projecting new roads. It bothered us greatly to know how capital was induced to flow into enterprises, in which there was a moral certainty that it would receive no recompense for years; and the only explanation was that the planters and business men were sufficiently enlightened to perceive that they would be repaid their investments indirectly, if not directly, by the increase of business and the advance in the value of real estate. We wonder when the teacher will arise, who will be able to convince of the truth and soundness of this policy, some communities we know of not very far from Lancaster. We fear never, and that consequently from the third, the old town will descend to be the fifty-third city in the State; she has already got down to somewhere about number eleven. But let the old lady sleep; we ought not to stir her up too roughly, for the decrepitude of old age is upon her, and all she asks is to be allowed to sink peacefully and quietly into her grave.

We stopped at Pendleton, in the Anderson District, or as we would say, in Anderson county, a little village about fifteen miles east of Walhalla, and formerly the county town; but the Pickens and the Anderson Districts have been carved out of the Pendleton District and the glory of the town has departed. There is a tavern there, but we were directed to the Widow Sloan's boarding house, which we invaded and got into a bevy of very pretty girls of the neighborhood, who had assembled to go to a singing school, and who most unaccountably failed to offer us an invitation to accompany them.

We called upon our former fellow-townsman, Dr. Wm. B. Fahnestock, who, with his wife, was visiting his old school friend, Thomas Clemson, Esq., also a resident of this county, a number of years ago. Mr. C., who resides in an elegant house, handsomely situated on an elevation near the border of the village, received us very cordially, and we passed a very pleasant evening with his family. He is distinguished as a chemist and agriculturist, and was, we believe, in charge of the powder manufactories of the Confederacy during the war. Mrs. Clemson is a daughter of John C. Calhoun, whose old homestead, Fort Hill, is situated on the Seneca, five miles from here. The wife of John C. Calhoun died since the war, and lies buried in the little church yard at Pendleton, by the side of other members of the family; the statesman himself, however, is buried at Charleston. The grave yard here is very much neglected, and is sadly out of order; Gen. Lee is buried in it, his grave marked only by a small painted headboard, from which the initials "R. E. L," denoting his tenancy, have been nearly washed away. This section of country has been prolific in distinguished men.

It is a favorite resort for the coast people during the summer, and many of them have residences and plantations here. We saw several fine places belonging to the Adgers of Charleston, on one of which was a bona fide Lancaster county barn, the only one we imagine in the Carolinas. The country is intersected by numerous streams flowing Southwest into the Seneca and Savannah called One Mile Creek, Four Mile, Six Mile, Eight, Twelve, Twenty-three, Twenty-six, Forty and Ninety-six Mile, at the last, as we have said, there was a fort in Revolutionary times; and beyond the first, near the mountains, there was another on the Keowee river called Fort George, which on one occasion was besieged by the Indians and was in great straits. But an Indian maiden who had formed an attachment for one of the officers, came secretly into the Fort and offered to carry a message to the garrison at Ninety six. It was concealed about her person and, starting at night, she safely eerried her message. Fort George was relieved and the streams, the maiden had crossed in her journey were afterwards named from the distances she had traveled from her starting point. The bottom lands along them are very fertile, and frequently a few acres are found which can be flooded for the growing of rice. Some very fine crops of this grain were raised here last year; we heard of one farmer who had raised one hundred and five bushels to the acre, and another who had harvested a hundred and ten. As rice is worth four dollars a bushel it will be readily conceded that the profit realized was a generous one.

