

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE... AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

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New York, July 25. - Ex-Judge Robertson took the oath of office as collector of this port to-day.

White Hall, N. Y., July 25. - John Nicholls and Mr. Anderson residents of Elizabethtown, New York were instantly killed by lightning under a tree where they had gone for shelter.

The men of Nebraska will vote next year on a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote, and a systematic agitation of the woman suffrage question has already been commenced there.

Wednesday last week, in Erie, Mamie Anthony, a girl seven years of age, went to the Erie Forge Works, to carry her uncle's dinner. Owing to some accident, a huge red hot shaft, weighing nearly a ton, fell upon her, crushing her to death.

Port Jarvis, July 22. - Colonel Anthony P. Kerr, a well known farmer residing at the foot of Mount Eve, in this county, went into a field a few days ago to catch a horse, when he was knocked down by the animal and trampled to death. He was sixty years of age.

The treasury department ordered the transfer of \$4,104,466 in gold bullion from the New York assay office to the Philadelphia mint to be coined into eagles and half eagles. This makes about ten million dollars in bullion similarly transferred during the present month.

The story is told of an absent minded farmer in Iowa who lost five of his cows. He discovered his loss in the evening when he went to drive them from pasture, and spent all night and the next day searching for them. He finally discovered them in the stable, having neglected to leave them out the day before.

The veterans of ex-Governor Hartranft's regiment held a meeting at Lewisburg recently and concluded arrangements for the annual reunion, which will take place at Lewisburg, Union county, September 14, 1881. Hon. A. Wilson Norris, of Philadelphia, will deliver the annual address, David J. Hill, President of the Lewisburg University, the address of welcome. Hon. J. Merrill Linn, of Lewisburg, is chairman of the executive committee of arrangements.

Never before has such a demonstration been seen so unaffected, so deep, so word-wise, as the sympathy for President Garfield, the Manchester (England) Examiner says. It attributes it to the fact that the mass of the world's people think that he is one of them, and because his family life brings him close to the popular heart. In the respect of coming from palace and workshop, the Examiner thinks it is the greatest tribute yet paid to any man since the beginning of history.

Little Rock, Ark., July 22. - The outlaw troubles in Perry county have broken out afresh. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Judge Harris and J. W. Matthews, editors of the Forest Valley Times, were ordered by a "select" band of outlaws to leave the country. Affairs had reached such a crisis that Governor Churchill sent General Newton, commander of the State militia, to the scene to investigate the matter. A truce was temporarily effected which was broken by the cowardly assassin of Mr. Matthews last night.

A bit of flirtation proceedings came out at Reading the other day. A bachelor of Philadelphia, with his twin brother, went to Reading to spend the summer holiday. Of course, being wealthy and good looking, they made the acquaintance of two of Reading's best girls. They walked, rode and flirted, all innocently, for all the parties were eminently respectable. They attended at picnics, and these four were everywhere present. Soon, however, one of the girls had a warrant served on one of the brothers charging him with the larceny of a gold watch. On the trial, the 18 year old girl testified that the old batch gave her the watch, and subsequently snatched it from her hand, at a jewelry store, and walked away. On the other hand the fellow testified that he gave the watch conditionally; that the young lady failed to carry out her part of the agreement, and that he determined to get back his property. He admitted taking the watch as the witness had testified, but the consideration had been love and kisses, which she did not hand over. She had allowed the fellow to kiss her, but had not responded to her part of the contract. The Alderman required the fellow to give bail, holding that a gift from a person of sound mind was the property of the one receiving it. The prosecution will be stopped by the prosecutrix taking back her property, and the defendant paying the costs. The girl is modest and does not wish to be further exposed. After having gone so far she might as well have "gone the whole hog." The girl's name was Lizzie Morgarrie, and his James Barwell. All this, and but one corner of the veil raised.

