THE LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871.

A Horrible Story--Conspiracy to Commit Parricide.

On Friday last Judge Scudder, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at New Brunswick, had before him one of the most extraordinary cases that the annals of crime in New Jersey have ever borne on record. Mr. Theodore Willets, proprietor of the Brooklyn Opera House, and Mrs. Anna M. Yates, a lady of wealth, beauty and high social standing, appeared in court as prisoners, charged with subornation of murder. They were brought from the jail upon a motion by their counsel, Mr. Strong, for their release upon bail. Mrs. Yates had been arrested on the preceding day by Chief of Police Oliver and Constable Mitchell, and Mr. Willetts had been lodged in jail on Wednesday. But until yesterday, when they appeared in court, no person other than the officers of the law and the counsel for the prisoner, had known of their imprisonment.

The person upon whose affidavit they were arrested is James Baxter, who, during last year, was employed as a sort of valet by Mr. Samuel Whitehead, a respected and wealthy citizen of Washington, N. J. Mr. Whitehead is the father of Mrs. Yates and the father-in-law of Mr. Willetts. Baxter's affidavit, made, he says, under the promptings of his conscience, and the apprehension of death, states that on or about the first day of July, 1870, Mr. Willetts, Mrs. Willetts and Mrs. Yates offered him $1,000 and a home for the remainder of his life if he would serve them by killing his employer. They suggested that he should "get the old man drunk" and burn the house with Mr. Whitehead in it. Their reasons for having Mr. Whitehead put out of the way were unknown to Baxter, but he supposed it was for the purpose of securing his property. A month later, Baxter says he made the attempt, pouring oil upon the floor of Mr. Whitehead's bedroom, after the old gentleman had retired.

The house was burned, but Mr. Whitehead escaped from it through a window of a shed after he had been badly burned. On another occasion he was requested by Willetts and Mrs. Yates to entice Mr. Whitehead to the barn and then kill him, but this scheme fell through. He was then hired to waylay Mr. Whitehead and kill him, but this he did not dare to do for fear he would be killed by another hired hand.

This is the substance of Baxter's affidavit. How true it is cannot at present be known; the prisoners, of course, deny it, but the alacrity with which the New Brunswick police took up the case shows that there are some circumstances to give it credence. The following circumstances also throw some light upon the question of its probability, showing that one of the incidents narrated by Baxter did actually occur as stated:

In August of last year a paragraph went the rounds of the New Jersey papers, which stated that Mr Samuel Whitehead, of Washington, had been badly burned his bed at his residence, near the brick-yards, of which he was owner. It was also stated that a servant threw a rag saturated with kerosene oil into the room.

Whencce the kerosene was unknown, but the paragraph stated that it was supposed to be on account of a petty spite.

The developments of yesterday reveal a darker motive than the fiercest surmises. It is currently reported that Whitehead's children, who are all wealthy, have never been on good terms with him, or with each other. Not longer ago than last February Samuel Whitehead, Jr., was fined five hundred dollars for committing an assault upon his brother-in-law, Mr. Willetts, who he believed was conspiring to gain all of Whitehead, Sr.'s, property. There have been other quarrels in which it reflected great discredit upon a family that was generally esteemed.

Justice Scudder, upon hearing the arguments of counsel, Cedd it to hold the prisoners.

Murder of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Hon. Sharon Tyndale, late Secretary of the State of Illinois, was murdered on the public streets in Springfield, early this morning, while on his way from his residence to the Railroad Station to take the cars for St. Louis. He was shot probably by robbers. There is yet no clue to the murderer.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CHICAGO, April 30. The following are further particulars of the murder of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale, at Springfield, Ill:

His dead body was found at 6 A. M., yesterday, only a few rods from his residence. On Friday evening he determined on a visit to St. Louis, and placed in his wallet $50, in addition to small sums less than $5, which was all he had in his pocket. He intended to take a train which passes the Southern, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, at 6:50, A. M.

At 4 o'clock he arose, took his travelling-sack, and bade his wife an affectionate good-by, and left the house. This was the last time he was seen alive by any of his friends. When the body was found there was a shocking bruise on the left forehead and temple, extending down the cheek on the right side. Back of the head, just behind the ear, was a pistol-bullet wound, up which a probe was passed four inches in a fronting and slightly upward direction, and the wound was necessarily instantaneously fatal. The shirt collar of the deceased was torn open, and his neck-tie was found some distance from the body.

