Local Intelligence.

Sketch of the Baptist Church, Lancaster, Pa.

It may be regarded as a remarkable fact, that, although the Baptists are more numerous in the United States than any other Protestant denomination, except one, they have never yet been able to make a creditable show of numbers in Lancaster. It is true, that throughout our county, there are quite a number of churches belonging to the Seventh-Day Baptists, Free-Will Baptists, Winebrennerians, Mennonites, Dunkers, and other minor sects, who believe that immersion *alone* constitutes baptism; but we believe, even at this day, there are but *three* places of worship in this county belonging to the *Regular Calvanistic Baptists*—one in Coleraine township, in the southern part of the county, established many years ago; another in Gordonville, and the congregation recently organized in this city.

In 1839 Gilbert Hills, a Connecticut Baptist, located in Lancaster, and soon afterwards invited Baptist ministers to visit this city and preach. The first to respond to this invitation, was the Rev. Mr. Kingsford, who preached on several occasions in the old Franklin College building on Lime street above Orange. During 1839-40, a number of ministers from Chester county, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, preached to the little unorganized congregation, first in the Friendship Hose House, on Duke above Chestnut street, and afterwards in the Mechanics' Hall in South Queen street opposite the Fountain Inn Hotel.

Among those who preached we may mention Revs. Messrs. Gillette, Kennard, Babcock, Dodge, Keys, Woolsey, Dean and Higgins.

In 1841 a regular church was organized, and supplied occasionally by Rev. Messrs. Shadrac, Miller, Burbank, Hendrickson and others.

In 1843 the Baptists purchased the little frame meeting house on Chestnut street, near Duke, which had been successively occupied by the Lancaster Armenian Church, the Second Adventists (or Millerites), and the Winebrennerians (or Church of God). The latter denomination having built a new church at the corner of Orange and Prince streets sold the little frame to the Baptists for $1,300, the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens subscribing $300 of that amount on condition that the building should be used as a Baptist Church, and that the money should be refunded to him if the said church ceased to exist.

The first stationed pastor of the Church was Rev. Mr. Dickinson, a learned and pious man, and a good preacher. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Brettell, a young gentleman, who had evidently mistaken his calling, and whose minority and humesty were both called in question, while connected with the Church.

Rev. Leonard Fletcher, a very pious, eloquent and faithful minister succeeded him. During his pastorate the Church numbered forty members—the greatest number it ever had in Lancaster.

He was followed by the Rev. Henry Essig, an excellent preacher and a good man, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. Jesse Saxton. The church had, however, dwindled in numbers by the removal from Lancaster about this time of several of its members. Mr. Saxton left in 1847, and took charge of the church in Coleraine, and he removed thence to Montour county, where he died some ten or twelve years ago.

The Lancaster congregation being too poor to support a Pastor, disbanded,—selling their church to the United Brethren, and refunding to Mr. Stevens according to contract the amount he had advanced towards the purchase of the Church. It is proper to state here, however, that Mr. Stevens in his last will bequeathed $1,000 towards the establishment of a Baptist Church in this city.

Twenty years elapsed after the dissolution of the old church before the organization of the new, and it was not until the Summer or Fall of 1869, that the few Baptists residing in Lancaster, determined to make efforts to establish a new church.—They invited Rev. Thomas S. Malcolm, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Baptist Association, to preach for them. He preached his first sermon on Sunday, October 17, 1869, in Temperance Hall, to about forty persons. On the following Sunday, Rev. Lemuel Moss, of Philadelphia, preached, and so much interest was manifested on that occasion, that it was resolved to hold a meeting on the following Sunday, to consider the propriety of at once organizing a church. The meeting was held on October 31st, Rev. Dr. Whitehead and Mr. W. M. Webster, of Phil'a., being present. It was unanimously agreed that a church ought to be organized. On the 6th of November the Articles of Faith of the Baptist Church were read and adopted; and the brothers and sisters present, thirteen in number, joined hands and solemnly covenanted together as the *First Baptist Church of Lancaster.* Having leased Temperance Hall for five years, arrangements were made to supply the congregation with regular preaching. A number of Philadelphia clergymen officiated, until the close of 1869, at which time Rev. Isaac Bevan took charge of the church as a temporary supply.

On the afternoon of the 17th of February a Council of Baptist Ministers and Laymen, met in Temperance Hall to consider the question of formally recognizing the congregation as a regular Baptist Church. After some interesting devotional exercises a resolution of recognition was unanimously adopted by the Council, and at a meeting held the same evening, the hand of Fellowship was extended to the Church by Rev. George Pierce of Harrisburg, Moderator of the Council.

One of the most efficient and zealous friends in the furtherance of the organization of the new Church was Mr. Wallace M. Webster, of Philadelphia. He has visited Lancaster several times in its interest, and has presented it with a beautiful silver communion service, a set of church books, and rendered other valuable assistance, which has been acknowledged by the Church, in a complimentary resolution entered on their records.

