his knife and put a small quantity of the sediment on his tongue, pressing it against the roof of his mouth; there was a strong metallic taste, so strong that it remained in his mouth till his dinner, which was about five o'clock; being convinced by the taste that the deposit contained metallic poison, he returned to the General's room with his doubts changed to conviction that Ketchum had been poisoned; found him growing rapidly worse and left the room to notify Mrs. Wharton of the General's impending death, and after doing so was returning to his room, when he met some one coming down; asked how the General was, and was answered "He is dead;" witness went to the room and satisfied himself that Ketchum was dead.

Witness then detailed his examining the pants and coat of Ketchum; finding a pocket-book, watch, knife and other small articles, and his giving them to Mrs. Hutton. He did not examine his vest. Witness then detailed his meeting General Brice at 9 o'clock that night, and obtaining from Brice permission to make a post-mortem examination, which he did the next day, assisted by Drs. Chew and Mills, both professors in the University of Maryland; failed to find anything in the brain that would account for his death; the liver, kidneys, and spleen were found healthy; applied a ligature above and below the stomach and removed that organ and contents; removed the bowels and opened them, and found nothing noteworthy except points of congestion; the heart and lungs were not examined then; the stomach; was placed in a glass jar and taken, by Professor Chew, to Professor Aiken; some time subsequent, after the Grand Jury had indicted Mrs. Wharton, they went to Washington, exhumed the body of Ketchum and examined the heart and lungs, which they found healthy.

At 3 P. M. the court adjourned, with the witness still on the stand.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—The court met this morning with a full bench.

Mrs. Wharton entered the court with her daughter and three other lady friends.

Dr. Williams' examination was continued.

General Ketchum's pulse, on Monday afternoon, was feeble and rapid, when under the influence of an opiate; it was slow and labored on Tuesday morning, and his whole condition was improved; bade him "good bye;" on Wednesday found his condition critical; his pulse was the same as on Monday, only in a greater degree; should in none of the indications think he had taken an over dose of laudanum; the only indication was a stupor; an ordinary dose of opium loses its effect in eight or nine hours; an over-dose taking effect very soon death takes place in a state of total insensibility; different symptoms in cases of opium are extreme pallor and muscular relaxation; pupils contracted and visible to light; breathing very peculiar also; almost apparent to one who has seen a great many cases; saw no evidence of a fatal dose; also the supression of urine; tartar emetic—large quantities—dangerous; to a man not in the habit of taking it beyond five or six grains, is dangerous; a dose of yellow jessamine was obtained at Gosman's; used that medicine ten years; it is prepared by macerating four ounces of root in twelve ounces diluted alcohol, used upon myself; the effect in a dangerous dose is seen by the dilation of the pupils; the eye-lids become paralyzed; can't open one's eyes; the skin would be bathed in sweat; and muscular relaxation to a great degree is experienced; a person cannot walk; the breathing and the heart are not affected at first not until a late period; the breathing and heart are quick; saw no symptoms of General Ketchum laboring under a dose of yellow jessamine; administered the first dose on Wednesday; had a conversation with Mrs. Wharton in reference to the dose; after one she had said General Ketchum was worse and been restless threatened with convulsions; said I was surprised; said I could not understand such a result; "you observed the effect of the first dose; it soothed him; that ought to be the result now; she replied, "I could not explain;" she admitted to me she had quieted the General; the last dose given the General was a dose of chloral administered by myself; he was in violent convulsions; had a difficulty in getting a spoon in his mouth; he almost displaced one tooth; if the vial had been full which Mrs. Wharton gave me it would have been a fatal dose; for one not used to it the effect of a poisonous dose becomes apparent soon; he became intensified till death; had inferred that on Saturday and Sunday he was suffering under the effects of cholera morbus; he only had on Monday the sickness of stomach; gave him creosote and lime water; prescribed for irritable stomach; no particular liability that season to cholera morbus in Baltimore; if the quantity had been taken the General would have been dead or dangerously ill by 3 o'clock the next evening; tartar emetic is used as a vermifuge or an emetic; an overdose, as laid down in the books, is a poisonous dose, and would be attended by pain in the throat, accompanied by very strong metallic taste; one may not vomit; there is usually a pain in the stomach or bowels; it may not be accompanied by diarrhœa; relaxation of the muscles to a certain point; a firm, rigid contraction, especially about the extremities; sometimes manifested very early; there would be a readish, bluish, livid appearance, resulting from the action on the heart producing passive congestion throughout the system; upon the pupils produced no decided effect; this condition is accompanied by a stupor more or less profound; there is an increase rather than a diminution in the amount of urine; never ordered or said anything to Mrs. Wharton about porter for General Ketchum; a *post mortem* would have shown had it been urine poison, also, if paralysis or apoplexy; before death he thought he had been poisoned; the *post mortem* strengthened the previous opinion.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—Dr. Samuel C. Chew testified that the symptoms indicated that Gen. Ketchum did not die from natural causes. There was no evidence in the symptoms to indicate an overdose of opium or poisoning by arsenic. A deposit in a tumbler given him contained a white sediment, which he examined and took to be tartar emetic. He thought the administration of chloroform followed by chloral, as administered by Dr. Williams, proper under the circumstances. The stomach of Gen. Ketchum, with contents, was put in a glass jar and placed in the laboratory of Prof. Aiken. The laboratory has more than one entrance, and was not strictly guarded.

Prof. Francis T. Miles, of the University of Maryland, who assisted at the *post mortem* examination, gave it as his opinion that Gen. Ketchum did not die from natural causes. He made up his opinion from facts testified to by Dr. Williams, the attendant physician, in connection with appearances of the organs of the body or *post mortem* examination. Tartar emetic generally operates speedily. Enough may be absorbed to produce death, and the balance remain in the stomach.

Prof. Wm. E. Aiken, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Medical College of the University of Maryland, was next called. He testified. He first made an examination of the contents of Gen. Ketchum's stomach, to see whether the presence of strychnine could be detected, but failed to find any traces of it. Pending the examination of Prof. Aiken, the Court adjourned until Monday.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 11.—The Court met at 10 o'clock. Professor Aiken resumed his evidence, which concluded on Saturday with a narration of his search for strychnia, all traces of which were wanting, so he now proceeded to detail his analysis and tests for arsenic in the material which had been left after the search for strychnia, resulting in a brownish precipitate, a portion of which he tested with aqua ammonia which satisfied him that no arsenic was present. He then proceeded to examine the portion of material which had not been used in the test for arsenic. The result led him to suspect the presence of antimony, which is established by two or three results characteristic of antimony and of nothing else. The test for antimony produced such results that he could not entertain a doubt of its presence. Witness here detailed the process and treatment for determining the presence of antimony. He made no tests to ascertain in what particular compound antimony was present. The only certainty was the presence of an antimonial containing that particular ordinary article of commerce known as "tartar emetic." The result or compound obtained was sulphide of antimony. Witness being asked what quantity of tartar emetic was contained in the sulphide of antimony, said in his mind the quantity was not so important as the character. He never attached importance as to how much poison was found in the stomach, except in cases where found in very small quantities, which might accidentally get in the stomach, when its very minuteness would explain its accidental presence; he took no pains to determine the quantity present, regarding it unimportant, and proceeded to give his reasons why he so regarded it, when the witness was stopped by the Court. He then said the quantity could not have been less than twenty grains; if you call the article tartar emetic, there were fully twenty grains or more; the ten grains of sulphide of antimony present would make twenty grains of tartar emetic; tartar emetic, as such in substance, was never found in the stomach; the only evidence of the presence of tartar emetic was the evidence of some antimonial; this is not peculiar to antimony, but common to all poisons taken in the stomach; he based his idea of the quantity or weight of the tartar emetic found on observation and his knowledge of the quantity contained in a given weight of sulphide of antimony; all authorities regard the tests used by him as perfectly conclusive as to antimony. The examination relative to the analysis of the contents of the stomach was concluded, and witness examined concerning the sediment found in the tumbler at Mrs. Wharton's. A tumbler containing sediment was placed in his hands by Dr. Chew, which he tested for tartar-emetic, verified his tests, and found not less than ten grains of tartar emetic in the sediment; think the quantity was twelve grains; it was not less than ten. The process of testing was explained.

