The Great Game of Gambling in Gold—Exciting Scenes in New York and Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Sept 24.—The crazy speculation in gold reached its culminating point to-day, with such attendant scenes of excitement as have rarely if ever been witnessed in Wall street, famous as it is for its momentary panics.

Las evening the leading members of the Bull combination had a caucus at the Fifth Avenue hotel, which lasted till midnight. At this caucus it was resolved to bring out all their strength, this morning, and drive the Bears to the last ditch.

The programme was carried out with great boldness. At the close last night, the price was 143¾. The opening quotation this morning was 145, and from that figure it steadily advanced in the midst of the most extraordinary excitement, to 155. At this juncture a few of the Bears made their settlements, after which there was a momentary lull.

At eleven o'clock, a prominent dealer rushed into the room and bid 160 for any part of $5,000,000. This was followed by bids of 162, and threw the bulls into a panic, but the situation was suddenly reversed by the appearance of the foreign bankers on the scene. These threw so large amount on the market, that the price broke from 161 to 139¾.

The bear side was further assisted by the official announcement that Secretary Boutwell would sell $4,000,000 to-morrow. The reading of the despatch was received with immodest cheers by the vast crowd that by this time had blocked up Broad street, New street, and all the approaches to the room.

The bulls, however, returned to the attack, and succeeded in running the quotation once more up to 160; but from that point the market rapidly settled down until 133¾ was reached. The following will show the fluctuations at various periods of the day:

10 00 A. M.	150	12 00	142
10 05	150½	12 10	145
10 50	155	12 11	141
11 00	155½	12 13	146
11 03	155½	12 13	143
11.14	155½	12 14	139
11 20	160	12 15	138
11.21	160½	12 16	137
11 23	160½	12 17	136
11.30	162	12.18	135
11.38	161	12 19	134
11 41	159	12 20	133
11.55	155	12 51	135½
11.56	148	1 00	133½
11.57	144	1 25	134
11 59	160	2 08	133
12 00 M.	155	3 00	133½
12.02 P. M.	149	3 30	133
12 03	148	5.30	133
12.07	143¾		

A number of small firms went down under the pressure, but none of the leading houses have been unable to meet their engagements, though the compression at the Gold Exchange Bank prevented many parties from making good their margins before the time for closing.

A singular feature of the flurry was, that cash gold was kept abundant, as will be seen by the following rates for carrying: 1 32, 1 16, ⅛, 3 16, ¼, ½, ¾, 1, and 2 per cent. At 12 55 loans were made flat, and at 1.37 P. M., 4 per cent. was paid.

An idea of the enormous scale on which this speculation has been conducted, is had in the simple statement that on Wednesday the sum of $324,524,000 was bought and sold. Thursday's business was much larger, while that of to-day will greatly exceed either.

Among other rumors in regard to the inner workings of the bull clique, there is one to the effect that it was yesterday discovered that certain parties to the combination, who have been operating for a fine stake, the price was at 136, secretly sold out their gold, and large amounts in addition on speculative account, believing that their defection would thwart the schemes of the remainder, and that a decline would follow. For this treachery, it is said the remainder of the combination determined to punish them, and that the enormous advance this morning was the result.

The bull clique claim to have made $11,000,000 out of their operations. One well-known broker, A. G. Speyers, who bid 160 for $1,000,000 this morning, when the price was 155, has failed to take up the gold. In the gold room this afternoon, he stated, in defence, that the gold he bought yesterday was for Mr. W. Heaton, and that his bids for gold at 160 to-day were on account of James Fisk, Jr. He inability to deliver, he said, arose from both parties not having given him any margin. He did not explain however why he bid 160, when he could have bought at 155.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus describes the scene on Thir street:

The worthy fraternity of gold gamblers in New York, yesterday, converted Wall street into a Bedlam, whereof a first class branch was established in Third street, opposite Third street in this city. Gold on Thursday night closed at 143 the premium having been forced up to that figure from 137 during the previous days. In New York, the bulls and bears began operations early yesterday morning, and telegraphic reports of what transpired were received in this city creating corresponding excitement. The gold premium went up and up, till it got above 150, and then down again to 133.—The news spread rapidly and drew crowds to Third street, the brokers and telegraph offices were crowded, and excited people rushed about in all directions. The premium jumped wildly up and down, as the war swayed to and fro in New York, and even the stoutest gentleman whose dealings are in gold and stocks were non plussed.—Inquirers at times could not get a quotation or gold because no one knew to a certainty what the price was. When the excitement was at its heights, the "indicators" refused to work. These automaton recorders of the premium are operated by telegraph, and although they are a most skilful and admirable means of instantaneously transmitting the fluctuations in gold, yet in this case the premium jumped about too wildly for them to keep pace with it. Boys had therefore to be employed to run from the telegraph offices to one broker's office after another, and cry out the premium. This added to the Babel. To say that every one was excited would tell only a part of the story. No mass meeting, or fire, or political "primary convention" ever exceeded the excitement on Third street yesterday. The brokers could not tell whether they were "long" or "short;" whether they had made or lost. No one could trust any one else, and a staring mob of staring people gazed up at the signs, and in at the telegraph offices and brokers' windows, wondering what it all meant. The flurry over, the excitement cooled off somewhat, and the afternoon was spent in cyphering up the morning's gains or losses. Every one on Third street, of course, had a reason to give for the wild speculation, whilst a few denounced the heartless gamblers who caused the disturbance. Such denunciations, however, have been made for many years, and things are getting no better so very fast, that people begin to think it useless to protest against them longer.