The Church membership is as yet small, though it has about doubled since the time of its organization.

The Sunday School, which was commenced with eleven scholars, has increased to sixty, with a fair prospect of still further additions. Proper measures are being taken to procure a suitable Sunday School library.

Rev. Isaac Bevan, who has been preaching for the church since the commencement of the year, is a man of more than ordinary ability. The Baptist Church in Reading was organized and built by him. He went thence to Scranton, Luzerne co., where he took charge of a very weak church, which had failed in the hands of missionary supports, and by his efforts it is now a flourishing congregation with a fine church edifice. From Scranton he came to Lancaster on the 1st of January as a supply, and continued to preach until Sunday evening last, when he preached his valedictory, having accepted a call from a congregation near Pittston, Luzerne co.

Until the Lancaster church secures a stationed pastor, it will be temporarily supplied by the State Baptist Association, Rev. Drs. Randolph, Kennard and Castle having been appointed a committee by that body, to act in conjunction with the church officers for that purpose. The following are the present officers of the church:

Deacons—Charles G. Beale, Benjamin Fox.

Trustees—Franklin Sutton, E. H. Rauch, Merrill B. Anderson.

Church Clerk—Franklin Sutton.

Treasurer—Merrill B. Anderson.

THE STATE LICENSE LAW. The following bill explanatory of the State License Law, has passed the Legislature. It may be interesting to manufacturers and mechanics selling other wares than of their own manufacture:

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter manufacturers and mechanics who shall sell goods, wares or merchandise, other than their own manufacture, not exceeding the sum or value of five hundred dollars per annum, shall not be classified or required to pay any annual tax or license fee; but if such sales shall exceed the sum or value of five hundred dollars per annum as aforesaid, they shall be classified in the same manner, and required to pay the same annual tax as is now required to be paid by dealers in foreign merchandise.

HAND CRUSHED.—Franklin Brabson, an employee on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, met with a serious accident while coupling cars at Coatesville, on Wednesday the 9th inst., by having his hand smashed between the bumpers. His wound was immediately dressed, and he was brought to his home in Bart township, this county, where he is under the care of Drs. Martin and Campbell. Although a very severe and painful wound, it is hoped amputation will be unnecessary.

CHAMBERSBURG ITEMS.—*Messrs. Editors:*—Having spent a few days in this beautiful town, the county seat of Franklin County, and having observed the conversation among the people we have noticed that the "Raid Bill" is all the talk, and much excitement prevails over it. Many of the merchants and business men here feel very indignant toward the Philadelphians because the papers of that city are opposed to the bill; they declare that henceforth they will trade with New York or Baltimore and leave Philadelphia out in the cold. Enough is to lecture here on the 31st inst.; already a large number of tickets have been secured. Horses are sold in Chambersburg at low rates; the market is over stocked, and it would pay our Lancaster county farmers to come here to buy them. "KEYNOTE."

THE SLACKWATER BRIDGE.—The bridge across the Conestoga at Shober's Slackwater Paper Mills, which was injured by the great flood last summer, is at last being repaired. Mr. Daniel Shiffler, the contractor, having commenced work on it this morning with about a dozen men. It will take two or three weeks to finish the job, during which time travel with heavy teams on that route will have to be suspended. Mr. John A. Shober, however, proposes to ferry across the stream, in a large flat, any thing not heavier than a three-horse team. This will be a great accommodation to those travelling in light vehicles.

MAMMOTH OXEN.—Joseph L. Wright, of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, sold a fine pair of York State oxen, in Oxford on Saturday. They weighed 3,750 pounds, being 1100 pounds more than they weighed when purchased by Mr. W. two years ago. He commenced feeding them last November. They were purchased by Richard Merrick, at 9 cents per pound.—*Press.*

PLANTING LOCUST TREES—*The benefits derived therefrom.*—The benefits, to be derived from planting yellow locust trees in localities in which they thrive, can not be too highly estimated. Farmers owning land in such localities should not fail to plant in all suitable places. When planted in proper places, and properly managed, they are no injury to the crops. There are on many farms small corners or spots that can not be conveniently cultivated, either from their isolation, or in consequence of limestone rocks lying too near the surface, or cropping out at many places. Such places could be advantageously planted with yellow locust trees. Such spots can be pastured when the trees have become so large that cattle cannot reach their heads, or they can be pastured by young cattle when the trees are quite small. Such groves of locust trees furnish the very finest pasture; and they produce more grass than the same kind of soil without trees. While around and under many other kinds of trees very little grass or anything else will grow, under locust trees it will grow very luxuriantly. Locust trees seem to impart moisure to the soil. We know a field, which is pretty hilly and rough, and which is used only for pasturing. A part of this hill is a locust grove, and that part never receives any manure or fertilizer of any kind, while the other occasionally receives a top dressing of manure, and yet in this grove there is always better pasture, and more of it than on the same amount of ground elsewhere in the same field. It also seems to be sweeter and more succulent than the rest, as the cattle prefer this and always leave the other almost untouched, until this is pretty well cropped. The plan pursued by some farmers (and a very good one it is) is to plant along fences whose location is permanent, especially those along highways. When the trees are kept properly pruned, the crops are in as good condition near the trees as they are at a distance from them; some plant one tree and some two trees to each panel of post and rail fence. The latter we consider the preferable method, as twice as many trees can be grown on the same space, and they will grow less bushy, and consequently require less pruning.

