THE DAILY STAR.

THURSDAY................JULY 8

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH last night reaffirmed its belief in Mr. Beecher's innocence to the extent of increasing his salary from $20,000 to $100,000.

COL. GILDERSLEEVE, of the American Team, won the Mayor's and Citizens' Cup at Belfast yesterday. It is hardly necessary to remark that he attended a banquet in the evening.

AND now Wolcott, of the St. Louis Journal, is to fight a duel. We never expected this. Wolcott is not a ferocious kind of a person, and it looks to us as if this was another deplorable case of "wicked partner."

ALFONSO is doubtless nearing the end of his career as King of Spain. He had not much to expect from the condition in which he found affairs when he received the crown. With a debt so heavy that the whole revenue of the country would barely pay its interest and the expense of the army, leaving next to nothing to run the civil government, with two formidable rebellions to look after, and with dissensions at home and complications abroad, no one could see ahead of the young King anything but certain and speedy failure. The enthusiasm which the new Government for a little while infused is about dying out, and the end is not far. What Spain will next do it is not an easy matter to surmise.

A NEW system for the preservation of fruits is about to be tested at Middletown, Del., on a large scale, and if successful will revolutionize the fruit business everywhere and prove of much benefit to growers and consumers. A New York man, who has had a large experience in shipping meats in cold air tanks from Texas to New York and Liverpool, claims that he can keep peaches and other fruit sound for any length of time in store houses where an even temperature of one degree above the freezing point can be sustained. He proposes to create this temperature inside his fruit warehouse by means of currents of cold air, and to begin his experiments this season upon a large quantity of peaches, the supply of which promises to be unusually great. The storehouse and apparatus, which he is about to erect, are to cost $25,000. He is being encouraged by the fruit growers of Maryland, and, if successful, will create a revolution in the fruit business of the country and confer a benefit upon the public in furnishing them fresh and wholesome fruit at all seasons.

A VESSEL which recently arrived in New York from Liberia brought 54,000 pounds of coffee, 100,000 pounds of sugar, 100,000 pounds of ginger, 90 tons of camwood, 10,000 gallons of palm oil, and a large quantity of other merchandise, all productions of the Liberian colony. Although the chronic grumblers are constantly complaining that this colony, which was organized in 1820, just two hundred years after the first sale of slaves to the Virginians, is not a success, yet this small proportion of its last year's products speaks well for it and for the labors of its people. This cargo is one of several sent annually to this country, while large amounts of like productions go to England, Germany and France. Although the emigration from the colored population of this country to Liberia is small and the tendency is too much to retain everything that can cast a ballot, yet it can not be successfully shown that the Liberian colony is not a benefit to those accepting its offers or that it is not in a flourishing condition. The Congress of Liberia recently passed an act giving a premium for the planting of coffee trees and the result is that during last season alone, 125,000 coffee trees were planted in the colony. Their yield alone will amount to half a million pounds of coffee annually, and it is believed that during the present year another hundred thousand trees will be added. The principal want of Liberia now seems to be a method of opening up the interior, and to aid in this, Mr. Robert Arlington, an English philanthropist, who has already done much for the colony, proposes to give a considerable sum for making roads to the interior, provided parties in this country will give a like amount for that purpose. The vessel mentioned above, on its return trip a few days since, took back several natives who have been in this country for some time studying our Government and institutions, and also carried over a number of missionaries from this country. The colony, although not attracting the attention it deserves, is nevertheless in a flourishing condition and is having a beneficial influence upon the inhabitants of Western Africa, and has materially benefited the condition of its members.

EFFECTS OF THE CENTENNIAL.

The effects of the Centennial celebrations of the present year, and of those for which we are preparing, are likely to aid largely in the complete restoration of a union of feeling between the North and the South and a thorough fraternization of the citizens of the two sections. The Centennial celebrations, occurring as they do in both sections and attended largely by prominent citizens from all parts of the country, foster a warm spirit of renewed love of a common country, and the animosities of the past are forgotten in the review of the progress and glorious results of our system of government and in the memories of early days. This is readily observed in the large attendance from the South at the Bunker Hill celebration and in the enthusiastic manner in which the visitors were received everywhere. Concerning this, Governor Kemper, of Virginia, in an address to the Knights Templar of Richmond, said:

> You went as Virginians proud of Virginia and all her past. You went with the smell of Confederate battles on your garments, with your minds and bodies erect, with your brows uplifted, with such true faith to your State and the Union as none but brave hearts feel—to greet and to be greeted by the representative men of New England and of the States as respected equals and honored peers. On the basis of equal rights and citizenship and mutual and cordial respect and good will, you greeted and were greeted by the representatives of our sister States of the North. Notwithstanding the years of alienation and fratricidal strife, you were thus recognized and welcomed as friends and equal citizens of a reunited common country. In this spirit and in this way you have gone a step toward inaugurating the true work of the centennial period—the work which is to teach each section to see the other as each sees itself—the work which is to extinguish all sectional animosities forever—which is to restore real peace, equal justice, equal rights, equal protection, equal beneficence, harmony, fraternity, and prosperity to every section and to every portion of the great American Republic. On such a basis as that may the American Union of States rest, indissoluble, indestructible, eternal as the solid continent on which we stand. On no other basis ought it to rest. On no other basis will any patriot desire it to rest.

