Miscellaneous.

THE CASE OF GENERAL HOWARD

Minority and Majority Reports of the Committee to Investigate the Charges Preferred Against Him.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1870.—In April last Mr. Fernando Wood, upon information and belief, charged that General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, had been guilty of malversation and dereliction of duty in the thirteen specifically stated particulars. Eight of the committee to-day made a report, which concludes as follows:

The committee find on the whole case that the charges are utterly groundless and causeless; that the Commissioner has been a devoted, honest and able public servant. The Committee find that his great trust has been performed wisely, disinterestedly, economically and most successfully. If there be anything in the conduct of the affairs of the bureau which could excite a suspicion even in the breast of partisan or personal hate it is owing to the fact that General Howard, conscious of his own purity intent on his great work, has never stopped to think of the appearances, which men of less conscious integrity much more carefully regard. Who is the inventor or instigator of these charges it is not the purpose of the committee to inquire. Mr. Wood, as has already been stated, disclaims all personal responsibility for them. The evidence which he adduced was not evidence tending to establish the accusation, but was nearly all of it merely experimental, the person calling the witness requiring him to state the details of transactions of which he seemed to have no accurate knowledge. While the examination was going on with closed doors, under a pledge of secrecy imposed on the committee, counsel and parties, incorrect statements, purporting to be the reports of the testimony, were spread intensively throughout the country, most injurious to General Howard and utterly without support in the evidence. It is not in the power of the committee or the House to repair this injustice, or to compensate this faithful public officer for the indignity, anxiety and expense which his defence has entailed upon him. All that is in our power is to recommend to the House the passage of the following resolution, as expressing our opinion of the whole case, and an act of justice to a faithful and distinguished public servant:

Resolved, That the policy pursued by the United States towards four and a half millions of its people suddenly enfranchised by the events of a great civil war in seeking to provide them education to render them independent and self-supporting, and in extending to them civil and political equality, is a source of just national pride; and that this House hereby acquits Major General Oliver O. Howard of the groundless and careless charges preferred against him, and does hereby declare and record its judgment that in successfully organizing and administering with fidelity, integrity and ability the Freedmen's Bureau, which has contributed so much to the accomplishment of the first two of these great ends, he is deserving of the gratitude of the American people.

The minority of the committee, Messrs. McNeeley and Rogers, say the record of the testimony consists of about 3000 pages of written matter, to which they refer the House for proof of every statement they make in their report. They cannot withhold an expression of regret that the majority of the committee should have prevented, in various ways, a fair and full investigation of the subject matter in it.—Judgment of the minority questions were objected to by the majority, which were proper, and should have been answered, and a time was arbitrarily fixed for the closing of evidence in support of the charges which the majority of the committee would not extend; and when the minority, as members of the committee, asked certain important witnesses to be subpoenaed to establish important facts stated to be within their knowledge, the request was denied, and the witnesses were not subpoenaed, though they could have been produced and their evidence taken before the investigation was closed, and without delaying the report of the case to the House.

The minority, after a full review of the case concludes as follows:

The undersigned are conscious that what they have here presented and evidence elicited give but an imperfect view of the transaction of business and of the conduct of Gen. Howard and those who acted under him. That this excresence on our body politic was established and has been used for partisan purposes and to secure party supremacy is too manifest to require further illustration here. There has scarcely been a decent attempt or pretence to disguise this fact.

