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# Providence Independent, V. 2, No. 9, Thursday, August 10, 1876

Providence Independent

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# Providence Independent.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NOTHING."

VOL. II. NO. 9.

TRAPPE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

\$1.00 per Annum, in Advance.

## The Bride's Story.

When I was but a country lass, now fifteen years ago,  
I lived where flows the Overbrook through meadows wide and low;  
There first, when skies were bending blue and blossoms bowing free,  
I saw the ragged little boy that went to school with me.  
His homespun coat was frayed and worn, with patches covered o'er,  
His hat—ah, such a hat as that was never seen before.  
The boys and girls, when first he came, they shouted in their glee,  
And jeered the ragged little boy who went to school with me.  
His father was a laboring man, and mine was highly born;  
Our people held both him and his in great contempt and scorn;  
They said I should not stoop to own a playmate such as he,  
The bright-eyed, ragged little boy who went to school with me.  
Yet spite of all the jeers around from children better dressed,  
My heart went out to meet the heart that beat within his breast;  
His look was fond, his voice was low, and strange as it may be,  
I loved the ragged little boy that went to school with me.  
For years they had forgotten him, but when again we met,  
His looks, his voice, his gentle ways, remained in memory yet;  
They saw alone the man of mark, but I could only see  
That bright-eyed, ragged little boy that went to school with me.  
He had remembered me, it seemed, as I remembered him,  
Nor time, nor honors, in his mind the cherished past could dim;  
Young love had grown to older love, and so to-day you see  
I wed the ragged little boy who went to school with me.

## BORN A CRIMINAL.

The Story of Connecticut's Most Awful Crime.

One of the most atrocious crimes ever perpetrated in this country in early days, and indeed ranking with the most horrible ever known in the United States, was the murder of the Mallory family, at Washington, Conn., about ten miles from the town of Litchfield, in the year 1780.

In the month of December, 1779, a ragged, penniless, wandering stranger appealed to the charity of old Mr. Caleb Mallory, resident of the town of Washington, for a night's lodging and a meal of victuals. The person thus appealing was not over nineteen years old, and though large for his age, had a countenance that made him seem younger than he really was.

In answer to Mr. Mallory's questions, he said that his name was Barnett Davenport; that he had not a relative in the world, and that he was entirely friendless and homeless.

The old man's kind heart was touched by this tale of woe, and he readily proffered the shelter of his house as a home for the young man as long as he might desire to avail himself of it, an offer which Davenport promptly accepted.

At this time Mr. Mallory and his aged wife had living with them three orphan grandchildren—two girls named Eunice and Eliza, and a boy named David—the offspring of Captain Eben Mallory, the old man's only son, who had been lost at sea.

His kind entertainers were, of course, unaware that the one whom they thus accepted as temporarily at least, a member of their family, was a born criminal—one whose instincts were entirely perverted to evil, and who had never, in his short life, given any sign of the possession of any moral perceptions whatever. Barnett Davenport had been born of parents who, if not actually criminals themselves, were certainly wickedly indifferent as to whether their son became one or not.

They lived near New Haven, and from his earliest youth Barnett, instead of attending school and receiving any moral training from his parents, was permitted to associate unrestrainedly with the worst boys of the town. "He was from early years unprincipled, profane and impious. Before he was nine years old he was an expert in cursing and swearing, and an adept in mischief. At eleven years he began to pilfer; at thirteen he stole money; at fifteen he entertained thoughts of murder, and rapidly waxed harder and bolder in wickedness." Notwithstanding his evil instincts and habits, he managed to behave pretty well for a couple of months, while living with the Mallory family, and quite won the kind hearts of the old folks, who could scarcely have treated him better had he been their own son. There is reason to believe, however, that during this time he was, with base ingratitude and diabolical cruelty, planning in his mind the most horrible crime—nothing less than the slaughter of his benefactors, that he might possess himself of their most valuable effects.

On the night of February 3, 1780, Barnett Davenport deemed that the time had come for the execution of his infernal purpose. He slept in a small room off the kitchen, at the back of the house, while Mr. Mallory and his wife occupied the front room on the second

floor, over the parlor. The boy David, seven years old, had a bed in a little bedroom adjoining the apartment of his grandparents, and his sisters were in the back room on the same floor. From this arrangement it will be readily seen that it must have been easy for Davenport to make, unobserved, all the preparations necessary, when the chosen time came, for the awful butchery he contemplated. At a little after midnight on the date stated, while there raged such a terrible storm that there was small danger of any person being abroad to hear any extraordinary noises which might arise in the house, Barnett Davenport arose from his bed, dressed himself, and made ready for his crime.

He had been for two days making a great pile of pine shavings, in a shed outside the kitchen, under the pretense of building a nice cupboard for Mrs. Mallory. These shavings he now carried in and strewed about the floor of the parlor, the kitchen, and the dining-room that lay between them, and over them he poured a gallon of turpentine.

Then putting on an old pair of overalls and a jacket to keep his clothing from being stained with blood, he armed himself with a great knobby club of green hickory wood, and ascended the stairs to the apartments where the old folks slept.

In those days locks upon inside doors were seldom used in private houses, and the Mallory residence was no exception to the general rule of omission of such security. To enter the chamber of his benefactor, the assassin had nothing to do but to raise a common latch.

The light he carried awoke Mr. Mallory, and, in surprise, he turned and half arose in his bed, but had no time to utter a word, for in an instant the huge club, wielded by the sturdy villain, descended upon his head, cracking his skull like an egg shell. The old woman had been awakened the same moment, and before a second blow could be aimed at her, gave one cry of terror. It was her last. The next instant she was stretched by the side of her husband. To make assurance doubly sure, the murderer's heavy club descended again and again upon the heads of the old couple, dashing out their brains, and finally he drove deep into the throat of each the blade of a big carving knife which he had brought from the kitchen.

At this moment he heard the voice of little David calling from the next room. "Gran'pa! Gran'pa! what is the matter? What are you doing?"

As nearly as he could, Davenport imitated the old man's tremulous, high pitched voice, calling in response: "Davy, boy, come here," and planted himself close to the door, with the dripping knife in his hand. A moment more, and the little fellow, with nothing on but his nightgown, bounded into the room, only to have his throat clutched by the assassin's powerful hand as he crossed the threshold. When the lad had been choked so that he could not cry out, Davenport transferred his clutch to poor Davy's long brown ringlets, dragged his head back and with one slash of the keen knife hidsthorat from ear to ear. Now all was still.

The murderer, grasping again his club, walked on tiptoe to the door of the little girls' room and looked in. They had not awoken. He hesitated. Then, turning back into the room where his bloody work had been done, he fastened the door upon the children, by bracing a chair against it, so that not even a strong man could have opened it from the inside.

Now he proceeded to gather the booty for which he had done the horrid deeds already stated. Out of an old chest he drew some pieces of solid silver plate. From a bureau drawer he took \$40 in gold and silver. In the pockets of the old couple he found a silver watch and about twenty or thirty shillings in silver. The gold wedding rings, once massive, but now worn thin, he tore from the fingers of the dead. Thoroughly he searched the apartment, but this was all that he could find worth carrying away. First he put the plate in a pillow slip, and carried it out into the yard, pocketed the other valuables, and then proceeded to fire the house. Rolling the corpses from the bed upon the floor, he tossed aside the bloody feather bed upon which they had reposed, and from beneath drew two large straw beds, the contents of which he scattered about the floor. Then he drew into the center of the inflammable pile some brands from the open fireplace, saw the straw kindle, and quickly ran down to the floor beneath, where in each room he touched his candle to the turpentine soaked shavings. In an instant the whole house was ablaze.

