

Waynesboro Village Record. Thursday, August 7, 1873.

Captain Jack and the Modoc Barbarians have been tried by a Military Court Martial and found guilty. They have been ordered to be shot!

A Green Bay man has purchased a swallowtailed coat and a white hat and has started for Europe with the intention of marrying Queen Victoria.

During a storm last Monday a week, an old colored woman was struck by lightning and killed in Alexandria county, Va.

Frederick Schwartz, an old Baltimore tailor, aged 76, who only a few months ago married a young wife, committed suicide on Saturday last by hanging himself with a clothes line.

An Englishman has offered to subscribe fifty or one hundred pounds toward the completion of a telescope that shall be powerful enough to discover human beings—if existing—in any of the spheres.

Mrs. Udderzook, wife of Wm. E. Udderzook, and Henry Udderzook, his father, visited the prisoner in the jail at West Chester, Pa., on the 24th ult. The father and son had not met before for 19 years.

An old colored woman, born a slave to Col. Dorsey, of Maryland, twelve years before the Revelation, died in Washington a few days ago, aged 111 years. She has two children, each about 80 years of age.

Mrs. Emeline Hall, a widow, aged 75 years, residing near Davidsonville, Annapolis county, Md., was instantly killed by lightning during a storm on Monday evening a week. She was sitting by the window holding a child in her lap, and singular to say, the child was unhurt.

Mr. John Owen, who lately died at Jackson, aged 114, was in some respects a remarkable man. He blushing admitted that he had used whiskey since he was ten years old, and had chewed tobacco and smoked, more or less, for one hundred and three years, but he never claimed that he had seen Washington.

The British Government has declined an exchange of postal cards with the United States. The plan proposed by Mr. Cresswell was to have these useful little missives carried across the Atlantic at an addition of one cent postage, but the authorities on the other side refused to concede to such an arrangement.

Prof. Wise's balloon, in which he and Mr. Donaldson, with others, are to make the attempt to cross the Atlantic ocean, is steadily approaching completion. Besides the large, principal balloon, there will be two small balloons, to be used as feeders, all of which are to be constructed of muslin, varnished. The difficulty will be to secure a safe ascension after which it is claimed no trouble will be encountered "in the machinery," on the voyage. The grand start is to be made on the 15th of August.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, minister of the United States to the French capital, thus explains himself upon the back pay question: "I was in Congress when the salary was but \$3,000, and I always found it more than sufficient to meet my necessary personal expenses. When it was raised to \$5,000 I thought it too much, and think so still; but raising it to \$7,500 is nothing more or less than straight stealing. Every year that I was in Congress I laid by a portion of my salary, and none of my constituents ever complained that I did not live decently. The people don't send their representatives to Washington to live like princes, buck the tiger, and keep half a dozen of mistresses."

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.—This time from the city of Portland, Oregon. The dispatch says the fire broke out on Saturday morning last about 4 o'clock, originating in a furniture store. Twenty-three blocks were burned. The fire only ceased for want of material. Among the losses are two engine houses, two saw factories, four mills, three foundries, five hotels, one hundred stores, and two hundred and fifty dwellings. One hundred and fifty homeless families are now encamped in the public parks. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000, on which their was an insurance of \$200,000.

A delegation of prominent officials from South Carolina, accompanied by assistant Secretary Sawyer, of the Treasury, last week waited upon Attorney General Williams, asking that all proceedings in that State with reference to the outrages of the Ku-Klux Klan be suspended, and urging the pardons of all those confined in the Albany Penitentiary. They represent that as an organization the Klan has ceased to exist in the State, and that a lenient policy on the part of the Government will tend to restore peace and order. Attorney Gen. Williams informed them that it was the policy of the Government to prosecute only aggravated cases, and that as soon as the President was fully satisfied that peaceable citizens would be protected in their property and life a general suspension of prosecution would be desirable.

General Patterson, of Philadelphia, owns thirteen cotton mills, and employs over four thousand operatives.

