Another Chapter on Mormons--The Bill to Abolish Polygamy---Examination of Witnesses by a Congressional Committee--An Interesting Statement of the Workings of the Mormon System.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Additional evidence has been taken before the House Territorial Committee regarding the condition of things in Utah, and more especially relating to the enforcement of the laws there. The bill to abolish polygamy was before the House to-day for a short time, and will be considered again to-morrow. The testimony just taken alludes to Brigham Young's refusal to pay his internal revenue taxes, and other interesting matters.

EVASION OF REVENUE LAWS.

John F. Taggart, the assessor for Utah, testified that confirmed Mormons recognize and observe no law except such as they are compelled to observe; they do not scruple at any means they can contrive to evade the revenue law. The witness said I notified Brigham Young, through my assistant assessor, to make out a return of the income of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," of the property of which he is trustee. In response he sent me a sarcastic reply. Young's name is not signed to it, but the assistant assessor makes an affidavit attached to it. I had him do it, because I know Young well enough to know that he would crawl out of the matter if he could. The following is the paper:

"August 20, 1869.—We, the government of the United States, have no knowledge of any such person as the trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, nor of any such organization as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. If there ever was such an officer, or such an organization, we, the government of the United States, have obliterated them out of existence by legal enactment."

The witness went on to say that he was finally compelled to make his own assessment, and it amounted to $60,000; that it was impossible to get a witness before the grand jury to indict any one for bigamy.—The probate judges in Utah, Brigham grants divorces for $10 each, and gives the form of the paper which is drawn up. It is merely an agreement between the parties asking divorce, signed by both parties and witnessed. If one party refuses to sign, and Brigham is convinced that they ought to be separated, Brigham signs for them; it was not permitted to go to the courts, except as a matter of form.

NATURE AGAINST POLYGAMY.

The witness further testified as follows: This (exhibiting another paper to the committee) is a legacy return, the first ever made in that Territory. There is a list of forty-one names, the children of Heber C. Kimball; he had fifty-four children in all, but thirteen of them died. I have taken the strongest possible ground—though Young says I "lie like hell"—that the Almighty himself has provided for the drowning out of polygamy through the operation of natural laws. I base my opinion on the fact that out of every hundred children born in polygamy, seventy-five are males. I have the statistics of two hundred and fifty-seven families—names just picked up at random there, not selected with a reference to this question—and in those two hundred and fifty-seven families, eighty-three out of each hundred of the children are males. One day before I left, David Cardwell, the clerk of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, told me that he had fifteen little boys, under eleven years of age, and six daughters.

WHAT WOMEN THINK ON THE SUBJECT?

The witness testified his belief that the proposed bill or some other of similar provisions could be enforced. He said: "Just now the people are wonderfully excited, and playing for the final game of bluff. But should this bill pass, I am confident that Brigham Young would have another revelation very quick, commanding that polygamy be abolished with. I believe that a thousand troops sent out there would be the best thing that ever occurred. I do not think we need a man to insure the security of the life or property of any Gentile, but a thousand troops would strengthen the backbone of those disaffected Mormons. But that would not be sufficient to break up the system of polygamy; the leaders of the schism are strongly in favor of polygamy as Brigham Young himself." To the question what would be the consequence to the plural wives and their children who would be sent adrift, he said "they would be in a hundred per cent. better condition than they are to-day. In that case the women would only have to support themselves and their children, and that they do now. Not only that, but in most cases they support their husbands too. I know of cases where men have married for the purpose of having women support them, and who are so supported by the labor of their wives. The same amount of labor on the part of the women that now support themselves and their husbands would certainly support themselves alone if separated from their husbands." In regard to the women voting for polygamy, the witness said he would expect them to vote that way, or vote in any way without exception that Brigham Young wants them to vote.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

J. H. Beadles, editor of a Gentile paper at Corinne, Utah, testified that he believed this law could be enforced, and he thought it would be the best thing in the line of the kind. There was now a remarkable anomaly in legislation in Utah—a community with no marriage law, but with an act providing for divorce—no provision for recording marriages, but with records for dissolution of marriages.

