Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, 1880.

Not a Taking Idea.

The New York *Times* does not seem to have advanced a taking idea when it proposed that the people should raise a fund, the interest of which should suffice to keep the oldest ex-president in clover during the remainder of his life; and it is not strange. It would have been very strange if such an idea had found sufficient favor to make it successful. The first suggestion that it causes is that if this grace should be extended to the oldest ex-president, it should be given to all the ex-presidents in equal proportions. We can conceive of no reason for pensioning the president who has been longest retired from the office. The provision is proposed to be made because of the dignity of the office that has been vacated, which is supposed to keep the ex-president from pursuing any ordinary business avocation. He is supposed to have occupied so elevated a position in the world's eye as to make it becoming that he should not therefore be obliged to labor for his living. Whatever there is in the argument obviously applies even more strongly to one who has just left the presidency than to one who has been retired from it a longer time.

The scheme of the *Times* was, therefore, so obviously prepared for the benefit of one man that it practically appeals only to the particular friends of Grant. Those who desire to contribute to his support have an opportunity afforded to do so. There are but few thus inclined, as the fund does not yet reach fifteen thousand dollars after a week of solicitation. The particular friends of Grant are not yet, however, seen on the subscription list. They have been waiting probably to give the general public a chance, feeling that their names would still more strongly advertise the scheme as a Grant benefit. They might as well now, however, step forward. If the money is raised it is evident they must raise it. The people are not in the humor. They say that if it is a good thing to do Congress should do it. The country is rich and can afford to pay its servants all that it owes them. If it is right that it should keep our ex-presidents in affluence, there is abundance of money in the treasury with which to do it. It is said that a voluntary subscription by the people would be better than a forced levy such as an appropriation by Congress would be. The error here is in supposing that the money expended by Congress is not the people's voluntary contribution; and in supposing further, that it is not just the fittest way in which the people's money shall be expended for national objects. The money is raised, it is true, by taxation; but taxes are the voluntary offering of the people for national protection, collected in this way that the burthen may be as equal as possible upon all. It is a flat contradiction to urge a collection upon the ground that it is a national necessity or propriety, and to object to taxation as the best method of raising it, when it is not alleged to be outside the legitimate power of Congress to make the appropriation. There is no question that Congress has power to pension ex-presidents, just as it has power to pension ex-soldiers. The only question is as to the propriety of its being done. And this is so clear, that the men who have proposed this pensioning of the oldest ex-president by voluntary subscriptions must be assumed to have in their desire only a gift to General Grant, if we would not charge them with being altogether silly.

A Strange Revival.

The success of the Herdic coaches in Philadelphia will be a remarkable illustration of the sagacity of the projector; and it looks as if they would prove a paying investment. A great advance in the cheapness and ease of city travel was considered to have been made when iron railways were laid down on the streets; and undoubtedly it was a great advance, as the success of the passenger railway has demonstrated. The man, then, who conceived the idea of going back to the omnibus and running it in competition with the railways, was certainly very bold. It is safe to say that no ordinary man would have selected so unpromising a field for a venture. The new idea is, however, the old one with important variations, of which the striking one is the superior lightness of the Herdic coach over the omnibus, which enables it to be drawn with one horse; we do not see, indeed, that there is any other great difference in their favor. They hang lower and are easier to get into; and the driver is closer to his passengers; but these are not such advantages as would make the difference between success and failure. The coaches are not as smooth to ride in as the railway cars, the difference being caused by the jostling of the wheels over the stones. They will not be preferred, therefore, except by reason of a lower rate of fare, on the streets which the railways traverse. On the other streets they will probably do a good business. Each coach has a capacity for carrying eight persons, and they will not have to carry many loads before they have their cost for the day earned. If they are able, as they probably will be, to make their fare still lower, they will compel the railway companies to come down likewise; as it is, the coaches will probably be preferred by a great many because of the one cent difference in the present rates of fare.

Owners of passenger railway stock will not regard the red wagons with favor, but there is such a general feeling of disgust at the rapacity of the corporations which have seized upon the Philadelphia streets and squeezed the last cent of toll they could get out of them, that the state of public sentiment is very favorable to the new experiment. The successful revival of the old omnibus, by the simple expedient of bending the axle so as to let the body of the coach down close to the ground, is a remarkable exemplification of what may be accomplished by a little ingenuity, with plenty of courage and practical sense; qualities which Peter Herdic has shown so abundantly in his brilliant career; and we wish him luck in his present engagement with the fickle dame Fortune whom he once courted too rashly.

PERSONAL.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT is so ill that she writes while lying on her back. She is writing a new novel.

PROF. DAVID SWING has sued the Chicago *Times* for damages, under the copyright law, for publishing a sermon of his before it was delivered.

HAYES and GARFIELD were both courting girls in Bedford, Ohio, thirty years ago and both were "discouraged" because the girls' fathers made objections to the "poor prospects" of the suitors.

