The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865. VOL. 72...WHOLE NO. 3,721.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY is published every Wednesday morning by "THE REPOSITORY ASSOCIATION," at $2 50 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $3 if not paid within the year. *All subscription accounts* MUST *be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for *in advance*, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and TEN CENTS per line for subsequent insertions. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements. All resolutions of Associations, communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged fifteen cents per line.

☞ *All Legal Notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial Sales, are required by law to be advertised in the* REPOSITORY—*it having the* LARGEST CIRCULATION *of any paper published in the county of Franklin.*

JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPOSITORY OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Steam Power and three Presses, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

☞ Mr. John K. Shryock is our authorized Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements, and receipt for the same. All letters should be addressed to

M'CLURE & STONER, Publishers.

Coal, Lumber, &c.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS!
ATTENTION!
The undersigned have now on hand, at their
PLANING AND FLOORING MILL,
a large supply of Sash, Shutters, Doors and Blinds for sale, or made to order.
Mouldings of all descriptions, from half inch to 8 inches, on hand.
Plain and Ornamental Scroll Sawing neatly executed.
Also—Wood Turning in all its branches. Newel Posts, Banisters, Bed Posts, &c., on hand.
A large supply of Dressed Flooring for sale.
Also—Window and Door Frames on hand or made at short notice. HAZELET, VERNON & CO.,
febl tf Harrison Avenue, Chambersburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

100 TONS OF TIMOTHY HAY
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
200 WALNUT LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
100 ASH LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
100 LARGE CHERRY LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all kinds of Produce bought by GEO. A. DEITZ, at his Warehouse above the Railroad Depot.
STOVE AND LIME COAL
for sale cheap, by the ton or half ton.
OAK AND HICKORY WOOD
by the cord or half cord.
OAK AND HICKORY WOOD,
sawed and split for stove use, by the cord or half cord.
WINDOW AND DOOR SILLS,
of Oak, Walnut and Pine, always on hand.
WINDOW AND DOOR-FRAME STUFF,
and all kinds of LUMBER, such as Oak and Pine Plank; *Oak, Walnut, Pine and Hemlock Boards; Flooring Boards,* Joists, Scantling, Shingles, Paling, Laths, &c.
BEST OF ROOFING SLATE
always on hand, and roofs put on by the best Slaters, who have drawn medals for their superior workmanship.
CALL AT DEITZ'S WAREHOUSE,
above the Railroad Depot, and *buy cheap.* [dec21

LEONARD EBERT & SON,
COAL AND LUMBER MERCHANTS.
We have on hand all kinds of Coal and Lumber, and are prepared to furnish Bill Lumber to order at short notice, all at the most reasonable terms. Our stock of Lumber consists of
White Pine 2 inch Plank,
" " 1½ " select Plank.
" " 1½ " Plank.
" " 1 " select and Culling Boards,
" " ¾ " Boards,
" " ⅝ " *Siding (6 inch,)*
" " Best River Shingles,
" " Worked Flooring,
" " " Siding,
" " Joist and Scantling, all sizes,
Hemlock Joist and Scantling,
" Board,
Yellow Pine Boards, Joist and Scantling,
Paling and Plastering Laths.
We have also always on hand a good supply of all kinds of Coal for stoves and lime-burning. Also a superior article of Broadtop Coal for blacksmiths. The public are invited to give us a call, as we will endeavor to give satisfaction to all that call.
Coal and Lumber furnished on the cars to any station on the Franklin Railroad.
☞ Office on Second St., in the rear of the Jail Yard, Chambersburg, Pa. LEO. EBERT & SON.
july27-tf.

STEAM SAW MILL.—The undersigned have erected and in operation a Steam Saw Mill at the South Mountain, near Graffenburg Springs, and are prepared to saw to order Bills, of WHITE OAK, PINE, HEMLOCK or any kind of timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. One of the firm will be at the *Hotel of Sam'l Greenawalt, in Chambersburg,* on Saturday the 24th inst. and on each alternate Saturday thereafter for the purpose of contracting for the delivery of lumber. LUMBER DELIVERED at any point at the LOWEST RATES. All letters should be addressed to them at Graffenburg P. O., Adams Co., Pa.
dec14-ly MILTENBERGER & BRADY.
☞ Small lots of Lumber, Shingles, &c., from our mills can be procured at any time at:
W. F. EYSTER & BRO'S,
Market Street, Chambersburg.