If all our public roads were lined on each side with a row of locust trees, how much more pleasant traveling upon them, in summer, would be than it is at present. Instead of the scorching rays of a summer sun upon our heads, there would be a cool and refreshing shade. While this would be a decided benefit to man and beast having to pass along the roads, it would be no loss to the owners of the land, but an actual gain would be secured by the value of the timber the trees would produce. We know of a place, where during the present winter, a contractor sawed down the length of one field along a road, and made into posts. The length of the field was about 70 rods, containing about 100 panels of post and rail fence; there were two trees to a panel, and they averaged about 5 posts, heavy enough for mortising, to a tree, which would make about 1000 mortising posts, besides some lighter ones, which can be used for picket or board fence. Any one having the price of fence posts can easily estimate the value of this lot. These trees were comparatively young yet, and might advantageously have stood until they would have made double the number of posts they did make.

Young locust trees should not be transplanted too late in the spring. The idea entertained by a few, that they will be more certain to grow when transplanted after the leaves have started is a mistaken one. Very seldom more than about one-half of the young trees that have sprouted up from the roots of other trees, will grow, when transplanted, but those raised from seed seldom fail to grow. They can be procured at the nurseries at $10 per hundred, or they can be raised by any one who will go to the trouble to do so. After being transplanted they should *every year* have a few of the lower branches removed, until they have reached a proper height—from 20 to 25 feet to the lowermost branches. It is a poor policy to let them grow without pruning until they are middle-sized trees, full of large limbs, and then trim them up at once, as this destroys the equilibrium that exists between the roots and branches. To gain a symmetrical shaped tree will require not our numerous small branches where the large ones were cut off, and if they are not attended to they will soon be as full of branches as they were before, and the substance will go into useless branches, instead of the main trunk as it should; the tops will also grow too vigorously, and thus become too heavy and be in danger of being broken off by storms. When trees have not been properly managed, so that it has become necessary to cut off large limbs to avoid these difficulties, but a *few* should be cut off *each year*, until properly trimmed up, and all the young shoots that grow out where the limbs have been cut off, should be removed every year. All limbs should be cut off close to the trunk so that the wounds will readily heal over. Another method which we like, is that of planting locust trees along all roads and permanently situated fences and in every available spot, is that it would to some extent obviate the evils that will be experienced from the removal of all the fences. U. S.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—The following bills have passed the State Senate:

The House bill entitled a further supplement to the act amending the charter of the municipal corporation of the city of Lancaster, and dividing the same into nine wards, approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1867, was on the Senate Calendar of Tuesday, and after consultation with the House Delegation it was amended by striking out the 5th, 6th and 7th sections, and the first five lines of the 4th section, to wit: "That so much of any act or acts of assembly as requires the Alderman elected for any ward of said city to be a resident of the ward for which he was or hereafter may be elected is hereby repealed, and any citizen of said city is hereby declared to be eligible to election as Alderman in any ward in said city, but his office shall be held in the ward for which he may have been or may hereafter be elected." Another section making legal all acts of Alderman Fisher. This bill was passed by the House on Thursday last.

An act to incorporate the Pequea, Warwick and Springfield Railroad Company. An act relative to County Auditors of Lancaster county. An act authorizing the Auditors of Brecknock township, Lancaster county, to re-audit and re-settle the borough accounts of William Von Neida, treasurer of bounty committee of said township. An act revising the provisions of an act to incorporate the Quarryville and Christiana turnpike road company.

The following have passed the House: An act to repeal part of an act, relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river and certain of its tributaries, approved the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868. An act to traighten the western boundary of the borough of Marietta in Lancaster county. A supplement to an act extending the provisions of the act, relative to roads and public highways in Fulton and Salisbury townships, Lancaster county, approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, to the township of Mount Joy.

Senate bill entitled an act authorizing and empowering the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions to appoint the Prison Inspectors of Lancaster county. Passed by the Senate on the 1st inst., came up on the House Calendar on Tuesday, was objected off by Dr. Herr and recalled from the House by Mr. Warfel. The bill now stands in the same position as though it had not passed at all.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL.—The Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., President of Franklin and Marshall College, is writing his own biography, which is being published in the *Reformed Church Messenger*. These articles, of which the second has already appeared, will give a history of the Doctor's inner as well as his outer life, and will be read with interest by a large class of persons. The Doctor is a native of Middle Spring, Franklin county, this State; his parents were Presbyterians, of which he also was a member during the early years of his life.