Hollohan and Nicholson, murderers of the aged lady, Mrs. Lampley, on Friday last paid the penalty of their crime at Baltimore. The execution took place in the jail yard, and was witnessed by a great multitude of people, who crowded every spot in the vicinity which commanded a view of the scaffold. The dreadful affair was managed with the utmost decorum by Sheriff Kane, and the proprieties rightfully attaching to so solemn an occasion were rigidly observed. Nicholson died almost instantaneously. Hollohan was strangled to death, and consequently must have suffered considerably. Both men professed repentance and a sincere conviction of the power of religion for their salvation. They showed the utmost extreme of courage, not displaying the slightest tremor at any moment, and on the scaffold confessed a willingness to die. On the gallows Hollohan spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen and Brothers. You are aware that I am about to die a victim of the law. I acknowledge my sins, and hope in Jesus. I am willing to give up my life for the crime that I have done. [Here he hesitated a minute or two, as if not exactly knowing what to say. He then went on.] "There is nothing like Christ and brotherly love. It is better than money—than gold."

I was once arrested and sent to the penitentiary wrongfully. I defy any man in the United States or in the world to say that I was ever arrested or was in a Court House, either as a prisoner or a witness, before 1868, when I was arrested in Prince George's county. I was sent to the penitentiary, and treated wrongfully by Judge of Court and officers of law in power at that time. I lost everything I had—my wife, whom I expect to meet in Heaven. When I think of the upright Judge and gentlemanly State's Attorney, and all the officers down at Annapolis the more I think of them, the more I love them. They treated me kindly and righteously; also Mr. Irwin and all the officers of the jail. They have all treated me kindly, and I thank them very kindly. Gentlemen, I die in the faith of Jesus Christ, and die a Christian, and bid you all goodbye, good-bye.

There was not a particle of tremor, in Hollohan's voice as he spoke, but his look was uneasy and his eyes roamed restlessly around. When he had finished he stepped back to his place under the noose, and Rev. Mr. Williams again approached him and renewed his religious ministrations.

Nicholson stepped to the east side of the scaffold, where Hollohan had stood, and said: "I wish to make a few remarks about Christ, to show his great mercy. The confession that was given by me was given under the promise from Mr. Crone that I should be made a State's witness. All that was his promise, and I will state to you that the statement of Thos. Nicholson, made at Annapolis Court House, was the truth, and may God bless his soul. I only have a few remarks to make. [How do you do, Brother Crone.] I feel that my punishment is just. I warn you against the love of money. I die trusting in the merits of Jesus Christ as my personal Savior. I die and leave my dear wife and precious children in the hands of a merciful God. May God be with you all, and save me. I bid adieu to this world."

Hollohan stepped forward and said: "I have a few remarks to make. I freely forgive all my enemies, and hope those that I have will forgive me."

Nicholson said: "I also wish to return the same." Nicholson's voice wavered only when he spoke of his wife and children; otherwise it was clear and resonant, and his words perfectly audible. There was quite a sensation when he spoke of Crone, and addressed him as his eye caught the latter in the crowd.

The Commission appointed by congress to investigate the claims of the loyal citizens of the South for property taken or destroyed by the army have numbered the claims and find them to be over twenty-two thousand, amounting in all to more than fifty-six millions of dollars. A number of them, of course, will be thrown out or the figures reduced, but new ones are still being presented by persons who have just recently discovered that such a method for settling the proper obligations of the Government to them had been established. The time allowed for their presentation, however, has passed, and unless Congress should extend the limitation they will be of no avail.

Harrisburg had a coal oil horror the other day. It is told in these few words: Mrs. Trumbower prostrate on the floor, enveloped in flames and undergoing the most excruciating suffering. Coats were thrown about her burning body and the fire subdued, but not before she had received injuries pointing to certain death. From the thigh up she was terribly burned especially on the back and breast. The sufferer died on Monday afternoon at about half past five o'clock. She was endeavoring to kindle a fire by means of the oil, when it suddenly flashed up and the work was done.

