

York



Daily

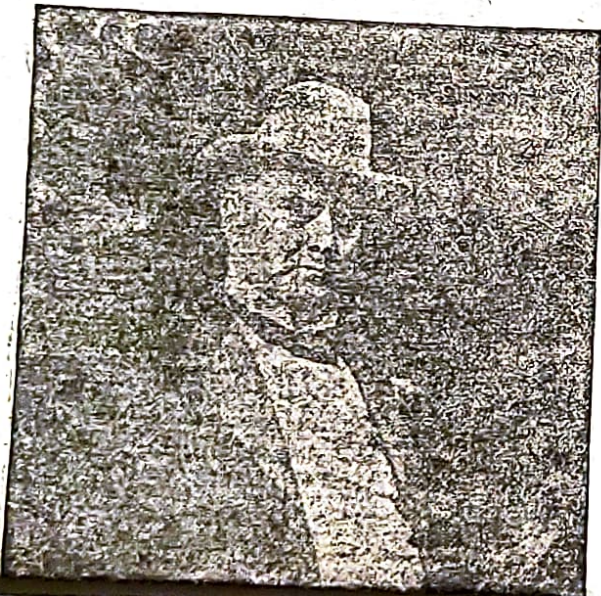
31st YEAR, VOL. 95--No. 9605

YORK, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

SINGLE COPY 2c.--8c. PER WEEK

THE PRESIDENT SHOT BY AN ANARCHIST.

Leon Czolgosz, Who in a Confession Said He is a Cleveland Anarchist, While Shaking Hands With the President at the Pan American Exposition, Shot Him Twice. The Anarchist Has Been Arrested. He Says, "I Did My Duty."



Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6.---President McKinley was shot this afternoon in front of the Temple of Music, on the exposition grounds, by a man named Czolgosz. The man was shaking hands with the President when he fired two bullets at him from a revolver, which he had hidden under a handkerchief.

THE WOUNDS ARE VERY SERIOUS.

When the President was shot he fell into the arms of Detective Gerry, whom he coolly asked for his name.

President McKinley Is Dead

Milburn House, Sept. 14.--The President died at 2:15 a. m. Those present at the time of the President's death were Secy. Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Mrs. and Miss Barber and Miss Duncan.

ANNOUNCEMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 14.--The official announcement was received at the White House at 2:35 and is as follows:

Buffalo, Sept. 14.--"Col. Montgomery, Executive Mansion, Washington.

The President died at a quarter past two o'clock this morning.

Signed,

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU."

THE LAST SCENES.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.--President McKinley died at 2:15 a. m. He had been unconscious since 7:50 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with the wife to whom he devoted a life time of care. He died unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were a humble submission to the will of God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him and faced death in the same spirit of calmness and poise which has marked his long and honorable career. His last conscious words reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside, when they were uttered was as follows: "Good bye. All good bye. It is God's way. His will be done."

His relatives, and the members of his official family were at the Milburn house, except Secretary Wilson

is God's way. His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander and soon afterward he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8:30 the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew fainter and fainter. He was sinking gradually like a child into the eternal slumber. By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremities and they grew cold. Below stairs the grief stricken gathering waited sadly for the end.

All the evening those who had hastened here fast as steel and steam could carry them, continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop or were whisked up in automobiles, all intent upon getting here before death ensued. One of the last to arrive was Attorney General Knox who reached the house at 9:30. He was permitted to go up stairs to look

change in the executive administration of the government would ensue. When Mr. Roosevelt would take the oath of office was wholly a matter of conjecture.

President Arthur took the oath at 2 a. m. after the death of Garfield and in that case Justice Brady, of New York, administered the oath. There is no requirement that the oath shall be administered by a justice of the United States supreme court, although that procedure is adopted when circumstances permit.

Without unseemly haste the members of the cabinet will tender their resignation and the new President will then be free to initiate his own policy and choose his own cabinet.

Awaiting the End Since 9:40.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.--The President is slowly dying. Secretary Cortelyou sent this announcement from the house at 9:30 tonight. At the same time, Dr. Mynter, who had just come from the sick room,

are now cold with the approach of death.

The last sad offices about the bedside have been said and the President has again lapsed into unconsciousness, after a brief period of consciousness. During his conscious moments Mrs. McKinley was brought into the chamber and there was an affecting farewell. Members of the cabinet, one by one, saw the President momentarily and there was a hushed exchanged. Then the President softly chanted a hymn. Just before he lapsed into unconsciousness he begged the doctors to let him die.

At 9:40 every one within the house and in the great crowd outside is awaiting the announcement of the end.

Mr. Roosevelt Too Late.

There is little possibility tonight that Mr. Roosevelt will get here. Mr. Ansley Wilcox who entertained the vice president when he was here last said that the best information he had

was recognized that nothing remained but the last struggle, and some of the friends of the family who had remained through the day, began to leave the house, not caring to be present at the final scene.

Such an intense state of anxiety existed among the watchers that rumors gained frequent circulation that death had already occurred. The arrival of the coroner gave rise to one such rumor and a flood of ground less despatches were sent saying that the end had come. These were speedily set at rest by an official within the house. He stated that the reports were groundless. Dr. Mann said that the President was still alive and that Dr. Janeway was examining the heart action. There was really no hope but they did not desire gruesome anticipation.

Barely Alive at 1 A. M.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.--At 1 a. m. President McKinley was barely alive. His breathing was

PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE

O R T H E

YORK WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Here truth spontaneous flows, and daves accost deluded Crowsd themselves, or rulers of the Free.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1788.

[Price, Six-pence.]

THE following petition is now circulating through this State—numbers of them have already been handed into the honorable the assembly.—You are desired to publish it for the satisfaction of those who have not as yet had an opportunity of seeing them.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The Petition of the Subscribers, in behalf of themselves and others, Citizens of Pennsylvania, Most respectfully Sheweth,

THAT, in consequence of the great stagnation of trade, the weak state of public, and almost total annihilation of private credit, the pressure of taxes, and the extreme scarcity of circulating specie, which have taken place in this country since the revolution, real estates, as well as many other kinds of property, have greatly fallen in price; in so much, that even houses and improved lands are daily sold, at sheriffs' and other public sales from one half to the fifth part of their value.

That, by these unforeseen and unavoidable calamities, great numbers of the good people of this commonwealth, who had necessarily contracted debts, and entered into contracts, which they then conceived themselves fully able to pay and perform, without distressing themselves and families, are now involved in difficulties and embarrassments, which no human foresight could have prevented, and from which no industry or means within their own power, can extricate them.

That, in many instances, these debts (some of which were occasioned by a reliance on the public faith, and others contracted by persons in the service of their country) might have been discharged in a depreciated currency, had the debtors chosen to avail themselves of tenders, law then existing; but principles of honor restrained them from taking those advantages of their creditors, which, as private individuals, they deemed inequitable, notwithstanding the public councils of this country then thought it proper to give them the sanction of law.

Your petitioners apprehend it is almost unnecessary to inform your honorable house, that the evils now experienced by thousands of good citizens in this State, arising from the causes already mentioned, are not of a partial nor unimportant na-

ture; they appeal to your own knowledge and to the public prints for the truth of the contrary: the distresses flowing from those sources are of a serious and alarming tendency, extensive in their operation; and, unless some remedy be speedily administered, a dreadful catastrophe must terminate the scene.

Your petitioners beg leave to observe, that in their humble opinion, it becomes the duty of a wise and good government to extend its aid and protection, by special means, to its useful and virtuous citizens, in those cases where large bodies of men of that description experience calamities from causes over which they have no controul.—They conceive that, under circumstances of general distress, laws operating against the innocent objects of such distress should, on principles of sound policy and national justice, assume a milder tone: And, on these principles, they cannot suppose a merciless, rapacious creditor, should be permitted, in the present situation of this country, to sacrifice the property of his debtor, by a public sale—whereby the latter may not only be reduced from a state of competency to beggary, and his family hurled into the depths of misery—but, by being thus deprived of the hard earnings of his industry, rendered incapable of discharging debts due to other and more humane creditors.

Your petitioners are humbly of opinion, that a law would be competent to their relief, as well as consonant to substantial justice, whereby sheriffs would be directed, in every case where they shall have levied on real or personal property, to have the same valued or appraised by a jury of twelve men; and that the creditors shall either receive the same at the appraisement: or that further execution shall be stayed thereon for the term of years, provided the debtor will give sufficient security for the payment of interest annually, and the principal at the expiration of the term: But, where lands and tenements, taken in execution, will satisfy the debt and costs in seven years, the law to remain as at present.

Your petitioners beg leave to observe further that, by a law of Pennsylvania, passed in the year 1700, entitled, "An act for the appraisement of goods," a creditor was compellable to accept goods and chattels levied on, at an appraisement made by three men appointed for that purpose, in each county. In England, a similar regulation obtains, with respect to goods

and chattels, under the writ of *Elegit*:—By this process, also, only one half of a man's lands can be taken in execution for the payment of a debt; which moiety is delivered to the plaintiff, to hold, till out of the *rents and profits* thereof, the debt be levied.—And the writ of *fiel facias* operates, in England, only against goods and chattels.

It must be evident to your honorable house, that the grievances complained of by your petitioners, are of such a nature, as to require an immediate remedy!

Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly entreat your honorable house to take the premises into your most serious consideration; and to administer to them such speedy and effectual relief therein, as to you, in your clemency and wisdom, shall seem meet.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Portrait of the Bachelor and the Married Man contracted.

A Bachelor is a sort of whimsical being, which nature never intended to create. He was formed out of the odds and ends of what materials were left after the great work was over. Unluckily for him, the finer passions are all mixed up in the composition of those creatures intended for social enjoyment. What remains for the Bachelor is hardly enough to rub round A CRUSTY MOULD into which he is thrown. Some seasoning, that he may not be quite insipid, must be substituted in the stead of more valuable ingredients; so in dame nature tosses self-love without weight or measure, a kind of understanding that is fit for no other use; a sprinkling of wisdom, which turns acid from the sour disposition of the vessel in which it is contained; and the whole composition is concluded with an immoderate portion of oddities. Thus formed, thus furnished, a Bachelor is popt into the world!—Mere lumber without the possibility of being happy himself, or essentially contributing to the happiness of others. His only business is to keep himself quiet. He gets up to lie down, and lies down to get up. No tender impressions enliven his waken hours; no agreeable reveries disturb his drowsy slumbers. If he ever speaks the language of sensibility, he speaks it on the excellence of some favourite dish, or on the choice liquors with which his cellars abound. On such subjects he feels the raptures of a lover. As for the pace of a Bachelor, he would har-

mond it to get out of a storm, though that storm were to threaten a deluge; but shew him a woman who is entitled to the compliment of his hat, and he will shuffle on, as if he were walking for a wager. His housekeeper, or his landress, he can talk to her without reserve: but any other of the sex, whose condition is above an useful dependant, is his terror. A bear house is his sanctum sanctorum against bright eyes and dazzling complexions; here he lounges out half his days. At home he sits alone to his unsocial meals, and when his passion is pleased, he has no other passion to gratify. Such is a Bachelor! Such is the life of a Bachelor! What becomes of him after death; I am not cautious enough to determine.

Now for a MARRIED MAN.

The felicity of a married man never stand still, it perpetually flows, and increases in its passage. It is supplied from various channels; it depends more on others than on himself. From participation proceed the most extatic enjoyments of the married man.

By an union with the gentlest, most polished, most beautiful part of the creation, his mind is harmonized, his manners softened, his soul animated by the tenderest, liveliest sentiments. Love, gratitude, and universal benevolence, mix in all his ideas. The house of a married man is his paradise. He never leaves it without regret; never returns to it but with gladness. The friend of his soul, the wife of his bosom, welcomes his approach with susceptibility; joy flushes her cheeks, and mutual are their transports. Infants, lovely as the spring, climb about his knees, and contend which shall catch the envied kiss of paternal fondness. Smiling plenty, under the guardianship of economy, is seen in every department of his family—Generosity stands porter at his door—Liberalty presides at his table; and social mirth gives to time its most pleasing motion. To the existence of a married man there is no termination. When death overtakes him, he is only translated from one Heaven to another; his glory is immortalized, and his children's children repent him on earth to the latest generation.

ALMANACS

The YORK RECORDER.

No. 4.]

W E D N E S D A Y FEBRUARY 19, 1800.

[Vol. I.]

YORK: PRINTED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY EDIE CLELLAN, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.

[The following paragraphs were omitted among the articles relative to French affairs.]

As Buonaparte was lately mounting with difficulty a spirited horse a citizen came up and assisted him. "I ought to mount easily," observed the general as he thanked him, "for I am not unworthy." "Pardon me," replied the citizen, "you are a counterpoise to all the hostile powers."

The Central Bureau of Paris is dissolved. The three new members are Duboseq, who had been in already, Dubois, and Pils, commissioners of the Directory in the municipal administrations of that city.

After most of our revolutionary movements the Capitalists have given a disposition to withdraw their money from the public; but after the affair of the 19th, government received numerous offers of money. Confidence is supposed not compromised.

It seems that the Consuls are not to adopt the address of the Directors. The magistrates of France it is thought will wear the dress of Frenchmen.

A board of Admiralty is to be formed after the manner of England.

Buonaparte finds time for every thing.—He assisted yesterday three hours at the institute.

Landed property in the neighbourhood of Paris, which but twelve days ago could find neither purchasers nor

and its value in the market, according to the report of all men of business has risen more than a years purchase. If the case be the same in other parts, and there is reason to believe landed property of the country has risen in value 1,500 millions of crowns since the happy events of the 18th and 19th.

Merchants of all descriptions sell their commodities to better advantages. Good paper is in request, bonds are negotiated on favourable terms, and middling ones are taking in pledge; apartments that had been dismantled again are finished; carriages that had been laid aside appear; and horses which the forced loan had brought into disuse again appear, as if Neptune had made the spring from the earth with his trident.

