendant on the battle, Private Boyer was hid behind a stone wall at the Menonite meeting house. Gen. Agnew, of the British army, together with his staff, were riding by at the time, when the general remarked: "I see no d——d Yankees in sight!" At that moment Private Boyer stepped from behind the wall, and shot Agnew, who fell headlong from his horse killed instantly. Private Boyer lived in Germantown many years afterward.

Roses a Luxury of the Ancients.

To enjoy the scent of roses, at meals, an abundance of roses were shaken on the table, so that the dishes were completely surrounded. By an artificial contrivance, roses, during meals, descended on the guests from above. Heliogabalus, in his folly, caused roses to be showered down upon his guests in such quantities that a number of them, being unable to extricate themselves, were suffocated in flowers. During meal times, they reclined on cushions stuffed with rose leaves, or made a couch of leaves themselves. The floor, too, was strewn with roses, and in this custom great luxury was displayed. Cleopatra, at an enormus expense, procured roses for a feast which she gave to Anthony, had them laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet room, and then caused nets to be spread over the flowers in order to render the footing elastic. Heliogabalus caused not only the banquet rooms, but also the colonades that led to them, to be covered with roses, interspersed with lillies, violets, hyacinths and narcissi, and walked about upon the flowery platform.

Local Intelligence.

Historical Sketch of the New Jerusalem Church in Lancaster.

As a brief preliminary to the history of the New Jerusalem Church in Lancaster, popularly called "Swedenborgian," it may be allowable to say something in reference to its primal origin in the world.

Thomas Hartly was cotemporary with Swedenborg himself, and was perhaps the first "receiver" of his doctrines in England. He died in the year 1784.

The first organization of the New Church into an external body of Christians dates back to the year 1780. Robert Hindmarsh, the son of a Methodist Minister, was the first ordained Minister of the Church in England. The first chapel for New Church worship was dedicated, in London, on the 27th of January, 1788. The first New Church Conference was held in 1789, of which Hindmarsh was the leading spirit.

The first introduction of the writings of the New Church, into this country was by James Glenn of England, in 1784, and the first *receiver* of the doctrines of Swedenborg, is supposed to have been Francis Bailey, a printer of Philadelphia, who was also the first publisher of the works on this continent. The first General Convention of New Church men took place at Philadelphia on the 16th of July, 1817. The first society was formed in Baltimore, about the beginning of the present century, and the first ordained Minister was John Hargrove, who had previously been a Minister of the Methodist Church.

The *Intellectual Repository* was established in England in 1812. It is a monthly periodical devoted to the diffusion of the doctrines and philosophies of Swedenborg, and is still continued. The first New Church periodical in this country was established at New York in 1812. It was called the *Halcyon Summary*, and was published by Samuel Woodworth, the Author of "The Old Oaken Bucket that hangs in the Well." The present periodicals of the New Church in this country are the *New Jerusalem Messenger*, a quarto weekly, published in New York, established in 1853; *New Jerusalem Magazine*, octavo monthly, Boston, established in 1838; *New Church Monthly*, an octavo, Philadelphia, in 1867; *New Church Independent*, a quarto, Laporte, Ia., in 1852; *Children's New Church Magazine*, a 12 mo., New York, in 1841; *The Olive Leaf*, a weekly, Waltham, Mass., in 1868; *Bote der Nouen Kirche*, a German semi-monthly, in Baltimore, about 1855, and the *Little Messenger*, a Sunday School quarto, established in Philadelphia in 1868.

