

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1880.

A Famous Judgment.

The good people of our town seem disposed to open their eyes in astonishment at the David who came to judgment upon the mayor's commitment for thirty days of the distinguished United States officers appointed to take the census in the Third and Seventh wards. We conceive that there is no good cause for this astonishment and we are somewhat mortified that it should be expressed. And this for strong reasons. Our people have heard so much lately about the necessity, in a well-ordered society, of a proper reverence for the judiciary that they ought to be ready, if they have duly profited by their teaching, to cry amen at once to Judge Patterson's decision that the men he pronounces unquestionably guilty should be released from punishment. They should be moved to this assent by the like feeling of humanity and knowledge of what is due to an officer of the United States that led Judge Patterson to his judgment.

Since we have had occasion to regard this judge with particular attention, by reason of a certain misunderstanding that lately arose between us, we fancy that we are learning to understand his somewhat remarkable character. We invite our fellow citizens to follow us in our study. They will find entertainment and profit in it. A judge who decides that the case against the accused is fully made out and there is no palliation for their offense, and who follows up that conclusion by reducing their imprisonment from thirty to three days, is manifestly a judge to be regarded with interest and to be studied with care. We don't come across that kind of mind every day, but that is not saying that it is not a valuable kind. Exercising that infinite charity which the Lord teaches and that profound reverence for judges which Sam Reynolds preaches—but notably fails to practice and don't seem to get disbarred for it, either—we have been induced to search for and find the very sound and creditable reasons which have served as the foundation for the judgment which our giddy fellow citizens seem to be so strongly tempted to hoot at to-day. There is nothing like trying, as we have all been taught, to bring success. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again" and if anybody thinks he can improve on our suggestion of the logic of the Pattersonian judgment, "guilty, but let them go," we should like to hear him mention it.

As we have intimated, we find one rock on which this judgment rests in the beautiful command of the Bible, which our judge is known to study hard and to obey in the severest style: "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." The judge knows how it is himself. He used to be a politician before he became a judge and many were the fierce wrestles he had with himself to preserve the true Presbyterian demeanor in the face of political exigencies such as those which faced these poor worldly United States enumerators, who had on their hands the job of counting in their candidate at all hazards, while they were at the same time oppressed with the necessity of airing the beautiful behavior appropriate to the United States official, to say nothing of that which is supposed to be becoming in the common-law-abiding citizen. Now the judge, having taken in his Presbyterianism with his mother's milk, was fortified by a life of stern self-control against arrest in a political brawl for drunken and disorderly conduct; but then these poor devils had only been United States officers for a day or two, and as law-abiding citizens they had never been known to fame. Clearly it was asking too much of them to expect that they would be able to so successfully arrange the exigencies of their duty to their new dignity as to keep from getting into jail. We declare that the feeling of sympathy which our worthy judge had for them in their misfortune was very natural and almost accounts of itself for their release. The tender heart of the judge is very sweet to contemplate.

And his good sense came to support his heart's impulse. We fear that his sympathy alone would not have sufficed to move him to this famous judgment. For he can be very severe when it is his duty. He was very severe with us, you know. That was just because it was his duty. He used to love us, too; but when his love for us was put in the balance against the great duty imposed upon him to maintain the dignity of the bench and "the cause of the people," the love kicked the beam, and in a big hurry too. The judges, as their counsel declare in the answer they have filed in our appeal to the supreme court, maintain that it is not the offence to them that they resent, but that offered to the majesty of the people represented in the persons of the judges. It is a very lofty pedestal to get upon; but it only shows what our judges can do when they let loose their vaulting imaginations.