Prospective Disruption of the Cabinet—Another House Wanted.

If we are correctly informed—and we think we are—a member of the President's Cabinet at Washington received a letter a few days ago, informing him that a certain other member of the Cabinet would be obliged to resign soon, and return to the practice of his profession, unless a house in Washington were in some way provided for him to reside in with his family. The gentleman to whom this letter was addressed is Secretary Fish, and the gentleman about whom it is written is Secretary Cox.

At the time of his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Cox was a practising lawyer in Cincinnati, with a growing business, but also with a growing family on his hands. He had been a companion in arms of Gen. Grant, and he promptly responded to his invitation to come to Washington and assist him in the civil administration of the Government. But he finds the salary of his office wholly insufficient to support his family at the national capital in the style in which other Secretaries live; and he will be compelled to resign unless a house can be furnished to him as houses have been furnished to Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman, or in some other way.

What is to be done?

Why not return to the old-fashioned Republican simplicity, when men were men for a' that and a' that; when pomp and circumstance were less, and reality and solid worth were more? When Thomas Jefferson rode alone on horseback up to the old Capitol, and dismounted and tied his horse with his own hands, and walked inside to be sworn in as President of the United States? An oath when he meant to keep, too!

Why not return to the primitive time when brides were married and gifts disdained by public officers? When cheap living and a clear conscience were as respectable as all the paraphernalia and display of gamblers enriched from the public treasury, and roaring in wealth created by the sweat of the people?—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Contest in Mississippi—Dent's Election a Foregone Conclusion—Sherman Favoring Dent.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

Reports received from Mississippi give the most cheering account of Judge Dent's chances in that State. Indeed, the contest would seem to be very feeble on the part of the Republicans, and to make the matter worse it is now known that General Sherman, who by law is the supreme director of the reconstruction machine, has declared his intention to throw his support in favor of Judge Dent, thus the President is antagonized in this matter by the General of the armies, and there is some prospect of a repetition of the old game of cross purposes that was played in such a lively fashion by Andy Johnson and General Grant. Sherman is by nature Conservative and favors the success of the anti Radical tickets all over the South. Hence his support of Dent and disagreement with Grant, who is committed so broadly and squarely to the Republican policy.

Outrage by a Negro in Delaware.

On Friday night last a brutal outrage was perpetrated in New Castle Hundred, Del., upon the person of Mrs. Mary Meredith, a white married woman, by a negro named Joshua Jones. He was subsequently arrested and confessed his guilt. Lewis Carpenter, another negro, has been arrested as an accessory. They are both in jail, and came near being lynched by the indignant populace. The outrage was committed after Mrs. M. had retired to bed with her children. Mr. M. was absent from home, and the house was entered by the negroes through the back way.

THE CUBA QUESTION.

Speculations at Washington—Discussion in England

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—After the return of President Grant this morning, and particularly as he spent several hours with Secretary Fish at the Department of State, much anxiety was expressed to ascertain the character of the conference, the supposition being that it had reference to our relations with Spain. This is probable, but there is no authority for the positive assertion. It is certain however, that no action was taken in the premises. It is already known that some time ago Minister Sickles was induced to offer the United States government as a mediator between Spain and Cuba, representations having been made to it by responsible parties who had visited Spain and obtained interviews with prominent persons with the hope that friendly offers would meet with favor, such offers not being uncommon in our own history and that of other nations. Minister Sickles approached the Spanish government upon the subject and had the desired interview. Contrary to European telegrams, there is no reason for supposing the Spanish government took offence or has sought to involve other governments in its action.—The Spanish government, after mature consideration, proffered mediation, and has thanked the United States government for its friendly disposition, but it is not willing to agree to an accommodation between Spain and Cuba on the terms proposed.—The end of the matter simply is that the mediation is declined.

