LYING HIS TROOPS.

The Treachery by Which Khartonm Was Taken

Career of a Famous Soldier-Wilson's Rescue Wolseley Impatient to Advance to Berber.

A dispatch from Gubat to the Daily Tele grouph states that it is reported there that General Gordon was killed on the morning of January 27th.

A dispatch to Reuter's telegram company from Korti says: "Cols. Wilson and Wortley, who were with the expedition to Khartonin, arrived there Tuesday. They made the jour ney from Gubat in four days. They brough the news of General Gordon's death. It was learned that one of the treacherous pashas among Gen. Gordon's forces marched the garrison to the side of the town nearest Omdurinan, saying that the rebel attack was expected at that point. In the meantime another traitorous pasha opened the gates at the other end and allowed the Mahdi's troops to enter. and they easily captured the town. General forden was stabbed just as he was leaving

the government house. The Daily News, which appears in mourning out of respect to General Gordon, publishes the following from Gakdul: "The natives who escaped from Khartoum eav General Gordon was killed in the act of leaving his house to rally the faithful troops. The latter were cut down to a man, and for hours the best part of the town was the seen of merciless slaughter, not even women and children being spared. All the notables were killed except treacherous pashas and their

SKETCH OF THE DEAD SOLDIES. Charles George Gordon was born at Wool wich, January 28, 1833. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were British officers; his mother was the daughter of Enderly, the London merchant whose ships furnished the tea for the Boston tea-party Commissioned to the royal engineers in 1852, he served through the Crimean war with dis-tinction; then for some years he was engaged in topographical work in Turkey. In 1863 he entered the Chinese service to crush the Tae-ping rebellion, which for thirteen years had been ravaging China. Ward, the mate of an American ship, who had landed at Shanghai possessing only a suit of clothes and so, and had accumulated an immense fortune of the head of the Imperial troops, had just been shot before the walls of Ningpo, Gordon succeeded him, organized and disciplined his mob, led it to thirty three successful engagements—he was always in the van, with a cherost and no other arms than a small came—and restored peace. When Soochow finally surrendered Gordon promised the reled leaders partien, but the Chinese general seized and beheaded them. The English-man wrote a curt note to the Celestial commander "You Prince of Liars!" and left the army, retusing the tortune offered him by the government. "I left China," he said, "as poor as I entered." From 1865 to 1874 he poor as I entered. From 1865 to 1861 he was employed in engineering; then Nubar Pasha made him governor general of the Soudan, to succeed Sir Samuel Baker, his task being to organize the territory and suppress the slave trade. For five years he labored with his demoniac energy, but at last he returned in despair, the khedive having only given him promises, and all the officials in the Soudan being energed secretly in the salve traffic. Turnous gaged secretly in the salve traffic. Turning over his savings to his companions, Gordon started for India as Lord. Ripon's secretary, but resigned at once and went on to China where his advise prevented a war with Russia on the Kuldja question. Thence he went to the cape to reform the colony's military establishment, beginning by docking his own salary; but he was too much in earnest for the politicians, who worried him into resigning. He was just reduce to ried him into resigning. He wa going to the Congo region the troubles in the Soudan by

alarming, and selecting poor Stewart, whom he had seen at his club, and whose "style" he liked, he set oil for Khartoum—to die, He was a man of great strength of character; a fatalist. "I am the chisel that cuts the wood—the carpenter directs it." "Huppi-ness," he said, "Is dependent on activity, and cessation means death." "Find me the man-and I will take him as my help-who one who never wishes to see his home again; one who never wishes to see his home again; one who looks to God as the source of good and controller of evil; one who has a healthy body and energetic spirit; and one who looks on death as a release from misery; and if you cannot find him, then leave me along.

To carry myself is enough for me; I want no other baggage." ? Such was the creed o HOW WILSON WAS RESCUED.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs further parties lars of Lord Charles Beresford's rescue of Colonel Wilson, When the steamer had gone down the river about three miles battery of the enemy on the left bank of the river opened fire upon it. The steamer re-turned the fire, and the fire between the battery and the steamer was kept up while the steamer was anchored for repairs. Mean-while Colonel Wilson, with a small party, took four guns and landed on the right bank of the river. The party marched down the river till they were directly opposite the battery, put the guns in position and opened Much assistance was thus rendered by Lord Charles in keeping the fire of the enemy down. At sunset Colonel Wilson and party marched on three miles further down the river and halted for the night. They were there joined by Lord Charles the following morning. The steamer had meanwhile had another engagement with the robel butters, but had succeeded in passing it without serious harm. Colonel Wilson and party were again taken on board, and the st proceeded to Gubat without further difficulty. During the passage from the island to Gubat one man on board was killed and seven were injured. Of the injured four were natives who were scalded in the engine room. Lor Wolseley concludes his disjatch with thes words: "I cannot speak too-highly of the words: "I cannot speak too highly of the pluck of Lord Charles Beresford and all his

party. Colonel Wilson's men likewise behaved admirably and with the usual determination of Englishmen."

General Newdegate will command the expedition to Suakin, and Colonel Greaves will be his chief staff. The Suakin campaign will open, it is calculated, on the 8th of March. open, it is calculated, on the 8th of March. Orders have been sent throughout the country bordering on the west and south coasts of the Red sea, for the purchase of camels for the use of the new expedition. At Suskin preparations are being made for landing the

expedition.

A dispatch to the Standard from its correspondent at Cheutta, and dated Tuesday, states that the English government cabled an order for the dispatch of a brigade of Indian troops to Egypt, and at a later hour countermanded the order.