It is the dear people that Judge Patterson always has in his mind. He knows what is best for them. He won't let them have any music of profane sound from the Presbyterian organ; and he won't let them have thirty days imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly in the discharge of their Republican duty when he can help it. He is a just man. He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; and decides that what would be right for an ordinary citizen is too much for a United States enumerator and Republican bully. As we have said, there is plenty of good sense at the bottom of his opinion. We need not mention it all; it suffices to say that it is apparent to the dullest intelligence that a United States enumerator can't take the census while he is in jail; and as the census taking can't be postponed for his convenience, it was eminently proper that the claims of justice should be relinquished, and that the enumerators should be restored to liberty in time to perform their important work. We are sure that the public will see how Judge Patterson's sense and sympathy vindicate his judgment and merit their applause.

Faith and Works.

We took occasion the other day to intimate to Lawyer Reynolds that his exalted notion of the respect due from the bar to the bench, as we were sure it was about to be expressed in his oration to the supreme court in the coming hearing of our disbarment appeal, was such as to imperatively require him to quit the bar, in view of the very great disrespect which he had the day before exhibited to the court, in telling it, in reply to its order to him to stop talking and sit down, that he would not do so until he got entirely ready. We have not heard that Lawyer Reynolds has taken our advice, but we find the following pretty sentiments in the answer of the judges below in the case of our appeal to the supreme court in the disbarment matter, in which Mr. Reynolds is of counsel for the judges:

"Apart from their mere personality, there is envying the judges upon the bench an atmosphere of authority and power demanding submission, reverence, respect. It is to them, as the representatives and exponents of sovereign power, as the agents of a mighty commonwealth, able to enforce obedience to her laws as declared by her judges, by setting squadrons of armed men in the field, that the individual bows to and submits. In their protection from insult, injury, degradation and contempt, in the preservation of the public confidence in their integrity, the whole people have an abiding and vital interest. Destruction of public confidence in the courts is an invitation to revolution and anarchy. Public confidence and respect are essential to their successful operation, and he who wantonly, falsely and wickedly, from partisan hate or from motives of private malice, assaults a court is guilty of a great public wrong which ought not to go unpunished."

Samuel step out! Let your works testify to your faith.

A CURIOUS and interesting experiment is being tried at Carlisle in this state, where the old military barracks are now used as a school for young Indian children, brought thither at a tender age from the wigwams of their parents. Oathful missionaries go out among the red men and induce them to "loan" the children for this purpose, taking, without discrimination, the boys and girls of the chiefs and common Indians. The parents give them up voluntarily, but not without manifesting the deepest interest in their future, and jealously watching their progress as they come on and see it or as they get news of it from those whom they trust. The little Indians are very hard to teach at first, but a lady who is interested in this work tells us that in time some real bright intellects are developed among them, and she has high hopes that before another generation have grown to manhood there will be a large crop of good results from the work now in progress. Surely this is a sensible treatment of the Indian question. If the children can be brought under civilizing influences the entire Indian character may be changed. They are a people who may be perpetuated under other than their native conditions, as the experience of the Cherokees has shown, and if civilization is to be impressed upon them it can be better effected with the children than the bucks and squaws; school books will do it more quickly than gunpowder.

The late Major Griest would have more sympathy from the public in his vigorous denunciation of the methods by which he was beaten if it was not a notorious fact that the same methods have been actively and unscrupulously employed in his behalf every one of the numerous times that he has run and been defeated for Congress. Especially was this the case in 1878, and in 1880 it was little better. For instance, if Hay Brown gave Levi Sensenig, the political broker, \$1,000 to support Griest in the last campaign does anybody suppose Griest was ignorant of it? And was Major Griest asleep when somebody gave Sensenig a note for \$2,000 on a previous occasion, to be paid if Griest was elected?

PERSONAL.

Col. M. S. QUAY sent his check for \$100 to Hon. J. B. Packer for the Milton sufferers. Mr. Quay does not lay up all his treasure with the Lancaster county Bull ring.

On Wednesday next Mr. B. YECKER and his son VICTOR A., will leave here for New York, and on Thursday afternoon will sail for the Alabama, of the Anchor line, for Glasgow, Scotland. They will then visit Belgium, Germany, France, Switzerland and England. They will return about the beginning of August.