On page 460 of Mombert's history of Lancaster county it is stated, on the authority of a paragraph in Rupp's history, that Lancaster has not been without one or more new churchmen residing in it since 1765. This is doubtless an error, it should have been 1785, if not 1795, for it was about this latter period that Henry Von Buelow, a German nobleman of the province of Prussia, visited America and spent some time in Lancaster. About the same period William Reichenbach, a native of Saxony, and a man of classical attainments, left his native country, and on his arrival in Lancaster was appointed Professor of Mathematics and German Literature in Franklin College. Von Bueloh had previously embraced Swedenborgian views of Swedenborg, and with a view to their dissemination had brought with him a number of works containing them for gratuitous distribution and for sale. Through the teaching of Von Buelow, Reichenbach became an earnest and intelligent *receiver* and avowed the doctrines openly. It was also stated, on page 461 of the aforesaid history, that Reichenbach was the author of a duodecimo work, published in 1812, entitled *Apathos*; but this also seems to be incorrect. The writer of this article has been credibly informed that Baron Von Buelow was the author of Apathos, and that Reichenbach was the translator into the English, and perhaps also into the German from the original Latin. Joseph Ehrenfried was the printer. Von Buelow afterwards returned to Europe, from his efforts a small band of "receivers" met to discuss and mutually instruct each other about the year 1788 or 1789. Reichenbach, however, wrote and published some works of his own, or at least had them in manuscript, but is supposed they have become extinct. In addition to the foregoing Frederic Daumish, a Saxon teacher of music, and the intimate friend of Buelow, Jacob Carpenter and a Mr. Eckstein also became *receivers*. Subsequently were added John Funk, Henry Bear, Hetty Barton and others whose names appear in the body of this article. This was all prior to the formation of the present Lancaster New Jerusalem Society.

The Lancaster Society of the New Jerusalem was instituted on the 14th day of February 1816, and its first officers were: Wm. Gamble, Leader; Joseph Ehrenfried, Secretary; Henry Keffer, Treasurer; William Girling, Librarian; with Ecclesiastical and Secular committees, including, in addition to the foregoing, the names of L. C. Jungerich and Henry Pinkerton, Sr. It met on Sunday afternoons for worship at the houses of the members in Lancaster city, until December the 11th, 1836; when, having built a Temple and School-room in East Vine street, worship was held therein at the usual hour, on Sunday morning; William Girling, who had previously been a minister of the Methodist Church, officiating as leader of the services; and the Society has continued to do so, with but a few temporary interruptions, down to the present time. The Sunday School was established on the 7th day of January, 1837, and has been continued until the present time. Mr. Girling was the first Superintendent of the Sunday School, and after his death, which occurred some time in 1837, Henry Keffer was appointed Leader and Superintendent, L. C. Jungerich, Secretary. The first quarterly meeting was held in the German Reformed Church in Strasburg on the 17th of April, 1836, and the Rev. M. M. Roche was the first ordained new Church minister who preached to the Society, and administered the ordinances of the Lord's Supper and Baptism, the Services being held in what was then known as St. John's Church, April 18, 1836. On the 1st of October, 1839, Rev. Isaac C. Worrel removed from Fairfield, Pa., to Lancaster and became the Pastor of the Lancaster Society, but resigned his charge and left the city on the 1st of April, 1840. The Lot on which the Temple stands was donated to the Society by Mr. Henry Keffer, and to build the Temple Henry Keffer, Henry Carpenter and L. C. Jungerich each advanced three hundred dollars, and Joseph Ehrenfried and C. J. Krauter each fifty dollars, all of which claims they subsequently relinquished to the Society, under a release, dated July 25, 1840. On the same date Henry Pinkerton, Sr., was appointed Leader, L. C. Jungerich, Superintendent of the Sunday School, and Jos. Ehrenfried, Secretary. Mr. E. however soon thereafter resigning, Jos. C. Boardman, a Teacher in one of the Sunday Schools, was elected Secretary. Henry Keffer died October 16, 1841.

The Lancaster Society obtained a Charter from the Court, on the 25th of June, 1841, and became a body corporate in law, under the title of the *First New Jerusalem Society of Lancaster*. Mr. Boardman removing from Lancaster, Joseph Ehrenfried was again elected Secretary, July 24, 1841. Wm. H. Benade, who had previously been a Minister of the Moravian Church, was elected Leader April 15, 1845. Removing to Philadelphia, Henry Pinkerton, sr., was again elected Leader, January 6th, 1846.