Every man must be alone in the world. No heart was ever cast in the same mold as that which we bear within us.

THE PRESIDENT AT LONG BRANCH.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing of President Grant from Long Branch says:

Here his manner of living is noted only for its lack of extravagance and ostentation. His life is as quiet and unpretending as that of the most modest cottage. His cottage is by no means the grand fashionable centre or presents the heat of a political contest. It sets back from the road some distance, and is of a subdued order of architecture, a sort of mixture English villa and Swiss chalet. Its colors are dingy, and its general appearance by no means as attractive and costly as is generally supposed. Nevertheless, while it would be taken for the residence of a quiet gentleman of position and taste, it does not appear to be unbecoming the President whose life here is so quiet and unobtrusive. Nobody would know, from his manner of living and his personal intercourse with the citizens of the Branch, that Gen. Grant occupied a higher station in the world than his neighbors. What ever may be said against Gen. Grant and his administration, of the Government, it cannot be said that his manner of living at Long Branch is unbecoming or ostentatious. The family of the President has placed themselves upon the same social level as other cultivated and respectable families. There is no exclusion whatever. The carriage of Mrs. Grant is often seen before the cottages of other residents and there is no indication of a difference in worldly station. When it is remembered that the rigid social etiquette of Washington precludes the families of the President and Vice President from returning calls, it will be seen that the position which the President's family have seen fit to take here is one that cannot but be approved as the most sensible and judicious that could be followed.

A TROUBLESOME CONVICT.—Among the cluster of convicts that accompanied Frank Walworth from the toms to the State Prison was the notorious "Wes" Allen, and he has added another incident to his very notorious prison record by refusing to join a draft of prisoners, to be sent to the State Prison, at Auburn. When preparations were making for their departure he rushed to his cell, and carrying with him a large knife, which he had evidently surreptitiously secured from the dining hall.

With this terrible instrument he rushed to his cell, and brandishing it over his head, defied any one to approach him, and threatened death to any man or men who showed any disposition to capture him. It is scarcely needful to say that there were but few signs of that disposition shown, and "Wes" was allowed to display his knife without much molestation. Formidable as the carving knife was, he evidently did not think it terrifying enough, and from the stone quarries it is supposed he obtained a pound of nitro glycerine.

He pointed with a demon-like derision to this glycerine as keeper after keeper approached his cell, armed with the carbine or revolver in use in the prison, and defied them to fire at him. With a savage leer in his one eye, the other having been destroyed in an attempted prison escape, and a Satanic fierceness that gave reality to his terrible threat, he announced his intention to destroy the entire prison by exploding the nitro-glycerine if they attempted to maim or kill him by shooting him.

Warden Hubbell and the all keepers thought discretion the better part of valor, and left him behind the bars, secure in the possession of these fierce and deadly instruments of destruction. The draft went on to Auburn, but "Wes" Allen did not form one of the party. He still remains at Sing Sing, a living manifestation of what can be accomplished by a convict who dares.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—A friend hands us the following recipe for making blackberry cordial: Mash and strain the berries; boil the juice in a brass kettle; skim well. To each gallon of juice put three pounds of sugar and a quart of liquor; brandy is best. Add a few bruised cloves.

The above is a most excellent medicine for children in summer, or for diarrhea. GRASSHOPPERS.—A despatch from Sioux City, Iowa, dated the 28th ult., says: During the last two days the grasshoppers have been visible in the air. At this hour countless millions may be seen. Their general tendency seems south-west. Grave apprehensions are expressed by those familiar with their ravages in other parts of the country. The results cannot be other than disastrous, should the clouds of grasshoppers now hovering over this vicinity settle here.

A WORD TO WORKING PEOPLE OF BOTH SEXES.—Mechanics, artisans, factory hands, and people who labor for a living, find it very difficult if not impossible to keep the hands free from stain.—Hand Sapolio will not only remove every particle of stain, and what is called "grained in dirt," but it will also keep the skin soft and pliable, rendering the muscular action as quick and easy as is the case with those who do not perform hand labor. It is only 10 and 15 cents a cake according to size. Every mechanic should use it constantly instead of other soaps.