By a decree dated the first Primair, Nov. 22 the consuls have appointed Talleyrand Perigord minister of foreign affairs, in the room of Reinhard resigned. The latter is appointed minister to the Helvetic republic.

Citizen Ferlat is likewise appointed minister of marine, and of the colonies in the room of citizen Bourdon who is appointed commissioner of the marine for the North Seas, comprehending all the ports of the nine united departments.—Paris Paper.

Our Dublin correspondent assures us (says a late London paper) on authority of which he speaks with decided confidence, that it is not the intention of the Irish government to adopt any proceeding affecting the life of Napper Tandy. His son, James Tandy, who served under the Marquis Cornwallis in India has memorized his Excellency, requesting to know if his father's life is to be affected, as in such case he would prepare for the removal of himself and effects out of Ireland. To this the Marquis Cornwallis replied, (as our correspondent learnt) that Napper Tandy's life was in no danger, as the

purpose of Government is, after identification, to send Tandy to Fort George.

ADDRESS

From the Legislative body to the French People.

St. Cloud, Nov. 20.

"FRENCHMEN,

"The republic has again escaped the rage of faction; your faithful Representatives have broken the poison in the hands of the parricides; but after having averted the blows which you were menaced, they felt their duty to prevent an eternal agitation, and taking counsel from their duty and their courage only, they presume to hope that they have fast themselves worthy of you.

"Frenchmen, your liberties, still bloody with the crimes of the revolutionary Government, we shall seek an asylum in the arms of a Constitution which promises at least some repose.

"But the feline have attacked without ceasing the weak part of our Constitution, and the Constitutional Regime has been but a continuation of the Revolution in every sense in which the different parties themselves have interpreted it. Those even who with the most sincerity to maintain the Constitution, have been forced to violate it at every instant, that they might save it from perishing.

"From this state of the instability of the Government, has resulted greater instability still in Legislation, and the rights of the people have been the

of faction and events.

"It is time to put an end to this tumult; it is time to give a solid guarantee to the Liberty of the citizens, to the sovereignty of the people, to the independence of the constitutional powers, to the Republic itself, of which the name has too often served to consecrate the violation of all principles: It is time that the Great Nation should have a Government worthy of itself: a Government firm and wise, which can give a speedy and a solid peace, that you enjoy true happiness! For the purpose of arriving more rapidly at this end, a provisional Government is instituted. Frenchmen rally round your Magistrates: Soldiers of Liberty, pursue the course of your victories; you will achieve the conquest of peace, that you may soon return to the midst of your brethren, and receive from the public gratitude the honours and rewards reserved for your glorious labours."

FROM HAMBURG PAPERS,

Received at Boston.

PARIS, November 15.

Letter from General Vaubois, Commander in Chief of the islands of Malta and Goza to the War Minister.

Malta, October 20.

We are blocked up by sea by four Portuguese and three English ships of the line, two frigates, two corvettes and two brigs; some English troops and the inhabitants besiege us by land.—They have greatly slackened their fire; now and then however, they throw bombs and howitzers, which are chiefly directed against the ships, which they endeavour to destroy, but which by the precautions we have taken have not hitherto been injured.—We have rendered the works

so fortifications easy for service. General of Artillery, d'Hennezel, Captain Bolloz, have performed rising works in the arsenal, in relations and new constructions.

The cessation of sickness has produced most striking effect on the soldiers; in ardor and desire to preserve Malta at their height. The garrison, are assured, you, is inestimable. M. Bazzi, the sister of the Portuguese

hadron, and Alex. Ball, Captain of ship who commands the English have summoned me repeatedly. I answered them like a Republican. At length they demanded an interview with me.

reflected: I saw, on their part, to deduce a mark of weakness, a desire to seduce me, and to tell me a thousand absurdities about the war in Italy. I thought that to make this circumstance turn to their confusion, I might submit to receive them in the midst of my staff, in a fort where they would feel nothing, with the gate open, and flue their ears with the acclamations of the soldiers crying "Malta or death: we will rather perish all on the ramparts, than capitulate."

In short, I succeeded to my wish: they were not able to utter a word of what they intended to say. We overladen them with politeness. However, to return they were obliged to go through a double line of soldiers crying out, as loud as they could and inviting them to attempt the assault. The garrison of the town echoed these cries the drums beating Cairo, and the whole without being arranged and through enthusiasm.

We shuddered on hearing of the disorders in Italy, but it only excited our

efforts to improve them. I shall employ all my efforts to keep them. The service is extremely fatiguing; but no volunteer has made the least complaint. The importance of Malta is felt: and I hope that this place will continue to be defended with the greatest courage.

O F E G Y P T.

Paris, November 15.

Gen. Marmont, authorized by Gen. Buonaparte, concluded at Alexandria, on the 18th Thermidor last (August 5) with Patrona Bey, the commander of the Turkish Squadron, a cartel for the exchange of prisoners. The conditions are, that the prisoners shall be exchanged man for man and rank for rank. The wounded and surgeons shall not be considered as prisoners of war. It was agreed, that all French prisoners detained at Constantinople, and the different places of the Turkish empire, should be conveyed, within the term of three months, in vessels, before the port of Alexandria, where, at the same period, the like number of Turkish prisoners should be assembled to be exchanged for the French. It was further agreed, that whenever vessels having French prisoners on board, should arrive before Alexandria, and should make known to the commandant of that place the number of prisoners they should have to exchange, the French commandant should produce the same number of Turkish prisoners within 72 hours, in order that the exchange might be proceeded on without delay.

EASTERN MINUTE.

The last letters from Sir Sydney Smith, received in England, prior to Dec. 14th, '99, were dated the 23d October; at which time the Grand

Turkish army was at Gaza, preparing to pass the deserts which separate Egypt from Syria.

HAMBURG, Nov. 9.

Accounts received at Constantinople, October 10, say, that the advanced guard of the Grand Vizier's army had been defeated by the French in Syria. Sir Sidney's accounts are the latest.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The orders of government forbidding the intercourse of neutral nations with the Batavian republic, have been repealed.

A letter from Mittau states, "that some time ago M. Davary was reading to Louis XVIII. and his little court, a German Gazette, in which it was stated that Louis and his brother had renounced the crown of France, in favor of the Duke of Angoulême, who married the daughter of Louis XVI.—M. Davary was so struck with the passage that he could not go on with it. Louis remarked it, and ordered him to read the article through. As soon as it was finished he turned to the daughter of Louis XVI, and said to her, "Had I a crown of roses, I would willingly place it on the head of my charming niece—but as mine is a crown of thorns, I will keep it myself."

I N I T A L Y.

TURIN, Oct. 31.

Dead quarters, Montanara, October 30, have been received here: "General Count Auersperg on the 18th inst. attacked the enemy, who had advanced to relieve the fortress of Coni; he defeated them and took prisoners Gen. Grolas, 47 officers, and 650 soldiers."

PAVIA, Nov. 3.

On the 31st of October our army (Austrians) was attacked near Mondovì at all points by the enemy. The action lasted from early in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. We have totally defeated and pursued them close to the entrenchments of Coni. Their loss consists in 500 prisoners, 700 killed and great numbers wounded.

I N S W I T Z E R L A N D.

BREGNETZ, Nov. 6.

The Russian corps under Gen. Rozenberg, which had hitherto remained at Dorenberien will now likewise follow the main army. A part of them is already gone, and the remainder will march to-morrow. Numerous detachments from the Archduke's army arrive, by way of Steckach, and march towards Felkirch, to enter the positions which the Russians have quit.

TERESPOL, Oct. 22.

About eight days since, the Imperial Russian General commanding the corps in Lithuania, consisting of 47,000 men, received orders, by a courier from St. Petersburg, to keep himself in readiness, as soon as Field Marshal Suwarow should require it, to break up, with the whole of the troops under his command, to join his army, as Prince Suwarow might think it necessary, either in the usual manner, or by



"Where liberty dwells, there is my Country".....FRANKLIN.

No. 33.

YORK, (PA.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1815.

VOL. I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

William C. Harris

IN THE MAIN-STREET, NEXT DOOR
TO GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH.

Conditions

The 'YORK GAZETTE' is published every Thursday, at 2 dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscriber can be taken for a less term than six months, in which case the payment will be required in advance; a subscriber cannot be at liberty to discontinue his paper, until the arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of any term, will always be considered as a wish to have the paper continued.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be inserted twice for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents larger ones in proportion.

VALUABLE

Property

For Sale or Rent.

The subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, that valuable Tavern Stand, situate on North George-street, near the Bridge, under the name of the

SWAN TAVERN

The house is forty feet front and seventy back, on a Corner Lot. There are eleven rooms altogether, with a large and convenient kitchen and a cellar under the whole house. Also a pump of excellent water before the door, and one in the yard—Good stabling and shedding, and every other necessary for a tavern.

ALSO,

Two Lots of Ground,

Adjoining the above property, which are well calculated for a Tan-yard, or any other business.

Persons wishing to purchase or rent can see the property by applying to

SAMUEL WEISER.

Dec. 14.

31-tf

Orders,

The Court Martial for the second brigade of the 5th division of the militia of this commonwealth, of which col. Thomas C. Miller was President, and James Dobbins, Esq. late Judge Advocate, will convene on the 15th of January, 1816, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of Mr. Gilbert in Gettysburgh, in Adams county, and will there sit by adjournment for the trial of militia delinquents.

By order of the Court.
Dec. 14.

Samuel Bacon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS opened his office in York, in the house of George Haller Esq. next door to Godlieb Ziegler's tavern, near the Court House.

York, Pa. August 3, 1815.

The German and English papers in this place, will please to insert the above three months, and the English papers in Lancaster, Marietta and Harrisburg will please to insert the above twice and forward their bills to this office for payment.

New Store

The Subscribers take this method to inform the public in general and their friends in particular, that they have commenced the Mercantile business under the firm of

Danner & Wagner,

In Market-street nearly opposite the Bank, where they have received and offer for sale, a neat and well selected assortment of

**Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE**

AND

QUEENSWARE,

Which they are disposed to sell at a moderate advance.

MARTIN DANNER,
GEORGE WAGNER.

M. Danner likewise takes this method of tendering his thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and informs that he continues to carry on the

Tobacco Business,

As heretofore, in its various branches.
Nov. 30. 29-tf

Citizens Take Notice!

The subscribers intending to leave York early in the spring offers for sale,

A Frame Store House

Together with a Lease of the ground for two years, in that excellent stand, situate next door to Mr. Thomas McGrath's, in south George-street, near the Court House.

They also have on hand,
A QUANTITY OF WELL ASSORTED

GOODS

Which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

JAS. & JNO. WALLS.

N. B. It is hoped that all persons in arrears with the subscribers will come forward and make payment, as they do not wish to put their customers to any expense in collecting.

Dec. 14.

31-tf

Caution.

I hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of certain bonds to Evans Turk, of Lower Chanceford, twelve in number, fifty pounds each, to be paid in twelve annual payments; the first payable on the first of April next, 1816;—I am determined not to pay any of them unless compelled by law.

ANDREW TURK.

Dec. 21.

32-3t

NEW STORE

The subscriber, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general that, he has commenced business again, at the North East corner of the market-square, in Mr. George Small's house with a handsome and general assortment of NEW

GOODS,

which will be sold at the lowest prices by

P. ROBINSON.

Bridge TAVERN

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that tavern stand known by the name of the

BRIDGE TAVERN,

At the end of the Susquehanna Bridge, Wrightsville, Pa.

He has supplied himself with good liquors, and an excellent hostler, who will take special care of the horses, together with every other necessary for the accommodation of the traveler and others who may please to honor him with their custom.

Waggoners will find every attention paid to them, and their custom thankfully received.

He hopes by his assiduity and attention, he will be able to merit a share of the public favor.

JACOB RUTH.

Dec. 21, 1815.

*2 32

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale about 70 acres of land, situate in York Township, about two miles from the Borough of York, and near the subscribers Mill; adjoining land of Paul Meyer and others. Ten acres thereof are Meadow, and about 30 acres Woodland—On the premises are a

Stone Dwelling House

and log barn, several springs of water where a distillery may be erected.—The little Codorus runs through said land, which makes it a fine situation for a

Mill Seat

With an overshot of water of 14 feet. Any person wishing to purchase may see the premises and know the terms, by applying to

JACOB SMALL.

Dec. 21.

32-ts

NEW STORE.

PETER SPANGLER.

Inform the public that he has received from Philadelphia, and has just opened, (at his store in main street, where the Post Office is kept, next door to Jacob Shultz's tavern), a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Such as cloths, cassimeres, stockinets, waist-coating, calicoes; cambric, book leno & mull muslins, &c. shoes, hosiery &c.

ALSO a good assortment of groceries queensware and hardware, which he offers for sale on the most reduced prices, or in exchange for domestic linens and hosiery.

York October 4 1815.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of HENRY & GEORGE F. DOLL, is this day dissolved. All debts contracted with said firm are to be paid to the subscriber.

HENRY DOLL.

Dec. 14.

31-tf

For Sale a VALUABLE FARM,

Situate in Baltimore county, near Randall's Town, and about thirteen miles from the city of Baltimore.—This farm contains by patent three hundred acres of Land, is well watered, under a good fence, and has upon it a sufficient quantity of wood for the support of the place. There is upon this Farm a good Stone Dwelling HOUSE, built of the best materials, containing five rooms, and having an excellent dry celler. There is also an Overseer's House and quarter, a large Stone Stable, Corn House & Carriage House, a log Barn, Milk House, and every out house in a good state of repair.—There are also two large Gardens in a good state of cultivation, an apple orchard and other fruit trees. Of the above described property about one hundred acres are well set in clover, and there is likewise a timothy meadow. To this property an indisputable title in fee simple will be made, and possession delivered at such time as may best suit the purchaser. For terms apply to

JOHN SCOTT,

St. Paul's Lane.