SECRETS OF THE ENDOWMENT HOUSE.

He was asked, "What is in the endowment house?" and replied as follows: "The endowment house is a large adobe building, near the northwest corner of Temple block, into which no 'profane Gentile' can ever enter; it is secured and secret. As to what occurs therein, there are three written accounts. One by Elder John Hyde, Jr., who preached Mormonism for six years in England; returning to Utah, and observing the practical working of the institution at home which he had been promulgating abroad, it was more than he could endure. He was sent on a mission, and poisoned as soon as he was safely out of the Territory. Another account is by Mrs. Marietta V. Smith, daughter of Silas Corey, of Hornesville, New York. The third is by a lady whose name I do not now recollect. These written accounts differ a little as regards details of the ceremony. The principal portion of it consists of a grand drama, representing the creation of the world, and of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden; the temptation of the serpent; the fall, and man's condition after the fall; the contest among the different sects in the world, and the revelation of the Mormons; and then comes in the holy priesthood: Peter and James and John descend and anoint Joe Smith and others to be their successors; then the candidates are initiated into the four orders of the priesthood. In reference to the ceremony of initiation there is some difference in the accounts; probably the ceremonies have varied at different times; but in all there are the penalties for violation of the oaths of the orders there is no disagreement. For the violation of the oath of one order, the penalty is to have the throat cut from ear to ear; of a second, to have the bowels slit across; of a third, to have the blood spilt upon the ground; of the fourth, to have the heart torn out, &c. These secret oaths seem to exercise a fearful power over all women; even apostate Mormons, when far out of the reach of the church, and where its penalties certainly need not be feared, seem to hesitate to speak of them."

INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

The following interesting statements were made by the witness in answer to questions:

"I am quite confident that not over one-sixth of the adult male population of Utah are polygamists. Of course more women are polygamists, practically, than men. Some large estates are settled in the Territory of polygamists, but as the numbers of the sexes are equal in Utah, it is manifestly impossible for everybody to have more than one wife. About one-third of the population are practically polygamists are in sympathy with it. I think that the entire population of the Territory is from ninety to one hundred thousand. Nearly three thousand women are married. If this bill be enforced the Mormons would go to Arizona. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that the Mormons now own an entire county in Arizona."

ZETA.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

A Denial from Mr. J. R. Sypher.

We have received the following letter from Mr. J. R. Sypher, in reference to his alleged connection with the sale of the cadetships:

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1870.—I see published in your paper of yesterday a "special despatch" from Washington, which gives the testimony of one Brooks relative to his application to me to procure the appointment to a cadetship at West Point.

It is true that this man Brooks did, on several occasions, importune me to procure for him such an appointment. It is not true that I ever agreed to procure one for any price or consideration, or for any sum named or unnamed. Perhaps I should have unceremoniously kicked this man from my presence; but I chose rather to use mild means, and therefore resorted to the professional expedient of demanding a retainer of $2000, which I judged rightly to be far beyond his ability to pay. I followed this demand by the declaration that the acceptance of this retainer would in no way bind me to procure for him an appointment; nor had it any reference whatever to the fact that I had a brother in Congress. I said to him, further, that I would under no consideration recommend for nomination to the Military or the Naval Academy any person who was not in every way eligible for that position.

I was never before, nor have I been since this occurrence, approached by any man on this or a similar subject. This whole affair is the culmination of a conspiracy of the parties who were leagued to defraud the Associated Press, and this personal attack is in retaliation for the part I was compelled to take in their exposure.

Respectfully, J. R. SYPHER.

A Multiplicity of Senators.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 16.—Georgia has seven Senators at present. In 1866, the first organization of the State, A. H. Stephens and Herschell V. Johnson were elected. In 1868, H. V. Miller and Joshua Hill were elected, and yesterday the recently purified Legislature elected Blodgett, Whittlesey and a third man to serve till 1871, named H. P. Farrow, known by his previous occupation during the Confederacy as "Potash Farrow."