Four young men who happened to be sitting up in a neighboring house were the first to arrive at the fire. The flames on the first floor were so furious that they could not dare to enter there, but they placed against a window on the second floor, where the fire did not yet seem to have reached, a long, stout pole—the "well-sweep"—and two of them, climbing up thereby, entered the window. The room into which they thus came was that of the boy David. They found no one there. Then they dashed open the door leading to the room of the old folks, and amid the

burning straw and blazing furniture they discovered the corpses of Mr. and Mrs. Mallory and the lad. Two only of these they were able to rescue—the old man and the boy—and these not without receiving severe burns. Then the fast advancing flames drove them out. "They are all murdered!" cried one of the young men from the window, sending a thrill of horror through the little crowd of neighbors already gathered below. The bodies handed down seemed to prove the truth of the avowal. Their ghastly wounds looked doubly horrible by the fierce glare of the flames.

The dreadful shock had the effect of temporarily paralyzing the energies of those who gathered about those frightful evidences of a crime infinitely more terrible than anything the quiet little town had ever known before, and no attempt was made for some minutes to check the fire. Those few minutes were sufficient to put the flames beyond the possibility of control. Suddenly the noise of breaking glass and an agonized shriek resounded from the back part of the house. The crowd ran around there and saw at one of the windows the face of the eldest of the two sisters. She was screaming for help with her head thrust out through the window sash, and the fire already lighting up behind her. The younger sister could not be seen.

No ladder was obtainable, and the "well-sweep," upon being brought around to this window, was found to be several feet too short, as the ground behind the house was lower than in front.

A score of voices called to the child, "Jump out!" "Jump out of the window!" but she appeared to be too much terrified to know what was said to her. Men ran in all directions seeking ladders or poles long enough to reach the child, but before any could be found, the smoke overcame her, she sunk down out of sight, and in a few minutes more the beams, having been burned through, the whole floor was seen to sink down into the first story, which was by this time a huge furnace, bearing the poor child with it, beyond all possibility of human aid. Suspicion at once fell upon Barnett Davenport. An intuition of his guilt seemed to pervade the entire community.

On the afternoon of the next day a farmer, four miles from town, found hidden in the woods, near the banks of a little creek, the blood stained overalls and jacket. These he—not yet knowing of the murder of the Mallory family—brought into Washington, deeming that his discovery would make a great excitement, but on arriving there he learned of the appalling events of the night before, and found himself the proprietor of but a second-class sensation. People were not slow, however, to surmise the facts connecting the crime with these gory evidences of guilt.

Some one remembered having heard Davenport speak once of living in New Haven, and straightway swift riders were dispatched thither to encompass his arrest should he be found there. The move was a wise one, for within five days thereafter, Barnett Davenport did, by a circuitous route, reach New Haven, and there was found in the company of an evil woman named Collier, with whom he had formerly been acquainted. He was promptly arrested. The gold and silver money, the rings and the watch were found upon him, but the plate was not, and it was indeed not known, as yet, that he had it. After a fortnight's confinement in prison, however, when he was brought to realize with what horror everybody viewed his crime, and how he was loathed as a monster, even by the vilest wretches, remorse overcame him, and he made a full confession, telling how the crime was perpetrated—as it has been set forth—and making known the spot in the woods, a little to the west and south of Litchfield, where he had buried the stolen plate, and where it was soon recovered.

He was held in jail at Litchfield, and there tried. Had he been taken to Washington and allowed to fall for a few minutes into the hands of the infuriated people of that town, the formality of a trial would never have been necessary in his case, but they of Litchfield, while not less determined that he should have the utmost punishment, were minded that it should be inflicted by due process of law. And so it was. He was tried, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be hanged, and on the first Friday in May, 1780, was hanged at Litchfield, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators than had ever before assembled to witness an execution in New England.

## English Hotels.

Louis J. Jennings, in a letter to the *World*, describes the hotels and lodging places of London. He says that the hotels generally patronized by Americans are Long's, Claridge's, Fenton's, Miss Edwards's, the Brunswick and the Langham; and that their bedrooms are close and ill-ventilated, the charges very high, and the cooking in three of them bad. A man and his wife cannot live in them for less than £20 a week. Nowhere in England can the comforts of the best American hotels be had. "You cannot wink without being charged for it." As to lodgings, "no one knows anything about the perfection to which the art of robbery has been brought who has not passed through the hopper of a London lodging house mill." The extra charges usually amount to more than the regular price of the rooms. Some of the restaurants are good and moderate in price. A new and large one furnishes a meal for three shillings and sixpence, or about a dollar in our currency, consisting of soup, fish, two entrees, a joint and ice, all of the best quality.

## A Wonderful Cure.

She came from Detroit, Mich., and her great pride was being an invalid. She lost no opportunity in stating that she came to Minnesota to recuperate. She did not hesitate to enter into conversation with any person she came in contact with, giving advice, climatological or physiological, to invalids, and seeking the same from those of robust constitution. Her conversation was always prefaced with the introductory inquiry, so common to visitors: "Did you come here for your health?" She thus addressed a stalwart, ruddy visaged young man at the dinner table of the Metropolitan a few days since, and the following conversation ensued: "Yes, madam, I came here probably the weakest person you ever saw. I had no use of my limbs, in fact my bones were but little tougher than cartilages. I had no intelligent control of a single muscle, nor the use of a single faculty." "Great heavens!" exclaimed the astonished auditor, "and you lived?" "I did, miss, although I was devoid of sight, was absolutely toothless, unable to articulate a single word, and depended upon others for everything, being completely deprived of all power to help myself. I commenced to gain immediately upon my arrival, and have scarcely experienced a sick day since; hence I can conscientiously recommend the climate."

"A wonderful case!" said the lady, "but do you think your lungs were affected?" "They were probably sound, but possessed of so little vitality that but for the most careful nursing they must have ceased their functions."

"I have hoped you found kind friends, sir?" "Indeed, I did, madam; it is to them and the pure air of Minnesota that I owe my life. My father's family were with me, but unfortunately my mother was prostrated with a severe illness during the time of my prostration."

"My diet was the simplest possible, consisting only of milk, that being the only food my system could bear. As for treatment, I depended entirely upon the life giving properties of Minnesota air, and took no medicine except an occasional light narcotic when very restless. My improvement dated from my arrival. My limbs soon became strong, my sight and voice came to me slowly, and a full set of teeth, regular and firm, appeared."

"Remarkable, marvellous! Surely, sir, you must have been greatly reduced in flesh?" "Madam, I weighed but nine pounds. I was born in Minnesota. Good day."

## A Great Blast.

Gen. Newton says that the blasting out of the bottom of the Hell Gate excavations in New York harbor will probably take place about the middle of September. It will require about 50,000 pounds of explosives to do the work. The materials used will be nitro glycerine, red rock and dynamite, according to the nature of the rock to be blasted. Instead of placing the explosives in several large masses, it is to be scattered over the rock in small charges. Holes have been drilled in the rock columns that support the roof, the number varying according to the height of the column. These are to be charged with the explosives, and then it is to be exploded by means of electricity. The blowing up is to be done in three sections, and the effect will be to crumble the pillars and allow the roof to sink in.

The great opinion that the whole mass is to be hurled into the air at one grand blast is erroneous. Beyond a few beautiful jets of water shot in to the air, and perhaps a few pieces of rock hurled above the surface of the water, nothing will be seen. When all is prepared, the water is to be let in and the chambers filled, thus forming what is called in engineering parlance "a wet tamp."

The water will confine the force of the numerous blasts, and enable them to act with greater force. After the explosion it will be necessary to do considerable dredging in the way of hauling out pieces of rock. This will take several months, but will probably be completed by next spring. The persons operating the blast will occupy a position 300 or 400 feet away.