The examination in-chief ended, and the witness given to the defence.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Steele.

This witness was on the stand the entire session of the Court (five hours), and his cross-examination was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. Throughout the protracted and minute questioning of witness, involving his knowledge and skill as an anlytical chemist, every juror gave earnest and undivided attention.

Tall Reserve.

Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, is to have a high reserve police force—nothing under six feet. That force ought to be effective

Still Another Defaulter.

The Washington *Patriot* says:

The defalcation in Marden's case developed other frauds of heavy sums of money, and the books show that by means of abstractions at different periods within about two years an amount of over sixty-five thousand dollars has been stolen from the Government in the cash-room of the Treasury, the offenders being Marsden and Seth Johnson, interest-teller in the cash room. The discovery of Marsden's guilt led the way to the discovery of Johnson's crime. There does not seem to have been any collusion between the two in the defalcation of Johnson, and it appears that neither knew of the crime of the other. Both were discharged from the department last week. Johnson has been for about eight years in the Treasurer's office, and was highly esteemed by all his associates. The knowledge that he has been guilty of the abstractions which are now shown to have occurred through him creates great distress in that office.

It was noticed that Johnson has been rather despondent for some time past, but not until Monday last was it discovered that he was implicated in frauds upon the Government. The whole affair is now in the hands of the officers of the law. Johnson is now sick in bed and utterly prostrated. When he learned that his guilt was discovered he stated that it had so weighed upon his mind, that he had designed to confess his crime. Both Marden and Johnson are very respectably connected. Marden has a wife and two children. Johnson is married, but has no children.

Johnson has probably been engaged in stock transactions for several years, but the particular matter for which he has now been brought to account is the sum of $50,000, which he drew from the Treasury at one time in March last, and which, it is believed, he had accounted for by false entries in his books in connection with the accounts of the redemption fund. Marden's transactions were mere impositions on Johnson, to whom he would present checks for small amounts, with a request that Johnson would cash them on some pretext or other, that he wanted to advance money to some needy clerk, or some such representation. Johnson, who was unsuspecting perhaps, or probably felt that, with the knowledge of his own transactions on his mind, he could not afford to refuse these requests, would cash the checks, and account for them as so much cash. When he would ask Marden about them, the latter would say it was all right, and the General or Assistant Treasurer knew all about it, and thus the matter went on till the cashier had his attention called to the matter, and, upon inquiry, found that the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer were entirely ignorant of the proceedings, and Marden was at once confronted with the Assistant Treasurer, who handed him the checks, whereupon he confessed the whole thing, and exculpated everybody in the office from participation with him. Marden is a native of Boston, and has been in the office nine years.

Johnson is a native of Herkimer county, New York, and has been known to General Spinner from his boyhood. He was a clerk in General Spinner's bank in that county, and was brought here by the General because of his entire belief in his absolute personal integrity.

His transactions commenced several years ago, and was made through Lockwood & Co., New York, and through houses in this city, first with Baron, Mekelden & Co., and recently through Fant, Washington & Co. The suspicion of the latter house having been aroused, they promptly notified Johnson that his account with them should not be disturbed until they were satisfied of its correctness, Mr. Johnson having previously stated that the money was furnished him by E. L. Sherman, a patent lawyer, of New York.

Sherman then wrote a letter to Fant, Washington & Co., dated Nov. 11, 1871, fully recognizing Johnson's account as his own. The firm, still not being satisfied, pushed their inquiries still further, and Johnson, finding his detection imminent, confessed to them that he was using Government funds, and had been operating in the other houses named. Messrs. Fant, Washington & Co., immediately reported the fact (December 1) to General Spinner. The amount to his credit with Fant, Washington & Co., is about $10,000, his defalcation running back several years. Johnson confesses this will reach $50,000, all of which save the amount above stated, has been absorbed by Wall street.

The families of both parties are of course in the greatest distress at the calamity which has befallen them. Johnson and Marden will both have a hearing in the Police Court on Tuesday next.

The Administration's Quarrel with Catacazy.

The correspondence between the Secretary of State and Minister Curtin was commenced by the former on the 16th of June last. He said he was directed to inform Curtin that the conduct of Catacazy, the Minister of Russia here, both officially and personally, had for some time past been such as materially to impair his usefulness to his own Government and to render intercourse with him for either business or social purposes highly disagreeable. Under these circumstances the President was of the opinion that the interests of the countries would be promoted and those relations of cordiality with the Government of the Czar, of the importance of which he is well aware, would be placed upon a much surer footing if the head of the Russian Legation here would be changed. The letter adds:

It is hoped this intimation will be sufficient to cause the change, and to insure the restoration and the continuance of their opportunities of free and cordial, official and other intercourse with the representatives of the Emperor which the President earnestly desires to meet, and which have always existed with the esteemed predecessors of the present Minister, but which Mr. Catacazy's course has made impossible to be maintained with him. The President sincerely desires to avoid any step which may show a want of confidence to the person whom his Imperial Majesty has selected to represent the interests of his Government; this has made him hesitate long before directing this announcement, and he deeply regrets the necessity which at length compels him to make it. You will read this to Prince Gortschakoff, or, if requested, you will leave a copy with him.

July 17, Minister Curtin telegraphed to Secretary Fish: "The Prince was in Germany till October. Shall I present the despatch to Westmann, Adjunct Chancellor to the Prince?"

Fish telegraphed to Curtin: "Present the despatch of July 17, to Westmann, should the Minister be absent."

Minister Curtin telegraphed from St. Petersburg, July 19, as follows:

"Westmann cannot treat the despatch very seriously. Did not take a copy.—Asked me to wait the return of the Prince. Said he would not mention to the Emperor in absence of the Prince, as it might postpone the visit of the Grand Duke, which would be agreeable to those continually trying to disturb the friendship of the two countries."

Mr. Curtin informed Secretary Fish that in accordance with instructions he had in the absence of Prince Gortschakoff, Chancellor of the Empire, presented the request of the recall of Catacazy to Westmann, who seemed to be much surprised, and treated the subject as very serious. He said the subject was too grave for his consideration, and declined to act in the absence of Prince Gortschakoff, and did not ask for a copy of the Secretary's despatches. Westmann said he would write to the Prince on the subject and made a memorandum of the conversation.

Secretary Fish telegraphed to Minister Curtin, August 18, that the hesitation and delay in complying with the request directed in the despatch of 16th of June, occasioned disquiet and disappointment. The reason alleged was not satisfactory, as communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs could be reached. A decision was important before the advent of the Grand Duke, as the President could not be expected to receive as the principal attendant of His Highness one who has been abusive of him, and is personally unacceptable.

Assistant Secretary of State Davis, August 18, to Minister Curtin, urges him to receive a reply from Westmann. Finally, after other correspondence, Curtin received a reply, in which this Government was requested to tolerate Catacazy until after the presentation of the Grand Duke to the President, and to this request the Government acceded. Hence Catacazy ceased to represent the Russian Empire after the presentation.

The correspondence is voluminous, including a long letter from Mr. Fish, circumstantially stating the reason why Catacazy rendered himself unacceptable to this Government. In this letter occurs the following paragraph:

On his arrival at Washington, Catacazy gave promise of being a useful and very acceptable Minister, and made a very agreeable impression. Soon, however, he began to make himself very officious, interfering in questions not appropriately connected with his legation, and in those pending before Congress, importuning Senators and Representatives and resorting to personal interviews and solicitations unusual on the part of the representatives of other powers accredited to this Government, distasteful and annoying to the legislators thus indecorously approached, and tending to embarrass the free course of legislation on the subjects, with respect to which his interference was obtruded.

He did not hesitate to use the newspapers of the country to influence public opinion upon questions pending before the Government, and indulged in much license in his denunciation of measures and of individuals. In his conversation he was even more severe and unrestrained, and employed abusive and vituperative language toward very many persons, including several in public positions and enjoying the respect and confidence of the community. The impropriety of a foreign minister thus attempting to influence, and to misdirect the public opinion of the country, must be admitted as sufficient ground for his ceasing to be a proper agent between the Government which he represents, and that to which he is accredited.