WOLSELEY IMPATIENT TO ADVANCE. General Wolseley asks that the advance from Saukin be made within a month. He sees no necessity for waiting until autumn or for the construction of a railway across the desert from Sankin to Berber. General Ste-phenson, General Dormer and others of the military council of Cairo, however, oppose the dispatch of the expedition from Saukin in the dispatch of the expedition from Saukin in so short a time on the ground that it cannot be gotten in readiness to start before April, They say the march to Berber will take a month, and will be a severe test of the endu-rance of the men, who will suffer from the intense heat and for want of water. The iso-lated detachments will be exposed to attacks ated detachments will be exposed to attacks by Osman Digna. If, however, Gen. Wolse-ley declares that an early advance to Berber is necessary for the safety of the Nile expedition, the Cairo authorities will withdraw

their opposition. Telegraph says it is understood in Vienna that Italy has consented to occupy Cairo, Alexandria, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Ismailia. If this is done the British troops in Egypt will be enabled to proceed forth with to the Soudan.

A dispatch from Massowah says it is re ported that the Italians are about to set out on a march to relieve Kassala and Senheit, co-operating with the English expedition to open

the Suakin and Berber route.

HOW GORDON MET HIS FATE.

The remainder of the Sussex regiment are starting for Galoat. Four tribes are still triendly, and provide camels for the expedition and otherwise render it assistance.

#### A SEASON OF INTENSE COLD.

Ratiroad Traffic Almost Suspended Through the Western States. Passenger trains on all the railroads leading to Chicago are detained by heavy snow blockades. The Illinois Central has passen ger trains snowed in as follows: One at Ran toul, one at Danforth, four between Money Peotone, two between Bloomington and Kankakee and one on the Illinois Central branch near Buckingbam. An effort to clear the track of the Illinois, Indiana & Iowa road was made to-day. It drifted faster than it could be cleared and the attempt was given p until drifting ceases. From points broughout the situte and in Mchigan and owa the news is of the same tenor and the old is intense, the thermometer ranging from 15 to 35 degrees below zero.
Chicago seems to be the centre of the snow area and for a distance of about sixty miles

in every direction it has fallen to great depths and is drifting badly. Most of it was very moist when it fell, which makes it very heavy and is as hard to handle almost as sand, having since fallen been frozen hard and ground almost to a powder by drifting. The level character of the country in every direction and its freedom from forests facilitates its carriage by the wind and lodgment wherever a railroad cut furnishes a place for it to drop into. In consequence of this and of the ex-tremely low temperature which has prevailed all day most of the railroads are in a worse all day most of the railroads are in a worse condition, if that were possible, than they were yesterday. It is next to impossible for men to work and about as difficult to keep steam up in engines. From every direction reports come from en-gines "dead" and side-tracket. The Chi-cago & Alton road sent out no trains nor did any come in. The track is blocked at Braceville by a train in the snow, which left large vestering. It has those trains blockhere yesterday. It has three trains block-aded near South Chicago. The Niehol Plate sont out one train. The Louisville, New Al-bany & Chicago is completely blockaded. The Illinois Central has half a dozen trains in the snow and it is impossible to get trains past them. The Kankakee line is blocked between Kankakee and St. Anne. The Pan Handie had no trains either in or The Northwestern road sent out no through trains, and its consolidated subur ban train is biockaded at the city limits. Its ban train is blockaded at the city limits. Its train from Milwaukee is in the snow at Ravensword, a few miles out. The Danville route has not turned a whoet. Three trains arrived from two to eight hours late over the Pennsylvania road. Its trains went out as

Cattle at the stock yards are suffering in tensely from the cold, the sheds being unpro-tected by roofs. Many stock trains are snowed ti on various read, and as the mercury goes lown the hopes of shipper and consignors go lown correspondingly. Desicts assert that un-ess speedingly released most of the coopedupstock will perish, entailing a loss which cannot now be estimated. Twelve cars of catthe were brought to the yards to-day by eight locomotives. "Double headers" were started out with trains of cattle for the London and Liverpool markers, but after going a short distance it was issued impossible to make any headway and they were returned to the yards. Kailroad men re ort snow-banks fifteen to eighteen feet in neight along Southwestern reads. Thirty four cars of stock on the Milwaukee & St Paul came in with twenty one engines. Thir teen cars of sheep a few miles out on the Chi-cago, Burlington & Quincy were frozen to

At Fifty-ninth street Chicago the For-Wayne express was run into, head and head, by a switch engine going to the relief of the suburban train. The trainmen saved them-selves by jumping. The passengers were budly staken up and both engines were

## THE RELIGIOUS RESIDENT

What W. P. Compton Says of His Labors in briefly interviewed W. P. Compton, esq., of | reason to impeach. which has been for some time past in progress in the M. E. church at Morgantown, and in which he has been an earnest worker. tional stories concerning the revival are merinventions or gross exaggerations of the facts; nevertheless the meetings have been very largely attended and many conversions

very largely attended and many conversions have taken place. The population of Churchtown is only about 250, and of those nearly 100 have professed religion.

The meetings have been concluded by Rev. W. W. Cookman, paster of the Morgantown and Churchtown circuit of the M. E. church. This talented young minister is a son of Rev. Alfred Cookman, b. D., one of the mest distinguished divines belonging to the Methodist communion. The son bears a striking resemblance to the father, inherits much of his semblance to the father, inherits much of his taient and enthusiasm, and in time will be-come as eminent a pulpit orator. This is only the second year of Rev. Cookman's connection with the conference and during both these years his ministry has been blessed with unusual success. Last year under his management a series of protracted meetings were imaggrated at Churchtown, this county, and during the revival that followed to less than 113 persons professed conver-tion. The present revival at Morgantown hay be regarded as only a continuation of

hat at Churchiown Mr. Compton was Mr. Cookman's principal ssistant at Morgantown. He was licensed as a local preactor last August, and has taken active part in religious work. It is his inten-tion to abandon the legal profession next fall, and enter a theological seminary in New Jersey, where he will study theology for three years, and at the end of that term xpects to be ordained a minister.