The pistol-ball was found an oak stick two feet two inches long, a single-barrelled cartridge-loading pistol tied to a package of cartridges and hard-shot. The pistol is a pocket Tar-ringer. Some tufts of blond brown hair, and a few hairs from the head and beard of Mr. Tyndale were found on the ground, and several fragments of brick were also found lying about.

No positive certain evidence taken before the coroner's jury that some unknown parties must have been aware of Mr. Tyndale's intention of taking the morning train South, and thought he had a large sum of money in his possession. Tyndale was a well-built and powerful man, and if attacked, as he doubtless was, would have made a desperate resistance.

The robber then pulled the body, but was frightened by some means from his prey before he had completed his work. He took the pocket-book and seized the $50, but left some other smaller sums. He hunted for a gold watch, but this was secured by a steel chain.

The travelling-sack was left on the ground.

Mr. Tyndale leaves a wife and five children, all of whom except two are men and women grown.

The Mayor of Springfield has offered $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and doubtless the reward will be largely increased by Mr. Tyndale's friends. His body will be taken to Belleville to-morrow for burial.

The city is full of rumors of the arrest of the perpetrator. One man was arrested and lodged in jail, but proved an alibi and was discharged.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of Hon. Sharon Tyndale.

QUINCY, May 1.—Chief M'Graw arrested a man yesterday afternoon named Bernard Lisnor on suspicion of being the murderer of ex-Secretary Sharon Tyndale, at Springfield. He confesses to have come from Springfield on the morning of Tyndale's murder, and stated that he saw the body after the murder. He says that he is from Hamilton, Ohio. Since his arrival here he has changed boarding houses three times. When arrested a slung-shot was found on him, but only thirty cents in money. The Mayor of Springfield has telegraphed to hold him.

Carlisle Barracks Discontinued.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* remarks: Some time last fall orders were issued from the War Department, removing the general cavalry recruiting station from Carlisle to Jefferson Barracks, at St. Louis, and making this post a sub-depot for the Eastern States. This action of the government created considerable excitement among business men and citizens generally, for this had been a military post ever since the Revolutionary war, and the garrison had come to be regarded as one of the fixtures of the town. A petition was sent up, signed by nearly all of our citizens, praying the War Department to revoke the order, but we are not aware that any notice was taken of it. A recent despatch from Washington states that "a general order from the War Department discontinues the Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, as a sub-depot for the mounted recruiting service. The permanent party, recruiting property and funds will be transferred to St. Louis arsenal, Missouri, and turned over to the superintendent of the cavalry service. Surgeon Wright and the Ordnance Sergeant on duty at the sub-depot will remain until further orders, the latter taking charge of the public buildings."

From this despatch it is evident that the post at this place is to be entirely discontinued. What reason there may be for the removal we are unable to conjecture. Since the war the government has rebuilt the quarters for officers and men at a considerable expense, and the location is one of the most delightful and healthy in the country. It is surely poor economy to abandon such quarters as these and build others in the West at an additional expense.

Heavy Bounty Frauds.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Some time since claim for back pay and bounty on behalf of the father of deceased soldier Emile Ling, was received at Washington and referred to the Second Auditor's office for settlement. Here it was discovered that a similar claim had already been filed by the mother of the deceased signed by nine witnesses who swore that his father died in Germany in 1856. The case was then placed in the hands of Abner H. Newcomb, of Colonel Whitley's staff, to work up. Frederick W. Schmidt, claim agent, formerly Captain in the 103d New York volunteers, through whom the father's claim had been presented was first arrested. Upon protesting to point out the party who signed the fraudulent claim, Schmidt was admitted to bail in $5,000. After causing the arrest of an innocent man, Schmidt jumped bail and was only re-arrested a day or two since and his bail increased to $10,000. Schmidt finally gave information about a regularly organized ring of bounty frauds, comprising ex-army officers, claim agents, and notorious public thieves. Thirteen arrests have already been made and a number of warrants for the arrest of other suspected parties are still out. The accused are invariably held in $10,000 bail. Most of them are highly respectably connected. The entire amount of fraudulent claims presented by this ring and now in the Second Auditor's office, will, it is said, reach over four hundred thousand dollars. In consequence of this discovery the payment of all claims have been stopped.