Joshua O. Colburn, a teacher in the High School, and a Licentiate in the ministry of the New Church, was appointed Leader February 11, 1850. Mr. Colburn leaving Lancaster, Henry Pinkerton was again elected on the 7th day of January, 1854; and S. S. Rathvon as alternate leader, and also as Secretary, on the 21st of March, 1855. The constitution having been revised, and provision made for a President, Joseph Ehrenfried was elected to that office, and continued to fill it until his death, which occurred March 6, 1862. David Pancoast was elected President, April 2, 1862, and continued in that office until his death, on the 27th of August, 1865. Rev. Wm. H. Benade was appointed alternate Pastor, March 21, 1855, performing the ordinances of the Church quarterly. S. S. Rathvon was appointed Leader on the same date, and has continued to act in that capacity from that period to the present time, except when he was elected Superintendent of a regular Pastor, and about the same period he was also elected Superintendent of the Sunday School. Rev. N. C. Burnham was appointed Pastor July 12, 1856, but having accepted the appointment of Missionary in the service of the Pennsylvania Association of the New Church, in 1869, he only preaches and administers the ordinances quarterly. On January 22d, 1866, Samuel Fritz was elected President. In July 1866; he was succeeded by Rev. N. C. Burnham, who is the present incumbent.

In addition to the foregoing, the Society has had the occasional ministerial services of a number of ordained New Church clergymen, among whom were Rev. Richard DeChaunis, late of Philadelphia; Rev. Jas. P. Stewart, of St. Louis; Rev. J. R. Hibbard, of Chicago; Rev. T. P. Rodman, of Philadelphia; Rev. Arthur O. Brickman, of Baltimore; Rev. Samuel Warren, of England; Rev. S. F. Dike, of Bath, Me.; Rev. E. A. Boaman, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. James Reed, of Boston; Rev. Adolph Bartels, of Iowa; Rev. Louis Carrier, of Mo.; and in its earlier history, of the late Rev. Edwin Atlee. All this has transpired and is on record, and yet many of the citizens of Lancaster county are ignorant of the existence of the NEW CHURCH.

HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.—On Thursday, a man giving his name as John Smith, of Luzerne county, called at Funk's Hotel, and introduced himself as a cattle dealer, saying he had 58 head of cattle about 12 miles from town, for which he wanted to engage yard room. Among them were three cows with young calves, and he wanted to hire a wagon to bring them to town. To accommodate the stranger, Mr. Funk sent to Hartman's livery for a horse, and furnished the wagon himself. The stranger left, promising to be back in a very few hours, since which time he has not been heard from. He is a man 55 or 60 years old, nearly 6 feet in height, with a rather red and shiny skin, greyish sandy side whiskers, brown coat, light slouch hat, and dull colored boots. The horse taken is a dark bay, 8 or 10 years old, 15½ hands high, a little white on forehead and one foot. The wagon is of peculiar build, such as horse dealers use in buying stock; the running gears are painted red, with dark stripe; the body low, with railing above; panels green with striped stiles, wooden dasher, ordinary seat, with one long cushion. He is said to have passed down the Philadelphia pike.

The members of the I. O. of O. F. of Manheim were recently presented with a very handsome Bible by the ladies of the Borough and vicinity, in their new Hall.

Road Viewers Appointed.

The following were appointed to lay out new roads and vacate old ones, at the last term of the Sessions:

R. R. Tshudy, Samuel E. Keller and Lewis Reist, of Litiz, to view and lay out a road from a public road leading from Hallacher's tavern to Millport, beginning at a corner of lands of Christian Buch, Geo. Seltzer, Ephraim Bomber and Amos Landis, in Warwick township, to a public road leading from Rothsville to Forney's tavern, between the dwelling house of John Roth and the bridge across the Calico creek, also in Warwick twp.

John Fondersmith, George Sanderson and John W. Jackson, of Lancaster, to view and lay out an alley, to begin where the alley running parallel with and between North Queen and North Prince street leaves off at Frederick street, in the 9th Ward of Lancaster.