## PETERANS OF THE WAR.

Over Eight Hundred Delegates Present at the Annual Encampment.
The members of the Grand Army of the Republic at the opening of their nineteenth annual encampment in Harrisburg, were welcomod by Major Wilson, to whose remarks Gen. Louis Wagner, vice commander, responded. Over 500 delegates are present. The morning session was devoted to routine business of a private character. At the afternoon session the report of Post Commander Dyer was made. It shows that there are 572 posts in the state, with a membership of 35, 000. About \$50,000 have been spent in charity, Department Chaplain Sayres reported 332 doubt of the control of the c deaths during the year, and urged the neces sity of looking after the soldiers orphans, whose schools will close in two years.

At the conclusion of the reading of reports nominations for department commander were made, as follows: E. J. Zellers, of Philadel-phia: Austin Curtin, of Centre county, and J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon county. The latter declined and Austin Cortin was elected. Nominations for senior vice commander were made as follows: Edgar Walsh, of Philadelphia: A. P. Burchfield, of Allegheny; T. Powell, Thomas G. Sample, of Pittsburg, and Daniel O'Neill, of Reading. For junior vice commander: F. J. Arnsden, of Post 130; E. W. Bettes, of Post 50, and J. H. Druckemiller, of Post 256. Nominations were also made for other offices, senting which an administration. ter declined and Austin Curtin was elected.

miller, of Post 226. Nominations were also made for other offices, pending which an adjournment took place.

A meeting of the Veterans' Rights Union of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at which the following officers were elected: President, J. C. Altkin, of Post 191; vice presidents, Thomas G. Sample, of Post 128; N. G. Wilson, of Post 9, and George B. Thatcher, of Post 160; treasurer, G. J. R. Miller, of Post 19; secretary, E. Caldwell, of Post 18. Resolutions were adopted for presentation to the encampment to-morrow relasentation to the encampment to-inorrow rela-tive to the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by second by section 1.754 of the re-vised statutes of the United States. They ask that the department stand by them in their effort to have the statute enforced. The next meeting will be held at Gettysburg during

#### the summer encampment. Another Colliery Boller Explosion

A boiler at the Trouton colliery, Potrsville, exploded Tuesday evening, demolishing the boiler house and fatally scalding the fireman, The Italian government has chartered six more steamers for use in conveying troops to Egypt. They are to be ready by Saturday.

The Kabbabish Arabs carried the baggage of the Royal Irish and Sussex regiments on the way from Korti to Gakdul Wells, and riousty injured by flying debris. A large fragment of the boiler crashed through a house sixty yards distant, badly injuring an

### TOM PAINE IN LANCASTER.

NOTES OF VISITS MADE MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

How the Hospitable Henry Family Entertoine the Culture of the Colonial Days Some of the Personal Characteristics of the Author of the "Age of Reason."

It was at the hospitable home of William Henry, mechanic and patriot, and one of the eading spirits of Lancaster during the Revo lution that the notorious Tom Paine, the patriotic pamphieteer and infidel controversialist, made his home during his stay this city, while the British were in occupancy of Philadelphia and Con-gress, for the most time, met in York. It will be remembered that Henry a leading citizen of the commonwealth in his day. He had a gun factory and iron mongery in the northeast corner of Centre Square; invented the screw auger; was justice of the peace; president of county court from 1781 to 1786; member of the Pennsylvania council of safety, and treasurer of the county. He was one of the assistant burgesses of Lancaster, and combisary of the regiment raised here in 1755 to reinforce Arnold at Boston, Henry was a patron of Benjamin West, the great painter of that day, and encouraged his aspiring genius. Withal he was a devout of the Moravian church.

THE RESORT OF MEN OF INTELLECT. It was his house that, for the period when Lancaster was a centre of Revolutionary interest, was the resort of men of intellect and culture like West, and Rittenhouse, the philosopher, (then state treasurer), John Hart of the executive council, and Tom-Paine. To that circle of men, who were mostly Christians, Paine's enief attraction was his talent as a pamphleteer and his readiness to exercise them in behalf of the cause of the colonies. His tract No. V. "The Crisis," a short political essay of skillful composition, quent, invective, strong reasoning, some hisorie ancedote, and a fund of ridicule which fitted the passions of the times," was a labor of three months; and it was written in the house of Mr. Henry, which stood, we believe in the northeast corner of Centre Square, on the site now occupied by Baker's drug store, and the Bair & Shenk banking house. Bit-tenhouse inhabited the front room, in the upper story, where was the library. There he kept the office of the treasury of Penn-"The room of Mr. Hart and Paine was to the left hand as you came to the head entering the library."

NO SYMPATHY WITH PAINE'S INFIDELITY. From some memoirs of the Henry family, left by the son John Joseph, it appears that Paine's irreligious character evoked no sym pathy from his host and hostess; that event ually it excited great disgust on their part, and even extreme regret that they had ever entertained him. This son, John Joseph, who ran off to the war, went on the campaign against Quebec, with Arnold, suffered great hardships and became permanently lamed, subsequently studied law and rose to be president judge of the second judicial disrict of Pennsylvania, by appointment of Gov. Mifflin. It is in the "Notes," to his narrative of the " Campaign Against Quebec in 1775, printed in Lancaster by William Greer, in 1812, that is to be found some highly inter-esting observations upon the character of Paine and his conduct in Lancaster. Honry insists that Paine filehed most of his "Age of Reason" from the previously published work of Ethan Allen; and he classed them both as "pattry wretches." His opinions must therefore be taken as those of a somethe Northern End.

