Local Intelligence.

Sketch of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, of Lancaster.

It is stated in Rupp's History of Lancaster County, that Ministers of the Church of England visited this locality as early as 1717, and that with the exception of the Mennonites and Quakers, they were the first to erect houses for religious worship within our county limits. Rev. Mr. Backhouse visited the county in 1729, and in 1730 Lancaster was laid out as a town. In 1734 an Episcopal Church was built "in Conestoga, fifteen miles from Lancaster," probably not far from Safe Harbor. In 1735, we learn that Rev. Mr. Lindsay was in the county, and in 1744, St. James Church was duly organized. The first entry in the Church records reads as follows:

October 3, 1744. The Rev. Richard Locke accidentally coming into this our Borough of Lancaster, a little before ye Date hereof, We agreed to give him what Encouragement we could for his Residence amongst Us, and tho' destitute of any Sett Place of Worship for performing ye Divine Service of ye Church of England, and Its Members here but very few, yet in order to keep up and maintain ye polity or Government of yt Church, we have met this Day for chusing of Church Wardens and Vestry Men, when ye following persons were Unanimously chosen:

Church Wardens—Thomas Cookson and John Postlethwaite,

Vestry Men—Edward Smout, David Syng, William Bristow, John Folke, Morgan Morgan, and John Connelly.

At a meeting of the Vestry April 15, 1745, measures were adopted for the construction of a Stone Church. James Hamilton, Esq., the founder of Lancaster, presented a lot of ground, and there was raised by subscription, £109 9s. to erect the same though the church was not got under roof until about 1750. It was 44 feet in length and 34 feet in breadth.

How long Mr. Locke remained Rector is not stated but Mr. Mombert is certainly in error in saying that he officiated until 1750; or the church record contains the following entry:

"In ye year 1751, the Congregation hearing of ye arrival of the Revd Mr. George Craig from England, and yt he was appointed by ye Society in London for Propagating ye Gospel in Foreign parts as their Itinerant Missionary in ye Provinces of New Jersy and Pennsylvania, with a Liberty to reside in any part of either Provinces he pleased, We The Members of The Episcopal Church of Lancaster sent him the following Invitation:

Revr'd Sir

As we have been for this several years past destitute of a Minister, and hearing of your arrival and that you have not as yet determined where to settle, we out of a Sincere Regard to ye welfare of many, as well as of our own Families who are in Need of Ministerial Care, do earnestly desire that you'd make your Residence amongst Us, which Favour shall ever be gratefully acknowledged by

Sir

Your most humble Servants.

The above call was signed by thirty-five men and two women.

Mr. Craig visited Lancaster on the 19th of June, 1751, and accepted the call, the congregation promising to raise him by subscription an annual salary of £38 4s.—In 1753 the Stone Church was completed, at an additional cost of £192 5s. and £28 2s. 6d. was expended for church furniture; and the church was named "St. James Church in ye Borough of Lancaster."

Rev. Thomas Barton became Rector in 1758. He was an Irishman by birth, and in 1753 had married Miss Jane Coleman, sister of the celebrated David Rittenhouse. Before coming to Lancaster he had performed Missionary services, at Huntingdon, Carlisle, York and Shippensburg, and had taken an active part in urging his own people into a military force to resist the French and English, thus threatening the Cumberland Valley. In 1758 he was Chaplain to the troops under Gen. Forbes. For his services he received the special thanks of John Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania. When he took charge of St. James Church it had but fifty communicants. In 1761 a lottery was organized and drawn, by which sufficient funds were raised to build a steeple on the Stone Church. Galleries were soon afterwards erected, and steps taken to build a stone wall around the church-yard. On the 24th of December, 1763, while Mr. Barton was conducting services in St. James' Church, the "Paxton Boys" entered Lancaster, stormed the Work-House, in which the remnant of the Conestoga Indians had been placed for protection, and butchered them all in cold blood.

At a vestry meeting held on the 31st of December, 1771, the hanging of the bells in the steeple was reported. We may suppose therefore that their first peal was the ringing in of the New Year, 1772.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Mr. Barton was a staunch Tory, while a large number of his congregation were firm friends of independence. In a letter dated November 25, 1776, he thus describes his situation: "I have been obliged to shut up my churches to avoid the fury populace, who would not suffer the Liturgy to be used, unless the Collects and Prayer for the King and Royal Family were omitted, which neither my conscience nor the declaration I made and subscribed when ordained, would allow me to comply with." As he refused to take the oath of allegience to the Commonwealth he was permitted to sell his property, leave the Colony, and pass within the British lines. He arrived in New York in 1778, and died of dropsy in that city in 1780, aged fifty years.