The State Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Connell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That immediately after the morning orders shall be gone through with, each Senator shall have the right to call up any Senate private bill he may designate as his name is called. The resolution passed. The border raid bill was taken up; Mr. Duncan made an eloquent speech in favor of its passage, and after further debate it was passed by a vote of 18 to 14.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills on the private calendar was passed, the only one of local interest being an act to incorporate the Lancaster county narrow guage railroad company.

HARRISBURG, April 26.

SENATE.—A large number of bills were reported from the various committees. Mr. Warfel, from the Committee on Education, reported an act relative to Crawford county for school purposes. Also, an act relative to the regulation of Common Schools of this Commonwealth. Also, an an act relative to Public Schools in the county of Tioga. Mr. Billingfelt offered the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to inquire into the rates of freights charged on railroads of this Commonwealth."—Mr. Billingfelt supported his resolution, arguing that this matter ought to be attended to at the present session, and should not be left to the next session. That those overgrown railroad monopolies should be restrained by the law from extorting exorbitant rates of freight in the tonnage of their roads. He exonerated the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but charged the Reading Railroad Company with a desire to overcharge the public. Messrs. Davis, Minnis, Brooks and Dill spoke against the adoption of the resolution, the latter saying that the Governor has, through the Attorney-General, made up the issue between the railroads and the people of this Commonwealth, and it is asking a little too much to expect that a subject of so much moment can be so easily disposed of as the gentleman from Lancaster seems to think. The question is surrounded with many difficulties, and should be met in a spirit of careful, calm inquiry, and not in the hot haste indicated by the Senator from Lancaster. Mr. Billingfelt defended his report in other particulars, maintaining that those motives are pure, and that he is simply discharging his duty to his constituents, without extraneous or adventitious aids of any kind. He spoke into the charge of his duties as a Senator on the floor. He also defended himself against the charge that he is a candidate for any office, and gave notice that he will not be a candidate for Congress, and if a nomination were tendered him he will most undoubtedly decline it. On the adoption of the resolution it was commended as to read thus: "Whereas, Complaints of the judges of the Commonwealth after they arrive at the age of seventy years, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of nineteen to fourteen. An act relative to the superintendents of Common Schools in the boroughs and cities of this Commonwealth, was read and passed. The bill empowers the School Directors of cities and boroughs with a population of from 7,000 to 20,000 inhabitants to elect a Superintendent of Common Schools, whose salaries shall be paid by the cities and boroughs where they are chosen, and not out of the Common Schools Fund appropriated by the State for the support of the Common Schools. During the evening session, the Border-Raid bill was discussed, Messrs. Billingfelt and Evans opposing the bill, and Messrs. Connell, Minnis, Buckalew and Wallace supporting it.

HARRISBURG, April 27, 1871.

SENATE.—Mr. Wartel moved that the rules be suspended, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 405, an act relative to the East Brandywine Railroad company, which was agreed to, and the bill was read a second and third time and passed. Mr. Buckalew moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill was amended by striking out the provision with regard to the payment of taxes on the certificates. Mr. Buckalew substituted a new section, appropriating $50,000 to be paid by the State Treasurer annually to the claimants until the amount of damages are paid by the General Government, which will be a payment on the principal of the debt, instead of paying the interest as provided in the bill originally. The payment of $50,000 annually is to terminate in four years from July next. On the question, Shall the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted, it was determined in the affirmative. After a long debate the question recurring upon the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required which resulted as follows: Yeas 17, nays 15; so the question was determined in the affirmative, and the bill passed finally, and its title was agreed to. The yeas and nays were required—when less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative, it was not agreed to.

Mr. Strang moved this House do now adjourn; agreed to by a vote of 40 to 36 nays.

A Singular Case.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A singular case was decided by the Supreme Court to-day. A man was arraigned on several indictments and sentenced on each, the whole term of imprisonment being eight years. The Judge sentenced him on one indictment to one year, ending April 10th, then on another indictment to three years, commencing on April 10th, 1871, and so on, naming the date when imprisonment should commence. The statutes of the State contains the following clause regarding the conduct of prisoners: "The convict in the Illinois penitentiary, against whom there shall be found no record of the infraction of the rules or laws of the prison, or of the State, and shall demean himself or herself orderly and peacefully, shall be deemed to have earned a credit for good conduct, of the number of days, &c., and shall have the same deducted from his or her term of imprisonment, and shall be discharged accordingly." As the prisoner's conduct was unexceptionable, he was allowed one week, and claimed his discharge before the second sentence commenced.—The case was laid before the Supreme Court and decided in his favor. He was discharged, but is shadowed by an officer to prevent his escape, and will be again imprisoned when the time arrives.