OFFICE OF THE Cleveand Leader?

EDITORIAL ROOMS, April 20, '80. Your letter received, I supposed you had long since received your fees, and that I was the only one Mr. Scott had declined to pay. I had a written contract with the original parties for one hundred bonds. I have it still. Mr. Scott paid me \$5,000 at one time, \$3,000 another, and I gave a receipt for \$8,000. R. C. PARSONS.

To J. J. Newell. ROBERT KLOTZ, member of the House from the Eleventh Pennsylvania district, who weighs about 300 pounds, has long looked with envy upon the facility with which David Davis ascends and descends from the floor of the Senate by means of the Senate elevator, and on Thursday offered and had passed an amendment to the sundry civil bill for an appropriation of \$7,000 for a similar elevator in the House. When it went through he walked across the aisle and warmly shook hands with Russell Errett and other heavy men who had aided him.

It will be remembered that young ROBERT H. COLEMAN, one of the Coleman heirs to millions, was married some months ago to the daughter of the Episcopal rector in Hartford, Conn., where young Coleman had been at college. They went abroad on a bridal tour and Mrs. C. died in Paris; her body was brought to Lebanon on Wednesday and now Mr. Coleman has ordered work to cease on his splendid new mansion at Cornwall, and all that has already been done on it will be razed to the ground, so that every trace of what was intended to be one of the finest mansions in the state

will be obliterated as nearly as possible. The grounds around it will be plowed over and his desire is to have it done within two weeks. The work of demolition was commenced at once. The walls of the rear part of the structure had reached its second story, but no bricks had been laid on the front walls. It is estimated that the mason work of the building, as it stood, had already cost \$10,000.

MINOR TOPICS.

DEAN STANLEY recently officiated in a Friends' meeting house.

THE SEVENTH ward will be "solid" for Judge Patterson when he is a candidate next time.

If any man says that justice has been prostituted to meet the exigencies of the Republican party, shoot him on the spot. Levi Sensenig is not the Republican party.

THE minimum salary now paid to ministers in the English Presbyterian church is \$1,000. In consequence the synod receives many applications for admission from other denominations.

PROBABLY the only case in this country of a Bible class which pays a salary, at least a living salary, to its teacher is that of the "Evangelical Social Bible Union," of Boston, whose teacher, Colonel Russell H. Conwell, receives \$1,000 a year.

UNITARIANISM seems to be on the decline. There was a decrease of twenty Unitarian churches in this country during the last year, and of their four hundred and eight ministers one hundred and eighty-seven are not settled.

THE United Presbyterian church, formed in 1859 by the union of two or three bodies, mostly Scottish, has grown, in the twenty years of its existence, from a body having 408 ministers and 55,547 communicants, to one with 747 ministers and 80,692 communicants.

If the Harrisburg Patriot has proof that the Democracy of Nevada were bribed to express a preference for Mr. Tilden it should furnish the evidence. Demonstration of this fact would be injurious to Mr. Tilden and salutary to the party—both of which ends the Patriot has in view. But if it has no such proof it should make no such charge.

On a late Sunday Canon Farrar preached what is known as a "flower sermon" in Slough Parish church, London. There were a thousand children present. Each child brought a nosegay of flowers, and at the close of the service these were deposited on the steps of the chancel, the offerings being intended for the children who are inmates of the Westminster hospital.

THE total value of church property in the country is placed at \$500,000,000. Should it continue to increase in the same proportion as in the past, it is estimated that its value in 1900 will reach the sum of \$3,000,000,000 or one-third more than the national debt. The ecclesiastical property in New York exempt from taxation is valued at \$110,000,000.