A representative of the INTELLIGENCER

A representative of the INTELLIGENCER

this father's house there seems to be no good

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF PAINE Paine was, it is related, the most indolen fmen, hence his sluggishness of literary composition. Though he had the henorary affice of "secretary of foreign affairs," seldom went to York-where Congress mes while he visited Lancaster—and then staid only a day or two. "He would walk of a morning until 12 o'clock, come in and make an inordinate dinner. The rising from table was between 2 and 3 p. m. He would then retire to his bed chamber, wrap a would then retire to his bed chamber, wrap a blanket around him, and in a large arm chair take a map of two or three hours, rise and walk." These walks and his incloience surprised the Henrys, who knew him only as the author of "Common Sense," and of writings which gave them no more reason to doubt his religious rectutede than his politi-cal orthodoxy. He was careful not to impair his standing with his host or his patriotic inscriptions downess. associates, by emitting "his religious dogmas or any of his later diabolical ideas." When these were disclosed, the younger Henry says his father's feelings were "truly poignant." "for now the wretch's true character had begun to open on the world. He (William Henry) lamented with tears that he had ever admitted him into his house or had a peronal acquaintance and intercourse with

WIPING UP THE GUTTER WITH PAINE. Some of his Laneaster acquaintances were far more pronounced than even Henry in and his trutally frank expression of them. Henry, the historian, tells that Rittenhouse, Bryan, Sergeant and others who approved of Paine's political writings, "abhorred him because of his personal aberrations from virtue and the decencies of social life." A Mr. Mease, of Philadelphia, who was clothier general, once invited a number of Lancastrians and other officers of the army, then in Philadelphia, to dine with him. Among them were Col. Samuel John Atlee, (grand uncle of Dr. John I. Atlee) and bluff Matthias Slough, the famous landlord and soldier. returning from the dinner to their lodgings, somewhat exhibitated with Moase's good wine, Col. Atlee observed Paine coming to-ward them down Market street. "There comes Common Sense,' said Atlee to the com-pany." "Danm him," said Slough, "I shall common sense him." As he approached the party they took the wall, Slough tripped him and threw him on his back into a gutter, which at that time was very offensive and

David Rittenhouse seems to have been in dustriously occupied with his duties while he stopped with Mr. Henry, and the son, in the memoirs quoted, says that he was most affable in conversation and he frequently visited his room, as well to converse with him as to peruse the books kept there. While Rittenhouse was "employing his hours in the duties of his office for the benefit of the people, Paine would be snoring away his precious time in his easy chair, regardss of those injunctions imposed upon him by Congress in relation to his political com-positions. His remissness, indolonce or vacuity cansed—great heart-burning among many primary characters in those days," Geo, Bryan, vice president of the council, harshly criticised his gross neglects. His tract "The Crisis," lay on the table, dusted, o-day three or four lines would be added in the course of a week a dozen more and so on. This tract, No. V. is dated March 21, 1778, but was not published for some months after that, and many Whigs thought it had been too long delayed.

# After Many Months

The first warrant Officer Roadman received o execute after he became a member of the police force, was from Alderman Samson It commanded him to arrest one Charles Myers, on the charge of being the father of an illegitimate child. The officer made several trips after his man but was not successful in finding him. Last evening among the parties who made application for lodging at he station house was one giving the mane of harles Myers. Officer Roadman inter-tiewed Myers and after a short conversation with him learned that he was the man wanted. Myers was committed in default of ball, and the case will be disposed of by Alderman Spurrier, who has the criminal docket of the late Alderman Samson.

#### COMMON PLEAS COURT. Verdict for Defendant in the Daily Case. Three

Suits in Which Tobacco Figured. REFORE JUDGE LIVINGSTON.

The jury, in the case of Lydia Dally vs. G. McMullen, administrator of William Mc-Mullen, deceased, action to recover for services as housekeeper, rendered a verdict in favor of defendant. The suit of Jacob N. Groff vs. Henry Wig-

gins was attached for trial on Tuesday after noon. This case came into court on appeal from the judgment of Justice T! empson, and was an action of covenant to recover rent Plaintiff is the owner of a small tract of land in Providence township, and leased the sar to Wiggins, for one year, for \$170. Defend-ant paid on account \$195.50, and, refusing to pay the balance, this suit was brought against him. Plaintiff's counsel offered the written

lease in evidence and rested his case.

The defense was that when Groff and Wiggins had their conversation in reference to leasing the piace, it was understood that Groff was to have the privilege of storing the growing crop of wheat in the barn, but it was to be removed in time for Wiggins to place his tobacco there. Groff was notified to remove his wheat when the tobacco was ready for cutting but he neglected to do so, in consequence of which Wiggins had to leave his tobacco in the field, and he sustained a loss of over \$100. Defendant's comsel claimed that Groff was indefited to Wig gins instead of the latter owing him any gins instead of the latter owing him any rent. The jury this afternoon rendered a verdict in favor of defendant.

REPORK PURGE PATTERNON. In the suit of Whitehill Reel vs. Philip Lebzelter, action to recover damages for failure to receive a tobacco crop purchased by defendant's agent, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and assessed the

det in favor of the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at \$206.51.

The suit of John M. Shultz and Benjamin H. Snavely vs. E. Y. Sterner was attached for trial this morning. This was also a tobacco suit and the facts as developed by plaintiff's testimony were as follows: Shuitz was a tenant farmer in the southern end of the county in 1882, living on the premises of Snavely. After the tobacco was partly out Snavely. After the tobacco was partly cut Sterner called, looked at and purchased it at 14 cents per pound. Sterner called several times, saw the parties stripping the tobacco, told them to keep on stripping in that way. Sometime afterwards Sterner again called and said he would not take the tobacce. Plaintiff then sold the tobacce and brought this suit to recover \$180, the difference between the price received and the amount which Sterner agreed to pay for the same,

GUARDIAN APPOINTED.
Selomon Stellzfus, of Upper Leacock town ship was appointed guardian of the mines children of Paniel L. Glick of the same town

## LOWER END ITEMS.

Stock of Store Goods Sold-Shooting at Clay Pigeons. From the Oxford Pres

Slater R. Kirk, of Nottingham, has disposed of his stock of store goods to Jessa McCrery of Kirk's Mills, Lancaster county, Mr. Kirk expects to remove to Oxford and eside there.

reside there.

