Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 28 1884.

Not from Benjamin.

The New York *Tribune* prints from the advanced sheets of Thurlow Weed's memoirs, an anonymous letter found among Mr. Weed's papers, addressed in August 1860, to the British consul at New York, in which the writer declares that there is a strong sentiment in the South favorable to a return to English rule and asking for an interview with the consul upon the matter, which could not be then had because of the consul's absence from New York. He is requested to address his answer to "Benjamin," to be called for at his office. Upon this hint the letter is proclaimed to have come from Judah P. Benjamin, although the style of the communication contradicts the suspicion utterly. The writer claims to be a member of Congress, but if so he was a very silly member. Benjamin has never been suspected of silliness; on the contrary if there ever was a more astute citizen among us he has not been recognized in the present generation. If Mr. Benjamin had any such propositions to make to the British government he would not have made it to the consul at New York; nor would he have suggested it in writing; nor would he have done it in the language used by this writer, who is evidently of the feather-weight order. Nothing is more likely than that, in the conflict of sentiment between the North and the South on the slavery question, there may have been Southern people, and many of them, who would have favored a union with England if they could thereby have saved their peculiar institution. But it is extremely unlikely that any Southern statesman, of ordinary sagacity, would have seen such a chance in an English union; the South would have jumped from the frying pan into the fire on the slavery issue in trading off its union with the Northern states for one with England, where public sentiment is unanimously against slavery as an institution of their country. The man who wanted to interview the British consul was one whose judgment was blinded by his passion; and was not Benjamin.

The Mayoralty.

We feel quite certain that a very large majority of our citizens, regardless of politics, will regret to learn of Mayor MacGonigle's determination to retire from the office which he has so acceptably filled for three terms. Had he been otherwise inclined there is no doubt that he would have been unanimously renominated and re-elected by a decisive majority. To an intelligent appreciation of the duties of his office he has joined such diligent and undivided application to them that his administration has won for him the encomiums of good citizens of all parties, and has been productive of the best results for the municipality

In announcing his intention to retire, with pardonable pride he reviews the events related to the city government which have been contemporaneous with his connection with it, and of which others will readily concede that he has been a large part. Lancaster will be fortunate, indeed, to find another whose efforts for the promotion of the city's best interests will be as wisely directed and as prolific. Especially salutary was the application of Mayor MacGonigle's business principles to the finances of the city, which had been drifting from bad to worse, and which, under his direction, have been so far righted that the exhibit which the authorities are able to make to-day is the best seen for many years.

In the selection of his successor the Democratic party needs to make careful choice so that it may not disappoint the public expectations reasonably raised by the standard of magisterial fitness maintained by Mayor MacGonigle's renominations. The unjust gerrymander of the city and the partial disfranchisement of large portions of it in the apportionment of council men is so grossly in favor of the Republican party that the election of a mayor from the opposition is essential to the best interests of the city. The wisdom of one branch of the municipal government being a check upon the other is now very generally recognized There is double responsibility upon the Democrats of Lancaster to pick out a man of unchallenged capacity, experience in and acquaintance with municipal affairs, firmness and integrity, as their nominee for mayor. The nomination is to be made next Saturday night. There is no time to lose.

Lamar's Letter.

Senator Lamar was invited to the Commonwealth club reception tendered in Philadelphia to Speaker Carlisle. Being unable to attend he sent the following letter, of which a copy has been furnished us:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that my duties in the Senate will not allow me to be present on the interesting occasion referred to in your kind invitation. I would be happy to identify myself with any public manifestation of honor to that able statesman, and distinguished Democrat, (Mr. Carlisle), who presides over the present national House of Representatives. It would also afford me sincere pleasure to evince, by mingling with the members of your association, my cordial respect for the Democrats of Pennsylvania. They have through long days of trial and even obloquy made honest battle for the constitution, and the great principles of liberty which that instrument was designed to secure. They have withstood the forces of sectional hate and jealousy, so long directed against the oppressed Southern states, with a moral intrepidity that has done much to restore the brotherhood of the American people.

But the work of peace and national concord has not yet been fully accomplished. The majority of the people of the Union as I fully believe, would gladly return to the wise and conservative methods of the fathers, but they have not succeeded in dislodging from the possession of the national government the party which regards a large body of our citizens as proper objects of suspicion, denunciation, repression and disfranchisement none the less sweeping because it is not embodied in statutes. Measures are now pending in Congress involving federal usurpation more alarming and assaults upon the autonomy of the states more fatal, than any yet decided by the supreme court to be violative of the constitution. The paramount issue before the country is still the reform of the national government from its sectional usurpation and corruption The great want of the country is peace and administrative reform.