From the 20th of November, 1775, to the 11th of December, 1783, the minutes of St. James' Church are missing. Indeed it is more than probable, that during those years of war and bloodshed no church proceedings of the Vestry of St. James' were recorded.

In 1785 the Rev. Joseph Hutchins, an Englishman by birth, but who had been many years ministering in Barbadoes, became Rector, and remained until 1790. He was evidently a man of finished education, as we have heard some of our oldest citizens say that he taught their fathers the Greek and Latin languages. He is described as being a very old and bald-headed man, who wore a Wig; and it is said that the bad school boys of that age would occasionally lift it from his head and hide it away while he was taking his afternoon nap, thereby securing themselves a holiday, once in a while.

In 1791 Rev. Elisha Rigg became Rector, and continued his ministry until 1799. While in Lancaster he married a daughter of Wm. Augustus Atlee, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. A number of his descendants yet reside in this city. At the termination of his Rectorship of St. James' he removed to the eastern shore of Maryland, where he died. It was Rev. Mr. Rigg and Judge Atlee who made and put up the sun-dial that has remained for nearly a century, and yet remains above the door of Kelly's brick house, at the corner of Orange and Shippen streets.

In 1799 Rev. Joseph Clarkson became the Rector. He was born in Philadelphia, and was the son of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, a prominent physician of that city, and an influential member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During the early part of the revolutionary war Mr. Clarkson attended a classical school, then of great repute, kept by Dr. Robt. Smith, a Presbyterian clergyman, in Lawaster county, Pa. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1782, and received the degree of Master of Arts from the College of New Jersey, 1785.

Having studied for the ministry he was admitted to Deacon's Orders in 1789, being the first ordained by Bishop White after his return from England, whither he had gone for consecration. During that year he acted as secretary to the House of Bishops, and began his ministry in Philadelphia, remaining thence in about three years, to Wilmington, Del., where he officiated in the Old Swedes' Church until 1796. In April of that year he accepted a call to St. James' Church, Lancaster, Pa., where he remained until the time of his death, January 25, 1830. He was a man well beloved by his parishioners, and had during his long life a very peaceful ministry. His remains lie in St. James churchyard.

From the death of Mr. Clarkson's death, the three parishes at Lancaster, Pequea and Churchtown, were all under his charge, in 1830 a Co-Rector being added. The old blue Stone Church having become very dilapidated, was torn down, and the present edifice erected on its site, and consecrated by Bishop White, October 15, 1829. He preached the consecration sermon from Psalms xcvi: 9: "O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness."

During 1830 the arrangement having been effected by the congregations at Lancaster, Pequea and Leacock, by which two clergymen were secured for the joint service of the three churches, on the 1st of December of that year, Rev. Wm. Augustus Muhlenberg entered upon the office of Co-Rector at a salary of $1000 a year, officiating three Sundays of every month at Lancaster, and one Sunday at St. John's, Pequea. This connection continued until June 1836, when he resigned on account of a love affair. Tradition has it that the pastor fell desperately in love with the beautiful and accomplished daughter of one of his wealthy parishioners, and that the tender passion was warmly reciprocated by the young lady. But the course of true love never does run smooth. The stern father put his veto on the proposed union; forbid the pastor from entering his house, and used all his influence to have him removed from the parish, offering large donations to the church treasury, on condition that Mr. Muhlenberg should never again be allowed to officiate in the pulpit. The pastor, however, had as many friends in the congregation as had his wealthy opponent, and they espoused his cause with all the warmth of unselfish friendship. The result was that party spirit ran high, and faction warred against faction until the interests of the church were seriously impaired, and Mr. Muhlenberg, for the purpose of healing the unhappy differences, resigned his charge. The young lady, who had been the innocent cause of all the turmoil, soon sickened and died, and it was after her death that her lover wrote the beautiful and touching hymn commencing:

"I would not live always,
I ask not to stay,
Where storm after storm,
Rises dark O'er the way."