Four sportsmen shot clay pigeons thrown from a trap at Day Wood's, Fulton township, the other day. Score: Samuel Wood, 7: A. K. Bradley, 5: Day Wood, 9: William Shoemaker, 2. Ten pigeons were thrown for each marksman.

Samuel Wood is from Bloomington, Iil., and is visiting relatives in Lancaster county.

"Do You Pay Montale."

From the Oxford Press Campbell, Carter & Co., the new ware-house firm at Nottingbam and Sylmar, are doing an extensive business. They receive daily a large amount of grain, hay and straw, for which the farmers receive eash or delivery. A laughable incident occurred when they mend husiness there. On the when they opened business there. On the first day while awaiting business to develop a citizen of Lancaster county drove in with a lead of grain. His tongue had been nursed in the Teutonic school and not a single wors of his German brogne could be understood by the warehousemen except "do you pay monish?" When assured of this the Laurasulging out with greenbacks.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cochran Creamery company was held at the office of the company, at the creamery, on the second inst. Dr. J. C. Erosius presided, and Dr. K. L. McClellan was appointed secretary. The stock was well represented, there being 446 out of 550 shares represented. A dividend of six par cent, was declared on the candidated stock, payable after the 15th last. A dividend of an par cent, was declared on the capital stock, payable after the Lith inst. An election of a board of managers took place, resulting in the re-election of the old board, as follows: Dr. R. L. McClellan, John H. Esbenshade, Joseph S. Cechran, Mahton B. Kent, John R. Watkins, Israel H. Cech-can and Payad B. Thomeson.

#### UPPER LEACOUR ITEMS Improvement in the Village of Mechanicsburg -Havana Crops Sold. Regular Correspondence of Petallities ex.

LEAFOCK, Feb. 10.—The village of Mechanicsburg has made some improvements during the past year. The most recent of which are three houses put up in the lower end by Mr. John Bear. Mr. Israel Mearig has a new house in course of erection in the upper end which promises to be quite an ornament to

A board walk connecting the lower with the upper end of the village is also building, over a half mile of which has already been completed. An entertainment to be held in Mechanics-ourg in the latter part of March is in pro-gress. The programme has already been ar-

The Bareville literary society at its next regular meeting on Friday evening (Feb. II) will be addressed by Rev. A. B. Saylor, of Milherville, on the "The World Upside Down." The speaker is one who never fails to entertain and a pleasant time may be expected.

pected.

Some interest has been manifested in the tobacco trade in this vicinity. Butcher 44, P. Krick sold his crop of Havana last week

The Republican nominee for alderman in the Sixth ward is making every effort to capture Democratic votes. The latest scheme is that Mr. Deen has reported through the ward that Mr. Fraim, whose friends claim he was the honest number, has bought out Mr. Jas. Pleuker the Democratic candidate, and that he intends ranging against been himself. Mr. Frahm, in a card printed else where, states that the whole story is a false-hood from beginning to end, as he and Mr. Plucker have never intimated anything of the kind to each other.

## From the Pittsburg Dispetch

As it was reported that Roscoe Conkling was retained in the Metirann case, there were quite a number present who came for the purpose of seeing the celebrated statesman. When the case was called a resident of the rural district asked in a load whisper which was Roscoe. Timothy O'Leary was pointed out as the man, and, after taking a full mouth full of him in a long, carnest glance, he de-parted, saying he had seen all he wanted to

#### Cemetery Officers Elected. The trustees of the Lancaster cometery of

ganized yesterday by the election of John I Hartman as president; John B. Wartel as secretary, Christian Gast as treasurer, and Samuel J. Pool as superintendent. John H. Baumgardner and J. W. Hyrne were elected to fill the vacaneles caused by the deaths of Christian Zeeher and Alderman Samson.

#### One electric, ten gas and 37 gasoline lights were reported as not burning last night. Nine vags were the occupants of the station iouse hast night. They were discharged thi

A Bill for a Lancaster Appropriation pecial Dispatch to the INTELLIGENCES.

Assemblyman Davis introduced a bill in the House to-day appropriating \$10,000 to the Home for Friendless Children in Lancaster.

## BEN FRANKLIN'S PAPER.

THE CURIOUS FEATURES OF AMERI CAN COLONIAL JOURNALISM.

The Price of Cereals and Transportation in 1760 Inoculation as It Was to the Days Preceding the Revolution-A Number of Curious Old Advertisements.

Special Correspondence of the INTELLIGENCES, MILLERSVILLE, Feb. 10.--I have before me thirteen numbers of Franklin's Pennsy! canta Gazette for 1760, as stated in my forme article. Let us look at them. The first number is dated June 12. First I notice an advertisement by Gen. Monekton calling for 'oats or spelts." The price offered is-at Carlisle, 2s. 6d. per bushel; at Bedford, 7s. at Ligenier, 14s.; and at Pittsburg, 19s. What has become of the grain called sp Does anybody raiso it? Gen. M. also advertises for "waggons" (always so spelled) to transport stores, offering the 'prices for carriages:" From Philadelphia o Lancaster, 3s. 6d. per hund., gross weight Lancaster to Carlisle, 4s.: Carliste to For Bedford, 17s. 6d.; Bedford to Ligonier (50ms.) 15s., besides 13 trushels of outs, and provisions for drivers; Ligonier to Pittsburg (50 ms.), lös., besides II bushels of oats, etc. Pittsburg, in those days, must have been an expensive place to live in. All goods had to be carried in wagons through the wilderness and across the Alleghenies, which were infested by hostile Indians. This danger is implied in the advertisement, which says that "wag gous or horses taken or destroyed by the enemy will be paid for." A poetical view of this service may be seen in Read's "Wagoner

of the Alleghenies." I find in these papers a number of words that are strange to me. Cohorn, which was quoted in my former letter, is one. It means small mortar. Spells, just quoted, is nother. And here is an an advertisement alling for "persons who understand grub-bing and clearing of low grounds and comple." Who can tell me what is meant ay copple? I cannot find any definition in the dictionary that seems to apply. I find the same trouble with the word sconce in the advertisement of "walnut and mahogany and the looking always." frame reonce and other looking-glasses,"