A WAG says that the attempt of our City Fathers to increase the water power of the Conestoga Creek by putting in another wheel, when frequently there is not water enough in the stream to run those already there, reminds him of the Irishman who, on hearing that a certain kind of stove would save one-half of the fuel, bought two of them in hopes thereby to save it all.

PERSONAL.—The Columbia *Herald* says that Senators Cameron of this State, Edmunds of Vermont, Bayard of Delaware, and Representative Hooper of Massachusetts spent Sunday, the 13th inst., at the residence of Col. Jas. Duffey, Marietta. The Honorables were in Columbia a short time on Sunday evening.

COLUMBIA ITEMS.—From the *Herald:* The Jr. O. U. A. M., have recently fitted up their Lodge Room in a very neat and comfortable manner. A very good carpet has been placed upon the floor and the walls are adorned with choice engravings.—"Shawnee" is prospering finely, about 60 members being connected with it, each one appearing to take a great interest in its welfare.

The residents in the neighborhood of Second and Locust streets were aroused from their slumbers about two o'clock the other morning by a great squalling and commotion among the chickens in Mr. Clark's coop. The general impression was that the Proclamation Jubilee Committee on supplies were around—but on examination an old Coon was found—a fat hen between his paws—her jugular cut, his coonship very leisurely sucking her blood. He is evidently a Radical pet—and ought to be carried by the front platoon of the "Tow Hill" Proclamation Jubilee procession.

GOING SOUTH.—The Oxford *Press* states that N. H. Gillespie, of Colerain, Lancaster county, intends to remove to Richmond county, Virginia,—the Northern Neck—about the first of April, where he will engage in farming. Land can be purchased there at $10 to $20 per acre, according to improvements.

REV. DR. GERHART is opposed to Evangelical Alliance, as is apparent from the following paragraph in the *Reformed Church Monthly* for March. "Dr. Gerhart, we regret to say, has not yet found it convenient to relieve himself of the odium brought so justly upon him by some things so inconsiderately uttered in his famous article against the Week of Prayer and the Evangelical Alliance. Will he ever? Meanwhile we are happy to assure our readers that the Evangelical Alliance lives on and thrives, and even persists in its determination to meet next September within six hours ride of Lancaster, and not more than ten or twelve, allowing for change of cars, from Mercersburg.

Meeting of the Negro League of Columbia.

[Expressly Reported for The Intelligencer.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A meeting of our white and colored brothers belonging to the Union League, was held at Baker's Hall, Columbia, recently, and was well attended, the delegation from Tow Hill being more than usually numerous.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the roll of members was called; when it was found that brothers A. J. Kauffman, Peter Frailey, and Quid Yocum, of the *Spy*, all white, were absent, which was a source of very general disappointment. Hard Case, Pete Saylor and Jo Black were unanimously elected members of the League, and took their seats in the Hall. It was refreshing to see how cordially they were welcomed as equals by the sable sages there assembled.

The President stated the object of the meeting as follows: "Brudders, de fust order before de 'semblage am, dat we now jino on de ossifer for de Notorious Publican ob dis remendible coporation. Now, brudder Yocum, de *Spy* man, am agwine for dat office, and dars whar de trubble comes in; kaze brudders Frailey and Kauffman am bofe candidaters for the Assembly, and we can't *yoke 'em* togeddah; an, hencemore, I calls for de readin' ob de ——"

Here Jim Looney arose, and said: "Dat last obscurration ob de President am about to inflict wid de 'greeablesse ob dis meetin'. I is a single colored gen'lman mesef, an a Democrat, an I has some 'fishel experations de same as white folks. Now, if dese white candidaters has more brains in dar heds dan I has, and if da nose it, let 'em come heah an meet me on de forum—let em discuss de fif——,"

President—Ordah, brudder Looney; de President decides you is out ob ordah, and dat brudder Hard Case, (white,) am 'titled to de floor for de objek ob 'dressin you upon de subjek ob de offis ob Notorious Publican ob dis town."

Brother Shad—"Mistah President, dat las' 'spression am not 'krectly pertinentified. De proper name of de ossifer am Noter Republican, an means sumfin bout de 15th Commandment dat I hasn't de time jes now to 'splain.

