

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1882

Very Suspicious.

On last Friday morning the retiring board of county commissioners, Messrs. Coble, Bushong and Montgomery met and concluded the business of their term, and by agreement finally closed the office so far as they were entrusted with its administration.

At some place that day, at some time, reported to have been at midnight or some other uncertain hour, the necessary approval of Coble was secured to this bill and others, and warrants were drawn by Commissioners Coble and Bushong on the county treasurer for \$1,500 in favor of Prothonotary McMillen, for \$1,411.33 in favor of Sheriff Jacob S. Strine, and \$211.50 in favor of John H. Barnes, job printer; and they respectively drew this money on these warrants from the county treasury; the Democratic county commissioner, Mr. Montgomery, knew nothing of them until he heard they were paid.

The suspicious change of mind on the part of one of the commissioners, the suspicious circumstances under which these warrants were secured, the fact that neither of the Republican commissioners has been like Caesar wanted his wife to be, have created a great deal of suspicion regarding the honesty of these bills and the honesty of the proceedings attending their payment.

Mr. Barnes's bill was for printing done for the county, official blanks, etc., since November, 1878, and a portion of it, at least, was for blanks ordered by Clerk of Quarter Sessions Urban for his whole term, a large part of which were rendered useless by a change made in the rules of court after they were printed. It does not appear that the clerk ever had authority to order three years supply of blanks or that proposals were ever asked for the supplies which Barnes was paid for furnishing.

Sheriff Strine's bill was for fees, for which the county is, we believe, liable, and the objection to its payment was an unsettled account against him for jury fees, for which the sheriff admits his liability to the county, but he holds that he has never received them, as they were paid to the prothonotary instead of to him. We are told by those authorized to speak for him that the prothonotary has failed to pay these over to him, but that in his settlement with the prothonotary he will deduct them from his account; and that he is now, and always has been ready to account to the county for them whenever the amount of them is ascertained.

Prothonotary McMillen's bill of \$1,500 is for extra services rendered in re-arranging the papers of his office, "by order of court," and in support of it he makes a statement setting forth the work done "by order of court," relating the confusion in which he found the papers in his office, and the labor with which, since January, 1881, he has put in order some 1,260,000 papers contained in some 5,000 packages, employing most of the time of two clerks. He fortifies his statement with a certificate of Judges Livingston and Patterson that "the work above stated has been done in a most satisfactory and acceptable manner. The office is to-day one of the best arranged in the state. Mr. McMillen has been very liberally compensated." Notwithstanding this the commissioners had refused to pay this bill up to the time of the successful midnight crusade upon Bushong. McMillen has his money, and has another bill for some \$400, we understand, to present for other work done in the office, which awaits a settlement of an open account between him and the county.

JOHNSY GOOD is the only official who felt real good yesterday, except the county treasurer. Good day.

REV. JOHN SWENEY "drew the biscuit" yesterday, and the first man is to step forward who says he did not deserve it.

The Seranton Republican celebrates New Year by donning a dress of handsome new type, that makes it look fine as a fiddle. Our contemporary has our warm congratulations upon the material prosperity that has been its portion during the past year; for in all things save its politics, it is a model of journalistic enterprise and ability. It has a punch and vigor supplemented by intelligent editorial direction, and a keen appreciation of just what its patrons want, that have been the touchstone of its past success, and that bid fair to add greatly thereto in its future course. The Republican is on the wrong side of the fence politically, but with all its intense and aggressive devotion to the principles it espouses, it generally maintains with its opponents a fairness and courtesy that find ample appreciation in the esteem in which it is held by its contemporaries and the public.

Identified with them are remanded to the rear and new men promoted to the leadership.

Fresh names for the different factions and high-sounding pledges of better things are of no account when the old wranglers direct them and the old grudges inspire them. The party organizations in these two great cities need a purge, a violent radical purge.

The Prison Management.

We print in full on our fourth page to-day the communication which Prison Keeper Burkholder sent to the prison inspectors yesterday, and which was not printed yesterday, only because it accidentally failed to reach us until a very late hour in the afternoon. There will be some valid objections to the taste displayed by the keeper in firing off such an unprecedented message as this at the board of direction of the institution whose keeper he is, and it may fairly be held that much of what he says bears just as severely against the condition of things when the ring to which Burkholder belongs controlled the prison direction and elected subordinates at variance with the keeper. Now that the order is just reversed Burkholder and his friends naturally are more sensitive to the horn of the Bull Ring in their flesh. Even in this view of the case the communication, and the disregard with which it will no doubt be treated throughout by the present majority of the board, are useful to illustrate the miserable system of administration to which the prison must be subjected so long as the present plan of governing it is continued. While men are run for inspectors as a speculation on the part of pot-house politicians and the subordinate officers are changed yearly to gratify the schemes and reward the retainers of our political bosses, and while the double-headed government of keeper and board of inspectors, with divided responsibility and undistinguishable authority, is persisted in, there can be no substantial reform in the management of the prison.