Conkling's Successor. Hon. Elbridge Gerry Lapham, who was elected last Saturday afternoon to succeed Mr. Conkling in the Senate for the term ending in March, 1885, is the son of the late Judge John Lapham, and was born in Farmington N. Y., October 18, 1814. He was brought up on a farm and during the winter months attended the public schools. He spent some time at the Canandaigua academy, where he was a classmate of Stephen A. Douglas and also studied civil engineering. After spending some time in work upon the line of the Michigan Southern Railroad, Mr. Lapham studied law, and in 1844 he was admitted to the bar. He settled at Canandaigua, where he has since practiced law. Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Lapham formed a partnership with Judge James C. Smith, which continued until the latter was raised to the bench. He attained a high rank in his profession, and has always been a most successful advocate and dangerous antagonist, especially in jury trials. As a lawyer he stands among the first of the members of the New York bar.

Mr. Lapham made his entrance upon a public career in the constitutional convention of 1867, but did not become a candidate for a strictly political office until 1874, when he was elected to Congress in the Twenty-seventh district - embracing the counties of Livingston, Ontario, and Yates - and has since been three times re-elected, his vote last November standing 15,673 to 12,268 for his Democratic opponent. In the house he has been a useful and active member, and he materially advanced his reputation as a lawyer by the part he took as one of the managers of the impeachment of Secretary Belknap during Grant's second term.

Originally a Democrat, Mr. Lapham acted with that party until 1848, but he supported the Wilmot proviso and the Van Buren ticket in that year, and was a delegate to the Buffalo convention. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been an active and zealous member of that party. Of late he has been rather prominently identified with the so-called Stalwart faction. He advocated the unit rule and the instruction of the delegates to Cincinnati to vote for Conkling for president in the Syracuse convention of 1876, and worked at the Utica convention last year to make New York instruct for Grant. But, although he was selected as one of the administration caucus candidates for the Senate because of his identification with the Stalwart faction, it is not believed that he will follow in Mr. Conkling's footsteps and make war upon the administration. When Platt was nominated by the Republican caucus for Senator in January last, Mr. Lapham was an aspirant for the nomination, but received only four votes. During the memorable contest just closed he has been voted for all along, and on the twenty-second joint ballot he got as many as twenty-six votes for the short term, while for the long term he received from one to eight votes before his nomination by the administration caucus on July 8 for the short term.

When Presidents Have Died. A fraction more than one-third of all the presidents of the United States (not counting the two ex-presidents now living nor President Garfield) have died in the month of July. Those who met their fate in this month were Jefferson and Adams (July 4, 1826), Monroe (July 4, 1831), Van Buren (July 24, 1862), Taylor (July 9, 1850), Johnson (July 31, 1875). Four others - Madison, Jackson, Polk and Buchanan - died in June. In those two months, therefore, exactly half of all the presidents the republic has had departed this life. The following list may be of interest in this connection.

Table with columns: President, Died, Age. 1. Washington, Dec. 14, 1797, 67. 2. Adams, July 4, 1826, 91. 3. Jefferson, July 4, 1826, 83. 4. Madison, June 28, 1836, 85. 5. Monroe, July 4, 1831, 72. 6. Adams, Feb. 21, 1848, 81. 7. Jackson, Aug. 8, 1845, 78. 8. Van Buren, July 21, 1862, 80. 9. Harrison, April 4, 1841, 68. 10. Tyler, Jan. 17, 1862, 72. 11. Polk, June 15, 1849, 66. 12. Taylor, July 9, 1850, 66. 13. Fillmore, March 8, 1874, 74. 14. Pierce, Oct. 8, 1869, 65. 15. Buchanan, June 1, 1868, 77. 16. Lincoln, April 1, 1865, 56. 17. Johnson, July 31, 1875, 67.

The oldest Presidents at the time of his death was John Adams, and the youngest was James K. Polk. Next to him was Abraham Lincoln, who was assassinated. The average age of the seventeen Presidents on their death was seventy-two and two-thirds years, and of the sixteen who died from natural cause, seventy-three and three-fourths years. General Grant is now fifty-nine years old, ex-President Hayes is fifty-eight, and President Garfield is fifty.