On leaving Lancaster Mr. Muhlenberg removed to Flushing, Long Island, where he became principal of St. Paul's College. He removed thence to New York and became Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, a position he yet occupies. He is over eighty years of age, and a bachelor. He is a descendant of the celebrated Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg. While in Lancaster he published a volume entitled "Church Poetry." He afterwards in conjunction with Bishop Wainwright, published "Music of the Church," and still later, "The People's Psalter." He is a man of decided poetical merit, and was in his time a vigorous and eloquent preacher. He is an accomplished scholar, and has a character of unblemished integrity and true Christian piety.

Rev. Levi Silliman Ives became Co-Rector in October, 1826, and remained one year. He was born in Connecticut in 1797. Serve. He was born in Connecticut in 1797. Served while quite a boy under General Pike in the war with England. Studied for the Presbyterian Ministry in Hamilton college. Soon afterwards changed his religious views and joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, and studied theology under Bishop Hobert, whose daughter he married in 1825. Prior to coming to Lancaster he had performed services at Batavia, N. Y., and Trinity Church, Philadelphia. On leaving Lancaster he became Assistant Rector of Christ Church, New York, and afterwards Rector of St. Luke's, in the same city. He was soon afterwards consecrated Bishop of N. C., where he lost a great amount of money in his endeavors to establish an institution of learning. During the excitement in the Episcopal Church caused by the Oxford Tracts, he took the High Church side of the controversy, his mind gradually tending towards Catholicism, until in 1851, he became thoroughly convinced of Papal supremacy, and in the following year visited Rome and was admitted into the Catholic Church. He soon after wrote his celebrated work entitled "The Trials of a mind in its progress to Catholicism." On his return to America he was employed as professor in various Catholic institutions, his forte being history, rhetoric, and the languages, being a thorough master of the Greek, and Latin. He is now, we believe, in Rome.

On the 27th of September, 1827, Rev. Samuel Bowman was elected to succeed Mr. Ives as Co-Rector. He was born at Wilkesbarre, in May, 1800. After having received an academical education, he studied law in Philadelphia under the late Charles Chauncy, Esq. Soon after being admitted to the bar, he applied for holy orders and was admitted by Bishop White to the Deaconate in 1823, and to the Priesthood in 1824. His first charge was St. John's Church, Pequea, Lancaster county. He removed thence to Easton and took charge of Trinity Church for a short time and then returned to Pequea, where he remained until he was called to succeed Mr. Ives in this city. In 1830 Mr. Clarkson, the Rector, died, and Mr. Bowman became sole Rector, and filled the position until the time of his death, the mutual affection existing between himself and his parishioners inducing him to refuse calls from other quarters. In 1845 he was elected Bishop of Pennsylvania, by the clergy, but the laity not concurring, he withdrew and supported Dr. Potter who was eventually chosen. In 1845 he was elected Bishop of Indiana but declined the position on account of his strong attachment to Lancaster. In 1858 he was chosen and consecrated Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, but still continued in charge of St. James' Church. During Bishop Bowman's period of rule, the brick wall that now surrounds the grave-yard was in 1834 built at a cost of nearly $700. In 1834 the old frame school-house that stood on Duke street where the present school house now stands was destroyed by fire; in 1841 the church was enlarged by being extended eastward, and the galleries, which were then flat, the rear seats being no higher than those in front, were modernized by being sloped down to their present angle; the church was handsomely repainted and furnished, Mr. Thomas L. Potter presenting the stained glass window, and Mr. Daniel Fagan the marble communion table. The new Parsonage, the Sunday School House, St. John's Free Church, and the Orphans' Asylum were all built during Bishop Bowman's connection with St. James'. The Asylum was founded by a legacy of $800 bequeathed for that purpose by Mrs. Mary Smith, widow of Hon. Charles Smith, and $1000 additional by her son, Theodore H. Smith.

Bishop Bowman died on the 3d of August, 1861. He had that day left Pittsburgh by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to pay a ministerial visit to the Oil Regions. The train was stopped by a land-slide; when the Bishop and a number of the other passengers resolved to walk a distance of two or three miles. Unable to keep up with the others he was left to come on alone. Being missed, search was made for him and he was found by the road-side, having died of either apoplexy or heart disease. He was brought to Lancaster and buried in St. James' Church-yard with imposing ceremonies, two Bishops, seventy Episcopal Clergymen, all the Ministers of the Lancaster churches, and a vast concourse of citizens, uniting to honor his memory.