Ladies' Magazines for February.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—A pretty steel engraving leads off the contents of this popular magazine, and is followed by the regular colored fashion plate, a beautifully colored slipper pattern called "The Huntsman's Slipper," a beautiful wood engraving of "Beside the Stream," numerous cuts of children's fashions, ladies' costumes, etc., and a choice piece of music. Terms $2 per annum for a single copy; three copies $5; five copies, $8; with premium engravings to getters up of clubs. Address Chas. J. Peterson, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale also at our book stores.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—The publishers of this these brilliant foreign magazines are published at 64 Rue Ste. Anne, Paras, and are imported by Mr. S. T. Taylor, No. 501 Canal street, N. Y., and contains four pretty, attractive, and exquisitely colored fashion plates, representing the very latest styles of dress, etc., with patterns cut ready for use, full description of each figure in French and English, and a large quantity of excellent literary matter. *Le Bon Ton* is furnished to subscribers at $7 per annum; single copies, 75 cts. *Le Petit Messager* is furnished at $6 per annum; single copies, 50 cts. These are decidedly the best Foreign Fashion Magazines published.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February number of this old and fine magazine opens with a steel plate.—"Hush, he Sleeps"—a very pretty picture, followed by a fine colored fashion plate of six figures; a tinted picture—The Schoolmaster's Valentine; "Frozen Up," an original design; Dog Pattern for a foot stool printed in colors; Children's Dresses, extensive wood engravings and other engravings. The Work department contains a variety of useful work, while the literary contents are of that character which this always made Godey a favorite. Terms, $3 per annum; three copies $7.50. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale also at our book stores.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—A beautiful steel engraving, "Yes or No?" illustrating a story by Miss Douglas, leads off the February number of this charming magazine. Then follows the usual large and elegant Fashion Plate; and a graphic engraving of "Detective Butterby Summing up the Points of his Case." This latter is an illustration of Mrs. Wood's new story, "Roland Yorke; or Done in Passion," which is becoming intensely interesting. All the admirers of "East Lynne" should read this powerful story. The other literary matter of this number comprises "The Unknown Guest," a fine story by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Warren's Ward," by Mrs. Hosmer; and the continuation of Miss Elizabeth Prescott's sparkling and brilliant serial, "Between Two." There is also a sweet piece of music called "Beautiful Eyes," and the usual large number of engravings illustrative of the Fashions, Work, "Ladies' Work Table, &c. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, $6. Clubs of twenty and extra, $12. For sale also at any of our book stores.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of this fine periodical contains a large quantity of entertaining reading matter. The story entitled "The Lady Bee," with accompanying illustration is excellent and reminds us of those good old times respecting which our grandmothers say so much. The English Coast is the title of another of the series of a noted point among the cliffs of England, which has long been an object of especial interest to mariners. Iron Statuary; Antioch College; A Daring Exploit; Ornithological Specimens, and February—the last article named being a poem—are fine productions and will be read with great interest. "The Demon of the Yorkes," a most interesting serial story is continued from the January number; the other stories and poems also possess rare merit and will be read with interest by every one. "Our Young People's Story Teller"—tells some excellent tales well adapted to amuse and instruct the juveniles, while "Our Picture Gallery" contains the funniest illustrations—just such as must make the most hypochondriacal individual laugh outright. Terms: single copy $1.50 per year; seven copies, $9; larger clubs at reduced rates. Address Elliott, Thomes & Talbot, 63 Congress street, Boston, Mass.

A Sad Casualty.

Among the killed by the recent railroad accident on the Panhandle railroad was Rev. J. Glasgow Archer, son of Mr. Thomas Archer, of Churchville, Harford county, Md. Mr. Archer was a young man of fine attainments and great promise, and had been for a year or two pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, where he had labored with much success, and had attached to him a large circle of friends. He had started to St. Louis to bring his wife home, who was there on a visit to her relations, and on the way was involved in the railroad disaster. His body was found under the sleeping car thrown from the track, and quite dead. The funeral took place at Churchville, Harford county, last Sunday, and was attended by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—No clue is yet had to the robbery of the National Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county, Md., which was discovered on Saturday. It is now ascertained that the whole amount stolen is about $10,000 in greenbacks, and between $140,000 to $150,000 worth of government and other bonds. The bank offers a reward of $10,000. It is believed that the robbers have gone north. The bank is believed will not be permanently injured.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

In the United States Senate, the President's message in reference to the pardoning power was presented. Mr. Cole, of California, introduced a bill relating to securities of National Banks. Mr. Conness presented a bill for a mail steamship line between New York and Europe. Mr Thayer, of Nebraska, offered a Constitutional amendment establishing universal suffrage which was tabled. The Copper Tariff bill was finally passed, with amendments, only eleven Senators voting against it. Mr. Edmunds tried to have his resolution relative to the payment of the National debt considered, but the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr Ela, of N. H., from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for the printing of 30,000 copies of the Special Revenue Report, which gave rise to considerable discussion, after which it was adopted. Mr. Ashley's bill to preserve the purity of elections in the Territories was passed. The Senate bill providing for the transfer to the Federal Courts of suits for loss of property in transit over railroad, steamship, and express lines during the war was concurred in. The Senate bill in aid of the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company coming up, Mr. Washburne, of Ill., spoke in opposition to it, and to similar measures. He said nearly one-third of the public domain and untold millions of money had been granted to railroad corporations, and the passage of this bill would be given sanction to other pecjects involving two hundred millions of dollars to aid in the construction of ten thousand miles of railroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

In the United States Senate Mr. Pomeroy tried to have the Central Pacific Railroad bill considered, and Mr. Edmunds tried to have his public debt resolution disposed of. The Senate, however, took up Mr. Sherman's Revenue Marine bill, which he explained. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to claims of loyal citizens for property appropriated or destroyed during the rebellion. Mr. Wilson introduced bills providing for the reduction of the army, and reorganizing its general officers. The latter continues the rank of General at present pay, and provides for three Lieutenant Generals at reduced pay.