SMALL, BENDER & CO.,
York and Goldsborough, Pa.,
LUMBER DEALERS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, &c.,
Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of seasonable Lumber, viz:—Joist and Scantling, Weatherboarding, dressed Flooring, Siding, Laths, Shingles, Palings and Fencing.
☞ White Pine and Oak Bills, sawed to order at the shortest notice. All communications should be addressed to YORK, PA. [sep28-1y

BUILDING LUMBER.—The undersigned is prepared to saw all kinds of Building Lumber at the lowest market price. R. A. RENFREW,
GREENWOOD MILLS, Fayetteville P. O. dec28-1y

Trees, Vines and Seeds.

FRANKLIN NURSERY.—Desirous of clearing part of my grounds, I offer for sale,
30,000 APPLE TREES.
These Trees are grafted with the best and most approved varieties of Apples, and are grown on good sandy loam. They have an abundance of fine fibrous roots, and can be removed without risk. They can be furnished from five feet to nine feet in heighth, with proportionately heavy stalks, and are well worth the attention of persons wishing to plant orchards. I will sell them at from $10 to $14 per 100, according to size and quality of Tree, when ordered in quantities of 100 and upwards.
PEAR, CHERRY and PEACH TREES for fall planting also on hand.
EVERGREEN and SHADE TREES in variety, with a general assortment of SHRUBBERY.
GRAPES.—I am prepared to receive and fill orders for Grapes for fall planting, such as Concords (the best dark now cultivated.) *Diana, Rebecca, Delaware, T. Kalen,* and all the latest varieties offered.
☞ A moderate charge to cover expenses for packing. All goods delivered in Chambersburg or at the Rail Road if desired.
☞ Orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention. J. HEYSER, Agent,
may31-4m Franklin Nursery, Chambersburg Pa.

Forwarding Houses.

WUNDERLICH & NEAD
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Railroad Depot, Chambersburg, Pa.
Cars run regularly to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
AGENTS.—Peacock, Zell & Hinchman, No. 808 Market St., Philadelphia.
Lykens Valley, Broken Egg and Nutt COAL, (direct from the mines), Wilkesbarre and Pine Grove FOUNDRY COAL, LUMBER, SHINGLES, SALT, PLASTER and Hancock CEMENT, kept constantly on hand. FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE of all kinds purchased at the highest cash prices.
Sept9, 63. WUNDERLICH & NEAD.

THOS. L. GILLESPIE. JACOB ZELLER.
GILLESPIE, ZELLER & CO.,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
North-West corner of Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia. [no18, 63-tf.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
ROPES & TWINES.
The undersigned having purchased the entire Stock and Fixtures of the Rope and Twine Manufactory of J. P. Grey, dec'd, respectfully announces to her friends, and the former patrons of the establishment, that she will continue to carry on the business in all its various branches, at
THE OLD STAND,
on Franklin street, Chambersburg, where she will be pleased to receive the calls and orders of the public. All kinds, sizes, and qualities of
ROPES, CORDAGE, TWINES, &C.,
always kept on hand or made to order of the best material, and furnished at reasonable prices. In connection with the above business, she is also prepared to manufacture
HAIR, HUSK, AND OTHER
MATTRASSES,
as well as Horse Blankets and Fly Nets of superior quality and style. Persons in want of superior articles in the above line are requested to call, or send their orders, which will be attended to promptly. MARY E GRAY.
dec31-1y

Silver-Mining Company.

THE McCLEAN SILVER MINING
COMPANY OF MONTANA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.

FULL PAID UP $5 EACH.

President,
EDWARD E. JONES, Philadelphia.
Vice President,
COL. S. McCLEAN, Montana Territory.
Secretary and Treasurer,
WILLIAM M. BARLOW, Philadelphia.
Directors,
EDWARD E. JONES, Philadelphia,
COL. S. McCLEAN, Montana Territory,
JACOB HAY, Easton, Pa,
GEORGE H. ROBERTS, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM W. LEDYARD, Philadelphia,
J. G. GILL, Montana Territory,
J. C. DELACOUR, Camden, N. J.