INOCULATION IN THE OLDEN TIME. Two numbers of the Gazette have articles in the subject of inoculation for smallpox, which had recently been introduced into th province through the influence, it would seem, of Franklin. It is stated that only one in 700 die, of those who are inoculated; white one in five die when the disease is taken in the common way; and minute directions are given for the preparation and treatment of inoculated persons. Vaccination was not yet discovered (or shall I say invented?). I suspect that the difference between vaccination and inoculation is not generally known; hence I may remark that in the former row-nox virus is used. in the former cow-pox virus is used, while in the latter the smallpox virus is I. It was about two years before this (1758) that the great Jonathan Edwards, just entering upon his duties as presi-Issuel. dent of Princeton college, died from the effects of inoculation. I have often heard my father and mother speak of their sickness

of poetry I find in these papers only a single example: namely, "An Elegy to the Memory of Mr. Theophilus Grew, late professor of mathematicks in the Philadelphia college," At that time Pope had been dead but sixteen years, and every pennya-liner had caught his knack if stringing together his heade equilets with stringing together his heroic couplets with their epigrammatic structure and monotonous terminal pauses. The following is a speci men of what was then called poetry: Why will soft sorrow thus o'cr whelio my soul

will deep anguish every thought control tom this besom flows these plaintive thrills cold horror through my winding

Why to pale Cynthia does the Bard deplore? Why tell his sadness to the ambient Shore? by tell his sadness to the ambient Shoo gloomy scenes why will the Muse tot Why do operations Adventes ant my Lyre? What sucred Shade Incites my Heart to mode and dow with trickling tears its hallowed ve-lia Genry descends unbended to the Groots Vith no Libation of castals Wave," etc.

A foot-note explains a figure as "a meta-phor of Mr. Popo's," showing where the writer got his inspiration.

FOREIGN NEWS TWO MONTHS OLD. Much space in all these papers is taken up with freshest advices" (about two months old) rom Europe, giving accounts of the wars of rederick the Great and the Allies, and these were doubtless read with the greatest avidity by the people of the colonies. But there are also, as we have seen, exciting accounts of events occurring nearer home. Some of the papers contain long accounts of the wars then waging in the South against the Creeks, the Cherokees, and other Indian tribes. Most of these accounts come from Charles-Town, (always so printed), S. C. Here is one dated June 7, from which I quote a few lines of the charter that it was a section to the color. vere doubtless read with the greatest avidity o show that it was a serious business: "The adians burn all their men prisoners; they ad lately burned six at Conssatchee (the

had lately burned six at Consistence (the Sugar-Town), amongst them John Downing, whose arms and legs they first cut off, and otherwise tertured him."

Here is a story of a "negro man belonging to Mr. Gamble," of New York, who was threatened with a whipping for "stealing a small quantity of rum from his master," and he was so proud-spirited that he "hanged himself with a handkerchief." rimself with a handkerchief."

But the most interesting thing to me is the atvertisements. Occasionally 1 find one from Lancaster county. I gave one in yesterday's article; and here is another in which a certain "Rev. Joseph Tate, minister of, and living in Donegall, Lancaster county," advertises for "a Mulatto Slave named Joe Lane," or whose apprehension he offers forty shil-ings. Shade of Stevens! Could such things yer have been in this Republican county of

And here are others for which Philadelphia responsible : "Just imported from the Coast of Africa

Shooner Penglope, now lying at Mr. Hughes's Whart.

"A PARCIL of likely Negroe Boys and Girls to be sold by Thomas Campenters, on board the Schooner."

"A PARCIL of young negro men and women be sold by John Grant. Enquire at the Widow Child's, in Arch Street."

In this police things are mixed:

"To be SOLD by GARRETT MEADE.
At his Store in Walnut-street, next Door to Mr. James Claypoole's,
A PARCH, of likely young Negroe Boys and Girls. Also high Proof Barbacloes Rum, and Muscovada Sugar."
Here is a chance for a bargain:

In this notice things are mixed:

"To be SOLD, "A LIKELY young Negroe weach. She can work and iron, and is a very good cook. In quire at the new printing office" [the office of

the Gazette].

Benjamin Galey, of Little Britain township,
Lancaster county, advertises for a straye.i
black mare, George Flemming, of the
"Borough of Lancaster," advertises for a
runaway "Irish Servant Man," and offers
five pounds reward for his arrest. "Felix
Donnaly, Goaler," advertises that he has
"committed to Lancaster Goal a certain John
Luckey, supposed to be a servant."

It seems that they sold white people as well
as black. Notice this:

as black. Notice this: "A LIKELY Irish servant girl, fit for either town or country business. Inquire of William Godard, in Walnut street, next door but one to the Bridge."

Who has not heard of "Poor Richard's Almanack" Well, here is an advertisement of it.

" FOOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK. For the year 1761.

"Containing, besides the usual calculations, a very interesting account of Inoculations, a very interesting account of Inoculation.