The result is also especially noticeable in the Fourth of July celebrations of this year in all parts of the South. Since the war the Fourth has generally passed unobserved by the great body of citizens of that region. Even before the war the celebrations were not as general or as enthusiastic as in the North, but the last fifteen anniversaries of that day have been especially neglected by the Southern people, and the return of the occasion but little thought of. A great difference is, however, perceptible this year, and our dispatches from all the principal points in the Southern States showed that the national anniversary was more thoroughly and enthusiastically celebrated on Monday last than it had been for very many years, and that a general feeling of good will and broad national fraternization seemed to exist everywhere. This is but the beginning of the good work which the Centennial is bringing about. The Southern States are to be largely and honorably represented in the national exposition, and their citizens will attend in large numbers. The citizens of Philadelphia and of the North in general will extend to them, as they are now doing, the hand of cordial welcome, and the result will be that the close of 1876 will see a more thorough feeling of brotherhood and national love and union than existed for many years previous to the war.

Lincoln's Baker Story.

Colonel Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluff during the late rebellion, was well known in Springfield, Illinois, and it was of him Mr. Lincoln used to tell the following story:

Colonel Baker was very courteous to ladies, always treating them with great politeness and attention. He was starting on a journey at one time, when a lady was placed in his care by an acquaintance. Now the colonel knew nothing whatever of this lady, but she proved to be a pleasant traveling companion, and he made her as comfortable as possible in the old stage-coach. On the next morning they stopped for breakfast in Galena, and while that meal was being prepared they were shown into a parlor on the second floor. Here the lady seated herself by an open window looking out on the street, while the colonel paced the floor, with his hands folded behind him, as was his custom, for he always seemed as restless as a caged bear when confined in a room. Other passengers were in the parlor, and they were speaking of some late defaulter, some blaming him, others saying he had done what he could to save his creditors. At last one of the gentlemen appealed to Colonel Baker, asking what he thought of the defaulter.

"Think of him!" exclaimed the colonel. "Why, that he should be hung without mercy. He is a scoundrel."

At this the lady left her seat, and, standing in front of the colonel with flashing eyes, said, "Colonel Baker, perhaps it may interest you to know that the gentleman you so readily condemn is my uncle!"

The colonel ceased his walk, and giving one appealing look to his fair friend, he began to draw off his coat, and approaching the open window, said, "I have nothing more to say, madam; but give the word, and I will throw myself from this window."

The sacrifice was not demanded, and they continued their journey in peace.—Editor's *Drawer*, in Harper's, for August.

Proposed Ethnological Exposition at the Centennial.

The importance of a proper exhibition of ethnological objects at the Philadelphia Centennial has induced special effort on the part of the Indian Bureau and of the Smithsonian Institution, charged with the duty of rendering this display complete. The members of the Indian service have been directed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make an exhaustive collection of every thing illustrating the life and character of the respective tribes, and it is expected that, with the objects already in the National Museum, this portion of the exhibition will be extremely full.

It is proposed, should Congress hereafter furnish the means for it, to make the Centennial the occasion of a display of the living tribes of the North American aborigines, to consist of a family, or four or five individuals, of most of the principal races, male and female, and of different ages—perhaps twenty groups in all—who will be assigned a special reservation in the Philadelphia Park, and be established as nearly as possible in their natural surroundings, in the way of dwellings, household effects, articles of dress, etc.

This, if it can be carried out, will be an extremely interesting display, but will require an appropriation from Congress for the purpose. It is, however, probable that Dr. Bessels will bring or send down representatives of such tribes as can not be reached in time should Congress make the appropriation next winter.

A very important research is also in course of prosecution, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, on the coast of South California, where Mr. Paul Schumacher is engaged in disinterring remains of a prehistoric age, and obtaining large numbers of very remarkable objects.—Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for August.

GOSSIP.

Almost any sort of a fight between men is a do ill.

Crops the grasshoppers can't destroy—Chicken crops.

A number of politicians are organizing a surprise party.

Paul Boyton has furnished water proof of his floating ability.

Boyton incurred a floating debt in making his experiments.

Keep your horse fat; don't allow anyone to get a lien on him.

No man can lick a postage stamp without disturbing the piece.

What portions of the body are the best travelers—The two wrists.

There is a fellow in town actually too lazy to "labor under a mistake."

Niagara is a hack-driving and shameless city, which rejoices over its own falls.

Micawber, always waiting for something to turn up, never thought of a plow.

An Englishman, hard up, has just sold the contents of his wine cellar for £150,147.