Brother Hard Case, (white,) being loudly called for, ascended the platform with his usual grace and elegance, and spoke as follows: "My friends and brothers, I am happy to-night to be able to follow in the foot-prints of my illustrious predecessor, Mr. Frailey, who has heretofore so eloquently addressed you [cheers for Frailey,] and to welcome you as fellow-men and fellow-citizens. It has been my fortune to cross the broad Atlantic—to meet the assembled wisdom of the Parliament of Great Britain—the Corps Legislatif of France—the Diet of Germany—the Œcumenical Council at Rome; but never in all my travels have I met an assemblage of men of such majestic mean and intellectual brow as that which now grace me in this my own dear native town. (Voice—Dats talkin, dat is; he'd make a whole Legislature hissel, he would!) I rejoice, dear friends, that this meeting gives such glorious promise of peace and millenium, so near at hand, when the "lion and the lamb shall lie down together." (Voice—I'se good for one little white lamb, I is!)—Think not, good friends that I am here to ask for office at your hands. No—not—not—not *now*. And think not that I am here to attempt to enlighten you on the duties and privileges of American freemen. No, I have rather come to listen and to learn from you, *who speak as no white man can*. And I humbly crave permission to come down from *a plumb perpendicular to a dead level with you*. Fellow citizens, having a bad cold, the room being somewhat close, I will not weary you with any further remarks this evening." (Loud applause—exit Case, coughing.)

Brother Baker here arose, and pushing back the hair from a noble brow *as dat no white citizen has*, said: "Mr. President—I is not preliminarily on de obligation ob de condition ob dis franchisement; but I lubs to set in de cool refragrence ob de evening breeze, and meditate solitogatin, on de mortal fraileyties of human man. (Objection was made to the last remark on the ground that it "was eatin' reflective insinuations on brudder Fraily.") Brother Baker disclaimed any such intention, but insisted "dat de problemicum 'tagonisms ob de conflictive candidaters for de offices ob notorious Publicans and 'semblages, must be harmonized by de compromises ob de Fifteenth Commandment."

Brother Looney, Democrat, thereupon remarked: "Mistah Cheerman ob de Union Leek, now how can a man drive two hogs in one pen when de door ain't open? It ain't not possible."

Mr. Looney was put out; and after a slight disturbance, occasioned by a report that some Irish boys were stoning the house of Aunt Chloe, Brother Peter Saylor (white) arose, and promised to be present at the next meeting with his sable friend, *Possum-eater*, when he would be pleased to make some remarks on the Constitutional Amendment.

The "Black" gentleman, who keeps the tavern on the corner, next arose amidst immense applause, and said "that he felt happy to be numbered among the sons of Ham, and he would be the proudest day of his life when he could walk arm and arm with them to the polls, and cast his ballot along with theirs."

After the reading of several documents, the meeting adjourned with cheers. REPORTER.

[For the Intelligencer.]

Licensed and Unlicensed Hog Dealers.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Being a party interested, I would like to know whether any person unlicensed in buying and fattening hogs for market are not liable to pay a license as dealers. If reports be true, some of the officials connected with the Internal Revenue offices of this county have been engaged in buying such hogs, which had fattened at distilleries under their charge, and then sold them. Did they pay the license to the government? If not, why not? Are they exempt on account of their official position? I ask for information, and would be happy to have a reply from the officials through your paper, or one of their organs.

A DEALER WHO PAYS HIS LICENSE. Martic Township, March 16.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Disgraceful Scenes in the Legislature.—The Members Call Each Other Thieves and Scoundrels.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4.—The Legislature was adjourned, after spending months in wasting the treasury, ratifying many unwise and oppressive acts, and filling the pockets of the members at the expense of the unrepresented tax-payers of the State. The scenes immediately preceding the adjournment were of the most disgraceful character. The House presented a picture of pandemonium, closing with a vote in the affirmative of a gift of $500, in consideration, doubtless, of the free liquors and cigars furnished by him to the members during the session.—The scene in the Senate defies description. The negro members pronounced the carpet-baggers "thieves," "escaped felons," etc., with the most offensive prefixes.

Mr. Leslie told one Senator the coat he was then wearing he had stolen, and he (leslie) could prove it; pointing around to the Senators he declared they were a pack of scoundrels, who had sold their votes time and again, and been bribed and bought by the highest bidder. He then gave chapters from their past history, in which he presented the honorable Senators flying from justice in other States, and fetching up at last in Carolina. He declared the Republican party as stench in the nostrils of decency, and, as a Republican himself, he said he was ashamed of it; as low as they said he had been, he never thought he would reach the depths of an association with such rascals and villains as made up this Legislature. The black Senators replied in the same strain, swore the carpet-bag reign was ended, and that the State belonged to the negroes, and they would rule it. In the middle of such a scene, the notorious Joe Crews exposed a large pile of greenbacks on a table. Tim Hurley and two negro Senators whispered together with Crews over this pile of money—then Tim circulated among the members, whispering to each, and immediately the phosphate monopoly bill was taken up and passed. After such a scene the President of the Senate, in his closing remarks, actually congratulated the body on the harmony which had characterized their deliberations, and their courtesy towards the Chair and towards each other!

Many really important measures in which the white people of the State were interested were, for this reason alone, probably, laid over, and the mass of the legislation is of no benefit to the State, however important for party ends, or the aggrandizement of particular "rings"—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

Sir Charles Dickens.