Resumption of Work in the Coal Regions.—A Proposed Basis for the Settlement of the Coal Troubles.

The miners' committee waited on Mr. Parrish yesterday and the following proposition was submitted in printed circular form:

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, WILKESBARRE, April 22, 1871.—Messrs. Neal, Thomas and Clinton, committee: If the difficulty at No. 6 be first satisfactorily settled, the Wilkesbarre coal and iron company will resume work at all their collieries on or before the first of May, under the following conditions: The men of your district, No. 12, W. B. Association, shall pass the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby adopt the decision of the Hon. William Elwell, umpire, made at Mauch Chunk, April 19, as just and final between the men and the company, and hereby pledge ourselves to be governed by the same in all particulars.

Resolved, That a standing Committee of six persons be chosen, three by the company and three by the men, to whom all questions as to wages and all other differences which may hereafter arise between the company and the men, except such as are already settled by the decision of Judge Elwell, shall be submitted for settlement, a majority of whom shall make a decision, and in case said committee shall be unable to decide by a majority, they shall choose a seventh man as umpire, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties; and it is further

Resolved, That hereafter if any difficulty, disagreement or dissatisfaction shall arise on the part either of the men or the company, work at the collieries shall not on that account be suspended, but the men shall keep steadily at work and leave all difference to be settled by the committee mentioned in the second resolution.

CHARLES PARRISH,
PRES'T W. Coal and Iron Association.

WILKESBARRE, April 25.—The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company's men held a mass meeting this P. M., and decided to accept Mr. Parrish's proposition except the arbitration of wages. They accept the umpire's decision in regard to the control of the mines and arbitration for future differences. They will not go to work this week. The Broderick and Conyngham mines are now running full.

Sentence of a Murderer--Touching Remarks of the Prisoner and Judge.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—There was a scene of much interest in the Criminal Court room to-day. Antonio Bolster, who was yesterday found guilty of the murder of Joseph, alias Sonny James, having been brought in for sentence, and Judge Olin having asked him whether he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him, replied in a marked, nervous, and excited manner that he had much to say, and turning to his counsel obtained his consent to make a statement.

He then asked permission of the Court to speak from the stand, where all could hear him. The Court said, "I do not like to have you come near, Bolster, unless you have been searched. You can be heard around here" (pointing to the space immediately in front of the witness stand). Bolster then made a speech, detailing all the circumstances connected with the killing on the 22d of February last, asserting that he had been beaten by James; that he had no malice in his heart, but sought James in order to have a reasonable explanation why he had been beaten to death almost for nothing, and only because he was in company with the man Davis.

He was perfectly calm when he accused James, with no malice in his heart. He had no intention of taking the man's life. James, however, cursed him, and raised his hand to strike, when he, under passion and the excitement of the moment, started to run, when Davis, standing in the door behind him, placed a gun in his hands, when he fired the fatal shot.

Bolster was overcome by his feelings, and wept and sobbed. Becoming somewhat calm, he expressed the hope that the Court would give him time to prepare to meet his God, and declared himself an innocent man.

Judge Olin said, in the course of his remarks to the prisoner, that a jury might well have convicted Bolster of Murder, even for what he confessed he did. The whole transaction showed that the prisoner after the first conflict, had a premeditation to revenge the beating he received. He thought the gun was procured by his friends for that purpose, and that the prisoner searched for James for the purpose of taking his life, and not for explanation merely. If the prisoner had an honest purpose, if James assaulted him without justification, as a law abiding citizen he ought to have appealed to the courts for protection against him.

I do not know, said the Judge, how true it is. I do not rely much on newspaper reports, but I saw in the papers what purported to be a letter from your mother. Have you a mother living?

The prisoner (in a feeling voice). I have.