OFFICE, 429 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Eaton and Aurora Silver Lodes, the property of this Company, are situated on the Rattlesnake Creek, a never failing mountain stream, which empties into the Beaver Head River, a tributary of the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri, in Beaver Head County, in the Territory of Montana, and contain twelve hundred feet each.

The width of the Eaton Lode is five and one-half and of the Aurora three and one-half feet, running to unknown depths, and increasing in richness as they go down. These two lodes are only forty feet apart, and probably run together at some distance from the surface.

An estimate hereto appended, based upon actual assays made in the ordinary form, and in bulk, will show the immense yield of these mines and their great value as Silver producing Lodes. These assays were made by Prof. A. K. Eaton, Prof. Forrey of the New York Assay Office, and Prof. Gunth, of this city.

EATON LODE.

Sample No. 1	Silver per ton	$102 33
	Gold Trace.	
Sample No. 2	Silver per ton	93 75
	Gold "	81 72
Sample No. 3	Silver per ton	467 23
	Gold Trace.	
Sample No. 5	Silver per ton	1,677 70
	Gold "	1,251 35

AURORA LODE.

Sample No. 1	Silver per ton	$198 21
	Gold Trace.	
Sample No. 2	Silver per ton	73 90
	Gold "	21 10
Sample No. 3	Silver "	201 10
	Gold Trace.	
Sample No. 4	Silver "	314 52
	Gold small quantity	

NEW YORK, January 21, 1865.

PROF. A. K. EATON:—DEAR SIR: The sample of ore that you left with me, marked "Discovery E," gave by assay, in Silver $164 56-100 Silver per ton.

Yours truly, JOHN TORREY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1865.—The sample of silver ore from Montana Territory examined at your request, contains 172.22 ounces of Silver in 2000 lbs. of ore; value $234.22 Gold per ton. The above ore is said to come from the Eaton Lode. F. A. GENTH.

Messrs. Adelberg and Raymond, mining Engineers, New York, say:

"We assume that the Lead ore will yield $75 in Silver to the ton, and the Silver ores $500. These figures are moderate enough, since, according to our assays, the Silver ores contain from $913 to $2040 specie value."

From the above assays, some idea may be formed of the immense value of this property, and of the certainty of a large yield. But even that idea will be merely approximative, without a due consideration of the following facts: The celebrated Comstock Silver Lode, in Nevada, worked by the "Gould and Curry," "Empire," "Yellow Jacket," "Ophir," "Crown Point," "Savage" and some other companies, sold on the 8th of April, 1865, at prices averaging over *Two Thousand Dollars* per foot.

These mines yield an average of about $65 to the ton, which includes first, second and third classes of ores.

Now, the average yield of the three classes of ore of the Eaton and Aurora Lodes will certainly be more than $65 per ton; indeed from the large number of assays thus far made, not only here, but in the actual workings of the mine, it will probably reach $75 or $80 per ton. The 2400 feet owned by the Company would, *therefore*, be worth, at the price of the Comstock Lode, nearly *Five Millions of Dollars*

The Company have sent a mill of twenty-four stamps to the mines, *and expect returns in silver in September.* This will be able to crush thirty tons of ore per day, at an expense for mining, crushing and smelting of ten dollars ($10) per ton. Then, taking the yield at only $60 per ton, the result would be as follows:

30 tons per day, at $60	$1,800
Cost, $10 per ton	300
Net daily profit	$1,500

or $450,000 per annum, payable, not in currency, but in the coin itself.

The property of the Company is amply sufficient for a dozen companies, and could not be exhausted in a lifetime.

Prospectors are also engaged by the Company, taking up other Lodes for them.

The operations at the mines are under the superintendence of the Hon. Samuel McLean, Delegate to Congress from the Territory, whose thorough acqueintance with mining renders it certain that the interests of the Company will be pushed in the most energetic manner.

Only Twenty Thousand Shares for sale.

WM. M. BARLOW, Secretary & Treas.

D. B. OAKS,
may17-8t, Agent for Franklin County and vicinity.

Legal Notices.