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

In the U. S. Senate, a communication was presented from the Secretary of War, with a bill relating to acquisition of sites for national coast defences. On motion of Mr. Morton, the President was asked for information as to the number, character, cost and condition of our iron clads, by whom they were designed, etc. The bill to abolish franking, and the bill to admit Mississippi were considered. Pending debate on the latter, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Julian, from the Public Lands Committee, reported a bill, which was passed, to close the land offices in States where the unsold public lands do not exceed ten thousand acres. The resolution reported from the Foreign Committee calling upon the President for information regarding American citizens in British prisons, was adopted. The report of the Election Committee, giving the seat from the Eleventh District of New York to C. H. Van Wyck, was considered. Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill giving bounties to persons who, after being rejected as volunteers, were immediately afterwards drafted and held to service. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

In the U. S. Senate, resolutions were presented from the Alabama Legislature, favoring a national postal telegraph, and from the Rhode Island Legislature, for a harbor of refuge at Block Island, at the entrance to Long Island Sound. The House bill to provide artificial limbs for disabled soldiers was considered, and an amendment adopted extending its provisions to soldiers of the Mexican War. The Mississippi bill was discussed. A message was received from the President announcing that he had signed the bill to relieve the poor of the District of Columbia. Adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Maynard, the Select Committee on Navigation were directed to consider the expediency of granting a bounty to all iron sea-going vessels built in this country of American materials, during the next three years. Mr. Bennett introduced a bill "for better protection of the northern and northwestern frontier." Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely the bill giving a territorial government to Alaska. He also reported back from the same committee his bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah. Mr. Banks introduced a bill, which was referred to the Foreign Committee, authorizing the President to proclaim the neutrality of the United States in the struggle between Cuba and Spain, and also suspending, with regard to that struggle, the provisions of the act of 1818, which prevents the furnishing of men and war materials to the insurgents. The resolution of the Election Committee, giving the seat from the Eleventh New York district, to Mr. Van Wyck, was adopted, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Fenton introduced a bill appropriating $60,000 for the refunding of internal duties levied upon Russian hemp, in excess of those upon Manilla hemp, since the passage of the Tariff act of 1861. A conference report on the West Point Appropriation bill was adopted. Senator Scott gave notice that the Naval Committee had adopted a resolution declaring its opinion that Congress ought not to consider applications for restoration to service of court-martialed naval officers, but in exceptional cases recommended by the President. Mr. Drake introduced a bill amendatory of the naturalization laws. The Mississippi bill was taken up, and an amendment of Mr. Wilson, prescribing the conditions the Virginia bill was defeated. Yeas 23, nays 26. The Senate substitute admitting Mississippi without conditions was lost, the yeas being 27 and the nays 22. The House bill imposes conditions similar to those placed upon Virginia was then concurred in by a party vote of 50 yeas to 11 nays.—Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cullom spoke in advocacy of his bill to prevent polygamy in Utah. Mr. Lynch, from the Select Committee upon Navigation, reported two bills for the relief of American Commerce, which were made special order for the third Tuesday in March. The substance of these bills has already been published. C. H. Van Wyck was sworn in as Representative from the Eleventh District of New York. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered. A conference report on the West Point bill was adopted. Mr. Logan desired to introduce and have passed a bill appropriating $300 for the expenses of witnesses in the investigation as to sales of cadetships, but Mr. Schofield objected. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill making it illegal to import immigrants under labor contracts. Mr. Conkling introduced a bill directing the Postmaster General to contract with the North American Steam Navigation Company for transportation of mails, which was referred. On motion of Mr. Sherman, his funding bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. A bill was passed providing for voluntary examiner of claims in the State Department. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, introduced a bill directing that estimates of appropriations be made through the Secretary of the Treasury, and prescribing methods of keeping accounts of appropriations. The International Exhibition bill was discussed, pending which the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Wood introduced a bill to regulate ocean telegraph communication with foreign countries. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill was considered. A bill was passed appropriating $9000 to pay expenses of the investigation as to the sale of cadetships. A motion by Mr. Brooks, to print 10,000 copies of the report of the Committee on American Navigation, was referred. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