To accomplish this great end of administrative reform all true Democrats, all patriots, whether of Democratic or Republican antecedents, who are willing to cooperate should, whatever may be their differences on other questions, unite to elect a Democratic president. The union of the Democracy, for the good of the union, is the first step to a crowning victory that will inaugurate an administration under which local self government, the free and harmonious play of economic forces, the just rights of states and individuals, of labor and of capital, will be secured, and at the same time the American republic shall have opened to it a career of grandeur and beneficence transcending even the glories of the past.

I am, with great respect,
Yours, &c.,
L. Q. C. LAMAR.

To the Commonwealth club.

Mr. Lamar is one of the ablest and most thoughtful men of his party in Congress; he is more of a student than of a "practical politician;" he is as advanced in his theories of revenue reform as Mr. Watterson, Mr. Carlisle or Mr. Morrison, and one of the ablest speeches made last session in support of their position on economic questions was made by the writer of the foregoing letter. In view of these facts it is very significant that Mr. Lamar, speaking for his section, declares that "the paramount issue before the country is still the reform of the national government from its sectional usurpation and corruption;" "The union of the Democracy for the good of the union" must be maintained to secure a "crowning victory that will inaugurate an administration under which local self-government, the free and harmonious play of economic forces, the just rights of states and individuals, of labor and of capital will be secured." We believe this to be the well expressed idea of patriotic Democrats everywhere. To concede that the tariff question is the only issue before the country is to abandon the Democratic faith; to narrow it to a doctrine that threatens to divide the party, is to invite defeat. It would be just as rational to insist that the Democrats must either declare the present civil service system to be perfect or espouse Mr. Pendleton's particular device for reforming it.

The action of the joint Republican caucus in Washington followed with the introduction of John Sherman's outrage resolutions in the Senate, shows very plainly the purpose of the enemy to revive the issue of sectionalism. To meet this and every other possible issue which may be forced upon them, the Democracy need to be inspired with the spirit of Senator Lamar's letter, and to be guided by no narrower principle

To elect a Democratic president will require the votes of all the Southern states, of which we are reasonably sure, and a remainder that can be gathered or lost from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. It is folly to look elsewhere for them than where they can be most readily had

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WAYNE MACVEAGH may be said to be the sole survivor among the leading independent luminaries of Pennsylvania. Mr. MacVeagh's independence, instead of dying away, blossoms forth in renewed vigor. From supporting a Philadelphia municipal ticket, which was two thirds Republican and one third Democratic, he has advanced to the support of one that is two-thirds Democratic and one-third Republican; and he clearly manifests his willingness to take an undiluted Democratic ticket if necessary to the cause of reform. Mr. MacVeagh's independence is of the genuine kind.

THE dusky belles who are indignant at Fred. Douglass' marriage with a Caucasian are all engaged at present in singing, "Couldn't thou come back to me, Douglass."

BY a German statistician the 425,000,000 Christians on the globe, are divided into 215,000,000 Roman Catholics, 122,000,000 Protestants, 80,000,000 adherents of the Greek church and 8,000,000 of other churches.

THURLOW WEED's autobiography will show that Cameron's transfer of the Pennsylvania delegation to Lincoln, at Chicago in 1860, which alone secured his nomination, was entirely unexpected to Seward and his friends who had every reason to expect that when needed Cameron would help to nominate and not to defeat Seward.

To the view of the *Baptist Weekly* intelligent Christian people never sang more inane doggerel than the chorus:

"Oh to be nothing,
Only to lie at his feet
A broken and emptied vessel,
For the Master's use made meet!"

"Oh to be nothing" is bad enough, but can any one think of a "broken" piece of crockery being "meet" for any sensible "use?"

IF there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, it will soon be reached by a suffering nation if the head of the pension office does not cease his efforts to add to the now overcrowded pension list. There are at present over 100 different varieties of pensioners numbering more than 300,000, and the man who proposes to add to this list deserves a liberal application of the stuffed club remedy for his hardihood.

IN Georgia it is claimed that prohibition works well. The temperance question there is kept as entirely out of politics as the secret society issue is here. There are ninety counties out of one hundred and thirty six in Georgia with partial or entire prohibition and the experiment is such a success that the temperance people fight on hopeful of covering the entire state. In Maine, on the other hand, it is shown that liquor traffic is increasing; there are 1,162 retailers paying government license, an increase of 40 per cent. in three years; the ratio of pauperism is twice as high as in Ohio; the per capita of wealth 30 per cent. less, and the average of local indebtedness nearly double.

A GREAT STORM

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The Severest Visitor With a Destructive Hurricane—Buildings Demolished and Many Lives Lost at Sea.

The gale on Saturday was one of almost unparalleled severity in England. At Hastings the theatre and pier had to be closed, the electric lights along the parade were quenched, and the seas dashed over the streets, making walking dangerous. At Mommouth the Wye and Monnow rivers overflowed the banks, and the highways were flooded. Southampton and Eastbourne suffered severely.