N. B.—The purchaser can be supplied with Stock of every description —Farming, Utensils and Provender, on the most advantageous terms.
Dec. 14. 31-tf

A BOOK BINDER,

Is wanted in York Pennsylvania. There is none now here; and it is believed a good workman, who has a family, would do well to settle here; where a family can be maintained at a cheap rate; and York being in the vicinity of Lancaster, Harrisburg and Baltimore, which are book-making places and where it is expensive living, if there should not be a full supply of business here, it could easily be had from either of those places. A steady, industrious, sober man with or without a family could be applying before the 1st of March next, rent a good stand for his business.

Apply to the PRINTER.

NEW STORE

AND

Cheap Goods

Shetter & Beuhler,

Have just received, and are now opening, at their NEW STORE,

In North George-street, opposite to Mr. Miller's tavern,

A large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware
and Groceries,

LIKEWISE

**Stoves, Pots, Pans,
Kettles, Skillets,
Dutch Ovens, &c**

Which they have laid in at Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the most reduced prices, and will be enabled to sell accordingly.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office

The YORK RECORDER.

212.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

[Vol. V.]

YORK: PRINTED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBERT MCLELLAN, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

From the BALANCE.

On Monday the 13th inst. came on the argument upon the application for a new trial in the case of the people against Harry Croswell. This cause is undoubtedly fresh in the recollection of every friend to liberty. The application was made on several grounds, but the most prominent were—1st, That Chief Justice Lewis, ought, at the trial to have permitted the truth to be given in evidence; and, 2d, that he ought to have furnished the whole matter in issue to the jury. Mr. Van Nels opened the argument on Monday for Mr. Croswell. Mr. Guines, of New York, followed him on the part of the people. The case then adjourned. On Tuesday, Mr. Spencer submitted the argument on the same side, and was replied to by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison was followed by Gen. Hamilton, who spoke until midnight, when, being much exhausted, the court adjourned until morning. Gen. Hamilton, then resumed his argument, and closed about noon on Wednesday. The argument was conducted with great ability by every gentleman engaged in it. It will not, however, be surprising to find, that the speech of Gen. Hamilton exceeded the expectation and even the hope of his friends. He spoke above himself; I had almost said above human nature. The topics were of a most interesting and important nature. It was a mighty effort for the cause of liberty, and although the life of his great man has been one of such incessant exertion, yet he has been of such essential service to the country, to freedom, to republicanism, as this bold stand in favour of the people. The power of eloquence was exhibited in his speech beyond conception. To convince and persuade—force the tear from the eye of the aged, and the young—to gladden, to soothe, to calm them to pleasure, in the test of true eloquence.—This he did.—It was a day of triumph for virtue and talents.

All the arguments were taken, and we understand are to be published. I cannot presume to say how the court will decide; undoubtedly, however, liberty and law will be the guides to their decision.

The decision of the question is postponed until May.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

As the Virginia Jockey Club will not allow him to start with Mr. Jefferson for the President's plate, Col. Burr is going to run a match for the Governor's cup in the state of New York. His goodam keepers have bro't out against him one called Morgan Lewis, who according to Mr. Coleman's calculation, is not a horse of much notes, or very high mettle, though he has borne the noble name of Chief Justice, and being of the pedigree of Livingston, will have all the knowing ones attached to that breed, as well as the Clintonian harpers in his favor. The preparations for the race afford much sport at least to certain idle spectators. But after all the best play against Col. Burr, the means used to lame and cripple him, and the secret pits and various impediments he may find in his track, his antagonists seem feeble enough for any bet, that he is rather to be dilated, or will make but a scrub race

for the amusement of the Gentleman of the turf.—We are no judges, and cannot pretend to guess how it will be. Mean time though there are a number of people of the family of Federalists, who seem to have no other concern in what is going on, than merely to stand by and make game. Many attempts are made to interject them on one side or the other; but if they do not find it expedient to enter a third horse of their own, they appear inclined to take no part, only they would like to see the prize fairly won, and are willing to cry out—clear the course.

[Fred. Her.]

EIGHTH CONGRESS

IMPEACHMENT OF Judge Pickering.

Friday last being the day assigned by the Senate of the United States, for the commencement of the trial of Judge Pickering, impeached by the House of Representatives of high crimes and misdemeanors, the Senate formed themselves into a COURT OF IMPEACHMENT, and sent a message to the House of Representatives, informing them that they were ready to receive the managers, and proceed with the trial; communicating at the same time, the rules entered into by the Senate: Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the House of Representatives directed the Managers to attend on the trial.

The Managers, accordingly, repaired to the Senate chamber, the House of Representatives adjourned with the view, it was understood, of attending the trial.

The Senators were ranged on each side of the chair of the President. The Managers were placed in front and on the right of the chair; and seats were assigned in the same line on the left for the accused and his counsel. Additional seats on the elevated area of the Senate were assigned for ladies. Between the Senators and the Managers a seat was allotted to the Speaker of the House.

About half past one o'clock the name of John Pickering was called three times, without any answer being given. The President (Mr. Burr) then stated that he had received a letter from Robert G. Harper, and a petition from—Pickering, son of John Pickering impeached; which were read by the clerk. The petition represents that John Pickering is insane, and could not, from the state of his health, attend without endangering his life, and therefore prays a postponement of the trial. The letter of Mr. Harper contained an offer of his professional services in support of the prayer of the petition.

These papers being read, the President desired Mr. Harper to take the seat assigned for the counsel of the accused.

Mr. Harper, having taken his seat, rose and stated that he appeared, not at the instance of John Pickering, from whom he had received no authority to appear, but from a desire to support the defence offered by his son, to aid the justice of the accused, and in case the Senate, not withstanding his non-appearance, should proceed to try the articles of Impeachment, preferred against him, and permit him to take a part in the proceedings without thereby im-

plicating any acknowledgement, on the part of the accused, of their validity.

Mr. Nicholson, on behalf of the Managers observed that, in his opinion, Mr. Pickering could only appear by himself or by counsel, that Mr. Harper could only, therefore, be admitted to a hearing in the exercise of the right of Council for the accused; and he disclaimed all authority from Mr. Pickering, in his opinion, he could not be allowed to take a part in the trial.

Several additional remarks, enforcing the same opinion, were expressed by Messrs. G. W. Campbell, Rodney, Early and J. Randolph.

Mr. Harper enquired whether it would be regular in him to reply to their remarks.

The President said it would not and immediately after put the question to the Senate whether Mr. Harper should be heard in support of one of the prayer of the petition of—Pickering.

Whereupon the Senate retired to a private chamber; from which they returned about three o'clock, when the President advised the Managers that the Senate would take further time to consider the question before them, and would make them acquainted with their decision.

Late Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 8.

We have to acknowledge our obligations to a valuable commercial friend, who has kindly favored us with a file of London papers to the evening of the 14th January, the latest, we believe on the continent.

The Courier of the 11th of January contains the Paris papers to the 1st. They state, that Buonaparte left Paris on the 30th December at six in the morning—he was to be absent but a very few days. It is stated, that preparations had been made for his reception at Flushing. The French Ambassadors at the Hague, and several staff officers were also to be there.

LONDON, January 11.

Letters have been received from Admiral Cornwallis dated on Wednesday last off Brest, where he had arrived in the Ville de Paris, with the San-Josef and Dreadnought. He has been joined by the few ships that had separated in the late gale of wind, and which, instead of making for any British port, fled to the westward as soon the gale commenced. The gallant Admiral has also been joined by five sail of the line from Cawland Bay, and by this time, in all probability, by the Impetueux, of 84 guns, which sailed from Plymouth on Sunday. When our Squadron returned to their station off Brest, they found the French fleet in statu quo, very busily employed in drying their sails. They had not made any movement indicative of an intention to put to sea.

The intelligence received in this country, and the opinions that are formed upon the subject of invasion, are curiously contradictory.—The letters from Holland, and the accounts of persons arriving from thence, might induce us to believe that the invasion has been suspended till the spring.

An American vessel arrived at Cowes, left the Texel on Sunday the 1st inst. at which time between 50 and 60 transports had gone down the Helder;

which were fitted up for the reception of horse and foot; but neither a man nor horse was embarked, and there were no provisions on board. All idea of any expedition failing from Holland, say the accounts from that quarter, till after the winter, is given up, and a considerable part of the French troops have marched from the coast. This intelligence is confirmed by a gentleman who left Amsterdam on Tuesday last.

DEAL, January 6.

The cause of the firing heard off the French coast on Monday evening is now developed. A part of the *Corfi*, an invincible armada is now in sight of the British shore. Capt. Owen, as master of the ceremonies of the narrow channel, has introduced five sail of the advanced guards into the Downs, which appear to be part of the flotilla of twelve sail that were distinguished by Lieut. Woodcock, at the signal post on East Hill, on Tuesday, as having got out of Calais harbour in the evening of that day, and shaping their course for Bologne; luckily, however, Capt. Owen's vigilant eye detected the hostile movement.

He manned and armed his launch, and succeeded in cutting off the five sail before mentioned. From the best information I can collect, they accord to the following description:

One large Schuyt completely fitted for the conveyance of cavalry.

One cutter, with 20 pieces of Rotterdam guns.

One lugger, with crank, and other boat smelters, to support every damage the flotilla might experience; and two other small craft, laden with sundry stores.

Thirteen soldiers only, I hear, were on board the captured vessel; and few men sufficient to navigate them.

It is supposed that 50 sail at least were attempting to leave Calais harbour for Bologne, but seeing the fate of their companions, wisely made a countermand.

January 13:

A heavy firing was heard at Dover on Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday in the direction of Boulogne. The boatsmen upon Dover hills on Wednesday stated, that they could plainly discern one of our frigates which having stood close into Boulogne Bay, was becalmed; the enemy immediately commenced a heavy firing from the shore, and upwards of 30 vessels of different descriptions came out of the harbour, and surrounded the frigate; when after a smart firing on both sides, a breeze suddenly spring up, which enabled the frigate to get outside of them; she then kept up such a fire upon them, that they were glad to retreat into the harbour. Yesterday morning a heavy and continued cannonade was heard from day-light till moon. The weather was so thick that nothing could be seen from Dover heights. Probably some of the enemy's boats put to sea and were attacked by our cruisers.

DOVER, January 1.

We have been without any news of the enemy's flotilla for this week past, owing to the strong winds that have prevailed, which have blown our cruisers off their stations, and forced them to take refuge in the Downs and Nels Roads; but they have at length failed, now the weather has become moderate

THE GAZETTE.

YORK, FEBRUARY 8, 1825.

Reception of General La Fayette.

On Wednesday last, on returning from his visit to Harrisburg, the citizens of York were gratified with an opportunity of giving their early friend and protector a reception; of pouring forth their overflowing hearts of gratitude and welcome to him whose name is a passport to the heart of every American, who appreciates the liberty which Gen. La Fayette has so eminently assisted to establish. The noble veteran arrived about 4 o'clock at the first Turnpike gate, which was announced by the discharge of guns. Here he was met by a battalion of Volunteers, composed of Capt. Nes's artillery, Captain Small, Harritz, Freysinger and Stuck's infantry, and Captain Smith's rifle company, and a vast concourse of the citizens of this place and the neighboring towns and country, forming an escort both military and civic twice as numerous as that at Harrisburg. The General ascended a barouche drawn by grey horses, and the procession entered the town which was brilliantly illuminated and the bells ringing, at George-street, to the courthouse, thence up Main-street, returning up George-street, thence through Queen to Beaver-street—down Beaver and Main-street to the bridge, thence to his lodgings (McGrath's) where he alighted amid the shouts of thousands, welcoming the champion of freedom to the hospitalities of freemen. At this room he was waited upon by a number of revolutionary veterans, who had with him, in the "time that tried men's souls" placed their lives and fortunes upon the destinies of our country, to welcome their old companion in arms—to welcome our country's benefactor as our country's guest.

General La Fayette, Viscount Col. George Washington La Fayette, Mr. La Vasseur, the General's secretary, Mr. Rogers, the secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. Emken a member of the senate and Mr. Baker, of the House of Representatives, partook of a dinner provided by the citizens of this place. Jacob Barnitz, Esq. presided, with Gen. La Fayette on his right, the clergy on his left, and assisted by Gen. Ash and Gen. Spangler, as Vice-Presidents. About 100 gentlemen were at the table. The following toasts were drank, accompanied by hearty cheering, & the music of a band, whose concord of sweet sounds, pleased the General better than any he heard since he is in the country.

1. *Our Venerable Guest*—His early and disinterested exertions in the cause of human freedom, have bought him a place in the dearest recollections of posterity.

2. *The present happiness and prosperity of our Country*—A glorious evidence that the blood of her revolutionary patriots was not shed in vain.

3. *Washington*—

"To live with fame—"

"The gods allow to many,"

"But to die with equal lustre"

"Is a blessing, heaven selects"

"From all the choicest boons of fate,"

"And with a sparing hand on few bestows."

4. Union among the friends of rational liberty throughout the globe.

5. *La Fayette*—We love him as a man—hail him as a deliverer—revere him as a champion of freedom and welcome him as a guest.

General La Fayette rose and expressed his satisfaction to find himself again in the town of York, and his gratitude for the testimonies of esteem and friendship, which were bestowed upon him; he gave the following toast:

"The town of York—The seat of the American Union, in our most gloomy times—may its citizens enjoy, in the same proportion, their share of American prosperity."

6. *The combined armies of America and France at the siege of York town*—Worthy associates in the cause of Liberty.

7. *South American Independence*—The legions of a despot were in vain attempt to stay the march of mind.

8. *The President of the United States*—By his wise and liberal policy, he has fully sustained the reputation of our Republic, may his retirement be as honorable as his public services have been useful.

