

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1882.

Mileage.

Time out of mind public officials have abused their privilege to draw mileage. Congressmen and legislators take it and ride on free passes, and officials of all grades, being allowed it, avail themselves of it...

Legitimate Inquiries.

AUDITOR REED: "Were not these several commitments made for the purpose of multiplying the costs?" Alderman Spurrier: "That is a question which we have no right to ask."

The Pardon of James' Murderers.

The slayers of Jesse James, in Missouri, were pardoned by the governor of the state in the same hour that they pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering him and received their sentence of death for the crime.

Every rational reason for the pardon is taken away by the confession that the act was murder. If the governor considers it to have been murder, he must consider himself equally guilty with the convicts, as they acted admittedly under his sanction.

No doubt they do not consider that they were guilty of murder; and neither does Governor Crittenden. Yet they have admitted, by their plea of guilty, that the law so denominates their act, and the governor is supposed to be the conservator of the law.

JUDGE BLACK discussed the Irish question at the Grattan centennial celebration at Baltimore in his customary vigorous way. He finds a solution of the relations between England and Ireland, not in Irish independence, which he declares to be impossible, and of questionable advantage if possible, but in home rule in Ireland.

home affairs by Irishmen is all that they can reasonably expect to contain them; and with their superior strength, England can safely and advantageously make this concession to secure a peaceful union.

POLICE officers who "depend upon the alderman" to make out the bills which they themselves swear to will find "the alderman" like the fox who lost his tail in the trap-anxious to have no tails the fission.

"If the record shows" that the aldermen and officers are confederated public plunderers, more pestiferous than tramps and more expensive than vagrants, then "it must be so."

EICHHOLTZ is "a constable appointed by the court"—a superior order, as it were. Make a note of this and see if he continues to be a "constable appointed by the court."

FARMER Butler's fences are sadly out of repair.

ANDY EICHHOLTZ gives the game away nearly as frankly as Joe Samson. The people are "unbending" to it.

It would be only neighborly and could do no harm to let Butler have the Lancaster county delegates.

THE "red-hot" editor of the Examiner calls the "clerical" editor of the New Era "Cognitro," and the "clerical" editor of the New Era calls the "red-hot" editor of the Examiner "Dalgetty."

HEARTILY as we approve and sustain the investigation now in progress by the auditors they will do well to abstain from saying what they are and are not going to report. Good taste and good policy alike demand this.

THE Republicans of Wolfe's county have declared for Beaver: "Jim" has every delegate from his congressional district; Hoyt derides the idea of anybody else being nominated, and the Press concedes that Beaver's election is certain.

The Butler boom seems to be lost, strayed or stolen, and Mitchell "caught on" just in time to be left.

In his anti-tariff speech in New York Senator Vance said: "Who knows the real condition of the Wood Screw company? Its products are protected by a duty of 11 cents on the pound, or about 400 per cent. Its stocks is said to be worth 4,000 per cent. and the shares are transmitted by will as a precious heirloom.

In the North American Review for May Carl Schurz discusses the transition state of parties; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps tells what Revelation reveals; Lt. Com. Gorringe has a much better article on the navy than most that is written on this subject; Wm. H. Mallock has a muddled philosophical and religious discourse with "A Solitary," and Gail Hamilton slashes at the failure of medicine, religion and law to successfully treat the Garfield shooting. By far the freshest and timeshifting contribution is Sam Ward's "Days with Longfellow."

THE Wilkesbarre Record, in an editorial that will read very well after Beaver's nomination, declares that he "will simply be a tool to execute the orders of the dynasty he has so faithfully served in the past." As the representation of a dynasty which had made it impossible for such as he to become aspirants for position on their merits has disgraced the state and brought the party to the verge of ruin, we must urge that every sacrifice of individuals must be made to kill and root out this power, whose practices are the issue "at every primary election poll and at the general election in November."

THE 392 National banks whose charters will expire between this time and the end of next February have outstanding some \$68,000,000 of notes, one-fifth of all the greenback currency, secured by some \$75,000,000 in bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States. If they are not authorized to renew their charters, they must liquidate their affairs, and either retire from business entirely or reorganize under the existing provisions of the statute. In any case they must liquidate. They have lent nearly \$150,000,000 to business men in every part of the country. These loans must be collected. For the time required to go through the process of reorganization every portion of the business of the bank must be stopped, and Congress should certainly at an early day give promise of stability to business by considering the renewal of the bank charters.