In the U. S. Senate, resolutions of the Virginia Legislature were presented, asking the removal of political disabilities from Virginians. The House bill to pay expenses of witnesses in the cadetship investigation was concurred in. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the relief of useless military reservations, and Mr. Morrill, one for the covering of unexpended appropriations into the Treasury. On motion of Mr. Thurman, the President was asked for information as to the enforcement of internal revenue taxes, contrary to the treaty with the Cherokee nation. A bill granting land in aid of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in Oregon, came up, and after discussion, was passed, a motion to strike out the appropriations of land having received only three affirmative votes. Senators Howe, Osborne, Davis and Saulsbury. Mr. Thurman, who opposed the bill, did not vote, being "paired off." Adjourned.

In the House, the Legislative appropriations were considered. Mr. McCreery introduced a bill giving a stay of execution on judgments for debts contracted prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act, for from one to five years, according to the amount, unless the plaintiffs consent to receive payment in currency. A rule was reported by Mr. Garfield, and adopted, making the Election Committee of fifty-forty-five members consist of fifteen members; and authorizing the Chairman to assign each contested case to a sub-committee of three, who report directly to the House. Adversely making the Committee of the Whole, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution, declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment which was referred. Mr. Patterson, from the Retrenchment Committee, reported a bill to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and provide for the Bureau of Education. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution of inquiry in regard to secret correspondence in relation to the case of Fitz John Porter, and made some remarks in support of the action of the court-martial in that case. Mr. Wilson spoke in favor of re-opening of the case, after which Mr. Chandler withdrew his resolution. Bills were passed authorizing the erection of a bridge across the Delaware at Philadelphia, providing for better security of passengers on steam vessels, and re-organizing the marine hospital service. The New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill was taken up, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Bingham, to enforce the right of colored persons to vote in the several States; by Mr. Julian, to regulate degrees of insolvency by State Courts since the passage of the Bankrupt Act; by Mr. Burchard, to relieve political disabilities in States ratifying the suffrage amendment; by Mr. Trey, to regulate foreign and coasting trade on our northern boundaries; by Mr. Williard, to prevent the furnishing of war vessels or materials to foreign powers to be used against insurgent peoples; by Mr. Kellogg, reducing the income tax to three per cent., and exempting $2,000; by Mr. Cowles, increasing the tax on whiskey to $1 per gallon, and by Mr. Townsend, to equalize the distribution of currency.—Mr. Loughridge's resolution directing the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill increasing the currency $50,000,000, came up in order, and was adopted—yeas 110, nays 74. Among the nays were Messrs. Randall, Kelley, Myers and O'Neill. Mr. McCreary introduced a resolution relieving pork packers and lard renderers from payment of the manufacturers' tax. Mr. Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the Senate bill removing disabilities from four to five hundred ex-rebels. On motion of Mr. Whittemore, the House bill, including two thousand names, was adopted as a substitute. Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, made a report of testimony in regard to the sale of cadetships, implicating Mr. Whittemore, the Representative from the First South Carolina District, the report closing with a resolution for his expulsion from the House. After discussion, at the suggestion of Mr. Butler, a resolution was adopted citing Mr. Whittemore to appear before the bar of the House on Wednesday, and show why he should not be expelled. The House then adjourned.

Death of One of the Harper Brothers.

Mr. Joseph Wesley Harper, one of the firm of Harper Brothers, publishers, of New York, died at his residence, in that city, on Monday morning. Mr. Harper conducted the literary correspondence of the house, and was well known to authors in this country and Europe. The only two surviving brothers of the four who formed the firm are John and Fletcher Harper.—The deceased was for forty years a member of the M. E. Church, and was one of the best linguists of the day. He served an apprenticeship to the printing business. The firm of Harper Brothers, of which the deceased was a member, was established in 1825, and rapidly rose to distinction and wealth.

OUR COUNTY PRISON.

What the Berks County Commissioners Say of It.

A Rival of Andersonville.

Prisoners Naked, Dirty and Freezing.

"A Drove of Hogs" in a Loyal Institution.