Seranton now contains 40,000 inhabitants. In 1856 there were but six brick houses in the place.

Local News.

The corn is said to be earing well.

Potatoes are plenty. Tomatoes ditto.

Roasting ears will soon be abundant.

The Odd Fellows' Hall will be under roof in a few days.

TEACHERS WANTED.—See advt. of the Washington township School Board.

It is said that cool nights may be expected when the wind blows over the oats stubbles.

The "blackberry train" continues regularly on time, and usually is well laden with fruit.

RAIN.—We had another delightful shower on Sunday afternoon last, which had the effect to still further revive the pasture fields, corn, etc.

Passenger fare on the S. P. R. R. has been reduced to 60 cents from Chambersburg to Mercersburg, and 70 cents to Loudon.

This is the last week for Beniczky & Co's Gift Store in our town. It is altogether a chance enterprise, but fairly conducted.

PRIVATE SALE.—A pleasant and desirable small property, situate near Ringgold, Md., is offered at private sale in this issue by Mr. L. W. Wingert.

S. S. P. R. R.—The Sabbath School of Pikeville, will hold a picnic on Saturday next, in a beautiful grove in the vicinity of that village.

The family of the eminent Methodist pulpit orator, Rev. Dr. Guard, of Mt. Vernon Church, Baltimore, are at present sojourning at Monterey Springs.

PREACHING.—Rev. Dr. Archibald, President of Wilson College, Chambersburg, will preach in the Presbyterian Church in this place next Sabbath, morning and evening.

MELONS.—The first water-melons of the season made their appearance at Reid's Grocery last week. Mr. R. sent us a fine specimen, for which the thanks of our office are tendered. Another lot to-morrow.

Hagerstown has organized a military company, with Sheriff Bamford as Captain, Wm. Sidenstricker, 1st Lieut., Geo. W. Walker, 2nd Lieut., and George Garlock, Orderly Sergeant.

Scientists are claiming that instead of being cold, the moon is in reality red-hot: so much so that no living thing known to our world could exist there. This spoils the "green cheese" theory.

ORGANS.—Persons wanting organs for churches or for family use, will do well to call on Dr. A. K. Branisholts of this place. The Dr. has the agency for the sale of the most popular organs now in use.

Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian Association of this place will hold a meeting at Pleasant Hill, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

We understand the meetings on Sunday last, notwithstanding the rain, were well attended at Tomstown and Pikeville.

ANOTHER RUMOR.—It is rumored that the Penna. R. R. is about purchasing the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad. The public will attach little importance to the report owing to the fact that so many false rumors have been put in circulation from time to time in reference to the H. & P. R. R.

David M. Hoover, Esq., of Ringgold, Md., agent for the sale of a popular work entitled, "The Uncivilized Races of Men in all Ages of the World," is also selling one of the most complete Family Bibles. It is printed on the finest quality of paper, with, we think, unsurpassed illustrations. Persons in want of Family Bibles, will do well to examine Mr. H's before making a selection.

AN ORE STRIKE.—Messrs. Douglas & Middour who have been engaged for several weeks in leasing lands in Quincy township, on Tuesday last in prospecting for iron ore struck a fine vein on a tract of land leased of Ambrose Welsh, near Tomstown. It is represented as a fine quality of ore. A day or two will determine the extent of the vein.

CAMP MEETING.—Cumberland Valley Camp Meeting, M. E. Church, commences near Oakville, Cumberland county, on Wednesday the 13th inst., and closes on Saturday the 23rd. Excursion tickets will be issued at reduced rates at the regular Stations on the line of the C. V. R. R. and branches. Family excursion tickets, good for ten and twenty trips, will be furnished at reduced rates.

Photograph galleries, ice cream saloons, soda water fountains, &c., will be excluded from the grounds.