Casper Hiller, Conestoga township, Coleman Hoopes, Conestoga township, and Aaron Shank, Pequea township, to view and lay out a road to lead from a corner of the land of John Huber and John Barr, in Pequea township, on the road leading from Willow Street to McCall's Ferry, and by the nearest and best route to a point on the road leading from the brick mill to the Willow Street turnpike, at or near the dwelling of Henry Hess, dec'd.

Geo. W. Hensel, Wm. Dungan and Samuel L. Kauffman, all of Eden township, to view and lay out a private road to lead from the public road leading from Quarryville to Christiana, to the dwelling house of Robert Rea, the petitioner, in Eden twp.

Christian Kauffman, Penn, H. H. Tshudy, Warwick, and Wellington Yundt, Ephrata, to view and lay out a road commencing at a point in a public road, at or near a bridge crossing Cocalico, where Mill and Cocalico creeks unite upon the land of E. Widder, and then by the nearest and best route to a certain point on another public road leading from Rothsville to Lincoln, at or near Sheaffer's mill, in Warwick twp.

John M. Stehman, Samuel G. Keller and Philip Smith, all of Penn township, to view and lay out a road to begin at the point of intersection of the State road from Shaefferstown with the Manheim and Warwick road, at Mrs. Witmer's barn in Penn twp., and to end at in a public road leading from Manheim to New Haven (Kissel Hill,) at a point near John Dutt's tavern.

Clement G. Boyd, Henry E. Stehman and Jacob R. Hershey, all of Penn township, to re-view and lay out a road commencing at a point on the public road leading from Cocalico bridge at John Roth's to Rothsville, on lands of Christian Hertzler, and terminating at a point on the public road leading from New Ephrata to Lancaster, near Mill station, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, on lands of Jacob Sheaffer, all in Warwick township.

Jacob M. Frantz, Lancaster twp.; Jno. Brady, Manor twp., and Luther Richards, Lancaster city, to re-review roads in Penn and Warwick townships. At April sessions, 1868, a petition was presented to Court, setting forth that a road has long since been laid out from Little to Manheim, which road begins at another public road, leading from Lexington to Mount Vernon. Now, a part of this road runs through land of Jacob L. Reist, a distance of 272 feet. Your petitioners therefore pray the Court that this part of said road may be vacated at the point running through said Reist's land, to wit: beginning at a point on or near the line of lands of said Jacob B. Reist and John G. Keller, and where said road makes a turn to a southwest course, and ending at a point at or near the corner of lands of said Jacob B. Reist, John Keller and John Funk, and in lieu thereof a new road laid out making an angle of the lands of said Reist, in the line of his land terminating at the present outlet of said road. The viewers appointed reported in favor of the petitioners. Reviewers appointed subsequently, reported that the old road had not become useless and the new road prayed for was not necessary. Re-reviewers appointed subsequently, reported in favor of closing the old and laying out the new road. The present petitioners asked the report of the re-reviewers be not confirmed, and that re-reviewers be appointed, which was done, the above gentlemen being the persons chosen for this purpose.

M. M. Strickler, Aaron Summy and J. B. Garber to view and lay out a road in West Hempfield township.

DRUMORE TOWNSHIP.—A correspondent of the Oxford *Press* furnishes that paper with the following description of Drumore twp., this county:

Drumore township is situated on the western side of the county, some eight miles being washed by the waters of the Susquehanna. Fishing and Conowingo creeks are next in importance; they take their rise in the north part of the township and flow south into the Susquehanna neither of which are navigable, their united volume of water power for a number of merchant and saw mills erected at many points in their course. Fishing creek cannot be surpassed as a water power, for a stream of its length; it has many mill seats located along its course. It enters the river above Peach Bottom. The scenery in this vicinity is rarely surpassed in beauty and grandeur. With single glance they can see at the mystic river with its numerous islands, its bold and rock-clad bluffs, which tower like hugh walls until they suddenly flatten down on the lower waters of Peach Bottom Bay. The landscape on the east or west of this is one of great beauty. One is reminded of scenes on the Hudson many of which, it fully equals. Here the current is very rapid and as the bed of the river is mainly composed of rock, naturally produces many eddies, swirls and maelstrons in miniature, which keep up a succession of sounds nearly equal to the famous *Falls*, rendering a constant roaring of Cullie's falls are heard for miles up and down the river. Situated about half a mile from this is Murphy's loop, being a tract of land almost surrounded by Fishing creek. Tradition says that many years ago one Murphy entered into this wilderness for the purpose of hunting, but from that day to the present no trace of him has been found, hence the name of Murphy's loop.