ELLEN GOINS, BY HER NEXT Friend, Samuel Keller, vs. George Goins—in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, No. 67, January Term, 1865. Subpœna in Divorce. Returnable to the January Term. Returned *nihil habit.* Alias subpœna to April Term, and same return.
Notice is hereby given to George Goins, the defendant above named, to appear before the Court of Common Pleas of said county, *on the second Monday of August next*, to answer the complaint of the plaintiff above, or be proceeded against according to law.
june14-4t SAMUEL BRANDT, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Peter Gray, late of the borough of Chambersburg, dec'd, that the account of Dr. J. L. Suesserott and H. Gehr, Administrators of the Estate of said decedent, has been confirmed by the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, and that the undersigned has been appointed by said Court to distribute the balance on said account to and among the persons entitled by law to receive the same. The Auditor will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, *on Wednesday the 12th of July* next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
june21-4t GEO. W. BREWER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF DAVID LYTLE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balances, in the hands of J. M. Lytle, Executor of David Lytle, deceased, to and among the heirs and legatees of the said deceased, will for that purpose meet at his office, in the borough of Chambersburg, *on Thursday, the 15th day of June*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all persons who may think proper to attend. GEO. W. BREWER,
may24 Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, on the Estate of John Omwake, late of Washington township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL OMWAKE, } Adm'rs.
june21 HENRY OMWAKE, }

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, on the Estate of Mary Langheine, late of Chambersburg, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
june21 HENRY LANGHEINE, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Samuel B. Johnston, late of Southampton township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
June7 C. M'LEAN CULBERTSON, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Rev. Joseph Clark, late of Chambersburg, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
june14 6t A. K. M'CLURE, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Gehr, late of Washington township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
june7 JACOB S. GOOD, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Smith, late of Antrim township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
may21 JACOB R. SHANK, Adm'r.

Candidates' Cards.

COUNTY TREASURER.—MAJ. JOHN HASSLER, offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
St. THOMAS, March 22 1865.

COUNTY TREASURER.—At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for the Office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention [QUINCY, March 22.] WM. FLAGLE.

A. M. CRISWELL will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention.
GREEN TOWNSHIP, May 3d, 1865.

TREASURER.—Samuel F. Greenawalt offers himself as a Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. CHAMBERSBURG, March 15.

WM. H. BROTHERTON WILL BE A candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
WAYNESBORO, June 7, 1865.

SHERIFFALTY.—At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin County, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
GUILFORD TOWNSHIP, March 29. F. W. DOSH.

SHERIFFALTY.—Encouraged by a number of my friends I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention. DAVID EBY.
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP, March 22

SHERIFFALTY.—I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. THOMAS M'AFEE.
MERCERSBURG, Pa., March 22, 1865.

SHERIFFALTY.—Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union *Nominating County Convention.* D. M. LEISHER.
CHAMBERSBURG, March 15.

SHERIFFALTY.—Capt. JNO. DŒBLER, of Chambersburg, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention, *march15.*

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—SNIVELY STRICKLER will be a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention. Greencastle June 7th, 1865.

D. WATSON ROWE WILL BE A candidate for the office of *DISTRICT ATTORNEY*, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention. may31.

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.
Having just opened a well selected assortment of goods in my line, directly
Opposite the Post Office, on Second Street,
where my old and I hope many new customers will find me during business hours. My old stock having been reduced very suddenly on the 30th of July last, I was compelled to buy an
Entire New Stock of Goods,
which are of the latest styles and patterns, consisting of Gold and Silver (Imported and American)
Gent's and Ladies' Watches,
Jewelry of fine and medium qualities,
Silver Thimbles,
Napkin Rings,
Fruit and Butter Knives,
Gold Pens of fine quality,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Strops and Brushes,
Silver Plated Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives,
Jett Goods,
Pocket Books,
Ladies' Purses,
Nail and Tooth Brushes,
Redding and Pocket Combs,
Lead Pencils,
Morocco Satchels,
Large and Small Willow Baskets,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Violins,
Flutes,
Fifes,
Banjos,
Tamborines,
Accordeons,
Flutinas, &c.
The assortment of CLOCKS is large and of every variety.
I have on hand the HENRY REPEATING RIFLE, which can be fired *fifteen times* in that many seconds. Everybody should have one for self defence.
The public are invited to call and examine them.
PISTOLS on hand and orders filled for any kind that may be wanted. Cartridges of all sizes kept on hand.
From long experience I can adapt Spectacles to the sight of the old as well as middle aged. SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames always on hand.
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Farrell, Herring & Co., I will fill orders at the manufactures price. All information in regard to them given.
The public are invited to call and examine the stock.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at low rates to suit the times.
dec14 EDWARD AUGHINBAUGH.