The entire correspondence, in which is a letter from Mr. Catacazy to Secretary Fish was sent to the Senate to-day by the President. The Senate ordered it to be printed but afterwards reconsidered the motion, hence a longer notice of it than the above could not be obtained.

A Wife-Murderer Hanged—Intemperance and Infidelity.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9.—Jacob Brock, colored was executed yesterday at Louisa Court House for the murder of his wife. On the scaffold he made a full confession of guilt, attributing it to infidelity on the part of his wife and to intemperance on his own.

Congressional.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

In the U. S. Senate, bills were introduced by Mr. Cooper, to amend the laws giving pensions to soldiers of 1812, by removing the disqualification for having engaged in rebellion; by Mr. Corbett, restoring the office of Director of the Bureau of Statistics and by Mr. Kellogg, authorizing mail steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Blair moved to take up a resolution offered by him the day previous, asking information concerning the suspension of civil law in South Carolina, but the motion was rejected—yeas, 11, nays, 45. On motion of Mr. Cameron, the official correspondence relating to Catacazy's retirement was called for. The House bill declaring the meaning of the Eight-Hour law was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Farnsworth, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill consolidating and amending the statutes relating to the Post-office Department. The President's Message was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and its various portions were referred to the appropriate committees. A motion to refer to a select committee that portion recommending the union of the telegraphic and postal system gave rise to debate, and was finally defeated, the postal telegraph proposition being referred to the Post-office Committee. The resignation of Mr. Washburne, elected Governor of Massachusetts, was received. Bills were introduced to facilitate commerce with China and Japan; proposing an amendment to the Constitution; and for the erection of a public building at Chicago. On motion, the Committee on Education and Labor were directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Bureau of Labor in connection with the Agricultural Department. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Scott, from the Joint Committee on Southern Outrages, reported resolutions directing the arrest of three recusant witnesses, which were laid over. Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to amend the Enforcement act; also, one to prevent bribery at elections for President and members of Congress. Mr. Robertson made an ineffectual attempt to have the Amnesty bill taken up. A message was received from the President, with the correspondence relating to Catacazy's removal. After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House resolutions were adopted directing the Committee on Railroads to consider the expediency of a ship canal between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan; requesting the President to transmit correspondence relating to the Spanish-Cuban troubles; and calling for a copy of the proceedings in the case of the court-martial on General Buell in 1862. The Select Committee on Civil service was announced, with Mr. Kelley, of Pa., as Chairman. The Apportionment bill reported last session was considered until adjournment.

The President sent a number of nominations to the Senate yesterday. Among them were Hon. George Bancroft, of New York, as Minister to the German Empire; George H. Boker, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Turkey; Thomas Biddle, of Pennsylvania, Minister to San Salvador; A. T. Torbet, of Delaware, Counsel-General at Havana; D. M. Armstrong, of New York, Consul-General at Rome; Thomas W. Bennet, of Indiana, Governor of Idaho; Marsh Giddings, of Michigan, Governor of New Mexico; Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Agriculture; Chester A. Arthur, Collector at New York; H. G. Sickel and D. R. B. Nevin, Pension Agents at Philadelphia; Francis A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian affairs.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

In the Senate, Mr. Pomeroy presented a bill to unite the postal and telegraph services. He described it as a modification of the bill for the same purpose which was before the Committee on Post offices at the last session, and said that he introduced it as an earnest effort to unite the services. Tabled. Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill to reduce taxation and abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and said that as the chief duties of the Commissioner were to be abolished, it was right that the office should be also. Bills were introduced and laid on the table, as follows: By Mr. Scott, to regulate the pay of commanding officers in the navy. The bill gives the Admiral $13,500; Vice-Admiral, $11,000 at sea and $10,000 on shore duty, and $7,000 on leave or waiting orders; Rear-Admirals, at sea $7,500, on shore $6,500, on leave or waiting orders $4,500; Commodores, at sea $5,500, on shore $5,000, on leave or waiting orders $3,500; Captains, at sea $4,500, on shore $4,000, on leave or waiting orders $3,000; Commanders, at sea $4,000, on shore duty $3,500, on leave or waiting orders $2,500. By Mr. Brownlow fixing the salaries of certain officers in the Executive Department, as follows: Assistant Secretaries, Solicitors, Second Comptroller, Register and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Patents, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner of Agriculture, each $5,000 per annum; Commissioner of Customs, Auditor of the Treasury, Commissioner of Pensions and the Assistant Postmaster-Generals, $4,500 each; the chief clerks in the several departments, $3,500 each; Assistant Register of the Treasury and chief clerk of the several bureaus of the Treasury Department, $2,500 each. By Mr. Ramsey to reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph, and to connect the telegraph with the postal service. It provides for the incorporation of a Postal Telegraph Company, composed of Gardner C. Hubbard, of Mass.; A. S. Hewitt, of New York; J. F. Tracy, of Illinois, and others, for the performance of a postal telegraph service, under contract with the Postmaster General and in his behalf, in accordance with a large number of detailed requirements. The Postmaster-General is empowered to fix the compensation to be paid to the company, and the rates to be paid by the public for the transmission of messages, provided the net income of the company shall not be reduced below ten per cent. of its capital stock, which at the organization of the company is to be $1,000,000, and may be afterwards increased by the amount of actual cost of the lines constructed by it for the transmission of telegrams. Said company, as agent for the Postmaster-General, is to have the exclusive privilege of transmitting correspondence by telegraph, and performing the telegraphic correspondence of the country, excepting telegrams of the following description, namely:—Telegrams transmitted by any company in operation for the public at the time of the approval of this act. Telegrams for which no charge is made, transmitted by the private lines of corporations, etc., and all other telegrams on which a telegraphic stamp for 5c., as postage, has been affixed and cancelled at the time of the transmission thereof. The charge for the transmission of telegrams by the Postmaster General and said Company, in the United States, shall be uniform for equal distances, at a rate not exceeding 25c. for the first 20 words of each telegram, including date, address and signature, between offices not over 250 miles apart, and 50c. for distances between 250 and 500 miles, with 15c. additional for each additional 500 miles, or part thereof. Night messages are to be sent at a rate not exceeding 25c. per 1,000 miles. Mr. Scott called up the joint resolution for the arrest of recusant witnesses in North and South Carolina. Mr. Edmunds moved to make it a resolution of the Senate alone. Mr. Scott argued that, as the committee for which the witnesses had shown contempt was a joint committee, this resolution should be a joint one. This discussion was continued for some time by Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Morton and Sherman, and then the Senate took a recess till 2 o'clock. After the recess, on motion of Mr. Buckingham, the Senate appointed the committees, and on motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate at 2:10 went into Executive session. Immediately after the Executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Pierce, to make Thanksgiving Day a national holiday. By Mr. Hale, to relieve the masters of coasting vessels, engaged in trade on the frontiers of the United States, from procuring and presenting manifests of cargoes as now required by law. By Mr. Hay, to provide for the payment of pensions through Postmasters. Mr. Lynch was excused at his own request from service on the Pacific Railroad Committee. The House then took up the bill to revise and consolidate the Postal laws, the Clerk then resumed its reading, which had already consumed the last two morning hours. At the close of the morning hour, and before the reading of the bill was concluded, the House at 1:10 adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY, Dec. 11.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sumner asked to be relieved from the chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and there being no objection his request was granted. Mr. Robertson, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported the General Amnesty bill. Mr. Sumner introduced his Revenue Reform bill, and it was referred to the Finance Committee. It does away with the Internal Revenue Bureau, and abolishes all internal taxes and duties except from the sale and use of stamps, the duty on spirits being increased to 80 cts. per gallon. The collection of the revenue is transferred to the Treasury Department. Bills were introduced by Mr. Scott, relating to examination of witnesses before Congressional committee: Mr. Ramsey, creating the Territory of Ojibway, in the northwest; and by Mr. Howe to refund certain taxes on dividends and profits added to the surplus of corporations. Mr. Conkling called up his resolution directing an inquiry into the legislation necessary to prevent defalcations in the Paymaster's Office. Pending its consideration, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Cox, for a general amnesty; Mr. Mercur, repealing the laws giving shares to informers under the Internal Revenue law; Mr. Killinger, to "facilitate water communication, and promote a cheap and uniform system of railroad transportation;" Mr. Shanks, establishing a Bureau of Labor; Mr. Hoar, to protect the elective franchise; and Mr. King, to amend the Constitution so as to prevent the intermarriage of the white and colored races. On motion of Mr. Lynch an inquiry into the condition and expenses of the Treasury Department was ordered. On motion of Mr. Dawes a joint resolution adjourning both Houses, from December 21st to January 8th, was adopted. Mr. Woods asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the Republicans, having a large majority in Congress and the President, should take measures to at once reduce the taxes and tariff, restore the original rights of the people under the Constitution, reform the Executive, etc. The House refused to suspend the rules for its reception. On motion of Mr. Kelley, the Secretary of the Treasury was asked for information in regard to the number of employees and expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau. A bill was reported and passed appropriating $480,000 for deficiencies in taking the census. Mr. Campbell asked leave to offer a resolution looking to the annexation of British America and Mexico, but it was not received. The Apportionment bill was considered. Adjourned.