The improvements will deepen the channel about thirty feet, and allow of the passage of the largest vessels, where before only crafts of high draft could go. It is expected that the ocean steamers will take this route, as it is shorter than the Sandy Hook route by about eighteen hours.

## Power of Co-operation in Animals.

An energetic scientific gentleman in England recently gave a lecture to a provincial audience on the power of co-operation in animals. He took as his examples the bee, the beaver, and the buffalo. His audience were much pleased, and the elderly country clergyman with whom he was staying seemed especially delighted. But it is not easy to realize to the mind the horror which came into the breast of the scientific gentleman when, sitting in the county church to listen to a sermon from his host, he heard that good man illustrate the wonderful wisdom of Providence by representing the bee, the beaver and the buffalo as all three working together in some foreign land in harmonious and systematic combination.

The useless waste of money on weddings and funerals calls for reform. Extravagance makes young men dread marriage and death.

## Agriculture in Great Britain.

The *New York Sun* in an article on the subject says the agricultural resources of the British islands are curiously underrated in this country. Accustomed to regard ourselves as the purveyor of England, we take for granted that her own production of meat and breadstuffs is considerable; and there is, moreover, an impression in the minds of many persons that her soil is not subdivided in easily working farms, but is mainly engrossed by large estates. It may be worth while to show how decisively these current notions are contradicted by the facts; and for that purpose we avail ourselves of a report on agriculture lately published by the British board of trade.

With the exception of Russia and France, no country in Europe has so many acres under cultivation as the united kingdom. Of plowed land and meadow she can show twice as much as Hungary, four times as much as Sweden and Norway, a fifth more than Spain, and a sixth more than Prussia, although each of the States named has a larger, and some a vastly larger, superficies. It is well to ponder the significance of this fact, for it explains why England long anterior to her commercial and manufacturing expansion was a rich and powerful nation. And here we may point out that the mistaken opinion respecting the distribution of her soil has arisen from the confounding of arable with non-arable land.

From the total surface of the British islands, which exclusive of lakes and rivers comprises seventy-six millions of acres, must be deducted almost two-sevenths for woodland and pasturage, moors, game preserves and parks; and this fraction of territory undoubtedly is controlled by a relatively small number of proprietors. If we turn, however, to the ground under cultivation, we find the number of farms in England, Wales, and Scotland computed for the year 1875 at 550,000. These are graduated as follows: Small farms of fifty acres or less, average farms containing from fifty to three hundred acres, and large farms exceeding the last named figure; and it appears that seventy per cent. of the whole number belongs to the first category, twenty-seven per cent. to the second, and only three per cent. to the last. As regards the respective areas occupied by the three classes, we may set down in round numbers the aggregate of arable land at twenty-four millions of acres for England, two and three-fourths millions for Wales, and four and a half millions for Scotland. Now, of these totals the space covered by small farms represents, following the order of the countries named, fifteen, twenty-three, and fourteen per cent.; farms of average size absorb fifty-six, sixty-eight, and fifty-eight per cent.; while only twenty-nine per cent. in England, nine in Wales, and twenty-three in Scotland are comprised in the larger holdings. In short, three-fourths of the area belongs to farms of three hundred acres or less; and thus the land under tillage in Great Britain is quite as minutely subdivided as in the United States.

## Church Revenues.

There is no established church in France. All religions are equal by law, but only Catholics, Protestants and Jews are paid out of the public treasury. Out of 86,000,000 as many as ninety-eight per cent. (over 85,000,000) are Catholics. There are 581,000 Protestants, 49,429 Jews, and 84,000 members of other religious denominations. The annual State payments are: To Catholic prelates and clergy, \$8,301,659; Catholic churches, seminaries, etc., \$2,041,080; Protestant clergy, \$283,000; Jewish rabbis, \$37,800; Protestant and Jewish places of worship, \$16,000; making a total of \$10,679,720. In England and Wales, with a population of one-third less than that of France, the total annual revenue of the bishops and other clergy amounts to \$18,960,425, which is almost double what is paid in France to the clergy of all denominations. The difference is that in France this payment is made out of the tax-raised payment of the nation, while in England and Wales it comes from property and ratings as secure to the clergy as their landed estates are to the nobility and gentry. Moreover, nearly one-half of the people of England and Wales, who do not belong to the Established church, voluntarily support their "spiritual pastors and masters," as in the United States, by pew rents, fees and voluntary contributions. The British archbishop and bishops receive princely annual incomes. For example, the archbishop of Canterbury, \$75,000; his grace of York, \$50,000; the bishop of London, \$50,000, and the bishop of Durham, \$40,000. Each of the other twenty-six bishops receives on the average about \$25,000 a year, with a rent free "palace" and grounds in the country and a fine mansion in London for residence during the six months of the Parliamentary session each year, archbishops and bishops sitting in the Upper House as spiritual lords. Just now the see of St. Albans has been created and a proposed bishopric of Cornwall is on the tapis. After that about a dozen more sees will be established. So the temporalities of the Church of England flourish exceedingly.

John Mangovan, a farmer of North Easthope, Canada, came home from market and going to his room cut his throat with a razor. He then went to another room where his father was and slapped him on the back, when the old man turned around and was horrified to see his son with a frightful gash in his neck. A neighbor who was there thrust a handful of feathers into the cut and stanching the flow of blood.

## Thoughts for Saturday Night.

If we look upon life as a gift of days, all its burdens borne, all its duties can be done, all its labors, said Mohammed, "I abhor; the learned in his infidelities, the fool in his devotions." The firing which an active mind most needs is a purpose and direction worthy of its activity.

God gives food to every bird, but he does not bring it to the nest; in like manner he gives us our daily bread, but by means of our daily work. Pride is an extravagant opinion of our own worthiness; vanity is an inordinate desire that others should share that opinion.

If there be any good in thee, believe that there is much more in others. It hurteth the most of all to prefer thyself even to most.

Philosophy is a bully that talks very loud when the danger is at a distance, but the moment she is hard pressed by the enemy she is not to be found at her post, but leaves the brunt of the battle to be borne by her humbler but sturdier comrade, religion.

When we have only a little we should be satisfied, for this reason, that those best enjoy abundance who are contented with the least, and so that the pains of poverty are removed, simple fare can give a relish equal to the most expensive luxuries.

There is a Russian proverb which says that misfortune's next door to stupidity, and it will be generally found that men who are constantly lamenting their luck are only reaping the consequences of their own neglect, mismanagement, improvidence or want of application.

One of the almost numberless advantages of goodness is that it blinds its possessor to many of those faults in others which could not be detected in the morally defective. A consciousness of unworthiness renders us exceedingly quick sighted in discerning the vices of our neighbors; as persons can easily discover others in the symptoms of those diseases beneath which they themselves have suffered.

Without the proper and sober estimate of men, we have neither prudence in the affairs of life nor toleration for contrary opinions—we tempt the cheater and then condemn him—we would send strongly in our faith that we believe so experience alone that teaches us that he who is discreet is seldom betrayed, and that out of the opinions that we condemn spring often the actions that we admire.

## The Railroad Business Overdone.

At Long Branch, says Gath, in one of his letters, with a railroad man of fair authority, I remarked: "Pullman has three residences that I know of, here and in Chicago, and at the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence."

"He will want to get them all together on one small lot before many years pass," said the auditor.