Rev. J. I. Mombert, who had been Assistant Rector for nearly a year before Bishop Bowman's death, was elected Rector after that event, and remained with the church for eight years, resigning in August, 1862. During his ministry here, the Parsonage and Orphan's Asylum were enlarged, the present edifice for the Church Home secured, and St. James' Chapel built, the latter at a cost of more than $6000, and all paid for. Mr. Mombert also wrote while here, a History of Lancaster County, a work containing much valuable information very badly arranged. He is now in Dresden, Germany, where he has established a school for young Americans who may prefer to go abroad to be educated. He is also Rector of a church there, which is under the care of the Bishop of Pennsylvania, as are all other continental Protestant Episcopal Churches.

Rev. E. Shippen Watson, the present Rector, took charge of the church on the 1st of January, 1870. He is a native of Philadelphia; was educated in that city, at the University of Pennsylvania; studied theology with Bishop Doane, and was ordained to the ministry, some ten years ago, in Burlington, New Jersey. His first charge was the Church of St. Barnabas, Newark, New Jersey, where he remained about a year. He removed thence to the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia, and took charge of the Church of St. James the Less, where he continued some eight or nine years, and then accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. James' of this city. He has filled the position very acceptably, gaining rapidly the esteem and affection of his parishioners, and the respect of our citizens. His salary is $1,500 per annum.

St. James' Church will seat a congregation of about 500, and, connected with the parish is the handsome brick Chapel erected on Locust street in 1868-9, which will seat 200 more; the Female Orphan Asylum on Duke street, where sixteen girls are being educated; and the Bishop Bowman Church Home, which at the present time supports five indigent women and two men. The number of church communicants is nearly 300, and the average Sunday attendance about 400. The Sunday Schools number nearly 200 pupils, and are furnished with a well selected library, which is about having added to it a large number of new volumes. The church property is worth about $60,000, and the church debt is less than $2,000.

I. O. O. F.—At the recent session of the Grand Lodge, of this State, of the Order of Odd Fellows, the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing term:

M. W. G. Master, John B. Springer, of No. 127, Philadelphia; R. W. D. G. Master, Alfred Slack, of No. 241, Allegheny City; R. W. G. Warden, Wm. Stedman, of No. 113, Philadelphia; R. W. G. Secretary, Jas. B. Nicholson, of No. 160, Philadelphia; R. W. G. Treasurer, M. Richards Murkle, of No. 46, Philadelphia; R. W. G. R. G. L. U. S., Robt. A. Lamberton, of No. 160, of Harrisburg.

Representatives to the Grand Lodge were received and confirmed, and 214 new members admitted. The following statistics of the Order in this State, for the year ending March, 1870, were submitted:

Number of initiations, 9749; reinstated, 751; admitted on card, 1326; withdrawn by card, 1738; suspended, 3637; expelled, 117; deceased, 639; rejected, 1426; number of members at present, 75,565; net increase since last report, 5795; number of Lodges, 601; increase of lodges during the year, 52; number of Rebekah Degree Lodges instituted during the year, 34.

Relief Report.—Number of brothers relieved, 7445; number of widowed families relieved, 893; amount paid for relief of brothers, $187,595.31; amount paid for relief of widowed families, $15,806.84; amount paid for education of orphans, $930.87; amount paid for burying the dead, $46,535.22; total amount expended for relief, $250,765.82; increased amount of relief over the previous year, $25,073.36; total amount of annual receipts, $630,799.40; increase of annual receipts over previous year, $107,820.43.

At the session of the Grand Encampment of the Order the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

M. W. Grand Patriarch, James A. Sholes, Pittsburg.

M. P. G. High Priest, James Bingham, Philadelphia.

R. W. G. S. Warden, Augustus Pfaff, Philadelphia.

R. W. G. J. Warden, James McGahey, Philadelphia.

R. W. G. Scribe, James B. Nicholson, Philadelphia.

R. W. G. Treasurer, John S. Heiss, Philadelphia.

W. G. I. Sentinel, John Curtis, Philadelphia.

W. G. O. Sentinel, Geo. C. Hoster, Philadelphia.

R. W. G. R. G. L. U. S., C. N. Hickock, Bedford.

From the reports submitted to the Grand Encampment it is shown that there are 160 subordinate encampments in the State; during the past year 13 new encampments have been organized, and over 1,200 new members added to this branch of the order.