There have been some very fine buildings erected in this township during the last year, and several commenced to be finished during this. Among the former are the dwelling houses of Messrs. Ewing, Ernhart and Brown, of the latter Messrs. Cutler and Clark. In addition to these are two large and expensive Halls, one by the Order of Free Masons, the other by the Odd Fellows. On Conowingo, near the head waters, has been erected a large merchant mill with four run of burrs and all the modern improvements in machinery are here introduced, driven by a large turbine wheel—altogether it is one of the best arranged merchant mills in the county.

FULTON TOWNSHIP.—A correspondent of the Oxford *Press* sends that paper the following description of Fulton twp.:

Fulton township, Lancaster county, is bounded on the north by Drumore, east by Little Britain and the Octoraro, west by the Susquehanna and south by Cecil county, Md. It is situated in latitude 39 degrees north, and in longitude about 76 degrees west of Greenwich. Area, 42 square miles.

The surface is undulating and somewhat broken—the latter more especially in the western portion, as we approach the river bank of the river. The streams are few and unimportant. The principal ones are the Conowingo, rising in Providence twp., flowing southward, passing through Fulton from north to south, emptying into the Susquehanna at the village of the same name, in Maryland; and Peter's Creek, named after an early settler, rising in Drumore twp. and finding an outlet in the river, near Peach Bottom.

As a natural sequence, the productions are the same here as found in other sections of the same latitude. Wheat and corn are the chief crops. The surplus of these cereals, with the profit arising from grazing, are the chief sources of revenue of a majority of our land proprietors.

The territory now included in Fulton constituted, until she was then 184-5, the western portion of Little Britain. In that year Little Britain was divided, and at the suggestion of a citizen, now no more, the new district was named *Fulton*, in honor of the celebrated American inventor whose birthplace is generally supposed to be within its limits.

In 1869 there were 235 freeholders, 129 tenants, 95 single men and about twice as many single women. The number of children in the public schools, 475. Her citizens pay this year (1869) a county tax of $1,684.46, a State tax of $417.26, and militia fines amounting to $104.50. There are nine schools in the township, and for their support they are required to pay a tax of over $3,000.

Fulton contains eight churches, viz: one Methodist, one Presbyterian, two Friends, one Baptist, one Welsh and two colored Methodists.

There are nine grist mills (the walls of one erected prior to the Revolutionary war), six saw mills, two cabinet maker, three wheelwright and six blacksmith shops. There are five hotels, and six post offices, two of the latter—Goshen and Pleasant Grove—were established more than thirty years ago.

The principal villages are Goshen, Bethel, Wakefield, New Texas and Peach Bottom.

If we except the "*dirt roads*" which positive necessity requires in every civilized community, there are no public improvements in Fulton township. Much has been said, and some money has been spent within the last decade, but so far, her citizens have none of the advantages of either railroad, canal or turnpike.

PEQUEA ITEMS.—A correspondent at Pequea sends us the following items of interest:

An accident of rather a serious nature occurred at White Horse Mill on Tuesday, the 2d inst. Mr. Jos. P. Cooper (miller), in the employ of Samuel C. Handwork, of this place, while hoisting flour from the lower to the second floor of the mill, fell through the hatchway with a barrel of flour, and was picked up insensible, in which state he remained some twelve hours. When last heard from some hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Sickness is prevailing to an alarming extent, at the present time, in this section.