For this purpose Gen. Howard was selected as principal agent, and millions of the people's money placed at his absolute control and that of his accomplices, with no sufficient checks or guards to protect the public and secure an honest administration of the fund for the charitable purposes for which it was established. This fund placed in the hands of Gen. Howard, wrung from the sweat and toil of the tax-burthened people, exceeded the entire revenues and expenditures of the General Government, for all purposes, during eight years of Washington's administration. The field of his operations was greater in area than that of France, Prussia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Britain and Ireland. Such opportunities and temptations were never before in the history of the world held out to a gang of eager and hungry carpetbaggers. The money of overflowing State tracks and conceiving their frauds were ample and complete, and the means of their detection imperfect and illusive. The facts elicited have been gotten at with difficulty, and were mainly wrung from reluctant and unwilling witnesses. They give but a glimpse into the dark and wicked machinations that can only be fully revealed when the secrets of all hearts shall be unmasked at the bar of final accounts. The evidence is fast disappearing, most of it being in the control of those implicated, and even with a committee or tribunal anxious to clear these transactions into the light of day a comparatively small portion of the peculations of the agents of the Bureau could not be exposed. That the party which employed this Bureau as an effective and valuable partisan agency should now hesitate to bring its agents to the bar of public judgment for these frauds and evil deeds, and should put obstacles in the way of those who desire to elicit the truth, is, perhaps, not a matter of great surprise. They at least did the party work well for which they were employed, and their peculations must now be covered up or winked at; but these evasions will not longer satisfy an indignant public. The public are tired of being plundered to keep any party in power, and those who have robbed the people of their hard earnings, and in the name of humanity and Christian philanthropy have first misled, duped and debauched, and then swindled the ignorant negroes whom they pretended to befriend, cannot always escape just retribution for their hypocrisy and their crimes. A generous and grateful people will thank the Hon. Fernando Wood for his single-handed and gallant attack upon the abuses and corruptions of the Freedmen's Bureau, of which they have so long complained and which has been so successfully made in this investigation.

The minority submit the following resolutions with their report:

Resolved, That a copy of the testimony taken by the committee on education and labor in the investigation of the charges made by the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, against Major General Oliver O. Howard, be referred to the Secretary of War, with directions to order a court-martial for trial of said Howard on the charges so made.

And also the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to take necessary measures to secure the interests of the government in the Howard University, its buildings and grounds, and the lands held by that corporation, which were paid for by public funds, and to hold the same subject to further action of Congress; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby directed to take necessary measures to recover to the United States any money drawn by General. O. O. Howard from the Treasury of the United States as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and disbursed in aid of churches, religious societies educational institutions, not in pursuance of law.

General Hancock and the President.

The question as to whether or not General Hancock, when in Washington in 1868, was guilty of rudeness to General Grant, thereby "absolving the President from regarding General Hancock's preferences" as set forth in the letter of General Sherman, published some time since, is likely to be revived by the publication of a correspondence between Hancock and ex-Governor Flanders, Mayor of New Orleans. General Hancock wrote to Mr. Flanders some time ago, enclosing the Associated Press despatch of May 22d, giving an account of a street meeting at which General Grant said, in a friendly way, "Good morning, Hancock," and extended his hand, to which Hancock made no reply, but merely touched his hat and walked on. Mr. Flanders was asked as a matter of justice to relate what transpired on the occasion referred to in this despatch. His reply is in effect that he remembers the occasion well; that he was in conversation with General Grant on Louisiana affairs, opposite Jay Cooke's bank, and that General Hancock's passing at the time was a curious coincidence, which impressed the occurrence on his memory; that the greeting on both sides was free, natural, and courteous; that neither party came within thirty feet of the other, and consequently there was no attempt to extend the hand; and that, under the circumstances which he knew existed, the impression made on his mind at the time was that the meeting was exceptionally pleasant. Had there been the slightest discourtesy or disrespect he would have noticed it. The Hancock party lay great stress on this denial, from the fact that Flanders and Hancock are political and personal antipodes. Flanders is a strong Radical, and was removed from the Governorship of Louisiana by Hancock.

The Right and the Left Bank of a River.

As we shall have, for some time to come, in detailing the warlike, movements of the French and Prussians, to speak frequently of the right and the left bank of the Rhine, the Moselle, the Main, &c., and as the general reader is apt to confound the banks of a river with the movements, of an army up or down the stream, let it be understood that the right bank of a river is always the bank which is on the right hand as you look down the stream, and the left bank will never be placed on the wrong side.

Minority Representation.

A Convention Called to Consider the Question.

We clip the following from the *New York Tribune*:

"A convention of Delegates from the several counties of the State of Pennsylvania of such persons only as are favorable to the movement to secure minority representation, will be held at the City of Reading, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The convention will consist of two delegates for each representative in the lower House of the State Legislature, provided that each county shall be represented by at least one delegate. By order of the Committee.

E. J. MORE, Chairman.
J. W. WOOD, Secretary.

Allentown, Pa., July 17, 1870.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:—In calling the attention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to the convention to meet at the city of Reading on the 31st of August next we desire to present the following considerations concerning its purposes:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania who live in counties in which they are in the minority, number 125,000 voters, more than one-third of the whole Republican vote. They own and control very large and varied material interests, requiring the care and protection afforded by wise and salutary laws.