Senate Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following is a list of the Committees elected by the Senate, for the second session of the Forty-second Congress, the first-named in each Committee being the Chairman:

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Sumner, Morton, Rice, Carpenter, Logan, Hill, Thurman.

Foreign Relations—Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Hamlin, Casserly.

Finance—Sherman, Morrill, of Vermont, Fenton, Scott, Ames, Wright, Bayard.

Appropriations—Cole, Sprague, Sawyer, Edmunds, Windom, West, Stevenson.

Commerce—Chandler, Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Buckingham, Conkling, Vickers.

Manufactures—Hamlin, Robertson, Gilbert, Sprague, Johnson.

Agriculture—Morton, Frelinghuysen, Robertson, Lewis, Davis, of West Virginia.

Military Affairs—Wilson, Cameron, Morton, Ames, Logan, West, Blair.

Naval Affairs—Cragin, Anthony, Nye, Osborn, Ferry, of Michigan, Stockton, Alcorn.

Judiciary—Trumbull, Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool, Thurman.

Post-Offices and Post-Roads—Ramsey, Pomeroy, Gilbert, Cole, Hamlin, Ferry, of Mich., Kelly.

Public Lands—Pomeroy, Tipton, Osborn, Sprague, Windom, Logan, Casserly.

Private Land Claims—Davis, of Ky., Ferry, Caldwell, Bayard, Blair.

Indian Affairs—Harlan, Corbett, Buckingham, Frelinghuysen, Wilson, Caldwell, Davis, of Ky.

Pensions—Edmunds, Tipton, Pratt, Brownslow, Hamilton, of Texas, Logan, Saulsbury.

Revolutionary Claims—Pool, Brownslow, Corbett, Hill, Davis, of West Virginia.

Claims—Howe, Scott, Pratt, Stewart, Boreman, Wright, Davis, of West Virginia.

District of Columbia—Patterson, Sumner, Lewis, Spencer, Sawyer, Hitchcock, Vickers.

Patents—Ferry, of Connecticut, Carpenter, Morrill, of Maine, Windom, Hamilton of Maryland.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Morrill, of Vermont, Sumner, Stockton.

Territories—Nye, Cragin, Schurz, Boreman, Hitchcock, Clayton, Cooper.

Pacific Railroad—Stewart, Ramsey, Harlan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Cooper, Ferry, of Mich., Kelley.

Mines and Mining—Rice, Chandler, Flanagan, Tipton, Caldwell, Alcorn, Saulsbury.

Revision of the Laws of the United States—Conkling, Carpenter, Stewart, Wright, Hamilton, of Md.

Education and Labor—Sawyer, Morrill, of Vt., Flanagan, Patterson, Johnson.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Fenton, Windom, Saulsbury.

On the Library—Morrill, of Me., Howe, Sherman.

On the Removal of Political Disabilities—Robertson, Boreman, Ames, Hamilton, of Texas, Vickers, Clayton, Sherman.

On the Mississippi River Levees—Kellogg, Trumbull, Schurz, Alcorn, Blair.

On Alleged Outrages in the Southern States—Scott, Chandler, Rice, Pool, Pratt, Bayard, Blair.

Unsuccessful Efforts to Reconcile the President and the Disaffected Republican Senators.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1871.—The efforts to reconcile the President and the most prominent of the dissaffected Republican Senators have finally been abandoned.—Those who were most active in this movement feel considerably disappointed at their lack of success, and think that a good opportunity to heal the most embarrassing dissensions in the Republican party has been allowed to pass. They urged that, in view of the late successes of the Republican party in the State elections, and its acknowledged strength with the people, the President could afford to be magnanimous, and to make the first advances toward a reconciliation. Much of the bitter feeling, they said, was the result of misunderstanding or of mistakes which the President has since, by his actions, if not by direct declaration, admitted to be such, and done something to correct; and now General Grant, with a party behind him such as never existed in this country before, might forget the past without any danger of having his motives misunderstood, and make friends of those who have always been looked upon as the leaders of the party. The greatest efforts, as is already known, were directed to the bringing together of Mr. Sumner and the President, but those who approached the latter found him as immovable as a rock. The President disclaimed ever having taken part in any movement to impair the influence of the Massachusetts Senator in the Senate or elsewhere, and said that he had no share in the removal, last Spring, of Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee; but he thinks that Mr. Sumner has done more to injure him than any other 100 men ever did, and, in perfect harmony with his character, as generally understood, is too obstinate to make any move toward peace. The President is reported to feel most sorely a remark attributed to Mr. Sumner, and extensively quoted last Summer, that Gen. Grant was "the lowest man who ever occupied the Presidential chair." Mr. Sumner, on the other hand, feels indignant at the treatment which he has received at the hands of the President, or of those who are supposed to represent him; but, while he asked no one to assist in returning him to his old committee, and while no position which could be conferred on him would make him approve much of the President's policy, generous treatment at the hands of those Senators, who are understood to represent Gen. Grant's wishes, would doubtless have removed some of the feeling on both sides. But, when the Senate was carefully canvassed and only seven of those who stood by Sumner last Spring were found ready to vote for his restoration, though it was thought that a majority would favor it, if they believed it could be done, it was seen that further effort was useless. The efforts to bring Gen. Grant and other Senators together were not so great, and have now also been abandoned. There are, as yet, no signs of a breaking out of fresh hostilities; and, as it is not understood that any of the appointments now before the Senate will be strongly opposed, a truce may be expected for a while at least.

The Opponents of General Grant at Work in the Senate—Trumbull Taking a Hand.

Under the above startling caption, Forney's *Press* publishes the following special telegram:

Senator Trumbull succeeded to-day in calling up his resolution—which is of a very sweeping character—calling for information relative to the expenditures of the Government, the distribution of the public patronage, and the management of the civil service in general. There was some obscurity about the resolution when it was first introduced, but the speech of Mr. Trumbull to-day in support of it has removed this. Mr. Trumbull is one of those who do not believe in rotation in office; he regards the Jacksonian theory of what he calls the spoils doctrine as an abomination, and asserts that it is sapping the foundations of the Government. The logic of his argument to-day, was that we should have a sort of aristocracy of office-holders, and that a man once being in office should remain there through all political changes and under every administration. He failed to show how, under our form of government, any political party is to be kept together upon such a platform. It is the opinion of Senators who support the administration that the introduction of this resolution is nothing more nor less than an excuse for an indirect attack upon Gen. Grant. Mr. Trumbull read largely from the evidence taken by the Retrenchment Committee last Winter to show that the public service, as now conducted is not only inefficient but corrupt. In this he was aided by Senator Schurz, of Missouri, who prompted him all through his speech and supplied him with material. His purpose is to get a special committee, endowed with extraordinary powers to enter upon a general investigation of the affairs of the Administration. It is suspected that the report of this committee, should it be appointed, would be used as an electioneering document against the renomination and re-election of General Grant. As a matter of course, the friends of the President opposed the resolution. Mr. Trumbull's arguments are very thin, and some of them, followed to their logical conclusion, are simply ridiculous. It is the purpose of some of the friends of the Administration to reply to him, and to expose the absurdity of his proposition. The debate which was inaugurated to-day will probably open up the whole question of civil-service reform.

A Judge Appointed by President Monroe Fifty Years Ago.