DAVID W. SELLERS, the well-known lawyer, missed a gold watch and chain valued at $280 from his residence in Philadelphia a year ago, and though he thought it long since gone to pot, he has just found it in possession of arrested thieves.

The regular Democratic city committee of Boston unanimously renominated Hon. FREDERICK O. PRINCE for mayor. Lucius Slade was also nominated for mayor by a committee of citizens, who, however, are not representatives of the regular Citizens, party.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* advises its esteemed Republican contemporaries to "stop running Judge Kelley for the speakership of the next House. Judge Kelley does not want to be speaker; he desires the chairmanship of the ways and means committee."

The stamp mill of the Messrs. REIGART'S "Whisky Slide" gold mine, Calaveras county, Cal., commenced operations on Thursday, the 4th inst., and is steadily grinding away at its precious grist. The president of the corporation owning this mine is John Reigart, formerly of this city, and James H. Reigart, now mayor of Beloit, Wis., is one of the directors.

The late SOLON ROBINSON, *Tribune* agricultural editor, was an intense Republican. The night before the election he was told that he would probably die within twenty-four hours. "Well," said he, "if Garfield is elected, wrap my body in an American flag and bury me." He died election morning, and on the 4th inst. was buried according to instructions.

GARIBALDI has declined Tennyson's invitation to winter with him in the Isle of Wight. The poet laureate intends now to winter in London, where he has arrived, and may be often seen eating his chop and drinking his accustomed pint of "double" in the old-fashioned hostelry he has made his own in the classic purlieus of Fleet street, close by the Middle Temple.

MINOR TOPICS.

DON PIATT, in the *Capital*, declares that the command of the Mediterranean squadron was given to an officer who presented Secretary Thompson with a Persian carpet. Good case for a "malicious libel" action.

GENTLEMEN of the grand jury, while you are inquiring how prisoners get tools to cut their way out of jail, be good enough, to inquire how others get out before their term has expired, and whether convicts get down town occasionally, and by whose connivance or whose fault.

PARNELL says that seven thousand troops will be occupied probably for fourteen days in securing the crops on Boycott's farm at Lough Mask, and protecting their own communications from it to the rear. This one landlord agent, Boycott, in the job on hand, will cost the British taxpayers $15,000 per day, and possibly the expense may not fall far short of $225,000 altogether. The daily expense, it is now estimated, makes every pound weight of potatoes or turnips saved cost Britannia twenty-five cents a pound.

A LESSON for Lancaster county: The report of Col. Bass, warden of the state penitentiary, shows that during the five years of his administration the state penitentiary has not only been a self-supporting institution, but that it has during that time paid into the state treasury $81,000, and by the 1st of next January it will have canceled $36,000 of state bonds. In addition to this it has during the same period built the Wetumpka Branch railroad, at a cost of about $12,500; it has made repairs on the building and grounds of the penitentiary to the amount of $12,200, rendering it unnecessary for much further repairs for years to come.

STILLSON HUTCHINS says in an open letter to Bob Ingersoll: "Our party made no mistake in the nomination of General Hancock. While suggesting the ticket of Seymour and McDonald I am frank enough to admit that that of Hancock and English was stronger in all respects. General Hancock's record was unimpeachable. He has been a brave and successful soldier, a wise and tolerant civil administrator, and a gentleman, always. Nothing that he had ever done called for apology or defense. Whoever voted against him would have voted against Elijah or any of the prophets, if nominated at Cincinnati. The voter who was bought for Garfield did not ask whom he was bought to vote against." Mr. Hutchins also calls Hayes "a mass of bonny-clabber." He should at once be arrested for malicious libel—on "baugh-naugh-claugh-ber."

STATE ITEMS.

The late Mary Shields, of Philadelphia, bequeaths $875,000 to Pennsylvania charitable societies.

The *Petroleum World* says that the Standard oil company will oppose the election of Mr. Grow as United States senator.

One can travel from Philadelphia to New York almost as quickly as he can go from the Delaware ferries to the end of West Philadelphia.

There is a man named Stickler in Snyder county who never shaved, never swore, never voted, and never walked a mile with any other woman than his mother.

William Brocius left his home in Lawrence township, near Clearfield, at one o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, November 13, 1880, since which time nothing is known of his whereabouts or his fate.

Great progress has been made in rebuilding Milton, but all traces of the recent fire have not been removed. There are many sad evidences of the terrible conflagration yet visible, and they will remain so for a long time to come.

A Philadelphia drummer was arrested in Altoona, for the second time, on a charge of selling goods without a license. He was fined $20, but he refused to pay it, and went to the lockup for 30 days. He says that he would sooner give the amount of the fine to a charitable hospital than to the city of Altoona.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Little Rock, Ark., has had the unprecedented experience of a ten hours' snow storm.

The official canvass of the vote in Connecticut shows Garfield's plurality to be 2,656, and his majority over all 1,382. Bigelow's plurality is 2,772 and his majority 1,337.

A fire at Goshen, Ind., destroyed the Goshen manufacturing company's building, the saw mill of Albright & Davis, the business house of Harris & Co., the business blocks of Mrs. Henry Hall, the tenement house of James Dougherty, six stables and a number of warehouses.