That these people are wholly excluded from participation in the management and control of their respective county governments does not in the least estrange their devotion to Republican principles, or cause them to abate their efforts in behalf of the success of the Republican party. They have just cause of complaint, however, in the fact that, while their political brethren are, and for many years have been in the ascendency in the State Legislature, they are entirely unrepresented, and by an unjust rule established by a Republican majority, they are continually subjected to unjust and oppressive laws, while they are persistently denied such legislation as their material interests require.

That so large a body of people should find themselves unrepresented in the law-making power is evidence of a defective fundamental organization. A Republican or Democratic form of government must of necessity be representative, and to fulfill the requirements of a representative government it should be so framed that all the people, as nearly as practically can be, should have a voice in the enactment of the laws which govern them. If the government is so shaped that a majority of the people only are to be represented, then it cannot be a free and Republican State, but a mere despotism of one portion of the people over the other. Such a government is despotic in principle as well as in practice, for it can be of very little consequence to the minorities whether the laws which govern them are made by a particular class of men or by a single potentate, the minorities, who are excluded from all voice or hearing in the law-making branch of the government, bearing about the same relation to the majorities as do subjects to an absolute monarchy.

According to the mode of representation as established by the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, more than one-third of her voting and tax-paying citizens are excluded from any voice or power in the law-making department of the State, and the same remark will hold true as to the general government.

We most respectfully and earnestly present this subject to the candid and considerate attention of the voters of Pennsylvania, confidently relying on their intelligence and sense of justice for a reform in a matter so vital to the welfare and prosperity of the whole people and the safety and perpetuity of the government.

It is gratifying to observe that this movement is not without precedent in our own country; for the people of Illinois have quite recently amended the organic law of that State so that minorities will hereafter be fairly represented, not only in the State Legislature, but also in all corporations authorized by law. In other States the question has been favorably entertained, and even in some of the European Governments it is discussed, by liberal people, and in one instance, partially adopted, while learned political writers everywhere have commended it to public attention.

In view of this subject, and because the Republican minorities have suffered long and much for want of a proper and equal representation, the members of the Republican State Central Committee held a meeting in the City of Philadelphia on the 13th inst., when it was resolved that a State Convention of delegates from minority counties be held at the City of Reading on Wednesday, the 31st of August next, with the view of concerting measures to secure representation for minorities in all matters wherein they are interested, and consider other matters interesting to minority counties.

It is firmly believed that if the people of Pennsylvania were more generally and equally represented in our State Legislature, that the character of legislation would be vastly improved, while the danger of corruption would be very materially lessened if not altogether avoided.

The minority districts of Pennsylvania are most earnestly enjoined to send able and trusted representatives to the Convention which will meet at the City of Reading, while all the other counties in the State are requested to send delegates to assist in the objects of the Convention in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee.

E. J. MORE, Chairman.

Allentown, July 17, 1870.

The War and our Interests.

The first effect of the European war upon American interests will be the return of large numbers of our bonds now held in Prussia, and to a lesser extent of those held in other countries. We see no cause to regret this. The Germans bought bonds of us at exceedingly low rates, at a time when we much needed money. Now that the positions are reversed and they are wanting money we shall be glad to get our bonds back again at as low rates as possible. We cannot hope to make as good bargains as they did, but we ought to welcome the return of every bond. Nor do we believe that such return will be so marked an influence upon the Gold Market, or upon our general interests, as has been anticipated. We can well afford to spare the gold, and we have every reason to rejoice at the diminution of our indebtedness to foreign countries.

The next most obvious effect of the war upon American interests will be in the improvement of our commerce. This is, of course, dependent upon the prolongation of the war. If it should end as suddenly as did that between Prussia and Austria, the effect will be scarcely perceptible; but if it should continue for several months it may well hope that the increased demand may stimulate our shipbuilders and bring from other seas many vessels which may now be profitably employed in the ocean carrying trade, for which the French and Prussian merchant marine will be excluded. We might even hope for one or two lines of American steamers to Europe. Vera Cruz, Velody, are running, two several vessels at command adapted for such service, and possibly there are others that can be summoned. As soon as it becomes apparent that the war is not to be ended with a single battle, we may hope to see a decided movement in this direction.