FATAL ACCIDENT. The Columbia *Herald* says: On Sunday morning, the 15th inst., George Walforth, an employee of the Susquehanna Iron Company, was found in front of his residence, in Richter's Alley, with a terrible gash cut on his head. Medical aid was summoned, but the injuries received were sufficient to cause his death in a short time. In the absence of Deputy Coroner Fraley, Samuel Evans, Esq., held an inquest, and after hearing the testimony of the attending physicians and other witnesses, the jury rendered as their verdict, "That the deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, caused by a fall from the door of his residence."

George served several years in the army and his employers speak well of his conduct, saying he was one of the most industrious men about the works.

BOARDMAN'S MILL PROPERTY.—The Water Committee of City Councils in accordance with authority given them by City Councils, purchased from Mr. Boardman, a day or two ago the ground and water power lately used by the Conestoga Cork Company. Workmen are now engaged in tearing away the dam, and it is claimed that great advantage has already been experienced at the City Water Works.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are always glad to receive for publication items of local interest, but those who favor us with their communications, should remember that the statements in an anonymous letter cannot be used. We are frequently compelled to throw into the waste basket interesting articles because they are not accompanied with the name and address of the author, which we always require (not for the purpose of publication) but as a guarantee of good faith.

We are under many obligations to correspondents for the interesting items, they send us from time to time, send us. It is impossible for us to ascertain all events of public interest that transpire in our populous and large county, consequently those who furnish us the facts of accidents, fires, state of crops, etc., do us a great favor. No one should be deterred from writing to us on account of inexperience in writing for newspapers. Any one who can write an ordinary letter is entirely competent to furnish us with the facts of any event that may come to their knowledge, and when we have the facts we will very willingly, if they are not already in a proper shape for publication, put them in such and give them a place in our columns.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—A very large amount of land in Pennsylvania is unpatented; a great portion of our Lancaster county lands is of this description. The Allentown *Democrat* gives the following information respecting unpatented lands, which will prove of interest to our readers:

The claim is based upon the following condition: The original grants of land by the State were limited to 400 acres. Hence the warrantees who originally pre-empted the land obtained their warrants for that amount only from the land office, but in making their surveys they overran their rights, and returned to the land office from 450 to 475 acres. The State instead of refusing to accept the surveys, as it most certainly should have done at the time, with the parties in fault, received and accepted the survey and the warrant, and assumes to have charged this surplus as a claim against the lands so granted, and now after nearly a century, and after the lands have been subdivided, and in many cases passed through scores of hands, and in good faith, and under a genuine warrant from the State for the original 400 acres, (the surplus having been a palpable connivance between the State officers and the original warrantees and kept a profound secret until the late date,) the State now seeks to extort this unjust demand, with all its accumulated interest, from the present occupants of the land. And more absurd still of the rest is, that all who have not patents must pay $15 to secure one, $10 for survey and State seal, and $5 for searching out this wonderful claim, together with interest, etc.

Justice and common sense would seem to teach us, and law should be founded upon common sense, that when the original survey was returned in excess of the warrant, the State should have refused to accept it, or have collected her claim from the original warrantees, and that after sleeping upon her rights for about eighty years she should be debarred from coming upon the present occupants who build the land in good faith and who have borne the heavy burden of taxation upon it. We are aware that by the common law "no time runneth against the King or Commonwealth," and so claims never outlaw, yet we believe justice and equity should set aside the technical law when the strict execution of it would do palpable injustice. While the Commonwealth has these arbitrary rights, the people also have their rights. There is a maxim in law that every man has a right to a day in court, and that a formal entry of judgment must be made against whom before the penalties of any law can be executed upon him. But in this case no such record appears; therefore, allowing for the sake of argument that it is just, the land cannot be sold until such proceeding appears, hence we do not believe, nor can we ascertain from the best informed sources that there is any power to sell these lands in June next, nor do we believe they will be sold.

The amount of money which would be realized out of this claim after being tithed by the different officials through whose hands it would pass, would be very much like the Irishman's toad—"Not big enough to have a very purty bird before your feathers were shot away, but yez don't amount to much now."