A rich mine of lead has been found on Powder creek, Iowa. The two generally go together.

If your horse is in the habit of kicking, use a low dashboard, and your horse will soon get over it.

The paper mills and printers should thank General Sherman. His memoirs will bring out scores of replies.

An English composer is engaged upon an oratorio to be called "The Deluge." He can not complain of a dry subject.

There are only two hundred men in Connecticut who have not invented some sort of clothes-pin, or some kind of salve or liniment.

The only thing that will discourage a California flea is a sledge-hammer blow off top the head, but he is ready for business next day.

Experimental philosophy, asking a young lady to marry you. Natural philosophy, saying you were only joking when she refuses you.

The old maids of Athens, Ga., are on the war-path. They've actually requested the Legislature to make it a special offence for any widow to marry again.

"What are you going to put our ages?" some very decidedly grown-up daughters were heard anxiously inquiring of their papa, as he was making out his family census report.

Dr. Gross advocates a return to phlebotomy. Those who have paid up their doctors' bills are inclined to think that the profession has never quite given up the process of bleeding.

Mother—"Now, Gerty, be a good girl, and give Aunt Julia a kiss, and say good-night. Gerty—No, no! if I kiss her, she'll box my ears, like she did papa's last night." Tableaux.

Reproving a youth for the exercise of his fists, a schoolmaster said: "We fight with our heads here." The youth reflected for a brief while, and replied that butting hadn't been considered fair at his last school.

One of our adopted citizens seeing a bunch of bananas, the other day, stood in silent astonishment for about a minute, and then broke out: "Begorra, them Yanks beat the devil, and now they nail pickles to a stick."

Never feed horse chestnuts to chestnut horses, nor horse sorrel to sorrel horses; you can give cream to a cream horse, if you like and the horse likes it. It is not necessary to employ a cream pitcher to pitch hay to a cream horse, however.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Times dates his letters at "The East Window," "The West Window," and "The South Window," but the patient editor has sufficient command of himself to keep from throwing them out of the back window.

A fussy and over-particular young lady was having her photograph taken, and just as the operator had got her down to the "perfectly still" business, she suddenly threw up her arms and exclaimed: "There, I forgot to put my bustle on."

A lecturer addressing an audience, contended with tiresome prolixity, that art could not improve nature, until one of his hearers, losing all patience, set the whole room in a roar by exclaiming: "How would you look without your wig?"

The London Tavern was offered for sale the other day, but was bought in, after a lively competition, for £84,500, to which sum the bidding had advanced from a first offer of £65,000. Ten years ago the property changed proprietors for £41,000.

Mrs. Podgers detected her husband burying an old saucepan in the back yard the other morning, and asked him what he was about. "Nothing much," returned Podgers; "only it's high time we were getting ready to send some Revolutionary relics to the Centennial.

Fire was lately discovered in a berth on a steamboat in England which had originated in the heat of the sun—one of the glass "dead-lights" concentrating the rays directly on the spot and acting as a burning glass. How many vessels at sea may have been fired in that way.

In digging for coal at Wyandotte, Kansas, the workmen have struck a vein of gas which, in its escape, produces a roaring noise which may be heard a long distance. It is estimated that at least 250,000 cubic feet of inflammable gas escape from the aperture daily.

It is related of Mrs. Mary Wolf, who died in Baltimore a few days since, that when in 1812 her husband had charge of a pontoon, so loyal and staunch a patriot was his wife that at home she kept a quantity of powder to blow up the house and perish, rather than see the British troops come and take possession of it.

A Bridgeport husband, now traveling, received a letter from his wife the other day, in which she called him a "perfek broot." He wrote back that if she didn't improve in her spelling before he returned home he would apply for a divorce, and she now attends all the "spelling matches" within a radius of twenty miles.

The congregation of a colored church at Edgefield, Tenn., were horrified the other day at finding underneath their house of worship a keg of powder, which had been placed there with the evident intention of blowing up the building. Steps were immediately taken looking to an investigation, pending which a good many of the less courageous brethren decline to worship in the old place.

Mr. Tennyson's new drama, "Queen Mary," is to be brought out next winter at the Lyceum, London, with Mr. Irving and Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) in the two leading parts. Arrangements for this purpose have already been made between Mr. Tennyson and Mrs. Crowe, who is now lessee and manager of the theater to which her late husband gave so exceptional and honorable a reputation. Whether it succeeds or fails, the evening of its first performance is likely to draw together such a house as has not been in London. Mr. Tennyson himself takes great interest in this (for him) novel experiment, and the public, which has long looked to him as the first of living English poets, will not be less concerned than he in the question whether he is to win fame as a dramatist also.

LET US TRY TO BE HAPPY.