The effect upon our market for bread stuffs has already been felt, and the advance on Saturday is but a trifling indication of what we may expect provided the question of the probable continuance of the war shall be decided in favor of our holders. The country is in good condition to supply the extra demand then likely to be thrown upon us, the returns from which could not but add largely to the general prosperity.

It is possible that the European demand for our bread stuffs will be diminished rather than increased by the war. Cotton fabrics do not largely enter into the material consumed by armies, and the consumption by the people at home is likely to be rather diminished than increased in consequence of the straits which war brings. We shall scarcely, however, regard a lower rate for cotton this year as a national calamity. If it shall stimulate our planters to a compression of the fact that a varied agriculture is likely to be more valuable and more secure than one devoted to a single staple, it may prove instead a veritable blessing in disguise.

It would seem probable that one of the most important and valuable sources of immigration to this country will for a time be cut off, and that the stream of German immigrants which has done so much to fertilize and develop the West will temporarily be diverted.

We could lose no element of population more valuable to us. To whatever extent German immigration is checked, to that extent the calamity of the war is brought to our doors.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Paul Schoppe.

One of the singular features in the case of Dr. Schoppe is that the medical profession have undertaken to defend his case, as a medical man, when it turns out upon investigation that his profession of medicine is an assumed one, having been taken up by him since he came to America, which was only a few months before he made the acquaintance of the late Miss Stinnecke. Dr. Schoppe professed to have graduated in medicine at the University of Berlin, but no one has ever been shown his diploma, and the professors of that eminent school of learning were prompt in their denial that he had ever studied medicine, much less graduated at that institution.

The eminent historian Bancroft, who represents the United States at the Court of Berlin, in writing to a gentleman of this city under date of February 7, 1870, says: "You call Schoppe 'Dr. Schoppe.' Paul Schoppe was a student of theology, and if he presents papers from Berlin representing him as a duly qualified physician, or even a student of medicine, the papers are undoubtedly forgeries. I have listened to the best legal opinion on the subject of Paul Schoppe's trial for murder. The opinion here is that the trial was conducted with the utmost fairness and impartiality, and the verdict meets with unqualified approval.—*Balt. Sun.*

A Marvellous Story.

The Dover *Hee* relates a marvellous story. It says that Mr. Farrer, of that city, was firing a small cannon at the side of the river on the Fourth, and by some freak took a notion to put his watch into the muzzle of the gun, holding on to the chain. Bang went the gun and off went the watch, the owner knew not for a time whither, but it was picked up during the day on the other side of the Cocheco, with no other damage, it is said, than being minus a chrystal, and is now doing good business as a time-keeper.

SINGULAR DISASTER.

Burlesque Racing on Dundee Lake, at Paterson, N. J.—Sad Termination of the Day's Sport.

There were two or three thousand people assembled at the Dundee Lake, near Paterson, N. J., on Monday afternoon, to witness the races under the auspices of the Phunny Phellows' Club, a society recently formed, whose objects is denoted by its title.

The first contest was a blindfolded race across the river. Mr. John Hindle, the president of the club, was being taken across the river in a small boat, by the incorrigible Ed Bolton, who turned over the craft and dumped the "worthy president" into the river. This was not in the programme, but was taken in good part, notwithstanding Mr. Hindle's watch was filled with water and the pictures were washed out of some of his greenbacks.

After the appointment of Messrs. James Crooks and John J. Warren (Recorder of the city) as judges, and Mr. Alexander C. Beckwith as referee, the boats were placed how to the shore, the feat was to turn around and reach the opposite shore within a given space, a spot about two hundred feet in length. The following were the entries in this race:—Messrs. John J. Garrabrant, John Morgan, Samuel Whitney, William Cahill, Presley Sipp, Thomas Stanley and Ed. Bolton.

After purposely upsetting the judges' boat order was restored and the signal given to start. Bolton shot straight across until within fifty feet of the shore, when he veered off to the left and struck land about ten feet outside of the goal. Stanley came in second and Morgan third, both further off than Bolton. None of the others reached the shore. Sipp and Garrabrant spun around in the middle of the stream, and all the others got disgusted and gave it up after rowing around for some time and reaching no place in particular. The first three were declared the victors.