The Court. A letter from your mother expressing all that kindly [here the Judge gave way to his feelings, and Bolster was also overcome], motherly anxiety for you that a mother could express. [Here the prisoner bowed his head and wept audibly.] It touched my heart deeply. [Here the Judge again gave way to his feelings.] Would to God that you might be removed from a situation like this for that mother's sake and that sister's sake. [Here the Judge became so deeply affected that he had to pause to wipe away the tears coursing down his cheeks, while the feeling seemed to be shared by the counsel on both sides, the officers of the court, and the spectators.]

The Judge then said he would not willingly say a word that would wound the prisoner's feelings. Perhaps he had committed some errors in the trial of this case. They were not, however, of the heart, they of the head, for want of knowledge. If he had done that, the prisoner's counsel would have an opportunity to bring before his (the Judge's) brothers this case, and he should give the prisoner time to let them pass upon it, to see whether any error has been committed.

He was sure they would feel what he felt—the same interest, the same anxiety, and the same pleasure—the pleasure that really the prisoner had not committed the offence of which he was indicted.

The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 9th day of June next.

The handcuffs were replaced on his wrists, and he was conducted back to the jail by the bailiff and a squad of police.

Remarkable Case of Suicide.

Between five and six o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week, Mrs. Louisa Elliott, widow of George Elliott, late constable of Morris township, this county, committed suicide at her residence, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Prosperity. The family, consisting of herself and three children, arose somewhat earlier than usual, Mrs. Elliott appearing to be in a great hurry to get the "morning work" done, that she might be able to commence baking pies for those who might attend the sale of her late husband's personal property, which had been appointed for the Friday and Saturday following. She sent the two older children (both girls) to the barn to feed some of the stock, and they returned to the house in a few minutes afterward supposing their mother was milking during their absence; but upon the buckets in the kitchen, they milked two cows while their brother Willie (the youngest) was looking for the mother. He soon found her in a back room up stairs, hanging to a post. He says she pulled her last movement of the fingers, but of course, being only nine years of age he did not have sufficient presence of mind to restore her. He went to the window of the room and called his sister that "his mother was hung." Martha, the younger of the two girls, aged eleven years, at once ran to a neighbor's (Silas Winget's) and said to him, "Mother has hung herself in the room." The death of the father had occurred but a short time previously.

Mr. Winget hurried to the house of Mrs. Elliott, and was soon joined by other neighbors, who took down and removed the body to an adjoining room. They found that she had placed around her neck a suncingle in the form of a noose, with the ends passed over the end of a joist and buckled together, and the noose so placed as to produce strangulation in a short time by the weight of her body drawing upon it. A small chair was immediately under her; her knees were bent and elevated above the bottom of the chair six or eight inches; her feet were lapped across each other and rested quite heavily on the floor; her heels were pressed apart, seemingly by the pressure on the toes; the legs between the feet and knees rested slightly on the front rung of the chair; and under the surcingle, and between the front part of the neck, was placed, apparently with some care a cloth. These preparations indicate that the suicide was committed with considerable deliberation, and had been in contemplation prior to that morning; and this belief is strengthened by the contents of a folded note found pinned to the bosom of her dress, as follows:

"I can not stand to be here the day of the sale, I feel so bad ever since my husband's death, I do not want to live. I want all the sheep and stock of all kinds sold, and every thing in the house sold. I want Taylor William Elliott to take my three children to his house and keep them there till he gets good places for them. Him to keep Willie and raise him as his own son. I have 75 dollars in the drawer, take it to get the children clothes as they have not got any yet. I want Silas Winget to take care of all the cattle and sheep and horse till the sale. Mr. Winget do you put two of the best feather-beds up for the girls and the blankets and quilts and sheets pillow cases."

Justice of the Peace, Mathias Minton, of Prosperity, held an inquest upon the body, the jurors being S. Byard McVay, H. M. Bell, Isaiah Sanders, A. L. Hayden, S. S. Bell, and W. J. Lindley. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Mrs. Elliott was aged about fifty years, and was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed her acquaintance. Her tragic demise has cast a deep gloom over the entire community.—*Washington, Pa., Review.*

The Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act Confirmed.

The Supreme Court on Saturday announced its decision affirming the constitutionality of the legal tender act. The facts are substantially the same as have already been telegraphed by the American Press Association,

Local Intelligence.