Hon. Willard Hall, Judge of the U. S. District Court for Delaware, has forwarded to the President his resignation of that position.

Judge Hall's resignation is an event out of the common order of things. He has been, for nearly a half-century, continuously on the bench, and is, without doubt, the oldest man serving in so distinguished and important a judicial capacity in the United States. His term of service, too, certainly exceeds that of any other United States Judge.

Judge Hall was born in Westham, Mass., on December 24th, 1780, and graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1799.—In 1803 he removed to Dover, Del., and entered upon the practice of law. In 1816 he was elected to Congress, and in 1818 re-elected. In 1823 President Monroe appointed him United States District Judge, and he has served without intermission to the present time, except that within the last year failing health has prevented him from regularly attending to the duties of the place.

Reforming Boutwell.

The present understanding is that Congress, unable to regulate the finances, will undertake the lesser, but equally necessary task of reforming Boutwell. This will certainly be a great step of reform, if not in the revenue, at least in the civil service, where official neglect of duty by the President and Secretaries goes far to demoralize business progress in the Departments.

Local Intelligence.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO JUDGE LONG—MEETING OF LANCASTER BAR.—After the adjournment of Court on Saturday last, a meeting of the members of the Bar was held for the purpose of taking action relative to the retirement of Hon. H. G. Long from the President Judgeship of the second Judicial District.

On motion, Hon. T. E. Franklin was chosen to preside, and W. Leaman to act as Secretary.

After a statement of the object of the meeting by Geo. M. Kline, Esq., on motion of D. G. Eshleman, Esq., the President appointed a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Geo. M. Kline, N. Ellmaker, A. Herr Smith, D. G. Eshleman, S. H. Reynolds, Wm. Aug. Atlee and E. H. Yundt, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After withdrawal, the committee reported the following resolutions:

The Hon. Henry G. Long, late President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, having refused to be a candidate for re-election, and having retired from the bench after an arduous and successful career as Judge for twenty years, the members of the Lancaster Bar, desirous of rendering a just tribute to his merits as a conscientious, upright and learned magistrate, do resolve:

1st. That as members of the Lancaster Bar we cannot permit the occasion of the retirement of the Hon. Henry G. Long from the bench, to pass without some expression of our sense of the many merits by which his judicial course has been distinguished.

2d. That we recognize and profoundly appreciate the purity of purpose, impartiality, industry, extensive legal knowledge, and sound sense which have so conspicuously marked his performance of his judicial duties; and that we shall ever bear with us in the future a grateful remembrance of the kindness, urbanity and readiness to accommodate, which all of us in the conduct of our professional business as well as in our general intercourse with them, have uniformly experienced at his hands.

3rd. That he carries with him our sincere wishes for his continued health and welfare, and that we trust for many coming years to see him yet among us, happy in the consciousness of a faithful performance of his duties, and contributing by his genial presence and society to the happiness of his many friends.

4th. That the Court be requested to enter the proceedings of this meeting on their minutes, and that a committee of three be appointed to convey these resolutions to the Judge, and that the Secretary be instructed to have these proceedings published in the papers of this city.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the President appointed D. W. Patterson, H. B Swarr and D. G. Baker, Esqs., the committee called for by the fourth resolution

On motion the meeting adjourned.

AFTER THE HORNS.—In the Common Pleas on Wednesday last, was tried the remarkable case of Geo. M. Kline and Wm. Aug. Atlee, Trustees of the Union League of Lancaster, vs. Emanuel Ermantrout. It was an action of replevin brought by plaintiffs against the defendant, as the late leader of what was formerly known as the Union League Band, to recover the musical instruments in the possession of the Band, or their value. It seems that in the month of November, 1864, the then Union League agreed by its Trustees, the plaintiffs, with the Band, that the latter should have the use and privilege of the instruments—then owned by the League—on the condition, however, that the organization of said Band be kept up; that they, the members of the Band, play or perform gratuitously for the Union League or its successors, and keep the musical instruments subject to the inspection of the League and in good condition. The plaintiffs alleged, that under this agreement the Band had but the use of the instruments as a loan, subject to the orders of the League, or its representatives, and that the Band broke the conditions of the agreement, under which they held them, by not playing gratuitously when requested by its Executive Committee—that Committee consisting of Major R. W. Shenk and S. S. Spencer. The defendants contended that the organization of the Band was kept intact; that they never refused to perform for the League, when requested; that when they did refuse to play, without pay, it was for other organizations; that the Union League was long since dissolved, as shown by the non-election of officers; that by the terms of the agreement, the right of property was in the Band at any rate; that the present or late Committee had no right to sue, because the League had ceased to exist.

Major Shenk testified that the Band had refused to play without pay, when requested to do so by him, as the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and had also refused to surrender their instruments, and had refused to allow them to be inspected. Mr. Ermentrout, on the other hand, testified that they had not refused to play, and had not refused permission to inspect the instruments; in this he was corroborated by other members of the Band. Mr. J. H. Shaeffer, the Treasurer since 1864 of the League, testified to the defunct condition of that once glorious institution; that no election of officers had been held since January, 1867; that since that period, no money had been received into or paid out of the Treasury; that the last moneys paid to him, were paid by Ex-Mayor Atlee, Major Shenk's predecessor in the chairmanship of the Executive Committee; that the moneys received by Maj. Shenk had not been paid into the treasury, and that the Major had never settled his account of receipts and expenditures, although he had told the witness that he would do so some time; and finally that there was a balance of three dollars and some cents in the treasury. Wm. R. Wilson, Reynolds and Amwake appeared for the Band, and E. Franklin, Leaman and Shenk, for the plaintiffs. The jury were evidently of the opinion that the League was entirely too dead to be resurrected by dulcet symphonies or the trumpets' blast, and that they had no use for the brass instruments in dispute; so they found for the defendants.

Our friends Fred. Smith, Shultz, Steinman & Co., and others who have not yet seen their money for the hats, capes and coal oil they furnished to the Wide-Awakes, had better go for these three dollars in the Union League Treasury, before the plaintiff's lawyers gobble it up; it is a small cherry, to be sure, but it is proper that it should be applied in partial liquidation of the heavy indebtedness of the Republican party to our swindled merchants.

After a Drum. Another case grew out of the difficulties between the Union League and the Band, wherein Maj. R. W. Shenk was plaintiff and Emanuel Ermantrout defendant, the former sueing the latter for the value of a bass drum and cymbals, used by the Band, plaintiff having furnished the purchase money out of his own pocket.—Defendant professed to think that the Major was not entitled to recover, because the drum had had its head knocked out, and the cymbals had been banged and battered to pieces in his service during his candidacy for State Senator. The jury, however, returned a verdict for the Major in the sum of $52 65, thinking, perhaps, that if the Band had banged the cymbals and beaten the drum more vigorously, the Major himself would not have been so badly banged and beaten in the Senatorial contest.

A WHISKEY CASE.—For some days past the U. S. District Court, at Philadelphia, has been engaged in the trial of a case between the United States vs. Jacob S. Hostetter a distiller of this county. The issue was to try whether the United States has a right to a still, a quantity of grain, and whiskey which was seized for an alleged violation of the revenue laws, for selling whiskey without paying a tax thereon, it being alleged by the defendant that the liquor removed was properly stamped, and all the requirements of the law complied with. The suit was commenced as long ago as 1867, but was put off from time to time. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and after arguments by counsel and a charge by Judge Cadwalader, the case was given to the jury on Friday evening. On Saturday they returned a sealed verdict in favor of the United States for the sum of $7,500.

DROWNED.—A young man named Valentine Gardner, son of John Gardner, aged about twenty-one years, was drowned in the Martic Forge dam on Thursday. He went down to the dam with his skates for the purpose of enjoying a little recreation. Shortly after getting on the ice he broke through and struggled in the water, which was about five feet deep, for more than half an hour, the ice breaking under him at each attempt he made to get out. His cries finally attracted the attention of some of the neighbors, but before they could save him he sunk from cold and exhaustion. It was some time after sundown when the accident happened, and the body was not recovered until the next morning. Deceased resided with his father, about three miles below Conestoga Centre. He was a fine young man, and his untimely death has caused much grief in the neighborhood.