The next was a tub race, in which there were fifteen entries. There were three flags placed upon a stump in the middle of the river. Whoever got the first flag was entitled to the first prize, and so on. At the start about half of them turned over, and considerable laughter was evoked by the plan which had been adopted by some of them, of naming their tubs on the bottom. After repeated upsets the majority gave up the contest. William Brown, the commander of the Wild Duck, was the only one who escaped swamping, and he won the first prize, a purse of twenty-five dollars. James Bonn, with his Butcher Boy, won the second, fifteen dollars, and John J. Garratraut the third, ten dollars. In the pool selling the latter was the "first choice," while the two other successful competitors ran the "third."

The prize was awarded by Mr. Hindle, in a bombastic speech, after which the spectators amused themselves looking at the freaks of the "Phunny Phellows" in the water until about five o'clock.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER

occurred, of which Mr. Vanderhoven, the editor of the Paterson *Guardian*, was the innocent cause. "Van" had gotten into a boat, when the crowd, full of fun, contrived to upset him. The immense gathering in the Cedar Lawn depot rushed to the front balcony, which overhangs the water, to see the sport. The balcony was well secured, but it was never intended for such a weight, consequently, when there were nearly two hundred people upon it there was a loud crash, and the whole structure fell into the water, some fifteen feet below. The water was but two or three feet deep, but many had fainted, and the shrieks of the wounded and cries of the ladies created a most intense excitement.

There could not have been less than a hundred and fifty people, mostly women and children at that, struggling in the water. The club members and others did nobly, and plunged in and had all the unfortunate people rescued in a few minutes. It was thought at first that with such a crush there must have been a number killed, but luckily, such was found not to be the case, although several were badly hurt. Among the most severely wounded were:

A little son of Mr. Henry Marshall had his arm broken and a very severe wound on the head from a falling timber. His injuries are undoubtedly fatal.

Mrs. David Priestly, badly wounded on the head and neck.

Miss Sarah Hawley, severely wounded in the head, over the eye.

A lad whose name was not ascertained had an ankle broken, while some twelve or fifteen others, mostly ladies and children, were more or less bruised. This sad occurrence put a damper on the sports, and the happiness of the occasion was dispelled by the saltermination. There was great excitement in Paterson last night owing to the horrible rumors that obtained circulation in connection with the affair. All those injured are Patersonians, and none are considered critical except the Marshall boy.

Report on the Terrible Condition of the Chinese Quarter in San Francisco.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, and received a deputation from the Anti-Coolie Association, who presented a written statement on the condition of the Chinese quarter of the city. They ask the attention of the Board to the shocking condition of that quarter, and say that no language can adequately describe the crowded, filthy and abominable condition of Chinese life in this city. It "disgusts" them and "sickens them to smell it." Some houses have 500 lodgers, some 1,000, and in the Global Hotel, standing on ground 60x80, and three stories high, there are 2,500 people (thriving hotel). In some places they say Chinamen have burrowed dens even beneath the streets; holes that would "not admit a coffin." There are innumerable subterranean dens where gambling is carried on, and where crimes that "cannot be named are habitually committed." "To these oavern," says the deputation, "Chinese women of ill fame are taken to undergo treatment, and if not cured they seldom escape, for the killing of such is justifiable by their terrible secret hands." The Chinese disregard all sanitary laws.—The deputation gives some statistics to show how much air people need for health in dwellings, boarding houses and hotels. They add that the Chinese here carry out their laws independently of ours; they hold international courts, have judges and executioners, and inflict the death penalty on any of their race who may reveal any of their secret doings to Americans. They believe there are 2,500 prostitutes in the quarter, and describe their places of abode. They complain that nothing has been done towards enforcing the law for vaccinating Chinamen on their arrival here, and charge that the wealthy Chinese corruptly influence public officers. In conclusion, they pray the Board to interfere and prevent at once a threatened fatal epidemic and a violent popular outbreak. They say that the vaccination law must be strictly enforced, that the Chinese be compelled to move out of the city, and that a staff of fearless health officers be employed to invoke any penalty which the law affords to remove them. This document was signed by Thomas Mooney, George Fisher, Hugh Duffy and Henry T. Bray, and was cabled for further consideration.—*San Francisco Bulletin, July 6.*

Swallowed up in a Quicksand.