The wind blew a hurricane all Saturday night, doing much damage in London and injuring many persons. The glass roof of the Westminster Aquarium was demolished, causing a panic among the audience in which several persons were hurt. A printing office in the Haymarket was unroofed and a boy was killed by falling debris.

Many vessels were wrecked off the coast and a large number of lives were lost. Telegraph wires to the continent and the Atlantic cables were interrupted for several hours.

Railway traffic has been greatly impeded by the heavy snow storms throughout the country. At Torquay there were many casualties, gas lamps were blown down, trees uprooted, and many boats were swamped.

The shops on the Isle of Wight were closed early on Saturday, owing to the hurricane. A lady was knocked down by the wind and had a leg broken. At Newry many houses were unroofed and police barracks were rendered untenantable, and the police were compelled to take refuge in the court house.

At Leeds the roof of a dwelling collapsed, killing the daughter of a workman and injuring his four sons. The mail train between Darham and Darlington was twice stopped by the gale. No boats were allowed to leave Portsmouth, and the Free Thinkers' hall there was completely demolished by the wind

The British bark Nokomis, for Baltimore, parted her cables and was driven to sea. It is feared that the vessel and all hands have been lost.

The hurricane demolished an iron chapel at Newcastle. The roof in falling killed a woman and two children.

The Storm in Paris.

A destructive storm raged in Paris on Saturday night, severing railway and telegraph communication in all directions. The gale has blown down telegraph wires and done much other damage in the suburbs. Many persons have been injured while walking in the streets An immense number of lamps and windows have been smashed, scaffolds overthrown, trees uprooted and chimneys destroyed.

While Sara Bernhardt was playing in the "Dame Aux Camelias" on Saturday at the Porte St. Martin theatre, Paris, the performance included a feature not in the programme, namely, a hurricane. During the first act the storm merely growled ominously. But during the second act it burst open the windows of the grand foyer. All the doors were slammed, the noise recalling the stirring massacres and volley firing in the "Nana Sahib." The chandeliers began to swing to and fro, and the audience grew nervous. Sarah Bernhardt who at that moment was acting the first great love scene with M. Mounis, uttered a piercing little scream of alarm and stood motionless But an instant later she resumed her work A window frame on the stage was dashed to pieces by the wind, and the stage was inundated with fragments of glass Sarah stepping on one of these fragments cut her foot slightly.

During the fourth act the wind again burst open the window and extinguished one of the large chandeliers. Confusion and excitement ensued. M. Pequelin got hit with a piece of a window sash on the left elbow, but nobody was seriously injured. The dresses of the actresses and highwaymen were, however, blown about in a most indecent manner.

A PERISHING FAMILY.

Saved from Starvation and Freezing by a Sleighing Party Lost in the Laurel Hills.

A sleighing party of young folks in Westmoreland county the other night lost the road and becoming very cold sought some dwelling where they might warm and inquire their way. Seeing a light some distance ahead they drove up and found a family named Williams as miserable and destitute as ever man looked upon in this enlightened country. Before a smouldering fire, the fuel of which was long sticks of wood, one end in the fire and the other covered with ice, crouched three children crying from hunger and cold. On a scantily furnished bed in the corner of the cabin was their father, helpless with inflammatory rheumatism. His wife had roused herself and was preparing to brave the storm and cold and walk through the cold a couple of miles to ask help from their nearest neighbors

The little store of food for the winter had been exhausted, save a small piece of bacon and some corn, which then had been pounded and grinding through a coffee mill, making a substitute for cornmeal. The gentleman of the sleighing party procured a large quantity of wood from the forest near by and made a comfortable fire. After the party had warmed themselves and cared for the inmates as best they could, they proceeded on their way to Stahlstown, a village at the western base of the mountain. They purchased food, clothing and other necessaries and sent them to the suffering family. A physician was sent to visit the sick man, after which the party proceeded to their homes feeling gratified that by their unpleasent accident they were enabled to save a perishing family.

Skull Split With an Axe

Sunday morning Stephen Morris, of Martin's Ferry, O., a laborer, while drunk, procured an axe, and going to the residence of his son in law, John Craft, entered a bed room where Craft was asleep. Going up to the bed Morris raised his axe and struck Craft in the face, splitting his skull from the right eye, across the face, to the point of the chin. Craft's wife came to the rescue, when Morris struck at her with his bloody axe, narrowly missing her head. Morris is under arrest.

Explosion of Giant Powder.

At Birdsboro, Berks county, Saturday night, a lot of giant powder cartridges which had been placed in the Philadelphia & Reading signal tower to thaw exploded. The inside of the tower was wrecked. James Kenny was instantly killed and Benjamin Trout was seriously injured. The force of the explosion was felt a great distance.

Burglars Steal $5,000.

Burglars broke into the jewelry store of E. B. Hayden, No. 205 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Saturday night, and carried off $5,000 worth of the stock, breaking open a large safe in which the most valuable part of it was placed for safety. The safe was opened by means of powerful jimmies and drills, the hinges having been broken off. No powder was used.

