THE LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, FEBUARY 5, 1868.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the bill extending the Pension acts to Provost Marshals was reported adversely, on the ground that its provisions are already in the Pension law. Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., introduced a bill regulating the procedure in impeachment cases. Mr. Patterson's bill amendatory of the Tenure of Office law, was reported from the Retrenchment Committee. The Reconstruction bill was debated.

In the House, Mr. Perham, of Me., introduced bills extending the provisions of the Bounty laws, which were referred. Mr. Pomeroy, of N. Y., from the Banking and Currency Committee, reported bills authorizing the States to levy a tax on National Bank shares at the same rate as other invested capital, and regulating deposits of public moneys, both of which were passed. On motion of Mr. Hurlburd, of N. Y., the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to the champagne suits lately pending in New York, and whether they have been compromised. On motion of Mr. Perham, of Maine, the Ways and Means Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of fixing the license tax on claim agents and attorneys in proportion to the amount of their business. On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, the Rules Committee were instructed to consider the expediency of ex-Congressmen seeking admission to the floor of the House to take the test oath. Mr. Logan, of Illinois, introduced a bill, which was referred, establishing a Bureau of Civil Service. The bill forfeiting lands granted in aid of Southern railroads was considered, but the House adjourned without acting upon it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Mr. Morgan, of New York, introduced a bill, which was referred, allowing admiralty courts to issue decrees in certain cases. Mr. Williams, of Oregon, introduced a bill providing for a National Bureau of Insurance. The bill authorizing the sale of iron-clads was passed, with amendments, one of which provides for the retention of those of the larger class. The conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to. The Reconstruction bill was debated until adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Banks' bill to protect American citizens was reported back from the Foreign Committees and discussed. Notice was given of several amendments by members. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill, which was referred, placing photograph albums on the free list. The conference report on the Deficiency bill was concurred in. The bill forfeiting Southern railroad lands was discussed. Mr. Johnson, of Penna., offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether Congress has power to prevent the immigration of Chinese, and other inferior races, and whether the Civil Right act applies to the Chinese, but Mr. Pile, of Mo., objected. On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, of Ill., his bill authorizing the issue of $15,000,000 additional legal tender notes was ordered to be printed. Mr. Kelley, of Cal., introduced a resolution, which was referred, declaratory of the powers of the Federal and State Governments. After receiving some Department communications, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Mr. Frelinghuysen, of N. J., introduced a bill which was referred, for the protection "of persons testifying as witnesses." Mr. Patterson's bill supplementary to the Tenure of Office act, was taken up, and Mr. Patterson offered a substitute. The Reconstruction bill was debated.

In the House, Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution reciting a newspaper statement, that a private caucus assembly in Washington one of the Judges of the Supreme Court had declared the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, and that they would be so pronounced by the Supreme Court, and directing the Judiciary Committee to further into the matter, with a view to the impeachment of the Judge. Judge Field is the party implicated. The resolution was passed—yeas 90, nays 57. The Rights of Citizens' bill was debated and laid over until Tuesday next. The General Appropriation bill for the current fiscal year was reported and ordered to be printed. The Senate amendments to the Whisky Meter Commission bill were concurred in; also, the Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the sale of iron-clads. The bill relating to Southern Railroad lands were considered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, rescinding the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, was presented and referred. Mr. Patterson's Supplementary Tenure of Office bill was considered. The Reconstruction bill was debated.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Blaine, of Maine, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information in relation to seizures for fraud on the revenue. Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of that State withdrawing the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and they were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported and made the order for Monday. A bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau was reported and ordered to be printed and recommitted. The contested election case of the Second Kentucky District was considered. The conference report on the Cotton bill, including the Senate amendment making foreign cotton free from duty was concurred in. The Naval and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were reported and the Diplomatic bill was recommitted. A bill giving pensions to the widows and children of the 1812 was reported and recommitted. The Kentucky case was resumed, but the House adjourned without acting upon it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The Senate was not in session, on Saturday having adjourned over to Monday until to-day.