THE MORAVIAN CONFERENCE.—The first Conference of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Moravian Church was held in the Second Moravian Church, Philadelphia, Monday morning. The Conference represents over 3,500 communicants. The object of the meeting is for free discussion, with the object of advancing the interests of the Church in the district.

The following officers were elected:

Chairman, Rev. David Bigler, of Lancaster; Secretary, Philip A. Greger, of Philadelphia.

The lay delegates from this city are Em'l Weidler and Alfred Harmany, and from Litiz Prof. John Beck and N. S. Wolle.

The Committee on Order of Business reported the following subjects for the consideration of the Conference:

1. The State of Religion in the District.
2. The Work of the Church in the District, viz: Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Bohemian Missions, Education, Theological Seminary in particular, Sunday Schools and Publications.
3. The Enactments of the Synod, and how they are carried out in the District.

The report was accepted and the first heading, "The State of Religion in the District," discussed by Bishop De Schweinitz, Rev. H. L. Van Fleck, Prof J. Beck, Rev. E. H. Ruchel, and Messrs. Richard Beitel and N. W. Wolle.

The entire afternoon session was taken up in receiving the narratives from the Pastors, of the spiritual condition of their various churches.

In the evening a union communion service was held in the First Church, corner of Franklin and Wood streets, in which the members of the Conference participated.

Second day.—The Moravian Conference re-assembled on Thursday morning, Bishop Bigler, Moderator, in the chair. After devotional exercises the discussion on the state of the Church, commenced on Wednesday, was continued. The promotion of lay-work in the Church, particularly in the Sunday Schools, and a revival of the old Moravian custom of the division of the churches with separate classes, according to age, sex and position, were brought to the attention of the Conference and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

The afternoon had been set apart for laying the corner-stone of the new building for the Third Moravian Church, at Harmony, Orange township, Lancaster county. Owing, however, to the inclemency of the weather the ceremony was postponed until Sunday afternoon, and a regular session of the Conference was held.

The first subject discussed was that of Congregational work. Several addresses were made pointing principally to the better development of the lay-element in the Church and the training of the young to an interest in its work. The next subject was that of Church extension and home mission, upon which there was a general discussion, bringing forward the importance of establishing missions in large cities with a view of giving greater strength and influence to the Church.

A resolution was passed to raise at once $25,000, in addition to the funds already in the treasury, to be devoted to the extension of the Church, especially in Philadelphia.

Rev. H. Hoffman, of the Second Church, was appointed collector of this fund; to be assisted by Messrs. Charles M. Baker, of Philadelphia; George K. Reed, of Lancaster; N. S. Wolle, of Litiz, and C. Lukenbach, of Bethlehem.

The subject of Foreign Missions was then taken up, and, after discussion, it was resolved that monthly collections should be hereafter taken up in all the churches for that object.

In the evening a "prayer and praise meeting" was held in the Second Church, corner of Franklin and Brown streets, at which the following subjects were discussed:

"How to enlist the lay element in the church." Addresses by Rev. Bishop Bigler and Rev. W. H. Rice, of New York.

"How to interest the young in the work of the church." Addresses by N. S. Wolle and Rev. H. T. Frickenstine.

"Domestic Missions." Addresses by Bishop Reinke, of N. Y., and others.

"Third day."—This day met again on Friday morning, Bishop Bigler in the chair. After devotional exercises, a report was received from the Bohemian Mission, and, after discussion, was commended to the support of the church.

Messrs. C. A. Luckenbach, of Bethlehem, and H. Latimer, of York, were added to the committee on church extension.

After an interchange of views upon the subject of the education of young men for the ministry, and appeals had been made by Professors of the Moravian Theological Seminary, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Conference most earnestly commends the Theological Seminary to the prayerful sympathy and the most generous support of the congregations of this district, in order that their school may not only be relieved of all financial impediments to its progress, but also, and especially, that its classes may be kept full of earnest candidates for the service of the Lord in our church.

After a collection in aid of the church at Harrowgate, the Conference adjourned until 2½ P. M.

Afternoon Session.—After the usual devotional services, Rev. Bishop De Schweinitz offered a series of resolutions in regard to the opening services of future conferences.

On motion it was decided that the next Conference should be held on the last Wednesday in April, 1872, at Lancaster, Pa.

Some addresses in regard to the Sunday schools of the church were made, showing that branch of church work to be in a peculiar flourishing condition.