A Prominent Citizen Suicides Himself.

James H. Emslie, of Winnepeg, Minn., committed suicide by shooting himself on Sunday at the Winslow house, St. Paul, Minn. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Winnepeg, president of the St. Andrew's society and a heavy real estate dealer.

Fourteen Killed in a Mine.

An explosion occurred on Sunday in a colliery in the Rhondda Valley, Wales, killing eleven persons. A rescuing party of three men, including the manager of the colliery, who subsequently descended into the mine, were also killed.

A Young Hero Burned to Death.

John Murray, seventeen years old, whose father's residence on Palmyra street, New Orleans, took fire on Saturday, carried his little brother and sister out of the house, but returned to get some clothing for his sister and was overcome by smoke and burned to death

Poisoned for Her Insurance.

Agnes Murphy, of Quymerstown, N. Y., died Sunday morning from poisoning There are circumstances in the case which point to its being a life insurance murder.

PERSONAL.

SALVINI has saved $150,000

HENRY BERGH is worth $2,000,000.

BOB INGERSOLL is much read in India.

BLAINE'S book will be ready in a few weeks.

DAUDET, the novelist, takes his note book everywhere.

DR. DEEMS says that kissing is purely an American habit

EX GOV. JOHN LETCHER has died at his home in Lexington, Va.

MRS. HENRY DISTON has decided to build a Presbyterian church at Tacony.

FRANK BEAMISH is said to have the lead for the mayoralty nomination in Scranton.

MRS JUDSON KILPATRICK is bringing the remains of her husband home from Chili.

GOULD threatens to sue people for talking about him, his "properties" and his solvency.

ERICSSON, inventor of the Monitor, at the age of 80 is working on his idea of a solar engine.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the English actress with Henry Irving, is said to have only four husbands.

RESTORI (La Marchesa del Grillo) will be over next year to play in English for the Americans.

LORILLARDS, the tobacco men have paid the government nearly forty millions in tax in twenty years.

HON. S. A. BRIDGES, late of Allentown, left $150,000, mostly so his young widow but his relations will contest.

"FRITZ" EMMETT has purchased a handsome St. Bernard dog for $4,000, the highest price ever paid for a canine.

MARY ANDERSON scored a great success in London on Saturday night as Clarice in Gilbert's new play, "Tragedy and Comedy."

CAPEL admits that he said a woman over 30 ought to be married or a nun, but he denies that the Washington spinsters got angry.

GEN. CAMERON, John A. Hostand and party, after a three weeks' profitable stay at Hot Springs, Ark., have left for Galveston and Mexico.

CHARLES FOSTER'S appointment by Gov. Hoadly as trustee of the Toledo asylum having been rejected by the Democratic Senate, he will try Foraker.

REV. DR. ORRICK, pastor of Christ Episcopal church in Reading, has received a call to a professorship in the Divinity school of the church at Philadelphia.

HON AUGUSTUS D. LYNCH, formerly bank examiner of Indiana, is talked of as first assistant secretary of the treasury to succeed John C. New, recently resigned

QUEEN VICTORIA is in stronger health than she has been for years. She will go to Baden on April 15 to attend the wedding of her granddaughters, the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hessa, with Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia.

DR JOHN B. WOOD, one of the most widely known newspaper men in New York, fell from the string piece of Pier 3, North river, at 12:30 on Sunday and died shortly after. His skill in eliminating unnecessary sentences from news reports won him the title of the "Great American Condenser."

JUDGE LONGWORTH, of Cincinnati, who has recently come into possession of $10,000,000, lately entered the studio of Matt Morgan, the well known artist, when the latter drew a rapid sketch of his visitor, who was arrayed in a sealskin coat and hat worth $450 On being shown the sketch the judge promptly presented Mr. Morgan with the costly garments.

BURT WHILE COASTING.

A Little Stranger's Hip Dislocated.

John Shook, aged about 15 years, whose father deserted his family in Bainbridge some months ago, and whose mother died more recently, came to Lancaster, on Saturday in hopes of finding a home and getting something to do. He was not successful, and during the afternoon he went to the children's home and asked for admittance there, but could not be accommodated. Seeing some boy coasting down the hill on Ann street he joined in the sport. While going at a high rate of speed the sled on which he was riding came in collision with a sleigh, and was thrown out of its course and ran against a telegraph pole with great force. The shock was so great that one of the boy's hips was dislocated and one of his knees very badly sprained. He was taken to the station house where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Westhaeffer, after which he was taken to the county hospital.

On Saturday a daughter of Barnet Brown aged 15 years of Paradise, while coasting with others, was thrown from a sled and received a fracture of the clavicle. She was attended by Dr. Smith of Paradise.

Sale of Stocks.