Geo. Buckman, of Owings Mills, Baltimore county, Md., was bitten by a mad dog on Tuesday a week. He applied to Dr. Smidt, of Hanover, Pa., for his hydrophobic medicine. This preparation is recommended as a sovereign remedy in such cases.

WOODEN RAILROADS.—In speaking of the want of means to complete the Emmittsburg branch to the Western Maryland Railroad, the Baltimore American says:

"Our suggestion is this: Let the Emmittsburg Branch Railroad Company put down a wooden track on the road bed which has already been graded, and use it until the trade and travel between the junction and the terminus will pay for something better. The track might either be of the standard gauge or narrow gauge, but we think that the latter would be the best, unless it can be shown that the Western Md. freight cars can be run on a wooden track. We believe that a sawed railroad sill delivered on the line of the Western Maryland Road is worth about seventy cents, taking this as a basis of calculation, the rails for the track would cost about ten cents per linear foot, and the whole seven miles would cost \$7,092. The ties ought not to cost more than 25 cents each, and allowing one tie to every six feet, it would require 6,160 in all, which would cost \$1,540. We think that \$3,000 ought to cover the expense of putting the track down. This would make the entire superstructure cost \$11,632. Putting the cost of an engine with India rubber bands on the driving wheels at \$4,000, and other rolling stock at \$4,368, for \$20,000 we have everything ready for operation. The annual interest on this expenditure would be \$1,200.—Looking at the matter from our standpoint and without any practical experience to guide us, it seems that the net earnings of the Emmittsburg Branch ought to be \$1,200 a month. This would leave a wide margin for the paying of interest on bonds and dividends on stock.

All of the above may seem absurd to those who know most about railroads, but it is by starting theories and discussing them that substantial results are arrived at. We have shown how Emmittsburg can secure a railroad connection with Baltimore by an expenditure of \$20,000. Any interested party is at liberty to prove to us that our plan is impracticable and our estimates erroneous.

The Washington Star makes the following contribution to the discussion concerning the practicability of wooden railroads:

"Some of our contemporaries are favoring the use of wooden rails for railroads in localities where wood is abundant.—They should take a ride over the wooden railroad from the St. John's river to St. Augustine, in Florida, to illustrate what the thing is like. The elasticity of the wooden rail is immense. The cars bounce over it in a series of staccato, rabbit-like jumps, and are as apt to light in the ditch as on the track. It has been found necessary to substitute horse-power for steam-power, and to walk the animals at that, because at a rate of more than three miles an hour the splinters from the wooden rails were apt to come up through the bottom of the car, snag-fashion, and transfix the passengers. The present rate of speed is from two to three miles an hour, affording abundant opportunity for the passengers to botanize, gather pond-lilies, and hunt snakes by the way. This is about the style of a wooden railroad."

Those of our readers who traveled over the Franklin Railroad in ante-bellum times, will regard the picture drawn of the Florida road, as a veritable illustration of the agreeableness of a car ride from Hagerstown to Chambersburg fifteen or sixteen years ago.

DAVIS SENTENCED.—On Wednesday morning of last week, Joseph Davis, convicted of the murder of Abram L. Lynn, of Carroll county, Md., received his death sentence by the Court at Hagerstown.—During the delivery of the sentence the prisoner—says Twice A Week—exhibited no perceptible sign of feeling, but retained the same remarkable stoicism that has characterized his conduct from the beginning. When asked whether he had anything to say which sentence should not be passed upon him. He replied that he had nothing to say, except that he was innocent of the crime for which he stood convicted. On Thursday the prisoner was conducted by Sheriff Bamford to Westminster and delivered to the Sheriff of Carroll county, where he will be hung at such time as the Governor may designate, unless the sentence should be commuted to imprisonment for life.