ARRESTED ON REQUISITION.—The Staunton (Va.) *Vindicator* says, that "on Tuesday last, Mr. G. J. High, of Lancaster, Pa., arrived there with a requisition from Gov. Geary, of that State, for Gideon J. Wenger, of Augusta, charged with fornication and bastardy in Pennsylvania. On Wednesday, he, in company with Sheriff W. L. Mowry, arrested Mr. Wenger, and on the same evening left with him in custody. Mr. High and the lady's counsel, Mr. Davis, speak in kind terms of the assistance rendered them by our Virginia officers in the discharge of the unpleasant duty they were called on to perform."

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Benjamin Butt was arrested by Officer Killinger, and had a hearing before Alderman John M. Amweg, on complaint of Frederick Lipp, who charged him with having stolen from his premises in Petersburg $162 in money. At the hearing Butt confessed to the larceny of $150 of Mr. Lipp's money, and said that he had spent it in the purchase of clothing, and in gambling, drinking and carousing at the saloon of Charles Cheeseman and other disreputable places. In default of $500 he was committed to answer at the next Quarter Sessions Court.

The grist and merchant mill of Joseph M. Showalter, in the Borough of Hopewell, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday the 3d. inst. The structure was of frame, about 40 by 50 feet, three and a-half stories and contained three run of burrs. The loss will reach nearly $5,000, on which there was an insurance in the Chester County Mutual Company of about $3,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

AN INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—On Thanksgiving day the attention of Dr. J. M. Deaver, who lives in Drumore township near the Buck Tavern, was called by men threshing grain in his barn, to a gallon stone-jug filled with coal-oil, which they had found standing in the middle of the barn floor. The stopper of the jug was the end of a candle, around which was wrapped several layers of brown wrapping paper. The jug was full of oil up to the stopper, which was partly immersed in it. The candle had evidently been burning above the jug for some time, as the neck was covered with melted tallow, and the light had only gone out when the candle was consumed within a quarter of an inch of the oil. There had manifestly been an attempt to burn the barn—the incendiary supposing that the candle would burn until it reached the oil, and would then set it on fire, while he would have time to get away before the explosion took place. He does not seem to have known that if the candle had burned till it reached the oil, its light would have been extinguished.—Dr. Deaver has gained a gallon of good oil and is anxiously looking for the donor to express to him his obligation.

A PRISONER.—On Friday last, Constable Kirkpatrick, of Lower Chanceford township, passed through this place, en route to York, with a prisoner, charged with being an escaped convict from Lancaster County Prison. Before being arrested he made a confident of a person residing near Shenk's Ferry, saying he had escaped from Lancaster County Prison, where he had been confined on charge of passing counterfeit money. The prisoner exhibited a roll of the "queer," supposed to contain about $200, but it was missing when he was arrested.—*Wrightsville Star.*

REAL ESTATE MARKET.—Henry Shubert, real estate agent, sold at private sale the property belonging to John Gemperling, situated on the East side of North Duke street, between Orange and Chestnut streets, to James Kelley, for $5,700.

CHEAP CLOTHING.—Wanamaker & Brown the proprietors of the great ready-made clothing house, at 6th and Market, are noted as one of the largest advertisers of the country. They have been advertising very extensively ever since they started in business, but a few years ago, and the consequence is that they have now the largest establishment in the country. They use newspapers as their advertising mediums almost exclusively, accompanying their advertisements with a profuse distribution of handbills. Their experience has manifestly taught them that newspaper advertising is in the long run the cheapest and most efficious method they can adopt to make the public acquainted with the cheapness and the excellence of their goods and to obtain their patronage. By reason of their extensive sales, they can buy their cloths and other material in immense quantities and consequently at the lowest prices. In the same reason their clothing is made up very cheaply and in the best manner, because each hand has his special work. This is the secret of their selling such good garments at so low a price. They do this and let the people know that they do it by such extensive advertisements as that which we publish in another column; and this is why they prosper. ltd&w

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches for Pulmonary and Asthmatic disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. TTS

Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills. These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES they are particularly suited. They will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed.—The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be counterfeited. Job Moses Sir James Clark's Female Pills are extensively counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" upon each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the Genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, securely sealed from any knowledge of its contents. july26-lyd&w

The Great Pictorial Annual. Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, GRATIS, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Deafness, Blindness, and Catarrh treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear (his specialty), in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 13 years' experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No 805 ARCH street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. a 26 lyw1

Hinkley Knitting Machine! The Simplest, Cheapest and Best in Use! Has but One Needle! A Child can Run It! Designed especially for the use of families, and Ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a Stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand. Are splendid for worsteds and fancy work, TAKING FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STITCH! Are very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. Every Family should have one.

We want an Agent in every Town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our Circular and sample Stocking. Address nov1 lyw
HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me.

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jy4-lyw1 Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

CASSEL—MUSSER.—On the 7th inst., at Horting's Hotel, by the Rev. W. T. Gerhard, Mr. Joseph H. Cassel, of Penn, to Miss Anna N. Musser, of East Hempfield.

BEAMESDERFER—IMMEL.—On the same day, and at the same place, by the same, Mr. Cyrus M. Beamesderfer, to Miss Barbara E. Immel, both of East Hempfield. d&w*

TRENCHARD—BOOTH.—Dec. 6, 1871, at the residence of W. L. Peiper, Esq., of this city, by Rev. Dr. Greenwald, Dr. John F. Trenchard, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Mary A. Booth, of Richmond, Va.

ECKMAN—ZERCHER.—On Dec. 7th, 1871, at Fagan's Fountain Inn, by Rev. Dr. Greenwald, Jacob Eckman, of West Lampeter, to Miss Emma Zercher, of Pequea.

HOGENTOGLER—HOGENTOGLER.—At Cooper's Hotel, Dec. 7th, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Greenwald, Samuel Hogentogler to Miss Mary Hogentogler, both of Columbia.

DEATHS

KING.—On December 11th, in this city, David King, in the 65th year of his age.

RAUCH.—In this city, at the residence of Mrs. T. O. Kryder, No. 512 North Queen street, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Anna R. Rauch, formerly of Lititz, in the 91st year of her age.

SCHLEICH.—In this city, Dec. 6th, John Schleich, in the 66th year of his age.

JOHNS.—On the 7th inst., in Lancaster township John Johns, in the 52d year of his age.

HEIGLE.—In this city, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Heigle, aged 44 years, 6 months, and 28 days.

HIGGINS.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Mary Higgins, in the 61st year of her age.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia Grain Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.—Bark is dull, and freely offered at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Clover Seed is in better demand, and is held with more firmness; sales at 10½@12½c per pound, as in quality.

Timothy is steady at $3 25.

Flaxseed at $1 80.

The receipts of Flour are very moderate and prices well sustained. The inquiry is limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 bbls, embracing Superfine at $5 25@5 75; Extras at $6@6 25; Wisconsin Extra Family at $7 25@7 62½; for Minnesota do do at $7 87½@8 37½; for Penn'a do do $6 75@7 50; for Indiana and Ohio do do $7@7 50, and Fancy Brands at $7 50@8 50, as in quality.

Rye Flour is held at $5 12½.

In Cornmeal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is steady and the volume of business light; sales of Penn'a and Western Red at $1 57@1 59, and Amber $1 61@1 62.

Rye is held at 95c for Penn'a and Western.

Corn is in good supply but there is not much activity; sales of 2,000 bus at 80c for old Yellow; 68@72c for new do, and 75c for old Western Mixed.

Oats are unchanged 3,000 bus sold at 51@55c for White, and 52@53c for Mixed.

Whiskey is firm with sales of Western iron-bound at $1@1 01.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, December 11.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 do, $1 20¼; rejected, $1 05@1 06; No. 2 December, $1 20@1 20¼; last half, $1 30¼; January, $1 22; February, $1 24¾@1 24¼. Corn is in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 42¼@42½c; rejected, 19½@20¼c; No. 2 mixed, January, 42 5-8c; April, 45¼c; May 48@48¼c. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 30¾c; rejected, 29¼@30c; No 2 January, 33c. Rye—Demand light, and holders firm at 63¼c for No. 2 Spring.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Flour steady with a moderate demand, and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn firmer; Southern white, 67@72c.; Southern Yellow, 70@71c. Oats dull at 50@53c. Rye steady at 90@100c. Mess pork steady at $14 25. Bacon very quiet; shoulders, 7½c; rib sides, 8c; clear rib, 8¼c. Sugar cured hams, 15c. Lard, 10c. Butter in good demand and unchanged. Whiskey quiet at 99c@$1 00.