Henry Shubert, auctioneer, sold for Mary A. Herr, executor of Henry C. Herr, deceased, the following stocks and bonds:

6 shares of Farmers' national bank of Lancaster to Adam Lefevre at $111.75 per share.

10 shares same to L. R. Rhoads at $111.75

10 shares same to L. S. Rhoads at $112.15.

60 shares Lancaster national bank to Adam Lefevre at $112.10.

15 shares same to Jacob Shirk at $112.10.

17 shares same to Henry Bowman at $111.40.

10 shares Manor turnpike stock to Peter S. Reist at $146.50.

2 $500 Lancaster city 6 per cent. bonds at $101.05 per $100 to Geo. K Reed.

Jacob B. Long, broker, sold to day at private sale, 30 shares Marietta turnpike stock at $33.33 per share, and 14 shares Farmers' national bank at $142.15.

Lancaster Pinafore Company.

It has been arranged for the Lancaster Pinafore company to present the opera on Wednesday, February sixth, in Fulton opera house on the occasion of the G. A. R., demonstration in this city.

It is also proposed to play in Columbia on the fifth, and at Harrisburg on the eighth. This evening it will be announced during the performance of the opera "The Beggar Student" in the opera house at Harrisburg that the Lancaster company will appear there, and we learn that there is a strong desire among the people of that city to have the company to sing there. It is to be hoped that all the members will consent to go, as it is necessary to have the full strength of the company, and there are no objections of any account to deter them from visiting Harrisburg.

There will be a rehearsal this evening in the opera house, and a full attendance is requested.

HILDEBRAND'S TRIAL

THE STRASBURG HOMICIDE CASE.

The Commonwealth Closes—The Opening for the Defense—How the Jury Spent the Sabbath.

In the court of quarter sessions on Saturday afternoon Edwin Sprecher and Barry Hunter, who were convicted of fornication and bastardy were sentenced as usual.

Winfield and George Smith, of Columbia, who are charged with the murder of young Strack, were brought into court and their case was continued to the next regular term.

The only case heard before Judge Livingston, was that of desertion against Samuel Lockard, of Columbia. The defendant offered to provide a place for his wife if she would live with him and the court continued the case to February.

Wm. Booth pleaded guilty to embezzlement of some money belonging to Daniel Nein, and was sentenced to two and a half months imprisonment

Judge Patterson heard the Hildebrand Eshleman homicide case until 5 o'clock and then adjourned court until 9 a. m., Monday. The jury in this case have to be kept together until its conclusion. In charge of two tipstaves constantly they are entertained at the Leopard house, where they eat and sleep and hold no outside communication. Yesterday they were taken out for a walk.

No license applications to the January term have as yet been heard or disposed of.

Testimony in the Hildebrand Case.

Saturday Afternoon.—Oliver B. Miller testified that he saw the body of Eshleman on the day after this occurrence; witness undressed it to prepare for burial; there was a quantity of blood about his nose and his face was badly disfigured; when his clothing was taken off a mark, resembling the heel of a boot or shoe, was found on his breast; it was more to the right of the heart than the left. Samuel Gast who assisted Miller, was called to corroborate him.

Michael Groff testified that he has known the prisoner for 10 or 12 years, and heard him make threats against Eshleman between five and six years ago; he said he would settle ——— ——— some day.

On cross examination the witness said the conversation took place at the Strasburg depot; Hildebrand was passing and witness was on the porch; from the conversation of Hildebrand witness thought he and Eshleman had some difficulty; witness had a conversation with the father of the prisoner as to what he knew about this, but could not remember what he told him the prisoner had said; did not tell him the whole of it; had never said that other persons were present when the threats were made; witness asked John Rogers and Samuel Aumont whether they heard the threat; witness might have been mistaken in the statement made to the prisoner's father; he did not want to tell him all the statement; what he says now is true.

Monday Morning.—Martin Groff, being recalled, testified on cross examination that he had not told Squire Hildebrand that when Fillmore made this threat he had a gun on his shoulder; don't remember if he ever said to Ames Hull or anybody else that Hildebrand said he would "cut square" with Eshleman or that it was nine or ten years ago; don't remember whom he told about it since the homicide.

Mrs. Emma Eshleman, widow of deceased, testified that her husband was a man in good health twenty seven years of age; they had five children; Henry left home in good health on the morning of the day that he came home and died.

Commonwealth here rested.

Opening for the Defense.

The defense here made a proposal in writing that as the commonwealth had shown Isaac Mulligan to be present at the time of the occurrence the commonwealth be directed to put him on the stand.

The court declined to make the order.