In the House the Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of the Interior, with a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to the sale of the Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota, also a communication from the same relative to the complaints of the Choctaw nation of Indians against the United States, growing out of treaty stipulations. They were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The House then resumed the consideration of the contested election from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. Mr. Beck addressed the House in opposition to the report of the Committee on Elections, quoting extensively from the speeches of Mr. Brown, in Kentucky, during the rebellion, to show, by the first, that Mr. Brown's election had been bitterly opposed by the secessionists on account of his determined Unionism, and, by the second, that all his publicspeeches had been against the rebellion, and in favor of the Union. The debate was continued by Mr. Cook, a member of the Committee on Elections, in enforcement of the report, and by Mr. Knott against it. Mr. Mullins also supported the report. Mr. Kerr, a member of the committee, being unwell to speak, Mr. Dawes declined to press a vote upon the case, and it went over until Monday. Mr. Brooks presented a memorial from many citizens of New York, praying for the removal of the income tax. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of citizens of Loominster, Mass., in reference to the rights of naturalized citizens in foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with reports as to the improvement of the Missouri River. The House at four o'clock adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

SENATE.—In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the House bill authorizing the taxation of National Bank shares at the place where bank is located, was passed and goes to the President. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for the gradual reduction of the army; also, a bill requiring public notice to be given in case of applications for renewal of patents. The Reconstruction question was debated.

In the House, various bills were introduced and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Poland, of Vt., to enforce contracts for labor made in vain; by Mr. Williams, of Ind., authorizing the issue of $140,000,000 in legal tender notes; Mr. Jencks, of R. I., establishing a Department of Justice, and for the protection of American citizens. The last is intended as a substitute for Mr. Banks' bill, and is milder in its provisions. On motion of Mr. Hubbard, of W. V., the Secretary of War was requested to furnish copies of his correspondence with the President and General-in-chief, prior, to the late difficulty between them. On motion of Mr. Cleaver, of New Mexico, the Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire if additional legislation be necessary to eradicate peonage. Mr. Brooks' resolution, asking copies of the general orders promulgated by the Southern military commanders, was agreed to. The Kentucky election case was postponed until Tuesday next. Mr. Robinson, of New York, offered a resolution directing the President to examine into the cases of Stephen Mungy, William J. Nagle, John Warren and others, imprisoned in Great Britain, to demand Nagle's immediate release, and in case of denial, seize British subjects now in this country by way of reprisal. The resolution was referred to the Foreign Committee, and the House adjourned.

The Great Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 29.—During the fire last night a tremendous explosion took place, shattering the walls and spreading fire into the adjoining block, which was also completely destroyed. The walls falling stayed the further extension of the flames. Three of the largest blocks of building in the finest business portion of the city have been destroyed.

The following are among the heaviest losers by the fire in Chicago on Tuesday night: Griggs & Co., book establishment, $200,000; Rosenfield Bros., hats and caps, $25,000; Mc-Dougall, Nicholas & Co., boots and shoes, $100,000; Harwood, Cortledge & Honore, hardware, $75,000; Scmenfeld & Co., clothiers, $25,000; Simons, Strauss & Co., clothiers, $25,000; Pixie, Kriland & Co., boots and shoes, $75,000; Webster, Marsh & Co., clothing, $25,000; Seymour, Carter & Co., hardware, $50,000; Carson, Pierce & Co., dry goods, $100,000; Freeman Brothers, clothing, $75,000; Burnham & Van Schaack's wholesale druggists, $100,000; Shaver & Co., straw goods, $25,000; Foreman, Harris & Co., clothiers, $75,000; Weber, Williams & Co., hats and caps, $75,000; C. N. Henderson & Co., boots and shoes $125,000. The buildings from No. 4, and including No. 20, Lake street, and from Nos. 31 to 41, on the opposite side of the street are entirely destroyed. The loss on the buildings will not be less than $500,000. Nothing definite is learned in regard to the insurance, but it is understood that Cincinnatti companies lose heavily.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.

In the Pennsylvania Senate, yesterday, the act creating a judicial district out of Lycoming county was passed. A bill repealing the Gettysburg Asylum was discussed and referred. In the House, a bill was introduced, giving widows ownership of property acquired during their marriage, and allowing mothers to recover for injuries done their children; also, one repealing the act allowing a Passenger Railway, not operated by steam, on Broad street. Bills were passed authorizing an additional School Controller for this city, and allowing the Fifth and Sixth street railroad to construct a branch on Mifflin street. The bill repealing the Liquor law passed last year, was reported. Bills were introduced, calling a State Constitutional Convention, and to prevent sales of market produce on public highways north of Lombard street. A resolution was adopted approving Governor Geary's course in refusing to sanction the burial of rebel dead in Antietam Cemetery.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30.