From England comes the news that Queen Victoria is about to tender to Mr Dickens the fast waning honors of knighthood or a baronetcy. Whether Mr. Dickens will accept or reject this compliment is not stated, but it seems he has been on a visit to the Queen, by her special invitation, and as he on a former occasion refused to play in amateur theatricals at Windsor, on the ground that he would go no place where he could not be received on the footing of other gentlemen, that much of his difficulty is now overcome, title or no title. His late utterance in regard to the people governed and the people governing, if we adhere to its democratic interpretation, would imply that he was likely to covet a title much, yet as a good Briton he might be so gracious towards his gracious Queen as to accept the intended honor. Knighthood in former times was won by the sword, now Mr. Dickens, if he gets it at all, wins it by the pen. And by the way, it may be mentioned that the father of Mr. Dickens' wife, from whom he is so amicably separated, has just died in England. George Hogarth was his name. He was a noted musical critic, and died in the eighty-sixth year of his age. The best known of his musical works are his "Memoirs of the Opera" and "Musical Biography and Criticism." He was a prominent member of the circle of literary men which comprised Walter Scott Professor Wilson and Lockhart, and is mentioned in the "Noctes Ambrocianæ."

A woman suffrage amendment was defeated in the Ohio House of Representatives yesterday—the vote being yeas 51, nays 54.

The conductor and engineer of the train, in the recent disaster on the Mississippi Railroad, have made affidavit that the disaster was caused by the breaking of an axle and that the bridge was not unsound.

General Geary's Victory Over General Pope.

If there is any quality that deserves public respect it is effrontery. Therefore we honor John W. Geary. In the State Library at Harrisburg there is only one picture, and that is of "Grant and his Generals." Grant, and Sheridan, and Meade, and McPherson, and Pope, and other distinguished soldiers were all in the picture; but the artist, with beastly taste, omitted the portrait of the Hero of Lookout Mountain. Could Geary endure this slight? No! it was not in human nature to be patient, and so the aid of another artist was invoked to vindicate the honor of the great man whose bullet-riddled legs deprive him of the pleasure of dancing the mazourka. The picture has been reconstructed, and the martial features of Governor Geary have been painted in over those of General Pope!

Thus does the Governor of Pennsylvania assert his rights and triumphs over the ignorant artist who omitted him from the number of Grant's companions. Now, in the picture, the patriotic eye kindles to see Pope's legs, Pope's horse, Pope's hat, Pope's coat, but not Pope's face. Instead, it rejoices to see the stern features of the reckless Geary. His hat is cocked, his red, rivets attention and glistens in recent varnish. Poor Pope is driven from the scene, and the noble Geary leaps into his saddle. What affection for Grant, what intimacy with Sheridan and Sherman this intrusion shows. None but the meanly sarcastic mind would suggest that though Geary has grabbed Pope's horse, Pope's coat, Pope's hat, Pope's body and Pope's legs, he has not succeeded in getting Pope's courage or Pope's brains.

As it is, the picture in the State Library is now incomplete, and the Legislature should appropriate a sum of money to carry out Governor Geary's noble ideas of propriety. We suggest that Grant's face should be painted out, and Colonel A. K. McClure's painted in. Let Colonel Forney replace Sheridan, General Collis replace Sherman, and instead of Meade let us have the portrait of the Hon. Charlotte Cushman. Whistling Mose is now in Moyamensing Prison, yet that would not prevent the substitution of his face for that of Hooker. We have Geary instead of Pope, and after that we can stand anything, so that the picture is made harmonious, and Geary associated with his proper companions.—*Philadelphia Post.*

Another Homicide in Philadelphia.

This morning we are called upon to chronicle another case of homicide, this time the scene being laid in the business heart of the city. Situated on Letitia street, between Chestnut and Market and Front and Cherry streets, are two rows of brick dwellings, Nos. 11 and 13, one (No. 13) occupied as a liquor beer saloon by one Maier, and the other (No. 11) as a bakery. The bake shop is nothing more than a large hotel, where the negroes who work along shore and Front street congregate and spend their time, health, and miserable pittances in drinking and idleness. The place has become notorious with the yard attached to the bakery.

The bakery was kept prior to last night by a hard-working, honest German, named Jacob George Nagel, who had in his employ as a cook a negro named Thomas Moore, who had cultivated an acquaintance with the cook, and frequently carried on conversation with her in the yard. About 6 o'clock on Saturday night the negro, named Thomas Moore, unknown, and another, name Thomas Hill, entered Nagel's place and Thomas desired to see the cook. Being intoxicated, Nagel refused to allow them to enter the kitchen, when they at once assaulted him and beat him unmercifully. The "unknown" then fled, and Hill was about escaping when an officer, who had been called in by Mrs. N., arrested him and taken before Alderman Godbou and held in $1000 bail to answer. Nothing more was thought of the matter until Monday, when the physician who had been called in to attend to the wounded man visited Lieutenant District Attorney Rose and informed Lieutenant Killacky that Nagel's injuries were of a serious if not fatal character.—The Lieutenant at once had Hill arrested in search of Hill, who rearrested him, and Alderman Godbou committed him to prison to await the result of the injuries he had aided in inflicting. Nagel lingered until last night, when he died, a victim to his sufferings. He was visited by officers for the purpose of taking his anti-mortem statement on several different occasions, but so fearfully was he beaten that he never recovered sensibility sufficient to speak.