Mr. Brown then opened the case for the defense. He said they would show the other side of the case, divesting it of the ghastly features in which the commonwealth had exhibited it; that Eshleman and Hildebrand had been intimate friends for years; and their families sustained like relations; that this relation continued to Sept. 15; that Hildebrand went to Brua's saloon on a business errand; the conversation about the dog was all friendly; Eshleman, having been drinking freely, became offensive and tormented Hildebrand, who tried to avoid trouble, while Eshleman renewed it; Hildebrand, exasperated, slapped his face, but not to hurt; Eshleman advanced threateningly toward Hildebrand and was taken away; Hildebrand avoided him and in their last meeting Eshleman met him full half way; both clinched and went out the door; Eshleman fell back over the steps; Hildebrand in trying to save himself fell upon him and struck his foot upon his breast; he then went back to the saloon, threw out Eshleman's hat, and nobody suspected that the man was seriously hurt; nor did defendant have any reason to believe until next morning that he was in danger.

The First Witness.

Isaac Mulligan, being sworn, testified that he is a bricklayer, lives in Strasburg; knew Eshleman for five years; knew Hildebrand; was at Brua's saloon Sept 15, after 8:15 p. m.; saw Eshleman; Hildebrand came in later; Eshleman asked me what I thought of his dog; I said I did not know much about him; we talked about him; Hildebrand came in; Eshleman called him and talked about the dog; invited Hildebrand to come out in hunting season and help to break him; Wal Miller offered him $1 for the dog; Eshleman said he'd rather shoot him than take that; Hildebrand offered him 60 cents; Eshleman asked $2; Eshleman began pulling my hat down, and I remonstrated and walked away; Hildebrand and I talked of going away; soon we went into the lunch room, and had cold pudding and beer, served by Brua, who told us the man with the dog had gone; when we came back to the bar room Eshleman was there, and as Hildebrand passed him he knocked off Hildebrand's hat, and when he stooped to pick it up Eshleman kicked it away; Hildebrand then struck him with his hat and slapped him; Eshleman said it did not hurt, and Hildebrand went to the other end of the room; saw Eshleman subsequently draw his coat, and heard Keesy order Hildebrand out; he refused to go or be put out; Miller tried to quiet Eshleman and was cuffed by Keesy; Keesy then set Eshleman on a chair; there was a good deal of disorder then; Hildebrand reproached Keesy for interfering and being cowardly; Eshleman then said something to Hildebrand; they advanced and took holds, when Brua ordered them out and opened the door; they scuffled considerably around the room; went down, got up again, struck the door jamb, slipped from that and Eshleman went out backwards, Hildebrand on top of him and the door closed; pretty soon Hildebrand came in, found Eshleman's hat and threw it out; I said to Brua that was not the way to do business; when Hildebrand came in Brua said it was all over now; heard Eshleman say "Fil, you ought not to have done that;" Hildebrand warned him to keep away; when Eshleman advanced toward the bar he was at the north end of the room, Hildebrand had already come from the south end and was in conversation with Keesy at the bar; Eshleman advanced toward him, with the remark above quoted, and after Hildebrand had answered him as stated, they both advanced and took hold of each other by the breast; both were exerting themselves; in the tussle Eshleman's back struck the door jamb; there is one step outside, besides the sill; one tread and two rises; they had holds when they went out; Eshleman had been drinking; had known him five or six years; Hildebrand was out for a very short time; was very close to him when he came in; he said, "here's Hen's hat; let him have it;" he said nothing else; he said nothing more about Eshleman or himself; I did not hear him say, "I have settled him" or "I have settled the ——— ———;" if he said it I did not hear him; no one, except Brua, was nearer to him than I; Hildebrand left the saloon with me; did not know Eshleman was badly hurt until next day; some one said in our hearing that the doctor had said he would be all right in the morning; we went down to the front of Potts' hotel; stayed there half an hour, got cigars, went thence to Waldley's candy store and got candy; separated afterwards; knew of the friendly relations between Hildebrand and Eshleman for some years past; Hildebrand was a bricklayer; he and I hunted together.

Amos Glatner, sworn, am a blacksmith; was at saloon; saw Eshleman and Hildebrand there Witness then related the occurrence there substantially as told by Mulligan.

Common Pleas Court.

This morning at 10 o'clock was the time for the opening of common pleas court. Judge Livingston was not present, owing to the fatal illness of his brother in Philadelphia. The list was called over before Judge Patterson

Of the thirty cases down for trial, twenty one were found to be ready.

The following were marked settled: David B. Myers vs. Jacob Keller and Rudolph Myers for the use of Samuel Myers vs. Benjamin Hackman and Jacob Hackman.

In the case of David B. Landis and Wm. Westhaeffer, trading as Landis & Westhaeffer vs. John L. Barr. Judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for $923 56

Richard Weaver vs. J. V. Diller. Judgment entered for plaintiff for $76 23, with stay of execution for four months.

No cases were attached for trial by jury this forenoon, and the jurors were discharged until 2½ this afternoon.

AN OLD POCKETBOOK.

Wonderful Changes Since 1809 as Seen in an Ancient Relic.