In regard to religious publications, Rev H. A. Brickenstine made a statement in regard to the various periodicals of the church, and on motion of Mr. T. Jones, it was resolved that a committee of one member from each church in the Conference be appointed to endeavor to increase the circulation of the church publications.

On motion of Rev. Wm. H. Rice, the thanks of the Conference were extended to the Moravian Church in Philadelphia, for the hospitalities extended to the members.

The Conference then adjourned *sine die.*

DRUMORE ITEMS.—The farmers, with some few exceptions, have planted corn, though a few dilatory farmers are not yet done planting. The season is far advanced and vegetation is one month earlier than in former years. Cherry, peach and other fruit trees have bloomed—most of them have passed the blossom already and have formed. Some feared the late heavy frosts would hurt the cherry and peach. I have carefully examined them, but cannot find that they are in the least injured. The apple is far behind, but are now beginning to bloom. Some people predict no apples, because the leaves put forth before the blossom. I cannot vouch for the truth of this prediction, but as a general thing, most all fruit trees bloom about the time the leaf appears. Wheat looks splendidly. Some think there will be (if it should be wet) too much straw.

The river is uncommonly low for Spring: it is almost as low as in August, but I am told that John M'Conkey is catching two and three hundred shad a day (with seine) on Mountain Island.

The people in this section of the county have become greatly alarmed of late from the report of mad dogs. Two dogs belonging to Ex-Sheriff Boyd, at Peach Bottom, went mad a few days ago. They promptly killed themselves and did no damage. It is rumored that some dogs have become rabid in other localities. I have not learned that any person or any stock has been bitten.

The chicken cholera is raging in Drumore township at the present time, destroying the house-wife's poultry by the dozen.

We hear considerable talk of the railroad, but see nothing of it except occasionally a squad of Erin's sons, with knapsacks on back, hunting their way to Safe Harbor. It is reported that McFadden, the contract or, has commenced work one mile below the mouth of Pequea creek. A. M. D.

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SHAD.—Notwithstanding the low stage of water in the Susquehanna, our fishermen are catching over a thousand a day.—They are sold at about $30 a hundred on the shore. Thirty thousand have already been caught, and the catch will probably reach from eighty to one hundred thousand for the season. Last year the catch was fifty thousand, and for the ten previous years the average was about thirty-five thousand.—*Columbia Herald.*

VISITING FIREMEN.—In accordance with previous arrangements, the Delaware Steam Fire Engine of Wilmington, Delaware, in charge of a committee of its members, arrived in this city and was taken to the Washington Engine House. On Thursday morning at 12:15 the members of the Company, under the command of Chief Marshal James W. Agnew, and Assistant Marshals John W. McCoy and Edward Hamilton, arrived, and were met at the depot by a Committee of the Washington Fire Company, and escorted to their Hall, where they were welcomed in an address by J. W. Johnson, Esq., which was appropriately responded to.—From the Engine House the visitors were conducted to their quarters at Sensenig's Leopard Hotel, where they took dinner. The excursionists number about thirty-five firemen, and are accompanied by the Wilmington City Cornet Band, numbering fourteen pieces, under the leadership of our late fellow-townsman George Ellinger.—The band is uniformed in dark-blue caps and caps, and navy-blue pants with bright red stripe edged with gold lace. The firemen wear black pants, coats and overcoats with white buttons, and red shirts, hats and belts. The company was organized in 1851, and at the present time numbers one hundred active members.

The Company's steamer is quite a handsome one, built by Johnson, of Portland, Maine, and is in several particulars unlike any other steamer ever seen in this city. It is said to be very effective and is about 450 pounds lighter than the Washington steamer.

On Thursday evening they were taken in charge by the Washington Fire Company, and escorted to Knapp's Mennerchor Hall, where an excellent collation was prepared. The visitors were welcomed to the festive board by J. Hopkins, Esq., Mayor Atlee having arrived, welcomed the visitors to the hospitalities of the city, hoping that their visit to us might be enjoyed by all, and that when they returned to their homes, they would carry with them many pleasant reminiscenses of this trip. He was responded to by Alfred Vincent, Esq., an alderman of Wilmington, who said that they had been so far delighted with the old Moravian custom of the division of the churches with separate classes, according to age, sex and position, were brought to the attention of the Conference and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

The afternoon had been set apart for laying the corner-stone of the new building for the Third Moravian Church, at Harmony, Orange township, Lancaster county. Owing, however, to the inclemency of the weather the ceremony was postponed until Sunday afternoon, and a regular session of the Conference was held.