BECKER is out for Grant. The Brooklyn Republicans have decided to ratify the Chicago nomination on the 14th of June, and an invitation to speak elicited this response from Becker: "In the hope and expectation that Grant will be nominated at Chicago I accept your invitation. There are other good men mentioned, but Grant above all living public men will best serve the whole nation through the Republican party for the next four years. But whoever is nominated at Chicago should receive an unsolicited and ardent support, and will receive mine."

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

Griest Tells How He Was Beaten. Lancaster Inquirer.

This contest was distinguished beyond all previous ones by a wholesale and systematic use of congressional patronage on behalf of the present member. From the person who discharges the office of collector of internal revenue in this district, and who added to foul-mouthed abuse of Mr. Smith's opponent the most unscrupulous corruption (even to the open purchase of votes with money) in the latter's behalf, down to his lowest and most insignificant subordinate, no exertion was spared that was within their reach, or for which they could command the services of their friends. From the postmaster at Lancaster who, while vigorously opposing "a change" did not forget to be a gentleman, throughout this broad county, every borough, village and cross roads federal officer fell to work with alacrity. Mr. Smith's friends say that in the first days of the campaign he sent to every postmaster in the county a package of tickets on which was printed his name as congressional candidate, with request that the person to whom they were addressed should circulate them. The intimation contained in the request was too plain to be misunderstood, and here was a "bread and butter brigade" fully organized and pushed at once to the front. Nor was this all. From Washington came trooping horse clerks whose places were held at the will and beck of "the member," and aroused their fathers and grandfathers their uncles and aunts, their brothers and sisters and cousins, to assist them in their struggle for place. In one district in this county two department clerks left their duties at Washington and came home, appealing most piteously to relatives and friends in behalf of him who held their dismissal in "the hollow of his hand." They disbursed money freely, and with their relatives and adherents formed a ring that traded off any other candidate on the ticket when by so doing they could get a vote for Mr. Smith in return. Let the reader bear in mind that this state of things prevailed in every district to a greater or less extent, and he will scarcely be surprised at the estimate of a very intelligent gentleman that at least 1,000 votes were made in this way.

STATE ITEMS.

Gray Chief was at Belmont yesterday in 2-2 1/2 and Drives in 1:23.

Young Duke has left his home in Tyrone slightly demented; aged about 18 years, five feet high, red hair, wore a light hat with cord band.

Two young boys ran away from their home near Marion, Franklin county, on Tuesday morning. One was Solomon Miller, aged fourteen years, sandy hair, face full of freckles, light pants and dark coat, and vest. The other was Samuel Hege, aged thirteen years, light complexion, light colored shabby clothes.

In the Beaver county Republican primaries yesterday Blaine got three-fourths of the vote polled, scarcely more than a half vote being polled. Resolutions of indignation were passed by the county committee, and pledging a united support to the county, state and national ticket, were unanimously adopted.

A dastardly attempt was made to ditch passenger train No. 3, on the New Castle branch of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad, at a point where the track crosses that of the New Castle and Franklin railroad. The villains placed a lot of stumps, spikes and sticks on the track, and the engine was thrown off. It was running at a pretty rapid rate, and ran thirty or forty feet along the ties. Fortunately, no person was injured, but the engine and coaches were more or less damaged, and the engine was shockingly mutilated.

In Green county, near Mapletown, John Harford mounted a horse to ride out to the field to begin his day's plowing. He was riding woman fashion, both feet resting upon the trace chains, which were suspended from the harness. As he was passing out the gate the horse stepped on a dog. The latter bit the horse, causing it to jump forward. Harford was thrown off, his feet catching in the chains. The dog, joined by several others, started in pursuit of the horse, which they chased along a big field and finally back into the yard at the place where the horse was kept. Harford was dragged to death, his body being shockingly mutilated.

Texas Storms and Floods. Terrific storms of wind and rain are reported from Texas. During the night of San Saba, on Thursday night, a family of seven persons took shelter in a cave, where two of the members were drowned by the rising flood, three others being taken out in "a drowning condition." The town of

INDIANS AT CARLISLE.