Mr. Robert Howe, of Salisbury twp., died last week, he having arrived at the good old age of 82, and most likely has stood more hardship than any man in our township. For about 50 years, or until within the last 6 or 8 years, he used to drink a quart of liquor each day, and was but seldom seen in a state of intoxication; for 10 years past he has lived by himself, having no one near to take care of him.

The extension of the Delaware City and Pomeroy Railroad is much spoken of at the present time, and numerous and lengthy petitions are daily being put forward in its behalf. Our hope is that the survey will be taken at an early day.

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John M. Stehman, Samuel G. Keller and Philip Smith, all of Penn township, to view and lay out a road to begin at the point of intersection of the State road from Shaefferstown with the Manheim and Warwick road, at Mrs. Witmer's barn in Penn twp., and to end at in a public road leading from Manheim to New Haven (Kissel Hill,) at a point near John Dutt's tavern.

Clement G. Boyd, Henry E. Stehman and Jacob R. Hershey, all of Penn township, to re-view and lay out a road commencing at a point on the public road leading from Cocalico bridge at John Roth's to Rothsville, on lands of Christian Hertzler, and terminating at a point on the public road leading from New Ephrata to Lancaster, near Mill station, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, on lands of Jacob Sheaffer, all in Warwick township.

Jacob M. Frantz, Lancaster twp.; Jno. Brady, Manor twp., and Luther Richards, Lancaster city, to re-review roads in Penn and Warwick townships. At April sessions, 1868, a petition was presented to Court, setting forth that a road has long since been laid out from Little to Manheim, which road begins at another public road, leading from Lexington to Mount Vernon. Now, a part of this road runs through land of Jacob L. Reist, a distance of 272 feet. Your petitioners therefore pray the Court that this part of said road may be vacated at the point running through said Reist's land, to wit: beginning at a point on or near the line of lands of said Jacob B. Reist and John G. Keller, and where said road makes a turn to a southwest course, and ending at a point at or near the corner of lands of said Jacob B. Reist, John Keller and John Funk, and in lieu thereof a new road laid out making an angle of the lands of said Reist, in the line of his land terminating at the present outlet of said road. The viewers appointed reported in favor of the petitioners. Reviewers appointed subsequently, reported that the old road had not become useless and the new road prayed for was not necessary. Re-reviewers appointed subsequently, reported in favor of closing the old and laying out the new road. The present petitioners asked the report of the re-reviewers be not confirmed, and that re-reviewers be appointed, which was done, the above gentlemen being the persons chosen for this purpose.

M. M. Strickler, Aaron Summy and J. B. Garber to view and lay out a road in West Hempfield township.

DRUMORE TOWNSHIP.—A correspondent of the Oxford *Press* furnishes that paper with the following description of Drumore twp., this county:

Drumore township is situated on the western side of the county, some eight miles being washed by the waters of the Susquehanna. Fishing and Conowingo creeks are next in importance; they take their rise in the north part of the township and flow south into the Susquehanna neither of which are navigable, their united volume of water power for a number of merchant and saw mills erected at many points in their course. Fishing creek cannot be surpassed as a water power, for a stream of its length; it has many mill seats located along its course. It enters the river above Peach Bottom. The scenery in this vicinity is rarely surpassed in beauty and grandeur. With single glance they can see at the mystic river with its numerous islands, its bold and rock-clad bluffs, which tower like hugh walls until they suddenly flatten down on the lower waters of Peach Bottom Bay. The landscape on the east or west of this is one of great beauty. One is reminded of scenes on the Hudson many of which, it fully equals. Here the current is very rapid and as the bed of the river is mainly composed of rock, naturally produces many eddies, swirls and maelstrons in miniature, which keep up a succession of sounds nearly equal to the famous *Falls*, rendering a constant roaring of Cullie's falls are heard for miles up and down the river. Situated about half a mile from this is Murphy's loop, being a tract of land almost surrounded by Fishing creek. Tradition says that many years ago one Murphy entered into this wilderness for the purpose of hunting, but from that day to the present no trace of him has been found, hence the name of Murphy's loop.