Of the passenger train on the Louisville short line railroad, near La Grange, Ky., the pilot struck a cow and threw her against the side of the cut, when she rolled back on the track. This impediment threw off the track the two rear coaches. They were completely wrecked, although none of the passengers were seriously injured. All the trains were delayed ten hours.

George Bates, colored, employed as a deck hand in St. Louis, while drunk went to the house of Mary Burns, with whom he formerly lived and tried to prevail upon her to leave her husband and live with him again. She refused and he, as she says, threatened to kill her. She endeavored to escape from the house but he pursued and seized her. She then plunged a knife into him and he died in a few minutes.

In Middletown, N. J., the annual hog killing festival on the farm of Peter Moran was celebrated by the father, mother and son, the latter getting drunk. In a quarrel which ensued, the former beat his wife who retaliated by seizing an axe and dealing the husband a blow on the skull. Young Peter fearing his mother's murderous intentions, took the axe away and beat her until she was insensible.

When Daniel Barr, a watchman in a Cleveland mill, returned home he found the house tightly closed, and climbing through the window was horrified to find the whole family lying senseless and a powerful odor of gas from a base burner stove prevading the air. His three-year-old daughter was dead; his wife and eleven-year-old daughter were on the bed, and the infant on the floor, unconscious. A neighbor's daughter who was visiting them, was also insensible, and a woman friend of the family was sitting at the foot of the bed in the same comatose condition. The last named may recover. The others will probably die.

Died from Beating.

In Easton yesterday Kate Eckert, aged 31, died from the effects of two wounds in the back of the head inflicted on the night of October 30, by Alfred Bogart, a married man who lives in South Easton. The deceased had met Mrs. Bogart in Easton and, accompanied by a man named J. Diehl, had gone to Bogart's home. He, from some unknown reason, set upon and whipped all three of them. Diehl was badly cut in his head with a hammer and Miss Eckert was twice struck with the same instrument in the back of the head. She was thrust out and found unconscious on the pavement some hours later.

A Pennsylvania Victim.

One of the victims of the burning of the Minnesota insane asylum on Monday night was Jonathan Abraham, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and a former resident of Radnor, Delaware county. He was a brother of the late S. P. Abraham of Norristown, and first gave evidence of unsound mind during a visit to the Centennial. He was kept in confinement at Norristown for some time and afterwards forwarded to the asylum at St. Peters, he having moved to Minnesota after his retirement from the Legislature many years ago. He was about 70 years of age.

A Luckless Gunner.

Eugene Harding, a sleight-of-hand performer, residing at Hackensack, N. J., was instantly killed yesterday morning while duck shooting on the Hackensack river, near Little Ferry, Bergen county. The trigger of his gun caught in the bow of his boat as he was in the act of stepping out. The contents entered his side. He fell to the ground exclaiming, "I am dying," and immediately expired.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING OF THE BARNYARD.

How to Kill Him and How to Cook Him.

The ukase has gone out from the national capital and is repeated by the rulers that dwell upon the banks of the majestic Susquehanna, and the sound that falls like music on the human ear strikes terror to the gizzard of the proud monarch of the barnyard, and requiem-like proclaims that for him has come the melancholy days, saddest of all the year. Spread thy gorgeous tail, O stately bird; fill thy bosom with bursting pride. Superb be thy strut and unapproachable thy demeanor. For thy reign draweth to a close and thy days shall now from henceforth be short in the land. Ruthless hands ere long shall rob thee of thy glittering plumage and the cruel steel shall with unerring accuracy seek thy vitals if these directions be but pursued by the judicious farmer, who will feed his turkeys as usual the night before butchering, and in the morning drive them upon the barn floor, as soon as they come from the roost, and are made secure. Their crops are empty, and they can be caught as they are wanted. Make a slip noose of strong cord for each turkey, in an adjoining stable or shed, put the turkey's legs into the noose and with a small pointed knife stick the bird as near the head as possible. As soon as the bird is dead strip off the feathers, pinfeathers and all. Cut the neck off as near the head as possible, remove the wings and draw the entrails before taking the bird down. The turkey is hung up alive and taken down ready for market. Lay the bird on his breast or side upon a clean board to cool. Turkeys should be carefully handled in dressing to avoid breaking the skin, for it rubs off very easily when they are warm. Remove all the pinfeathers and pack the birds when sent to market in clean straw so that there will be no marks of blood upon them. Handsome clean dressing will add a cent a pound, and often more, to the market price of all kinds of poultry.