TO DYSPEPTICS.—Having been afflicted for a number of years with Dyspepsia, I was advised to try DR. WISHART'S MEDICINE for that disease. I derived great benefit and recommended it to quite a number of my friends and who were also much benefitted by it, and whose testimonials can be had if necessary. I have been appointed by Dr. Wishart as Agent for the Sale of his Medicine, wholesale or retail.
W. G. REED,
nov23- Repository office, Chambersburg Pa.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The Board of Directors of the Mercersburg Independent School District, will employ SIX TEACHERS, male and female, to teach the schools of said district during the term which will commence about the 1st of September next. Those applying must come recommended by the County Superintendent. Good wages will be paid. By order of the Board. A. J. NORTH, President.
Attest: JNO. A. HYSSONG, Clerk. [June21 4t

Franklin Repository.

THE MILK-WEEVIL.

The ravages of the Milk-weevil *(Cecide myia Tritici)* have been wide-spread in the great Wheat counties of the border, including Franklin, Cumberland and York, and in very many instances have been almost destructive of the crop.—Never within our recollection did the wheat crop look more promising on the 1st of June than this year, and now we have not seen a field in the Cumberland Valley that is not more or less blighted by the yellow or black rust, or injured to a greater or less degree by what is popularly known as the Milk-weevil. This deadly foe of the husbandman is a recent plague in this immediate section. Several years ago it attacked the wheat in this valley, for the first time, and we believe that it has been serious in its ravages but two years prior to 1865. This year, however, it seems to have been general and fearfully successful in its operations.

The name weevil is given in this country to at least six different kinds of insects; two of which are moths, two are flies and two are beetles. The scientific researches show nearly four thousand species of the weevil, but there are but six which are popularly known, or are of material importance to the farmer. The weevil in the winged state is a hard-shelled beetle, and is distinguished from other insects by having the forepart of the head prolonged into a broad muzzle, or a large and more slender snout, in the end of which the opening of the mouth and the small bony jaws are placed. They are very hurtful to plants by boring into the leaves, bark, buds, fruits, and seeds, and feeding upon the soft substance therein contained. They are diurnal insects, and love to venture out of their retreats to enjoy the sunshine. They are of the same genus as the Hessian Fly, but while the family resemblance is quite striking, there are specific differences in their appearance and habits. The female parent of this terrible scourge appears about the middle of June, and takes shelter during the day on the lower part of the wheat stocks. Toward sunset they may be seen in large numbers, just when the wheat is flowering, deposit their eggs in the head. They resemble common gnats somewhat, and are classified with them in entomological descriptions. The body is less than one-twelfth of an inch long, of a citron yellow, or sometimes inclined to orange. The eyes are large, jet black, and the wings long and transparent. The female has a long ovipositor about the size of the thread of the silk-worm, which she thrusts between the glumes where the grain is to form, and there deposits her eggs, where they are sheltered, hatched and nourished. They begin the deposit whenever the wheat head emerges from the leaves, and continue it until the head is in bloom. The grain then becomes too hard to furnish the larvæ with nutriment. They will however traverse wheat fields and whole sections of country, and select the late spots or fields to continue their fatal work even after the crop generally has become too far advanced for them.

The larvæ when hatched are white, but soon change to yellow, and are sometimes found in numbers from fifteen to twenty on a single kernel of wheat. They feed on the milk of the grain when it is in a fluid or entirely soft state and thus prevent the development of the grain. Often when ten or a dozen eggs are deposited in a single glume, they will entirely exhaust the material for the formation of the grain, and when the stock is cut, the chaff will be found without any kernel whatever inside of it; but when one or several are deposited on a grain, they abstract but a portion of the nutriment and the grain appears shriveled when cut, and has not half the weight it should have. They commence their work as soon as the grain is in a formative state and continue until the milk hardens, when their mission is ended. They soon produce a livid, spotted or faded appearance of the glumes or chaff, but the change is less marked as the head ripens, which it does prematurely.