The people are indebted to Attorney-General Brewster, brother of the present incumbent, and the corrupt Legislature under Gov. Geary's administration, for the passage of this most onerous and unjust act. Gov. Geary, in his last message (and it is acknowledged that the Treasury had been basely used to corrupt the State Government, and we know of no reason for this flagrant act of injustice except it be to furnish means to cover the criminal tracks already made in the Treasury department and enable the "Ring" to further continue its accursed work of corruption. We believe this law should never have been passed, but as bring the case, the only remedy is its early repeal, and the people should demand it and send such Representatives only to the next Legislature as will honestly strive to bring about this much to be desired result.

WILL FARMING PAY?—A correspondent of the Oxford *Press* writes as follows to that paper:

As throwing some light on this vexed question, "Will Farming Pay?" allow me to give you an item of fact, merely promising that though men may get rich by farming, it does not follow that the means they adopted are worthy of imitation.

There dwell in Fulton township, Lancaster county, this spring, a friend by the name of Amos King, who settled when a young man, on a tract of unimproved land of eighty acres, in that township and never increased the size of his farm. The natural quality of the soil was thinish, and was farmed in the old fashioned style of rotation. Friend King confined himself to agriculture proper, not feeding much stock nor dabbling much trucking. He never speculated in any way but made his money by plain farming. A few years ago he lost some seven thousand dollars by the premium he insisted upon in Lancaster, where he had money deposited. Yet not withstanding, he left an estate worth over forty thousand dollars, the result of industry, thrift and uncommon economy.

MILITARY SERVICES.—It may be of interest to many of our readers to learn that previous to adjournment the Legislature passed an act relating to the militia organization of the State and militia tax. The bill provides as follows:

"Each and every person not now or who shall not hereafter become a member of some military organization shall pay to the collector of taxes in the city, county, borough, or township in which he may reside, the sum of fifty cents annually, the payment of which sum shall exempt him from liability to perform military service except under orders to prevent or repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, tumult, or riot; the proceeds to be devoted to sustaining volunteer military organizations, and in any county in which there shall be no volunteer military organization, the money received into the brigade fund, as aforesaid, shall be paid by the county treasurer of said county, at the close of each year to the school board of the several school districts in said county, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in said district, to be used for school purposes.

IMPORTANT LAW.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says the following bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature:

SECTION 1. That whenever any husband from drunkenness, profligacy or other cause whatsoever, shall for two successive years desert his wife or neglect or refuse to live with her and provide for her such shall as to every species and description of property, whether real, personal or mixed, owned by or belonging to her, have all the rights and privileges of female sole, to purchase or sell and convey the same, as if she were sole and unmarried.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for any married woman as aforesaid, to sue and be sued in her own name upon all such contracts as aforesaid, heretofore made or to be made, and to sue in her own name her husband, to recover the possession of her real estate, or the value thereof, as if she were sole and unmarried.

BITTEN BY A DOG—FATAL RESULT.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., as Miss Leah Sweigart and a companion were passing along the road near Hinkletown, in this county, they were met by a man, known as "Dutch John, the dog-peltor," who was accompanied by four or five dogs, one of which was vicious enough to seize Miss Sweigart by the arm, injuring and mangling her to such an extent that she died on the following Thursday. The deceased was 60 years of age, and well known in the neighborhood. She was interred on Sunday, the 15th inst. This should prove a warning to owners of vicious canines.

THE FRUIT.—A correspondent, writing from the Southern part of our county says: "The fruit crop in this section looks quite promising, and our people expect a good yield. The blossoms have been numerous, and it is not now probable that the fruit can be injured by unseasonable frosts. Our farmers generally flatter themselves that present prospects indicate an improvement in quantity, and, perhaps quality, over the fruit produced here last year."

AN exchange says: To make a little ice last a long time, get a double pocket of strong woolen cloth; have a space of two inches or so between the inner and outer pockets, and pack this space as full as possible with feathers; hen's feathers will do. With a pocket thus constructed and kept closely tied at the mouth, a few pounds of ice may be kept a week. As ice will be pretty dear this summer this knowledge may prove important.

SHAD FISHING.—The Wrightsville *Star* says: "The fisheries are still having a good catch of shad. The daily average catch at the different fisheries is larger than it has been for a number of years past, yielding a handsome income to owners of batteries. The shad taken now are much larger than those caught earlier in the season, and are not so high in price. Good shad can be purchased at sixty cents per pair or twenty-five dollars per hundred."

THE Permanent Teachers' Society of Lancaster county will hold its annual meeting on Saturday, the 28th inst., in the Boys' High School Building in this city. There should be a full attendance of the members and an interesting meeting.