The Visit of Celebrated Chief to the Indian School at Carlisle Barracks.

Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, American Horse and White Thunder and other chiefs, on a visit to the Indian school at the Carlisle barracks, are highly delighted with the management of the institution, except in one particular—the rule providing for the punishment of serious misbehavior by imprisonment in the guard house being distasteful to them.

The meeting of the chiefs who have children in the school with their offspring was very affecting. Two Strike, who has two boys in the institution, and Spotted Tail, who has four boys and one girl there, warmly embraced their children and shed tears of joy. Yesterday morning the chief of the school, except its military features, remarking that the children had been sent there to be educated and not to have them converted into soldiers.

He complained that some of the boys who were too young to have hearts had been put in the guard house. Captain Pratt, who has charge of the school, decried the names of the pupils so treated, and Spotted Tail reluctantly replied that one of his sons had been punished in that manner. After being told there was no military significance in the blue uniforms and the exercises the chiefs were much mollified, but he insisted that the guard house punishment was not founded on humane principles. Several other boys have been committed to the guard house, but only after a court of their fellows had adjudged them deserving of the treatment.

Yesterday afternoon the visiting Indians were conducted through the various workshops connected with the school, and last night interesting chapel services were held.

Spotted Tail and Red Cloud have sent congratulatory telegrams to their friends in Dakota.

On Thursday evening interesting ceremonies were held in the chapel of the school. Right Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church for the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, assisted by Rev. Dr. Levelett, of Carlisle, performed the rite of confirmation over twelve Indian children, eight boys and four girls. The services were very impressive and were attended by all the visiting chiefs. The visitors will remain at the school over Sunday.

THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

A Benefit for Mr. Snowden.

Hamilton Donald, an engineer on the New Jersey Southern leased branch of the Central railroad of New Jersey, had gone back to get his dinner can, and while in the rear part of the train, the train became uncoupled in the centre. Donald fell headlong between the separated cars, and the engine rear of the train passed over him, and he died instantly. His body was completely amputated and the body horribly mangled.

In Kansas.

A criminal case was recently tried in Winfield, Cowley county, Kansas, in which a lawyer was the defendant. The case excited considerable feeling among the people of the county, and it resulted in the conviction of the defendant, who was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of five years. The editors of two newspapers published in Winfield, severely criticised the verdict of the jury, and also the action of the court in imposing a fine on the defendant. This aroused the indignation of the judge, who ordered that the two editors should be brought before him to answer for contempt. When they appeared in court he lectured them sharply, and fined them \$200 each. The editors said that the court had no legal authority to impose a fine on them in this way, and hence they have appealed the case to the supreme court.

Patrick Henry's Hopes. When the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was near the close of his life, and in feeble health, he laid his hand on the Bible, and addressed an old friend who was with him. "Here is a book," said he, "worth more than all ever printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have read it with proper attention, and feeling it lately. About the same time he wrote to his daughter: "I hear it said that the Deists have claimed me. The thought gives me more pain than the appellation of Tory—for I consider religion of infinitely higher importance than politics, and I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long and given no decided and public proof of my being a Christian."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

St. Joseph's Fair.

The fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's church opened last evening in Rothweiler's hall to a fair audience. The hall is very handsomely decorated, reflecting great taste on the part of the management. There are four tables conveniently arranged and laden with valuable and appropriate articles. They are presided over by young ladies of the congregation. There are now being voted for a gold watch, organ, sewing machine and clock. The Citizens' band will furnish music every evening during the fair. Nothing was changed off last evening, and taken altogether the fair and its object merit liberal public patronage.

The Cameron Farmers.

Quite an excitement was created in Marietta on Friday morning by a lot of forty-nine head of exceedingly fine fat cattle being driven through Market street, by Messrs. Mumma & Erb, dealers, of East Donegal. The herd were led by George Graner farmer for Hop, J. D. Cameron on his Donegal farm, and were shipped by Messrs. M. & E., to Philadelphia.