SENATE.—The report relative to the act repealing the Gettysburg Asylum Lottery charter is to be considered at an early day. A free railroad Law has been unanimously agreed to by the Railroad Committee. An act was read repealing the charter of the Washington Library Company. A resolution to abolish what is known as the "Private Calendar" system was discussed and unanimously passed by a *viva voce* vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee of Ways and Means reported favorably on the resolution fixing March 10 as the day of final adjournment. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.

SENATE.—A communication was presented from the Philadelphia Board of Trade relative to increasing the salary of the State Treasurer. An act restoring the charter of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, and requiring said company to commence their road within six months, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill restoring the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad charter was passed unanimously. An act authorizing the formation of railroad corporations was read. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.

SENATE.—The act creating a new county out of parts of Crawford, Forest, Venango, and Warren was called up, but postponed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Judiciary Committee reported an act to repeal the law allowing negroes to ride in the railroad cars. On a vote being taken, the bill was referred back to the committee by a short majority. A vote upon the free railroad law, but before a vote had been reached the House adjourned over until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.

Nothing of importance was done in the Senate to-day, and the only matter of interest in the House was the presentation of a bill by Mr. Mann, of Potter, making it unlawful for any railroad company to warm its cars with stoves heated with wood, coal, or any inflammable matter, but to keep them warm by some means that will not occasion fire in case of accident. If any stove heated with coal or wood shall be used thirty days after the passage of this act, the conductor, engineer, president, and secretary of the company, shall, on conviction in any county through which the cars run, shall be fined not exceeding $1,000. If any passengers shall be burned to death or killed, in consequence of a car being warmed in violation of this act, the conductor so transgressing shall be manslaughter, and, if convicted, he shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years. No petroleum or oil shall be used to light cars. Referred to Railroad Committee.

Burning of St. Xavier's Academy.

A calamity of no ordinary proportions has befallen the community at large, in the destruction by fire, of St. Xavier's Academy, near Latrobe, which took place on Saturday evening.

The fire was first discovered at about four o'clock in the afternoon, in the centre attic, above the dormitories, the sound of something heavy falling having first attracted the notice of one of the Sisters. The flames spread rapidly over the roof of the main building, and communicated to the chapel adjoining. The fire then burned with great violence downwards, giving the Sisters but little time or opportunity to save anything from the burning buildings, but nevertheless they worked with admirable energy. All of the pupils were taken out of the building in safety, with their clothing. The gardener, janitor and groom were the only men within call. The Sisters, after taking all necessary care of the pupils—numbering about one hundred—performed wonders in saving musical instruments, valuable furniture, the marble altar of the chapel, and ornaments. Through the efforts of the Sister in charge of the trunks of the scholars, although an invalid, they were all removed from the burning building in safety. The Sisters lost their own wardrobe by the eager desire to care for and protect the young ladies from all possible injury or loss. Some of the neighbors quickly came to the aid of the Sisters, and in the shortest possible time, assistance was at hand to save all, but nothing could be done to save the buildings.

Immediate measures were taken to send the pupils to their homes. By sleds and other conveyances they were sent to Latrobe, and thence by eastern and western trains, passed free of charge to their homes.

The Academy of St. Xavier's was in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. It was established, we believe, in 1848, at Mt. St. Vincent, near Latrobe, but in 1852 was removed to Mount St. Xavier, three and a half miles southeast of Latrobe, about one mile and a half from the Pennsylvania Railroad. On this location a large Convent and school building, three stories high, has been erected. The beautiful chapel adjoining it, and forming a part of the general plan, had only been completed last year. The school building was one of the most complete in the country; it had been fitted up in modern style, and was a model establishment in all its details. The Sisters have been residing in the institution several years for the past twelve years. There were in the school building ten or twelve pianos, three or four harps, a library, valuable paintings, scientific apparatus, etc.

The chapel, completed last fall, was a beautiful edifice. It had stained glass windows, and contained valuable works of painting and statuary. The marble altar was saved, but the organ and other accessories were destroyed. The loss on the chapel, we are informed, will amount to over $20,000.

The loss is estimated variously, but will reach undoubtedly, to between $100,000 and $200,000. The insurance, as we are told by a gentleman who is well informed in the matter, will not cover more than one-third of the loss.

There is no doubt that immediate measures will be taken to rebuild the Academy, and we shall, we hope, soon have the pleasure of announcing that the work has been commenced.