"E " — An easy and sure Remedy for Worst Disorders, some amazing instances of its effects—The Great Mr. Bayle's Remedy for the Dysentery or Bloody Flux—Rules to the Ladius—A correct balls of Interest and contract the contract of the rect table of Interest at six per cent. To-gether with wise sayings, withy turns, &c., There are other interesting and curious

things, but I have sufficiently taxed your patience. I have papers of a different kind dated 1777, some of them of local interest, which I may notice in another letter. which I may notice in another letter,

J. WILLIS WESTLAKE.

#### PRICE TWO CENTS. STATE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS

Special Dispatch to the INTELLIGENCER.

no action was taken.

to-day Beach, of Crawford, by permission, offered the following resolution, on which

WHEREAS, The bill providing for the re-

tiring of Gen. U. S. Grant is still pending in

Congress, the dilatory action of that body to-

day creates a feeling of indignation among the people who believe that the most gra-

cious treatment of this distinguished soldier

and patriot is the merest justice; and,

In the House the resolution requesting the

firmatively from the committee on federal

relations, and adopted without opposition,

Pennsylvania's claim against the national

to enlarge their accommodations and to bor-

row money for that purpose, was negatively

The following bills were introduced : Mr.

stubbs; To provide for the issue of licenses

The veterinary and surgery bill was de

The state pharmacy bill was under discus

There was a long fight in the Senate on a

motion made by Watres to recall the resolu-

tion from the auditor general, requesting

how much judges received for trying cases

outside their districts from 1877 to 1883, the

time of the passage of the act prohibiting pay

for extra services. Humes suggested that

some of the senators must have heard from

the judges, when he was assailed from all

directions. The motion to recall was adopted

The House bills were passed finally appro-

oriating \$75,000 to the judges, not provided for

in the general appropriation bill two years ago, and the bill prohibiting the creation of

irredeemable ground rents. The House bill

to extend and renew the charters of provi-

dent and savings institutions was again post-

THE M'GRANN SUIT.

Out the Plaintiff's Case

special Dispatch to the INTELLIGENCES.

Pictou, and the mine caught fire.

thought that there were not less than fifteen

men in the mine at the time, but nothing has

cerning Fruit.

Tuesday was followed Tuesday night

and this morning by the coldest wave

fell from above the freezing point to below

It is feared that the peach and apricot trees

and some other tender fruit trees have been killed or at least so badly frozen that they

The heavy rain of Monday night caused

Anxiety Relieved by the Cold Wave.

The intense anxiety which prevailed in

Port Deposit on Monday night on account o

the impending danger of the ice in the

Susquehanna was somewhat allayed by a

cold wave which came on Monday, temporarily averting the danger for the present. The water rose five feet above low water mark Monday night flooding the

cellars and back yards of many houses. The water receded about one foot Tuesday, leaving the water four feet above low water mark. The immense body of ice gorged opposite Port Deposit moved down a short distance and gorged against the piers of the new bridge of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and remains interfas also the govern of Co.

and remains intact, as also the gorges at Co-lumbia and McCall's ferry. The water is

rose to a great height Monday night when the ice went off, has receded considerably, and the fears of the people there of a recur-rence of the flood of last June, which was so

destructive to that town, are allayed. Mr-Solomon Smucker, of the grocery firm of Smucker & Co., Philadelphia, who attempted to drive to Rowland wille Tuesday morning

by the public read, covered by the overflows from the swollen creek, narrowly escaped with his life. His carriage was overturned and demolished, and he was thrown violently

into the torrent, only recovering himself with great difficulty, and being enabled to unhitch his horse and lead him over the hill leaving his wrecked vehicle, sample cases,

Margaret Thomas, a colored woman, are rested for assault and battery on a colored

boy named Edward Smith had a hearing before Alderman Fordney this afternoon. It

appeared that the woman and boy were

employed by the same family, and the boy becoming saucy was "smacked over the mouth." The alderman dismissed the case

On account of the heavy storms in the West,

Chicago limited, on the Pennsylvania, which

passes around this city about 3 o'clock in the

afternoon, did not come to time yesterday,

and it did arrive until this morning at an early hour. The train ran through the city and was just 12 hours late. Fast line

east this morning was about five hours late Several other trains were late.

as being too trifling to return to court.

&c., to the mercy of the stream.

ow on a stand. The Octorara creek, at Rowlandville, which

will not bear the coming season.

we have been visited with this win

ony of the Company's Engineers Bear

showing

The bill authorizing state normal schools

government is about \$1,946,000.

tion or imitation of butter,

or disorderly conduct.

y a large majority.

the value of this work.

paned.

revenue commission two years ago.

six mouths passed second reading.

sion when the House adjourned.

him to prepare a statement

Preamble and Resolution Presented in the House Praying Congressmen to Speed Grant's Bettrement. PORMALLY DECLARED PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.-In the House

Both Houses of the National Legislature Most in Joint Session To-day and Formally Count the Electoral Vote-No

Objection Recorded WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- [Senate] .- Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill and it was placed on the calendar. After an interchange of views it was accepted as the

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this House that only the promptest action in passing the said unanimous understanding that after the combill can keep pace with the increasing age pletion of the electoral count the Senate and failing strength of the great soldier and that the debt due him from his country should would resume legislative business. At five minutes before 12 o'clock a message was rebe acknowledged, while yet it may lighten the increasing cares of his life, therefore, be it

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that ceived announcing that the House of Representatives would at 12 o'clock be ready to receive the Senate in order that both Houses our senators be instructed and our in joint session might count the electoral vote, and at 11:57 the senators, headed by the representatives be requested to use their earliest and utmost efforts to pass the bill, placing Gen. U. S. Grant on the retired list. president pro tem and secretary of the Senato and preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, pro-ceeded to the House of Representatives. Pennsylvania congressmen to vote for the bills for the reimbursement to the state of moneys advanced in war taxes to the United States government was reported af-