All these considerations aside, much that the new prison keeper says about conducting it is true, however often and better it may have been said before. The frequency of escapes, the irresponsibility of the underkeepers, the delay in the subordinates elect taking their seats, the amount of raw material and stock of manufactured goods carried, the looseness in the purchase of supplies and the transfer of goods on hand from one administration to another, are subjects that call loudly for reform. The people will stand by the prison keeper if he makes a sincere effort to effect this. They will condemn the board if they fail to co-operate with him in securing it. And they will watch both parties to see if they are working for the public good or for buncombe. For few men get into office in this county by the grace of either of the Republican rings who do not need close watching.

We would like to think well of John C. Jacobs, the Democratic nominee for president of the New York Senate, because he is Lancaster county born, and because in that trying time when he was clamorously nominated for governor of New York by the frenzy of a convention let loose, he declined the temptation with dignity. If Mr. Kelly has no other objection to him than his behavior on that occasion, the refusal of the Tammany senators to vote for him is inexorable. But we suspect that there is something wrong with this Jacobs—that he is, like his old political namesake, something of a deceiver. The *See* which is hot against Tammany is as hot against Jacobs and loudly proclaims his unfitness. It seems that he has been one of the kind of legislators who represent their pet corporations better than the people. For that sort of representatives the Democracy have no use in New York or elsewhere, by the grace of Tammany or Tilden.

FITZ JOHN PORTER receives a most unexpected vindication in the public acknowledgment of Gen. Grant, that his estimate of Gen. Porter's case has been all wrong, and that gross injustice has been done this long-suffering man. This development of an interesting case is as creditable to Gen. Grant's sense of justice as it is gratifying to Gen. Porter. Popular opinion has long been tending to an overwhelming conviction, that Gen. Porter has been misjudged and maltreated. After Gen. Grant's avowal of his conviction to the same effect, there will likely be withdrawn all further obstacles to this Democratic soldier's complete vindication, and ample compensation for his wrongs.

It was a cool day around the prison yesterday, and the *New Era* party was badly left.

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VINDICATION OF PORTER.

GEN. GRANT NOW THINKS THAT HE HAS BEEN WRONGED.

The Ex-President Reviews the Case and Changes His Mind After One Hundred and Twenty Years. To a N. Y. Times reporter who yesterday asked Gen. Grant if he had recently reached the conclusion that Gen. Fitz John Porter was a greatly injured man, and that the conviction and dismissal of the latter from the army was an act of flagrant injustice, he said: "As you probably know, I had fully made up my mind that the judgment of the court-martial was a just one. Recently, however, at the request of Gen. Porter, I have read over all of the testimony and also the orders and reports of the Confederate officers who were at the second battle of Bull Run. As I progressed in my reading I became very much interested in the case and I found that the facts were very different from what I have hitherto believed. I am of the opinion that had all of the testimony and documents now at hand been brought before the court-martial there would have been no verdict against Gen. Porter. The orders of the Confederate generals show that the Confederate army was just where Porter said it was and not where the court-martial was led to believe it was. For 19 years I have believed that the finding of the court was just one and warranted by the facts. But now I see that I am in error, and the fact that for 12 years, when I was general of the army and president of the United States, I had it in my power to do Gen. Porter justice, and that I did not do so, and am thoroughly satisfied that in Gen. Porter's campaign he did his duty to the very best of his ability."

"I have written to President Arthur about this case." "I must decline to say anything on that subject. What I do or say will all be in the public eye, and I will not go through the proper channels, I shall write out my views and append my signature to them, and it is quite likely that my statement will, in the course of time, find its way into print. I cannot tell you when that statement will be prepared."

"Do you believe that Gen. Porter will be reinstated in the army?" "I think justice should be done on the facts as they exist. He has been greatly wronged, and there is scarcely any reparation that can entirely compensate him for the many years of misrepresentation and humiliation which he has undergone. It is to be taken, providing that the government can be brought to see the matter in the same light that I do, is to restore to Gen. Porter his good name and give him back his reputation as a soldier, so that neither himself nor his family need suffer any humiliation or dishonor. Ultimately he may be restored to the army, but that is a point I do not care to talk about."