In his North American article on the navy Lieutenant Commander Gorringe lays the blame of the actual condition of the navy upon the bureau system of our naval administration. During the five years, 1875-79 inclusive, the United States spent on their navy an average sum of \$19,157,239, while Italy spent on her navy an average sum only of \$3,214,578. "Every pound of iron and every piece of machinery that enters into the construction of an Italian vessel-of-war is purchased out of that country, while the materials that go to create an American man-of-war are all made in America. We have every advantage over Italy, except in the cost of labor, and in this we are not at great disadvantage, for in the United States labor-saving machines tend to equalize the cost of results as compared with other countries. If our naval administration had been efficient we should today possess an effective naval force double that of Italy. Instead of this, we really have more warships the name, while Italy ranks third among the naval powers in effective fighting vessels. Austria-Hungary, with one-fourth of our expenditure, has built up a navy much more efficient than ours."

BLACK ON IRELAND.

THE YOKES OF POLITICAL BONDAGE.

The Effort of England to Reduce the People to Illiterate Barbarism—Charging the Government with the Crime of Treason—What Can Be Done?

The celebration of the centenary of the Grattan declaration of Irish independence at the Concordia opera house, Baltimore, last evening, was largely attended. Numerous prominent gentlemen were present. Among them were Judge Jers S. Black, the orator of the evening; William Pinkney Whyte, who presided; William E. Robinson, of New York, who also made an address, and numerous prominent local and state citizens.

Judge Black said that for seven centuries Ireland was a political and political bondage. During all that time, except one short interval, she has not been permitted to make any laws for the protection of her own people in their persons or property. What they call home rule, or the privilege of local self-government, is wholly denied them. Their affairs are entirely directed by another power, whose orders are executed by agents and overseers sent upon them for that purpose.

Such a government is sure to be administered without the regard for the rights and feelings or wishes of the people who are subject to it. The want of home rule in Ireland is the want of everything else. As a consequence of that privation she is oppressed, degraded, impaled, steeped in poverty to the very lips and she is the poorest of nations. Her people are the poorest of nations. Her people are the poorest of nations. Her people are the poorest of nations.

What is to be the final outcome of the struggle? It is not to be foreseen. If Ireland is doomed to total destruction if she be not supported and sustained by strength outside of her own. But if we, the American people, shall perform our duties fairly and well, and our government shall be the noblest of the world, and our responsibilities, the hope is a reasonable one that some of us now here may live to see Ireland "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."

PERSONAL.

MR. WILLIAM WARD, of the Chester district, is the only member of Congress from Pennsylvania who voted on Monday against the Chinese bill.

EMILE LOUISSET, sister of Princess Reuss and a celebrated circus equestrienne, died in Paris yesterday, from the effects of being crushed by a horse which she was exercising in the winter circus.

Among the first prizes won at the dog show in New York, yesterday, was one to SAMUEL J. TILDEN for a smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, 1,261 dogs were exhibited for show and competition.

Senator Hill, owing to the condition of his health, will not be a candidate for reelection. Governor Cortright's friends have already inaugurated a quiet but earnest canvass in his interest as Mr. Hill's successor; but the governor himself is far from being a well man.

MARHON called a meeting of all the leaders of the party in the Legislature last week. He said that he had been committed that he was whipped, but said he was not defeated. The outlook was disheartening, and it was agreed to endeavor to pass a resolution providing for the Legislature taking a recess until July, and if that cannot be done to adjourn sine die on Monday.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER is getting ready to go to Congress again with his case. He says he does not care for the pay, but he does demand, for the sake of his family name, that he be restored to his rank in the army, which was that of colonel. He will have a bill introduced into the Senate at an early day, and he thinks that justice will be done him, and that finally the measure will pass.

President ARTHUR gave the second of his official receptions last evening. The members of the diplomatic corps, senators and representatives, with the ladies of their families, were received between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock. The lower floor of the White House was thrown open and the conservatory illuminated for the occasion. The Marine band was stationed in the vestibule and played selections during the evening.