Messrs. Spingarn & Co., of New York bought 23 cases of 1878 tobacco, on Thursday last belonging to Gen. Simon Cameron and raised on his Donegal farm. The tobacco was shipped on Friday from Marietta (Hop, J. D. Cameron also sold his 1878 crop this week numbering between 30 and 40 cases.

The Water Supply.

The east reservoir is now entirely empty, and by Monday it will be sufficiently dry to enable the workmen to commence making repairs. These repairs will take at least six weeks to complete—perhaps longer—as the bottom and north bank of the reservoir are in very bad condition. The west reservoir is almost bank full, having in it this morning 15 feet and 9 inches of water. The superintendent and engineer have no doubt they can keep it almost constantly at this height which affords a supply of water to all parts of the city.

Swedenborgian Preaching.

Rev. J. E. Bowers will preach for the Lancaster Swedenborgian society, Long's building, to-morrow morning at the usual church hour. Subject—"How the Lord's Disciples are the salt of the earth."

THE BULL-RING BULLIES.

Their Hearing on Habeas Corpus—Their Imprisonment Reduced to Three Days.

As stated in the INTELLIGENCER yesterday, four of the Bull Ring gang of ruffians who assisted in raising the disgraceful row at Fulton opera house on Monday—Samuel Powell, Fred Miller, Joseph Carter and Wm. Leonard—and who subsequently participated in the riot near the opera house, were committed to the county prison yesterday by Mayor MacGonigle for 30 days each, for drunken and disorderly conduct. Last evening they were taken before Judge Patterson on a writ of habeas corpus, with a view to their discharge, Samuel H. Reynolds, esq., appearing as their counsel.

Policemen Merringer, Dorwart, Leman and Chief Deichler, who arrested the accused, testified to their drunken, disorderly and riotous conduct in the vicinity of the opera house.

Mayor MacGonigle testified that he arrested Miller while he was in the act of attempting to rescue Powell from the police officers.

Chief of Police Deichler testified that he had several members of the police force stationed in and about the opera house on Monday, in anticipation of a disturbance. There was much disorder in the opera house, and when the convention adjourned he ordered his force upon the street to keep the peace; there was a great deal of pushing and threatening talk. In front of the Sorrel Horse hotel he met the mayor, who asked him what all the fuss was about. In a moment afterwards he saw Mr. Wimer knocked down, and Powell in the act of kicking him; he arrested Powell, but the latter swore he would not be taken, and Miller came rushing to his assistance, and with an oath declared he should not be taken. The mayor seized Miller, and Officers Fulmer and Merringer, coming to his assistance, he was locked up. Chief Deichler declared that Powell was drunk, and his testimony was corroborated by other witnesses. County Treasurer Groff and John W. Mentzer testified to the great disorder prevailing in the opera house during the session of the convention; that all of the accused were drunk and disorderly, and some of them threatened both Groff and Mentzer after the convention adjourned. Mr. Groff was induced by a country friend to get out of the crowd and take refuge in the Stevens house, and Mr. Mentzer testified that he was struck twice by Leonard. He said also that he believed Levi Sensenig had as much to do in starting the row as any other man.

For the defense Levi Sensenig was called and testified that he was knocked down by John Wimer; that this was the commencement of the trouble; that the defendants and some other of his friends rushed in to protect him; and that if it had not been for the disorderly conduct of Groff and other Hog Ringers there would have been no trouble.

The accused, Powell, Miller, Carter and Leonard were called and all of them swore that they were not drunk, and had not been engaged in any disorderly conduct, though they were noisy, and admitted that they had been drinking.

Sammy Groff requested the court to continue the hearing until morning, so that counsel might be engaged and additional witnesses secured.

The mayor, who had committed the accused, said he was not desirous of having the case continued. He thought it had been made out.