9. *Congress*—Having in charge the destinies of a great republic, may no local interests, no sectional jealousies, no private views, thwart the welfare of our Country.

10. *The Greeks*—

"Their bosoms are bared to the glorious strife,"

"And their oath is recorded on high,"

"To prevail in the cause that is dearer than life"

"Or crushed in its ruins to die."

11. *La Fayette*—

"Time his honors shall proclaim,"

"And his rich reward be this,"

"Immortality of fame,"

"Immortality of bliss."

12. *The principles of our Revolution*—They are graven on our hearts; Tyrants cannot efface them.

13. *Woman*—

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,"

"A ministering angel thou!"

By Geo. W. La Fayette—The three inseparable sisters found in Pennsylvania, Virtue, Liberty and Industry.

By Mr. La Vasseur—The Militia of Pennsylvania.

On Thursday morning about 10 o'clock the Volunteer battalion which escorted him to town, was reviewed by the General. With its fine appearance, dextrous movements and excellent discipline, he was exceedingly well pleased.

After reviewing the military, a large concourse of ladies were introduced to the general, who were highly pleased with his frank and affable manner.

The General and his suite then took leave and departed for Baltimore, accompanied by Messrs. Rogers, Emken and

Baker, the legislative committee, where he arrived that evening, and would next day proceed to Washington. From Washington he will depart on the 24th inst. being unable from various engagements to attend the inauguration on the 4th March. He will go by way of Norfolk to the Southern states—thence through Alabama, to New-Orleans—thence up the Mississippi and Ohio, to Pittsburgh—thence to New-Genova, in Fayette county to visit his friend, Albert Gallatin—thence to Hagerstown, and Lancaster—he is compelled by appointment to be at Boston on the 17 June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill, to lay the foundation stone of the monument to be erected on Bunker's Hill.

There is no retelling the consequences of the general's visit to this country—they may be of great moment to oppressed humanity. There could no means have been devised, by which so deep an impression, could have been made upon the oppressors of man, as by the manifestations of the American people, of their ardent and unequivocal attachment to the form of Government, which has been the fruit of that struggle in which Gen. La Fayette bore so distinguished a part.

On Wednesday evening last, after the toasts at the dinner to General La Fayette in York, were read, Colin Cook, Esq. of a deputation of the citizens of Marietta, rose and addressed the old veteran as follows:

Dear General,

As a committee appointed by the burgess and council of Marietta, Lancaster county, we as their organ express the feeling of joy, which reigns in the bosoms of its inhabitants, and surrounding country, by your arrival in the United States, to view your fellow men, enjoying liberty under a republic, which you assisted, to found by your valor—your treasure—your blood.

The statesmen and heroes of those days now are few, and we as freemen, conscious of the blessings we enjoy, through the instrumentality of Providence, hail your arrival with a feeling—language cannot express.

Our fathers have told us—and the Historian has recorded the feats of valor—the sufferings—the privations—the handful of Spartans who accomplished our independence.

For this great boon, as a nation we invited you to visit the United States, and view the vast improvement we have made—the happy influences arising from a liberal form of government, and to wipe away forever the foul stigma that republics are unworthy.

It is the wish and ardent desire of the citizens of Marietta, and interior, to express their feelings, and they request that you will honour us with a visit, and enable us in common with our fellow men to express our gratitude for the liberties which we now enjoy, and embrace in our arms our veteran chief.

COLIN COOKE.

BARNARD BROWN.

SAMUEL D. MILLER.

General La Fayette replied in substance, by returning thanks for the flattering terms of the invitation, and that he would do himself the pleasure to accept it, when other arrangements did not interfere, and that in the meantime the deputation delivering the address, should be the organ to communicate his grateful sentiments of respect to the citizens of Marietta.

Communication.

As some of the members of the Hanover Regular Guards, behaved so "irregular" as to strut about with cloaks on like turkey-cocks, while they ought to have been in uniform and in ranks, please to publish the following list of gentlemen of that corps, who acted a manly and soldierlike part, by appearing in the ranks on Wednesday last to escort the nation's guest.

A.L.L.

Capt. George Freysinger,

Lieut. A. Fisher,

Lieut. H. Kline,

Jacob Michael

Jesse Freysinger

Philip Swartz,

Alexander M'Tivnin

Jacob Lautzinger

Jacob Weirich,

Joseph Schmuck

George Young

George House

Nicholas Tylo

Jacob Bryan

Pancratius Leber

Daniel Spangler.

Among the rules reported to Congress for conducting the election of president, is one to proceed with closed doors. Are their deeds going to be evil that they shun the light. The people truly have cause of alarm, that all is not right in Congress, when he who presides over its deliberations is under the necessity of defending his infamy with the pistol!

The friends of Adams used to boast that their candidate was never guilty of the sin of duelling—but it seems, since he has but half votes enough from the people, that his friends led by Hester Clay, are going to make up the deficiency by bullying.

Dr. Samuel M. John B. been elected, of Representatives of the C. 11p,

Trouble at From the National A.C.

I have seen, witho than that of infeasible which has been post scribble form, issu other kindred prin' to the Presidentia of one of those pr adelpia, call it for which I do have not order to transmit to m 22th instant. In letter, purport from the day member of the I belonging to the I believe it to be. name, I pronoun he may be, a bat tor, a dastard an unwel himself an hold him responsi self to be, to all and regulate the

31st Januar The card would be uni panted by " him such ing is the Observer. prepare TO RIGI

W DEAR S form you of, o transactions I my the Repu' believe that it could be foun at the very ra strange as it is you a full histc far exceed the I therefore, at one brief account of s ne equally by the cry of 1801. Pe friends of Clay ha the Swiss, would pay best. Overl been made by the friends of Clay, o ment of Secreta elect Adams. I gave this infer son, and hinte would offer ti close with th of Jackson v barter and sa ny of the frie tract would b from the State Clay.

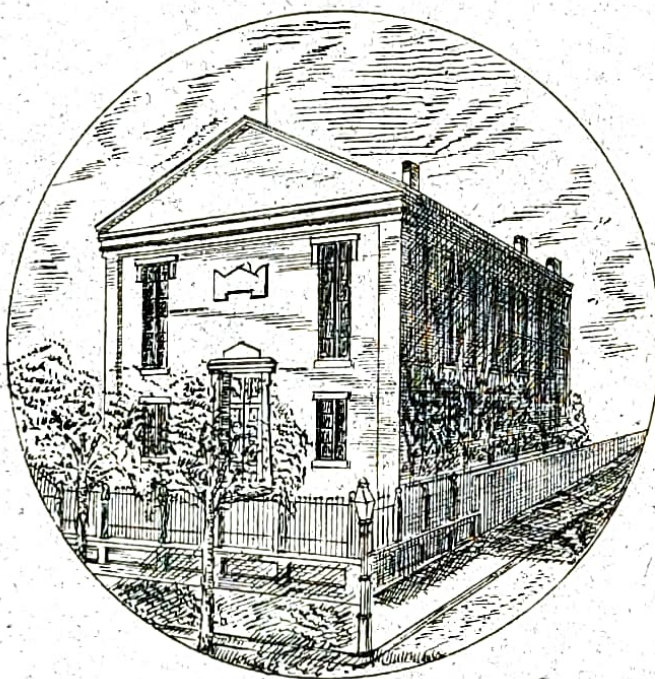
I was of opin this transaction, I honorable princip, would not, be trans does his negroes, or and horses. No believed the Rep tion having del hands of Conge jority of their no doubt that e the will of the individual they ha choice. Contro how ascertaini ry Clay has t Quincy Adams this abandonne ents, it is sud an holy coalition pre point Secretary fears on my mind— I shall defeat eve force of public opin there is an end to L

From the Nati ANO GEORGE KAR representatives, te Honorable "H. that, by referen human Observv name of the writ ult. which, it seen concern to "H. C) George Kreme prove, to the s2 minds, enough curacy of the s tained in that they concern t Clay." Being a ple, he will not spare not," whe ges are nt stake

From the fo appears that fearing per Pennsylvania like Ajax and taken whining ap ing that his will enable him transfers, bo CONG. Appeal by The SPEAK his place, and the house for a few it is attention to a felt himself deeply appeared this morn telligence, under authority, as the p



HALLOW*ANNIVERSARY*



HALLOW*HIGH*SUNDAY*SCHOOL*



THE JOURNAL PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING CO. BOSTON

JAVARES

No. 48

APOPKA
AND GULF

Railroad Company

FIRST MORTGAGE

\$1000

SIX PER CENT

GOLD BOND.

INTEREST PAYABLE

JANUARY 1st & JULY 1st

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE

1908.

TRUSTEES CERTIFICATE

It is hereby certified that this Bond is one of the series of Bonds within mentioned.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.

E. F. Thompson
by

Franklin & Co. New York.

President.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

NUMBER

35

SILARES

2.

San Rafael Cattle Company



This Certifies

that

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Barrett

is entitled

to Two Shares in the Capital Stock of the

SAN RAFAEL CATTLE COMPANY OF ARIZONA.

Transferable only on the books of the said Company in person or by Attorney on the surrender of this Certificate.

Witness the corporate seal of the Company and the signature of the President and of the Treasurer at Camden, N.J. this 1st day of October, 1883.

Attest:

Wm. M. K. Co. Secy.

Secretary

William M. K.

President

George S. Bell

Treasurer

CAPITAL \$ 150,000.

Wm. M. K. Co. Secy.

THE

No 126.

Issued in payment for Property

Shares

Knickerbocker & Nevada Silver Mining Company

20,000 SHARES.



SHARES \$100 EACH.

CAPITAL \$ 2,000,000.
UNASSESABLE.

This Certificate entitles Mrs Caroline Thompson
to One (1) Shares of the full paid Capital Stock of
the **KNICKERBOCKER & NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY** transferable only on the
Books of the Company by the surrender of this Certificate
and endorsement hereon NEW YORK August 1 1865.



Frank Fuller
Secy.

Geo. H. Taylor
Pres.



BAUGHN & Co. New York

MINES LOCATED IN THE UNION MINING DISTRICT, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$ 250,000.



CITY BANK OF YORK, PA.

This Certifies that *Mrs. Fannie C. Billmyer*
entitled to *Six* Shares in the Capital Stock of
CITY BANK OF YORK, PA.
Transferable only on the Books of the said Bank in Person or by
Attorney upon surrender of this Certificate.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and the seal
of the said Bank at YORK, PA. this first
day of July A.D. 1907.

T. T. Heap Cashier. *C. H. Stillman* President.

SHARES, \$ 50 EACH.

CAPITAL STOCK \$ 100,000.

No. 397

4 Shares.

City Bank of York, Pa.



This Certifies that
entitled to

Samuel E. Billings

Four

Shares in the Capital Stock of

CITY BANK, OF YORK, PA.

Transferable only on the Books of the said Bank, in Person or by
Attorney, upon surrender of this Certificate.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and the seal
of the said Bank, at YORK, PA., this 7th
day of July A.D. 1904

J. T. Keefe Cashier *Geoffrey P. Post* Vice President.

We Manu. 520 State St. Philadelphia

SHARES \$ 50 EACH.

No. 17

15 SHARES

York Peach Bottom Railway Company



This Certifies that E. S. [unclear] [unclear] is the holder of
15 Shares in the Capital Stock of the
YORK PEACH BOTTOM RAILWAY COMPANY,
 of the par value of Fifty Dollars each, not subject to any future call or assessments.
 Said shares of stock are transferable only upon the books of said Company by the
 stockholder or his or her duly constituted Attorney or representative upon sur-
 render of this Certificate and under such regulations as may from time to
 time be established by the by laws of said Company.

Witness the Seal of the Company and the signatures
 of the President and of the Treasurer this first
 day of May A. D. 1882

TREASURER.



PRESIDENT.



Indenture

made the twenty ninth Day of March Anno Domini one

thousand seven hundred & eighty six BETWEEN *Reinhard Bott* of Manchester Township, in the County of York and Common Wealth of Pennsylvania German, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, of the one part, and *Mathias Bettor* of the same place, Smoker of the other part

WITNESSETH that the said *Reinhard Bott* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, for and in Consideration of the Sum of seventy two pounds *£* 72 Lawful Money of PENNSYLVANIA to him the said *Mathias Bettor* at or before the Ensealing and Delivery of these Presents the Receipt whereof he the said *Mathias Bettor* doth hereby acknowledge and thereof of every Part and Parcel thereof acquit and for Ever discharge the said *Mathias Bettor* his Heirs and Assigns by these Presents HAVE granted bargained sold aliened released enfeoffed and confirm'd and by these Presents DO grant bargain sell alien release enfeoff and confirm unto the said *Mathias Bettor* and to his Heirs and Assigns all that certain Piece or Tract of Land situate lying and being in Manchester Township in the County of York aforesaid Beginning at a rock in corner of Michael Budd's Land, by a firs Alley, called Manchester Alley, thence south seventy degrees East fifty seven perches to a post, thence by *Reinhard Bott* and North fifty six degrees West twenty perches to a post, thence by *Reinhard Bott* Land North forty one degrees East twenty four perches and an half to a post, by Land of Michael Budd, thence along his Line, South fifty eight degrees East fifty five perches to a post, and place of Beginning, containing six Acres near measure, fit being part of a larger Tract of Land which *Reinhard Bott* and *Katharina* his Wife, by Indenture under their Hands and Seals duly executed bearing date the twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty ten, for the Redemption thereof mentioned, did grant bargain sell and convey unto *Reinhard Bott* the party last said and to his Heirs and Assigns forever, as in and by the said Indenture, made in the Office for recording of Deeds for the County of York in Book A Page 529 &c. reference being thereunto respectively had, more fully and at large appears.