"What do you think, general, of the rule that a soldier should always obey orders?" "Sometimes it may become the duty of a soldier to disobey orders. For instance, a commanding general may send an order to a subordinate who is a long distance off. He may not be fully acquainted with the condition of affairs at the place where his subordinate is, and the execution of the order under circumstances may have taken on an entirely different phase. Such things have been known to happen, and very often, therefore, it becomes the bounden duty of the subordinate to disobey orders. Being in possession of knowledge of what is going on, and of the facts, cannot be, he should exercise his own judgment and do what may seem to him to be right."

"Do you now understand that Gen. Porter failed to obey Gen. Pope's orders?" "I do not understand that Gen. Porter failed to obey Gen. Pope's orders. I do not understand that he did not disobey orders. However, I am not desirous of saying anything about the merits of the case in detail until I do so over my own signature."

PERSONAL.

A. L. WELLS, the town chief, and Frank Garlock and Theo. C. Erb, respectively first and second assistants of the Harrisburg fire department last evening. The former chief, Geo. C. Fager, candidate for re-election, was defeated.

A complimentary banquet was given to Judge PEABODY last evening on his retirement from the bench. The banquet was held at the residence of the judge, and was attended by a large number of his friends. The evening was spent in the most pleasant manner, and the judge's departure from the bench was a great loss to the community.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON disavows all responsibility, it is reported, for the attempt to serve a writ on Miss Davison on a Philadelphia stage. Miss Dickinson is mentioned as calling that attempt an "unfortunate act." It was the first knowledge of it was through the newspapers.

This is the way it is headlined: "New Year's at the Capital. Brilliant reception by President ARTHUR at the White-House. Music, flowers and fair women. A large attendance. Cabinet officers called. Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Lincoln and Postmaster General James keep open doors."

DISASTERS.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

RAILWAY WRECK IN MAINE.

An Iron Bridge Gives Way—Four Cars and One Hundred and Twenty Killed. As the half-past eight train from Boston on the Boston & Maine railroad, Conductor Weymouth, with two engines, crossed the iron bridge at Coles' Corner, at Wells, Me., the bridge gave way after the engine, baggage and passenger cars had crossed, precipitating the other four cars down an embankment, and they immediately caught fire and were totally destroyed. There were about one hundred passengers on the train. One man, whose name is unknown, was killed. Henry Dowser, of Berwick, Me., probably fatally hurt. Conductor Weymouth and James Nolan, brakeman, were badly wounded, and Leland and James Canney, of Pittsfield, were also badly hurt. The following passengers were injured: William H. Farley, of Old Orchard, severely injured; C. D. Parish, of Salem, N. Y., slightly hurt; Warren, of York, Me., broken arm; Joseph P. Roberts, of Charleston, Mass., slightly hurt; C. K. Tibbetts, of Boston, badly injured; Mrs. Frank H. Peabody, daughter of Kennebec, slightly bruised; Lizzie M. Dixon, of Wells, Me., slightly bruised; Joshua H. Smalley of West Dennis, Mass., ribs broken; Mrs. G. A. Clark, of Portland, injured in the head; Paul Wild, South Braintree, Mass., severely bruised about the head; William Hazleton, wife and son, of Haverhill, slightly injured. Drs. Ross and Wentworth, of Kennebec, and Hall, of Wells, were on hand and rendered all possible assistance. A special train from Portland has arrived with physicians on board.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

One Hundred Persons Killed and Wounded. During the Knights of Pythias festival at Shawsheen, Tascara county, Ohio, Saturday evening, the floor gave way, precipitating the company, numbering two hundred, to the floor below. Two persons were instantly killed, ten others fatally injured, and between seventy and eighty more of the ladies escaped unharmed. The building took fire almost instantly, producing a scene of the wildest excitement. The lights were nearly all extinguished, leaving the shrieking, struggling mass of humanity to grope their way from the ruins almost in the dark. By the prompt action of the ladies, many were saved, and other citizens summoned by the terrible alarm, the fire was subdued, but not until quite a number had been more or less burned. The night was very cold, and the scene is described as frightful in the extreme. The doors were barricaded and a message had to be brought through the fire. The following are the killed: Miss Mary Nell, Milton Yodder, son of Mrs. Dr. Yodder, burned to death in his mother's arms. Fatally burned: Mrs. Dr. Yodder, Mrs. Allen Goeler, Miss Annie Arrine, who was found prostrate against a hot stove, and her sister, William, a young man. Seriously injured: Fred Schieler, Lewis Kerch, James Walter, Lizzie Showalter, Augustus Beider, Mrs. Brunella Steiff, Geo. Frielebach, jr. Many more sustain painful though not dangerous wounds. Many others were injured, but did not think of themselves in the desire to assist the unfortunates. Those not injured worked like heroes, saving many who would otherwise have perished. Several of the injured are in a very critical condition. Mary Nell and Milton Yodder were buried yesterday. A funeral was held and tended the funeral. The building had been regarded as unsafe for some time, which fact kept many away. The scene of the disaster has been visited by hundreds from the surrounding country. Every thing that can be suggested is being done to relieve the suffering of those who were injured.