"Why, do you think the railroads will throw off on him?" "Yes, their diminishing business will not permit of any such incursions. It is hard times with all railroads. They are just beginning to meet questions of moment bluntly, and this Mr. Gowen, president of the Reading road, goes to the core of the question when he says that too much competition has made it well nigh impossible to earn dividends. That had already been said by Mr. Devereaux of the Columbus and Cleveland railroad. The open lakes and six lines of rail to the West gives too much outlet for the crops. Before the war we had single tracks on every railroad; now Vanderbilt has four, Scott three or four, Garrett two or three, and the Erie, and Chesapeake and Ohio are also in the field, with the Grand Trunk flanking all around to the North. Low rates are a necessity of such an abundance of communications. Passengers in America now pay the cheapest fares in the world. Ten dollars for excursion tickets from New York to Cincinnati and back! The closest economy must follow such prices. The Pullman cars are very heavy, and mash up the road beds; they bring no revenue to the hauling company, which must also keep them in repair. They cost from \$17,000 to \$50,000 apiece, and weigh from twenty-five to fifty tons, while ordinary cars weigh only twenty tons. The Pullman road ran one Pullman car which cost \$52,000—the Orange County by name. Every scratch of that cabinet work cost your pocketbook to repair it. Now, the bulk of the Pullman cars will require to be rebuilt very soon; they run about eight years, and then, such is their condition, they must be wholly rebuilt. There are between two thousand and four thousand of them, perhaps. The capital of the company is, say, \$12,000,000. When that construction account is made up, and the railroad companies proceed to fret about repairing other people's cars and carrying extravagant "riders," the hey day will be over.

## African Superstition.

The king of Dahomy has invoked the protection of his gods against the British commodore's ships. As his manner of doing so is somewhat curious, it may throw some light on the character of the African native in its pristine purity to describe the process. An imitation of a ship in wood, executed in the most elementary ideas of naval architecture, has been placed on a mound, and about eight hundred or nine hundred natives have been paraded before it. A drink was then administered to each man, and, according to his attitude after imbibing, the chief priest decided whether he was to be sold as a slave or offered up as a sacrifice to appease the gods.



# Providence Independent.

E. S. MOSER, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regularly will please notify us of the same.

SECRETARY MORRIS, in pursuance of the retrenchment made by Congress, has ordered a reduction in the number and pay of the janitors in his department. This will save the Government \$25,000 per year.

THE President in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, has issued a proclamation declaring the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado, to entitle that State to admission to the Union, have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said State into the Union is now complete.

COLONEL Theodore Lyman, who has just been appointed one of the trustees of the Peabody Educational fund, is one of the most Philanthropic of the wealthy men of Boston. He graduated at Harvard College about twenty years ago, and though not a man of vast wealth, is a giver to every charity, and has enriched the alma mater by almost two hundred thousand dollars in cash.

THE river and harbor appropriation bill, as finally agreed on by the joint conference committee, and almost certain to pass the House, gives to the Schuylkill river improvements \$20,000, to Delaware river and Delaware Bay piers \$70,000, and to Wilmington \$16,000. The Kanawha and Tennessee rivers have \$270,000 each, and New York harbor \$250,000.

FERNANDO WOOD says there is a general misapprehension in regard to expenses in Washington. He knows to a fraction what his own expenses are and although he entertains more than any of the Cabinet, except Secretary Fish, his Washington expenses never exceed ten thousand dollars a year. He owns his house and stable; however, he gives at least one dinner party a week during the season, and always gives one ball during the winter, at which a very elaborate supper is provided.

THE New York Sun believes that that a gentleman and his family can spend three months on a European trip cheaper than at Newport or Saratoga. In making this calculation \$4,500 currency, is allowed for the tour. But in figuring expenses at Saratoga or Newport \$227.50 is set down for a week's board of six people and one servant with \$40 extra for private parlor. This seems exorbitant, but figure that at the lowest price and then calculate the expenses of dress and we are afraid the balance will be in favor of going abroad, if you have made up your mind to be three months away from home.

THE suspension of a firm like that of Max Stadler & Co., of New York, is a public misfortune just at this season, when a restoration of public confidence was hoped for. And yet it shows that this is not the time for high rents, heavy stocks and large armies of clerks. In the face of a heavy failure like this, the usual activity in the Boston wool market and the promised starting-up of the mills at Manayunk are events of no little importance. At least 2,000 operatives have been idle there for two months, but 600 of them will go to work to day, with the prospect of immediate resumption in the other mills.—TIMES.

A Lee merchant, began taking gas in order to have a fellow cut out, felt before the inhalation was complete he had the dentist down on the floor and was masticating his ear, despite a loud call for a stay of proceedings.

## A FIGHT with Rattlesnakes.

A four year old son of one Riley, living on the old Millford and Oswego turnpike, in Blooming Grove township, Pike county, Pa., came into the house, carrying a rattlesnake. He had one hand clasped tightly about its neck, and the other about its rattle. The mother of the child was terrified, and screamed to the boy to throw the snake on the floor, which he did. It coiled up in a second, and filled the room with the din of its rattles. Mrs. Riley seized the broom, and soon despatched the serpent. Her little boy cried over the death of his venomous plaything, and said that there were more where he got that, and he would go after another one.

Mrs. Riley summoned her husband from an adjoining field. He asked the child to show him where got the snake. He led the way into the scrub oaks about a quarter of a mile from the road to a small ledge of rock, in which there were many fissures. There basking in the sun, the farmer saw dozens of rattlesnakes. He took his child in his arm and hurried away from the spot. Mrs. Riley procured the assistance of a hired man, the two armed with fowling pieces, returned to the den. They attacked the serpents, thrashing right and left. For five minutes the contest waged, the noise made by the rattles of the snake being almost deafening. Riley and his man killed twenty-one of the reptiles, and many escaped in the fissures of the rock. Riley's little boy had wandered alone to this dangerous place and had captured the snake and taken it home. It was two feet and a half long, and had seven rattles.

## Dying in the Penitentiary.

BOWRY BILL, a well known burglar, died in the Penitentiary last Friday. He had refrained from eating that he might obtain the permission of the physician to walk in the prison yard, intending to take advantage of his liberty and escape. In his dying moments he was attended by his sister, who consoled him with the assurance that her aged mother had sent him her love and forgiveness. Shaffner the wife poisoner, also died in this institution last week, he was serving out a sentence of thirty-six years for the murder of two women, to each of whom he had been married, and a man, the last the former husband of one of his wives. His crimes were committed in the vicinity of Hummelstown, Dauphin county, where he was once a farmer in good circumstance. Shaffner protested his innocence to the last.—Monday's Times.

## Gagged and Thrown into the River.

JERSEY CITY, August 4.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning some fishermen discovered the body of a man floating in Penn Horn Creek, at old Hudson, now Jersey City, N. J. It was, on examination, found that he had been gagged by stuffing oakum into his mouth, and there was a cloth bandage around the lower part of the chin. There are marks of violence up on the body, and it is supposed that the unfortunate man was bound and gagged and thrown into the creek. The body has not yet been examined by the Coroner, and it is impossible to obtain further particulars in relation to the affair.

## INDIAN PILLAGING.

A QUARTERMASTER'S TRAIN ROBBED BY INDIANS.—RED CLOUD'S SON AT THE AGENCY. WASHINGTON, August 4.—General Sherman received the following dispatches yesterday evening from Genl. Sheridan, dated Chicago, August 3: "A quartermaster's train was attacked at Elkhorn, on the Fetterman road, west of Fort Laramie. Wagonmaster was killed, and one teamster wounded and three wagons burned. The train has since arrived at Fetterman. Red Cloud's son and others have reached the Red Cloud agency. They were in the Rosebud fight. All information seems to indicate a break up of the forces in front of Terry and Crook. The indications are that numerous small bands are in the vicinity of the Missouri river agencies waiting to come in. None will be received except as prisoners."