In the House, Mr. Schenck introduced a bill "to strengthen the public credit," which declares United States bonds payable in coin where the law has not expressly provided upon this point; provides that before such bonds are paid at maturity, greenbacks shall be convertible into coin; and legalizes coin contracts. Mr. Farnsworth, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill regarding franking privilege. The first section requires the autograph signatures of the persons using the privilege, and the second directs the payment of postage on all matter mailed to such person, unless declared free matter by law. On motion of Mr. Ferris, of New York, the second section was omitted, and the first was then passed. A bill removing disabilities from a large number of ex-rebels was reported and passed. The Sherman bill granting aid to the Denver Pacific Railroad was considered, and advocated by Messrs. Kelley and Covode.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

In the United States Senate Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to regulate the tonnage of the tonnage tax. Mr. Morton's bill to prevent collection of illegal taxes on passengers was discussed. Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to prohibit secret sales of gold by the Treasury. Mr. Sherman, from the Currency Committee, reported his bill to amend the National Currency Act.

In the House, Mr. Norris, of Alabama, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to make appointments of midshipmen to the Naval Academy before the 5th of March, from States which do not elect members for the 1st Congress prior to July next. Referred and consequently committed. The bill was passed. Mr. Shellabarger introduced a bill to regulate applications for the removal of political disabilities. Mr. Cook, from the Election Committee, called up the resolution declaring that Gen. W. Anderson is not and that Wm. F. Switzler is entitled to a seat from the Ninth Missouri District. The first resolution, excluding Mr. Anderson, was defeated, and the other, giving the seat to Mr. Switzler, was laid upon the table.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

In the United States Senate, the credentials of Ho Messrs. Bayard, Senators elect from Delaware, were presented. The Pacific Railroad Committee reported a resolution declaring against the issue of Government bonds to any railroads not at present entitled to them. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution to drop from the army roll officers absent, without leave, and Mr. Stewart offered a bill relative to the refining of bullion at the Mint. Both were referred. The bill for a mint at Walla Walla, Washington, was considered, and a conference report, authorizing notaries public, as well as bankrupt registers, to take testimony in election cases, was concurred in.

In the House, Mr. Griswold, of N. Y., introduced a bill, which was referred, "to diminish fluctuations in gold and provide for a return to specie payment." It provides for the issue of gold notes, not exceeding three hundred and fifty millions, redeemable in coin and receivable for Government dues. The surplus gold in the Treasury not required for the public debt interest to be used in redeeming greenbacks at the average gold value. The Denver Pacific Railroad bill was considered. The speaker gave notice that Mr. Boutwell would call up his universal suffrage amendment to-day. The death of Mr. Hinds, of Arkansas, was announced, and the customary speeches delivered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

In the Senate on Saturday, the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Stewart, as an amendment to the Constitution, was taken up and made the special order for next Thursday. The Senate agreed to the House joint resolution and concurrent resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, and also to another amendment extending the provisions of the resolution to the State of Mississippi. The air-line railroad bill came up for consideration, as the unfinished business of Friday, but on motion it was postponed for the purpose of taking up the bill in relation to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. The debate on this subject was continued until 3:40 P. M., when eulogies were delivered on Representative Hinds, deceased; and at 4 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the several resolutions of inquiry were adopted. The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution providing for the disposition of certain papers relating to military claims occuring in the Department of the West, were non-concurred in. After discussion as to the order of business, Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, called up the proposed Constitutional amendment bill in regard to suffrage, and delivered the remainder of his argument occupied two hours. Mr. Dawes gave notice of his intention soon to call up the Georgia contested election case, and the House, at 3:45 P. M., adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

In the U. S. Senate the credentials of Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, were presented. Mr. Edmunds, from the Retrenchment Committee, reported the bill repealing the Tenure of Office Act, with amendments. Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, presented the credentials of Senator elect Hill, of Georgia, with a resolution that he is not entitled to his seat. The Central Pacific Railroad bill came up in order, and Mr Sherman moved its postponement so that his Funding bill could be considered. Mr. Sherman's motion was lost by a majority of nine votes, and the pending Railroad bill was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Kelsey, of N. Y., to fund the public debt; by Mr. Pierce, of Ala., to provide for the representation of the colored race; by Mr. Corley, of S. C., for the protection of loyal men at the South; by Mr. Eliot, of Mass., to create a Department of Indian Affairs; and by Mr. Kee, of Ky., in relation to civil rights. Mr. Boutwell's Suffrage amendment came up in order, but, at his suggestion, was postponed until Wednesday. The Denver Pacific Railway bill was considered and finally referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Ralph, of Wis., offered a resolution directing the Reconstruction Committee to report what action ought to be taken in regard to the representation of Georgia. Mr. Ross objected, and Mr. Paine moved to suspend the rules. The yeas and nays were called on this motion, pending which the House adjourned.