The Need of a Freedmen's Bureau.

WE give the following article from the Richmond *Enquirer* as illustrating the need of a Freedmen's Bureau at the South. The incident is, we suppose, one of ten thousand similar ones, of daily occurrence in that section:

A gentleman from one of the neighboring counties, who desired to obtain a number of able-bodied negro laborers for his plantation, visited Richmond to procure them, having heard that there were hundreds of unemployed blacks lounging idly about the city. The morning after his arrival he was directed to one of the localities where large quantities of bread and soup are daily distributed by the Freedmen's Bureau. He found a ragged, hungry horde of nearly five hundred persons, assembled to receive their usual supplies of food. To his astonishment, these applicants for soup and bread were not all women and children. He counted one hundred and eighty able-bodied negro men, capable of performing every variety of farm labor. There they were with every conceivable variety of vessel, waiting hours to be fed by the Bureau. Conversing with these hulking idlers he offered the highest wages paid to agricultural laborers, and abundant rations of good, wholesome food. *But they all refused to enter his service, alleging among other reasons, that they were fed by the Bureau, and did not wish by leaving Richmond to forfeit their right to vote.*

Who Can Vote.

Maine—Every male citizen.

New Hampshire—Every male inhabitant.

Vermont—Every man.

Massachusetts—Every male citizen.

Rhode Island—Every male citizen.

Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, California, Oregon, Nevada, West Virginia and Colorado—Every white male citizen.

New York—Every male citizen, but colored men are required to own $250 worth of taxable property.

Pennsylvania—Every white freeman.

Wisconsin—Every male person.

Minnesota—Every male person.

Kansas—Every white male adult.

Delaware—Every free white male citizen.

Maryland—Every free white male citizen.

Tennessee—Every free white man formerly, but now negroes vote.

In those States which were engaged in rebellion, and which are governed by the reconstruction laws, negroes are allowed to vote and hold office.

Sharp.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican* sarcastically says of the proposed new bill to prevent the Supreme Court adjudicating any question under the reconstruction acts, that it is too narrow in its scope, and suggests that it be amended so as to prohibit that court from meddling in any way with any act which this Congress may pass. In this way it will provide for all possible contingencies, and establish a precedent which will be of inestimable value to any party that may control Congress hereafter, and want to pass measures of unquestionable unconstitutionality. Each Congress can thus take care of itself.

The Income Tax.

The New York Post thinks Congress would do well to see if the internal revenue cannot be raised without a tax on incomes, as the Massachusetts Manufacturers' Convention propose. The editor says: "As at present laid this tax is clearly unjust, for it exacts the same percentage from the incomes of realized property and from incomes obtained by daily labor. Moreover, it is odious because necessarily inquisitorial, because it forces every man to lay bare to the public annually a statement of his affairs; and it is oppressive to the great majority, who live more or less from hand to mouth, because it may be exacted in time of sudden depression upon incomes made at another season."

Local Intelligence.

REGISTER OF SALES for which bills have printed at the office of the INTELLIGENCER, and which are advertised in this paper:

Farm Stock, Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture of George Tomlison, dec'd, in Lancaster twp., near Lancaster city.....Feb. 15th

Household and Kitchen Furniture of James Bickings, Sixty Head Moles, by Bernard Kelly, at Lancaster Stock Yards..... " 15th

Farm Stock, Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture, of Mahlon Fox, in Sadsbury township, near Christiana..... " 17th

Farm Stock and Implements of Mrs. C. E. Clark, in Drumore twp..... " 18th

Real Estate of Sarah Voigt, dec'd, at Solomon Sprecher's Hotel, City of Lancaster..... " 18th

Farm Stock and Implements of Pennington Moore, in Coleraine twp., near Kirkwood..... " 20th

Real Estate of Rebecca M. Eckman, dec'd, by Wm. N. Galbraith, Administrator, in Colerain twp., near Kirkwood..... " 20th

Farm Stock, Implements, etc., of W. N. Knox in Paradise township, near Williamstown..... " 20th

Personal Property of Nancy McComsey, Martic township..... " 20th

Real Estate and Personal Property of Henry Shopf, dec'd., Manor twp..... " 21th

The extensive Farm Stock, Implements, etc., by Sarah J. Eckert, at Springwell Mills, in Paradise twp..... " 25th