We clip the following remarkable article from the Reading *Eagle* of Saturday:

On Tuesday last Messrs. Benj. Evert and Peter Miller, Commissioners of Schuylkill county, visited Reading for the purpose of seeing the County Prison, and learning in what manner it was conducted. After going through it, they were highly pleased with its management, and expressed a desire to visit the Prison of Lancaster county. They were accompanied to Lancaster by Messrs. William S. Young and John L. Moyer, two Commissioners of this county, on Wednesday. The sight that there met them is almost beyond description. Three hundred prisoners are incarcerated in the structure, *seventy-six of whom are imprisoned in one cell!*

These prisoners are vagrants, and their condition is truly deplorable, most of them being nearly without clothing, while one of the number is entirely naked. The cell has been constructed by roofing over a portion of the yard, and at one end is a stove, around which these destitute creatures huddle to keep warm, and near which several basket makers ply their labors. One of the visitors asked how these men sleep in so small a space, when he was answered, "like a drove of hogs!"

During the war, and the days of Libby prison, tales of horror and suffering, of want and privation, were daily found in the newspapers of the North, and more especially in the Republican journals, some of which even went so far as to charge the Democrats of the North with being the cause of the misery entailed upon the brave soldiers who were unfortunate enough to be incarcerated in that prison-pen. But here is a case almost if not quite equal to the past-pain of the Libby, in a Republican city and county, with abundance of every thing to alleviate suffering, and yet the loud-mouthed Republicans have not dared to ventilate the subject, because the county officials are of their own party. During the war there may have been some excuse for the bad management of military prisons, but there can be no palliation for the bad management of a County Prison; there can be no excuse for criminal negligence on the part of the prison officials.

One of the Republican Commissioners of Lancaster county asserted that he was not aware of the suffering in the Lancaster county prison; but that is no excuse for him. He is placed in office for the purpose of looking into matters of this kind, and has sworn to fulfill his duties with fidelity, and yet he confesses that he knows nothing about the manner in which the prison is conducted.

If the prison officials of Lancaster county are ignorant of their duties, let them come to Reading and view the clean and well conducted prison here; they can learn, in the model prison of Berks county, a lesson which they need to learn—how to treat unfortunate criminals under their control.

There are other cells in the Lancaster county prison which are over-crowded, one of them containing 38 criminals, whereas it was built for cells for less than 8, and within these are lodged the 300 criminals of the county.

The case of Joseph Folgate, the young man of feeble intellect, who was imprisoned in the Berks county Alms House for years past, to keep him from setting fire to the buildings, has received considerable attention from the Republicans of this city, and yet he is kept clean and receives all the attention posssible from the officers of the Alms House. If this case has produced so much feeling, why do not the Republicans of this city extend their sympathy to the sufferers of the Lancaster County Prison, who are treated more like dogs than human beings, by "loil" officers of their own clique in that county?

Thank God! Berks county rule does not extend over Berks county, and political leeches of the Republican party cannot draw the life blood from any class of its citizens, no matter how low they may be.

The State Legislature.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

In the Senate, an act was passed to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery in Philadelphia. Among the other bills passed was a supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia. Among the bills approved by the Governor was the Fairmounts Park bill. Several vetoe messages were received. The bill authorizing writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter was passed over the Governor's veto. Adjourned.

In the House, the Senate amendment to the House of Correction bill was agreed to. A number of private bills were passed. The bill allowing writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter to be carried to the Supreme Court was passed over the Governor's veto. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

In the State Senate, a bill was introduced to prevent the pleading of the $300 exemption against debts due to female servants, seamstresses and minors; also, bills to amend the State Constitution so as to prevent special legislation, and to prevent dangerous trapeze performances in places of amusement. In the House, a motion to allow the employment of a clerk by the committee to investigate the election in connection with the Police bill was defeated, and a motion to discharge the committee was indefinitely postponed. A bill was introduced vesting the powers now held by the Receiver of Taxes in the City Councils, the Receiver having power to collect only. The bill to remove hucksters from the streets was reported favorably.