Let us try to be happy! We may, if we will,
Find some pleasures in life to o'erbalance the ill;
There was never an evil, if well understood,
But what, rightly managed, would turn to a good.
If we were but as ready to look to the light
As we are to sit moping because it is night,
We should own it a truth, both in word and in deed,
That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

Let us try to be happy! Some shades of regret
Are sure to hang around, which we can not forget;
There are times when the lightest of spirits must bow,
And the sunniest face wear a cloud on its brow;
We must never bid feelings, the purest and best,
Lie blunted and cold in our bosom at rest;
But the deeper our own griefs, the greater our need
To try to be happy, lest other hearts bleed.

Let us try to be happy! It is not for long
We shall cheer on each other with counsel or song;
If we but make the best of our time that we may,
There is much we can do to enliven the way;
Let us only in earnestness each do our best,
Before God and our conscience, and trust for the rest,
Still taking this truth, both in word and in deed,
That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

THE TRAITOR OF THE PRISON.

I seldom recall those sorrowful prison days. My Andersonville experience now seems like an unpleasant dream, portions of which only are clearly remembered. From that dream several characters stand out prominently. Wirz, tall and cadaverous, with his flashily-trimmed gray uniform and immense watch-chain; the rebel Sergeant, whose peculiar pride incited him to cover his "butternut" jacket with Federal buttons, and who strutted among us thus "embellished" with the air of a prince; the little boy who came in the prison with the gunboatmen, and who died and was laid out so beautifully by; the big-hearted sailor; the strong chief of the "Regulators," and lastly, the "one-legged man."

He came among us in the hot weather of '64, when the prison mortality was very great, and the "fresh fish" were dying by scores. He walked with a rude crutch, and stopped ever and anon and danced a most ridiculous step for the edification of the old prisoners who crowded each side of the main street on the lookout for familiar faces in the newly arrived crowd. He immediately attracted attention, and became a general favorite. I was never able to learn how he, with one leg completely off, came to be placed in the prison-pen. He was not by any means communicative in regard to his previous career.

He had a very large share of the impudence that characterizes so many cripples who take their helpless condition as a license for their impertinence, and acted and talked about as he pleased without fear and molestation. I saw him once executing his inimitable dance with Wirz as a spectator. The grim Swede actually smiled. I asked him once, in a very respectful way, how he came to be in Andersonville. Putting his mouth close to my ear, he said, with an air of mock secrecy, "I jumped over the stockade one night when no one was looking—don't you say anything about it; they may put me out if you do." That, I believe, was about as tangible as any information he ever gave in regard to his capture.

It was while the able-bodied prisoners were holding secret meetings and perfecting a grand plan of escape, that the one-legged man was taken from the stockade to act in some capacity or other for the rebel officers outside. The day before the great attempt at escape was to have been put in execution the following notice was conspicuously posted near the south gate of the prison:

"Whereas, It having come to the ears of the authorities that a plot is being laid to effect the escape of the prisoners confined in this stockade, I hereby give notice that upon the slightest intimation of such rash action I shall open upon the prisoners with grape and canister with all the guns upon the forts. I leave it with yourselves to judge of the havoc such a course would create. WIRZ,
"Major Commanding."

There had been treachery somewhere. Suspicion pointed to the one-legged man. What a dreadful crime that act of treachery seemed to us then! Poor, suffering souls, living month after month in misery, completely debarred from all comforts, and subjected to insult, disease and death in awful forms; no wonder the "regulators" swore to tear the offender limb from limb should he have the temerity to again come within the stockade. Looking at the matter now, after a lapse of ten years, that then considered act of treachery assumes the unmistakable form of a deed of humanity.

I shudder when I think what would have been the consequences if that attempt at escape had been made. The big guns on the forts which commanded the twin slopes of the prison were kept charged with grape and canister, and were placed at the most effective range for that terrible species of shot. A few of the strongest might have succeeded in getting safely away, but what of the hundreds of helpless ones who were unable to rise to their feet? The project was a selfish as well as a rash one, and it may be that the informer was a self-sacrificing humanitarian, who risked his existence to save the lives of thousands.

One morning, some time after the escape bubble had burst, there was a mad rush of "regulators" for the south gate. The one-legged man had incurred the displeasure of Wirz, and had been ordered back to the pen. The heavy gate swung back and the poor fellow hobbled into the dead line, followed by Wirz and a subordinate. He had on neither coat, hat nor shoes, his clothes consisting of a pair of faded blue pants and a red flannel shirt. He stopped in the dead line, midway between the expectant, unpitying regulators, and the gate.

The sentinel on the stockade above cocked his piece and ordered him to move on. The poor wretch turned to Wirz with a look of painful entreaty, but that stony-hearted official merely pointed to the swaying mass of exasperated Federals inside, turned on his heel, went out and closed the gate behind him. The doomed informer ventured one more look at his fellow-prisoners, but immediately withdrew his gaze. He read in their stern, unyielding faces, an intimation of a terrible fate should he trust himself among them. All along the dead line, haggard, misery-marked faces were turned towards him, some with pity, many with indifference, but the greatest number with scorn and hate.