State Items.

Hydrophobia prevails to an alarming extent in Westmoreland county, says the Greensburg *Argus*.

Mr. Edward Dever died near Blairsville, on the 6th inst., at the extraordinary age of 106 years.

Petitions are in circulation in the upper part of Columbia county, favoring the erection of a new county out of the northwestern part of Columbia.

The wife of John Hoffman, of Scranton, was found dead in her bed on Wednesday morning last, having retired in good health the night before.

The storehouse of M. J. Coolbaugh, in Wyoex twp., Bradford county, was destroyed by fire a few nights since, the bursting of a kerosene lamp being the cause of the fire.

On the morning of January 16, 1869, Eli Heverly, of Overton township, Bradford county, deliberately shot himself. He had been insane for some time past.

Samuel Wycoff, residing alone near Frankfort, Beaver county, was found dead in his house, on the 7th inst. It is thought that he was dead a week before the fact was discovered.

Mr. Daniel Beck, of Irwin station, Westmoreland county, was severely injured by the fall of slate in a coal mine. One of his legs and his left hand were amputated.

A brakeman named Lawson Spires was caught between two freight cars, at Story's water station, two miles east of Greensburg, on Friday night a week, and crushed to death.

A little daughter of Mr. Abraham Crawford, of Green township, Indiana county, was recently shot in the shoulder, the ball lodging near the lungs, by a pistol which was accidentally discharged while being used as a plaything by her little brother aged only seven years.

The freight-car repair shop of the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. About twenty-five cars were burned up. The fire was the work of an incendiary who was seen during the progress of the fire. Chase was given, but he escaped. A previous attempt was made to destroy the building, but the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

Local Intelligence.

REGISTER OF SALES.—The following is a list of sales to be held, bills for which have been printed at this office:

Farm stock, farming implements and furniture, at the residence of Christian Brenneman, Sr., in Providence township	Feb'ry 1.
Farm stock, farming implements, &c. of Isaac W. Towson, of Fulton twp.	" 3.
Farm stock, farming implements and furniture, of Samuel Blank, Londongrove twp., Chester county	" 4.
Farm stock, farming implements and furniture; also 8 acres of grain in the ground, of Geo. Berroth, Gap	" 5.
Furniture of Francis Delbo, at Petersburg	" 6.
Farm stock, farming implements; also lot of lumber for building purposes, at the residence of Henry Sherman, from Kafroth, in Upper Leacock twp.	" 8.
Farm stock, farming implements, &c. of Wm. Smith, in Manheim twp.	" 10.
Farm stock, implements and furniture, at the residence of John E. Knox, in Leacock twp.	" 11.
Farm stock, farming implements, &c. at the residence of Samuel H. Lefever, in Drumore twp., near Quarryville	" 18.
Farm stock, farming implements, &c. of Joseph A. Boyd, in Drumore twp.	" 18.
Farm stock, farming implements, &c., at the residence of John Tweed, in Providence twp.	" 25.
Farm stock, farming implements, furniture, &c., of Mary A. Tagert, at Kinzer's Station, Paradise twp.	" 26.

JOB WORK.—With new material, the best workmen, and unsurpassed facilities of every kind, we are prepared to do job work of every description at the very lowest rates.

SALE BILLS.—The copy for sale bills, or any other kind of job work can be sent to us by mail from any part of the country, and bills, done in the highest style of the art, will be returned by mail free of postage.

Court Proceedings.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Court met at 2½ o'clock; Judges Hayes and Libhart present—the former presiding.

The jury in the case of Com'th vs. Chas. C. Seitz, of Mountville, tried for committing an assault and battery upon John O'Brien rendered a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $1.00, and the costs of prosecution.