The first subject discussed was that of Congregational work. Several addresses were made pointing principally to the better development of the lay-element in the Church and the training of the young to an interest in its work. The next subject was that of Church extension and home mission, upon which there was a general discussion, bringing forward the importance of establishing missions in large cities with a view of giving greater strength and influence to the Church.

A resolution was passed to raise at once $25,000, in addition to the funds already in the treasury, to be devoted to the extension of the Church, especially in Philadelphia.

Rev. H. Hoffman, of the Second Church, was appointed collector of this fund; to be assisted by Messrs. Charles M. Baker, of Philadelphia; George K. Reed, of Lancaster; N. S. Wolle, of Litiz, and C. Lukenbach, of Bethlehem.

The subject of Foreign Missions was then taken up, and, after discussion, it was resolved that monthly collections should be hereafter taken up in all the churches for that object.

In the evening a "prayer and praise meeting" was held in the Second Church, corner of Franklin and Brown streets, at which the following subjects were discussed:

"How to enlist the lay element in the church." Addresses by Rev. Bishop Bigler and Rev. W. H. Rice, of New York.

"How to interest the young in the work of the church." Addresses by N. S. Wolle and Rev. H. T. Frickenstine.

"Domestic Missions." Addresses by Bishop Reinke, of N. Y., and others.

"Third day."—This day met again on Friday morning, Bishop Bigler in the chair. After devotional exercises, a report was received from the Bohemian Mission, and, after discussion, was commended to the support of the church.

Messrs. C. A. Luckenbach, of Bethlehem, and H. Latimer, of York, were added to the committee on church extension.

After an interchange of views upon the subject of the education of young men for the ministry, and appeals had been made by Professors of the Moravian Theological Seminary, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Conference most earnestly commends the Theological Seminary to the prayerful sympathy and the most generous support of the congregations of this district, in order that their school may not only be relieved of all financial impediments to its progress, but also, and especially, that its classes may be kept full of earnest candidates for the service of the Lord in our church.

After a collection in aid of the church at Harrowgate, the Conference adjourned until 2½ P. M.

Afternoon Session.—After the usual devotional services, Rev. Bishop De Schweinitz offered a series of resolutions in regard to the opening services of future conferences.

On motion it was decided that the next Conference should be held on the last Wednesday in April, 1872, at Lancaster, Pa.

Some addresses in regard to the Sunday schools of the church were made, showing that branch of church work to be in a peculiar flourishing condition.

In regard to religious publications, Rev H. A. Brickenstine made a statement in regard to the various periodicals of the church, and on motion of Mr. T. Jones, it was resolved that a committee of one member from each church in the Conference be appointed to endeavor to increase the circulation of the church publications.

On motion of Rev. Wm. H. Rice, the thanks of the Conference were extended to the Moravian Church in Philadelphia, for the hospitalities extended to the members.

The Conference then adjourned *sine die.*

DRUMORE ITEMS.—The farmers, with some few exceptions, have planted corn, though a few dilatory farmers are not yet done planting. The season is far advanced and vegetation is one month earlier than in former years. Cherry, peach and other fruit trees have bloomed—most of them have passed the blossom already and have formed. Some feared the late heavy frosts would hurt the cherry and peach. I have carefully examined them, but cannot find that they are in the least injured. The apple is far behind, but are now beginning to bloom. Some people predict no apples, because the leaves put forth before the blossom. I cannot vouch for the truth of this prediction, but as a general thing, most all fruit trees bloom about the time the leaf appears. Wheat looks splendidly. Some think there will be (if it should be wet) too much straw.

The river is uncommonly low for Spring: it is almost as low as in August, but I am told that John M'Conkey is catching two and three hundred shad a day (with seine) on Mountain Island.

The people in this section of the county have become greatly alarmed of late from the report of mad dogs. Two dogs belonging to Ex-Sheriff Boyd, at Peach Bottom, went mad a few days ago. They promptly killed themselves and did no damage. It is rumored that some dogs have become rabid in other localities. I have not learned that any person or any stock has been bitten.

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