There may be some housekeepers who would like to profit by an old housewife's experience in cooking turkeys. A nice stuffed turkey is one of the most tempting dishes that can be placed on a dinner table. It must be served with vegetables and cranberry sauce. Take a good-sized bird and wash it thoroughly, then soak for two hours in salt and water. Cut off the legs at the joint, and put the points of the wings under the shoulder joint. Take two quarts of bread, chopped fine, a quarter of a pound of salt pork, a teaspoonful of black pepper, two teaspoonfuls of pulverized sage, and three eggs; mix well together; if not moist enough to knead into a hard roll, add water; fill the turkey as full of the dressing as it can be pressed. Take the gizzard and fasten over the dressing by taking a few stitches with a needle and twine; tie the legs firmly together; then rub the entire surface with a thin coating of melted butter; sprinkle flour over it and lay it upon its side in the dripping pan; pour three pints of water into the pan and set it in the oven. Let it cook slowly and turn it over two or three times. Dip the gravy over it from time to time with a spoon. A young, tender bird will cook in two hours; if older, it takes longer. During the last hour it needs a brisk fire so as to brown the surface without scorching it.

Lay it whole upon the platter when ready to be served. Add more flour to the gravy it was baked in, and stir smoothly till it come to a boil. It used to be thought essential to parrboil a turkey before stuffing, but the flesh is sweeter and much nicer to omit boiling. When carved cut the meat from one side of the bird clean. If more is needed, it can be cut from the other side, and what is left is in good form for another meal. It is equally as nice on the second day as when first cooked. The dressing can be dipped out with a spoon; it will be found very nice, the eggs giving it solidity, and keeping it from falling into bits over the plates. Dressing prepared in this way is equally as good for a goose or a duck, which can be cooked in thes same manner, only varying the length of time it is being cooked, according to the size of the fowl. Some persons like onions chopped up with the dressing; such can add them to suit their taste, but as they are objectionable to many, it must be left to the cook's discretion. If sage is indigestible, the addition of a teaspoonful of pulverized mustard to the dressing will be of use, as it will also in sausage meat, and it really makes the sausage better for the addition.

WELCOME HOME!

Bishop Shanahan's Return to Harrisburg.

The arrival at Harrisburg last evening of Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan from his trip to Rome, after an absence of six months, was made the occasion of great rejoicing. The decorations at the cathedral and episcopal residence were very elaborate.

Over the hall door of the parsonage were the words, "Welcome Home," in letters of gold and frostwork. In the windows of the parlor were pretty silk flags draped in a tasteful way. From the three windows on the second story were suspended three flags—the upper or east window held an Irish flag, of green material, with a golden harp for the centre; the centre window had a United States flag, and the west window, front, the papal flag, of orange and white, with the papal insignia—a crown resting upon two crossed keys. From the three upper windows floated pretty silk American flags. The six upper windows each supported two frames with lighted wax tapers. The west bay window was handsomely decorated. A number of Chinese lanterns completed the decorations of the bishop's residence. Suspended in the front of the beautiful yard, between the cathedral and parsonage was a very large American flag. Immediately in front of the yard a line of Chinese lanterns reached from the parsonage to the cathedral. In the centre of the yard another line of lanterns was placed, and grouped in tripods between the lanterns on the green sward, were a number of lighted torches.

Over the main entrance to the cathedral was the word "Welcome," formed of a scroll with gas jets. Over the centre door was an arch of bunting reaching to the pavement. The upper windows of the cathedral were liberally decorated with flags and the front ornamented with a number of Chinese lanterns.

The interior of the cathedral was most liberally decorated, and never before did the congregation find the altars so beautifully and tastefully decorated. Over the main altar in a circle reaching from one side of the nave to the other, about two feet from the apex of the arch, was the inscription, in large letters of the old English style, in gold and frostwork: "Gloria in Excelsis Deo."

The main altar was superbly decorated with beautiful flowers, bouquets, intertwined with ivy, and lighted by a large number of wax tapers. On each side of the altar, and in front of the altar rail, were tropical plants in pots, evergreens, etc., and in front of the altar on a red ground, was an exquisite floral design, representing the insignia of the Pope, made of tea roses, carnations, white rose buds, heliotrope, and other choice flowers, entwined with similax. The altar of the Blessed Virgin was also handsomely decorated and lighted with a large number of tapers. The doors of the cathedral were guarded by policemen, and when the arrival of the procession was announced on State street a crowd embracing at least 3,000 people occupied the streets and pavements.

The bishop arrived at 7:40 and was escorted, riding in Governor Hoyt's barouche, through the streets by a procession of all the Catholic societies in the city. Amid the clangor of bells and outburst of choral music he was escorted to the sanctuary of the cathedral, where he was formally welcomed home in an address by Father McBride, who in the course of his remarks said:

"During your absence our prayers have been daily offered up for your safe return, and we all rejoice this evening that God has vouchsafed to hear us and preserved you from the many dangers of sea and land. It was your privilege and your joy to converse with our holy father, the Pope, in person, and to lay before him the state of religion in this portion of his spiritual domain. We have reason to believe that your statement of the progress of Catholicim in this new diocese was most gratifying to his holiness, for within the last decade of years you have established many missions here, have increased the number of priests three-fold, have founded numerous schools, have established and encouraged and fostered many sodalities and other pious organizations, and in general have given by word and deed an impetus to the cause which we have all nearest to heart, the promotion and exaltation of our holy faith. We one and all esteemed ourselves honored in having been represented by you, Rt. Rev. Father, at the court of the sovereign pontiff; and we trust that our profession of loyalty which you have conveyed to him who holds the place of blessed Peter, the apostle, have found acceptance, and that he has deigned to grant us his blessing and give you an assurance of his paternal solicitude for us. You return to a clergy united and devoted to you, a clergy ready to second your efforts and to assist you in your labors. You return to a people who entertain for you a filial affection, and whom you will ever find obedient and docile. May God spare you long amongst us, to guide, to counsel and to sustain."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Cattle Killed and Cars Thrown From the Track.