Governor Hoyt appointed CHARLES H. STINSON to succeed Judge Ross on the bench of the Thirty-eighth Judicial district. The Republican lawyers are mainly pleased with the appointment, as they think it would have preferred the appointment of B. Markley Boyer, but none of them cared to assume the responsibility of urging a Democrat. Governor Hoyt, it is said, would willingly have appointed Mr. Boyer if the Republican party had been shifted on some of the Republican lawyers. Ex-Attorney General Lear was also urged to be the Republican candidate for judge in the fall. He has been a practicing lawyer since 1852, and was in the ranks in 1862. He represented the county in the state Senate. He was speaker of the Senate for one term.

LOSS OF THE RODGERS.

The Search Steamer Burned and Sunk in the Arctic Regions.

The Herald has the following: "In the morning received startling news from Mr. Jackson, the special commissioner sent in search of the Jeannette's survivors. He apparently forwarded the dispatch by a courier. It ran as follows: 'From the banks of the Alton river, Apr. 6, 1882, I have just met a courier bearing dispatches from W. H. Gilder, the Herald correspondent with the Rodgers, whom the courier had accompanied from Kolymsk, on the Kollima river to Verkhoyansk, 400 miles from Yakutsk. Gilder had made a journey of 2,000 miles among the Chukchees. He was sent forward with the news that the Rodgers had been burned and sunk; that Lieutenant Berry, with the officers and crew, thirty-six in number, were at Tikpak, near Cape Senz, and that the Rodgers could be seen for them as early as possible.'"

SQUIRE SAMSON AGAIN.

HE COMES UP TO THE MARK SMILING.

Is Catechized by the Auditors, and Retires in Good Order—Proceedings in Yesterday Afternoon's Examination.

At 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon in obedience to a summons of the county auditors, Alderman Samson again appeared before that body and he was catechized at some length in regard to his administration of justice.

In answer to questions put to him, he said that he had before him any cases of persons charged with jumping freight trains or unlawfully riding on railroad cars. He said he did not know where the parties were arrested, or who were complained against by Edw. Kautz, policeman at the depot, and he did not know where John Jones and M. Light were arrested for malicious mischief. There were three witnesses in each case but none of the cases were made out, and defendants were discharged.

The alderman said he did not always give the warrant of arrest to the officer who made the complaint; he uses his own option in such matters; sometimes it is not convenient for the complainant to serve the warrant.

Reed says that arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct are made, what do the officers do with the parties arrested? A.—If they are too drunk we commit them to a hearing at some other time.

Mr. Reed.—Is there not a city ordinance which directs that persons arrested by city policemen for drunkenness and disorderly conduct shall be taken before the mayor for hearing? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Reed.—And yet the officers violate the ordinance and take the offenders before the alderman for hearing, because there by the fees may be increased? Have you ever seen any of the city policemen drunk? A.—Yes, sir, I have.

Mr. Reed.—Then they ought to have been arrested. Mr. Samson.—No; when I saw them drunk they were not disorderly.

Mr. Reed.—Do you keep a clerk in your office? A.—No, sir, regularly; I make all my own entries, but sometimes my sons fill up the complaints.

Do you keep a clerk in your office at the time of the hearing? A.—Not always; sometimes I make them a few days later. The docket shows the charge against the accused; some of the warrants issued in my early practice do not, but later ones do. Sometimes names are put on subpoenas after they are issued.

Q.—How does it happen that all the cases brought against a number of boys by Mr. Stauter were dismissed? A.—Mr. Stauter, who is an old man, was very much annoyed by boys who stole his fruit and otherwise troubled him. He made complaint on information furnished by the neighbors, but when the hearings came off they failed to identify the boys. Stauter afterwards shot at and wounded one of the boys who stole his fruit and assault was made against him. He then made complaint against another gang of boys, but could not identify them and they were discharged.

Q.—See Edw. Aust is complainant in a great number of cases, charging assault and battery. Who is he? A.—He is a music teacher, and boys are in the habit of annoying him.