## Terrible Catastrophe—Ten Persons Drowned.

WHITEHALL, August 7.—About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon ten persons were drowned while crossing Putnam's pond, in Essex county. Thirteen persons were in a small boat; when about three rods from the shore, in eight feet of water, a squall struck the boat, which was immediately capsized, drowning ten out of thirteen. The names of the drowned were: Mr. Johnson and wife, John McAlister and wife, John Burt and daughter, Peter Ossier, Adolph Livingston, Mr. Holden and Miss Thatcher. The bodies of all but Mr. Holden were recovered.

## The Largest Mortgage ever Recorded.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 7.—A mortgage for \$30,000,000, \$28,000,000 to bear 7 per cent. interest and \$2,000,000 at six per cent., given by the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Wm. H. Vanderbilt, has just been recorded in the County Clerk's office in this city.

## Shine Sir.

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE "SHINE-EM-UPS." A GOOD TREASURY FOR THE NEWSBOYS.

The second hebdomadal meeting of the Quaker City newsboys and boot-blacks was held in THE TIMES office last evening. There were present Wm. John Quinn, Thomas McElhoine, Edward Kane, Thomas Jones, James Goodman, James Bigham, Louis Walters, Robert Spencer, James Weares, John Campell, John Quinn, Thomas Williams and "Mickey Free." The treasurer reported a \$9 treasury and the prospect of its enlargement, and the secretary was about to deliver an argument on finances generally when his mother sloped into the front room and walked him out by the ear. This feminine interference made the association indignant, and as nothing could be derogatory to the gentler sex it was agreed to anathematize the secretary and a "traitor to the cause of Centennial bootblacking" and permit him mere to escape scot free.

"Ven that ere feller," said Tommy Jones, "permits himself ter be run away with by a bunch o' krimmerline, then he hain't no right fur ter run this here 'society,'" and the meeting indorsed Tommy's sentiments, voted him (the secretary) "play hob," with anybody who may entertain ambition for a third term.—Tuesday's Times.

## An Alligator in the Delaware.

WISSINOMING, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about five miles from the city, is stirred up by the capture in the Delaware, at the mouth of the Wissinoming creek, of an alligator six and a half feet long. Mr. E. B. Hellins, one of the captors, has secured his alligatorship in a tank. The reptile seems to be only half grown. It is thought that it either escaped from some travelling show or was one of the sixteen or seventeen alligators recently stolen from Eighth and Filbert streets.

## Kills One Son and Leaves the Other for Dead.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—At Oxley, a small place distant a few miles from this city, yesterday, Burrell Dudley, a colored man, shot and killed his son, aged 15, while the latter was protecting his mother from abuse by his father. Another son, Joseph, aged 17, interfering, was beaten over the head by the gun in his father's hands and left for dead.

## An Old Man Murdered for his Money.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 6.—Geo. Chislett, an old and feeble man, living with his daughter, about four miles from Elmwood, New Jersey, was murdered last night by three unknown men. The daughter saved herself by hiding in the cellar. The house was robbed of everything of value. There is no clue to the murderers.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The investigation of the homes of destitute volunteers is to be continued during the recess of Congress.

Max Stadler & Co., a large clothing house in New York, having suspended, their liabilities amounting to \$500,000.

In a violent gale that prevailed on the coast of England and Scotland, on Thursday last, forty fishermen and sailors perished.

An old man named George Chislett, was murdered in Ellwood, N. J., Saturday night, and house robbed of all valuables.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, is to be held at Worcester on September 6.

A severe thunder storm passed over Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday evening, destroying much property and causing one death by lightning.

The large balloon, Buffalo, which ascended from the Centennial Grounds on Friday afternoon, landed finally and in safety near Perth Amboy, N. J. Saturday morning.

Two children of John M. Smith, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., set fire to a barn accidentally and one of them was burned to death.

The Treasury now holds \$339,922,850 in bonds to secure national bank circulation and \$18,728,000 to secure public deposits.

W. Henry Evans was killed in Newark, N. J., on Saturday, while trying to jump an eastern bound train of the Newark and New York railroad.

Alabama goes Democratic by a majority of from 20,000 to 30,000.

Commodore Vanderbilt is still living though believed to be sinking rapidly.

Many of the leading Democrats of the House are sanguine of an early adjournment.

General Harrison has accepted the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana.

Hon. J. B. Reilly has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of Schuylkill county.

Wightman & Negley's blacking works, at Pittsburg were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$18,000.

## RICHARDSON & EASTBURN, BRIDGEPORT, MONTG. CO., PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED DAVIS EXCELSIOR Super Phosphate of Lime, PURE GROUND BONE and FLOUR.

As a top-dressing for Wheat, Rye, Oats or Grass, the "DAVIS EXCELSIOR" has no superior in the market.

GIVE IT A TRIAL. FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY, July 26, '76.

## FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER,

For a cheap boot, go to L. H. INGRAM.

For a fashionable Boot, Shoe or Gaiter, go to L. H. INGRAM.

If you are hard to fit, go to L. H. INGRAM.

If you have Corns, Lumps, Bumps or Bunions, and want a boot to fit them all, go to L. H. INGRAM.

For a nice Bevel Edge, Dancing Pump, go to L. H. INGRAM.

If you want to wear as nice and neat, and as good a boot as any other man, you can get it of L. H. INGRAM.

You can get a Stitched, Fudged, or Pegged Boot, Shoe or Gaiter, Cork Bottom, Quilted Bottom, Double and Single Scotch Bottom. A Stitched Boot is far superior to any other make, they wear longer keep their shape better and are more comfortable and look better.

I use nothing but the best White Oak Tan leather, which is far superior to the red leather and costs from ten to twelve cts. per pound more. Repairing a Specialty. Patches put on the boots that are invisible to the eye when on the foot.

L. H. INGRAM, COLLEGEVILLE.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned has moved from No. 508 Swede Street, to NO. 32 MAIN STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA.

Second door East of Cherry, adjoining Confectionery of F. G. Stritzinger, where he will be pleased to meet all of his old customers and many new ones. Especial attention is called to his large and varied.

## Stock of new Goods, CONSISTING OF Ladies' & Gent's FINE BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS.

Of the latest styles and best material. Misses', Boys' & Children Shoes & Gaiters.

## I GREAT VARIETY. Ladies' and Gent's Measured Work a Specialty.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it has been carefully selected, is of the best material and includes all the modern styles, and it is my intention to sell as cheap as any one else can sell the same quality of goods.

## Hiram M. Fulmer.

N. B.—Repairing will be neatly and carefully done, and is solicited, apr27-3m.

## The New Improved American Self-Threading Sewing Machine

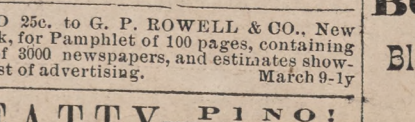
The Button Hole, Overseaming, Sewing Machine, for sale by the Agent at No. 640 Chain Street, Norristown.

The Agent is prepared to supply Norristown, and surrounding country with the above, best sewing Machine the world has ever produced; SIMPLE, LIGHT, DURABLE, EASY AND COMPARATIVELY NOISELESS.

ANDREW N. AUCHY, AGENT, NORRISTOWN, PA.

## D. Y. MOWDAY.

240 S. Main St., Norristown, Pa.



## FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

And Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE!

He has a very large stock of every variety of Furniture which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

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Drs. Royer & Ashenfelder, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, TRAPPE PA.

OFFICE HOURS: } 7 to 9 A. M. } 1 to 2 P. M. } 8 to 8 P. M.

J. H. RICARDS, Bread and Fancy cake Baker

The above firm manufacture all kinds of CAKES and CHOICE BREAD.

All those desirous of possessing good Bread and Cakes will do well to give him a trial. He also manufactures and sells ICE CREAM!

Parties and Pic-Nics supplied at short notice. FREELAND, MONTGOMERY CO.