There have been some very fine buildings erected in this township during the last year, and several commenced to be finished during this. Among the former are the dwelling houses of Messrs. Ewing, Ernhart and Brown, of the latter Messrs. Cutler and Clark. In addition to these are two large and expensive Halls, one by the Order of Free Masons, the other by the Odd Fellows. On Conowingo, near the head waters, has been erected a large merchant mill with four run of burrs and all the modern improvements in machinery are here introduced, driven by a large turbine wheel—altogether it is one of the best arranged merchant mills in the county.

FULTON TOWNSHIP.—A correspondent of the Oxford *Press* sends that paper the following description of Fulton twp.:

Fulton township, Lancaster county, is bounded on the north by Drumore, east by Little Britain and the Octoraro, west by the Susquehanna and south by Cecil county, Md. It is situated in latitude 39 degrees north, and in longitude about 76 degrees west of Greenwich. Area, 42 square miles.

The surface is undulating and somewhat broken—the latter more especially in the western portion, as we approach the river bank of the river. The streams are few and unimportant. The principal ones are the Conowingo, rising in Providence twp., flowing southward, passing through Fulton from north to south, emptying into the Susquehanna at the village of the same name, in Maryland; and Peter's Creek, named after an early settler, rising in Drumore twp. and finding an outlet in the river, near Peach Bottom.

As a natural sequence, the productions are the same here as found in other sections of the same latitude. Wheat and corn are the chief crops. The surplus of these cereals, with the profit arising from grazing, are the chief sources of revenue of a majority of our land proprietors.

The territory now included in Fulton constituted, until she was then 184-5, the western portion of Little Britain. In that year Little Britain was divided, and at the suggestion of a citizen, now no more, the new district was named *Fulton*, in honor of the celebrated American inventor whose birthplace is generally supposed to be within its limits.

In 1869 there were 235 freeholders, 129 tenants, 95 single men and about twice as many single women. The number of children in the public schools, 475. Her citizens pay this year (1869) a county tax of $1,684.46, a State tax of $417.26, and militia fines amounting to $104.50. There are nine schools in the township, and for their support they are required to pay a tax of over $3,000.

Fulton contains eight churches, viz: one Methodist, one Presbyterian, two Friends, one Baptist, one Welsh and two colored Methodists.

There are nine grist mills (the walls of one erected prior to the Revolutionary war), six saw mills, two cabinet maker, three wheelwright and six blacksmith shops. There are five hotels, and six post offices, two of the latter—Goshen and Pleasant Grove—were established more than thirty years ago.

The principal villages are Goshen, Bethel, Wakefield, New Texas and Peach Bottom.

If we except the "*dirt roads*" which positive necessity requires in every civilized community, there are no public improvements in Fulton township. Much has been said, and some money has been spent within the last decade, but so far, her citizens have none of the advantages of either railroad, canal or turnpike.

PEQUEA ITEMS.—A correspondent at Pequea sends us the following items of interest:

An accident of rather a serious nature occurred at White Horse Mill on Tuesday, the 2d inst. Mr. Jos. P. Cooper (miller), in the employ of Samuel C. Handwork, of this place, while hoisting flour from the lower to the second floor of the mill, fell through the hatchway with a barrel of flour, and was picked up insensible, in which state he remained some twelve hours. When last heard from some hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Sickness is prevailing to an alarming extent, at the present time, in this section.

Mr. Robert Howe, of Salisbury twp., died last week, he having arrived at the good old age of 82, and most likely has stood more hardship than any man in our township. For about 50 years, or until within the last 6 or 8 years, he used to drink a quart of liquor each day, and was but seldom seen in a state of intoxication; for 10 years past he has lived by himself, having no one near to take care of him.

The extension of the Delaware City and Pomeroy Railroad is much spoken of at the present time, and numerous and lengthy petitions are daily being put forward in its behalf. Our hope is that the survey will be taken at an early day.