The Farm Stock, consisting of thoroughbred animals, Horse Wagons, etc., of B. J. McGrann, in Manheim town-hip, near Lancaster city..... " 26th

Farm Stock and Implements of Christian B. Hess, West Lampeter twp.... " 26th

Personal Property of Jno. Moore, dec'd in Cecil county, Md..... " 26th

Real Estate of John Williams, dec'd., in Bart township..... " 26th

Farm Stock and Implements of David Rambo, near Cochranville.....Mar. 2d

Farm Stock, Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture of H. F. Raub near Quarryville, Drumore twp..... " 5th

Stock and Farm Implements of Dr. J. K. Raub, dec'd., near Quarryville, Drumore township..... " 5th

Farm Stock, Implements, etc., of T. W. Henderson, Esq., in Salisbury township, near the White Horse Tavern..... " 6th

Household Goods and Furniture of Thos. W. Henderson, Esq., in Salisbury township, near the White Horse Tavern..... " 10th

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORMAL LITERARY SOCIETY.—The eleventh anniversary of the Normal Literary Society of the State Normal School at Millersville, was celebrated on Friday evening. The officers of the Society are as follows:

President—Dr. S. T. Davis.

Secretary—Annie M. Gillingham.

Editor—L. Lee James.

Critic—A. M. Kalbach.

First in the Order of Exercises was the salutatory address by the President, Dr. S. T. Davis, of Millersville. The speaker remarked that Science is a rational inquiry into the wisdom of the Almighty, that no investigation gives more pleasure, and that at every step the idea of a Deity is made manifest. It is a progressive study, and in its pursuit something new will always unfold as it is presented at every step. The Doctor concluded by stating that the Society has at this time over sixteen hundred names on its roll of members, and during the present and succeeding terms he hoped that sixty-eight new members had been added to it. The address was delivered in a distinct voice, and was in every respect a very creditable effort.

"Influence," was the subject of an Essay by Miss Maggie A. Stuntz, of Sterling, Illinois. The essayist stated that every object and every individual has an influence; that this influence operates universally and that it never ceases; this being the case, all our actions should be such that their influence may impress mankind with good. The style of the Essay was elevated, and the thoughts of the reader were expressed in beautiful language.

"The Problem of our Age and Country," was the theme of an Oration by L. Mr. F. White, of Princeton, N. J. The gentleman stated that a careful study of ancient and modern history will show that God has directed the destinies of nations,—that by Him man has been led step by step from ignorance and darkness into intelligence and light. The problem of the present is the relation of man to man, and that in its solution old superstition and tyranny are fast passing away. This speaker was too techous in elaborating his subject, in other respects he treated it well. He is a student.

Recitation—"Rhyme of the Duchess May," by Mrs. Rachie W. Shoemaker. The rendering of this old and quaint rhyme by Mrs. Shoemaker was accomplished with a voice, gestures and expression worthy of a professional elocutionist; it was one of the most attractive features of the evening.

"Man, a Sub-Creator," was the subject of the Honorary Address by the Rev. Geo. W. Smiley, of Salem, N. J. This gentleman commenced by remarking that life is not to be measured by its lengthened days, but by its achievements; that there is a great work yet to do; the future is to be one of light and progress, as the past has been one of darkness and ignorance. The creation is always progressing, man is in a world full of material. He is a sub-creator, and assists in developing his physical and spiritual being. It is impossible to give a synopsis of this address, that would do justice to the orator; its delivery occupied nearly an hour; it was by far the most attractive and able effort of the evening. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and was listened to with great attention.

"The Normal Review" was then read by Mr. Lee James. It contained some humorous letters and instructive articles, and with the giving of sentiments by the different members, the exercises closed.

The music for the occasion was furnished by Keller's Orchestra, and was, as usual, excellent. The Hall was handsomely decorated with flages and evergreens, and in evergreen letters just over the speaker's head was the motto of the Society, "Fight for Truth and Right."

The number of students attending the Normal School this winter is about 450; the prosperity of the Institution under the Supervision of Prof. Brooks is unsurpassed; it seems to have lost none of the popularity it enjoyed while managed by Prof. Wickersham. The chemical and philosophical apparatus are in charge of Prof. T. R. Baker, an able teacher and lecturer on Chemistry, who informed us that they were sufficient to illustrate all the common principles of Natural Science.