Foreign Sympathy. London, July 25. - The Standard in an editorial this morning says: In England every incident of President Garfield's illness is watched with keen but mournful interest. Had he been a British statesman it would have been hardly possible for the English people to have manifested a truer sentiment of sympathy than that which they have extended to his family and to his country. In no part of the United States will the news that Mr. Garfield is out of danger be more joyfully received than in England. In no part of the Union will tidings of his death, should that melancholy event occur, excite deeper or more genuine feeling of sorrow than they would produce throughout her Majesty's English speaking dominions.

SATHAN CLIFFORD. Death of the United States Supreme Judge at the Age of Seventy-eight. Portland, Me., July 25. - Justice Nathan Clifford of the United States Supreme Court died at Cornish at 9 o'clock this morning.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD'S CAREER. Justice Nathan Clifford, who has been for more than a decade the senior member of the United States Supreme Court, both in age and length of service, was born at Rumney, N. H., on the eighteenth of August, 1803. After a high school education he studied law and moved to Maine, where he soon made a figure in his profession and also in politics. He was repeatedly chosen to the legislature, and was twice elected speaker of the assembly before he was thirty years old.

For the four years after 1834 he was Attorney General of the State, and for the next four a representative in Congress. President Polk made him Attorney General of the United States in 1846, and he held this position for a couple of years, after which he was sent as commissioner from this country to Mexico and later made United States minister to that republic. Returning to Maine, he resumed the practice of his profession at Portland, and was so engaged when President Pierce, on the twelfth of January, 1857, commissioned him as a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Benjamin R. Curtis. The Judge was in his fifty-fourth year when he took his seat, but he was the youngest of his whole bench, except John A. Campbell, of Alabama, who resigned in 1861 to go with his state into secession. Indeed, Judge Clifford constituted one of the last links which connected the present federal judiciary with the period of the last Democratic administration. When he was commissioned, Roger B. Taney was Chief Justice, and was just on the point of rendering the notorious Dred-Scott decision. His associates were John McLean, of Ohio, and James M. Wayne, of Georgia, who had been appointed by Andrew Jackson; John Catron, of Tennessee, whose commission dated back to 1837, and who, although born in 1778, kept his place until death in 1865; Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, Samuel Nelson, of New York, Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, and John A. Campbell, of Alabama. With the exception of Mr. Campbell, the Chief Justice and all the associate justices of that day died years ago. Nor is there to-day in service a single circuit judge who was on the bench in 1857, and only three or four of the over fifty judges of United States district courts holding commissions signed, like Clifford's, by Franklin Pierce.

Judge Clifford was never a great man, but he was always industrious and faithful. Until attacked by paralysis last summer he bore up very well under the assaults of old age, having inherited a vigorous constitution from his New Hampshire parentage and looked carefully after his health. Subsequently to his paralysis he was attacked by gangrene and was forced to undergo an amputation of the foot. For months he has been beyond hope of recovery, and latterly he had been unable even to write his name, and was almost an imbecile.

When the important decision was given by the Supreme Court, May 1, 1877, affirming the constitutionality of the legal-tender acts, Judge Clifford read an opinion dissenting from the majority, in which he was supported by the Chief Justice and Judges Nelson and Field. That dissenting opinion, which made great talk at the time, held that the act of Congress, so far as applicable to contracts made before the passage, is repugnant to the constitution and void, and also that it is repugnant to the constitution and void so far as applicable to contracts made since its passage. Justice Clifford, could, in fact, always be depended on to take ground against the federal idea in our government. One of his last acts was to concur with Judge Field in dissenting opinion in a test case sustaining the federal election laws. Again, a Massachusetts Judge of Probate having, in 1871 refusing to pay its income tax, or paid it under protest, claiming that the salaries paid by states to their officers were exempt from federal taxation, the Supreme Court affirmed that view; and Justice Clifford, in pronouncing the decision said: "Counties and other municipal corporations were created by the states; but the states were not created by the United States, as the states existed as independent sovereignties even before the Union was formed."