Q.—I see B. Simmons is prosecutor in six cases; who is he? A.—He was at the time the boys stole his fruit and ran an engine; don't know where he is now. Q.—Who is William Titus? A.—He is constable of the Ninth ward.

Q.—He is prosecutor in six cases of malicious mischief in one day. How does it happen that he prosecutes in any of his cases? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Reed.—It seems to us that when an officer makes complaint he ought to have sufficient evidence to sustain it; and if he don't, he ought not to be paid. It is all right for the officers to charge and to prosecute offenders and do all they can to preserve the public peace; but they should be sure they have a good case before they make complaint.

To this sensible speech the alderman made no answer, but was asked under what law he sent men to prison for seven days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He answered that the law limits the punishment for the first offense to an imprisonment of not more than 30 days, and for a second offense to a discretionary power to make the term less.

This closed Mr. Samson's investigation for the day, the auditors intimating that they might want him again after they shall have heard the constables.

Constables on the Stand. Mr. Constable A. Eichholtz was examined yesterday afternoon and testified to his part in the arrest of the nineteen tramps disposed of by Alderman Spurrier in September last, as recited in that magistrate's examination. He said the arrests were made on complaint of Mr. Musselman, Dr. Musser and others. Musselman lives near Witmer and Musser near Smoke-town. The arrests were made at the latter place. Officers Leman and Kautz were with the witness when the arrests were made, and he said that he was present because there was no time to get them. The constable in the locality had been complained of prior to the complaint entered at Lancaster, but he made no move in the matter. The tramps were all drunk at the time, and he said that he did not know whose land the tramps were on, but knew the owner was one of the complainants. The tramps were brought to town, and some of them taken to prison and others for a hearing. Alderman Spurrier keeps witnesses' accounts, and the county solicitor frequently strikes items from his bills. The constable could not explain how it was that Shay has the cases of Munson charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct and malicious mischief with costs all through, while witness had his case for larceny with costs all through, though he was arrested on all these charges at the same time and place? Witness had been constable of Lancaster township three or four years, so appointed by the court, and he got into the county to examine the records to see that they are in good condition. When witness makes two or three complaints against one person it is all right. Sometimes the officers have to divide the mileage and put some on each subpoena. Witness always depends on the aldermen in making out his bills and does not believe he would get into trouble. The witnesses summoned at the hearing of these cases were from Strasburg and some below. It would take all day in serving the subpoenas. The constable could not tell from recollection how often he subpoenaed these witnesses, and when the court record was produced showing the names of witnesses, Mr. Eichholtz said he might have subpoenaed some of them. The record shows 28 witnesses in 19 tramps at a cost of \$264.48. The whole cost of this conviction for aldermen, constables and witnesses was \$602.24. The constable couldn't explain how it happened that the names of witnesses appeared in different colors.

At this morning's examination Constable Eichholtz stated if the record so indicated he was prosecutor in the nineteen tramp cases under consideration. He had brought up at least fourteen of them on the 3d of September. Six cents circuit mileage was charged in each separate case, though the prisoners had been brought up in two batches. The officers had a good deal of trouble and made several trips before securing the tramps. When Mr. Reed asked the constable whether it was right to charge mileage in these cases as though the arrests had been made separately, Eichholtz said he thought so or he would not have charged it.

Mr. Greider.—Did you have warrants for these tramps when you arrested them? A.—I had not.