The District Attorney entered a *not pros.* in the case of Com'th vs. Joseph Plank charged with having committed an assault and battery upon John Fryer; the Court directed that the prosecutor pay the costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. John Cooper, indicted for attempted burglary. The trial of this case was resumed from this morning's proceedings. The fact of Cooper being seen under suspicious circumstances in the back yard of Mr. Fred. S. Bletz in the borough of Columbia, the evening of the 24 of December last, was given in evidence; it was also identified that he gave, upon being questioned, no good reason why he was in said yard. Officer McGinnis testified to the fact of the prisoner running away from him just before reaching Esquire Evans' office; that the defendant, after running a short distance, fell down, purposely or otherwise, and being re-captured was taken before the Magistrate where he was examined and no burglarious tools were found in his possession. Two boys testified to finding subsequently a lot of burglar's implements consisting of a slung-shot, nippers, false keys, jimmy, etc., near the place where the defendant fell. The burglar's implements were produced and shown to the Court and jury. Esquire Evans testified that upon the prisoner being asked if he had any accomplices he replied that he was not green enough to tell. Esquire Evans also testified that the prisoner made some statements to him which were afterwards found to be false, and that he could refer him to no responsible parties to vouch for his character or occupation. The defendant was consequently committed to prison for thirty days, and was, after the finding of the burglarious implements, detained for trial at this Court of Quarter Sessions for attempted burglary. The defense stated that the testimony of witnesses to examine on behalf of the defendant; and proceeded to show by the testimony of the witnesses for the Commonwealth that the defendant had entered Mr. Bletz' back yard as a matter of necessity the gate of the yard being open. It was also alleged that the burglar's tools might have been dropped by some one else than the defendant as said tools were never seen in his possession. It was also stated that the charge laid in the indictment could not be legally sustained by the facts in this case even if admitted; that according to the law no attempted burglary had been committed on or about Mr. Bletz' premises. The Court in the course of their view of the case, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Atlee, North, and District Attorney Brubaker for prosecution; Musser and Dennis for defense.

Com'th vs. John Dalman, indicted for the larceny of a bridle, saddle, and blanket from the entry of a barn belonging to Mr. Jacob Eshleman, of Paradise twp. The articles above mentioned, amounting in value to $11, were stolen from Mr. Eshleman on the night of the 9th of December last. On the morning of the 10th Mr. E. found the stolen articles at George Mays, near Paradise, where Dalman had been endeavoring to sell them; Dalman was arrested the same day and recognized as the German who had been trying to sell the stolen property for as low a sum as $5. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty and the prisoner, Dalman, was sentenced by the Court to undergo an imprisonment of 6 months in the county prison. Brosius and Rutt for defendant; District Attorney Brubaker for prosecution.

Com'th vs. John S. Shaeffer—this defendant plead guilty to three separate indictments for larceny: one preferred by Mathias Kline for stealing from him, the 13th inst., a coat worth $3; one preferred by the same prosecutor for stealing from him, the same date, a coat worth $9; and the third indictment was preferred by Benjamin Roth for stealing from him, the same date, a coat worth $6. The Court sentenced the prisoner to undergo an imprisonment of 6 months for each offence; making in all an imprisonment of 18 months in the county prison.

A surety of the peace case next was heard by the Court in which Louisa Herman was complainant and her husband, Philip Herman, defendant. The complaint against the latter was by no means an attractive lady in appearance, yet the evidence produced showed that she had an admirer who was a negro. Louisa being a white woman in color—if not in principle—the presence of her husband exasperated her husband very much, who is a soldier he having served three years in the recent war under Col. Hambright. The husband claims that if she permitted any aggressive attentions from the African admirer he would deprive her of certain vital organs essential to her existence; that such threats were made was proven by several witnesses from the Welch Mountain where the said parties reside, and the Court, after hearing the testimony, directed that the county pay the costs of prosecution, and that Mr. Herman give his own recognizance in the sum of $200 to keep the peace for the term of two months toward all persons, and particularly toward his wife Louisa, the complainant. District Attorney Brubaker for prosecution; J. B. Kaufman for defendant.

Wednesday Forenoon—Court met at 9 o'clock; Judge Hayes presiding.

The case of Com'th vs. John K. Fisher indicted for embezzlement was continued; a motion being made for a rule to show cause why the indictment should not be quashed for alleged irregularity in its form.

Com'th vs. William Freyburger—the defendant was charged with selling liquor to minors. Abraham Buzzard and William Marshall—minors—swore that they bought liquor from the defendant at his store in Salisbury twp., this county. The defence alleged that the indictment was laid under the law existing prior to April 1, 1868, and on that date the said law was repealed, and that unless the liquor was sold before April 8th, 1868, the jury must acquit, and that from the evidence it was very doubtful that the liquor was sold since April 1, 1868. Nauman, for defence; Dist. Attorney Brubaker, for prosecution.

Com'th vs. Wm. P. Rife—indicted for false pretence—*a not. pros.* was entered by the District Attorney for this one for want of jurisdiction; the proper place for its trial being in Philadelphia.

The jury in the case of Com'th vs. William Freyburger, tried for selling liquor to minors without license rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Com'th vs. William Kreager, indicted for malicious mischief. The prosecutor, Francis Kirchkessner, resides in the 8th Ward, this city; he took the defendant, Kreager, with his family in his house to live with him for a short time. Subsequently on the 21st of August last, while Kreager was absent from the house, Kirchkessner set his furniture out in the street. The defendant on his return home was irritated at seeing his furniture exposed to the weather and kicked in the door of the prosecutor which it is alleged was fastened. The lower panels of the door being broken to pieces, the prosecutor had the defendant indicted for malicious mischief. The defense alleged that the act of defendant was not wilfully and maliciously committed but was under the circumstances permissible and therefore constituted no offence; that the act must be wilful and without any motive to make it malicious mischief.