The Poor of Paris.

The Bureau of Public Assistance in Paris has just published interesting statistics in reference to the poor of Paris. From it it appears that the paupers of the French capitol amount in number to 101,528 persons, or one-twentieth of the entire population. They are divided as follows: Men, 21,800; women, 29,464; boys, 31,296; and girls, 22,300, and of the entire number 40,000 are fathers and mothers of families.—Among the paupers assisted by the bureau are, winehouse keepers 23, restaurant keepers 19, chemists 4, grocers 9, newspaper sellers 76, seller of fried potatoes 1, sellers of cocoa (a summer lemonade) 3, men of letters 10, teachers 10, doctor 1, members of National Guard 3, ex-members of parliament 33, seamstresses 2,000, lady artist 1, governess 23, and lady professors 6.—There are also idiots 50, and individuals of no profession 190.

Baltimore Oysters in Pacific Waters.

Under this head the San Francisco *Bulletin*, of March 1 has the annexed paragraph: Some forty days ago George Mays of the Californian market received from Baltimore and planted on the east shore of the bay 100,000 oysters. They were deposited in the water as an experiment. It was found that about one-half of them died, but the other half have thrived very well, to the surprise of the owner. They are in splendid condition, and a number of them have been taken up for the San Francisco market. Mayes has, however, sent for a large number from Baltimore, and he will, in future, to the future, to raise his own Baltimore oysters. The transplantation took place among the native oysters, which he had previously planted, the object being to test their food. Since this experiment was tried, parties in Oregon have determined to imitate the example, and within a day or two a shipment of 100,000 oysters were received and sent north, to be planted in Shoalwater bay.

Last Year's Immigrants.

The following statistics are taken from the twenty-third annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration, which is in preparation: During the year 1869 a greater number of alien emigrants arrived at this port than in any year since the year 1854. The total number of passengers landed was 397,454, of whom 48,465 were citizens, and 258,989 were aliens. The latter number was in excess by 40,000 of that of 1868, and of 75,399 over the average previous years. 97,605 of the emigrants were natives of Germany, 66,504 of Ireland, 41,000 of England, and 52,090 from all other countries combined. In the last three years the German emigration shows a slight falling off, the Irish and English have increased since 1868.

The principal points of destination were: Illinois 38,213; New York, 85,810; Pennsylvania 32,135; Wisconsin, 17,003. Two thousand three hundred and twenty-seven Mormons arrived here during the year.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Husband and Wife as Witnesses.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says an interesting question was raised in the Nisi Prius, before Judge Ludlow, during the progress of a trial. For the defence, Mr. Clayton called to the witness stand the wife of the defendant, claiming to examine her under the authority conferred by the act of Assembly of April, 1869. Mr. Samuel C. Perkins, for the plaintiffs, objected to the examination of the wife.

Justice Read left the Court, and after conferring with the Judges in the Supreme Court, returned and said: I have consulted my brethren in the other room, and I find that the Chief Justice, last week, admitted a husband to testify for a wife, and upon the general understanding of the Court, we think that a wife is a competent witness for the husband, and the husband a competent witness for the wife. But when put upon the stand, although she is put there by her husband, she becomes a general witness, and may be examined about anything that has relation to the case."

To Keep Tires on Wheels.

Hear a practical man on this subject: I ironed a wagon some years ago for my own use before putting on the tires I filled the felloes with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out and were never loose. My method is as follows: I use a long cast iron heater, made for the purpose; the oil is brought to a boiling heat the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil, each felloe an hour. The timber should be dry as green timber will not take the oil. Care should be taken that the oil is not made hotter than a boiling heat, or the timber will be burned. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to injury from water, and is rendered much more durable by this process.

THE successful management of a farm especially in this age of progress, requires thought not less than hard work. Something more needs to be done than scatter the seed and reap the harvest.—What to plant, in order to be done tolerably certain to obtain a good price for the product; in what soil as to quality and rotation of crop; and just when to cultivate, and with what implement, to secure the best result—all these things need to be considered. The comparative leisure of winter is the best time to think of these questions. Now is the time to lay out the spring campaign and to prepare the means for prosecuting it vigorously.

Many persons, in preparing potatoes for cooking, pare off a thick slice from the surface. Professor Blot in his lecture on the potato says the skinning process is all wrong, as the strength of the vegetable lies near the surface—the starch growing less abundant as the centre is approximated. The starch near the surface contains the nutriment which is not more than seven or eight per cent., the balance being merely water.