Mr. Greider.—Then I don't think you had a right to charge any mileage at all. Officer Leman Examined. Officer B. Frank Leman was examined this morning. He answered the leading questions in a negative. Could he recollect how many of the tramps he had arrested near Bird-in-Hand; had no warrants; placed them in the jail to save the trouble of bringing them down to the station house; this was on Sunday; they were brought in in two or three batches and brought in on farmers' wagons, by some of the officers, the other officers remaining behind to make further arrests; Mr. Eichholtz was one of them. Witness knew nothing about Eichholtz making 30 of these arrests all in one day; Kautz was one of the officers; did not know whether Shay was along. In cases of several complaints against a man, witness charges for complaints and warrants separately but not for mileage, and when it was pointed out that the bill showed charges for mileage, witness said Leman said the bill had been made out by Alderman Spurrier. Of seventy eight complaints and commitments in these cases, witness was unable to state how many he committed. Officers are allowed a fee of fifty cents for each commitment; witness charges for a commitment sent up by the alderman, while the accused was in prison; thinks he is entitled to it and that the solicitor will bear him out in this. The record was produced to show that Leman, Eichholtz and Musselman were all prosecutors against Joseph Quinn, one of the gang. Officer Leman did not remember whether he had been one of the prosecutors, as he depended on Alderman Spurrier to make out the bills. Witness could not tell how many of the witnesses in these several cases, nor could he tell how it was that in the discharged cases there were six or eight witnesses three of whom were officers; the cases could not be sustained. The officer testified that he had found them and the condition in which they were at the time. Officer Leman stated that he could not remember any particulars of the case in which he had made complaint against Thomas Connor, before Alderman Donnelly, also against W. Clark, on the 3d of November, also against George Liney on the 28th of November, all of whom were discharged.

The officer stated that he had heard of a pool of business among policemen before he became an officer, but knew of no such arrangement now.

Mr. Leman then gave at length his connection with the cases against George Thompson, et al., suspected of the larceny of postage stamps. He stated that when he went to Ziegler's tavern and attempted to arrest the gang, without a warrant, Mr. Ziegler resisted him and would not let him make the arrest; the men then got off and Thompson was the only one captured. He then went to Harshbarger's and arrested other boys with warrants for the arrest of the others, but did not find them. He had not charged a cent of mileage in these cases that he was not entitled to.

Mr. Greider.—Is it not a custom for officers to give each other warrants to serve for the arrest of accused persons? A.—I don't know that it is a custom; they sometimes serve warrants for each other. It is sometimes impossible for one officer to get near an accused person, while another officer could have no difficulty in making the arrest.

Mr. Reed.—Is it your practice to go before aldermen and make complaints. A.—No, it is not; you will find very few complaints made by me that are dismissed. Constable Shay's practice is to go before the alderman of the Eighth ward, the next witness examined. He answered negatively the five leading questions. He assisted in the arrests of some of the tramps in September last; they were taken to the jail; he had no warrants, but did not know the names of all; was not prosecutor in any of the cases against them; executed some of the warrants; was down there twice; some of the officers were down often; don't know that there were 78 prosecutions brought against 14 tramps.

Mr. Greider.—The bill shows that you executed the warrants in eight of these cases; you made but two trips and yet you charge mileage for 138 miles. Is that correct? A.—If it is correct, I am puzzled. Don't recollect who the prosecutors were in these cases.

Mr. Reed.—When you arrest five or six persons at one time do you charge mileage for each case? A.—No; not exactly. Mr. Reed.—Did you ever see a man charged in each case. A.—If the bill shows it I suppose to be correct. The alderman makes out the bills. All larceny cases are taken before the alderman; the mayor does not hear such cases.

"THE TOURISTS." At the Opera House Last Night. "Mestayer," Tourists in a Pullman Palace Car" rained through several hours of boisterous mirth at Fulton opera house last night before an audience that might with comfort have been seated in the parquette, but which was scattered over the room in spots, and the riotous and laughter and applause ran riot during the continuance of the performance, which, by the way, was drawn out to an unreasonable length, and might properly have been cut short half an hour earlier than it was. The people seemed to enjoy it, however, and this fact probably encouraged the management to keep it up, for "there's nothing in it," and it might just as well stop one place as another. The first scene has been entirely rewritten, and the second and third scenes, which, in the original, were of essentially new features, is funny, and the third is positively dull. The music was of small account. The little man with a voice like a calliope distinguished himself by the savage style in which he executed the top notes and sang round the key without ever striking it; Mestayer acts his songs, and you are not expected to notice whether he sings them or not; Long's voice sounds as though it had been trained in a cellar, and that a very deep one. Miss Vaughan's contralto is rich and powerful and her German and character songs were capitally done. The only really excellent voice in the company upon the occasion of its former visit, that of Miss Kellor, was completely absent. This little lady whose highly cultivated soprano did so much to enhance the musical merit of the previous performance, left the company some time since, and the loss of her voice is at once apparent in the quality of the music as rendered in the night's performance. It is a kindness to Mr. Mestayer to remind him that he cannot expect to support his show on its past reputation, and that to maintain a full measure of public favor he must "keep up with the procession" in every particular.