A Surety of the Peace case was next heard by the Court, in which the said Wm. Kreager was defendant and the said Francis Kirchkessner complainant. It was testified that defendant had a club in his hand when he entered Kirchkessner's house, after breaking in the door, and that he threatened to kill Mr. K.'s family with it; the defendant made a statement in which he denied threatening to kill any one. The Court directed that defendant pay the costs of prosecution, and give his own recognizance to keep the peace for the term of three months. District Attorney Brubaker and Eberly for prosecution; Pyfer and Livingston for defence.

The jury in the case of Com'th vs. Wm. Kreager, tried for malicious mischief, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the costs to be divided between the prosecutor and defendant.

Edwin Spear plead guilty to the larceny of six bridle bits, saw, and bridle reins from a hotel in this city. A statement was made by the prisoner's counsel, A. J. Sanderson, that he had already been imprisoned for two months awaiting his trial, and that he was so intoxicated when the larceny was committed that he did not know what he was doing. The Court in consideration of these extenuating circumstances sentenced the defendant to undergo only one month's imprisonment.

Com'th vs. Jno. Harter and Chas. Focht, indicted for committing an assault and battery upon Benj. Henry. On trial.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Court met at 2½ o'clock; Judge Hayes presiding.

Andrew Johnson plead guilty to the larceny of certain articles of the value of $3 from Joseph Tyson on the 24th of November last. The Court sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county prison.

The trial of the case of Com'th vs. John Harter and Charles Focht, indicted for assault and battery, was resumed from this morning's session. An indictment was preferred against each of these defendants by Benjamin Henry, charging them with an assault and battery upon him at Knapp's Brewery in the Seventh Ward of this city, on the 3d day of last November. The prosecutor, Mr. Henry, testifies that on said day he was chased down Locust street by two men named Hoglegantz and Apply, who had been beating him, and that when he arrived at the Brewery he asked the protection of defendants from the attacks of the parties who were chasing and maltreating him, but that instead of protecting him one of the defendants (Harter) struck at him but this blow being warded off he was next struck by the other defendant (Focht) in the breast; that he was knocked down by the force of the blow and was rendered insensible for the space of some two minutes from its effects. A number of witnesses were called by the prosecution to corroborate this statement of Mr. Henry.

The witnesses called for the defense, swore that Mr. Focht was trying to close the large gate leading into the yard of Mr. Knapp's brewery, of which establishment Mr. Focht is foreman, and that Henry, the prosecutor in this case, and Messrs. Hoglegantz and Apply were staggering and brawling with each other in a drunken quarrel down the street or alley, and that Focht did not strike either of the parties, but merely pushed them, (when they all three fell over in the gutter) in order that he might get them out of his way so as to be able to shut the gate of the yard. It was also testified that Harter was not present at the striking, but that he subsequently came to the scene of the difficulty—when it was all over, and when Henry had recovered from his fall and had ran some distance down the street. Some eight or ten witnesses testified to the general good character of defendants for being peaceable and well disposed men. Mr. Wm. Davis, District Attorney Brubaker for prosecution; Pyfer for defendants.

The examination of the witnesses and the addresses of the counsel in this case occupied the whole of the afternoon session of the Court.

Thursday Forenoon.—The Court met at 9 o'clock; Judge Hayes presiding.

The jury in the case of Com'th vs. Chas. Focht and John Harter, indicted separately but tried together, for assault and battery, returned a verdict of not guilty and the costs of prosecution to be divided between the prosecutor, Benjamin Henry, and the two defendants—the defendants paying two-thirds of the whole costs and the prosecutor one third.

Com'th vs. George Hess—surety of the peace—the defendant was accused by the complainant, Charlotte Williams (colored), with having made threats of taking her life about a year and a half ago. The parties resided in Paradise, near Copper Mines; the Court, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the complaint and directed the county to pay the costs. Reed for defence; District Attorney Brubaker for prosecution.