LONDON Sept. 22.—The *Times* this morning says the Spanish have found their advantage in a bold display of patriotism and national courage. They met the imagined affront with immediate defiance, though their threatened adversary is ten times more powerful than themselves. Minister Sickles is manifestly alarmed at the result of his proceedings and has requested further instructions, and pending a reply from Washington, he desired to withdraw his note. If this is actually the position of the case, Spain owes it to her own fearlessness which may savor of unreason but does not partake of the nature of bravado. She has declared that if driven to the extremity she will fight, and no doubt she will. For her to gain advantages by doing so is certainly out of the question, but as matters stand she would lose less by war than her adversary. America may fairly decline an easy victory on such onerous and partial terms. The people and government of Spain have resolved not to part with Cuba without a struggle, and the contest would only result in the sacrifice of Cuba coupled with other not slighter losses. Sickles expected no such resistance to his proposal to withdraw. Possibly in the face of such opposition his proceeding may be qualified or repudiated by his government. It is believed that he exceeded his authority and that America is not responsible for the act.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a petition for amnesty to Fenian prisoners, submits the petition to the Queen, but does not pledge the Government to action on the subject. He acknowledges the soundness of the judgment exhibited by the petitioners in attaching the true character to the offences committed.

Jefferson Davis sailed for America on Saturday, by the steamer Baltimore.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Meetings have been held at Dublin, Roscommon and Cork, in favor of amnesty to the Fenians. A meeting in support of tenant rights has been held at Maryborough.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the relations of England and the United States, says the progress and result of the negotiations on the Puget's Sound question show that Americans and Englishmen can keep sufficiently above the mists of national prejudices and apply common principles of equity to the settlement of international disputes. The work was a trying one for both statesmen, but the question is not unsatisfactory. The most agreeable feature of this negotiation is the judicial temper displayed by the gentlemen conducting the inquiry.

The San Juan and Alabama difficulties are the only questions now left onstanding. These, if ever brought to arbitration at the same bands, would scarcely resist the anxiety to observe the terms of their commission by doing justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection, for their own country, which has distinguished the arbitrators of this claim.

France.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *News* to-day reports that Secretary of Lord Clarendon's visit to Paris was to announce to Napoleon an arrangement between Austria, Prussia, Russia and England to preserve peace and check a contagion of revolution in France in case of the Emperor's death, but not to thwart German unity.

Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Morning *Post* publishes a letter from Paris, wherein the Cuban question is discussed at length. The writer says: "The interest in the matter is increasing in Paris, but the public need not except to learn precisely the intercourse between Madrid and Washington. There is a difficult game to be played, in order to avoid wounding Spanish pride."

Mount Etna in Eruption.

FLORENCE, Sept. 27.—Mount Etna is in a state of violent eruption. Streams of lava are pouring from the crater in Valdue.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

Return of Dr. Hall From the Arctic Regions—the Fate of Sir John Franklin and His Party at Last Discovered.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 26.—Dr. C. F. Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer with Ederburg and Tookoolita, two Esquimaux, and their daughters, arrived at this port to day, in the ship Ansil Gibbs, from Repulse Bay, August 23. Dr. Hall brings, as among the results of his five years' residence in the Arctic regions, the most interesting intelligence in regard to the death of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and confirmed the report that none of them ever reached Montreal Island. He saw natives who were the last to look upon Crozier and his party. The Doctor also brings with him the remains of a young man who belonged to one of the lost band of explorers, and also various relics of the explorations. He has prepared a report addressed to his friend, Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, which will soon be given to the public through the press. Dr. Hall is by no means tired of the exploration, and purposes next spring to start anew and push his journeying to the North Pole. He regards his experiences of the last five years as invaluable to him as a preparation and aid in the future. In the report alluded to he says: "Wherever I found that Sir John Franklin's companions had died, I erect a monument of stones, and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them in memory of the discoverers of the Northwest passage."

Arrival of Others of Dr. Hall's Party.

NORWICH, Conn., September 26.—The whaling schooner Contest, Captain Baker, has arrived at New London from Cumberland Inlet. She brings as passengers three men belonging to Dr. C. F. Hall's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Hall is a passenger on board the ship Ansil Gibbs, for New Bedford. He has a number of articles belonging to Sir John Franklin, including some spoons and a chronometer box. He was unsuccessful in finding the skeletons of many of his men, and the remains of several of their boats. The skeletons and other relics were found at King William's Land. The Cornelia brought an anchor found in the extreme north, marked "E S., 1776," which is supposed to have belonged to the first explorers. Dr. Hall found a native who claims to know all about the party. He says the ship was stove and the crew took to their boats and went ashore, where their provisions were exhausted and they died from starvation. The ice and snow prevented Dr. Hall from making full explorations. He will return next summer and still further prosecute the search. The Ansil Gibbs will arrive at New Bedford in a day or two.