The following resolution we clip from the proceedings of Mercersburg Classis, which met sometime since at Altoona: The special committee to whom was referred the petition of about sixty members of the Waynesboro' congregation, asking to be constituted a congregation, report that because reconciliation between the parties is impossible, and the present pastor is willing to facilitate a peaceable separation, we recommend: (1) Classis grant request of the petitioners; (2) the congregation be affectionately urged to deal fairly and equitably in the distribution of the common property; (3) that a committee be appointed to assist in the execution of these resolutions; (4) that said committee, whenever the conditions of separation are met, have power to declare the new organization affected, with power to elect officers and call a pastor. Adopted.

MARYLAND STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Maryland State Teachers' Association will hold its annual session in Lyceum Hall, Hagerstown, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 27th, 28th and 29th of August, 1873.

Visiting teachers can secure comfortable quarters with good board at \$1.00 or \$1.50 per day. Many eminent educators have been invited to attend, and it is expected that the meeting will be one of the largest and most interesting ever held by the Association.

If arrangements can be made, Friday will be made a field day and the exercises will be held on Blue Ridge Summit on the W. M. R. R.

A tramping "jour" was 'round on Monday, "seedy" and "out of sorts."

The following in reference to the life of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D. LL. D., of Gettysburg, whose sudden death was briefly announced last week, is taken from the Star and Sentinel:

Dr. Schmucker was born February 23, 1799, at Hagerstown, Md., where his father, John George Schmucker, served many years as pastor of the Lutheran church. He received his classical education at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and studied theology at Princeton, N. J. He entered the ministry in 1820, his first charge being at New Market, Vir., which he served until 1825. The Lutheran Church in the United States was at that period comparatively weak in numbers, having no collegiate or theological institutions. About this time the Theological Seminary was established at Gettysburg, under the auspices of the General Synod, the first class being organized in 1826. Although young, Mr. Schmucker had acquired a reputation as minister, scholar and theologian, and he was unanimously chosen to fill the first professorial chair, a position which he occupied with distinguished ability for nearly 40 years. Out of the wants of the Theological Seminary, grew the 'Gettysburg Gymnasium', established in 1828, through the agency of Prof. Schmucker, and which a few years later developed into Pennsylvania College. Dr. Schmucker outlived all his early co-laborers in theological and academic labors. During his connection with the Theological Seminary, the benefits of his faithful training were enjoyed by hundreds of young men, many of whom to-day occupy the most important pulpits in the Lutheran Church.

In 1864, prompted by the desire to devote his remaining years more exclusively to literary pursuits, he resigned his position as professor. The resignation was reluctantly accepted by the Directors, when, by a unanimous vote, they recorded an expression of their regard for his character and services, and ordered that his name be retained, for the remainder of his life, upon the catalogue of the institution, with the honorary distinction of Professor Emeritus.

COLEBA.—Dio Lewis makes the following important suggestions, which it would be well to heed in all parts of the country:

Clean your cellars and distribute lime in all the corners and damp places. Make sure of your drains, traps, cess-pools and privies, and use lime and cop-pers freely. Clean your yards and streets, and keep them clean. Use lime in all doubtful places. Use whitewash all about your houses, your passage halls, your closets, and then ventilate thoroughly day and night. Keep your skin clean by frequent bathing, and change your flannel under clothes frequently.

Let your diet be the usual beef, mutton, bread, potatoes, and garden vegetables, though cucumbers are not fit to eat under any circumstances. Go to bed early, and, in brief, take care of yourself.

The cholera is a blessing. During the cholera years, the general health of the community is better than usual, because of the more thoughtful attention given to personal habits.

I remember that, in a short street in Buffalo, there was one large old house occupied by twelve poor families. This was at the foot of a slight elevation, while in the same street but little removed, there were fourteen cottages, occupied mostly by thrifty mechanics. During the cholera season, there were thirty-six deaths in the tenement house—the largest mortality in any house in the city; while in the neat double row of cottages, there was not a single death. Cleanliness and judicious diet saved the mechanics. Nastiness, bad whisky and bad diet killed the others.