TOGETHER with all and singular the Houses Out-Houses Edifices and Buildings thereon erected and built Profits Commodities Advantages Emoluments Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or in any Wise appertaining and the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents Issues and Profits thereof and also all the Estate Right Title Interest Trust Property Possession Claim and Demand whatsoever of him the said *Reinhard Bott* of in and to the same or every or any Part thereof and also all the Deeds Evidences and Writings touching or concerning the same or any Part thereof & now in the Custody and Possession of him the said *Reinhard Bott* or which he can or may come by without Suit at Law or Equity TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Piece or Parcel of Land Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted with the Appurtenances unto the said *Mathias Bettor* his Heirs and Assigns To the only proper Use Benefit and behoof of him the said *Mathias Bettor* his Heirs & Assigns for Ever UNDER & SUBJECT to the proportionable part of the yearly Quit-Rent now due & hereafter to become due & payable for the same to the Chief Lord or Lords of the Fee thereof for Ever And the said *Reinhard Bott* and *Elizabeth* his Wife for themselves their Heirs Executors and Administrators do covenant promise and grant to and with the said *Mathias Bettor* his Heirs & Assigns that he the said *Reinhard Bott* his Heirs and Assigns and all and every other Person and Persons his or their Heirs any Thing having or claiming in the said Premises above granted or meant mentioned or intended so to be or any Part thereof by from or under him them or any or either of them shall and will from Time to Time and at all Times hereafter upon the reasonable Request and the proper Costs and Charges of him the said *Mathias Bettor* his Heirs and Assigns make do and execute or cause and procure to be made done and executed all and every such further and other Lawful and reasonable Act and Acts Thing & Things Conveyances and Assurances in the Law whatsoever for the further better more sure and perfect granting conveying and assuring of all and singular the said Premises with the Appurtenances unto the said *Mathias Bettor* his Heirs & Assigns for Ever as by him the said *Mathias Bettor* his Heirs & Assigns or his or their Council learned in the Law shall be reasonably advised devised and required And he the said *Reinhard Bott* and *Elizabeth* his Wife for themselves their Heirs Executors and Administrators do covenant promise and grant to and with the said *Mathias Bettor* his Heirs and Assigns against him the said *Reinhard Bott* and his Heirs and against all and every other Person and Persons whatsoever Lawfully claiming said Premises or any Part thereof by from or under him them or any of them shall and will warrant and for Ever defend by these Presents IN WITNESS whereof the said Parties to their Presents have hereto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year first above written

Sealed & Delivered
in the Presence of
John Bettor
Geo. Lewis Zeffler

Received on the Day of the Date of
the above Indenture of the abovenamed
Mathias Bettor
the Sum of seventy two pounds
Lawful money of Pennsylvania
in full for the Consider: Money above said.
Witnesses present
at Signing
John Bettor
Geo. Lewis Zeffler

York COUNTY Is.
Be it remembered that on the twenty ninth Day of March Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and Eighty six before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for said County personally came the above named *Reinhard Bott* and *Elizabeth* his Wife and acknowledged the above Indenture to be their Act and Deed and desired that the same might be recorded according to Law, the said *Elizabeth* being of full age and by me examined separately and apart, each acknowledged the above Indenture to be a party thereto, the contents thereof fully, freely and voluntarily made and signed the day and Year aforesaid
Math. Nahn

Reinhard Bott
Elizabeth
Mathias Bettor
Math. Nahn

Leaving Mackinac
 Cumberland Westmoreland Indiana Mercer Butler
 Jefferson Crawford Warren Venango Erie Wayne
 Together with the City of Baltimore and B. Min
 are County State of Maryland Delivered by
 Thomas Borden have granted bargained trans-
 ferred Assigned and Made over and by those
 Presents do hereby grant Bargain transfer assign
 And Make Over unto the said Thomas Borden
 His Executors Administrators and Assigns
 The within described tract of Land together with
~~all the right and title therein contained that may be deriv-~~
~~ed therefrom to and in favor of the said Thomas Borden~~
 His Executors Administrators or Assigns to his
 and their use for Ever
 I do hereby warrant and Defend all rights
 And Claims against the said Land said Borden
 Taking Possion of the said Land this twenty
 Second day of August in the year of our Lord
 One thousand Eight hundred and fifteen
 In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my
 hand and Seal the day and year afore written
 Witness Present
 Wm Stewart
 Henry Morris

Typis Societatis

[illegible]

Georg Rind

Received the above hand-written Indenture of
the above named Jacob & his son five Annual Money
payments at once the Consideration money above men-
tioned & duly received by us John R. &
Wife for present
at signing
Peter Miller
for our Son

Be it remembered that on the Eleventh Day of December Anno Domini One thousand Seven hundred and Forty three before me the Subscriber one of his Majestys Justices of the Peace designed for York County personally appeared Peter Miller and Jacob Hummel both Gentlemen of Lancaster County and upon their solemn Oath and declare that they had seen and was present when the above named John Doer and then his wife and Henry Doer and Elizabeth his wife had signed sealed and delivered the above and that he had both the before being of full age and having understood the contents of the above Indenture and declare that they executed thereof willingly and without any Compulsion Witness my hand &c. the day & year of the before written

John Bare
Anna ^{her} Bare
Mark

James Blair

Elizabeth ^{her} L. B. Bare _{mark}

This Indenture

Made the sixth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two Between David Winegar of Donegal Township in the County of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania yeoman and Barbara his wife of the one Part and Jacob Long of the same Township and County aforesaid potter of the other Part And Whereas Christian Winegar and Anna May his wife by Indenture under their hands and seals bearing date the first day of August Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety four for the consideration therein mentioned Did Grant and Confirm unto the said David Winegar and to his heirs and assigns forever all that certain Tract or Piece of land situate in Donegal Township aforesaid bounded Westward by Susquehanna River Northward by lands of Richard Davis and Southward by lands of Daniel Longanecker containing Sixty three acres with the appurtenances as in and by the said Indenture bearing date the first day of August Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety four and the relation being thereunto had appears And Whereas there is a Public Ferry erected and made on the said River Susquehanna and Landing Places in and upon the above recited Tract or Piece of land along the shore or bank of said River known by the name of Winegar Ferry Now This Indenture Witnesseth that the said David Winegar and Barbara his wife for divers good causes and considerations and more especially for and in consideration of the sum of Five hundred pounds to them in hand paid by the said Jacob Long at and before the enrolling and delivery hereof the Receipt whereof they do hereby Acknowledge and thereby acquit and for ever discharge the said Jacob Long his heirs Executors and Administrators Have granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these Presents Do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said Jacob Long his heirs and assigns all that the above mentioned Ferry together with a free and uninterrupted use liberty and privilege of Landing Lashing and Repacking in and upon the said recited Tract of land along the shore or bank of the said River at the most convenient place thereof and as for as the said land extends along the said River at all Times and Seasons without exception and to Lawfully perform and do such things and acts in and upon the said granted Premises as is Customary to be done and Performed at other Ferries on the aforesaid River Susquehanna To Have and To Hold all and singular the Premises and Privileges hereby granted or mentioned or intended to be with the appurtenances unto the said Jacob Long his heirs and assigns to the only Proper use and behoof of the said Jacob Long his heirs and assigns for ever In Witness whereof the said Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year above written

David & Winegar
Barth

Sealed & Delivered

In Presence of
The undersigned the Bearer hereunto belonging and a list in the 10th line from the top were inserted before signing

Henry Haines

Carl May

Received on the day of the date of the above Indenture of land from the above named Jacob Long the sum of Five hundred pounds in full for the Consideration Money above mentioned

Testes Per me David Winegar
Henry Haines

Mark

Lancaster County ss

Before me one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County Personally appeared the above named David Winegar and Barbara his wife and Acknowledged the above Indenture to be their Act and Deed and Desired the same may be Recorded as such According to Law in the said County being of full age and by me Examined Did say that when he sealed and Delivered the above Indenture of his own free will and accord and without any compulsion or fraud or undue influence In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixth day of May Anno Domini 1802

Henry Haines

Use of the Service and also



By the Governor and Board of Property of Pennsylvania.



Whereas John Demuth

of the Township of York
in the county of York has applied to the Secretary of the
Land-office, by his application in writing, dated the 22^d day of
July 1808 to purchase an island, situate and lying in the river Sus-
quehanna in the township of Genial and county of Lancaster called

Rushy Island, nearly opposite to Big landing on the Leicester
shore, about one hundred perches to the Eastward of Large Island
and about ninety perches to the Eastward of the said Eagle Island.

which said island is stated to contain about Two acres and to be
improved; susceptible of cultivation, as by the said application remaining filed in the office of the
Secretary of the Land-office aforesaid, appears.

Now know ye, That in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled
"An Act directing the sale of certain Islands in the river Susquehanna" passed the sixth day of March,
one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three; We the undersigned do request and authorise you Samuel
insurger acres Genial Abraham Jones to go with all convenient speed to the above
mentioned and described Islands and to ascertain the following points, viz. Whether the same be an
Island or Sand-bar: if an island you are to fix a just and conscionable valuation per acre, on the same,
(Provided it be not less than eight dollars an acre) having regard to the wood, soil, and the distance
from the main land; and the advantages that may be derived from the same in regard to fisheries;
whether the same hath been surveyed for the use of the late Proprietaries before the fourth day of July,
one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; whether the same be susceptible of cultivation; whether it be
improved or not, and if improved, by whom, and when first improved. And you are further requested
to make report of the above facts to the Secretary of the Land-office, as soon as it conveniently can be done,
in order that the purchase money may be paid therefor into the office of the Receiver-general, and a
Warrant to survey the said Island issued agreeably to law.

We are with respect,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,
And. Ellicott

Sec. Land-office.

Receiver-General.

Samuel Cator

Surveyor-General.

Matlack

Master of Rolls.

Approved, the 16th day of

August — 1808.

Thos M'heary Governor
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



IN obedience to the within order and request, we the undersigned,
have been on and viewed the within mentioned and described Island, and
certify, that the same is an Island and not a sand bar: and contains about
acres, that it is improved

that it has not been surveyed for the use of the proprietaries before the 4th day
of July 1776, and having had regard to the wood, foil, and the distance from the
main land, and the advantages that may be derived from the same, in regard to
fisheries: Do value the said Island to be worth _____ dollars per acre, and verily
believe it to be not worth more.

Given under our hands, this

day of

180

J. A. Smith

THE
THIRD PART
OF THE
REPORTS
Of Several Excellent
CASES
OF
LAW,

Argued and Adjudged in the COURTS OF LAW
AT
WESTMINSTER.
In the Time of the late
QUEEN ELIZABETH;

From the First, to the Five and Thirtieth Year of her Reign.

Collected by a Learned Professor of the LAW,
WILLIAM LEONARD, Esquire;

Then of the Honourable Society of GRAYS-INN:

Not before Imprinted; And now Published

By *William Hughes* of Grays-Inn, Esq;

With Alphabetical TABLES of the Names of the CASES, and of
the Matters contained in the BOOK.

L O N D O N, Printed by the Assigns of Richard and
Edward Atkins Esquires; For Henry Twysford, Thomas
Basset, William Rawlins, and John Place. 1686.

One of the Law Books of
James Smith,
York's Signer of the Declaration
of Independence.

Probably the only one in existence
as his office was destroyed by fire.

Bought at the Mary P. Evans sale
and probably came down from her father
John Evans.

Think the price was
17 cents.

(Handwriting of
George Hay Kam, Esq., (1877-1958)
as made legible by me: W.H. Kam

Distinctive Men's Wear

GRIFFITH-SMITH CO. 45 N. GEORGE ST., YORK, PA.



A 1686 law book with
signature of "J Smith"
on 5th page.

אשר נתן לנו

had to be left behind. Also the State archives remained in the city, but we perceive no motive the enemy can have in destroying them, as they will, no doubt, endeavor to occupy the city permanently, and establish a State government at Richmond under the federal Union.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

...to the public a picture of the...
...import. It is what we comprehend of it...
...of the... to submit an

The Cartridge Box

VOL. 2.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

NO. 17.

THE CARTRIDGE BOX.

Printed and Published at the U. S. Army General Hospital, York, Pa., on SATURDAY of each week.

TERMS: Two dollars per Annum; or, one dollar for six months, in advance. Advertisers shall be charged the above rates. Single copies, 5 cents. Single copies to Soldiers, half price.

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" 6 months, 10.00	" 6 months, 15.00	" 6 months, 20.00
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Select Poetry.

"HOME ON THE BRAIN."

Home is the watchword now that is going
Round hospital, field and camp,
And the soldier each day more crabbed are growing,
As they keep up the eternal tramp;
Unweary as a house-bond in a cage,
With all of her little ones slain,
On they go in a perfect rage,
For they've all got "Home on the brain."

Men, who once acted the part of men,
And undauntedly fought the hard battle;
Who have pined away in the prison pen,
And bared in their throat the death pall—
At the dawn of one hope returned to life
And enjoyed sweet health again,
Now crazy go at the thought of their wife,
For they've all got "Home on the brain."

Home's a poor place for a man that is lay,
Especially if wife is inclined to be cross;
For her tongue is bound to make him crazy,
In defending the point which to her is a loss;
For soldiers, you know, are great men to eat,
And poor woman her purse would soon drain;
So you'd better stay where you've plenty of meat,
And not get "Home on the brain."

Uncle Sam just knows what he is doing,
See how nicely he's managed this terrible war;
See how nicely he's managed this terrible war;
See how nicely he's managed this terrible war;
Now hold your temper for a little while,
And not wish to leave in the rain,
Or like a new toy to a child beguile,
Get excited with "Home on the brain."

Select Miscellany.

SCHOOLROOM EXERCISE.

"John, bound the State of Matrimony."
The State of Matrimony is bounded on
The North by Solitude, on the East by double
Trouble, on the South by Soreheads, on the
West by Vexation.