When the grain has become too hard for the operations of the weevil, they take shelter in the earth, where they attain their perfect development. They have no power of locomotion in the state in which they attack the wheat, but instinct seems to supply them with the means of making their escape. They bend themselves into an arc, like skippers in cheese, and spring out from the wheat-head and fall to the ground. A few remain in the heads and are destroyed, while some attain perfection in the barn and sally forth the next year to renew their work of destruction. Those which reach the earth, take shelter near the roots of the stock and work themselves under ground, where they lie dormant until spring, when they assume the pupa and then the imago or perfect form about the middle of June, and soar away, like their progenitors the preceding year, to propagate and destroy. Even plowing the land does not entirely destroy them. Very many of them will reach the surface in the spring and renew their life to lay waste the golden fields. The power of this insect for evil may be approximated when it is known that one female will produce six thousand descendants in one season, which must be done in the space of ten days.

—There seems to be no certain remedy for this foe of the golden cereal within the power of man; but nature has furnished an antidote for the plague, and the result is that the weevil seldom prevails three years in succession. Usually there appears simultaneously with the weevil a parasite called the *Platygaster Punctiger*, which is as destructive to the weevil as the weevil is to the wheat. Several years ago Dr. Asa Fitch, State Entomologist of New York, was of the opinion that this parasite had not yet reached this country; but the experience of this immediate section seems conclusive that it has. The weevil has appeared at least twice in Franklin county, but never has prevailed three consecutive years. In 1862 it entirely destroyed two patches of late wheat we had, and in 1863–4 it did not appear in any of our fields. The existence of the parasite is also proved by the Ohio Agricultural reports of 1860, in which it is shown that in forty counties the weevil increased for several years and then disappeared.

The parasite is nearly the same size as the weevil, but is entirely black, has four colored legs, and can be seen during the day. It is the natural enemy of the weevil and its progeny, and but for its prompt aid our wheat fields would in a few years become a perfect waste. It accomplishes its work by destroying the larvæ of the weevil. It thrusts its long, lance-shaped ovipositor through the glumes of the grain and deposits its eggs with those of the weevil—both insects often being found accomplishing their distinct missions at the same time upon the same grain of wheat. The weevil feeds upon the milk of the grain, and the parasite feeds upon the weevil. True, the weevil partially destroys the wheat for that year, but the parasite totally destroys the weevil. It pursues its work relentlessly and wherever the home of the weevil is found there will the parasite make his abode. As the parasite never appears until after the weevil has gained a lodgment, the weevil often has two or three years after its first appearance; but where the weevil has prevailed, as it has in this section, in previous years, the parasite will be found close upon its footsteps, and the parasite steadily increases each year while the weevil diminishes and finally flees from its deadly foe to a new section. We notice the parasite in conflict with the weevil this season; but it does not seem to equal the force of the weevil, and we therefore conclude that we are likely to have our wheat crop periled by the weevil next year, after which it will probably disappear again for a time.