Lancaster Grain Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 11.

The Flour and Grain market is quiet.

Family Flour ⅌ bbl	$7 00
Extra "	6 10
Superfine "	4 90
White Wheat ⅌ bus	1 62
Red " "	1 52
Rye ⅌ bus	85
Corn old ⅌ bus	68
Oats, new ⅌ bus	48
Whiskey ⅌ bbl	92

DETERMINED TO COUNTERACT

THE SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY OF DESIGNING AND MALICIOUS PERSONS, WHO HAVE SOUGHT TO INJURE THE TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA, BY CONCOCTING AND CIRCULATING

EXAGGERATED AND MALICIOUS REPORTS.

We shall take advantage of our very Fortunate Position, and Organize an

Immense and Unapproachable Sale!

Which will cause a Great Loss to any who may make Purchases without knowing what can be Saved in buying at this Unusual and

STUPENDOUS SALE! STUPENDOUS SALE!

WE COMMENCE

Friday, Dec. 1st, the Unreserved Clearance of the Largest Stock!

WANAMAKER & BROWN

EVER HELD, BEING

NEARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF

SUBSTANTIAL CLOTHING!

OF OUR BEST MANUFACTURE,

For Men, Boys and Children,

PART OF WHICH WAS PERSONALLY SELECTED IN FOREIGN MARKETS BY MR. WANAMAKER.

WANAMAKER & BROWN BEFORE THE IMMENSE RISE IN WOOL, AND CAN BE SOLD TO *WANAMAKER & BROWN*

WANAMAKER & BROWN *WANAMAKER & BROWN*

READY-MONEY BUYERS AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

A VISIT AND INSPECTION OF WHICH COSTS NOTHING, WILL PROVE UNQUESTIONABLY THAT MANY ARTICLES ARE WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICES QUOTED.

ABRIDGED PLAN.

—Men's Department—

CONTAINING

7,961 Men's Overcoats,
6,649 Dress Coats,
516 Garricks and Capes,
5,113 Business Coats,
12,311 Business Pants,
583 Double-breasted Short Overcoats,
523 English Diagonal D. B. Overcoats,
1,813 Fine Eng. Strip'd Pants,
3,875 Doeskin Pants,
2,519 Black Cloth Vests,
602 Velvet Vests,
578 Cashmere Vests,
11,406 Cassimere Vests,

Boys' Department

CONTAINING

960 Youths' Overcoats,
3,000 Youths' Pants,
3,714 Youths' Vests,
1,872 Youths' Everyday Coats,
723 Children's Overcoats,
135 Children's Cape Overcoats,
180 Children's Garricks,
1,344 Children's Suits,
3,282 Boys' Pants,
2,676 Boys' Jackets,
733 Big Men's Coats,
1,205 Big Men's Pants,
986 Big Men's Vests,

78,259 TOTAL GARMENTS.

FIRST FLOOR (West)—Arranged for Furnishing Goods and Coats. The Job Lots. "Less than Half-Price Lots." Piece Goods for Custom Work, which share in our general reduction of prices.
SECOND FLOOR—3 DEPARTMENTS:
DRESS PANTS,
SECOND DRESS PANTS,
WORKING PANTS, JOB LOTS.
THIRD FLOOR—OVERCOATS, TOP COATS,
GARRICKS, COACHMEN'S COATS.
FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS
Reserved Surplus Stock.

FIRST FLOOR (East)—School and Dress Suits and Little Lads' Clothes.
SECOND FLOOR—Largesized Goods and Half-Price Lots.
UPPER FLOORS—Reserved Stock and Extra Fine Goods.
NOTE.—These and all our Goods are not bought from Wholesale Houses, but are of our own manufacture—many of them made in our own building, under our own eye and supervision—of materials carefully examined and sponged, and made only for our Regular Retail Trade; so that Customers can take them with the utmost confidence.

PARTICULARS.

FIRST—Store open from 7 A. M. to 8½ P. M., except Saturday, when open at 6½ A. M. to 10 P. M.
SECOND—All Goods Exchanged or Money Refunded.
THIRD—A large staff of Salesmen and Ushers to the different Departments, in waiting to receive Customers.
FOURTH—Orders by Telegraph or Letter from any quarter faithfully attended to.

IN CONCLUSION,

FOR SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL BARGAINS THIS IS AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY!

It will pay to come from any part of the country, or to make up Clubs in Towns and Villages, and we mean to

GIVE SOMEBODY ALL THE GOODS WE HAVE!

We have had the Largest Sales the house has ever known, and to Wind up the Season, we can afford to almost shut our eyes to the prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Produce Market.

PITTSBURGH, December 12.—We have nothing new to note; the demand was fair, and sales were regular. Wheat—Red Winter has an upward tendency, and buyers are offering $1 40@1 45; holders want $1 48@1 50; White at $1 50@1 55. Oats—Markets unsettled and dealers apart in their views; we quote Mixed at 46@47c; White at 47@48c. Corn—Ear scarce and wanted; sales of bulk at 58@60c; Shelled at 65@67c. Rye—we can report a good demand at 90c; offerings light. Barley—steady, but not so active; sales of Common to Prime Spring at 85@90c; Common to Choice Fall at 85@90c; Western at 85c.

Flour.—The market was steady with a good local demand; the suspension of navigation has reduced the receipts; the rates for standard brands; we quote good Spring Extras, at $6@7 25; choice Minnesota baker's flour $7 62@7 75; good to choice Red Winter Wheat $7 25@8 50; Rye Flour $5 50@6 62½ per barrel.

Buckwheat Flour in fair supply with sales at $4 25@4 50 per cwt.

Dressed Hogs are coming in more freely; sales were made in a regular way at 5@5½.

Stock Market.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 12.
Jacob B. Long, Stock Broker, 10 N. Queen St.

	10:30	11:00	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
Gold	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109⅝	109½
Canton	.....	69	.....	69	.....	.....
W Union	68	67¾	.....	67½	.....	.....
Q'cksilv'r	.....	21¼	.....	20½	.....	.....
P. Mail	48¼	48	48	48½	48½	48½
Adams ex	.....	89¾	.....	89	.....	.....
Well's do.	.....	56½	.....	56¾	.....	.....
Am. do.	.....	60½	.....	60½	.....	.....
U. S. do	.....	.....	.....	50¼	.....	.....
N Y Cent.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Do Scrip	87½	87	87	87½	87½	87½
Erie	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	32½
Reading	57¼	57½	57¼	57 1-16	57¼	57¾
Mch Cent.	.....	118	.....	118	.....	.....
Do South.	90⅝	90	90	90½	90½	90½
Ill. Cent.	.....	132½	.....	132	.....	.....
C. and P.	126¼	125½	125½	124¾	125	126
N. West	61½	61	61	61¼	61½	61½
do p'fd	89½	88¾	89½	89¾	90	90
Rock Isl	103½	103½	103½	103¾	103⅞	103¾
St. Paul	53¼	53	53¼	53¼	53½	53½
Pre'fd	77	76½	77	76¾	77	77½
Wabash	63½	62⅞	.....	63½	.....	63⅞
Do Pref'd.	.....	84	.....	85	.....	.....
Ft Wayne	96¼	96½	96½	96¼	.....	.....
O. and M.	42½	41⅞	41¾	42	42	42½
U Pacific	27¼	26⅞	27	27⅛	27½	27½
C and Alt.	.....	116½	.....	117¼	.....	.....
Do Pref'd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. H and E	.....	2⅞	.....	2⅞	.....	.....

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 6's 1881	117½
" 5-20s 1862	110½
" " 1864	110½
" " 1865	111½
" " 1865 new	11[illegible]
" " 1867	11[illegible]
" " 1868	11[illegible]
10-40s	109½

DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.