"What are its chief products?"
Fervish babies, acidulous wives, hen-
pecked husbands, smoked coffee, burnt hams,
and sour pies.

"What is said of its climate?"
It is more varied in its temperature than
any other State in existence. In that por-
tion of it called the Honey-moon, the climate
is salubrious and healthy—the atmosphere
laden with the sweets of the fowms of Hy-
men. In some parts the inhabitants expe-
rience a freezing cold reception when they ex-
pect most warmth, and in some other parts
there is all the burning sensation of the
Torrid Zone. Sometimes a fellow house
in the State of Matrimony gets so hot to
hold him, and, strange to say, he travels
with all speed, not to, but from the poles,
where coal is generally supposed to exist.

"Sarah, has John given a correct outline
of the State of Matrimony?"
"Can't say, sir—never was in that State.
Bill Simpkins gave me an invitation the
other day to travel in it with him, and
when I return I'll answer the question."

"Well, Sarah, as you seem to be ignorant
in geography, I will examine you in gram-
mar. Take the sentence, 'Marriage is a civil
contract.' Parse marriage."

"Marriage is a noun, because it's a thing.
And though Shakespeare asks what it is in
a name, and says a rose by any other name
would smell as sweet, yet marriage being a
noun, and therefore a name, shows that the
rule established by the bard of Avon is at
least one exception. For marriage, certainly,
is of very great importance, and being a
noun, and therefore a name, ergo there is
something in a name."

"Good! Well, what is the case of mar-
riage?"
"Decline it, sir."
"Don't feel at liberty to decline marriage
after having made till the promise there.
Had rather conjugal."

"Jane, can you tell Sarah in what case
marriage is?"

"Yes, sir, it's a very common case, and I
would not care if it were a little commoner.
I suppose Sarah won't be married a
week before it's in the printer's case."

"Can you decline marriage?"
Jane blushed extremely, and answered—
"Had rather not, sir."

"Well, Sarah, what person is marriage?"
"Second person, sir, because the person
you speak to is one who is going to marry."

"What number is marriage?"
"Plural number, now, sir, because Bill
and I are two at the present time. When
the parson ties the knot, marriage will be
singular, because the Bible says that twain
shall be one flesh."

"What gender is marriage?"
"Common gender, because either male or
female may get married."

"Does marriage govern anything, or does
it agree with some things?"
"Both, sir. It governs both mankind and
womanhood, and as to agreeing, it agrees
with the world and the rest of mankind."

"Give your rule."
"My rule is that Bill shan't grumble if I
buy two silk dresses a year, and shan't have
but one teaspoonful of sugar to two cups of
coffee."

Rebel Emigration to Brazil.

The New Orleans *Picayune* makes the fol-
lowing statement:

"We understand that a number of the
most prominent Generals and Engineers of
the Confederate armies, for the moment un-
easy, apprehensive for the future, con-
template going to Brazil, where they expect
to find a more independent home and better
employment for their skill and talent. We
also learn that the same movement is con-
templated by officers and engineers of the
Confederate navy, with whom personally
acquainted as they are, with the Brazilian
shores, the idea probably originated.

"It is likewise said that many of the rank
and file, both of the army and navy, are
contemplating the same movement."

And following the example of their
leaders, are preparing to emigrate to the
Valley of the Amazon. This is properly dis-
countenanced by the leaders, in the best in-
terest of their followers, as ill-judged and
every way unwise. Indeed we cannot see
how it is possible for them of men who have
families, or even those who have not, to
raise the necessary means for such emigra-
tion. It would probably cost \$1,000 for
even a small family to go to the Brazilian
shores and support themselves six months,
a year, or whatever length of time it might
take to find or establish themselves in their
new homes, if ever found; for it is the ex-
perience of all mankind that the life of an
exile, whether voluntary or involuntary, is
that of a discontented wanderer.

"Some of the officers, we understand, are
the more apprehensive for the future, be-
cause of the fact that before secession they
belonged to the United States army, or were
in service under the Government. It is
doubtless true that such persons, if they de-
sired it, would not be permitted to go back
to their old places and employment. They
cannot, therefore, avail themselves of the
generous permission of General Orders, given
to the mass of the Confederate army, to
resume their former avocations in life,

"North Adams is known as a pleasant
village in the Berkshire section of Massa-
chusetts. A few days since a mysterious
gentleman, a stranger, engaged board at the
village hotel. He desired that no person
would speak to him except the landlord. He
was good-looking and well dressed. Several
ladies endeavored to make his acquaintance,
but failed. Finally boarder ones appointed a
committee of five to visit him. He eyed
them and replied, 'I am a stranger and a
criminal.' The judge sentenced me eight
years in Sing Sing or to live in North Adams
six months; I chose the latter.' The ladies
retired, and the stranger was not again dis-
turbed.

"The quantity of digestion that a Ger-
man can get over is really wonderful. We
have heard of one who with a dinner of six
meals a day, and filled up the intervals with
raw herrings and sardines. We never knew
him to grow hot once, and that was when
he heard that the spooner 'Houfer Kees,'
loaded with sourkraut, had fundered at sea,
and nothing had been saved but officers and
crew.

"Washington is known as the father of
his country. Jeff Davis, we suppose, will
henceforth be known as the mother of the
confederacy.

A Paris Story.

The Paris correspondent of the New Or-
leans *Picayune* gives the following:

Easter eve a wealthy banker went to one
of the famous jewelers, shops in the Rue de
la Paix, and asked to look at some bracelets.

"His face was familiar, the handsomest on
hand were shown to him, and he selected one
which cost four thousand dollars. He put
the visiting card in the casket which con-
tained the jewel, and ordered all to be placed
in a great sugar egg—for our Easter hens
are confectioners. 'Send that to M'le—'

mentioning the name of a popular dancing
girl of the grand opera. He added: 'By
the way, show me some rings—not too cost-
ly.' He selected a ring worth one hundred
dollars, and placed it in a sugar egg. 'Send
that to M'le—'

giving his wife's name. He paid for both articles, and tripped with a
light step to his club. What gives more
buoyancy than a light conscience? He dined
at his club, played his accustomed game of
chess, and about ten o'clock made his way
to the dancing girl's lodgings. She was lol-
ling on her sofa. She received him coldly.

He was astonished; for after a man has
made a Parisian woman a present of \$4,000
he has a right to expect not only a continu-
ance but an increase of her friendship. Af-
ter abusing him roundly for a stingy fellow,
she rang the bell and her chambermaid an-
swered it. She said to the latter: 'Cecile,
show your hand to Mr. Meanness.' Cecile,
the characteristic impudence of lovelies

alights, thrust her hand in the banker's
face. He saw glittering on it the \$100 ring
he had selected for his wife. The dancing
girl's bouddoir was not as agreeable that night
as usual. He abridged his visit. It was
only early in the evening; he was at a loss
to know what to do with himself. At last he
determined to go home. He sat smoking in
his sitting-room for some time, and then the
thought struck him: Suppose I pass the rest
of the evening with my wife? He rang the
bell. His body servant entered. 'Jean, is
my wife at home?'

'Yes, sir.' 'Go
and tell her I will do me the honor of receiving
her this evening.' While the servant was
gone on this errand he arranged his dress a
little, and upon his wife's affirmative an-
swer, he went to her room. She received
him with open arms, exclaiming: 'You
would run me crazy to-day! I have never
seen a bracelet which suited better with my
taste; ought I not to upbraid you for extrava-
gance? No; I am too delighted to utter one
word of reproach.' She threw her arms
around his neck. They sat side by side on
the sofa, and the banker found the contrast
between the refined, educated gentlewoman
and the vulgar, uneducated street-bred
kitchen-bred dancing-girl, delightful. Hours
 flew by as if borne on swallow's wings. The
next day he broke with the dancing-girl, and
he has since declared he never knew what
happiness was until Easter eve.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON NEWSPAPER AT-
TACKS.—Col. Halpine tells the following
characteristic story:

Our late President was once speaking
about an attack made on him by the Com-
mittee on the Conduct of the War, for a cer-
tain alleged blunder, or something worse,
in the Southwest, the matter involved in be-
ing one which had fallen directly under the
observation of the officer to whom he was
talking, who possessed official evidence com-
pletely upsetting all the conclusions of the
committee.

"Might it not be well for me," queried
the officer, "to set this matter right in a let-
ter?" Some paper, stating the facts on which
they actually transpired?

"Oh no," replied the President, "at least
not now. If I were to try to read much
less now, all the attacks made on me, this
day might as well be closed for any other
business. I do the very best I know how,
the very best I can; and I mean to keep do-
ing so until the end. If the end brings me
out all right, what is said about me won't
amount to anything. If the end brings me
out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right
would make no difference."

Like—How small a portion of our life it
is that we really enjoy! In youth we are
looking forward to things that are to come;
in old age we are looking backwards to
things that are past; in manhood, although
we appear indeed to be more occupied in
things that are present, yet even that is ap-
proximate in vague determinations to be vastly
happy on some future day, when we have
time.

Most of the shadows that cross our
path through life are caused by standing in
our own light.

Home Affections.

The heart has memories that can never die.
The rough rules of the world—the cold, un-
feeling, selfish world—cannot obliterate
them. It makes no difference how we may
be tossed about upon life's turbid and tem-
pestuous stream, these memories still live
with us, and oftentimes steal in upon our
sadder emotions. They are memories of
home—early home! Dear, hallowed spot!

What magic in the sound! And as our mind
wanders back far over the misty past, how
many tender reminiscences of that early
home come crowding upon us. There is the
olive tree under which the light-hearted school-
boy swung on many a summer day; yonder
the river in which we learned to swim; there
the home in which he knew a parent's love
and a parent's protection; and hard by is
the old church, with a joyous troop
like himself, he followed his parents to wor-
ship with and hear the good old man who
gave him life in baptism. Why, even the
old school-house, with its dark old walls,
which in youthful days impressed him with
such awe, associated as they were with
thoughts of ferule and tasks, come back to
bring pleasant remembrances of the far long
ago. There he learned to feel some of his
best emotions; and there perchance, he first
met the being, who by her love and tenderness
in after life, has made a home for him-
self, happier even than that which his child-
hood knew. Oh! there are memories which
linger around the heart, ever, and anon dis-
pensing joy and sunshine atwart our check-
ered pathway—memories which the cares of
the world can never obliterate. Often in the
busy whirl of life they present themselves,
and we involuntarily sigh for our boyhood
days, when life seemed formed of summer
dreams. But they came not; they are ours
no longer; upon the wings of the morning
they have fled from us forever. Dear home
of our childhood! since we left thy sacred
precincts how many disappointments and
sorrows have we needed upon us; and how
many more will overtake us during our pil-
grimage through life we cannot tell, for the
future is a sealed scroll, and we know not
what is folded there, whether joy or agony,
sunshine or shadow!

THE TRUE REASON.—A young merchant,
who had failed in business, having spent in
four years a legacy of ten thousand dollars,
in addition to any profits realized, was met
by a thrifty young mechanic who had for-
merly been on terms of intimacy with him.
During the conversation which ensued, the
merchant said to him, 'How is it, Harry,
that you have been able to live and save
money on the small sum which you receive
for your services, while I found it impossible
to live in my business with a good ten thou-
sand dollars to back me?' 'Oh,' said the
mechanic, 'that is easily understood. I
have lived with reference mostly for the com-
forts and tastes of myself and family, while
you lived mostly with reference to opinions
and tastes of others. It costs more to please
the eye than to keep the back warm and the
stomach full.'

Gen. Bragg was in Augusta, Georgia,
Jeff Davis telegraphed to him—according to
the *Chronicle*—"to hold the State at all har-
dard, stop up the roads, destroy supplies,
and crush Sherman." At the close of the
dispatch, the strange phenomenon of an idea
seemed to strike him, and he asked: "What
is your available force for this purpose?"
to which Gen. Bragg promptly replied: "Five
proclamations and one brigade."

At a printers' festival, the follow-
ing sentiment was offered: "Woman—ac-
cording only to the press in the dissemination of
news!" Another sentiment was: "Woman
—she requires no eulogy—she speaks for
herself!" Another: "Woman—the latest
work of creation; the edition being exten-
sive, let no one be without a copy."

TIME.—A great many of us are constantly
complaining and growling about the short-
ness of time, and yet have a great deal
more than we know how to dispose of; for
the time that is given us is either spent in
doing nothing at all, in doing nothing worth
of estimation, or in doing those things
that we should not do.

The English papers state that some-
body has been chopping pieces off of the mon-
umental bust of Bunyan. What of it? De-
stroying a bunian must of course be a great
help to the pilgrim's progress.

Disappointed politicians may be styled
exiles.

Wm



Freedom's Emblem!



Miss Sallie.

York

York Co

To

my love and best wishes to you & your family and will

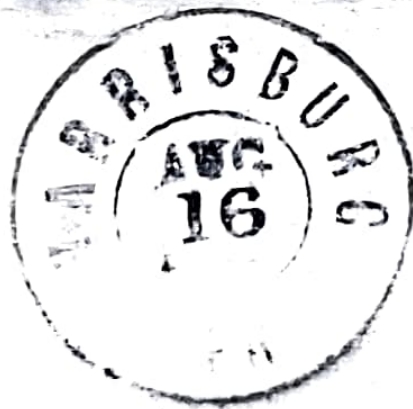


Bunker Hill July 7th '61

Dear friend Sallie

I take the pleasure
of writing you a few lines to let you

know how I am at Bunker Hill and what I am doing



Capt. Solomon Myers,
Col. E., 87th Regiment, Penn. Volunteers
Camp Jervis,
New Creek Station, Md.
Hampshire County,
Virginia.