This afternoon the citizens of Silver Lake were shocked by the intelligence that a man by the name of Robert Roberts was partially buried in a well out on Big Soldier. In company with Dr. Ward and several others, of this place, I repaired to the scene of disaster. The circumstances are as follows: Mr. Elmer Randall employed Mr. Roberts to dig him a well. When he had sunk it to the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet, he commenced curbing with rather frail material, using grapevines secured by beards. When at the depth of forty feet, having dug five feet below his curbing, he was urged by Mr. Randall and his friends to come out; but, having struck water, he was anxious to have the prize. Shortly afterwards Mr. Randall was startled with the cry for help. Seizing the windlass, they dragged him up about fifteen feet, when the treacherous curbing gave way, forcing him into quicksand; the sand then breaking his hold and entangling his legs in the curbing. Buried up to his chin, and with the fearful prospect of another slide every moment, Mr. Randall, with heroic fortitude, commended the well and commenced digging him out. Death was around him and above him—on all sides. Yet he worked until he got the land away to his waist. Work ceased, and he was satisfied out. He mounted his horse and rode after help. When we reached the spot we found Mr. Roberts still alive, and giving directions to those above how to proceed. We constructed a curbing about twelve feet long, and let it down, but owing to the curbing below, we could not get it to the bottom within three feet. Moments were eternities to the poor fellow. The first to descend was a young man by the name of Johnston, who pulled the sand away from his face, came up, and Mr. Randall went down with a hoe. Mr. Roberts' appeal, "Save me, Mr. Randall!" and the response of Mr. Randall, "My God, Mr. Roberts, I will save you if I can!" struck deep into the hearts of those above. This noble youth worked until, fainting and exhausted, he was pulled up and placed on a bed, and restoratives given him. An experienced well-digger was the next to go down. He worked faithfully, but gave up all hope of getting him out. The sun had set, and deep down in that "chamber of death" Mr. Roberts still continued to give directions. Dr. Ward went down with a lantern. A bottomless box was lowered, which the Doctor placed over his head to protect him from the inroads of the quicksand. W were fulfilling other orders of the Doctor, when he exclaimed, "He is gone!" Another slide completely covered him, and almost fastened the Doctor in. Every effort was put forth to save him, but in vain. We returned home with sad reflections that we had seen a fellow-being buried alive.—*Cor. Kansas Journal.*

Calling Congressmen to Account.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, a newspaper which is neutral in politics says:

"Notices of the expiration of the session of Congress just closed are coming to us in most of the interior journals, and many of them are everything but complimentary. There can be no doubt that the session was an almost universal disappointment. The newspapers are very naturally asking what good was done?" And one of them, a Kansas paper, puts the question straight at its own member, belonging to its own party, and asks what did he do but "howl?" This is the plain, but not over elegant term it applies to his "Bunkum" speech-making for the *Globe*, of which he did a great deal—but of real service for his constituency, nothing. We trust that all of them may be called to a strict account of their stewardship, so that the faithful may be duly rewarded, and the unfaithful utterly cast out.

Payment of Pensions.

Among the most important of the acts passed by Congress at the late session, was that providing for the payment of pensions quarterly to pensioners and for the regulation of fees to be paid to claim agents for the prosecution of claims for pensions and bounty land. Said act became a law July 8, 1870, and prescribes in substance as follows:—

Sec. 1. Pension agents shall prepare and transmit within 15 days preceding the 4th of March, June, September and December, in each year, vouchers for quarterly payments to pensioners direct, who, on or after said 4th day of March, may execute a return and return the said vouchers and none others to the said pension agents.

Sec. 2. Upon the receipt of such vouchers, properly executed, and the establishment of identity of the pensioner entitled to the pension, the pension agent shall immediately forward by mail to the said pensioner direct, and no other person, a check payable solely to the order of said pensioner, except when the pensioner is required to appear personally and receive the pension.

Sec. 3. No pension shall under any circumstances be paid to any one but the pensioner entitled thereto, except in case of pensioners legally disabled, when payments may be made to guardians, and in case of pensioners resident abroad, when payment may be made as provided under previous acts.