Miscellaneous.

A Pneumatic Tube Over Four Hundred Miles Long—Seventeen Seconds From London to Glasgow.

The following extract from a letter received by one of our friends describes the operation of a pneumatic tube between Glasgow and London. Probably few of our readers are aware of the existence of the process by which messages and packages are almost instantaneously transmitted between these two cities.

"I had occasion to send a telegram to London the other day, and in a few minutes received a reply which led me to suppose that a serious error had been committed by my agents, involving many thousand pounds. I immediately went to the telegraph office and asked to see my message. The clerk said, 'We can't show it to you, as we have sent it to London.' 'But,' I replied, 'you must have my original paper here; I wish to see that.' He again said, 'No we have not got it; it is in the Post Office at London.' 'What do you mean?' I asked. 'Pray, let me see the paper I left here half an hour ago.' 'Well,' said he, 'if you must see it, we will get it back in a few minutes, but it is now in London.' He rang a bell, and in five minutes or so produced my message, rolled up in pasteboard.

"It seems that for some months there has existed a pneumatic tube between Glasgow and London and betwixt London and the other principal cities of the kingdom, which consists of an iron tube, into which the messages are thrown and sent to their destination. I inquired if I might see a message sent. 'Oh yes; come round here.' He slipped a number of messages into the pasteboard scroll, popped it into the tube, and made a signal. I put my ear to the tube and heard a slight rumbling noise for seventeen seconds, when a bell rang beside me, indicating that the scroll had arrived at the General Post Office, four hundred miles off! It almost took my breath away to think of it. If I could only go to Boston with the same relative speed, you might count on my passing an evening every week at 124 Beacon street, and returning home to sleep. Who knows but we may be conveyed in this marvellous manner before many years?

"Perhaps you are aware that there has been a large tube between the General Post Office in London and the station in Eustace Square in operation for a number of years. The mail bags for the north are all sent by this conveyance, so that the Post Office receives letters up to a few minutes before the train leaves, three miles off. The transit takes less than two seconds! Surely this is an age of wonders."

Stringent Laws for Railroad Corporations.

Railroad corporations are stringently dealt with in the proposed new State Constitution of Illinois. Among other things it provides that no company shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line, and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law. The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking by the General Assembly of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity, the same as of individuals. The General Assembly is empowered to pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the charges for freight or passenger tariffs, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

Foot-Washing

The ancient ceremony of foot-washing, the *Eastern Budget* tells us, was performed at Vienna this Easter. Twelve of the most hopelessly poor old beggars of the city, who could be procured were brought out of their rags and dirt, properly bathed and attired in suitably picturesque old German costumes, and then placed in the throne-room in "the presence of the Royal family of Hanover and the principal court dignitaries, together with an immense crowd of visitors," invited, let us hope, for the moral effect of the spectacle, rather than from consideration of rank. The twelve impersonations of Poverty were then seated to a cold collation which was placed before them by the Emperor and Empress; they were not, however, allowed to eat anything, the dishes being immediately removed and placed in wooden vessels. The feet of the women were then washed by the Court Chamberlain, the Empress touching them with a sponge and kissing them afterwards, and the Emperor performing the same office for the men. The Emperor and Empress (after washing their hands) then hung round the neck of each a bag containing thirty pieces of silver, and the poor old wretches were sent back to the squalor in which they had spent their lives, in Court carriages, each with a bottle of wine and his dinner, while the Imperial party, let us hope, betook themselves to their accustomed routine, secure of "approving conscience and a smiling heaven," with the sweet consciousness of having discharged their duties to Poverty for another year, and vindicated their claim to be faithful disciples to the meek and lowly Saviour.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CLOTHING.

MAY, 1870.

THE BEST YET!

THE CHEAPEST YET!!

Oak Hall Enlarged and Improved.

Its Stock the Best ever Made.

Its Prices the Lowest Possible.

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS!!

For the present Spring and Summer.

ALL MANNER OF

Fine Clothing

READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

NEW FABRICS,

NEW STYLES.

SURE "FITS" FOR ALL.

YOUTH'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

DURABLE AND CHEAP.

DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,

ELEGANT AND CHEAP.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.

ALL WARRANTED TO WEAR.