Com'th vs. Joseph Wilson—indicted for refusing a legal vote on the 3rd of November last, at Washington borough. Warren Brown, the prosecutor, testified that he offered to vote on the day of November, early in the morning of that day, but that his vote was refused by the judge and one of the inspectors; the names of the inspectors were Julius Shuman and James B. Douglas, the last named gentleman agreeing with the judge in refusing to receive the prosecutor's vote; Mr. Brown also said that he had resided in the district for many years and had voted at the October election; he has resided in this county for residue for some 16 or 17 years past; the officers constituting the election board did not qualify him as to the fact of paying his taxes—his vote was refused by defendant because he said William was illegally assessed. The election officers had the assessment list in their possession; the vote was refused because the property on which witness resided belonged to his wife, the title to it not being in witness' name; a friend offered and gone to witness' house to pay his taxes but because witness did not pay his own taxes but his wife's taxes. The vote was challenged by Wm. Ward on these grounds; witness would not swear, when requested to do so at the election, that the property belonged to him; there was some discussion at the election among different persons respecting witness' right to vote.

Julius Shuman, testified that he was one of the inspectors at the election; he objected to the vote because witness did not pay his own taxes but his wife's taxes. The vote was challenged by Wm. Ward on these grounds; witness would not swear, when requested to do so at the election, that the property belonged to him; there was some discussion at the election among different persons respecting witness' right to vote.

Jas. B. Douglas, the other inspector differed respecting the legality of Mr. Brown's voting; witness asserting that Mr Brown had the right to vote, and Mr. Douglas stating that he had to find his own law; the judge, the defendant in this case, deciding with Mr. Douglas, that Mr. Brown had not a right to vote; the inspectors differed about the law, and the judge decided it; other votes were rejected during the day of the election, and the persons whose votes were refused have belonged to both political parties.

No witnesses were examined on the part of the defence; the defence did not contend that the vote was illegal, but that the vote was not rejected on account of any malice on the part of the Judge, Mr. Wilson, but that he acted conscientiously in the matter; the refusal of the vote by him was, under the circumstances of the case his duty, he honestly believing that the vote was illegal. That in thus conscientiously discharging his duty—even if he was wrong in his judgment—he was not to be punished for a judicial error made in the honest discharge of his duty.

The prosecution on the contrary argued that if a judge of an election knowingly rejects the vote of a legal voter—the law implies malice and the judge is responsible to the law for a violation of duty.

Judge Hayes, in giving the jury after recapitulating the facts of the case, stated that if an election officer even conscientiously and according to his own best judgment should refuse a legal vote, which he, the election officer, knew to be a legal vote, he was indictable therefore and rendered himself liable to a prosecution by the person whose vote was so rejected, and that the words wilful and malicious do not appear in the law on this subject but in their place the phrase, "knowingly reject;" that the high character of an election officer for probity and honesty of purpose could not be considered under the law as it stands, but that such person, if he were conscientious in their motives may be, must suffer for an error of their judgment. It was for the jury to decide whether the defendant did knowingly refuse the vote of the prosecutor or not. Atlee, Fisher and Dieffenbach, District Attorney for prosecution; North and S. H. Reynolds for defense.

Com'th vs. George Jackson (colored), the defendant was charged by Joshua Sourbeer, of West Hempfield twp, with having recently stolen $1 50 cents from his milk wagon while it was standing in a street in the borough of Columbia. Mr. Sourbeer, testified that the defendant commit the larceny. Brosius for defence; Dist. Attorney Brubaker, for prosecution.

Com'th vs. Christian Shenk—indicted for resisting a public officer. On trial.

Thursday Afternoon.—Court met at 2½ o'clock. Judge Hayes presiding.

We have visited the Public Institutions of the County Prison, Alms House and Hospital. We found the prison undergoing repairs which, when completed, will make it much more secure and much more comfortable for the inmates; every other part of the prison we found in good order, and the inmates as comfortable as the nature of their circumstances will permit. We think the present keeper well qualified to discharge the duties incumbent upon him. We would suggest the necessity of putting up new lightning rods at said prison, as the old ones are not in a condition to protect the building.

The Almshouse and Hospital we found, under the efficient management of the present superintendents, Messrs. Samuel Speilman and J. O. Steinbauser, to be in good order, every part in, around and about it neat and clean, and we felt much gratified to find the helpless of Lancaster county so well cared for, and apparently so comfortable. To the Sheriff, J. F. Frey, Esq., the District Attorney, George Brubaker, and the tip-stave Geof Gundaker, and particularly to the Honorable Court, the Grand jury would most cordially and respectfully tender their thanks. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