An interesting story is told illustrating the strict integrity and high sense of duty displayed on the most trying occasions by Justice Clifford. The Justice was president of the famous electoral commission, and a firm believer in the validity of Tilden's title. His position made it necessary for him to sign the decisions of the commission. The preparation of the papers in the Florida case fell to Senator Hoar on account of Senator Edmunds' illness, and their completion was delayed until with a few minutes of noon of the fourth of March. Justice Clifford, by insisting upon a careful personal scrutiny of the papers, could have put off their execution until too late, and prevented the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. He did not, however, throw the smallest obstacle in the way of the work, but showed almost equal anxiety with Senator Hoar in hurrying it forward, and promptly affixed his signature as soon as the documents were completed. But he never went to the White House during the Hayes administration, so bitter was his feeling in the matter.

The Grand Encampment. INSPECTION DAYS APPOINTED FOR THE VARIOUS BRIGADES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD. Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant General's Office, Harrisburg, July 21, 1881. General Orders No. 12. First the annual inspection will be held during the encampments announced in general orders No. 4, division headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, current series. First Brigade, Pottstown - First regiment infantry, Tuesday, August 2, 9 a. m.; Second regiment infantry, Tuesday, August 2, 3 p. m.; Gray Invincibles, Wednesday, August 3, 8:30 a. m.; Third regiment infantry, Wednesday, August 3, 9 a. m.; First troop, Philadelphia City cavalry, Washington troop, and battery C, Wednesday, August 3, 2 p. m.; Sixth Regiment infantry, Thursday, August 4, 9 a. m.; State Fencibles, Thursday, August 4, 11:30 a. m. The brigade will be reviewed by the Commander-in-chief, at 4 p. m., on the fourth of August. Second Brigade, Saltsburg - Eighteenth regiment infantry, Thursday, August 11, 3 p. m.; Fourteenth regiment infantry, Friday, August 12, 9 a. m.; Tenth regiment infantry, Friday, August 12, 3 p. m.; Fifteenth regiment infantry, Saturday, August 13, 9 a. m.; Sheridan troop and battery B, Saturday, August 13, 11 a. m.; Sixteenth regiment infantry, Monday, August 15, 9 a. m.; Fifth regiment infantry, Monday, August 15, 3 p. m. The brigade will be reviewed by the Commander-in-chief on Saturday, thirteenth of August, at 4 p. m. Third Brigade, Wilkes-Barre - Thirteenth regiment infantry, Thursday, August 25, 9 a. m.; Ninth regiment infantry, Thursday, August 25, 2 p. m.; Fourth regiment infantry, Saturday, August 27, 9 a. m.; Battery A, Saturday, August 27, 11:30 a. m. The Commander-in-chief will review the brigade on Saturday, August 27, at 4 p. m. Second - The inspections will be rigorous. Especial attention will be given to care and condition of clothing and equipment and number of articles of each on hand. Attention is called to paragraphs two, three and four of general orders No. 10, headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, series of 1880. The report called for by paragraph three of that order will be required. All rolls must be completed as near as may be before leaving the rendezvous. Third - These encampments are held under the provisions of and by the authority of the law. It is mandatory and requires the attendance of all who hold commissions or are serving a term of enlistment. Excuses for absence will be entertained for such reasons alone as would prevail in actual service. Officers and men can only be absent from this service by permission of the brigade commander.