The farmer cannot, of course, depend upon nature's enemies of this million-tongued foe of our great staple. We think it would be best to plow any field deeply that has been scourged with the weevil and will bear stubbling, and seed it very early or very late. It should be plowed early, and harrowed very lightly several times, with several days intervening between each harrowing. A hot sun and dry atmosphere are always fatal to insects when in a chrysalis state. Those covered deep by the plow will never return, and by harrowing lightly and often and then drilling shallow, the most of the larvæ that could attain life next year will be destroyed. In the Cumberland Valley we believe that the main protection against the weevil is in very early crops. The Mediterranean or Lancaster wheat, now in general use in this and Cumberland counties, has become too late to escape the weevil. The white wheat, known as the Boughton wheat, has not, so far as we have been able to learn, suffered at all from its ravages. The reason is that it is some five days earlier than the Lancaster. The weevil attacked the wheat just when the Lancaster was in the softest or milky state, and has destroyed it wholly or partially, depending upon its forward stage; and it passed the Boughton because when the weevil was ready for the assault it was too hard for the larvæ to feed upon it. We dare not in Franklin county sow later than we do nor sow later varieties, for the rust becomes the deadly enemy of our late wheat, and we should not sow too early in the fall lest the Hessian fly commences the work of certain destruction before winter sets in. It is clear to our mind therefore that our farmers must confine themselves to the earliest possible varieties of wheat. True, even this precaution may fail, and even may be the work of death, for while the weevil appeared about the 15th of June this year, it may appear on the 10th next year, and destroy the very early wheat, while the late escapes; but it is not probable. In five years experience of raising wheat extensively, we have never found the weevil in any but the later portions of our crops. In 1862 it totally destroyed the product of a quart of French wheat we had sowed at the same time we sowed Lancaster, Rochester and Boughton, while the same varieties in the same field, even immediately adjoining it, were untouched. The French wheat proved to be ten days later than the others, and the weevil took that as its share. In another field, the same year, a patch of two acres in which we had sowed corn for soiling stock, and did not seed it for ten days after the rest of the field was seeded, the weevil destroyed the wheat to the last drill-row of the corn-patch, while thirty acres beside it, of the same variety of wheat, escaped entirely. The Boughton variety of white wheat thus far has always got ahead of the weevil; and we shall prefer it for the major portion of our next seeding, although it does not stand the winter so well as the Mediterranean. We would not advise farmers to risk a whole crop of it, as the smooth wheat has many perils to which the red beardy is a stranger; but in view of the probable return of the weevil next year, we believe it wise to sow largely of a variety that has thus far defied that fatal enemy of the farmer. In view of our experience, and the light we can gather on the subject, the man who can supply us with wheat that can be harvested earlier than any other in 1866 will find us a customer for seed-wheat.

—The weevil, like most enemies of wheat, is an importation from the old world. In France, Germany and Switzerland it has prevailed occasionally for some fifty years. In England it was known as early as 1771, and in 1827–8–9 it was very destructive and also in Scotland and Ireland. It first appeared in the United States in 1820, but was confined to New England for a number of years. The State of Maine alone lost over a million of dollars in a single year by its ravages; but now it is known wherever wheat is extensively raised, and has become one of the most stubborn and deadly enemies of the great staff of life.

THE NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT.

We have been compelled to defer until now extracts from a sermon delivered in St. Louis, on the 23d of April, by the Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls, formerly of this place, on the murder of President Lincoln. It is fully worthy of its distinguished author, and discusses the great national bereavement and its lessons with a freshness and eloquence that cannot fail to make a profound impression. The following is his tribute to

THE CHARACTER OF MR. LINCOLN.

Often it has happened that men usurping the power to rule, have been made the victims of their own ambition. But not so in this case.—The victim of the murderer was our lawful Chief Magistrate, called to his high office by the voice of the people, in accordance with the law of the land. Were, then, his moral and mental qualities such as to unfit him for his trust, and give the good a reason to rejoice in his removal? To-day, when sorrowing millions are deploring his loss, when a stricken nation is enshrining his memory and hastens to give him the adoration due to heroes and the saviours of their country, and when history has already added his name to the roll of the noble army of martyrs—who has the temerity to become his detractor? He was not one of those characters, whom revolutions make notorious by casting them up to the surface, and whose greatness is more fortuitous than merited. God, who is never at a loss for instruments to do His will, and who ever works in such a way as to set at naught the pride of man, had given him such training and gifts as qualified him, in a peculiar manner, for his great mission in this transitional era of our history. Drawn out from the midst of the people, he was prepared by a fellowship in their trials and toils to sympathize with them in their bloody, and, it is to be hoped, last struggle in this land, against oppression and aristocratic privilege. As a citizen, the whole course of his private life was marked by such sincerity and fidelity to principle, as to make his name a proverb of honesty. And in his public career the closest scrutiny of his enemies failed to discover one just accusation against his integrity. Here was the secret of his great popularity with the people; and in this lay his first qualification for his difficult position. The emergency of the times demanded that a degree of power should be conferred on him, which had been given to no other President; but men felt safe in committing their most precious earthly inheritance into his pure hands. Suspicion of the Chief Magistrate would have been almost fatal to us in certain periods of the country's struggle; but such was his admitted integrity, that it always disarmed resentment, even when men were dissatisfied with his acts. Plain, simple-hearted, genial, and with a frankness that went straight to the heart, there were few who approached him, though prejudiced against him, but went away filled with admiration for the man, and respect for his sincerity. His conscientiousness gives peculiar lustre to his character, and as carried out in the duties of his high office, makes his name worthy to be written by the side of that of the Father of his Country. He is great, because he was true, for no matter how extraordinary a life may appear, let us suspect the actor's sincerity, and it loses all merit in our eyes. We have, to-day, reason to thank God that in these dark times, when the perjury and dishonesty of our public men had weakened confidence in our government, and brought us to the verge of ruin, He placed the helm of public affairs in the hands of an honest and just man.