James Miley, of the firm of Norbeck & Miley, carriage builders, has shown us an old red morocco pocketbook which belonged to his grandfather Martin Miley, and to his father David Miley, as long ago as 1809. It is in a pretty good state of preservation though it is discolored by time and long continued service. On the flap is written, "David Miley, Manor township, Chambersburg, the 11th of August, 1816." Fastened to the centre of the pocketbook, with a piece of tape, is a copy of "Poor Will's Pocket Almanack for the year 1809." Like many modern almanacs, it contains not only the calendar, the eclipses, the astronomical phenomena, the tides, &c., but the names of the president of the United States (Thos Jefferson) and his cabinet, the senators and representatives in Congress, the governor (Simon Snyder) and Legislature of Pennsylvania, together with the county officers, the supreme, circuit and other courts of the United States, the time of holding courts in Pennsylvania, and other states, and much other useful information But how different was everything then from what we have now, though only a single "three score years and ten" have passed! There were then no telephone, telegraph, locomotives or even horse railroads. The wagon road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is set down at 296 miles, and passed though Downingtown, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Greensburg and Bedford. The other stations on the road were nearly all county taverns, some of the names being the Black Horse, Buck, Barley Sheaf, Hat, Three Crowns, Patterson, Another Tavern, the Fork, &c &c. The mails in those days were few and far between. There was one mail coach daily between Philadelphia and Lancaster; two a week between Philadelphia and Reading, and one a week from Northumberland, Lycoming, Centre, &c. The rates of postage were for any place by land not exceeding 40 miles 8 cents; from 40 to 90 miles 10 cents; from 90 to 150 miles 12½ cents; from 150 to 300 miles 17 cents; from 300 to 500 miles 20 cents, and over 500 miles 25 cents! Now letters are carried 3,000 and more for 2 cents. In the good old days of Jefferson and Simon Snyder Virginia was the boss state and Pennsylvania was not far behind, each having over twenty representatives in Congress, while poor little Ohio had but *one*, and west of Ohio there were no states—but merely Indiana territory, Mississippi territory and Orleans territory. On the whole it isn't worth while to groan much over the departed days of Jefferson and Simon Snyder. The world moves, maybe in the right direction.

THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

January Meeting of the Scientists.

At the meeting of the Linnæan society on Saturday the donations to the museum consisted of *harpalus* larva; three cases of caddis fly and a sack of the sack worms; several specimens of *attacus* eggs; a dried cedar apple; bean weevil, toad fish found in an oyster at John Sides' restaurant; a four legged Brahma fowl from A. J. Zecher. To the library were presented a quarto volume of the U. S. coast and geodic survey of 1882; various newspapers; pamphlets, circulars, etc. The librarian's report was read and various correspondence. The following chairmen of committees were appointed for 1884: Mammology, Dr. M. L. Davis; ornithology, W. L. Gill; herpetology, Dr. T. R. Baker; ichthegology, C. A. Heinitsh; entomology, Dr. S. S. Rathvon; botany, Mrs. L. M. Zell; geology, Dr. J. S. Stahr; paleontology, Dr. J. H. Dubbs; microscopy, W. A. King; archaeology, S. M. Sener; mineralogy, J. B. Kevinski; natural and historical miscellany, Mrs. P. E. Gibbons. Delinquent members are to be notified that if they will surrender their stock certificates they will be released from all obligations and dropped from the rolls. After an half hour's discussion of the phenomenal sunsets of this season the society adjourned until Saturday, Feb. 23, at 2 p. m.

FELL ON THE ICE

Leg Broken and Shoulder Dislocated.

On Saturday evening while walking on an ice covered sidewalk on North Queen street above James, William Sharpf, upholsterer, fell and broke his leg. He was carried to his home, No. 11 East Frederick street, a surgeon was called in and the fractured bones were set.

John R. Fitzpatrick, of Mount Joy, while walking in that borough Saturday evening, fell on the ice and dislocated his right shoulder. Dr. J. P. Ziegler reduced the dislocation, and Mr. F. is able to be about by carrying his arm in a sling.

A Proposed Spelling Bee.

"The Pioneer Literary society" of West Donegal, Pa., will hold a "spelling bee" on Friday evening, Feb. 8th, 1884. Twelve books will be given as prizes. Music, an oration, select reading and "The Pioneer Weekly" will enliven the occasion.

Health Report.

Dr. Westhaeffer, health commissioner, reports that since the report of last week there have been four new cases of small pox reported. Of the number reported last week two died and five have recovered. There are now under treatment five cases.

THE MAYORALTY.

MR. MACGONIGLE NOT A CANDIDATE.

Why He Is Unwilling to Have His Name Used—His Letter Letter to Executive Committee.