The sentinel leveled his gun and ordered him for the last time to move on. He saw he stood between two deaths, and his only alternative was to choose between them. Darting a look of bitter defiance at the regulators, he turned toward the sentinel, and steadying himself upon his battered crutch, he savagely bared his breast and told him to fire. The next instant the cruel bullet sped, and carrying away in its slanting course a part of his chin, buried itself in his breast. He fell upon his crutch, there were a few convulsive struggles, and the one-legged man of Andersonville was no more.

* * *

Honesty—A washerwoman buying a dozen new pocket-handkerchiefs.

Auction Sale of Express Parcels.

One of the most stirring occasions in the routine of express duties is the sale by auction of the "old hoss," or unclaimed freight which accumulates from time to time. When every possible method to find the owners has been tried and has failed, an auctioneer is called in, and the articles are sold to defray expenses. No package is allowed to be opened or examined until it has been purchased, and a spirit of speculation is thus excited in those who assemble.

Small carefully sealed packages bring the highest prices, on the supposition that they may contain jewelry. An avaricious old customer once paid ten dollars for a neat little brown paper parcel sealed with evident care at both ends. It contained a hundred or more "rejected addresses" from a swain to "the fair sun of all her sex." Another similar parcel was knocked down to a bidder for eight dollars, and was found to contain a set of false teeth.

Patent medicines, whisky (a still more patent medicine), toys, old clothes, surgical instruments, disinfectants, preserved animals, old magazines, false hair, and many stranger things, are usually found among the "old hoss" packages. It may be assumed that most of them are of small value, as we have said, inasmuch as either the sender or the consignee of valuables would take case to have a thorough search made for any valuable property.—Harper's Magazine for August.

Court Cullings.

At the General Term of the Superior Court judgment was yesterday affirmed in the case of Charles Moulton and Jonathan Bassett against Marian L. Bassett. The action in the court below was to establish the owner of a portion of 41 acres of land in the Twenty-first ward. In the trial at Special Term this portion, consisting of 2 acres and 18 poles, was referred to a Special Master, to determine its boundaries and the sum of money to be annually paid to Jonathan Bassett for his support and maintenance, which sum should be a lien on the land; and that, upon the approval of the Master's report, Marian L. Bassett should be restored to possession, and her title quieted.

Judgment was also affirmed in the case of Michael Walsh against B. D. Burton, H. S. Brewster and Chas. Folz. The action in the court below was brought against Michael Walsh for the specific performance of a contract, whereby it is alleged he became the purchaser of certain real estate in this county, and a judgment being rendered against him at Special Term, he brought the case before General Term, by petition in error, to review the proceeding at the former trial, and for the reversal of the judgment.

FRANK WILSON ACQUITTED.

Frank W. Wilson, charged with having killed W. L. Burgoyne on April 13, the particulars of which will be remembered by the readers of THE STAR, was acquitted yesterday in the Criminal Court. The case was submitted without argument, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mary Kennedy pleaded guilty to petit larceny in the Criminal Court yesterday, and was remanded to jail for sentence. She was jointly indicted with Jas. Mason, whose case was mentioned a few days ago.

Ferd Thompson, charged with embezzling $2,500 from the Y. M. C. A., gave bail yesterday in the sum of $1,000 to appear and answer to the charge.

In the case of Richards & Co. against the city, mentioned a few days ago, a suit to recover $31,500 damages for injury to the plaintiff's building, a cooperag factory on East Eighth street, by a change of grade, a verdict was returned yesterday for the plaintiffs for $6,000.

The will of Nicholas Fischer was admitted to probate in the Probate Court yesterday.

THE BATES WILL CASE.

The examination of witnesses for the defense in this case was continued yesterday.

E. P. Bradstreet testified that he had become acquainted with John Bates in 1854. I drew the acknowledgment of the deed of John Bates to the C. & B. R. R. At that time he was somewhat deaf. His condition of mind was excellent, however.

Alexander R. Boyd testified that he became acquainted with Mr. Bates in 1844 or 1845, and was his tailor. Mr. Boyd's father died in Ireland in 1868, and an effort was made to break his will. Witness submitted the correspondence and a copy of his father's will to John Bates, and asked his advice about it. Saw him a number of times, and when, in 1869, witness went to Ireland to attend the trial as to the will, he took leave of John Bates, who wished him well. The letters and telegrams sent to Mr. Boyd, and the codicil, which had been shown to Mr. Bates, were read to the jury.

Mr. Selves testified that in 1866, or some time thereafter, Mr. Kelley told him he had witnessed a codicil signed by Mr. Bates.

Ella Mead testified that she heard Frederika Adeler at Mrs. Tranchant's house in November say, "I can say nothing against that will. It can not be broken, and I can say nothing that can assist in breaking it." And also, "Harry ought to be ashamed of himself for saying that his grandfather was drunk at the time the will was made. He never drank enough at any time to affect him."

Case still in progress.

Real Estate Transfers.