Mr. Brenner the energetic and courteous proprietor of the omnibus line from this city to Millersville, provided sleighs by which persons could attend the celebration and return on the same evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The Court of Common Pleas met on Monday, January 27th. Judge Long presiding.

John M. Kuhns and Ann B. Kuhns, administrators of J. R. Kuhns vs. A. M. Rutt. This was an action of Ejectment. The only difference between what the defendant had agreed to pay for a mill property in West Hempfield township, $5,000, and what it afterwards was sold for, viz: $4,800. Verdict for plaintiff for $245.80. Kline and Livingston for plaintiff; Dennes for defendant.

Daniel Musser vs. The School Directors of Brecknock township. The plaintiff sued to recover $300 for a substitute he had put into the army in 1865, under a resolution of the defendants, wherein they agreed to refund that amount to every one who enlisted to fill the quota of the township. The defendants proved, however, that they had only agreed to pay this sum in case the whole quota of the township, 39 men was raised, so as to free it from draft. The case was removed for a nonsuit which the Court ordered to be entered. A rule was entered to strike off the nonsuit. Livingston and Good for the plaintiff; W. R. Wilson for defendants.

Supplee & Bro. vs. Reuben Hoffheins.—The plaintiffs, machinists of Columbia, in 1866 sold to Shireman, Hoffheins & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements at York, Pa., a steam engine and boiler for $3600. Shortly after the boiler was set up the crown sheet fell down. It was repaired by plaintiffs. Defendants refused to pay their bill for boiler and repairs, on the ground that the boiler was defectively constructed, and that they had been compelled to lie idle for some time in consequence of the breakage. Plaintiff alleged that the damage had been caused by their own negligence. After the trial had progressed for some time, the parties compromised the suit and the jury rendered a verdict by agreement for plaintiff for $2,100.00. North and Reynolds for plaintiff. T. E. Franklin and Dickey for defendants.

S. McNeal vs. Jere. Cooper. Suit on a warranty of a horse, which the plaintiff found after he had used him, was subject to fits. He had paid $80 for him, and defendant denied the warranty. Verdict for defendant. Dickey for plaintiff; Kline for defendant.

Frank Bitzer vs. Leander Lindemuth. Another horse case. Bitzer bought a horse from John Wolgamuth for $175, with understanding that he might return him if he did not get well of a disease which he then had, in a certain time. He did return him, and brings this suit against the defendant as a partner of Wolgamuth for the price paid the latter. Verdict for plaintiff for $147.50. Livingston and Reynolds for plaintiff; Ellmaker and Dickey for defendant.

Frederick Steck vs. Henry Trout. An action brought to recover damages for an assault and battery committed by defendant on plaintiff. The defendant had attacked the plaintiff for whipping his son with a horsewhip. Our readers will recollect the circumstances, as the case was reported when it came up in the Quarter Sessions. Young Trout had caught the plaintiff's horse as it was moving away from the flour and feed store in West Orange street, and Steck through misapprehension of the facts, struck him with his whip for so doing. Verdict for plaintiff for $5.00. Dickey and Atlee for plaintiff. Reynolds for defendant.

Sarah Ann Terry, widow of G. W. Terry vs. Jeremiah Shaffner. An action for dower. Price for plaintiff. Landis for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, and finding arrearages of dower to be $307.25; the annual payments hereafter, $70.33.

The Court granted to Jacob Kuhns a divorce from the bonds of matrimony with Polly Kuhns, on account of her persistent and wilful desertion of him for a long period of time.

Jos. Schlegelmilch vs. Abraham Greider, this action was brought to recover money due plaintiff for labor performed for defendant. The jury gave a verdict this morning in favor of plaintiff for $313. Baker for plaintiff; North for defendant.