## C. J. ROYER,

Dry Goods & General Merchandise, TRAPPE, PA.

I would very respectfully announce to close my store that my stock is complete and new, and will sell at low prices.

## DRY GOODS,

Consisting of BLACK ALPACAS, MODE ALPACAS, RANGY DELAINES, SCOTAH PLAIDS, CASHMERE, PRINTS IN VARIETY, WHITE MUSLINS, UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, & C.

Also a full line of Hosiery, Notions and white goods, &c. Also Hardware, choice Groceries. Call and buy cheap at Royer's apr27-3m

## TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS

The Undersigned would inform his customers and the public in general that he is now prepared to offer A Nice Line of BUREAUS, W. SISTAS DS, BEDSTEADS, Dining Breakfast & Centre Tables, cane-seat and Windsor Chairs, Rockers, Settees, Lounges and Sofas, Bed Feathers, Tickings and Sheetings, —ALSO— Queensware, Cedar and Willow ware.

Table Cutlery, &c., Which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Goods will be delivered free of charge.

## Isaac Kulp,

GRATER'S FORD

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co, Portland, Maine. March 9-ly

## BEATTY PIANO!

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

This instrument is the most handsome and best Piano ever before manufactured in this country or Europe, having the greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all a surprising duration of sound, the power and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch. Space forbids a full description of this magnificent instrument. Agents discount given where I have no agents. Remember you take no risk in purchasing one of these CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS. If after (5) five days test trial it proves unsatisfactory the money you have paid will be refunded upon return of instrument and freight charges paid by me both ways. Pianos warranted for six years. Address,

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A. June 29-ly.

B. KOHLER, Job and Ornamental.

BOOK BINDER, AND Blank Book Manufacturer.

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Entrance on Depot Street Philadelphia. All kinds of English and German Books, Music, Stationery, &c. Furnished, and all orders for printing attended to. Blank books, Morocco Cases, Portfolios and Pocket Books made to order. Also Photograph Albums repaired. June 15-8m

## BEATTY PIANO!

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT. Endorsed by the highest musical authorities throughout the world as THE BEST.

From D. S. Rutledge, Stockton, N. J., after receiving a \$500 Beatty Piano, says: "Not only myself and family, but every one who has seen it is satisfied in regard to its superior quality."

From B. H. Cormony, Esq., Chambersburg, Pa.: "The Beatty Piano came to hand one week ago, in good order. It has thus far given entire satisfaction."

H. Holtzburger Tryone, Pa., says: "The Piano came at hand in good order, and proves satisfactory, both in tone and finish." Agents wanted, male or female. Send for catalogue. Address,

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A. June 29-ly.

## G. R. KNIGHT, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, FREELAND.

Montgomery County, Pa. OFFICE HOURS: } 7 to 9 A. M. } 2 to 3 P. M. } 7 to 8 P. M.

## Centennial, - 1876. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! A New Stove & Hardware STORE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to his old customers and the public generally, that he has fitted up a new Stove, Tin and Hardware store, with the intention of resuming said business. He will keep on hand all descriptions of

Stoves, Heaters and Ranges, Tin-Ware and Cutlery,

Of all kinds, and everything necessary to equip a hardware store. A general assortment of housefurnishing goods kept constantly on hand. Thoroughly carried on in all its branches. Thanking the public for their liberal patronage when in business formerly, I again cordially invite all in want of anything in my line to give me a call. A. H. GOTTSCHELL, Gettysburg, Pa.

## NEW CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

J. K. BEAVER, TRAPPE, PA. Would have us inform the public that he has purchased a large stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERE, & C.

Of all qualities and prices, which enables him to fill all orders in the clothing line with promptness. All kinds of clothing kept on hand and made to order.

Overcoats a Specialty. Clothing for Boys' of every description made to order and kept on hand.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. Also on hand Cloths of three different qualities and prices for Ladies Coats. Water-Proof Cloth for Ladies Coats of different qualities and prices. All goods warranted as represented, oct8-3m

## LAMB HOTEL,

TRAPPE PA. J. W. S. GROSS, Proprietor.

Choice Liquors kept constantly on hand. Ample accommodations for man and beast. Boarders will be taken on reasonable terms. ICE CREAM, IN SEASON. may4-3m

## H. C. WALT,

LIMERICK SQUARE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA. MANUFACTURER OF ICE CREAM AND CIGARS, TOBACCO & C.

He manufactures first-class ice cream, which he sells wholesale and retail. Parties and pic-nics served at short notice on reasonable terms. Give him a trial. July 20-2m

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Questions and Answers.  
In feeding meat to fowls, what kind is best?

The best kind of meat for fowls is beef-lights (lungs) boiled. Meat may be given with or without chopping.  
What is the cause of streaked butter? Imperfect working of the butter after it is salted. The salt sets the color—that is, deepens and brightens it—therefore, if it is not thoroughly worked in every part, the fresh butter retains the color it had when it came from the churn, and the salted butter grows so much darker that the contrast gives the streaked appearance.

When should fruit trees be washed, and what recipe is good for a wash?

The washing of fruit trees is generally done in the spring before the leaves are out, though it is equally, if not more, effective, to apply the wash later. One recipe highly recommended consists of a half bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur placed in a tight barrel, where the lime is slaked with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth; this is then reduced to the consistency of ordinary whitewash, and when applied has added to it half an ounce of carbolic acid to each gallon of the liquid.

What materials are most used for mulching trees and shrubs?

One of the best and cheapest materials for mulch is straw, cut straw; it is clean and healthy for nearly all plants. Coarse marsh grass cut and cured is largely used for this purpose. Leaves from the woods make a good mulch. Tanbark is highly recommended for many plants, especially strawberries. Coarse barnyard litter is also good. Avoid using fresh manures or long, heavy, thick green grass.

Can thin soils be prevented from leaching?

Vegetable mold is the preventive. Have a crop upon the land all the time, and so make a soil full of fine mold. A growing crop fills the soil with roots, and the roots decompose and form mold. A mold and soil making plant is found in red clover. Buckwheat is also useful when it is plowed under. Corn sowed as for fodder and plowed under is beneficial. Turnips plowed under are of benefit.

What are the "vulture hooks"?

Vulture hooks are the stiff feathers that project below the knee of the fowl; they are unsightly and objectionable, and occur in the Asiatic breeds.

On what part of a sheep is the best wool found?

The finest and softest wool is found on the shoulders of a sheep.

How much should hogs weigh for market?

Two hundred and fifty and three hundred pounds is now considered a more desirable weight than five hundred, and will generally bring more money per pound. Besides, it costs more in the feeding to make the last hundred pounds of the weight than the first. The markets in England favor hogs of light weight, two hundred being considered heavy weight.

Domestic Recipes.

CRUMPETS.—They are very good cold or warm. Two cupfuls of light dough, two eggs, piece of butter size of an egg. If this makes too thin a batter add a little flour. Bake in a quick oven in hot patty pans.

PUFF CAKE.—Two cupfuls of white sugar, three cupfuls of flour, one cupful of butter, three eggs, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; dissolve soda in part of the milk.

LEMON CUSTARD.—Beat the yolks of eight eggs with half a pound of sugar, add a pint of boiling water, rinds of two lemons, grated, and juice of same; boil until it thickens, and then strain into glasses; eaten when very cold.

SMALL SUGAR CAKES.—One cupful of shortening, one and one-half cupfuls of white sugar, two eggs, five tablespoonfuls of cold water, one tablespoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, four and one-half cupfuls of flour; roll very thin.

BOILED FRUIT PUDDING.—Prepare a nice paste and roll it out into one sheet, lay apples, peaches or berries in the center, paring and slicing the fruit, sprinkle with sugar, and close the paste over them. Dip a strong cloth in hot water, flour the inside and rub it over with butter; put in the fruit and tie the cloth tightly and boil two hours and one-half. Eat hot with a sauce.