Sarah F. Beal to Robert Pye, lot 16 by 87 feet, on the south side of Poplar street, 35 feet east of Baymiller street, quit claim—$1.

L. C. Hopkins and wife to S. C. Ayres, Lots 8, 9 and 10, in the grantor's addition to Glendale, each 50 by 150 feet—$1,650.

C. W. Dorris and wife to A. J. Stout, the undivided sixth of 33 59-100 acres, in Section 8, Colerain township—$600.

C. Wichmeyer to Wm. Schlomann, the east half of Lot 97, on the plat of the German Evangelical Protestant Cemetery, near Clifton—$25.

C. C. Reakirt and wife to Jacob Krouse, lot 100 by 230 feet, on the north side of Auburn avenue, 100 feet east of Marshal street—$17,700.

Margaretha Heintz to Fidel Buehe, five years' lease of the premises, 33 1-10 by 90 73-100 feet, on the southeast corner of the Colerain pike and James street, Twenty-fourth ward, at an annual rent of $540.

Henry Attemeyer and wife to Louis Kruse, jr., 5 years' lease of a lot 26 by 125 feet, on the north side of Milton street, 380 feet east of Young street, at an annual rent of $9[illegible], with the privilege of purchasing the same for $1,500.

Same to Emil Moellman, five years' lease of a lot of the same size, adjoining the above on the east, on the same terms, conditions and privileges.

Hamilton County House Building Association to Thomas Gibson, lot 170 by 250 feet, on the northwest corner of Mystic and Park avenues—$5,700.

John Brown to Wm. Melcher, six years' lease of 7 acres, on the Carthage pike, Section 15, Millcreek township, at an annual rent of $350.

W. F. Jenkins to Wm. Ward, 2½ years' lease from February 1, 1875, of a lot 80 by 221 feet, on the northwest corner of Baymiller and Livingston streets, in consideration of $1,200 cash and paying for the term $2,175.

Isabella Roberts to Adelhard M. John, lot 25 by 100 feet, on the north side Boone street, 165 feet west of Marshall avenue, in Corryville—$500.

John O'Donnell et al., per Sheriff, to John Farrell, lot 189 by 212 feet, on the northeast corner of Sharon avenue and the C., H. & D. R. R., Glendale; also, Lot 1, in Hickman & Williams' addition to the same town, containing 5 690-1000 acres—$2,236.

Mary H. Adams to Adam Bittner, 7 512-1000 acres, on the Colerain pike, in Section 9, Colerain township—$1,100.

C. W. Cole to James Taylor, lot 30 by 125 feet, on the north side of Walnut street, 100 feet east of Elm street, on the plat of Lockland Station—$2[illegible].

B. F. Richardson and wife to Joseph Delworth, the interest of the grantor in the premises known as the Miami Medical College on the south side of Twelfth street, 145 feet west of Elm street, 43 by 90 feet—$2,500.

A tax deed from the Auditor to Susan Boggs was also left for record.

E. C. Williams and wife to T. B. Clement lot 50 by 227½ feet, on the north side of Chapel street, 849 feet west of the Rusk road, in Woodburn, First ward—$1 and other considerations.

Frank Duhme to Herman Duhme, sr., the undivided half of a lot 12 by 100 feet, on the west side of Main street, 29½ feet north of Third street; also of a lot 34½ by 150 feet, on the south side of Fifth street, 70 feet west of Sycamore street—$1.

T. A. Metcalfe to Sarah E. Brewington, the undivided eighth of a lot 33⅓ by 100 feet, on the northeast corner of Dayton and Linn streets—$900.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—3 rooms, cellar, &c.; $10 per month; 51 Observatory street. Apply on premises. jy7-2t*

WANTED---SITUATIONS.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—In a small family. Apply at first house on west side of Ashland street, south of McMillan, Walnut Hills. jy3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—5,000 old papers, in hundred packs, at this office. tf

FOR SALE—A good Route on this paper. Call at this office. jy3-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—A handsome new Buggy, warranted made of the very best stock in every particular. Inquire of DICKSON, CLARK & CO., 53 Pearl st. jy7-4t*

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—New and second hand in great variety. For bargains call at 19 and 21 West Seventh street. GEO. C. MILLER & SONS. je7-tf

WANTED---MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO SUPPLY—The public with good Photographs and Ferrotypes at KELLY'S, 609 Madison street, Covington, Ky. Open every day. ap5-1mo

WANTED—PAINTING—C. F. Lantenschlaeger, house and sign painter, works for small profits. Try him. No. 12 W. Sixth street, Covington, Ky. ap5-4mo

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER—To go into the country. Must be a man who has learned the trade from the board, of good habits and a good worker. Inclose photo, stating age and experience. HAMILTON, MILLIKEN & CO., Traverse City, Michigan. [jy8-2t]

WANTED—TO CLOSE OUT—A stock of first-class Sewing Machines in order to retire finally from the business. Will sell at COST for CASH. Call for AGENT, 230 Walnut street, first floor. je26-tf

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.