Conrad Spidle vs. Christian Shaeffer, Administrator of Fred. Wolfinger, deceased. It appears that the deceased was a peddlar, and was in the habit of stopping with plaintiff and making his home with him. This suit is brought to recover the amount due for said boarding. The defense proceeded to show that the deceased had during his life time paid plaintiff for his boarding. On trial.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE—ALMOST ANOTHER ANGOLA DISASTER.—The East Line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, when coming east on Friday, met with a terrible accident. It had passed Mill Creek, eight miles this side of Huntington about 2 o'clock, when the third passenger was suddenly thrown from the track by the breaking of a rail. This car was precipitated down a steep bank some fifteen feet, and was literally broken to pieces. There were four cars in the rear of this, all of which were thrown from the track and burned. The rear car was what is known as the New York palace sleeping car. In this a woman who was occupying a berth with her husband was burned to death. The husband escaped, but not without being seriously injured by the fire. Strange to say no one of the passengers in the car which was precipitated down the embankment were killed, though several were seriously wounded. Quite a number of those in the cars which took fire were burned, and some of them seriously, before they could make their escape. All of the burned cars were sleeping cars, except one, which was an ordinary passenger car. A number of them who were more seriously injured were brought to Mifflintown Station and left there. The train which passed through here at noon had on board a number of persons who were in the accident, and from them we glean the above particulars. The lady who was burned was on her way with her husband to New York to take the steamer for California. The escape of so many passengers seems to be almost miraculous, and our informant describes the scene as terrible and appaling in the extreme.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

There is reason to believe that the train broke a rail in passing over it. It was running at ordinary speed, having received special instructions at a station which it had passed six miles before not to make up any time. It was about thirty minutes late, and was in charge of conductor Chase.—The sudden change in the weather from the intensity of the cold made the iron brittle, and no amount of care could prevent the breaking of rails. To guard against this the whole road is divided into sections and patrolled by watchmen both day and night.

The remainder of the train with the rest of the passengers arrived at Harrisburg at ten o'clock this morning. The name of the only person killed is Mrs. Anna Duggen, late of No. 167 Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburg.

The husband of this woman and her brother, together with Patrick Hughes and an unknown man, were badly wounded. The husband had his hands and face slightly burned. The rest of the party escaped.

The following are injured. None of their injuries are dangerous, being principally painful bruises, but no bones broken: Mrs. Margin Adams, Philadelphia; Mrs. Stevens, Indianapolis; Mrs. Mary Crouse, Kansas; W. Wiekel, New York; Herbert Noonsen, Jr., Philadelphia; W. W. Powell, New Jersey; L. Chase, Michigan; Mrs. Gen. Rodman and daughter, Illinois; J. Busser, Lancaster.

The first train which broke was cut in half, and the next one into five pieces, showing that the track had been in perfect condition until the passage of the locomotive and the first four cars over it.

The officers in all the Pennsylvania Railroad cars are highly complimented in the city that strictly adheres to this principle. We have earned a reputation which we are proud of, for good taste in procuring good styles and substantial materials, and not over important, for having all of our goods.

Special Notices.

To Marry or Not to Marry?

WHY NOT?

Serious Reflections for Young Men, in Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases induced by ignorance of Nature's Laws, in the first age of man. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia. Jan 31 3md&w

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

THE following Remedies are all old and well established, and thousands have been benefited by their use. They are for sale by Druggists generally:

a protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron supplies the blood with its *Life Element*, IRON, giving *strength, vigor and new life* to the whole system. *For Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weaknesses, &c.*, it is a specific. A 32 page Pamphlet containing a valuable treatise on "Iron as a Medicine," with certificates and recommendations, &c., will be sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey street, New York.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

has been used for nearly half a century for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors.

Dr. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER,

A pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water *without a solvent*, containing 1½ grains of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water. Iodine is admitted by all medical men, to be the best known remedy for Scrofula, Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, &c., and thousands can testify to the wonderful virtues of this preparation in such cases. Circulars free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

works like magic on Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, &c., &c. It is prompt in action, soothes the pain, takes out soreness, and by its healing and cooling properties allays inflammations, thus affording relief and complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box; sent by mail for 35 cts.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors
No. 18 Tremont St., Boston.

$25 PER DAY.

Agent wanted; Male and Female; Local and Traveling. Business now, light and honorable. Steady employment the year round. No capital required. Address,

REEVES & CO.,
No. 78 Nassau street,
July 13 tfw 26 New York.

Great Care Taken with the Sewing

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES' OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

603 MARKET STREET, 3 DOORS ABOVE SIXTH.

For many years this Establishment has done business on the One Price System, and we believe we are the only Clothing House in the city that strictly adheres to this principle. We have earned a reputation which we are proud of, for good taste in procuring good styles and substantial materials, and not over important, for having all of our goods.

ALL GOODS ARE WELL MADE.

We employ the best talent for Cutters, and our Goods are of both kinds—Fashionable and Plain—so that all tastes can be suited. The prices are the very lowest, as any one by a moment's thought must see, or otherwise we could not meet the competition of our neighbors, for as no deductions are ever made, we must put our prices down to the lowest figure, so as to give to our customers all the advantages we possess.