Col. William Williams is called the champion shootist of Huntingdon county.

The Flaw-Hunters.

There are people who have a preternatural faculty for detecting evil, or the appearance of evil in every man's character. They have a fatal scent for carrion. Their memory is like a museum I once saw at a medical college, and illustrates all the hideous distortions, and monstrous growths, and revolting diseases by which humanity can be troubled or afflicted. They think they have a wonderful knowledge of human nature. But it is a blunder to mistake the Newgate Calender for a biographical dictionary!

A less offensive type of the same tendency leads some people to find apparent satisfaction in the discovery and proclamation of the slightest defects in the habits of good men and the conduct of public institutions. They cannot talk about the benefits conferred by a great hospital without lamenting some insignificant blot in its laws, and some trifling want of prudence in its management. Speak to them about a man whose good works everybody is admiring, and they cool your ardor by regretting that he is so rough in his manner or so smooth—that his temper is so hasty, or that he is so fond of applause. They seem to hold a brief, requiring of them to prove the impossibility of human perfection. They detect the slightest alloy in the pure gold of human goodness—That there are spots in the sun is, with them, something more than an observed fact—it takes rank with *a priori* and necessary truths.

There are people who, if they hear an organ, find out at once which are the poorest stops. If they listen to a great speaker, they remember nothing but some slip in the construction of a sentence, the consistency of a metaphor, or the evolutions of an argument. While their friends are admiring the wealth and beauty of a tree whose branches are weighed down with fruit, they have discovered a solitary bough, lost in the golden affluence, on which nothing is hanging.

Poor Hazlitt was sorely troubled with them in his time. "Littleness," he said, "is their element, and they give a character of meanness to whatever they touch."

Slate Pencils.

Twenty years ago all the slate pencils used were manufactured in Germany. She then supplied America with this commodity. In 1850 there was a young man living in West Rutland, Vt., eighteen years of age, who fortunately discovered a supply of stone for making a first-class article of slate pencils. He began by working out the pencils and selling them to school children. Being a better article than that for sale in the stores, he found a ready sale for all he could whittle out.

He argued that if they would sell them readily at home, they would sell readily, everywhere. He became possessed of the idea that there was a fortune in it, and his dream has been realized. This quarry of slate pencil stone was situated in a large ravine four miles north of Castleton, Vt., near Bomoseen Lake. The land on which it was situated was for sale at one hundred dollars. He purchased it, and began the operation by sawing out the pencils and whittling them round.

The business of making them grew immensely on his hands, so that it was impossible to keep a clean order book.

Machinery was invented to facilitate the process, which has reached something like perfection, and necessarily increases the production of pencils.

At present the quarry and mills are owned by a joint stock company. They are valued at three hundred thousand dollars. From fifty to one hundred thousand pencils are turned out daily, and upward of one hundred hands are employed in the quarry and in the mill.

After the stone is quarried it passes through four processes before it is made into pencils. It is sawn into retangular blocks five inches by seven, and split by hand into slabs of the same length and breadth, which are carefully assorted. These slabs pass through a machine which shaves them all to the uniform thickness of a quarter of an inch, when they are ready for the final process.

The machinery for reducing these slabs to pencils consists of iron plates fitted to receive them, fastened to an endless chain which passes over rollers at either end.—*Iron Age.*

Duelling in German Universities.

Duelling among German students is constantly winked at by the college authorities. The senate have often known as much as the boys, of the day and the hour. "Would the Herr like to see a nice duel to-day? the waiters at the hotels at Jena will say to you at your breakfast: "Very pretty affair coming off in the Grosson, sir. Two of the best fighters of the Germanians and Teutoningians are going loose, and I was told by one of the corps last night that one of them is certain to lose his nose at least. Would the Herr like to have a carriage to take himself over to the tavern where the fights take place?" The regulations which the Prussian Government has issued in consequence of the narrow escape of the son of Count Bismarck, seem intended to regulate rather than prevent such encounters By one article all students societies whose members organize duels "*without reasonable cause*," and which are formed for the purpose of duelling, are to be dissolved. Another article provides for the rustication of any student who may fight a duel "without being attended by a surgeon and provided with the necessary apparatus in case of wounds." If the student belongs to a society, and the President of the society is shown not to have taken steps to prevent the duel from having serious results, the latter is also to be rusticated. A duel must be stopped at once if one of the adversaries has received a wound which requires medical care. Duelling within safe limits,—slit noses, slashed cheeks, &c.—is evidently decoyed by the Prussian Government to deserve the fostering care of the State.

The Bradford *Reporter* tells a story about a man in Towanda, residing in a house once occupied as a hotel, who on cleaning the well discovered a firkin of butter which had lain at the bottom for upwards of thirty years, and when opened the bottom proved to be as yellow as gold and sweet as the day it was made.

LEGAL NOTICES.