George Whitson, (Foreman), B. J. McGrann, Wm. U. Hess, John Baker, of Jos. H. Summy, Henry Lee, Benjamin S. Trout, Samuel Bruckart, J. H. Gilbert, Clayton Harlan, Jonas B. Nolt, Jas. A. McConkey, Nathaniel Mayer, F. Myers, H. S. Eberly, John Hess, Geo. H. Steigerwalt, Jno. H. Weaver, John W. Mentzer, Martin S. Frey, George Pownall, James Wood, Wm. P. Brinton.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—A correspondent, Drumore twp., writes to us the following additional particulars respecting the recent stealing of the three horses from Mr. J. L. Kreider of that township. After the horses were missed by Mr. K. he immediately gave the alarm among his neighbors, some five or six of whom started in pursuit, taking different roads; the thieves were traced as far as Elkton, Md., and beyond that point they had not been heard of. An officer arrested a man in Elkton supposed to be one of the persons connected with the taking of the horses, he had just robbed a man, while in Cecil, of his pocket-book; upon his person was found a rein supposed to have belonged to one of the bridles with which the horses had been taken. The bridle and saddle were found by the side of the road, the saddle minus its skirts and the bridle its rein. It is hoped that the above arrest will give a clue which will lead to the detection of the scoundrels and their speedy punishment.

Mr. Kreider has since recovered his horses; he found them all in Kent county, Md., and it is stated that two of the thieves are now in prison.

ACCIDENT.—A young lady by the name of Mary Phenegar, living near the Gap Mine Smelting Works, while returning home from Court, Friday evening, left the cars at Kinzer's Station to proceed homeward in a carriage. Miss Phenegar occupied the front seat of the vehicle; two lady friends being on the back seat. They had proceeded but a short distance from the station, when for some reason the coupling-pole of the carriage became loosened, and the front and hind wheels of the vehicle parted. The horses ran off with the front wheels, and the front part of the carriage fell to the ground. The ladies in the carriage were all thrown out, those on the back seat falling upon Miss Phenegar who was picked up insensible and carried into a house near at hand. Miss P. remained insensible for several hours but recovered sufficiently to be taken home the next day. Miss Phenegar's injuries although painful are not of a serious character and she is now rapidly recovering from their effects; fortunately she had no bones fractured by the fall.

KNAPP'S STABLE BURNT.—*Three valuable horses and a cow perish in the fire.*—On Saturday evening about half-past 8 o'clock the stable of Mr. Lawrence Knapp located on the alley back of his Lager Beer Saloon in East King street was discovered to be on fire. The fire was first seen by a little son of Mr. Knapp's, who seeing the light and hearing the noise made by the horses and the cow, which were in the stable, immediately gave the alarm. Mr. Knapp ran to the door leading out of the stable into the yard on its south side next to his dwelling house; and opening the upper portion of the stable door saw that all efforts to save the three horses and the cow which were in the building would be useless as they were already almost or quite suffocated by the dense smoke and intense heat of the burning hay and fodder by which they were surrounded. A small dog was also in the stable and was probably stifled by the heat and smoke, when Mr. Knapp opened the door, as it failed to make any response when called loudly by its name. Finding that nothing could be saved in the stable Mr. Knapp turned his attention to rescuing five fine hogs which were in the hog-pen adjoining it; these animals were thus fortunately preserved from injury. The stable was by this time burning furiously, and owing to the inflamable character of its contents, the flames ascended to a great height, and large flakes of the burning hay and fodder were carried by the wind upon the roofs of the adjoining houses. The American, Union, Friendship, Washington, Sun, Humane, and Shiffler Fire Companies were by this time on the ground with their extinguishing apparatus and—each taking close positions to the fire—they severally rendered most effective service in subduing the flames and in saving the surrounding buildings from destruction. The stable was an old building, formerly used as a dwelling house, and was constructed of oak logs with a shingle roof; it was weatherboarded on the north and west sides and owing to the combustible nature of its contents and the material of which it was built it was almost entirely destroyed notwithstanding the large amount of water thrown upon it by the firemen. The adjoining brewery of Mr. Knapp is a substantial brick building; being built of brick and having a slate roof; a small wooden shed belonging to Mr. A Sprenger and situated near the stable was damaged to some extent by the flames. The origin of the fire was communicated by Askill, when he entered Dr. Metzger's office, a verdict of not guilty must be rendered. The Court in its charge sustained the defendants in their view of the law of the case and the jury by direction of the Court rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving the jury box. J. P. Rea for defence; District Attorney Brubaker for prosecution.

Friday Evening—Court met at 7½ o'clock, Judge Hayes presiding.

The jury in the case of Com'th vs. Jacob Hagee—tried for fornication and bastardy—rendered a verdict of guilty.

Com'th vs. William Rice, jr., indicted for fornication and bastardy. The prosecutrix in this case was Maria Buffenmoyer; who accused the defendant with being the father of her male bastard child which was born in the month of November last, and which died on the 28th of the same month (December); the parties in this case reside in Rapho township. Reinoehl and R. W. Shenk for defence; Kline and District Attorney Brubaker for prosecution. The jury in this case rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving the jury box.

*Saturday