Committed For Trial. Peter Robinson was before Alderman Spurrier this morning on the charge of larceny as bailee, he having obtained goods at the stores of Hostetter & Son and Myers & Hathorn for the purpose, as he stated, of making clothing after making them he disposed of them and fled, but was caught. He was committed in default of bail for trial at court.

Literary Entertainment. The Haven Literary society connected with the First M. E. church, of this city, will give a free entertainment consisting of music, recitations, &c., in the Duke street church, on Friday evening next.

APRIL COURT.

THE REGULAR QUARTER SESSIONS.

A Much Mixed Case From Willow Street. Com'th vs. C. S. Herr, felonious entry. The testimony of B. F. Groff, esq., was that last year he resided in West Willow, Penna., near a building in which a store and postoffice kept by the defendant. On the night of the 19th of December his part of the house was entered and an overcoat, an undercoat and a gold plated watch with their chain were taken together with a lot of food, promissory notes, &c., which were in the coat pockets. When witness retired on that night the doors between his apartment and that of the defendant were locked. The next morning defendant sent for witness and said that his store was broken entered and a large quantity of groceries, postage stamps, &c., stolen. Herr went to the safe and stated that it had been blown open with powder. Witness saw no indications of powder having been used.

The commonwealth sought to prove that Herr had told different stories as to what had been taken and from the way that the locks between the store and Groff's apartments had been broken it could have been done only by some one going from the store into Groff's, and further that the building was not entered by the shutters as alleged by Herr, but that the fastenings were forced from the inside, and also that Herr had said that he thought he could tell where Groff's goods were. [The shutters were broken in court and shown to the jury.—Rep.] A knife was found in the shutters the next morning; one was produced in court, but the witnesses swore that it was not the one found in the shutters.

For the defense, C. S. Herr, the defendant, was called; he testified that he knew nothing whatever about the robbery until the morning afterward. [Witness then explained how the house was entered from the kitchen, the shutter of which was broken.] This night Herr and Groff were not agreed to, and Groff then said he would fix it if witness would give him a receipt for the rest of his year's rent; he finally agreed to settle it for \$40; all of which officers witness refused; witness did tell Herr that he had something which looked like powder at the safe; he afterwards gave up that theory as he believed that the fine stuff was borings from the hole in the safe. After the burglary witness offered a reward of \$500 for the burglar, but it became an officer, but knew of no such arrangement now.

Mr. Leman then gave at length his connection with the cases against George Thompson, et al., suspected of the larceny of postage stamps. He stated that when he went to Ziegler's tavern and attempted to arrest the gang, without a warrant, Mr. Ziegler resisted him and would not let him make the arrest; the men then got off and Thompson was the only one captured. He then went to Harshbarger's and arrested other boys with warrants for the arrest of the others, but did not find them. He had not charged a cent of mileage in these cases that he was not entitled to.

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Literary Entertainment. The Haven Literary society connected with the First M. E. church, of this city, will give a free entertainment consisting of music, recitations, &c., in the Duke street church, on Friday evening next.

Several witnesses testified that they heard Groff ask Herr for money in order to settle the case. Joseph testified that at a late hour on the night of the burglary, while on his way from Lancaster, he met two men with a wagon heavily loaded coming from the direction of Herr's store. Henry Young, a blacksmith of this city, testified that the hole was found in the shutter of the safe to effect the lock so as to open it. It looked as though it had been made with an instrument for that purpose, and by an expert.

Mr. Dunge plead guilty to taking a small sum of money from Michael Shane, while both were drunk. He was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment. The grand jury returned the following bills:

True Bills. Anthony E. Lechler, embezzlement; John E. Lechler, embezzlement; George Groff and John P. Kilborn, disturbing a religious meeting; George W. McAlpine alias Harris, carrying concealed weapons, felonious assault and battery; Jacob Letz for some time in possession of Jacob Lutz, who gave him a lot of fish for it. Lutz could not tell whether it was four years ago or within two that he received the fish, but at the time Sanders went to the paper mill and got it.