Geary's Valor.

Here is another fact to supplement Geary's record in the Mexican war.

The *World* has heretofore published the opinion his regiment and the community from which it was recruited entertained of his character and conduct. We now have something to show how just that opinion was. During the battle of Contreras, fought August 19, 1847, General Scott sent an order to General Quitman for a detachment of two regiments to support the troops engaged. General Quitman's aid intended to select Barnett's New York regiment and Geary's Pennsylvania. But no field-officer of the latter could be found with the regiment, and so the aid was compelled to substitute the Palmetto regiment, although its colonel (Butler) was ill at the time. This colonel was killed next day, as the discreet Geary probably would have been had he not been out of the way when the orders came to his regiment. The story that Geary was undiscoverable at this critical moment got home to Pennsylvania, and elicited a bitter attack upon Geary from a Pennsylvania paper. This paper came to Geary's notice when our army was in occupation of the City of Mexico and after General Quitman had returned to Washington, though the aid in question was still at headquarters. Thereupon, Colonel Geary and his lieutenant-colonel, who was equally implicated, sought out this *aid*, set forth the slanderous report which was current in Pennsylvania against them, and asked him, a second lieutenant fresh from West Point, to give them, the field officers, a certificate of courage! This the aid promptly and decidedly declined to do, on the ground of the glaring impropriety of an officer of his rank certifying the character of officers of theirs, and pointed out to them that the exhibition of such a testimonial as they asked for would bring more discredit upon them than even their allowing the charge of cowardice to go unanswered. Moreover, he informed them that he could not contradict the article, for that the statements of facts in it, as their invisibility when wanted, were perfectly correct, though the inferences of cowardice drawn from that fact might be unwarranted.

That aid and second-lieutenant of the war of 1847 was a division commander in the war of 1861, and served as such from the first Bull Run to Appomattox Court House. The facts here stated come directly from him, and we are empowered to say that his name is quite at the service of General Geary if General Geary chooses to apply at this office for it.

Of such stuff are Radical military heroes made.—*N. Y. World.*

Local Intelligence.

REGISTER OF SALES.—The following is a list of the sales of Real Estate, to be held on their respective dates as advertised in the INTELLIGENCER, and for which bills have been printed at this office:

PUBLIC SALE.

A farm containing 17 acres and 45 perche., with improvements, in Earl twp., property of the estate of John Gealy.....	October 2
Tract No. 1, a lot of ground with improvements, in the borough of Elizabethtown; No. 2, a lot of ground adjoining No. 1, with improvements, property of Abraham Sheaffer.....	" 2.
Tract No. 1, containing 1 acre, with improvements, in East Cocalico twp.; No 2, containing 9 acres and 99 perches, in same twp., belonging to estate of Christian Eichelberger.....	" 7.
955 acres and 30 perches of land, divided into 30 tracts, with improvements, in Peters and Montgomery twps., Franklin co., Pa....	" 6&7
The Mill property known as Toever's Mill, situate in Bethel twp., Lebanon county, with about 50 acres of land.....	" 8.
A tract of land containing 85 acres and 80 perches, divided into 8 tracts, situated in this and Berks county.....	" 9.
A tract of land containing 6 acres, with improvements, in Earl twp., property of John Deitach.....	" 9.
Tract No. 1 contains 93 acres with improvements in Penn twp.; No. 2 the undivided half of a Mill property with 26 acres of land. No 3 the undivided one half of 3 acres of Woodland. No. 4 the undivide. ½ of 22 acres of Woodland, belonging to the Estate of Wm. S. Long, deceased.....	" 11
A farm of 85 acres, with improvements, in salisbury twp., belonging to John D. Wilson.....	" 14.
A farm containing 135 acres with improvements, in Fulton and Little Britain twps., belonging to assigned Estate of Joseph Smedley and wife.....	" 14.
A farm of 10 acres, with improvements, in Drumore twp., property of John S. Jordan.....	" 14.
Sixteen acres of Woodland in two tracts, situated in Salisbury twp., this county—property of John Newhouse, Jr.....	" 16.
A Farm of 7 Acres and 3 Perches in Upper Leacock twp., with improvements, property of Sarah Bauman	" 16.
A farm of 173 acres, 11 roods and 3 perches, in Carroll co., Md., with improvements, a so 5 acres and 21 perches in same county, and 11 acres of wood land adjoining to assigned estate of John Shaefer.....	" 20.
Tract No. 1, containing 135 acres and 6 perches, with improvements, in Drumore twp., and belonging to the estate of Harvey McPherson, dec'd., was recently sold at public sale to Mr. — Dellinger for $85 70 cts. per acre. Fifty acres of it formerly belong to the said estate and located near the above tract, was sold for $10 per acre.	" 20.
Mr. Wm. Showalter has sold his farm of 100 acres situated near Drumore Centre, Drumore twp., to Mr. — Eshleman. Price $89 per acre.	" 26.