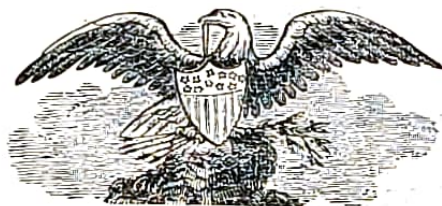


5
C. Eisenhardt

Maj. Geo. Hay
Brigade Inspector
York Per.



To all whom it may Concern.



Know Ye, That John L. William a Private of Captain
George Hay Company, (K,) Second Regiment of Penn Volunteers who
was enrolled on the 20th day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty one
to serve Three Months, is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States,
this twenty sixth day of July, 1861, at Harrisburg by reason
of Expiration

(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)*

Said John L. William was born in Lancaster County in the
State of Pennsylvania, is 22 years of age, 3 feet 8 inches
high, light complexion, Blue eyes, light hair, and by occupation, when enrolled,
a Coach Maker

Given at Harrisburg this 26th day of July 1861.

*This sentence will be erased should there be any thing in the conduct
or physical condition of the soldier rendering him unfit for the Army.

Gov. PRINT OFFICE, May 15, 1861.

George Hay
Capt. Commanding
Co. H. 2nd Regt. P. V.

A. Sillia
Maj. 5th regt.

M. C.

The Rebels came to York June 28th - 1863 - and left
on Monday 29th & on Tuesday Morning 30th. A
committee went out to meet them on the 27th &
surrendered the town - The committee
consisted of the following persons, David
Small chief burgess - George Hay - Thos White,
Latimer Small - & others, The whole is
published in the Extra of the York Gazette for
June 30th - 1863. which is in my Book case.

The above memorandum and the newspaper issues of June 16 and
June 30, 1863, and of Sunday, July 10 (which must have been 1864
for there was no other Sunday, July 10, in that period), were
found among the Mary P. Evans papers but whether they came
through the George S. Billmeyer papers or through the Evans papers
proper, in which case they probably belonged to the McGrath
family, cannot be ascertained.

The True Democrat.

--EXTRA--

TERMS--\$2 Per Annum, in Advance.

Printing Office--R. George St., near Centre Square. Publication
Office--No. 8 W. Market St.

THE UNION--IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.--Jackson.



YORK, PA:

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 7 P. M.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ADDRESS

To the People of Pennsylvania!

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Harrisburg, Pa., Sunday, July 10. }

1564
I refer to my recent Proclamation calling for troops on the requisition of the President, your not responding freely, the enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, and efforts have been made to disuade from belief that any considerable rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our loyal citizens have been thus deceived.

Similar efforts were successfully made last year at the moment when Lee's army was actually on your border. Dispatches have been received this morning establishing the fact that Gen. Wallace, with ten thousand men, was yesterday compelled to fall back on Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat towards Baltimore.

The communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the Rebels, below Cockeysville.

The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate effort that they have this morning by telegraph authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused. It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate service, and the safety of your own soil and of our good neighbors in Maryland may depend on your promptness. Recollect that the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the Government and that it is the duty of all to obey its requisitions.

It would be disgraceful to you to waste time in objecting to matters of form and detail, or profess that you would go if called in some different way. A1 who want an excuse for skulking, may do so, but all who wish to do their duty to their country, will scorn such subterfuges. Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter.

Do not lend yourself to a betrayal of your country. Come forward like men to aid her. The Rebel force will be easily defeated and driven away if you do your duty, and I pray to God so to enlighten you that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained.

A. G. CURTIN.

YORK GAZETTE--EXTRA.

YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, June 16, 1863.

An immense Town Meeting was held in the Court House last night, and measures were adopted for the defence of the borough and county against the threatened raid or invasion by Lee's army.—The following Telegrams were received and read to the meeting, viz :

HARRISBURG, June 15, '63.

8 o'clock 35 minutes, P. M.

Mr. H. WELSH :—Another message just received. Mr. Palmer reached Chambersburg a few minutes ago and reports this morning the enemy in large force—cavalry, infantry and artillery—in the vicinity of Greencastle. We may expect great loss of life and devastation of property. Organise every available man.
THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, 8.45 P. M.

MR. HENRY WELSH :—State news received this P. M. from Chambersburg, says Greencastle operator reports that at 4 o'clock P. M., the rebels in our State with great force. Our pickets driven in and have fallen back between Greencastle and Chambersburg. Rebels occupy Hagerstown in force. It is believed they will occupy Chambersburg to-night. There is no doubt now that they are enroute for the State Capital. Every effort should be made by people to form companies by to-morrow and be prepared to resist them. We hope your people will arouse to the importance of this.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

The York Gazette.

YORK, PENN'A:

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.

The Invasion--Occupation of York by the Enemy.

News of the advance of the forces of the enemy upon York, reached this place on Friday last, and although it was believed to be only a cavalry raid, on Saturday it was discovered by a Union scout that the force was large, numbering some ten thousand. Mr. Arthur Farquhar, a citizen of this place, entered their lines some distance from town and obtained permission to inform the citizens of York of their approach, on the condition that he should return to their command and inform them whether or not our forces would make any resistance to the occupation of this place. A meeting of the Safety Committee was called, and it was then determined, on account of the strong force of the enemy, to make no resistance; and Chief Burgess Small and George Hay, Thomas White, and W. Latimer Small, members of the Committee, accompanied by Mr. Farquhar, went out to meet the advance, to inform them of the decision of the Committee, and ask the protection of the private property and unarmed citizens.

They met General Gordon, of Early's division, and informed him that having no sufficient force to resist their advance they were authorized to ask that no injury be done the citizens, in their persons or private property. General Gordon heard their request and assured them that no injury should be done to either.

On Sunday morning about ten o'clock the vanguard of the enemy approached in three columns, the centre through Main street. Gordon's brigade passed through town and encamped on the turnpike about two miles east of town. General Early next arrived with another brigade of his division, and after an interview with the Chief Burgess took possession of the Fair Ground and Government Hospital. Thither the forces were stationed with their Artillery, consisting of some fourteen pieces, together with their infantry, mounted riflemen, cavalry, &c. Headquarters were established in the Court House, Gen. Early occupying the Sheriff's office, the Provost Marshal the Registrar's office, and other members of the Staff of the General commanding, other offices.

The following requisitions were made upon the citizens by General Early:

REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF EARLY'S DIVISION.
One hundred and sixty-five barrels flour, or twenty-eight thousand pounds baked bread.
Thirty-five hundred pounds sugar.
Sixteen hundred and fifty pounds coffee.
Three hundred gallons molasses.
Twelve hundred pounds salt.
Thirty-two thousand pounds fresh beef, or twenty-one thousand pounds bacon or pork.
The above articles to be delivered at the Market House on Main street, at 4 o'clock.
P. M. WM. W. THORNTON, Capt. A. C. B.

REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF MAJ. GEN'L EARLY'S COMMAND.

Two thousand pairs shoes or boots.
One thousand pairs socks.
One thousand felt hats.
One hundred thousand dollars in money.

C. E. KNODIGRASS, Maj. & Chf. Q. M. Early's Div.

June 28th, 1863.

Approved, and the authorities of the town of York will furnish the above articles and the money required, for which certificates will be given.

J. A. EARLY, Maj. Gen'l Commanding.

A meeting of the citizens was called and every effort was made to fill the requisition. Upon the representation of the Committee appointed to see to the obtaining of the required articles, that they had done the best in their power to do, General Early signified his satisfaction and agreed to accept their offer.

On Sunday afternoon Gordon's Brigade reached Wrightsville and after a slight skirmish in which two of Bell's Adams county cavalry are supposed to have been taken prisoners, our forces consisting of several regiments of New York and Pennsylvania militia fell back across the Susquehanna, destroying the bridge in their rear by fire. The fire was distinctly seen from town. No property was burnt at Wrightsville, except Moore's foundry and some frame buildings attached, which took fire from the burning bridge. No property was burned at Columbia. The rebel cavalry dismounted and used their muskets and rifles.

On Sunday the bridges on the Northern Central Railway north to near Harrisburg and south to below Hanover Junction were burned by the enemy's forces. We are also informed that some bridges on the Wrightsville Railroad were burned, and the large bridge over the Cato-wago on the Harrisburg turnpike.

Last evening General Early visited the Rail Road property and machine shops in this borough, in company with the Chief Burgess and other citizens, to see what should be destroyed, but upon their urgent request abstained from burning them because their destruction would have endangered the safety of the town.

Beyond the destruction of the switches, portions of the track and of the telegraph, and some company cars yet remaining here, no public property, as far as we are informed, was destroyed.

Several cars, the property of citizens, were not disturbed. Last evening Gordon's Brigade returned through town and encamped several miles from the borough on the Carlisle road. This morning the other Brigades followed westward, with their artillery and munitions. The town is now no longer occupied by the enemy in force, but a few pickets and scouts are passing through town as we write and they are no doubt yet in the surrounding country. Let us hope that they are on the retreat, and that the invasion of our fair State by the enemy may soon be at an end and never again be repeated.

We have no news from the outside world being completely cut off, from all sources of intelligence. There are rumors which we shall not now repeat for the want of reliability.

While the enemy was in occupation of the town the citizens were left free to pass through the streets from place to place, though passes were required to get out of town. Many horses and cattle were taken and the losses of our farmers are heavy, though during the whole of the latter part of last week large droves with wagons were passing through, across the river. In several cases the horses were returned on identification and demand of the owners. Guards were placed at the Hotels, Stores, &c., and the town was kept comparatively quiet, the soldiers being under very strict discipline. Places of business were generally closed, though in many cases were on request opened and articles were purchased, the soldiers and officers paying for them in Confederate money.

So far as we are informed their promise to respect the rights of person and property were kept.

The time the enemy remained here in force was nearly two days, and long weary days they were, rendered more dark by the gloomy weather which prevailed. The apprehension, excitement and humiliation at the presence of the enemy, together with the total suppression of business, cast a universal gloom over the place, which we pray we may be spared from ever beholding again. But the people submitted with becoming resignation to imperious necessity. What shall yet be our fate or the fate of our beloved country? must be developed by the future. God grant us a happy deliverance.

The Rebel force in and around the borough of York, consisted of Early's Division, made up of Gordon's, Hoke's, Hayes' and Smith's ("Extra Billy," recently elected Governor of Virginia) Brigades, and numbered about ten thousand men in Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. Their cannon were part of those captured from Milroy at Winchester, and consisted of heavy brass pieces and five inch Parrot rifled guns. Some of these were planted on the hills commanding the borough early on Sunday morning.

The amount of money received by the Rebels in York on their requisition or demand for \$100,000, was about \$28,000. The compliance, in part, of their demand, beyond all doubt, saved the burning of all the shops and buildings of the Railway Company and machine shops, where government work is done, the burning of which would have involved the destruction of an immense amount of private property in the neighborhood of these shops.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1.

The main body of the rebels at last accounts were moving rapidly towards Carlisle, where it is said are Ewell's headquarters. It is rumored and with much probability of its truth, that Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, attached to Hooker's army, are in the neighborhood of Hanover, and which may have caused the rapid movement of the rebels from this neighborhood towards Carlisle.

Gen. Hooker has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and it is now under the temporary command of Gen. Meade, who previously commanded a division of that Army. He is spoken of as an able, experienced and gallant officer, who has always had the confidence of his men. The army under his command is said to be in Maryland, moving up on this side of the Potomac.

The Rebels attempted to cross the Susquehanna at Bainbridge, on Sunday, no doubt to burn the bridges on the Pennsylvania railroad, but did not succeed, the ferry not suiting them.

Our troops occupy Harrisburg in great force, and no fears are entertained of its safety. The high hills on this side of the Susquehanna, are strongly and skillfully entrenched and mounted with heavy Artillery, manned by the most experienced cannoniers from the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, Lieut. Col. Sickels, of the 20th Pennsylvania Regiment, who was captured and afterwards paroled, met with an accident, while on a hand car, on the Wrightsville railroad, near York. There were quite a number on the car, when by some means, Col. Sickels was thrown forward, under the car, which passed over his legs, fracturing one of them. He is now under medical attendance at the Tremont House.

As we go to press the town is filled with rumors of skirmishing near Hanover and heavy cannonading in the direction of Westminster, but as we cannot trace them to any reliable authority we refrain from publishing them. Among them, however, is one that Hooker's new Meade's army, is in Maryland, with its right at Cockeysville and extending in the direction of Hagerstown, and moving towards Chambersburg, Carlisle and Harrisburg. We sincerely hope this rumor may prove true.

The Latest.

A report from what we consider a reliable source has just reached us that a Federal force under Gen. Kilpatrick charged a number of Gen. Stuart's cavalry, in the streets of Hanover yesterday (Tuesday) defeating them and taking 250 prisoners. The rebel loss is said to be 25 killed—that of our forces 12 killed.

THE 87TH REGIMENT.—The news which we gave in our last paper, on the authority of Col. Schull's letter from Harper's Ferry, in relation to the capture of Lieut. Col. Stahle and Major Kuhl, of the 87th Regiment, P. V., was premature. We are now pleased to state that they are both safe. Col. Stahle arrived in this place on Sunday morning last, to recruit the men belonging to the Regiment, by order of Gen. Milroy, and Maj. Kuhl is at Bloody Run, in Bedford county, Pa., attending to a similar order, where some 210 men attached to the regiment were reported to have been captured by the rebels. Col. Stahle was captured at Hancock, Md., from thence to Ray's Hill to that point. Thirty or forty of these men, citizens of this place and vicinity, have arrived in town during the past three or four days, and are ordered to rendezvous on the Fair Grounds. About 150 men are also reported safe at Harper's Ferry. After our forces were compelled to retreat, the regiment became divided and the men took to the mountains, where some of them were captured by the enemy, while others escaped to the points named. All the accounts of the battle speak in high terms of the conduct and bravery of the old 87th, and it was alone owing to the superior numbers of the enemy that we were defeated.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in companies A, E, G, and H, as far as ascertained:

Corporal Jackson, wounded in the arm.
Peter Bott, hip; Henry C. Ginter, leg; Tempest Metzgar, hand; William Shriver, ankle; Joseph Henry, in the side; William Owens, wounded; Wm. Wolf, killed; Captain W. H. Farrak, killed; Lieut. Shubover, killed; Franklin Welsch, wounded in the leg; Henry Pentz, slightly in the forehead; Milton Spickard, wounded; Peter Free, wounded; Frederick Wilmeyer, wounded; John Lutz, reported killed; W. H. Griffith, wounded; Josiah Landon, arm; Benjamin Kaufman, leg; Sergeant Griffith, shin; Sergt. Smith, wounded; John Hoffman, do; Daniel Wickes, do.