Oil in a Garden. PROSPECTING IN POTATO PATCHES. (Meadville Republican, July 25.) A month or so ago Sebastian Hachin, a blacksmith living in Meadville street, Titusville, was spading in his garden after a heavy rain. As he turned up the earth he noticed that little pools of crude petroleum formed in the cavities made by the spade. He dug a pit four feet deep. It filled up with oil to such an extent that he dipped out five barrels full. The oil was of excellent quality, and Hachin sold his five barrels to the Octave oil refinery. Week before last Hachin dug another "well" in his garden. It responded with a yield of two barrels an hour. The well attracted great attention. It produced eighty barrels, and then ceased to flow. The excitement over the novel oil territory died out soon afterward. On Monday last the news spread through the city that Hachin had opened another well in his garden, and that he was yielding at the rate of thirty-six barrels a day. Hundreds flocked to the scene of the new oil operations. The well was located in the southwest corner of Hachin's potato patch. With a large tin hand pump the owner was taking out of the well four barrels of oil an hour. His previous well had also started again. From that one of Hachin's sons was taking oil at the rate of twenty barrels a day.

Immediately following this strike of the lucky blacksmith a great demand for leases of adjoining gardens arose. Such an oil field had never been heard of before. Without capital, and with no tools but a shovel, an operator could dig a well and strike the "sand" in half an hour. The right to dig on four feet of a man's garden became worth \$5 bonus and one-fourth of the oil. For three days Meadville and adjacent streets have been thronged with excited spectators of the new operation in oil production, and parties anxious to get "a piece of the territory." On Tuesday night Theodore Avery, who has a coal yard adjoining Hachin's garden, put down a well for ten barrels a day. Two wells were put down on the ground of the Octave refinery. At five feet oil was found. One of the wells is pumping twenty-five barrels a day. The "Rockaway" garden, opposite the refinery, was leased by J. P. Thomas, Wm. McKenzie and J. M. Britton. Thomas took the northern half of the garden. He got two five-barrel wells of excellent quality. The other parties struck oil, but not in a real lusc, and had the appearance of being mixed with tar. In the gardens along the east side of Washington street several wells "came in" as good producers, but the oil was of an inferior quality. All the property along Oil Creek, between Washington and Franklin streets, has been leased by A. J. Kraft. He will develop it on a large scale.

The original Hachin territory maintains its yield, and is being further developed. Hachin has made a trench all around his garden and one through the centre. Into these the oil collects rapidly. The operator is putting up wells to receive his oil, so there is a great scarcity in barrels. Hachin's garden is now yielding 100 barrels a day. He expects to increase it to 200. The oil is worth at the refinery \$1.10 a barrel. The price of one barrel decreases all the expenses of putting down a well. Operations are carried on day and night. That part of the city is lighted up all night by the flaming torches of the oil men. The weird scene is witnessed nightly by hundreds of people. There are no indications of any decline in the yield of this oil, and Hachin, the lucky discoverer of the field, is laying away not less than \$100 a day as clear profit.

The very many theories in regard to this unheard-of presence of petroleum in large quantities so near the surface. One is that the oil is the leakage of tanks and pipe lines, which has sunk into the earth until it reached the gravelly deposit in which it is now found in pools. Another is that this deposit has been forced up from the true petroleum sand stratum by some unknown agency, and caught and retained in the stratum where it now lies.

A Funny Old Story. Tom Marshall was engaged in the trial of a case in the interior of Kentucky, when a decision of the judge struck him as so bad that he rose and said: "There never was such a ruling as that since Pontius Pilate presided on the trial of Christ." "Mr. Clerk," responded the judge, "fine Mr. Marshall \$10 for contempt of court." "I confess, your Honor," continued Tom, "that what I said was a little hard on Pontius Pilate, but it is the first time in the history of Kentucky jurisprudence that it is held that to speak disrespectfully of Pontius Pilate is contempt of court." "Mr. Clerk, make the fine \$20 for a continuous contempt," said the judge solemnly. "Well, judge," Tom added, "as you won all my money last night at poker, lend me the twenty." "Mr. Clerk," cried the judge, hastily, "remit the fine. The state can afford to lose the money better than I." "I congratulate the Court upon its return to a sane condition," said Tom, resuming his seat amid roars of laughter.

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