The defense was that Sanders never stole any fish whatever, but he had been given several pieces during the first seven years that he worked for Mr. Shober; he was also given three worn-out felt blankets. In 1878 he traded one to Jacob Letz for some fish. Sanders' necessities were called by the defendant's previous good character.

John A. Shober was called in rebuttal, and he testified that the blanket charged as having been stolen was not one or any of the blankets he had given Sanders. A search warrant in January he found more felt at Sanders' house than he had been given. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty to the charge of felonious assault and battery. In the case of B. F. Stewart, charged with felonious assault, a verdict of not guilty was taken, as two years had elapsed before the indictment was found. Jacob Reinhart, of this city, plead guilty to assault and battery on Officer Coyle and was sent with resisting the same officer. On the first charge he was sentenced to pay \$5 and costs, and on the latter to pay a fine of \$50 and costs. In the case of false pretense against the same defendant, a verdict of not guilty with county for costs was taken, for want of evidence.

The grand jury returned the following bills: True Bills: Isaac Rebanan, fornication and bastardy; Tillie Schaeffer and Ernest Schaeffer, assault; Catherine Schaeffer,

Com'th vs. C. S. Herr, felonious entry. The testimony of B. F. Groff, esq., was that last year he resided in West Willow, Penna., near a building in which a store and postoffice kept by the defendant. On the night of the 19th of December his part of the house was entered and an overcoat, an undercoat and a gold plated watch with their chain were taken together with a lot of food, promissory notes, &c., which were in the coat pockets. When witness retired on that night the doors between his apartment and that of the defendant were locked. The next morning defendant sent for witness and said that his store was broken entered and a large quantity of groceries, postage stamps, &c., stolen. Herr went to the safe and stated that it had been blown open with powder. Witness saw no indications of powder having been used.

The commonwealth sought to prove that Herr had told different stories as to what had been taken and from the way that the locks between the store and Groff's apartments had been broken it could have been done only by some one going from the store into Groff's, and further that the building was not entered by the shutters as alleged by Herr, but that the fastenings were forced from the inside, and also that Herr had said that he thought he could tell where Groff's goods were. [The shutters were broken in court and shown to the jury.—Rep.] A knife was found in the shutters the next morning; one was produced in court, but the witnesses swore that it was not the one found in the shutters.

For the defense, C. S. Herr, the defendant, was called; he testified that he knew nothing whatever about the robbery until the morning afterward. [Witness then explained how the house was entered from the kitchen, the shutter of which was broken.] This night Herr and Groff were not agreed to, and Groff then said he would fix it if witness would give him a receipt for the rest of his year's rent; he finally agreed to settle it for \$40; all of which officers witness refused; witness did tell Herr that he had something which looked like powder at the safe; he afterwards gave up that theory as he believed that the fine stuff was borings from the hole in the safe. After the burglary witness offered a reward of \$500 for the burglar, but it became an officer, but knew of no such arrangement now.

Mr. Leman then gave at length his connection with the cases against George Thompson, et al., suspected of the larceny of postage stamps. He stated that when he went to Ziegler's tavern and attempted to arrest the gang, without a warrant, Mr. Ziegler resisted him and would not let him make the arrest; the men then got off and Thompson was the only one captured. He then went to Harshbarger's and arrested other boys with warrants for the arrest of the others, but did not find them. He had not charged a cent of mileage in these cases that he was not entitled to.

Mr. Greider.—Is it not a custom for officers to give each other warrants to serve for the arrest of accused persons? A.—I don't know that it is a custom; they sometimes serve warrants for each other. It is sometimes impossible for one officer to get near an accused person, while another officer could have no difficulty in making the arrest.

Mr. Reed.—Is it your practice to go before aldermen and make complaints. A.—No, it is not; you will find very few complaints made by me that are dismissed. Constable Shay's practice is to go before the alderman of the Eighth ward, the next witness examined. He answered negatively the five leading questions. He assisted in the arrests of some of the tramps in September last; they were taken to the jail; he had no warrants, but did not know the names of all; was not prosecutor in any of the cases against them; executed some of the warrants; was down there twice; some of the officers were down often; don't know that there were 78 prosecutions brought against