OAK HALL 4th&5t. from Market OAK HALL
OAK HALL to Minor. OAK HALL
OAK HALL **Wanamaker & Brown** OAK HALL
OAK HALL Nos. 530, 532, 534, 536. OAK HALL
OAK HALL Market st. & 1, 2, 5, 7, 9. OAK HALL
ap30 South Sixth St. 1md

WANAMAKER & BROWN

PLUMBING, &C.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.

WEAVER & PENNOCK,

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM FITTING,

37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ap13 3mw15

HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS,

WIND MILLS AND PUMPS,

PUT UP IN A SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:

Leave Philadelphia, from Depot of P. W. & B. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue,

For Port Deposit, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Chadd's Ford at 7:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 4.45 P. M. and 6:40 P. M.

Trains leave Baltimore for all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R. at 7:30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M.

ap6-1yw14

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE HENDERSON, late of Bart township, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Leonard Pickel, Trustee, to sell real estate of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on FRIDAY, MAY 27TH, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

W. A. WILSON, Auditor.

my 11 4tw 19

ASSIGNED ETTATE OF SAM'L BINKLEY and wife, of Manor twp., Lancaster co. Samuel Binkley, of Manor twp., having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated April 16th, 1870, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Samuel Binkley, 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 to

JOHN GINGRICH,
Landisville P. O.,
JOHN BRENNER,
Residing in Lancaster City,
Assignees

a27-6tw17*

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN K. LANDIS and Wife, of Ephrata township, Lancaster county.—John K. Landis, of Ephrata township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated APRIL 9, 1870, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John K. Landis, 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 to

ADAM KONIGMACHER, Assignee,
Residing in Ephrata twp

ap26-6tw*16

Cunningham & Etneier vs. Henry Kreider.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Execution Docket, April Term, No. 15.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF HENRY KREIDER.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by said Court to distribute the money paid into Court on the above execution and also to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Daniel D. Hess and Martin Kreider, Assignees of said Henry Kreider, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on FRIDAY, JUNE 10th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distributions may attend.

E. H. YUNDT,
Auditor.

m11-4tw19

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND ANNUAL

HORSE FAIR

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY

Agricultural Park Association

WILL BE HELD AT

LANCASTER, PENN'A

ON JUNE 1ST, 2D AND 3D, 1870.

PREMIUMS $3,200.

First Day—Wednesday, June 1st.

No. 1. *Trotting Premium*, $250.—For horses that have been owned in Lancaster county three months prior to June 1st, 1870, and that have never trotted faster than 2:45. The first horse; $125 to the second, and $25 to the third. Best three in five in harness.

No. 2. *Trotting Premium*, $350.—Open to all horses that have never trotted faster than 2:40. $200 to the first horse; $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. Best three in five in harness.

No. 3. *Trotting Premium*, $200.—For horses owned in Lancaster county three months prior to June 1st, 1870, that have never beaten 3 minutes. $125 to the first horse; $50 to the second, and $25 to the third. Best three in five in harness.

Second Day—Thursday, June 2d.

No. 1. *Trotting Premium*, $200.—For horses that have been owned in Lancaster county three months prior to June 1st, 1870, and that have never trotted faster than 3 minutes. $100 to the first horse; $75 to the second, and $25 to the third. Best three in five in harness.

No. 2. *Trotting Premium*, $1000.—Open to all horses that have never trotted faster than 2:30. $700 to the first horse; $200 to the second, and $100 to the third. Best three in five in harness.

Third Day—Friday, June 3d.

No. 1. *Pacing Premium*, $100.—Open to all horses. $50 to the first horse, and $25 to the second. Mile and repeat in harness.

No. 2. *Trotting Premium*, $300.—Open to all horses. $150 to the first horse; $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. Best three in five in harness.

No. 3. *Running Premium* $200 and entrance money added; the second horse to save his entrance. Mile heats. To second money.

ROAD AND FARM HORSES.

For best four horse Team for farm use	$40 00
2nd " " " "	20 00
For " pair matched Carriage Horses	20 00
2d best " " "	10 00
Best Single Carriage Horse	10 00
2d best " " "	5 00
Best Stallion for draft or farm	10 00
2d best " " "	5 00
Best " " road	10 00
2d best " " "	5 00
Best Jack	10 00
2d best Jack	5 00
Best Cart Horse	10 00
2d best Cart Horse	5 00
Best Brood Mare for Farm	10 00
2d " " " "	5 00
Best Brood Mare for out-door work	20 00
2d " " " "	10 00

FARM