Fatal Hunting Accident.

James Cook, a well-known mine contractor of Pleasant Valley, Luzerne county, was accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting.

Burned to Death.

In Elizabeth, N. J., Miss Emily Ogden was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which she was filling.

CONDENSED.

Extracts from the Miscellaneous Dispatches. The giving away of the print works dam at East Greenwich, R. I., Sunday night, caused a damage of \$30,000.

The city council of Petersburg, Va., has elected Colonel F. H. Archer, mayor, to succeed Governor W. E. Cameron, resigned.

Jeremiah Long, at work on the steamer Santiago, at pier 17, East river, New York, fell from the main deck into the hold yesterday, and was killed.

In Detroit, Mich., Henry Kavanan was fatally stabbed by Adolph Tiesse, Sunday, and died in the result of an quarrel at the Leabon and Dauphin corners, in Brant's new hall, Harrisburg.

Miss West, the daughter of the British minister at Washington, is described as a graceful and pretty brunette, with a pleasant and expressive eyes, and goes walking in a broad-brimmed and a quaint poke bonnet tied under her chin.

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William Lappe, aged twenty-seven, a German, fell down the cellar stairs of his house at the Williams Bridge road, New York, yesterday, and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died.

Nicholas Caporal, aged thirty-two, an Italian laborer, was stabbed on Sunday night in a quarrel with his brother Antonio, and the latter, a woman, and being left to himself during the night bled to death.

At Syracuse, N. Y., Rannie & Sears' bakery was burned yesterday morning. The fire was of incendiary origin. The loss, it is estimated, was \$75,000; insurance \$30,000. D. H. Hall, the owner of the building, loses \$10,000; fully insured.

In Petersburg, Va., carefully compiled statistics for the year show a large increase in all branches of trade. The business outlook during the past six months has been more favorable than since the panic of 1873. The work is progressing and cotton show a heavy increase over previous years.

Jackson Showalter's barn, near Dayton, Rockingham county, Va., with one thousand bushels of wheat, nine hundred bushels of corn, seven horses, ten cattle, and all his household furniture, were consumed by fire Sunday night. The work is supposed to have been done by an incendiary. There was no insurance.

Previous to the adjournment on Saturday the Maine executive council acted upon a large number of nominations for county officers recently made by Governor Plais.

As far as possible they confirmed the nominations of Fusionists in Fusion counties, and rejected the nominations in counties where Fusionists were named to succeed Republicans.

In Indianapolis, Ind., a street car at the crossing of Virginia avenue and the Union railway track was run into by a freight train of the Wabash railway yesterday morning. Sister Mary Assumption Conroy, of St. Mary's Catholic academy, while attempting to get out of the street car, was thrown under the freight train and instantly killed. One other passenger in the car had his foot crushed.

NEW YEAR POLITICS.

Faston of Tammany and the Republicans. The Maryland Legislature will meet tomorrow, in Annapolis. Canvases to nominate officers for both houses will be held this evening.

The new board of aldermen of New York organized yesterday, by the election of Alderman Sauer, Tammanyite, as president, from the California Academy of Natural Science. Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, Official Gazette of United States Patent Office. Lancaster Farmer for December, 1881. Four book catalogues and sundry circulars. One envelope containing 18 historical and biographical sermons.

No additions or donations were made to museum. The curators reported 2,500 plants added to the herbarium of the society during the year 1881; also, 1,000 specimens of minerals; 100 Indian relics; 50 historical specimens; 150 entomological; 300 in paleontology, and 101 in mammalogy. Prof. W. E. Woodworth, of the University of Michigan, presented the following reports: On the geology of the State of Michigan, and a few personal friends of the new governor.