Yesterday afternoon engine 254 hauled to the stock yard of John W. Mentzer thirteen car loads of cattle. While they were being unloaded about 6 o'clock, a number of the cattle broke through the gate leading from the wharf to Plum street, and more than a dozen of them got upon the railroad track at that point and ran along the track from the Penn iron works to the narrow cut between Lime and Duke streets. Here three of the cattle which were running on the gutter on the north side of the track became wedged in between the rocks and a western bound passing freight train, drawn by engine No. 113. Being unable to get out, the cattle attempted to run under the cars. They were struck by the trucks and two of them were almost instantly killed, the third being badly crippled. Three freight cars were thrown from the track and the north track was blocked up from six o'clock until ten. The cars were not much damaged and there was but little detention of passenger trains, the cars being able to pass the wreck by being switched to the south track. It is charged that the gate through which the cattle escaped was not securely guarded. On the other hand it is claimed that the cattle became frightened on the wharf by the cars, and becoming "bunched," broke open the gate by crowding against it. The killed and wounded cattle belonged to John W. Mentzer. They were fine young steers, but not very heavy. About a dozen steers that were running on the south track escaped injury by running into the depot, from which they were driven to a place of safety.

THE DRAMA.

Fanny Davenport as "An American Girl."

The audience that assembled at Fulton opera house last evening to witness the production of Anna Dickinson's new play of "An American Girl" by Fanny Davenport, for whom it was written, was with perhaps a single exception the largest and most brilliant as it was certainly the most coldly critical that has been gathered there in attendance upon any dramatic entertainment during the present season. Most of the people went with positive misgivings, and in consequence were inclined to be most exacting in their requirements in both play and player. The New York papers have not dealt kindly with Miss Dickinson's dramatic work; some of them have condemned it totally, others have damned it with faint praise, and altogether the impression has gained popular circulation that this favorite of the rostrum has wandered from her sphere in seeking to add the laurel of histrionic fame to the chaplet of literary and intellectual superiority that has so long adorned her brow. Certainly an altogether unpropitious state of the public mind before which to again come for applause with a new play, and with the the memory of the failure of the old yet startlingly distinct. So it was, the people sat and watched the progress of the performance in a querulous sort of way that clearly enough indicated the disposition to prejudge, and the continuance of which to the last drop of the curtain would not have been surprising had the play been of a dozen times the force of the one that dragged its length through four acts last night; for it is a simple matter of fact that when an audience gets its head set in one particular direction the poor actor has a task that is well-nigh hopeless in endeavoring to reverse a judgment that has been rendered in advance of the trial. Not that there was not plenty of just ground of complaint with last night's performance. The play is one that completely circumscribes Miss Davenport's abilities. With a less distinguished star it would be accepted by an average audience as a society drama of the regulation sort in which the absence of positive and overpowering merit would not be made the occasion of abuse and caustic criticism. The motive of the play is by no means a new one, nor is there anything especially novel in its development. The spectacle of the petted belle of society sacrificing taste and inclination to save an idolized father from ruin and dishonor, placing herself in a position that is repugnant to her previous condition and makes her the target of misrepresentation and criticism, is a theme that playwrights and novelists have turned over and over again until it is worn threadbare, and that the gifted author in its selection did not evolve from it something outside the customary groove, is a matter of surprise to people acquainted with her mental capacity The scenes are generally commonplace, the dialogue is long-winded and abounding in tiresome platitudes, and there is but one really powerful passage in the whole play; this occurs in the closing scene of the third act which constitutes an anti-climax of uncommon force, redeems in large measure the monotonous character of the remainder of the piece, and furnishes a captivating glimpse of Miss Davenport's tragic and emotional qualities that ought to have stirred the audience; but it didn't; for the people were in an altogether unamiable frame of mind and wouldn't recognize a good thing even when they saw it. At this point, if anywhere, Miss Davenport deserved the call before the curtain which with unaccountable perversity had been tendered her at the close of the preceding act, and not renewed at this admirable period. Miss Davenport is certainly a finished actress, possessing a countenance mobile and expressive, a physique handsome and commanding, a voice that can overflow with tenderness or ring with the majestic tone of an aroused womanhood. She has not yet appeared in this city in any role that has afforded her the opportunity of bringing her capabilities into play. Shakspearean comedy is better adapted to her art than the society melodrama of Augustin Daly upon which Miss Dickinson has scarcely improved.