RECEIPTS.—The annexed is a list of subscription receipts for July:

Jacob Kriner, \$5.00 John Snowberger, 2.00 Wm. H. Bean, 2.00 J. H. Haas, 2.00 Isaac Shoemaker, 2.00 Thos. Johnston, 2.00 Stephen A. Martin, 2.00 Harry Strickler, 4.00 Dr. A. H. Strickler, 2.00 Wm. Noetling, 2.00 John Brandt, 2.00 Jas. M. Stoops, 1.50 Sol. Harbaugh, 1.00 L. B. Kurtz, 5.00 Daniel Dearloff, 3.00 F. Forthman, 2.00 Mrs. Susan Phillippy, 3.50 Daniel Mikesell, 2.00 John Royer, (Balt.), 2.00 Samuel Needy, sen., 2.00 Dr. A. H. Branisholts, 3.00 Benj. Miller, 2.00 Samuel Eby, 9.00 Mrs. Salome Smith, 2.00 Mrs. K. G. Stover, 1.00

The new constitution provides that county officers be paid by salary instead of fees. This change is a most desirable one as it will take away all the temptation to impose illegal charges, and will be more satisfactory to the officers as it will make their compensation fixed and certain, and not liable to be changed by the mutations of business.

The Presbyterian Congregation of Hagerstown has extended a call to the Rev. John C. Thompson, of Pottstown, Pa., to become its Pastor.

Rev. Isaac M. Patterson, for the last seven years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Emmittsburg, has resigned that charge, and received a call from Millford, N. J.

Hon. Simon Cameron is at Bedford Springs.

Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, '73. We are in the midst of the dullest season of the year, when city life is anything but attractive. The heat, as I write, is almost intolerable, as it has been for days past. There has been a general stampede for the various summer resorts, where existence is more endurable than here. Notwithstanding the oppressive weather, however, our city has been unusually healthy, very little sickness of any kind prevailing, except that by improvident indulgence of the appetites.

In about a fortnight from now business in many departments will commence in earnest. Indeed many are beginning already to calculate the chances of the fall trade, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that the great Metropolis of Pennsylvania will reap an unusually heavy harvest during the season upon which we are now entering. It is reported that orders are already coming in from the South and West. This augurs active times in the near future.

The political pot is beginning to simmer. The politicians are getting their heads together over the new party movement inaugurated in Ohio the other day, but "what they are going to do about it," is rather beyond our ken to predict. Of course, the leaders of the party in power i. e., the Republicans—are all calm and serene, resting upon their oars, and quietly watching the disquiet and perturbation of their opponents, who seem to be all adrift and vainly endeavoring to conjure up some "new departure." One would think that this "new departure" business, judging from the last year's experience, was about "played out," to use a vulgarism. It is quite an easy thing for a set of slimy political packs to come together and construct a so-called "new departure" or "reform" platform, and get some old fool, who is neither "fish nor fowl," to stand upon it; but then it is not quite so easy to get the intelligent thinking American farmer, mechanic, artisan, or whatever he may be, to swallow either the platform or the candidate. Will the "politicians" of this country never learn that the people do their own reading and thinking, and will not accept the "cunningly devised fables" of any chique whose only object is to clutch the emoluments of office.

These "new departure" fellows are terribly worried just now over the rumor that it is determined to run Gen. Grant for still another term. Now, if the people think that Gen. Grant has made a good President, (as he did a good soldier,) and are determined that he shall have a third term, they will have him in spite of all the political "fixers-up" in the country. Why should he not have a third term? He gave for the life-office of General of the Army for (for all he knew) a single four years' term as President. He has performed all his great duties quietly and unostentatiously. He has proved himself as great a statesman as he is universally acknowledged to be a great soldier. Should not every American with a patriotic heart beating in his bosom be proud of this man, whose great deeds are known to the world over? By all means, if Gen. Grant can be induced to accept a third term, let us give it to him as his just due. He has performed extraordinary services; let extraordinary honors be conferred upon him.

But I fear I am getting beyond the limits of an ordinary newspaper letter, so adieu. RALPH.

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