The New York Legislature meets to-day. The Democratic caucus nominated Jay C. Jacobs, of Kings county, for president of the Senate, and Charles E. Patterson, of Troy, for speaker of the House. The Tammany members refused to attend the caucus. The Republican senatorial caucus renominated the old officers, and the Republican House caucus nominated Alvord, of Syracuse, for speaker over Sharpe by a vote of 21.

HOW THEY DRESSED.

At the Washington New Year's Reception, Washington Dispatch Times. The president wore a morning dress black frock-coat, black pantaloons and pale lilac necktie. Secretary Frelinghuysen and all the members of the cabinet except Attorney General Brewster, who wore a dark suit, black morning suit, and also so that settles the question that this is to be a frock coat administration, although all the senators and all the diplomats whose governments subscribe no court uniform wore dress coats when the others wore court uniforms. The great feature of the reception at the White House is, of course, the display of court uniforms by the foreign ministers and secretaries of legations. The display yesterday was not as great as usual, owing to the absence from the city of several foreign ministers and the illness of some of our own. There were, however, a large number present, and the abundance of gold and jeweled orders, gold lace, colored cloths or velvets, embroidered in gold or silver; long white plumes, worn in hats or caps, and glittering swords made a brilliant spectacle.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEAF.

Local Tobacco Matters. Very little has been done in tobacco circles in this city during the past week. A few loads of leaf were received at the warehouses in this city on Saturday, but there has not as yet been any general movement. The lots received are said to be good and well assorted. The farmers are still stripping, and perhaps one half of the crop has been stripped. The only complaint made by them is that a large proportion of the leaf is short. The complaint of the dealers and another—that white vein is very prevalent. By both parties it is admitted that fillers furnish a very small proportion of the crop, and that the price of them—old ones especially—will be advanced.

The following recent sales of new leaf are reported: J. H. Clark, of West Cain, Chester county, has sold his crop at 28c. for 20-inch wrappers, 9c. for seconds and 3c. for fillers, to C. R. Richmond, for Mendel & Co. of Williamstown, at the same wrappers at 25c. for 22 inch; 12c. for 20 inch; 5c. for 18 inch.

Albert Good, to Buyers, McConnell & Co., wrappers at 25c. for 20-inch; and 3c. Methuselah Platt, of the Gap, sold his crop of tobacco, consisting of 2 acres, to Jonas Eaby, at 27c. and 4c.

A paragraph appearing in the INTELLIGENCER two weeks ago in which it was stated that a firm of tobacco dealers (names not mentioned) had, through the newspapers, cautioned farmers to be careful of making contracts with buyers at high figures, as they could find fault with and reject their goods on some technicality or other when they came to be delivered, and that it was now reported that this same firm had in a single day rejected twenty wagon loads of tobacco brought to the city by Connecticut farmers—thus being the first of the kind in the history of the city. It is reported that the farmers had cautioned them to guard against. Our information on this point was received from a source that we have heretofore found to be well posted, and reliable. We are, however, assured by the gentlemen who represents the firm supposed to be alluded to, that there is not a word of truth in the charge made, and that neither twenty wagon loads nor any quantity of tobacco bought from Connecticut farmers has been rejected by the firm. The INTELLIGENCER freely gives the benefit of the doubt to the firm and their agent, who is a trustworthy gentleman and in a better position to know the facts in the case than the party from whom we obtained the statement complained of.

Since the above was put in type we have seen quite a number of country wagons, well filled with tobacco, winding their way to several of the warehouses in this city. Eight or nine wagons unloaded at Skiles & Frey's, North Duke street, a larger number on Tobacco avenue, several at Frank Penharg's on Lemon street, and perhaps at others. It is reported that already a force of men engaged in packing. It is probable that on Saturday next there will be heavy deliveries at many of the warehouses.

Guns' Report.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans & Co., tobacco brokers, 30, 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending Jan. 3, 1882: 250 cases; 200 New England wrappers, 15c; 38c; 200 cases 1890 Pennsylvania, assorted, 12c; 18c; wrappers, 18c; 40c; 200 cases 1890 Ohio, 10c; 10c; 100 cases 1890 Wisconsin, 10c; 100 cases 1890 New York, 7c; 18c; Total, 250 cases.

"All the Rage."

A good audience witnessed the second performance of Mr. Easton's comical conceit at Fulton opera house last evening, and the most part laughed immoderately throughout the performance. Davidge and Hardenberg are themselves a whole show, and with a few exceptions they have in Mr. Hill's company entirely competent support.