The people may depend, this is the *true plan* upon which to do business, and many a dollar can be saved to Clothing buyers by keeping in mind

JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
603 MARKET STREET,
ot on the Corner, but one Door above Sixth.
mar 12 1yw

Marriages.

LINTON—WHITSON.—On Monday, the 3d inst., by Mayor Saunderson, David Linton, of Ohio, to Matilda M. Whitson, of Druimore twp.

MCILVAINE—SLAYMAKER.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, in the village of Williamsburg, Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Tinlow, James P. McIlvaine to Lizzie E., eldest daughter of Wm. M. Slaymaker, Esq., both of Williamstown. No cards.

Deaths.

DUFFY.—On the 2d inst., Margaret Duffy, in the 76th year of her age.

GUTHRIE.—On the 3d inst., in this city, James Howard, son of Allen and Mary A. Guthrie, aged 3 years, 1 month and 23 days.

LENTZ.—On the 28th inst., at Rohrerstown, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of John Lemon, in the 84th year of her age.

MCCANNA.—On the 26th inst., at the residence of her son in Pennington ville, Chester county, Pa., Mrs. Mary McCanna, in the 85th year of her age. Peace to her ashes.

HERSHEY.—On the 29th inst., in this city, Edward Himmelsbach, in the 24th year of his age.

JONES.—On the 2d inst., in this city, Mrs. Phebe Johns, wife of John Johns, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Barelill, in the 49th year of her age.

Markets.

Philadelphia Grain Market

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Cloverseed sells at $8@8.75.

Flaxseed at $2.70@2.75—a decline.

Petroleum quiet and nominal at 15½c for Crude, and 27½ for refined in bond.

The Flour market is quiet, and only 800 bbls sold at $8.50@9.25 for Extra, $10@11.50 for Northwest Extra Family, 10c common as to quality. The Flour market is quiet, and only 800 bbls sold at $8.50@9.25 for Extra, $10@11.50 for Northwest Extra Family, 10c common as to quality, and also do do, and $13@14 for Family.

Rye Flour steady at $8.50.

Prices of Cornmeal nominal.

Wheat comes forward slowly and meets a limited inquiry; sales of 3,000 bus good prime Red at $2.30@2.32 and some Kentucky White at $3.

1,000 bus Pa. Rye sold at $1.00@1.02.

The receipts of Corn are quite limited and it is held firmly; sales of 2,500 bus New Yellow at $1.15@1.16, and Western mixed at $1.25.

Oats steady at 75@76c.

Provisions advancing.

Sales of Mess Pork at $23.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Cotton dull at 19@19½c.

Flour dull; 5,500 bbls sold at yesterday's quotations.

Wheat quiet; 7,500 bus sold, Spring at $2.50.

Corn firm, 28,000 bus sold, Western at $1.27@1.30.

Oats quiet at 81c.

Beef quiet.

Pork dull.

Lard firm at 13½@14½c.

Whiskey quiet.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Cotton very dull, and buyers are holding off; it is nominally at 19c for Middlings.

Flour steady, but very dull.

Wheat firm; prime rates.

Corn less active; sales in small lots at $1.12@1.14 for White, $1.06@1.17 for Yellow.

Oats dull at 75@76c.

Rye rather better at $1.5s@1.58.

Cloverseed at $8.50@9.

Provisions dull.

Bulk Shoulders at 10½c.

Loose Bacon Shoulders at 12½c.

Lard at 13½@14c.

Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

Stocks inactive.	
Penn's 5s	98
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾
Reading	47½
Penna. Railroad	54¾
Gold	143¾
Exchange par.	

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Stocks active.	
Chicago and Rock Island	98¾
Reading	94¼
Erie	73¾
Canton Co	58
Cleveland and Pittsburg	79⅝
Cleveland and Toledo	113¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	101
Michigan Central	112¾
Michigan Southern	93¾
New York Central	127¼
Illinois Central	134
Cumberland Preferred	37¼
Virginia 6s	44
Missouri 6s	102
Hudson River	146
U. S. 5-20s 1862	113¾
do 1864	109¾
do 1865	110¼
New Issue	108
Ten-Forties	104¼
Seven-Thirties	107¾
Gold	140¾
Sterling	
Money at sight per cent.	
Exchange	109¼

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

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