The following sales have been made by B. F. Rowe, auctioneer, during the past two months, up to the 20th inst:

Property of James Curran, deceased, in Martic township, 120 acres, with improvements, sold to B ijamin Mylin, of West Lampeter township, for $51 per acre.

Property of B. H. Bachman, in Willow Street, House and two acres of land, sold to Jno. Bachman, Jr., for $4,010; also, 18 acres of land in West Lampeter twp., sold to Abraham Harnish, of Pequea township, for $203 per acre. No improvements.

Property of widow Kreider and Susan Miller, of Conestoga township, 47 acres with improvements, sold to Alfred Kendig, of same township, for $135 per acre; also, 49 acres, sold to Christian E. Miller, of same township, for $135 per acre. No improvements.

Property of Eby Hershey, in Strasburg twp., 101 acres with improvements, sold to Samuel Hershey, of Lancaster township, for $200 per acre.

Property of Henry Hess, dec'd, in Pequea township: No. 1, farm of 130 acres with improvements, sold to Michael L. Huver, of Lancaster township, for $131 per acre; No. 2, a farm in same township, with improvements, sold to John Reinhart, of West Lampeter township, for $158.50 per acre.

Property of John Breneman, dec'd, in Pequea township 5 acres, with improvements, sold to Lydia Breneman for $2 400.

Wood lots of Christian Hurnish, in Providence township, sold to Elias Good for $588.

Property of Christian Stoneman, deceased, in salisbury twp., sold to Rudolph Myers, of Conestoga township, at $31 per acre.

Real Estate of Benjamin Bleecher, dec'd, 108 acres of pasture land and 16 acres of Timber in Providence township, sold to C. B. Brubaker, of Manor township, for $18 85 per acre.

Farm of John B. Warfel, deceased, in Conestoga township, 98 acres, with improvements, sold to Christian Good, of same township, for $97 per acre.

Property of D. G. Eckman, in Strasburg township, 41 acres with improvements, sold to Jacob Eckman, of same township, for $225.50 per acre.

Property of Jacob Bowman, dec'd, of Strasburg township, 125 acres with improvements, sold to Jacob M. Frantz, of Lancaster township, for $157 per acre.

Property of Isaac Herr, dec'd, in Providence township, 107 acres with improvements, sold to Amos Herr, of same twp., for $100 per acre.

MATTERS IN THE LOWER END.—We clip the following from the Oxford *Press*:

Serious Accident: A runaway accident of a serious character happened near the Green Tree Tavern Lancaster county, on Tuesday of last week. —— Alexander, of Kirkwood, Colerain township, Lancaster county, had borrowed his brother James' horse and buggy to take his mother and sister to Strasburg, and while ascending a hill near Green Tree, Mr. A. got out to walk, when the horse scared at a wagon descending the hill, and commenced running, upset the buggy and threw the ladies out—Mrs. Alexander was dragged some 40 yards and had a leg broken at the knee, besides being otherwise injured; Miss Alexander sustained a fracture of a leg below the knee; the horse was so badly injured as to be rendered worthless, and the buggy was very badly broken up.