The following letter, which has been addressed by Mayor MacGonigle to the chairman of the Democratic city executive committee, amply explains itself:

D. McMullen, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Lancaster.

DEAR SIR.—Your committee having appointed and announced the time for holding the primary meetings for the selection of candidates for the municipal offices to be voted for on the third Tuesday of February next, and my name having been pretty generally mentioned in connection with the mayoralty, it is but fair, in order that the canvass to fill the position properly may proceed without embarrassment, that I declare publicly my intention not to enter the contest for re-election. It is known to my most intimate friends that I entered the contest two years ago against my own inclinations, and against the strong protests of those who are nearest and dearest to me. The additional two years' experience which I have had since has not served to lessen my own repugnance to a personal canvass for a fourth term, nor has it diminished the decided opposition of those to whom I am inclined to listen.

At this point, I am sure, I may be permitted to thank my fellow citizens—Democrats and Republicans—for the honors they have conferred upon me in thrice electing me to fill the principal municipal office in their gift, I also thank the press of this city for dealing with my official conduct kindly, indulgently. I do not flatter myself that I have escaped the usual mistakes of mankind, but I must be allowed to claim exemption from any intentional perversion of my office to personal or partisan ends. My record is known to all of our citizens who have watched the course of our municipal affairs, and by it I must stand or fall in public estimation.

It is pleasant to recall the fact that I have been contemporary at least with many events which mark progress in our city life. Three wide substantial iron bridges span the Pennsylvania railroad where ugly, narrow wooden structures were before. Belgian blocks have been introduced favorably to public notice as the best and least troublesome pavement for our streets. Worthington pumps have been and are in process of construction with a capacity of 9,000,000 gallons daily water supply. The volunteer fire department has been superseded by the paid system with its adjunct, the electric fire alarm. The morale of the police force has been elevated, and its efficiency improved as much as it will can be with so small a number of men spread over so large an extent of territory and with a divided responsibility for their selection. The law has been successfully invoked restraining the illegal expenditure of the public money. The net indebtedness, bonded debt of the city has been reduced $32,500, and would have been decreased $62,500 had it not been for previous deficiencies of $30,000 which had to be provided for by a loan. This loan, of course, is properly chargeable to the administration of affairs previous to Oct. 17, 1877—the date of my installation. $200,000 of six per cent. city bonds have been refunded at 4 per cent., thereby lessening the annual interest account $4,000. The sinking fund has been augmented from $99,258 00, June 1, 1878, to $217,658.05 in January, 1884 In this connection it should be remembered that for the four years immediately preceding the present incumbency of the mayoralty only $11 100 was placed in the sinking fund, or $2,775 per annum; in six years since there have been placed in the fund $148 400, or $19,733 per annum. Why the money due the fund was not placed in it at the time—1878 to 1877—and in the manner required by law, the commissioners of the fund for the period named perhaps can explain.

There are some other matters important to the city's interests that I would like to have assisted in accomplishing before retiring from the mayoralty. The wards of the city should be districted into voting precincts of 250 voters or less. The additional costs of holding elections will be trifling, compared with the good which will ensue. There will be less fraud, less wrangling, much more convenience and consequently a larger vote polled. I would also have liked to see council's take hold of the rascally assessments of property for tax purposes. If it were shown in figures how some of our citizens are wronged, nay, deliberately cheated for the benefit of others—how some properties are assessed at 80, 90 or 100 per cent. of their value, while others are assessed at 30, 40 or 50 per cent—a just cause would exist for open rebellion on the part of the overtaxed. My message of June last may at least suggest other important improvements which can be studied with advantage to the city. There is much to be done before our water supply will be sufficiently large to encourage great manufacturers to settle here. The streets want something more than mere patching—they require some settled plan of putting them in a good and permanent condition.

In conclusion I again thank my fellow citizens for their partiality in selecting me as their chief magistrate for three successive terms, and I may without being disrespectful ask release from further service.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN F. MACGONIGLE.

LANCASTER, PA., Jan. 28, 1884.

THE COMING RABBI.

Warmly Commended by a Trenton Journal.

Rev. M. Ungerleider, of Trenton, N. J., has received and accepted a call from the Hebrew congregation of this city, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Samuel Laski, who went west a week or ten days ago Rev. Underleider is a single man, about 30 years of age, and is well known to many of the Hebrew of this city. The Trenton *Sunday Advertiser* says of him:

"Rev. M. Ungerleider, rabbi of the Har Sinai congregation of this city, has tendered his resignation to the trustees of that congregation to accept a call to the Shairy Shomaim (the Gates of Heaven) congregation at Lancaster, Pa., who are resolved to secure him at any salary Mr. Ungerleider is one of the most learned rabbis in this country, and came directly here from the University of Vienna. His work in Har Sinai congregation was marvelous As a preacher he is known all over the United States, and as a Talmudist and philosopher he has but few equals. The members of Her Sinai in this city are profoundly sorrowful to lose him, as he is undoubtedly one of the best rabbis and teachers that ever officiated here. His farewell sermon will be delivered on Tuesday next, when a thronged synagogue is expected. His many Christian friends who respect his piety and esteem his many sterling qual