The Tennessee Lynching—Shooting of Five Colored Men in Huntingdon—Operations of Loyal Ku-Klux, &c.

The telegraph furnished an account some days ago of the murder of Col. Coleman, an old and estimable citizen of Carroll county, Tennessee, and the subsequent capture and lynching of five negroes for the offence. Before the negroes were shot by the lynchers they confessed the deed, and further stated that, disguised as Ku-Klux, they had beaten an old man named Bryant to death, attempted to ravish the daughter of a Mr. McLain, murdered a young man named Hurt, and committed many other outrages, including robbery and incendiarism, in the same county. The following account of the affair is from the Nashville *Union and American*, Jan. 28th:

We have several accounts and quite full particulars of the taking out of jail and killing of the five negroes in Huntingdon, Carroll county, on last Tuesday night. The immediate cause of the drama of blood was the killing of Coleman on the Saturday night previous. From the information received we give the following, which is, no doubt, substantially correct.

After killing Coleman, the negroes went to a neighbor and burned his fodder stacks and attempted to burn his house. A young man fired into them and run them off and got their horses. The horses were taken to Huntingdon. This alarmed the murderers, and a negro named Mat Brown went to another old negro and told him if the inquiry was made he (an old Fayette negro,) must swear that Mat staid with him the night of the killing of Coleman. The old negro told this to the authorities, whereupon Mat was arrested. After his arrest, and being told what could be proved on him by Fayette, he confessed that he was there, and told the names of the others present, one of whom was named Allen Robinson. They were then arrested, five in all. They confessed to the killing of Coleman, and also confessed going some time ago to an old man Bryant's and whipping him so severely that he died.

They also went to a Mr. McLain's, pulled his daughter out of bed, and treated them cruelly, attempting to rape her—always in disguise.

They say they know nothing of the express robberies which have been committed there.

They were put in prison, after an examination before a magistrate, and guards were placed around the jail.

About half-past nine o'clock the firing began—supposed to be by the guards on persons advancing. Twelve or fifteen shots were fired in rapid succession. Then a volley of fifty guns, and then an order to charge. Then there was silence for half an hour. The next heard was, "Into line," the voices being those of young men. From the twenty-five shots were then heard all at once at the prisoners.

Fifteen or twenty more shots were then fired at irregular intervals, and then the party was off. It was ascertained that one of the negroes was missing, who about twelve o'clock, returned, said he was discovered, was shot and killed. The negro Brown, who was wounded in the thigh and had his ankle broken in the first shooting, was also finally killed. The party of men, unknown but undisguised, went to the jail in the quiet hours of the night, and overcame the guards and forced the jail. They they then took the negroes, five in number, from the custody of the jailer, and carried them a short distance from the town of Huntingdon, shot them dead, the body of each being riddled with bullets. As the doom of the negroes was made known, they freely and fully confessed to the murder of Col. Coleman on last Saturday night.

Col. Coleman was an old and estimable citizen, and the atrocity of his murder had exasperated the citizens to the highest pitch of excitement. The negroes confessed to the murder of Coleman, but they confessed to being the same party who in disguise murdered young Mr. Hurt some weeks since. They also confessed that, disguised as "Ku-Klux," they had committed many other aggravated offences, involving terror and the loss of property in the same locality, such as stealing, pillaging, burning and plundering, etc. Under a knowledge of these facts, the feelings of the people were intensified to exasperation by the murder of Mr. Coleman, and the community called loudly for vengeance. Without undertaking to endorse or condemn this summary method of punishment for crimes so atrocious and fiendish, from what we can learn the verdict of public opinion exculpates the parties from blame in the premises.

A Great Battle in Cuba—The Insurgents Victorious.

NUEVITAS, Jan. 26, 1870.

The campaign under the Dominican General Pueblo, inaugurated with so great a flourish of trumpets and proclamations, and which was to restore the Camagcy to obedience to the Spanish government, has come to a disastrous conclusion, and the forces that chased the insurgents have now turned here broken and dispirited after suffering a