Sec. 4. Pension agents shall receive, for all services rendered to pensioners, including postage, 30 cents, payable by the United States; and no more shall be received by them, under the penalty of $500.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide blank vouchers, to be used as above stated, and regulations thereof.

Sec. 6. Pension agents and their authorized clerks shall take and certify affidavits of all pensioners who may appear before them for that purpose, and give the check for the pension to the pensioner personally; and for taking any such affidavit falsely and corruptly, the affiant shall be deemed guilty of perjury, the penalty being imprisonment for five years or less, and a fine not exceeding $1000.

SEC. 7. The fee of an agent or attorney for the prosecution of a claim for pension or bounty-money shall not exceed $25. The agent or attorney must file, without cost to the claimant, with the Commissioner of Pensions, duplicate articles of agreement, duly attested, setting forth the fee agreed upon. When no such agreement is filed or approved by the Commissioner, the fee shall be $10 and no more.

SEC. 8. For a contract for demand or receipt or retention of any compensation greater than above stated, the penalty shall be a fine of $500 or less, or imprisonment of five years or less or for both.

Sec. 9. The Commissioner of Pensions shall forward to the Pension Agents the certificates of pension, one of the articles of agreement, if approved by him, and directions as to the payment of the pension.

Sec. 10. The Pension agents shall deduct from the amount of pension due the amount of fee if any, and forward the same, less 30 cents, as directed by the Commissioner.

Lemonade and Fevers.

A cotemporary says that in most cases of fevers we have no doubt that the attack might have been prevented and the patient cured in a few days without a parcel of medicine, by rest, partial fasting and free use of lemons and lemonade. The virtue of this article in bilious attacks and incipient fevers has been tested with the best results, and we commend its use during the heated term as a preventive of these diseases.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JAMES GIBSON, LATE OF Martic township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of James L. Gibson and Samuel Gibson, Executors of James Gibson, late of said county, deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST, 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.

PHILIP D. BAKER,
Jy13-4tw Auditor.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH BEHM, LATE of Penn township, Lancaster county, Pa., deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Emanuel Kreener, Esq., Administrator, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on FRIDAY, AUGUST 5th, 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.

FRED. S. PYFER,
Jy13-4tw Auditor.

NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF COMMON Pleas of Lancaster County:

MARY HARDT, by her next friend
William Hardt,
vs.
WILLIAM HARDT.

June Term, 1870, No. 24, Subpœna in Divorce.

AND NOW, JULY 9TH, 1870, on motion of Samuel H. Price, Esq., Court appointed Geo. W. Hunter, Esq., commissioner to take testimony.

TO WILLIAM HARDT.—You are hereby notified by virtue of the above commission, to be directed, that testimony will be taken on the petition in the above case, will be taken by the undersigned commissioner, at the office of Samuel H. Price, esq., No. 31 Court Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, 1870, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when and where you can attend if you think proper.

GEO. W. HUNTER,
June 28, 1870. Commissioner.
Jy6-5tw

UNION SPOKE WORKS.

IMPORTANT TO COACHMAKERS!

UNION SPOKE WORKS,

CORNER LEMON AND WATER STREETS
(on Penn'a R. R.,)
LANCASTER CITY, PENN'A.

The undersigned announces that he has added the latest and most improved machinery to his Works, and is fully prepared to furnish the best quality of WAGON, CART and BUGGY SPOKES, and SPOKE STOCK of all sizes and kinds, hickory or oak, ready for driving, and in part dry. Also, heavy White Oak Spokes for Wagons or Carts.

Being sure that the best Split Spokes, he will warrant them to be a good article.

Also, BENT STOCK for all buggy SHAFTS, CARRIAGE POLES, BOWS, and bent stuff generally, always on hand, or manufactured to order.

Being a practical Coachmaker, and having been in this business for eighteen years, he understands the wants of the trade, and feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Spokes of all kinds turned and finished for parties having their own stock, on the lowest terms.

The highest price paid for first-class SPLIT SPOKES.

SAMUEL KEELER,
m26-3m2awdTS4w Proprietor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WOODWARD'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MUSIC STORE.