Penn'a	58
Reading	57 3-16
Phil'a and Erie	21⅞
New U. S. 5s 1881	109¼@109½
U. S. 6s 1881	117½@117¾
" 5-20 1862	110½@110¾
" " 1862 Called	109⅝
" " 1864	110¾@111
" " 1865	111¼@111½
" " 1865, new	113⅜@114
" " 1867	111⅞@115¼
" " 1868	114¾@115¼
10-40s	109¾@109⅞
Currency	113⅝@113¾
Gold	109⅝
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds	91 @ 91¼
Central Pacific R. R.	103¼@103¾
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds	78½@ 79

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 11.

Beef cattle were in fair demand this week, at about former prices; sales of 2700 head at 7@7¾c for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6@6¾c for fair to good do, and 5@5½c ⅌ lb gross, for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of sales:

Head.
67 Owen Smith, Ohio, 5¾@7¼c, gross.
200 R. Maynes, Ohio, 5¼@6½c, gross.
80 Alexander Christy, Ohio, 7@7¾c, gross.
50 James Christy, Ohio, 7@7¾c, gross.
134 John McArdle, Pennsylvania, 6½@7¾c, gross.
26 James McCleese, Pennsylvania, 5½@6c, gross.
70 P. McFillen, Kentucky and Western Virginia, 6¼@7¼c, gross.
74 B. F. McFillen, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 6@7¼c, gross.
75 James McFillen, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 6¼@7¼c, gross.
89 Philip Hathaway, Pennsylvania, 5½@7c, gross.
50 James S. Kirk, Pennsylvania, 5@6½c, gross.
60 E. S. McFillen, Western Virginia, 6¼@6¾c, gross.
112 B. Mooney & Son, Pennsylvania, 6@7½c, gross.
426 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 4@7c, gross.
107 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 5¼@6¾c, gross.
103 M. Ullman, Western Virginia, 6½@7½c, gross.
40 Dennis Smyth, Pennsylvania, 5¾@7½c, gross.
75 Theo. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@6½c, gross.
50 L. Frank, Western, 5½@6½c, gross.
96 Gus Schamberg & Co., Pennsylvania, 5@6¾c, gross.
182 Hope & Levi, Western, 5½@7¼c, gross.
30 James Clemson, Pennsylvania, 5¾@6¾c, gross.

Cows were unchanged; 150 head sold at $35@60 ⅌ head.

Sheep were in fair demand; 12,000 head sold at the different yards at 5½@7c ⅌ lb, gross, as to condition.

Hogs were rather dull; 4,500 head sold at $6@6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs net.

ELECTION NOTICE.

LANCASTER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, December 4, 1871.

An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of JANUARY, 1872, between the hours of eleven o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.
de 13 3tw 50 W. L. PEIPER, Cashier.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED Administrator of the Estate of Rachel McCardle, late of the township of Martic, dec'd, will expose at public sale, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1872, on the premises, in the village of Marticville, all that certain one-story and a half DWELLING HOUSE and lot of ground containing ONE ACRE, situated in the village of Marticville, on which there are erected a small Barn or Stable and other improvements. Fruit Trees, never-failing Well of Water, etc., on the premises.

Any person desiring to view the premises can do so by calling on Washington McCardle, residing thereon, or upon the undersigned.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when terms of sale will be made known by JACOB SHOFF,
de 13 tsw 50 Administrator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—TO ALL GROWERS OF LEAF TOBACCO IN LANCASTER COUNTY. The undersigned beg leave to inform the Growers of Tobacco, in the county, that they are again in the market for the purchase of Leaf-Tobacco of all grades. Parties holding large or small lots, and wishing to sell them may address FELLER BROTHERS,
d13-3tw Cadwell House, Lancaster, Pa.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRES IN Chicago and the West by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete History of these great events. 600 8vo. pages; 50 Engravings; prices $2.50; outfit, $1.00. 70,000 already sold. Profits go to sufferers. Agents wanted. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. d13-3mw50

OFFICE OF JACOB B. LONG.

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 10, NORTH QUEEN STREET.

Adjoining Assessor's Office over Drug Store of John F. Long & Son.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD, SILVER, AND GOLD COUPONS.

STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LOANS NEGOTIATED, AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON STOCKS AND BONDS HAVING A MARKET VALUE.

CITY LOANS, AND ALL LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED EITHER IN CURRENCY OR GOLD, PAYABLE ON DEMAND OR AT A FIXED DATE, BEARING INTEREST.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. ALL THE POPULAR RAILROAD BONDS FURNISHED AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICES, FREE OF COMMISSION.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF ANY SECURITY ON THE MARKET GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

N. B.—THE ATTENTION OF INVESTERS IS DIRECTED TO THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA R. R. 7'S, GOLD; PRICE 90, AND INTEREST. AFTER JANUARY 1, 1872, 92½. PAMPHLETS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. de 11 tfdaw

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

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JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
FANCY CLOCKS,
DIAMONDS,
OPERA AND NECK CHAINS,
SEAL RINGS, LOCKETS AND CHARMS,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

At Prices to Give Satisfaction.

Every Article Warranted as Represented!

—AT—

F. W. PARROTT'S,

NO. 5 SOUTH 8TH ST., BELOW MARKET
d13 PHILADELPHIA. Hw

d11 **8 O'CLOCK** 4w

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS Gun materials of every kind. Write for Price List, to Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army Guns and Revolvers bought or traded for. Agents wanted. d11-4w

IT HAS THE DELICATE AND REFRESHING fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery. d11-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR "CONVENT Life Unveiled," By Edith O'Gorman, Escaped Nun, whose disclosures are thrilling and startling. Franklin Pub. Co., Phil'a, Pa. d11-4

PARCHEESI, THE ROYAL BACKGAMMON Board of India, the most fascinating and exciting game ever published in this country. Popular edition $1, Medium $2, Fine $3. Also Brisque, Zoo Lo and Kings and Cavaliers, for sale by the trade generally. Games a specialty. E. G. SELCHOW & CO., Publishers, 37 John street, New York. d11-4w

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK Tea, with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere in our "trade-mark" pound and half-pound packages only. And for sale Wholesale only by the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church street, New York, P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. d11-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR A NEW BOOK, stories of Travel, Adventure, Miscellanies, &c., by Albert D. Richardson finely illustrated. Very large pay. Address Columbian Book Co., Hartford, Ct. d11-4w

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PSYCHOLOGIC FASCINATION OR Soul-Charming, 400 pages by Herbert Hamilton, B. A. How to use this power (which all possess) at will. Divination, Spiritualism, Sorceries, Demonology, and a thousand other wonders. Price by mail $1 25, in cloth; paper covers $1 00. Copy free to agents only. $1000 monthly easily made. Address T. W. Evans, Publisher, 41 South 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa. d11-4w

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—THE HANDSOMEST and most valuable book to an American ever published. 234 elegant illustrations on steel and wood. Views of cities, buildings, rivers, mountains, etc. Includes census statistics of 1870, has 1120 large 8 vo. pages on superb paper. Written by James D. McCabe, Jr. One volume, price, $6. Good agents wanted everywhere. Send for terms to William B. Evans & Co., 740 Sansom street, Phila. d11-4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AND

FURRIERS,

31 and 33 North Queen Street,

LANCASTER, PENN'A.

A FULL AND

CAREFULLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT

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MEN'S,
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HATS AND CAPS,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

HUDSON BAY SABLE,
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FINE DARK
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ALASKA SABLE,
Russian, German and American Fitch.

A VERY LARGE AND

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Misses' and Children's Furs.

ROBES AND BLANKETS,

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

LADIES' FUR-LINED HOODS,

All of which we are prepared to offer at

d12 **SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES.** tfd&w

ELECTION NOTICE.

FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

An Election for Officers to conduct the affairs of the "Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company," will be held at the Public House of Jacob F. Frey, in the City of Lancaster, (Exchange Hotel), on SATURDAY, the 30th day of DECEMBER, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M. Members of the Company are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Directors.
de 6 3tw 19 JOHN STROHM, Secretary.

THOMAS F. McELLIGOTT,
ALDERMAN,
OFFICE IN MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LANCASTER, PA.
Scrivening carefully executed. Collections promptly attended to. n19-tfd&w