Fire: The dwelling house of T. Miller Patterson, in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Tuesday of last week. Mrs. P. was engaged in making apple butter, and had fire in two furnaces under large boilers in a building in close proximity to the dwelling—the flues from the same meeting in one overhead. After the fires had burned pretty briskly a loud roaring was heard in the main flue, which occasioned some alarm. Mr. Patterson had gone to a neighbor's and there was no man about the premises; but fortunately Mr. J. K. Alexander happened to drop in, and on looking around observed smoke issuing from the weatherboarding of the building. He at once obtained an instrument and ascended the roof and knocked off the slate as rapidly as his crippled condition would allow (having had his collar bone broken by a fall a few weeks since), when the sheeting and frame work was discovered to be rapidly burning. Through this aperature water was plentifully applied from buckets passed up to the hired girl, who had mounted the roof and operated with a determination and courage equal to the emergency, until the fire was subdued. The other females of the house operated the pump and carried the water, the supply of which was just equal to the occasion, the pump failing just after the flames were quenched.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.—John Frankford and Samuel Hambright, escaped from the Lancaster County Prison about 7½ o'clock P M. Thursday, by breaking the back door of cell No. 4, on the ground floor, and then scaling the prison wall. The mode of escape shows great ingenuity and great labor on the part of the prisoners to which the aid of a confederate seem to have been added. The prisoners have each night been locked in seperate cells, on the second floor, and in the morning brought down stairs to cell No. 4, where they worked during the day in making cigars, and at 8 o'clock at night they were again conveyed to their cells up stairs. The lower range of cells on the west side of the prison have door ways leading into the jail yard, secured by an inner and an outer door. The inner door of these cells slide horizontally in the wall, like the door of a street car, and is made of two-inch plank, lined with boiler iron, and locked from the outside of the cell by a heavy iron bolt that passes through the plank door but not through the *iron lining*. The outside door is secured by the ordinary prison lock, which can only be opened from the outside. These doors were left in tay, and are never or very seldom opened. The look of the outside door must have been picked by a confederate, as a string was attached to the latch, in such a way that it could be raised from the inside, as soon as the prisoners were enabled to get between the cell door and the door. To do this the prisoners drew the screws that secured the boiler iron to the door, and pushed it back about fifteen inches into the opening in the wall, thus exposing that much of the wooden door. That might not be noticed by the officers of the prison, they had covered it with white paper to make it correspond in color with the white-washed boiler iron. They then with a razor cut a hole through the two inch plank door large enough for a man to pass through. This gave them admission into the space between the two doors, and the outer one having been picked by a confederate, as is supposed, would admit them into the jail yard. To scale the high wall, a pole about thirteen feet long had been made of pieces of tobacco boxes, a broom handle and the roller of a large map of Lancaster county, which was hanging in the cell. This was securely wrapped with carpet chain, and strengthened with an additional wrapping of wire. In one end of the pole a large iron hook had been placed for the purpose of catching on the top of the wall. This hook was made of a piece of gas pipe into which a piece of wrought iron had been thrust to prevent its breaking under their weight, while scaling the wall. It seems probable that they have been working quietly and systematically for some time. As each screw was drawn from the door sheathing, the hole was carefully closed, with lime or some other mixture. Their scaling ladder had probably been constructed in two sections, stowed away between the two doors and spliced sometime yesterday. The screw driver, saw, wire &c., must have been supplied by accomplices, as the articles found in their cell did not belong to the prison.

On their escape Hambright visited his mother, who lives in Orange street, staying only long enough to change his clothes. He is a youth about 18 years old, 5 feet 4½ inches in height, has complected by eyes and brown hair. He was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, on the 16th of August last, for larceny. He once before served a term of imprisonment for a similar offence. Mr. Hambright, the keeper, offers a reward of $25 for his apprehension.

John Frankford was sentenced on three indictments for larceny, on the 21st of January, 1862, to an imprisonment of 5 years and 3 months. He broke jail, Sept. 22, 1863; recaptured March 4, 1868, and was recaptured last night. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet 6½ inches in height, grey eyes, brown hair, and florid complexion. A reward of $100 is offered for his apprehension. He is an old offender, having been repeatedly imprisoned, and always made his escape, except one term he served in full in the Eastern Penitentiary. It is said that he has served in the Lancaster county jail six times, and also broke jail at Columbus, O, and Lebanon and Harrisburg Pa. No other prisoner ever before escaped from the prison through the back door of the cells, and they were thought to be secure proof; but it is easy *now* to see that they are not. The bolt that keeps the inside door from sliding back, does *not* keep the boiler iron, with which it is lined, from sliding back; and as the boiler iron is secured to the door on the *inside* of the cells, it is an easy matter for a prisoner to remove the screws, and slip it back, giving him an opportunity to cut through the wooden door. With an accomplice to open the outside door his escape is easy. To show how easy it is to pick the prison locks, Mr. Sensenig himself last night picked one of them with a piece of wire, as easily as he could have opened it with a key. Mr. Sensenig maintains that the cell doors opening into the corridors, and which, during the day time, are left a few inches open, so that visitors can see and converse with the inmates, are not properly closed, and it is an easy matter for friends to convey to the prisoners information and means to aid them in their escape.

It is quite certain from the successful escape of several prisoners recently, that the prison is not a secure place in which to confine convicts, or else that the officers having in in charge are inefficient and negligent. Bold Radical politicians who have the exclusive management of it, and who are eternally quarreling over the spoils connected with it, are alone responsible, wherever the error may be

REAL ESTATE MARKET.—Henry Shubert, Auctioneer, sold, Saturday last, a three-story brick dwelling house, in the borough of Wrightsville, for Dr. Levergood, assignee of Jacob P. Levergood, for $1950. John Upman was the purchaser.

A farm of 135 acres with the improvements thereon, situated in Drumore twp., and belonging to the estate of Harvey McPherson, dec'd., was recently sold at public sale to Mr. — Dellinger for $85 70 cts. per acre. Fifty acres of it formerly belong to the said estate and located near the above tract, was sold for $10 per acre.