Miss Davenport's support was equal to the requirements of the occasion. Mr. Henry Lee is a pains-taking actor. Mr. D. W. Chase served to amuse the audience by his comical antics, while the role of the family physician in the hands of Mr. F. Chippendale received satisfactory treatment. Miss Davenport's costumes and diamonds were marvels of artistic taste and beauty.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Lines.

The Reading people are moving for an earlier hour than noon for opening their market.

Reading is beginning to discuss its next mayoralty election. The Democrats take Mayor Tyson's re-election for granted.

A B. Reeser, late of Franklin and Marshall college, and F. A. Roland have passed the preliminary examinations and registered as law students in Reading.

The Isabella furnace, in Berks county, which had been idle for some months, it is rumored will again be put in blast in a few days.

The Cameron-Bradley wedding in Harrisburg yesterday was a brilliant affair. Dr. Cattel, of Lafayette college pronounced the ceremony. Gen. Sherman was there and Childs and Drexel and Duffy.

There arrived by express at Cochranville several days ago the body of a young colored woman named Porter, who died in California last winter. She was the daughter of a former citizen of that neighborhood, who had the body taken up and sent in a frozen condition for burial at the old home.

Samuel Baker's barn, in Millcreek township, Lebanon county, was burned to the ground on Tuesday. About 1,000 bushels of wheat, a threshing machine valued at $700, a large lot of hay and straw, about one-half of a large corn fodder stack, and the product of one acre of tobacco, stored in a shed adjoining the barn, were consumed.

Geo. W. Ruby, A. M. Ph. D. for years principal of the York county academy died yesterday. He was a native of York county and his education was finished at Lititz and at Marshall college whence he was graduated in '48. During his career as a teacher he received the honorary degree of A. M. and Ph. D. from Franklin and Marshall college and Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg. He was the father of thirteen children four of whom survive him.

In proximity to St. Mark's Episcopal church at Clifton, Colonel Thomas A. Scott is building a chapel of unique design at a cost of $6,000, as a memorial of his deceased son, Thomas A. Scott, jr. Its size, when finished, will be 25 feet by 63 feet, two-stories high, and is now almost ready for the roof. It stands on a plateau, will be of the Eastlake style of architecture, and its ornamental brick walls, Gothic windows and slate roof will give it an attractive appearance.

The West Chester *Local News* relates that a number of gentlemen and ladies of that borough left on Monday for Mount Joy, Lancaster county, to attend a wedding anniversary at the residence of Richard Plummer. Among the party were Robert L. Hayes, of West Bradford, Wilfred Cheevers, Harrison Hampton, wife and daughter, and Dr. H. C. Wood. Mr. Hampton returned Tuesday evening and tells that they had a very enjoyable trip, and that the wedding anniversary was a fine affair.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Regular November Term.

Wednesday Afternoon. The grand jury returned the following bills:

True Bills: David Stewart and Ernest Barnhart, larceny; Christian Bear, receiving stolen goods; John M. Reesor, entering a dwelling house to commit a felony; E. K. Bryan, false pretense.

Ignored: James Gillen and James McCloskey, assault and battery with prosecutor, Michael O'Conner for costs; David Stewart false pretense with prosecutor, Joseph Walton, for costs; Thomas Jenkins larceny.

Com'th vs. Joseph and Mary Goodendorf, receiving stolen goods. The commonwealth called several additional witnesses. It was shown that Mary Goodendorf stated that she had known Abe and Ike Buzzard.

At this stage of the case the district attorney called Charles Geiger, a storekeeper at Quarryville, who had identified some of the goods found in the possession of the defendants. The jury had been sworn in both that case and that of Mr. Steinmetz, and it was found that Mr. Geiger had been compelled to go home owing to the severe illness of his wife. No other witness was able to swear to the identification of the goods, and the commonwealth abandoned that case.

The defense opened by calling Joseph Goodendorf, one of the defendants. He testified that he had no idea that these goods were stolen; he never saw any of them except one piece of cassimere. This was given to him by Abe Buzzard; he brought the goods to the house of witness and gave it to him; witness asked him where he got the goods and Buzzard said he had bought it.

A large number of witnesses testified to Joseph's good character.

Mary Goodendorf testified that Buzzard brought the goods to her house; he said he wished to leave them there until he would return in a few days; he said he had bought the goods. He gave the witness a piece of goods, from which she had a dress made. She never knew the goods were stolen until she discovered it through the police. The jury found Mrs. G. guilty and acquitted her husband.

Com'th vs. William Philips, colored, larceny. The defendant was charged with stealing a bushel of wheat and a bag from George S. Lamborn, of Martic township. The bag and wheat were recovered at Albert McCardle's mill, where the defendant had taken them. Mr. Lamborn's bag had his name on it, and when it was recovered it was found that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to obliterate the name by cutting and sewing the bag. The defense was that Phillips borrowed the bag from John Procter and got the wheat from William Parker. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Uria Milburn, colored, plead guilty to the charge of stealing a coat from James Lane. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Urias Kendig plead guilty to the charge of stealing some tobacco; his sentence was deferred.