Hand Injured.

Harry Burkhardt, of Fairville, a few days ago cut his thumb and several fingers very badly while working with a circular saw at Leslie's cigar box factory.

THE LINNEAN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

Additions to the Library and Papers Read. The annual meeting of the Linnean society was held at the residence of Mr. Charles A. Heinitsch, East King street, on Thursday evening, December 29, 1881, Prof. Stahl and the secretary, Dr. M. L. Davis, in their chairs. After the customary opening and collection of dues, the following additions and donations were made: Library—International Scientists' Directory for 1881-2, 434 pages, demi-octavo. Annual Report of Commissioner of Patents for 1880, 430 pages quarto. Alphabetical List of Patentes and Inventors, January to June, 1881, 238 pages quarto. Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences, for June and July, 1881. Catalogue of the Fungi of the Pacific Coast, 46 pages, demi-octavo. California Academy of Natural Science. Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, Official Gazette of United States Patent Office. Lancaster Farmer for December, 1881. Four book catalogues and sundry circulars. One envelope containing 18 historical and biographical sermons.

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LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

Things Done in Dramore. Gossip in and around Fairfield is all out of breath about a skirmish between one of the sinners of the village and Zion M. E. church. The fence dividing the sinner's field from the church yard, and belonging to the church, has been neglected until it is in a very bad condition. Other ecclesiastical things besides the church fences are allowed to get into bad condition; sometimes in this community, and the sinner has been much worried with straying stock, and his wheat, and has not been cultivating meekness and humility to any great extent. Week before last an extemporary fence was built across the carriage entrance to the church yard, which had the double effect of keeping out strays and persons wishing to drive to church. The pedestrians succeeded in climbing over and crawling through. Little people can go through little holes. As the fence was allowed to remain, and the saints and followers, all having experienced a change, of course not seeming to come from an understanding of the matter, gossip has been impatiently waiting for whether the light is for the benefit of the church and for the glory and advancement of the cause, or the gratification of a personal animosity. Our churches are not usually combatively inclined, except when they have sealwags for trustees, and Zion's trustees "are honorable men—all, all honorable men,"—so gossip is in a quandary. Last Saturday night the fence was removed and the Gospel stream, unimpeded, drove to Zion's church, with its usual impetus. As the church is very anxious to know who tore away the fence. Not the sinner, he's too contrary. Not John McLaughlin, for he's afraid of ghosts; Howard Hensel's too peaceable; J. G. McSparran was stripping tobacco; Dave Whaley wouldn't walk in the church; McSparran would be afraid of soiling the good clothes he always wears; the rats were left on the premises, and it wasn't Jim Austin or A. Brosius; Will Hastings never goes out at night, and VanArsdale is too short to reach the top rail; Peter Smyth has a bad cold, and his children; Boyd was hunting up points of law about wagons, and Park Shank had the ague—further, deponent sayeth not. Perhaps the New Year opened it to get in, or the devil to get out, or some of the "lower orders" of the sinner's household, or the trustees found they had horns higher than they could roost, and wanted to get down quietly, and did it on the sly.

Last Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's father, N. Hensel, Fairfield, Mr. Chas. Chambers and Miss Jennie Hensel were the guests of the evening. Mr. Ankrum is one of our good, unfeeling Democrats, in which, as in everything, he is strongly seconded by his excellent wife, and informed by the INTELLIGENCER. Our friends will quit the surprise business soon or furnish us a list of new acquaintances.

The Fairfield Yocum will discuss tonight's claim to life next Friday evening. Mr. J. W. VanArsdale is stripping his crop of tobacco grown on Mr. Wm. Hastings's farm, Fairfield. It is perhaps one of the finest crops ever raised in this neighborhood and is sold for a nice price. Mr. Van has shown us a leaf that is translucent in its fineness and is as light as feather—forthwith light as two feathers.

THE EARLS.

NEWS FROM THE EAST END.

The Budget of Our dear Lane Correspondent. This village has again been visited by that fell destroyer Death, and it almost seems that its intention is to entirely wipe out the families from our midst. The following deaths have occurred in the family of Henry Decker, of this place, within a couple of months: Samuel Rauek, aged 75; Kate Rauek, aged 47; Henry Decker, aged 22; Alice Decker, aged 25; and, there are two more sick at present, with the same disease. Miss Annie Hammond was buried from the adjoining farm, and both Henry Kutt and his wife on a neighboring farm, within a month, leaving a family of eleven children, some of whom quite