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Property of B. H. Bachman, in Willow Street, House and two acres of land, sold to Jno. Bachman, Jr., for $4,010; also, 18 acres of land in West Lampeter twp., sold to Abraham Harnish, of Pequea township, for $203 per acre. No improvements.

Property of widow Kreider and Susan Miller, of Conestoga township, 47 acres with improvements, sold to Alfred Kendig, of same township, for $135 per acre; also, 49 acres, sold to Christian E. Miller, of same township, for $135 per acre. No improvements.

Property of Eby Hershey, in Strasburg twp., 101 acres with improvements, sold to Samuel Hershey, of Lancaster township, for $200 per acre.

Property of Henry Hess, dec'd, in Pequea township: No. 1, farm of 130 acres with improvements, sold to Michael L. Huver, of Lancaster township, for $131 per acre; No. 2, a farm in same township, with improvements, sold to John Reinhart, of West Lampeter township, for $158.50 per acre.

Property of John Breneman, dec'd, in Pequea township 5 acres, with improvements, sold to Lydia Breneman for $2 400.

Wood lots of Christian Harnish, in Providence township, sold to Elias Good for $588.

Property of Christian Stoneman, deceased, in salisbury twp., sold to Rudolph Myers, of Conestoga township, at $31 per acre.

Real Estate of Benjamin Bleecher, dec'd, 108 acres of pasture land and 16 acres of Timber in Providence township, sold to C. B. Brubaker, of Manor township, for $18 85 per acre.

Farm of John B. Warfel, deceased, in Conestoga township, 98 acres, with improvements, sold to Christian Good, of same township, for $97 per acre.

Property of D. G. Eckman, in Strasburg township, 41 acres with improvements, sold to Jacob Eckman, of same township, for $225.50 per acre.

Property of Jacob Bowman, dec'd, of Strasburg township, 125 acres with improvements, sold to Jacob M. Frantz, of Lancaster township, for $157 per acre.

Property of Isaac Herr, dec'd, in Providence township, 107 acres with improvements, sold to Amos Herr, of same twp., for $100 per acre.

MATTERS IN THE LOWER END.—We clip the following from the Oxford *Press*:

Serious Accident: A runaway accident of a serious character happened near the Green Tree Tavern Lancaster county, on Tuesday of last week. —— Alexander, of Kirkwood, Colerain township, Lancaster county, had borrowed his brother James' horse and buggy to take his mother and sister to Strasburg, and while ascending a hill near Green Tree, Mr. A. got out to walk, when the horse scared at a wagon descending the hill, and commenced running, upset the buggy and threw the ladies out—Mrs. Alexander was dragged some 40 yards and had a leg broken at the knee, besides being otherwise injured; Miss Alexander sustained a fracture of a leg below the knee; the horse was so badly injured as to be rendered worthless, and the buggy was very badly broken up.

Fire: The dwelling house of T. Miller Patterson, in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Tuesday of last week. Mrs. P. was engaged in making apple butter, and had fire in two furnaces under large boilers in a building in close proximity to the dwelling—the flues from the same meeting in one overhead. After the fires had burned pretty briskly a loud roaring was heard in the main flue, which occasioned some alarm. Mr. Patterson had gone to a neighbor's and there was no man about the premises; but fortunately Mr. J. K. Alexander happened to drop in, and on looking around observed smoke issuing from the weatherboarding of the building. He at once obtained an instrument and ascended the roof and knocked off the slate as rapidly as his crippled condition would allow (having had his collar bone broken by a fall a few weeks since), when the sheeting and frame work was discovered to be rapidly burning. Through this aperature water was plentifully applied from buckets passed up to the hired girl, who had mounted the roof and operated with a determination and courage equal to the emergency, until the fire was subdued. The other females of the house operated the pump and carried the water, the supply of which was just equal to the occasion, the pump failing just after the flames were quenched.

INTERCOURSE ITEMS.—Mr. Peter B. Eckert, of Intercourse village, raised on his farm in Chester county a stalk of corn which measures seventeen feet and one inch in length, and contains two perfect ears of corn of large size. This is Democratic corn, and if any person can beat it we will be glad to hear from them.

Mr. John Sides, of Intercourse, has a pumpkin in his lot which weighs 200 lbs, they are known as the Barrel Variety. It has not yet attained its full growth.

Mr. Geo. H. Skiles, dealer in churns, while driving a vicious pony met with quite a severe accident on Thursday. The pony becoming unmanageable ran away scattering the churns along the road and throwing Mr. Skiles out, injuring him considerably, but not dangerously.

LARGE STEERS.—The Mt. Joy *Herald* says that Mr. Henry Kurtz will not take his five large steers to the State Fair this year. The small premiums offered will not pay expenses, much less the risk he would have. Last year he almost lost one of the four which he had at Harrisburg, by breaking through the car. His twin steers now each weigh over 3000 pounds. The red ones, 2600 and 2500 pounds, and the mammoth steer 4000 pounds.