Com'th vs. David Stewart, larceny as bailee. The prosecutor was Joseph Walton, and he testified that the defendant raised a crop of tobacco for him on the shares; Stewart took all of the tobacco and placed it in a shed; he afterwards sold the whole of it without giving him any of the proceeds.

The defense was that Stewart had purchased Walton's share of the tobacco while it was yet growing in the field for $10, but this the prosecutor denied. Verdict: not guilty.

Thursday Morning.—The grand jury returned the following bills:

True Bills: Jacob Weaver, Charles Albright, Joshua Kahn, larceny; Mary Phillips, dissuading witnesses; Paul Quigley, larceny and entering an out-house to commit a felony; Charles Gibson, alias Alexander Wilson, breaking jail.

Ignored: George B. Willson, assault and battery, with prosecutor, Joseph Samson, for costs; Frank Samson, malicious mischief, with the prosecutor, George B. Willson, for costs.

Com'th vs. John Risser, entering a dwelling house to commit a felony. On the 5th of September the house of B. F. Wiggins, of West Lampeter township, was entered and a silver watch was stolen. The watch was recovered at the house of Eber Reese, in Strasburg township, where the defendant left it, saying that his uncle had given it to him. [The defendant, who is about 13 years of age, is a step brother of the prosecutor, who is a man.—REP.] The defense was that the boy got the watch from another boy, whom he met on the road. He denied having stolen it. By the boy's testimony it was shown that he was in court several years ago on a charge of stealing a horse. At that time he was let off. [At that time he was taken in charge by J. Hay Brown, esq., who purchased a new suit of clothes for him.] He was afterwards taken to the children's home, from which institution he ran away. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

John McCormick plead guilty to the charge of stealing two boxes of cigars, some tobacco and a pair of boots from John Long, and ten pounds of tobacco from Christian Long. He was sentenced to five months imprisonment.

Ernest Barnhart plead guilty to the charge of stealing five calf skins and two sides of leather from John C. Klump, of Marietta. He was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

Com'th vs. W. F. H. Amwake, of this city, larceny. The prosecutor in this case was John A. Boring, who charged the defendant with the larceny of a number of lock paterns. From the testimony for the commonwealth it appear that some time between the months of May and September, Boring engaged in the manufacture of locks; he employed Mr. Amwake and purchased a lot of lock patterns in Philadelphia; these patterns were brought to this city and were finished by Mr. Amwake and Robert Eichholtz, and were afterwards taken to the foundry of Richard Blickenderfer, to have castings made; sometime afterwards the defendant went to the foundry and took the patterns away without the prosecutor's permission. These locks he yet has in his possession. Amwake was working for Boring at a regular weekly salary. It was shown by Harry Ricksecker that Mr. Amwake admitted to him that the locks belonged to Mr. Boring, who was the proprietor of the business. The work which was done by Mr. Eichholtz was paid at times by Amwake and at others by Boring. The bill and letter heads of the business were made out in the name of "John A. Boring."

The defense was that there was a partnership between the men; the lock patterns in dispute were made and owned by Amwake before Boring embarked in the business; the verbal agreement between the parties was that defendant should furnish the tools and labor and Boring the capital; the name of Boring was used at his suggestion because he said if it was made "Boring & Co.," Amwake's creditors would come on him; Amwake never received a salary but got money from Boring at different times on the partnership; Amwake furnished all the tools, with the exception of several pairs of tongues and nippers. Amwake paid Eichholtz for the work done on the patterns, and they never at any time belonged to Boring, who did not even know what the patterns were like. J. B. Amwake, sr., testified that he knew that the lock patterns belonged to the defendant before he engaged in business with Boring. An employee of the shop testified that he went to work with the understanding that there was a partnership.

At this stage of the proceedings the commonwealth abandoned the case as a partnership had been shown. A verdict of not guilty was taken.

Com'th vs. Paul Quigley, entering an out-house to commit a felony. On the night of the 12th of August last the store of Charles H. Geiger, at Quarryville, was broken into by some person, who stole a lot of shoes, calico, delaines, ginghams, neckties, &c. The next day Mr. Geiger followed the track of a wagon to White Oak, in Strasburg township, where a horse and wagon without a driver were found. Some days afterward Mr. Geiger recovered a number of pairs of the shoes at Alderman Spurrier's office. Shortly after this robbery Paul Quigley was seen at the corner of Plum and Grant streets, this city. He had a small bag with him containing shoes; while there he became engaged in a quarrel with George Kline. They fought until they reached East King street. Officer Adams then put in an appearance, seized his bag of shoes, when Quigly took to his heels and ran out East King street. Shortly afterward a bag containing the shoes, was found in the yard of George Nauman, esq., near the corner of East King and Ann streets; the bag was taken to Alderman Spurrier's office where Mr. Geiger identified the shoes found in it. On trial.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Henry Drachbar Dies of Hemorrhage and Mrs. Dr. Long of Sore Throat.