THE CRIMINAL AND HIS CAUSE.

First of all and naturally, this dark deed calls our attention to its guilty perpetrators, and the treason which for four years has been deluging the land in blood. As yet, the full extent of the conspiracy has not been divulged. We only know, that among others, there was one, born in sin and trained in the "school of vice," a depraved actor, a mock king and patriot of the stage, fit representative of the empty, vaporing, strutting "chivalry" and spurious patriotism, that gave itself a willing servant to do the dark behests of Slavery—that there was one pre-eminent in guilt, whose hands are red with the blood of the martyred dead, and whose brow has on it the mark of Cain. He flies; but the earth is not wide enough to hide the wretched fugitive, and mankind will not sleep while he lives. But his punishment will not still the voice of blood that cries from the ground. Let none mistake the bearing of this crime, or attempt to disconnect it from its proper origin. Men are, indeed, depraved; but such crimes and conspiracies as this can no more come forth to blast society, without some antecedent evil sentiment in which they originated, and by which they were fostered, than the pestilential vapors which hang over the valleys, and bring down heaven's fiery bolt upon the pure mountain tops, can rise up without corruption and decay on the plain beneath. It logically belongs to the work of rebellion and treason; and when history makes its dreadful arraignments of those who engaged and sympathized in the attempted destruction of the freest and best government on the face of the earth, last, but not least among their crimes, will be written, as in letters of blood, the assassination of the noble, just, faithful, and merciful President of the Republic. Some may attempt to deny the responsibility; but he who cast the spark into the magazine, and those who encouraged him in the deed, are all, in their measure, responsible for the explosion. It is idle to deny the fact that multitudes of the more ignorant and thoughtless among those who desired the success of rebellion, rejoice in this murder; while the more thoughtful deplored it, because it was rash and untimely. Is it not also a fact, that could this dark deed bring back to life the dying rebellion, the mourning of many would be turned into great joy? Is not this crime, beyond all question, alike in its origin and purpose to the deeds and wishes of armed traitors in our land? That which gives it pre-eminence in enormity above any ordinary murder, is the fact that it was done to the person of the Chief Magistrate as such; and that the hellish plot of which it was a part, embraced the destruction of the chief men of the nation, that the nation itself might be destroyed. It was an attempt at the assassination of the national life. It was mad and foolish; but not more so than the attack on Fort Sumter and not more wicked, so far as the purpose was concerned. If you deem the causeless and criminal rebellion of the South justifiable, then, while you condemn the murderer, you must justify the death of the President; for to him, as the representative of the people, you must attribute the great wrong of crushing the power of Slavery. But, in view of his justice, his moderation, his pure patriotism, and the seal of approval which God in His providence has placed upon his efforts to preserve the liberties and unity of our country, who is so lost and blinded by sin as to accept the alternative?

Thus, it seems to me, is the first great lesson to be learned from this sad and mysterious event,—a lesson of warning and a call to repentance for those who have been engaged, either by deed or desire, in aiding the work of rebellion. When we wish to teach men the awful nature of sin against the government of God, we lead them to the cross of Christ, that they may see its consequences in His vicarious sufferings; and in accordance with the same principle, may not the bleeding form of the great martyr for the cause of civil liberty and order, teach thousands who have been led away into mad rebellion, the true nature and results of their crime? Such, I believe, is its design, and such will be its effect. Men can now judge this great conspiracy against human rights and just government, by its fruits. God has, in the permission of this deed of murder, written the last sentence in His lesson to traitors. He has completed the picture warning them of guilt, and now he holds it before them for the reclaiming of those who can be saved. Behold its horrors! It is a land of peace and plenty suddenly transformed into a wide battle field. Frauds and robberies begin the change. Senators, with their oaths of allegiance fresh upon their lips, plot treason and excite their blind followers to madness. Assassin-like, when not a shot had been fired, or a deed done to arouse their feelings, they assault the sovereignty