GREEN CORN FRITTERS ON CAKES.—Grate the corn and allow one egg for every cupful, with a tablespoonful of milk or cream. Beat the eggs well, and add the corn by degrees, beating very hard; salt to taste; put a tablespoonful of melted butter to every pint of corn; stir in the milk and thicken with just enough flour to hold together—say a tablespoonful for every pint of corn; fry them in hot lard, or cook them on a griddle, like batter cakes.

RHUBARB WINE.—Grate the stalks of the rhubarb on a coarse horsehair grater. Then strain through a cloth, and to one quart of juice add three quarts of water and three pounds of coarse brown sugar. Let it stand for a day until the sugar is dissolved. Fill the demijohns full, leaving them uncorked. Keep a bottle of the wine to fill up the demijohns, as they will keep running over. Let them stand for a week or so, and then bottle and cork tightly. It will be fit for use in about three months.

How to Dry Fruit.—Pare and core peaches, pears, quinces, or citrons; make a syrup flavored with lemon peel; boil the fruit till done; drain it in a colander, and spread on dishes. Place in the sunshine or a moderately heated oven until nearly dry. Sprinkle with loaf sugar, dry a little more, then pack them in boxes and put in a cool place. Citron must be boiled in clear water till you can pierce with a fork, and drained through a colander before it is put in the syrup; then let it boil until it is clear. Pour boiling water on the lemon rind and let it stand over night before flavoring the syrup with it, and it can be dried with the fruit.

There is a Chicago girl who, if she thinks she is going to be beaten in a game of croquet, will always fall down in a fit over the last hoop.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad

A well made counterfeit of the new silver dime may be detected by its tin-like hue and sharp jingle. The great yacht race for the Brenton reef challenge cup was one of the most interesting ever sailed, being from Sandy Hook to Brenton reef and back—three hundred miles. It was contested by the *Idler*, *Wanderer*, *Tidal Wave*, *America* and *Countess of Dufferin*. The *America* being the famous vessel which won the Queen's cup in 1851; while the *Countess of Dufferin* was built in Canada the past year for the especial purpose of winning back the trophy to British hands. The *Idler* was the first to reach the goal, having been about thirty-two hours on the course, closely pressed by the *Wanderer*, with whom she had divided the lead on the first half. The *Wanderer* came in second, with the *Tidal Wave*, *America* and *Countess of Dufferin* following a few hours after—having met with mishaps which had delayed them. The Swedish town of Soderhamm, on the gulf of Bothnia, was totally destroyed by fire, and much distress prevails among the inhabitants. Eight hundred and ten Mormon immigrants have landed at New York within the past two months. A prize fight occurred in Toronto between Steve Taylor, of Jersey City, and Charles McDonald, a Canadian, in which Taylor defeated his adversary after a short but bloody fight. Cubans threw a railway freight train from the track at Ldsboas, and sacked it of clothing, boots, shoes, etc. A Spanish officer and seven guards were killed by the car they were in being overturned. The Cubans recently captured a convoy with \$60,000 in gold. Intelligence from China states that a famine is threatened in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan and Nankin, in consequence of a prolonged drought. The crops have been destroyed over eight hundred square miles of country inhabited by seventy millions of people. There has been a disastrous inundation at Poochow and in the surrounding country. There was great loss of life, some five hundred dead bodies having been found near Poochow alone. Mowrey Lapham's mill, at Millbury, Mass., were utterly destroyed by fire, together with an adjacent boarding house and barn. Loss, \$140,000; insurance, \$90,000.

An old family feud in Franklin county, Ky., led to a bloody affray in which pistols and shotguns were freely used. Biley and Levi Herrod, the parties attacked, were killed. Their assailants numbered six men, who have since been arrested. Munson Havens, twenty-two years old, a son of Barrett Havens, a farmer living four miles west of Deckerstown, N. Y., committed suicide by taking prussic acid. He was detected in a forgery of a note for \$375. Samuel Butler, Catholic bishop of Meath, Ireland, while suffering from disease, became temporarily insane and cut his throat with a razor, and expired shortly afterward. The captain of the brig Echo, which arrived at New York from Pernambuco, states that on July 28, in latitudes forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, he saw a schooner which had lost its foremast and was sailing with close reefed mainsail. Men were stowing the jibs. While he was still looking at her she went down head foremost, carrying all hands with her. She was supposed to be coal-laden. Many of the frontiersmen are moving their families to places of safety, for fear of a general Indian massacre. President Grant, in returning to the House the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with his signature, takes occasion to state his objections to the same in a short message. He considers the amounts appropriated for the various departments totally inadequate; and while he does not feel warranted in vetoing the bill at this late day of the session, he wants to place the responsibility where it belongs in event of embarrassments arising.

The Senate declared Mr. Belknap not guilty by a vote of thirty-five in the affirmative to twenty-five in the negative. The vote on the first article, which charged Mr. Belknap promising Mr. Marsh to appoint him post-trader at Fort Sill, and subsequently at the request of Mr. Marsh appointing John S. Evans to the position, and receiving from Mr. Marsh \$1,500 therefor, on the second of November, 1870, stood: Guilty—Messrs. Bayard, Booth, Cameron (Pa.), Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, May, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Robertson, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—35. Not guilty—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Christianity, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright—25. Democrats in italics. The vote on the other four articles being identically the same. All the Senators voting "not guilty," with the exception of Wright and Patterson, did so with an explanation that they did not consider the Senate had the right to impeach a private citizen, as they considered Mr. Belknap to be, after the President had accepted his resignation.

A hotel, store and several dwellings were destroyed by fire in the village of Crescott, Saratoga county, N. Y. While Barum's circus was proceeding through Halifax, the clerks of the Bank of Nova Scotia locked the doors and went to see the procession. While they were absent, a stranger, under some pretense, gained admission to the basement from a servant, and making his way to the counting room, carried off \$17,500. About the same time the office of the provincial treasurer was forcibly entered (the clerks having deserted it) and \$1,000 and some valuable papers were stolen. A flatboat containing sixteen persons of a party of excursionists near Hillsdale, Mich., suddenly sunk, and G. H. Taylor, Mrs. Thornton and child, Mrs. Musser, May Cunningham and her sister Libbie, Alice Hayes, May Keely and Randall Blackman were drowned. All were from Cold Water. A tornado passed over Rhomere township, Cass county, Mo., destroying several residences and other buildings, and seriously injuring the growing crops. Two persons were killed. The English House of Commons has refused to pass a bill giving amnesty to Fenian prisoners. During July the public debt was reduced \$1,138,033.

Gov. S. Orth has withdrawn his name as a Republican candidate for the gubernatorial honors of Indiana, in consequence of a dissenion in the party. The Greenback national council has offered to Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, the candidacy for Vice-President on the greenback ticket, headed by Peter Cooper. While walking on an excursion boat on

the Hudson, a couple fell overboard, and Mrs. Thomas Platter (colored), was drowned. Her partner was rescued. C. C. Porter, a colored man, at Spring Hill, Ark., outraged a white girl. The next day Porter was arrested, and when near Hope was met by a crowd of men who took and hanged him to a tree. The Ghilan tribe in Morocco, Africa, having refused to furnish their quota of troops, the emperor devastated their country and sold the women and children into slavery. The Indians have been burning and running off government stores on the way to Fort Fetterman, and much trouble on the roads in that vicinity is anticipated. Lulu trotted against time in Buffalo, making 2 1/4, 2.16 1/2 and 2.17 1/2. The coroner's jury in the Hamburg (S. C.) case found seven persons guilty of murder.