Since the above was in type, Lieut. Col. Stahle has received orders to forward all the men in this place, belonging to the regiment, to Baltimore, immediately.—Press.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Edward Gross, of Liverpool, Manchester township, met with an accident on Monday, which caused his death. He was on the top of one of the cars of the train which conveyed Capt. Sipe's men—recruited in this place—to Harrisburg, and as it passed under the bridge erected over the road, on summit No. 2, his head came in contact with the structure, killing him almost instantly. He was a single man, in the 23d year of his age.—Id.

A farmer in Cutchogue, Long Island, while ploughing, recently turned up sixty-one silver table spoons, which weighed one hundred and eighty-three ounces. Some think they are part of the buried treasures of Captain Kid, "as he said."



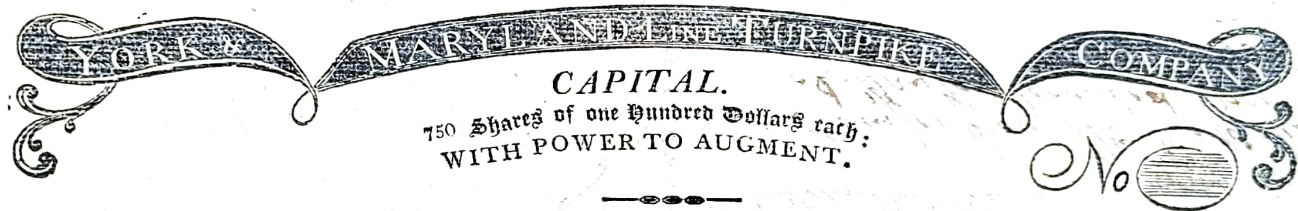
THE DEFENDERS OF OUR UNION.

109 COMMANDERS OF THE UNION ARMY.

Photographed and Published by C.F. May, 519 8th Avenue, New York.

REFERENCE

1 Lincoln, A. B. 100-105	16 Blunt, Louis	32 McClelland, J. A.	48 Grant, J. B. 100-105	64 Perry, Robert 100-105	78 Sherman, T. W.	94 Schell, John 100-105	109 Yale, Robert L.
2 Davis, Wm. 100-105	17 Butler, Henry	33 Cook, Alex.	49 Hancock, H. W.	65 Pope, John	79 Sherman, W. T.	95 Stanley, D. S.	101 Wadsworth, J. S.
3 Fremont, E. 100-105	18 Canby, Wm. 100-105	34 Crook, M. 100-105	50 Harney, R. B.	66 Porter, D. D. 100-105	80 Chubb, James	96 Stone, A. V.	102 Wallace, Lewis
4 Hunter, T. 100-105	19 Canby, Wm. 100-105	35 Cox, J. D.	51 Hawkins, R. 100-105	67 Prentiss, B. M.	81 Smith, W. F.	97 Stevens, J. J.	103 Willcox, G. W.
5 Kimball, George 100-105	20 Canby, Wm. 100-105	36 Curtis, Samuel 100-105	52 Hentzelman, S. P.	68 Reno, J. I.	82 Schenck, A.	98 Strickland, H. 100-105	104 Wilcox, M.
6 Kearny, George 100-105	21 Canby, Wm. 100-105	37 Davis, C. H. 100-105	53 Hitchcock, R. A.	69 Ripley, J. P.	83 Sevier, Carl	99 Strong, S. 100-105	105 Wilkes, C. 100-105
7 Keith, Alex.	22 Canby, Wm. 100-105	38 Fox, J. C.	54 Hooker, J. 100-105	70 Rosecrans, W. S.	84 Sickles, Dan 100-105	90 Sumner, E. V.	106 Wilkes, J. 100-105
8 Keyes, Edward 100-105	23 Canby, Wm. 100-105	39 Franklin, W. B.	55 Hunter, David	71 Saxton, R.	85 Sigel, Franz	91 Taylor, Nelson	107 Wilson, Henry
9 Knickerbocker, F.	24 Canby, Wm. 100-105	40 Fremont, John 100-105	56 Kearny, Philip	72 Saxton, R.	86 Slocum, H. W.	92 Thomas, J. L. 100-105	108 Worley, J. L. 100-105
10 Lincoln, H. W.	25 Canby, Wm. 100-105	41 Galbreath, L. 100-105	57 Kelley, B. 100-105	73 Schenck, R. C.	87 Slocum, H. W.	93 Thomas, J. L. 100-105	109 Wood, John 100-105
11 Lee, J. H.	26 Canby, Wm. 100-105	42 Garmon, W. A.			88 Sprague, W. 100-105	94 Thomas, J. L. 100-105	



BE IT KNOWN, That James A. Buchanan
is entitled to ONE SHARE of STOCK in THE YORK and MARY-
LAND-LINE TURNPIKE COMPANY—Transferable in person, or by
Attorney duly authorised, in the presence of two reputable witnesses,
—Subject to all payments due and to become due thereon.

Treasurer.

J. Cassat President.

For value received I hereby assign and transfer all my
right title & interest to the within share of stock to
William D McKim as witness my hand & seal this 14 day
of September 1820

J A Buchanan Esq

Witness

William Gear

John Howell

J A Buchanan

Transfer Recorded Book A. fol. 39

J. J. Townsend Reg.

For value received, I do hereby assign over & transfer
all the right, title claim & interest that William
D McKim had to the within share of stock to
Robert A. Taylor, as witness my hand & seal
this 30th day of April 1838

Present

William McKim

John C McKim

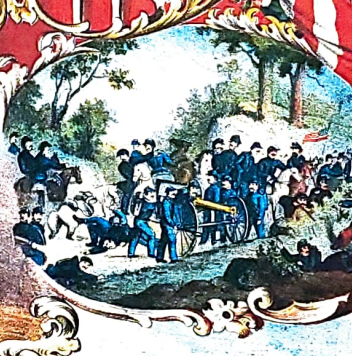
Jesse McKim Esq Adm^r

of W^m D McKim's Estate.

Transfer from W^m D McKim's Estate to Robert
A. Taylor Recorded Book A. fol. 66

J. J. Townsend Reg.

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL



87TH REGIMENT

COMPANY E.

PA. VOLUNTEERS.

PRIVATES. REMARKS.

Augenbaugh, Wm N.....
 Boose, Daniel N..... Wagoner.
 Brunner, Wm. H.....
 Brunner, Jefferson.....
 Brenneman, Christian..... Discharged April 1, '63.
 Busby, George J..... Arrested by Civil Authority
 Blotcher, George.....
 Berner, William.....
 Bettinger, George..... Deserted June 20th, 1862
 Bear, Eli.....
 Ryerts, Elias.....
 Baughman, John H.....
 Bricker, Samuel.....
 Bridling, John..... Discharged March 14th 1863.
 Bruno, John N..... Deserted April 21st, 1862.
 Beaverson, Edward.....
 Bubb, John G.....
 Baker, John.....
 Coover, Levi M..... Discharged Dec. 3d, 1862.
 Croce, John.....
 Callahan, Edward..... Discharged Feb. 19th, 1863.
 Conder, John.....
 Coraman, David.....
 Cramer, Samuel.....
 Crouch, Alexander.....
 Danner, John.....
 Dellinger, Henry.....
 Everhart, John.....
 Eppley, Jacob G..... Discharged Sep. 7th, 1862.
 Fox, Abraham..... Shot Nov. 5th 1862.
 Free, Peter.....
 Gray, Samuel B.....
 Gipp, Peter.....
 Gipp, Edward.....
 Gipe, Cyrus M.....
 Grove, Joseph.....
 Huber, Moses M.....
 Huber, James S.....
 Homple, Augustus.....
 Haupt, Lewis.....
 Horlebin, Jacob.....
 Hoover, Charles.....
 Ugenfritz, William.....
 Kamper, William..... Died July 12th, 1862
 Klefman, Casper H.....
 Kreh, William.....

Capt. SOLOMON MYERS.

LIEUTENANTS:

ISAAC HULL, 1st,
 WILLIAM F. FRANK, 1st,
 Discharged Jan. 17, 1863.
 ALEXANDER STRICKLER, 2d.

SERGEANTS:

1. CHARLES J. FOX,
 2. BENJAMIN J. KING, 4. FREDERICK BRIDLING,
 Discharged April 10, 1863.
 3. BENJAMIN D. DOLL, 5. MICHAEL RITZER,

CORPORALS:

1. PHILIP M. SHIVE, 5. JOHN W. COOVER,
 2. WILLIAM BAUM, 6. JACOB G. PALMER,
 3. GEORGE BRUNNER, 7. PETER NICKEL,
 4. ALBERT FORD, 8. VALENTINE ROUSH.
 Appointed Q. M. Sergt. Sept. 21, 1861.

MUSICIANS:

GEORGE KRAUS,
 BERTHAM LIOENRITZ.

WALBURG SHULTZ, Laundress.

Field and Staff Officers:

COL. GEORGE HAY, Resigned.
 JOHN W. SCHALL, Colonel.
 JAMES A. STAHL, Lt. Col.
 NOAH G. RUHL, Major.
 JACOB EMMETT, Adjutant.
 WILLIAM F. MCCURDY, Surgeon.
 D. F. MCKINNEY, 1st Ass't.
 HARRIS C. STREADMAN, 2d "
 JAMES HEIRSH, Q. M.
 DAVID C. EBERHART, Chaplain.

PRIVATES. REMARKS.

Keiser, Augustus.....
 Kidd, Henry..... Deserted.
 Lutz, John E.....
 Long, William.....
 Long, George.....
 Mack, Joseph.....
 Moorhead, James H.....
 Minich, Benjamin..... Deserted June—1862.
 March, Charles.....
 Murphy, Joseph B..... Deserted July—1862.
 Myers, Henry.....
 Munlorff, James E.....
 Miller, Samuel R.....
 Miller, Andrew.....
 Moselbaugh, Paul.....
 Moses, John W.....
 Neely, Thomas.....
 Owen, Edward.....
 Plank, Isaac.....
 Quickel, John.....
 Rodewick, Augustus.....
 Rupert, John C.....
 Stahl, Aaron.....
 Shultz, Charles.....
 Spiekert, Milton.....
 Sipe, Henry.....
 Simmons, Isaac G.....
 Shultz, John F. W.....
 Steininger, Frank.....
 Strater, William.....
 Strater, Henry.....
 Shultz, Augustus..... Discharged April 3, 1863.
 Stegemyer, Ferdinand.....
 Smith, Henry.....
 Snyder, Peter.....
 Snyder, Henry..... Died Sept. 22, 1862.
 Wagner, Christian.....
 Wenner, Peter.....
 Welch, George.....
 Welcomer, Henry.....
 Werner, Charles.....
 Wittmyer, Frederick.....
 Wolf, William M.....
 Whitnight, Daniel C.....
 Witmar, Jacob.....

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

MUSTERED INTO
 THE UNITED STATES SERVICE,
 SEPT. 13, 1861, AT YORK, PA.

BY LIEUT. H. M. BALDWIN, U. S. A.

Published at Winchester, Va., June 4, 1863, by J. L. ANDRAN.

York County

in PENNSYLVANIA, ff.

I DO hereby certify, that *George Newman*
hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the

Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed
by an ACT of GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th Day of June, A. D.
1777. Witness my Hand and Seal, the *Twentieth*

Day of *July* — A. D. 1777.

No 382

Frederick Mifflin (L.S.)

Pennsylvania

In the name, and by the authority of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Wm. Findlay

William Findlay

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

To John Kauffelt Esquire, Sheriff of the
County of York. -

Sends Greeting: -

Whereas, in and by the second section of the
fourth article of the Constitution of United States, it
is provided that a person charged with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from
justice and be found in another state shall on demand of the Executive authority of the
state from which he fled be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction
of his crime. And Whereas, His Excellency Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire
Governor of the state of Maryland, on behalf of the said state, and as the Executive
authority thereof hath by letter, and several instruments of writing under his hand, and
the seal of the said state of Maryland, given information to me that a certain Orange
Bush has been indicted in Baltimore City Court, at February term last, for kidnapping
a certain Benbell Boston a freeman of colour, on the thirty first day of January, eighteen
hundred and eighteen, and that he has fled from the justice of the said state of
Maryland into this Commonwealth, and is now confined in the jail of the County of York.
And the said Governor has also demanded that the said Orange Bush be delivered up
to Robert Cott, who has been appointed an agent on behalf of the said state of
Maryland, to receive and remove the said fugitive to the said state, having jurisdiction
of his crime, there to be dealt with as the law directs: Now therefore, these are
the authorities and require you the said John Kauffelt, Sheriff of the said County of
York, to deliver the said Orange Bush, into the custody of the said Robert Cott, to
the intent that the said fugitive may be removed from this state, to the said state
of Maryland having jurisdiction of his crime, under the provisions of the said second
section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, and the Act of
Congress, passed on the twelfth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety
three, he the said Agent paying the expenses, and peaceably and lawfully behaving.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the state at Harrisburg
this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and eighteen, and of the Commonwealth the forty second.

By the Governor,

Thos. Sergeant Secy.

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