S. H. Reynolds, esq., counsel for the accused, asked for their discharge and made an argument to show that they were innocent of the offense charged against them. The only evidence against them was that of the mayor and three or four policemen, each of whom when the disturbance commenced picked up the first man he could get hold of. There was not sufficient evidence that the men were drunk. If they were guilty of any offense it was of assault and battery or riot, and it charged with either of these offenses they cannot be summarily locked up for 30 days, but are entitled to a trial by a jury of their peers. They cannot be made to bear the sins of the whole Republican party. Two of them are United States census enumerators, and the very fact of their appointment to these important posts should be taken as evidence in their general good character.

Judge Patterson said that it was the duty of the mayor and police officers to enforce good order and preserve the peace. It is true that all the noise and disorderly conduct complained of would merge in a charge of riot, if such a charge had been made; but there is no charge of riot against these men. We must therefore take it as we find it. The evidence is sufficient to make out the case; and the trouble was caused by political excitement, but that is not a sufficient warrant for it. People must be made to behave themselves on the streets, and if they do not they must suffer the penalty of the insulted and violated law. It is in evidence that these four men were under the influence of intoxicating drink, and Miller does not deny that he interfered against the arrest of one of his friends. The peace of the city must be preserved and the peace officers must be sustained and protected in the performance of their duties. What ever our feelings may be in the matter, it is our duty to see that the peace of the city is preserved. The late disturbance may have been instigated by political passion, but that is as it may, the mayor of the city believed the trouble would result in a riot, and he very properly took prompt measures to prevent it, and was warranted in doing what he did.

The offense charged against these men does not merge in any other offense; it stands alone, and the case has been made out against the defendants. But there are some mitigating circumstances. There was great political excitement, and so far as is known this is the first time these men have offended. This being a first offense, the court think the defendants are entitled to some consideration, and that the judgment should be mitigated. We desire to uphold the law and assist the peace officers in preserving the peace, but we will very considerably reduce the term of commitment, with the remark that if sober men readily submit to the police officer and do not persist in disorderly acts they are entitled to some consideration. Police officers cannot always succeed in securing the men that begin the fight; they are not always present when such disturbances begin and the best thing they can do is to arrest those they see to be disorderly, as they did in the late disturbance. With the remark that the law officers must be obeyed we reduce the term of commitment of the prisoners so that it shall expire on Monday next. They

THE LATE MICHAEL MALONE'S WILL.

It is estimated that the estate of the late Michael Malone will be worth between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

His executors, as before stated, are Col. Edward McGovern, Col. Wm. L. Peiper and James M. Burke, his grand nephew. Following are the bequests of his last will and testament: It is estimated that his estate will amount to nearly double the total amount devised, so that in accordance with the provisions of his will the legatees bequeathed over \$1,000 will receive nearly double the legacies stated in the will, the residue amounting to nearly as much as the devise:

After disposing of his body he makes the following bequests: To his wife, Mrs. Charles Fay, of Philadelphia, \$28,000; to his niece, Mrs. John Mohan, of Minersville, \$25,000; to his niece, Mrs. Thomas Burke, of Queen's county, Ireland, \$12,000. One farm on south side of Penn's railroad near the city of Lancaster, is devised to Mortimer Malone, Frankford, Pa., for his lifetime, and after his death to his nephew Mortimer Malone, of Philadelphia, and his grand nephew, J. M. Burke, Lancaster, Pa., share and share alike.

The other farm on the north side of the railroad and along the New Holland turnpike, together with a tract of ground adjoining St. Mary's Catholic cemetery to his nephew, Mortimer Malone, jr., and his grand nephew, J. M. Burke, together with the sum of \$2,000 cash to each. To the widow and two children of John Malone, to be held in trust by the executors, the three houses on the south side of East Orange street, east of Shippen, together with the sum of \$12,000, the interest and income to be paid to the widow and children, and after the widow's death or marriage the bequest becomes vested in the children absolutely.