	Depart, Cin'ti.	Arrive, Cin'ti.	Arrive, Dest'on.
New York Ex daily	9:40A.M.	5:20A.M.	7:20P.M.
New York Ex daily	9:50P.M.	5:00P.M.	6:50A.M.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes slow.

Louisville Ex daily	5:55A.M.	6:40P.M.	10:20A.M.
Louisville (ex Sun)	3:20P.M.	12:45P.M.	7:45P.M.
Louisville (daily)	7:00P.M.	[illegible]	11:30P.M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Park'b'g (ex Sun)	8:35A.M.	2:40P.M.	5:00P.M.
Park'b'g Ex daily	8:30P.M.	5:25A.M.	8:30A.M.
Park'b'g Ex daily	11:10P.M.	7:10P.M.	6:50A.M.
Chillicothe Ac	[illegible]:40P.M.	9:20A.M.	8:00P.M.
Hillsboro Ac	3:30P.M.	9:20A.M.	6:42P.M.
Loveland Ac	11:15A.M.	6:45A.M.	12:35P.M.
Loveland Ac	5:10P.M.	7:55A.M.	6:35P.M.
Loveland Ac	6:30P.M.	5:45P.M.	7:50P.M.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Baltimore (ex Sun)	8:45A.M.	5:35A.M.	8:40A.M.
Baltimore, daily	8:30P.M.	2:30P.M.	6:00P.M.
Baltimore Ex daily	11:40P.M.	6:00P.M.	10:25P.M.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS.

Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Baltimore Ex daily	7:45A.M.	5:25A.M.	8:40A.M.
Baltimore Ex	7:05P.M.	6:50P.M.	10:25P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Depot, Mill and [illegible]. Time, 12 minutes slow.

St. Louis Mail	[illegible]	10:30P.M.	10:[illegible]P.M.
St. Louis Ex	8:10A.M.	7:15P.M.	7:35P.M.
St. Louis Ex daily	7:35P.M.	8:10A.M.	8:15A.M.
Louisville Mail	6:30A.M.	1:10P.M.	1:30P.M.
Louisville Ex	8:10A.M.	8:10A.M.	1:20P.M.
Louisville Ex daily	2:45P.M.	7:15P.M.	8:10P.M.
Louisville Ex daily	7:35P.M.	8:10A.M.	12:45A.M.
Osgood Ac	5:15P.M.	7:55A.M.	8:23P.M.
Aurora Ac Sunday only	8:30A.M.	6:15P.M.	9:15A.M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

Depot—Fifth and Hoadly. Time—7 minutes fast.

Dayton Ex. daily	9:4[illegible] A.M.	5:00P.M.	11:55A.M.
Dayton Ex. daily	9:50P.M.	5:20A.M.	12:05A.M.
Toledo Ex.	7:10A.M.	10:25P.M.	4:30P.M.
Toledo Ex. daily	9:50P.M.	5:30A.M.	6:35A.M.
Toledo Ac.	2:30P.M.	3:55P.M.	11:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac.	7:30A.M.	1:25P.M.	12:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac.	4:40P.M.	12:04A.M.	6:45P.M.
Indianapolis (ex Sat)	7:00P.M.	12:5[illegible]P.M.	6:35P.M.
Richmond Ac	2:30P.M.	12:55P.M.	7:40P.M.
Connersville Ac.	4:30P.M.	9:40A.M.	7:25P.M.
Chicago Ex	7:30A.M.	9:25P.M.	8:40P.M.
Chicago Ex daily	7:00P.M.	8:55A.M.	7:40A.M.
Dayton Ac	5:30P.M.	9:40A.M.	7:55P.M.
Hamilton Ac	8:15A.M.	12:35P.M.	10:25A.M.
Hamilton Ac	6:25P.M.	7:55A.M.	7:45P.M.
Hamilton Ac	11:30P.M.	6:45 A.M.	12:45A.M.
Hamilton Ac	4:20P.M.	7:10P.M.	5:30P.M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Indianapolis Ac	7:30A.M.	10:30P.M.	12:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac	1:40P.M.	12:30A.M.	6:01A.M.
Indianapolis (ex Sat.)	7:00P.M.	12:55P.M.	12:15P.M.
Connersville Ac.	4:20P.M.	9:10A.M.	7:35P.M.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Chicago Ex	7:30A.M.	9:25P.M.	8:40P.M.
Richmond Ac	2:30P.M.	12:55P.M.	7:[illegible]P.M.
Chicago Ex daily	7:00P.M.	8:55A.M.	7:40A.M.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Grand Rapids Ac	7:30A.M.	9:25P.M.	9:35P.M.
Grand Rap'ds ex Sat.	7:00P.M.	8:55A.M.	10:00A.M.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Boston Ex	7:00A.M.	5:00P.M.	4:00P.M.
Cleveland Ex	10:50A.M.	9:30P.M.	9:55P.M.
New York Ex daily	9:40P.M.	5:15A.M.	7:00A.M.
Springfield Ac	8:50A.M.	3:50P.M.	11:10A.M.
Springfield Ac.	3:35P.M.	9:30A.M.	7:35P.M.
Dayton Ac	5:30P.M.	7:45A.M.	8:[illegible]P.M.
Sharon Ac	6:40P.M.	6:25A.M.	7:20P.M.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Columbus Ex	7:00A.M.	9:30P.M.	11:[illegible]A.M.
Columbus Ex	10:50A.M.	3:50P.M.	3:55P.M.
Columbus Ac	3:45P.M.	9:30P.M.	10:10P.M.

CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Sandusky Ex	8:50A.M.	5:00P.M.	[illegible]
Bellefontaine Ac.	3:45P.M.	9:15A.M.	9:30P.M.
Sandusky Ex daily	9:[illegible]P.M.	5:15A.M.	7:20A.M.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. City time.

Indianapolis Mail	7:45A.M.	8:45A.M.	12:15P.M.
Lafayette Mail	7:45A.M.	8:45A.M.	3:35P.M.
Chicago Mail	7:45A.M.	8:45A.M.	8:35P.M.
St. Louis Mail	7:45A.M.	8:45A.M.	10:30P.M.
Indianapolis Ex	2:10P.M.	12:15P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lafayette Ex	2:10P.M.	12:15P.M.	9:50P.M.
Peoria Ex	2:10P.M.	8:45A.M.	3:45A.M.
Quincy Ex	2:10P.M.	12:15P.M.	9:15A.M.
Kansas City Ex	2:10P.M.	12:15P.M.	6:45P.M.
Ind'ap'lis Ex daily	6:50P.M.	9:30P.M.	11:10P.M.
Lafayette Ex daily	6:50P.M.	9:30P.M.	2:15A.M.
Chicago Ex daily	6:50P.M.	11:30P.M.	7:15A.M.
St. Louis Ex daily	6:50P.M.	9:30P.M.	7:35A.M.
Peoria Ex daily	6:50P.M.	11:30P.M.	9:00A.M.
Quincy Ex daily	6:50P.M.	9:20P.M.	4:30P.M.
Kansas City daily	6:50P.M.	9:20P.M.	1:10A.M.
Greensburg Ac	3:30P.M.	9:30P.M.	6:45P.M.
Lawrenceburg Ac	6:10P.M.	8:00A.M.	7:25P.M.
Valley Junction Ac	11:15P.M.	8:50A.M.	12:07P.M.
Valley Junction Ac	10:00A.M.	1:45P.M.	11:05A.M.

WHITEWATER VALLEY.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. City time.

Cambridge City Ac.	7:00A.M.	6:53P.M.	11:35A.M.
Hagerstown Ac	4:45P.M.	9:30A.M.	9:30P.M.
Connersville Ac	7:00A.M.	9:20A.M.	10:[illegible]A.M.
Connersville Ac	4:45P.M.	6:53P.M.	8:23P.M.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL.

Depot, 8th and Washington, Covington. City time.

Nicholasville Ex	7:00A.M.	6:30P.M.	12:35P.M.
Nicholasville Ac	2:00P.M.	11:30A.M.	5:10P.M.
Nicholasville Mix'd.	7:30P.M.	4:30A.M.	6:00A.M.
Falmouth Ac	4:00P.M.	9:00A.M.	6:30P.M.

LITTLE MIAMI, PAN-HANDLE EAST.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 7 minutes fast.

New York Ex daily	7:45A.M.	2:50P.M.	10:25A.M.
New York Ex	1:20P.M.	6:50P.M.	6:15P.M.
New York Ex daily	7:05P.M.	5:15A.M.	9:15P.M.
Zanesville Ac	10:00A.M.	3:40P.M.	5:40P.M.
Springfield Ac	4:10P.M.	10:15A.M.	8:00P.M.
Morrow Ac	5:30P.M.	8:40A.M.	7:35P.M.
Loveland Ac	12:05P.M.	7:35P.M.	1:35P.M.
Loveland Ac	6:25P.M.	6:15A.M.	7:[illegible]P.M.
Loveland Ac	11:30P.M.	7:45A.M.	12:[illegible]A.M.

The 7:45 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. trains connect for Yellow Springs and Springfield. The Church train leaves Loveland Sundays at 9 A. M., and returning leaves Cincinnati at 2 P. M.

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Zanesville Ex	10:00A.M.	3:40P.M.	5:50P.M.
Circleville Ac	4:10P.M.	10:15A.M.	9:20P.M.

COLUMBUS, MT. VERNON AND CLEVELAND.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time 7 minutes fast.

Cleveland Ex	7:45A.M.	6:50P.M.	7:35P.M.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Boat, foot of Broadway, to Huntington. City Time

Richmond Ex	4:00P.M.	6:00A.M.	4:30A.M.