[House,] The galleries were densely packed this morning and a crowd of specta-tors filled the corridors and steps. A resolution was adopted admitting ladies holding tickets to the members' gallery to the floor of the House during the counting of the electoral vote, Springer remarking that as this was a day which let the "outs" in, no Democrat should oppose the motion. At precisely twelve o'clock the Senate of the United States was announced and the senators headed by Edmunds filed in and took seats in the first two rows of desks, Mr. Edmunds taking his seat beside acting Speaker Black-

for the manufacture or sale of any adultera-Faunce introduced a bill for the assessment Edmunds, in calling the assembly to order and collection of revenues prepared by the announced the object of the joint convention, after which Hoar, Pendleton, and Clay and Keifer, the tellers appointed by the two Vogtly: Imposing a fine of from \$1 to \$10 Houses, took their places by the clerk's the bill to fix the minimum school term at

desk. The States Casting Their Votes The certificate of Alabama was then opened and read : Ten votes for Cleveland, for presi-

dent, and ten for Hendricks, for vice president; Arkansas, seven Cleveland; California, eight Blaine; Connecticut, six Cleveland : Delaware, three Cleveland : Florida, four Cleveland ; Georgia, twelve Cleveland ; Illinois, twenty-two Blaine ; Indiana, fifteen Cleveland ; Iowa, thirteen Blaine ; Kansas, nine Blaine ; Kentucky, thirteen Cleveland ; ouisiana, eight Cleveland; Maine, six Blaine ; Maryland, eight Cleveland ; Massachusetts, fourteen Blaine; Michigan, thirteen Blaine ; Minnesota, seven Blaine ; Mississippi, nine Cleveland ; Missouri, sixteen Cleveland ; Nebraska, fivo Blaine ; Nevada, three Blaine; New Hampshire, four Blaine; New Jersey, nine Cleveland; New York, thirty-six Cleveland,

NEW YORK'S VOTE REACHED. As some vague rumors about this vote were circulated this morning, a murmur of relief went up when it was announced that the certificate of electors was certified by Grover Cleveland, governor. A manifesta tion of applause was promptly suppressed by Edmunds, who ordered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest any person disturbing the pro-

ceedings. North Carolina, eleven Cleveland; Ohio, PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—The McGrann case twenty-three Blaine; Oregon, three Blaine; Pennsylvania, thirty Blaine; Rhode Island, now bids fair to occupy two weeks. Engineers Ackenheil and Wimmer, who had charge four Blaine; South Carolina, nine Cleveof the company's interests, have been testifyland : Tennessee, twelve Cleveland ; Texas, ing to the changes in the line required by the company and the superior grade of work thirteen Cleveland ; Vermont, four Blaine ; Virginia, twelve Cleveland : West Virginia, exacted from Mr. McGrann in excess of his six Cleveland ; Wisconsin, eleven Blai contract and specification. They bear out the

The tellers then made their computation testimony of Mr. McGrann's engineer as to and Hoar handed the result to Edmunds, who announced Cleveland, of N received 219 votes for the office of president of the United States, and Blaine of Maine, 182 for the same office; and that Hendricks, HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 11.-At nine o'clock last night, an explosion occurred in the old pit of the Vale colliery, at Westville, of Indiana, had 219 for vice-president and Logan, of Illinois, 182. He then formally declared that Cleveland and Hendricks had received a majority of the electoral votes for the respective offices of president and vice presibeen heard of their fate. The telegraph being dent of the United States. The declaration, interrupted by the storm, no particulars are he said, was made only as a public statement in the presence of the two Houses of Congress and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 11.-The Dakota assembly yesterday passed the woman's suff-Edmunds' Aunouncement Criticized rage bill by a vote of 29 to 18. A canvass of On the House being called to order Mr. the council indicates its passage by that body, Keifer, of Ohio, offered, a resolution reciting the result of the joint convention of the two Houses and declaring that it is the sense of The Mercury Coquetting With Zero-Fear Conthe House that the constitution and laws The rain, sleet, hail, snow and wind of have been duly executed and that no further

declaration of these facts is necessary. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, said that it seemed from the announcement of the presiding officer of the joint convention that there was no ter. The mercury within twenty-four hours declaration of the vote. Contrary to all precedent the vice president had simply declared that it appeared from zero. At the lock factory, in this city, the mercury fell to 7 below; at the Stevens house 6 below, and even in well-protected places it marked 1 or 2 below. Reports from the county state that in low and exposed places the mercury fell to 10 degrees below zero. the count made by the tellers that Grover Cieveland received a certain number of votes. but had disclaimed any intention to make any official declaration of the result of that vote. He preferred that the matter should be referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report such a resolution as may be necessary for the purpose of making known the result of the election. The heavy run of Monday night caused the water in the Conestoga to rise to such a height and flow so rapidly that the stream did not male, each he last night, and was open at many points this morning. The smaller streams are frozen up tight as a drum.

The speaker pro tem-"The presiding officer of the joint convention in making the announcement of the vote announced the result that had been found and simply added a disclaimer of any authority on his part as presiding officer of the Senate or of the joint convention to make any declaration at all." Mr. Springer-" I move that the whole natter be referred to the judiciary commit-

The Speaker—" In the judgment of the chair, the declaration made by the presiding officer was precisely what it should have

been." After some discussion, in which Randall said the vote had been announced and any ministerial proceedings was not essential to the main fact that Cleveland had been elected,

the subject was dropped. Taking Issue With Edmunds. At 1:25 p. m. the senators returned to the Senato chamber, and the president pro tem. of the body having resumed the chair, the tellers on the part of the Senate, Messrs, Hoar and Pendleton, appeared, and on their behalf Mr. Hoar reported the result of the electoral count When the tellers' report was completed the president of the Senate repeated verbatim the

closing sentence of the announcement made by him in the House of Representatives relating to the declaration of the vote. That sentence was as follows; "And the president of the Senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion what

Conger said he desired as a member of the Senate to dissent from the declaration that the vice president had no other power in an-nouncing the vote than to announce the fact. Sherman also desired to put his opinion on record. He believed the view preside sive end of all argument on the quest the only constitutional declaration of who is

to be the next president. WEATHER INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Fels IL—For the Middle Atlantic states, fair weather, westerly winds shifting to southwesterly, continued cold weather, tollowed on Thursday by

slowly rising temperature.