Last evening about 6 o'clock, Henry Drachbar, sr., stone mason and bricklayer, died suddenly of hemorrhage at his residence No. 522 West Chestnut street, aged 65 years. He had been in his usual health during the day, and after eating a hearty supper, sat down on the steps leading from the kitchen to the hall. In a few minutes he called for his son Henry to come to him, and almost immediately began to bleed from the mouth and nose and sank down to the floor. An attempt was made to carry him to a sofa, but before he could be placed upon it he was dead. This morning Coroner Mishler empanelled a jury consisting of Henry Gibbs, M. V. B. Keller, Howard H. Betz, B. F. Groff, Jacob R. Shenk and Philip Finger, and held an inquest on the remains, the jury rendering a verdict that death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs.

Mr Drachbar was born in Naumberg, Southern Germany, in 1815, where he learned the trade of stone-mason and bricklayer. He married in Germany and came to America in 1847, landing at Philadelphia, where he lived for a year or two and then come to Lancaster where he has since resided and practiced his business. He was a fine workman and was employed in the erection of some of the finest buildings in this city—among others St. Mary's and St. Anthony's churches, and many other churches and important buildings in the coal regions. He was throughout his life a consistent member of the Catholic church, being at the time of his death connected with St. Anthony's. He was also a member of St. Peter's and St. Anthony's beneficial societies, and held several positions of trust. He was a life-long Democrat, and took a deep interest in political affairs, but declined all political station. He was a prudent and upright business man and by his industry and thrift had accumulated considerable property. He was a kind husband and father and a useful citizen. He leaves a wife, four grown sons, one daughter and many other relations to mourn his sudden death.

Death of Mrs. Catharine Long.

Mrs Catherine Remley Long, wife of Dr. Jacob Long, died, after a brief illness, about 6 o'clock last evening, at the family residence, corner of West King and Manor streets, aged about 57 years. Mrs. Long took a severe cold more than a week ago, which developed into putrid sore throat, and to this was added a partial paralysis of the right side, which appeared also to affect the brain. She grew worse until last evening when death relieved her. Mrs. Long was a daughter of the late John Remley, and was twice married, her first husband being Andrew Denison, the first telegraph operator, we believe, in this city. He died many years ago and his widow married Dr. Long, some sixteen or eighteen years ago. Mrs. Long was an excellent woman, a member of Christ Lutheran church and much given to works of benevolence and charity. She leaves four children by her first husband but none by Dr. Long.

HEARTS AND HANDS.

Weddings at St. Mary's and at St. Anthony's

St. Mary's church was the scene of a notable nuptial ceremony this morning, the parties most directly interested being Miss Louise, the eldest daughter of our well-known citizen, M. Haberbush, of Centre square, and Mr. Henry A. Gross of Newark N. J. The friends of the bride in this city and neighborhood have been on the *qui vive* of expectation for some time past, and at the hour designated for the event, the church was filled with a goodly company, including a number of invited guests, with a large proportion not invited but attracted by the curiosity that prevails with regard to these interesting affairs. The bridal party were a trifle tardy in reaching the church but at twenty minutes past ten entered the building and at the same instant the organ which was in the skillful charge of Miss Lizzie Strobel, organist of St. Mary's, pealed forth the inspiring strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. The procession moved up the nave to the chancel railing in the following order: The ushers, Mr. Charles E. Stewart and Mr. Geo. A. Shelly, of this city; Miss Kate Haberbush, sister of the bride, and James W. Keogh, esq., of Newark, N. J.; Miss Minnnie Hendrickson, of Colora, Md., and Henry Goken, esq., of Newark; the bride and groom. Within the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Hickey, pastor of St. Mary's; Kaul, of St. Anthony's, and O'Connor, of Seton Hall college, Newark. The marriage service was read by Father O'Connor, who was a companion of the bridegroom during their course at Seton Hall. At the conclusion of this ceremony nuptial high mass was performed, the music being from the works of MacGonigle and Bealer. During this time the bride and groom occupied seats within the sanctuary, the remainder of the wedding party occupying pews without. At the point in the mass appointed for the offertory, the choir rendered in beautiful style, "Holy Mother Guide Their Footsteps," (Wallace). Father O'Connor delivered a brief and appropriate discourse and pronounced the nuptial blessing. At the conclusion of the wedding service the bridal party proceeded down the aisle reversing the order in which they entered the church, and the organist executing the march from "Taunhauser" in fine manner. At the residence of the bride's father on Centre square, the bridal party, relatives and immediate friends of the family were entertained with a wedding breakfast.

The costumes of the bridal party were rich, elegant and in admirable taste. The bride looked charming in garnet silk and brocaded velvet, with bonnet to match; Miss Hendrickson wore a gray silk and damasse, and Miss Haberbush, sister of the bride, garnet silk and velvet. The gentlemen of the party were in full evening dress.

Mr. Gross, the happy groom, occupies the responsible post of ticket agent of the