NO. 22 WEST KING STREET

Pianos,	Organs,	Melodeons,
Violins,	Violin Bows,	Cabinet Organs,
Accordeons,	Fifes,	Concertinas,
Tamborines,	Flutes,	Banjos,
Flageolets,	Guitars,	Harmoniums,
Drums,	Harmoniums,	Clappers,
Triangles,	Fifes,	Flutes,
Sheet Music,	Tuning Forks,	Fife Flys,
Music Boxes,	Music Folios,	Music Books,

Piano and Melodeon Covers, Piano and Melodeon Stools, Cotrelle's Celebrated Guitars; Sheet Music Books, Music Papers and every description of Musical Merchandise.

All Orders filled promptly at the usual *Wholesale and Retail Prices*, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to.

A. W. WOODWARD,
m26-1tdAW No. 22 West King Street, Lancaster.

BONDS.

5-20's and 1881's

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

At Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED.

Pacific R. R. Bonds Bought & Sold.

STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission only.

CHICAGO,
DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 P. C. GOLD BONDS

For Sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
40 South 3d Street, Philadelphia.
feb 22 1ydaw

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.----100,000 Good Split Hickory Spokes, for which the highest price will be paid. Address,

PHILIP LEHZELTZER,
Jun2-2taw No. 106 North Queen St

WANTED.---AGENTS WITH A LITTLE money—for an article that sell by thousands. Send stamp for circular or call on

JACOB H. HERSHOCK
m25-3taw*21 No. 80 West King street, Lancaster, Pa.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING!

CALL OR SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

JOS. K. BAUMAN,
CHESTNUT STREET,
NEAR THE PENN'A. R. R. DEPOT.
Jy14 LANCASTER, PA. 3mdaw

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.---A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and and Anatomical Museum, 1205 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Penna. POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
jy12-12mdecdaw

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES KREITER, LATE of Warwick township, deceased. Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Litiz, said township.

JOHN B. ERB,
Je 22-6tw25. Executor.

ESTATE OF MARY BITNER, LATE OF Washington Borough, dec'd. Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Manor township.

BARNHERD MANN, Farmer,
Je22-6tw25 Administrator.

ESTATE OF JOSIAH REYNOLDS, LATE of Fulton township, deceased. Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Je 22-6tw25. Executor.

ESTATE OF PETER BRUNNER, LATE of the City of Lancaster, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned,

CASPER BRUNNER,
ANDREW MEINZEL,
Residing in said city, or
PETER BRUNNER,
Residing in Mt. Joy,
Je22-6tw25 Executors.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.---JAMES HEWS and Wife, of Manor township, Lancaster county, having by deed of voluntary assignment, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors, 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

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Jo22-6tw* Safe Harbor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Savings Bank, with discounting, depositing, and safe trust privileges, under the name of "The Columbia Dime Savings Bank," and to be located in Columbia, in the County of Lancaster, with a Capital of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

COLUMBIA, June 27th, 1870. Je29-6mw

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM U. Custer.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Levi Sensenig and John Styer, Assignees, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on THURSDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 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
Jy13-4tw Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH HARNER, LATE of Martic township, dec'd.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JOHN B. HARNER,
Jy20-6tw*20 SAMUEL HARNER,
Administrators.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS RUTH, LATE OF the City of Lancaster, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned,

BENJAMIN RUTH, City of Lancaster,
JOHN WORKMAN, East Hempfield,
Jy 20-2t-6tw* Executors.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF N. H. GILLES- pie and Mary Ann, his wife, of Conoy, Lancaster county.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to pass upon exceptions to the account of Assignee, will attend to the business remaining in the hands of Cromwell Blackburn, Assignee, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on FRIDAY, the 5th day of AUGUST, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

GEORGE NAUMAN,
Jy13-4tw Auditor.

ESTATE OF MARTIN BOLLINGER, OF Warwick township, Lancaster county, a lunatic.—The undersigned Auditors, appointed by Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, Pa., to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob L. Stehman and Samuel Bollinger, executors of said Martin Bollinger, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at the public house of George Rise, in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster Pa., where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

JOHN R. ERB,
Jy6-4tw AMOS SLAYMAKER,
Auditors.

ESTATE OF HENRY HESS, LATE OF West Lampeter township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Jacob Hess, Executor of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on TUESDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in the Library