John Klingmeyer, of Buffalo, N. Y., cut his wife's throat and then put an end to his own existence by cutting his own throat. Family trouble was the cause of the desperate act. They leave thirteen children. A fire at Brainard, Minn., destroyed thirteen buildings, comprising the main portion of the business part of the town. Gen. Sherman indorses Sheridan's request to the House for authority to increase the army with 2,500 recruits. Goldenith Maid won the open-to-all race for a purse of \$4,000, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 2:16, 2:15 1/2 and 2:15—being the three fastest consecutive heats ever recorded. Judge Fullerton took second money, Bodine third, Lucille Goldust fourth, while Smuggler actedly bad and was distanced. Leonard, one of Longfellow's progeny, won the Saratoga stakes for two-year-olds, over ten competitors, in 1:17 1/2, the distance being three-quarters of a mile. O. Neil, the St. Johns (N. B.) murderer, was hanged. Boston's property valuation is \$793,961,900, a loss of \$45,083,800 during the past year.

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Saving a Life.

At the opening of the century the public facilities for anatomy were less than now; so then robbing the churchyard was quite a trade, and an egg-timer or two did worse—they killed people for the small sum a dead body fetched.

Well, a male body was brought to a certain surgeon by a man he had often employed, and the pair lumped it down on a dissecting table, and then the vendor received his money and went.

The anatomist set to work to open the body; but, in handling it, he fancied the limbs were not so rigid as usual, and he took another look. Yes, the man was dead; no pulsation either. And yet somehow he was not cold about the region of the heart.

The surgeon doubted; he was a humane man, and so, instead of making a fine transverse cut like that at which the unfortunate author of "Manon Lescaut" started out of his trance with a shriek to die in right earnest, he gave the poor body a chance; applied hartshorn, vinegar and friction, all without success. Still he had his doubts; though, to be frank, I am not clear why he still doubted.

Be that as it may, he called in his assistant, and they took the body into the yard, turned a high tap on, and discharged a small but hard biting column of water on the patient.

No effect was produced but this, which an unscientific eye might have passed over: the skin turned slightly pink in one or two places under the fall of water.

The surgeon thought this a strong proof life was not extinct; but, not to overdo it, wrapped the man in blankets for a time, and then drenched him again, leading the water strike him hard on the head and the heart in particular.

He followed this treatment, till at last the man's eyes winked, and then he gasped, and presently he gulped, and bye-and-bye he groaned, and eventually uttered loud and fearful cries as one battling with death.

In a word, he came to, and the surgeon put him into a warm bed, and as medicine has its fashions, and bleeding was the panacea of that day, he actually took blood from the poor body. This ought to have sent him back to the place from whence he came—the grave, to wit; but somehow it did not; and next day the revived showed him with pride to several visitors, and prepared an article.

Resurrection was well fed, and, being a pauper, was agreeable to lie in that bed forever, and eat the bread of science. But, as years rolled on, his preserver got tired of that. However, he had to give him a suit of his own clothes to get rid of him. Did I say years? I must have meant days.

He never did get rid of him; the fellow used to call at intervals and demand charity, urging that the surgeon had taken him out of a condition in which he felt neither hunger, thirst nor misery, and so was now bound to supply his natural needs.

Something Wrong.

A man, a sachel, an umbrella, and a great deal of puffing entered the central depot at Detroit, according to the *Free Press*, and asked if the Saginaw train had departed.

"Just out of sight," was the reply of an official.

"Didn't they know I was coming in?" inquired the stranger.

"I guess not; didn't hear any one say anything about it."

"That's strange," mused the traveler. "I live out here nine miles, and yesterday I sent in word by one of the squarrest men in our town that I'd come in here this morning and go out on the Saginaw train. I'm here to the minute, but where's the train?"

"Gone, as I told you before," replied the official.

"Something wrong here—something wrong," said the man, shaking his head. "If your train can't connect with a man after he's walked nine miles it'll see some lawyer about it."

The idea of making Paris a seaport—in other words, of rendering the Seine navigable for sea-going vessels—is again coming to the surface. The river at Paris is only between sixty and seventy feet above the level of the ocean, and the distance in a straight line 120 miles, although, following the course of the stream, it is 210 miles. The problem is how to lessen the latter number and make a greater depth of water. It appears that to dredge out seven feet would need an expenditure of 13,000,000 francs, and an additional three feet would require 11,000,000 more. It is stated, moreover, that the average size of French vessels is under 300 tons.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 16.  
Gentlemen—I am with feelings of gratitude that I place before you a simple statement of my sufferings, and cure from the use of the Peruvian Syrup. I am forty years of age, and my occupation is that of a map engraver. About fifteen years ago I was attacked with what I suppose was a disease of the spine. I could not walk erect, owing to a great weakness which I experienced at the small of my back. My digestion became impaired, and by degrees my whole system became deranged. I suffered in this way for seven years, and then placed myself in the hands of eminent physicians. They treated me with mercury and many other strong remedies, but I grew worse instead of better.

In the spring of 1857, there appeared upon my back and side two large abscesses, and at this time I was also suffering from a very bad fistula; my whole system became utterly prostrated, when I was advised to try the Peruvian Syrup. I commenced using it, and at once experienced great relief. I have taken three bottles of it, and every trace of my former complaints have left me. My system has regained its strength, my appetite has returned, and I feel myself completely renewed in age and vigor. In a word, my health is now perfect, and I can truly say that I was never able to do more work, and with greater ease to myself, than at this time.

Yours respectfully,  
JAMES P. COX.

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash, can annoy the infant outside with which his mother's care and purifying anti-scorbutic cures in daily contact.

Gray heads don't grow black or brown. Cane-Hill Hair Dye.

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the result was glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above. HENRY H. M. PATTON. LAWRENCE, Marion Co., Ind.

At the season of the year cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhea, etc., are quite common, and should be checked at once. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is the best article that can be used in such cases, and should be kept in every family. Used internally.

Great harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. Parsons' Purgative Pills are free from all impure matters, and are mild and health-giving in their operation.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have the most strengthening influence. A single bottle of this Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any other cause, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's reasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

PHILADELPHIA. Beef—Prime to Extra Bullocks 09 @ 10 1/2  
Common to Good Tex 07 1/2 @ 08  
Milk Cows 40 @ 42  
Hogs—Live 40 @ 42  
Dressed 08 1/2 @ 08 3/4  
Sheep 04 @ 06  
Lamb 04 @ 06  
Oatmeal—Middling 12 @ 12 1/2  
Flour—Extra Western 6 1/2 @ 6 5/8  
State Extra 6 1/2 @ 6 5/8  
Wheat—Red Western 93 @ 95  
No. 2 Spring 93 @ 95  
Rye—State 67 @ 78  
Barley—State 67 @ 78  
Barley—Malt 95 @ 1 25  
Oats—Mixed Western 28 @ 40  
Oats—Mixed Eastern 53 @ 68 1/2  
Hay, per cut 45 @ 50  
Straw, per cut 45 @ 50  
Hops—75 @ 10 @ 117  
Port—Mixed 40 @ 49 1/2  
Lard 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4  
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new 24 @ 26  
Do, No. 2, new 20 @ 21 1/2  
Dry Cod, per cut 6 @ 6 1/2  
Herring, scaled, per box 23 @ 24  
Petroleum—Grade, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4  
Wool—California Flies, 2 @ 2 1/2  
Texas 20 @ 23  
Australian 20 @ 23  
Butter—State 26 @ 30  
Western Dairy 26 @ 30  
Western Yellow 23 @ 25  
Western Ordinary 13 @ 17  
Cheese—Swiss 10 @ 12 1/2  
State Skimmed 08 @ 08 1/2  
Western 08 @ 09  
Eggs—State 19 @ 20

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