After making the following bequests, viz: Go Boyle, of Lancaster, \$1,000; Lawrence Boyle, of Indiana, \$1,000; James Cantwell, of Philadelphia, \$1,000; Mrs. George M. Kline, of Lancaster, \$1,000; Mrs. Harry Decker, Lancaster, \$1,000; Miss F. Linn, Lancaster, \$1,000; Mrs. Doyle, Lancaster, \$500; the two Misses McNamara, of Philadelphia, \$500 each; Fathers Kead and Hickey, of the city, \$1,000 each, he made the following charitable bequests:

Bishop Shanahan \$500 for masses for the repose of his soul; to Bishop Shanahan for the erection of a cathedral, \$3,000; to the orphanage of St. Mary's Catholic church, \$3,000; for the liquidation of the debt of St. Anthony's church, \$3,000; and \$2,000 to the school attached.

All the properties not otherwise disposed of by will are to be sold. The residue remaining after the payment of the foregoing request is to be divided pro rata among the legatees receiving over \$1,000.

His library, gold watch and chain he bequeaths to J. M. Burke.

COURT.

Licenses—Plan of the City, &c.

This morning court met at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing applications for licenses. A number of cases were heard and they were disposed of as follows:

Abraham Reop, Colerain, tavern, old stand, continued to October.

John Malbert, Columbia, eating house, new stand, which was argued in January, not granted.

George Gohn, Columbia, tavern, new stand, not granted.

Joseph Greenawald, West Donegal, tavern. This was an old stand for which the license was not lifted last year. Granted.

Lazarus Wolf, East Earl, eating house, new stand, with remonstrance, not granted.

Wilson Brubaker applied for an eating house license for the What Glen picnic grounds and it was granted.

Isaac G. Bear, East Lampeter, tavern, new stand, with remonstrance not granted.

Plan of the City. The new plan of the southwestern part of the city was approved with the following changes:

The width of Beaver street from Conestoga street southward is disapproved, and is ordered to be made 38 feet instead of 38 feet.

High street is to be continued in the same line to Millin street and thence on the line of Millin street to South Mulberry.

Water street at the corner of German and Water is disapproved and is to be continued on a line with the square of the street, north of this corner until the lines intersect the lines of Old Water street.

Hager street, westward from Prince, is disapproved. It is ordered to be made 33 feet wide, instead of the width on the present plan.

The alley running between Prince and Water streets, of the width of 20 feet is disapproved and is ordered to be made 14 feet wide, commencing on High street 150 feet westward from Prince and running northward and southward to Andrew street, thence of the width of 14 feet, the east side of the alley to be 150 feet from Prince street.

Pearl street is disapproved and is ordered to commence opposite College avenue.

A new plan and draft is ordered to be made to conform with the above changes, and to be submitted to the court.

OTHER NEWS.

Henry C. Roth, of East Coaling, was granted a soldier's license to peddle.

Anna Shaeffer, of Maytown, was granted a divorce from her husband, Levi Shaeffer, on the grounds of desertion.

Eliza Finckton, colored, an insolvent debtor was discharged.

A Call Accepted.

St. Luke's Reformed mission has given a call to Rev. W. F. Lichliter, of Woodstock, Va., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. J. F. Wiant. Mr. Lichliter has accepted the call and will enter upon his new field of labor to-morrow. He is a young man, possessing energy and more than ordinary abilities as a speaker and scholar, and is a graduate of the Reformed institutions in this city. He is not inexperienced in mission work, having been engaged in the work of missions at Allegheny, Pa., and will no doubt prove an efficient pastor to the flock at St. Luke's.

As two countrymen were driving out East King street, yesterday, on their way home from the Leopard hotel, they discovered that the hitching strap was loose, and on stopping the horse to tie it he took fright and ran about thirty yards, striking a post in front of Mr. Benedict's store, east of Marshall street, and tearing the two front wheels off the buggy.