DEATH FROM SCALDING.—A boy about five years old, son of Henry Rohrer, residing near Petersburg, this county, was so much injured by being scalded, Tuesday forenoon, the 21st inst., that he died in a few hours afterward. The accident was caused by the child pulling a kettle of boiling water off a stove.

"Grand Rally—Meeting of Young Republicans."

Under this imposing heading and with a long "call", following it, a meeting of the feeble-minded children of the Radical School, had been announced in all the organs of the party for several days past, and all the public houses, watch boxes and dead walls had been adorned with huge posters containing a similar announcement. The City Cornet Band was engaged to drum up the dilatory, and to add *eclat* to the occasion, "front seats were reserved for ladies," "distinguished speakers" were to address the multitude, and the Court House bell was rung at a terrible rate "by order of the County Committee." The only portion of the Court Room, however, that was respectably filled, was the east side, occupied by the sixteen members of the Cornet Band, and the "reserved seat," occupied by six young ladies, immediately in front of the orators.

At half-past seven o'clock, the meeting was organized, Mr. D. P. Rosenmiller in the chair, who after a brief speech that would have done honor to Demosthenes, or any other man, introduced to the six young ladies on the front bench and to the isolated males thinly scattered throughout the Court Room, our good looking and eloquent friend W. A. Wilson, Esq

Mr. Wilson, with great good taste looked over the long rows of empty chairs within the bar, and addressed the six young ladies aforesaid, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with more than ordinary pleasure that I arise before this glorious galaxy of female loveliness and intellectual manhood to address you on this happy occasion; and when I consider the noble theme I have chosen for my oratorical effort this evening, I feel that I cannot fail to win new laurels for my own brow, and inspire your breasts with a glow of enthusiasm that will know no bounds; while your approving plaudits will shake this towering auditorium from centre to circumference, "from turret to foundation stone," and drown if need be the angry thunderbolts of Capitoline Jove himself. (Thunders of applause.) Need I name to you my theme? No! I know I need not! Already you have caught, through mutual sympathy, the inspiration of my surcharged soul, and know the subject of my grand discourse—The African! (Tremendous cheers.) Gaze upon the contour of that classic head—survey the outline of that chiseled face, and wonder at the compound beauty of his form! Descend to outs, No. 1: corn on the uplands is first rate, on the lowlands the season was too wet and it could not be properly cultivated, and consequently is not so good. The potato crop is excellent. There are plenty of pears; apples are rather scarce; grapes are good."

"The Democrats of this section are enthusiastic in their support of our great statesman, George H. Pendleton. Many Republicans adopt Pendleton's financial policy and will support him—men, too, who have hitherto voted the Republican ticket."

CHURCH CELEBRATION.—On Saturday, the 18th inst., a large reunion and celebration of the Bethel M. E Church was held in Drumore township, Lancaster county. Addresses were made by several ministers. The procession marched from the Church to Bookius' Grove, about a mile distant, preceded by the Octoraro Band. The Fulton Brass Band was also present, and the festival was enjoyed together with excellent effect. General harmony and joy prevailed.

DISCOVERY OF IRON ORE.—Our former partner, J. M. Cooper, Esq., seems to be in luck. The *Valley Spirit* says he has discovered valuable deposits of Iron Ore on his farm near Bedford, specimens of which he sent to this county for examination. Some iron manufacturers to whom these specimens have been submitted pronounce them hematite and pipe ore of the best quality, which they say will "melt like tutter in a furnace."

REGISTER'S OFFICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted by the Register since the 11th inst., on the following estates:

Daniel Flickinger, dec'd, late of West Cocalico township. Jacob B. Flickinger, Administrator with Will annexed.

Abraham Bollinger, dec'd, late of West Cocalico township. Henry Shirk, Administrator.

Michael Shenk, dec'd, late of Lancaster twp. Elizabeth Shenk, Administratrix.

Wills admitted to probate since the above date:

Thomas A. Withers, dec'd, late of the borough of Columbia. William Patton, Executor.

Rev. E. H. Thomas, dec'd, late of Lancaster city. Robert H. Thomas, Executor.

George Heil, dec'd, late of East Cocalico township. Curtis Heil, George Heil and Cyrus Ream, Executors.

Henry Myers, dec'd, late of West Earl twp. Samuel Myers and John Myers, Executors.

Samuel Kauffman, dec'd, late of Manor twp. Abraham Kauffman, Executor.

ACCIDENT AT UNION CHURCH.—On the 18th inst., whilst Israel Alexander, of Colerain twp., was engaged in painting the cornice of the new Presbyterian Church at Union, he fell from the