The Senate Committee in the contested case of Scull, Republican, against Findlay, Democrat, at Harrisburg, have agreed to report in favor of Findlay. They received a letter from Scull, yesterday, withdrawing from the contest, but have considered its language insulting, and voted to return it to the writer.

The claims from the Border Committees for damages sustained during the war, filed at the Auditor General's office, in Harrisburg, aggregate about $2,000,000. They have been collected by Commissioners, at an expense of several thousand dollars to the State. The committee to which the bill to pay these claims was referred, refused yesterday, to report it, the vote being a tie. This action is not considered final, however.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

In the State Senate, bills were introduced for the election next October of two additional judges, one for the District of Philadelphia and one for the Common Pleas; and authorizing railroad companies to connect with railroads of other States. The House bill providing for a centennial celebration in the anniversary of independence in 1876 was passed. The bill to protect the lives of coal miners was passed. In the House, a message was received from the Governor, announcing the approval of many bills, including that to prevent baggage smashing. The bill submitting the liquor license question to the vote of the people of each election district was amended by substituting "county" for "district," and laid over on the third reading.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

In the State Senate, a bill was introduced authorizing the Judges in each judicial district to enter convents and ascertain if any of the inmates are confined against their will. A majority report in the Scull-Findlay case was adopted, sustaining Mr. Findlay's right to his seat. In the House, the General Appropriation bill was reported, and a bill was passed to supply a deficiency in the Orphan School appropriation.

The following are some of the leading features of the General Appropriation bill: Common Schools, $750,000; State Normal School, Sixth District, $10,000; Judges of Supreme Court, $32,500; Dist. Court and Com. Pleas Judges, Phila., $35,000; Allegheny, $25,000; Judge Pearson (Dauphin co.), $5,000; Judges in Commonwealth, $150,000; Associate do, $50,000; Interest on funded debt, $1,800,000; Public printing, $25,000; Legislative expenses, $200,000; Pa. Institution, Deaf and Dumb, ($250 for each pupil), $40,000; Pa. Blind Asylum, $30,000; Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum, $20,000; Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum improvements, $50,000; Media Training School, $20,000; Philadelphia House of Refuge, $30,000; Western House of Refuge, $30,000; Northern House, $30,000; Erie Marine Hospital, $20,000; Military claims, $5,000; Home for Little Wanderers, $5,000; Chaplain (House), $300; Chaplain (Senate), $300; Eastern Penitentiary, $20,000; Western Penitentiary, $22,324; Western Penitentiary improvements, $20,000; Northern Insane Hospital, $150,000; Salary, General Agent and expenses of Board of Public Charities, $5,000; State Historical Dept., $6,000; Eastern Experimental Farm, $5,000; Penn Widows' Asylum, $5,000; St. Joseph's Hospital, $5,000; Home for Destitute Colored Children, $1,000. Provision is also made for destitute soldiers' orphans.

THE SCULL-FINDLAY CASE.

The Committee Report in Favor of Findlay.

The committee in the Scull-Findlay contested case from the Twentieth Senatorial District had another meeting yesterday afternoon. The contestant, Mr. Scull, did not appear and was not represented by counsel. Mr. Brooks, a member of the committee, however, presented a communication from Mr. Scull, in which a majority of the committee were charged with prejudging the case. It was unanimously resolved by the committee not to receive the paper, and the clerk was instructed to return the same to Mr. Scull. Mr. Coffroth, of counsel for Mr. Findlay, desired the committee to throw open every avenue to the contestant for the proof of his allegations of fraud. Mr. Scull's action is an abandonment of the case, and the committee unanimously decided to award the seat to Mr. Findlay. Senator Lowry severely censured the course of Mr. Scull in trying to obtain the seat by unfair means.

Another New York Horror--A Woman Shot Dead by her Husband.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Another terrible murder was committed in this city to-night. The victim was Mrs. Margaret Sheridan, of No. 517 West Forty-first street. She was shot dead by her husband, Thomas Sheridan. The two have not lived together for some years through some family trouble. He came home to-night about nine o'clock and found her living with a man named Michael Powers, by whom she has had one child. She was sitting in a chair when he entered, and, drawing a revolver, shot at her twice. The first ball struck her chin and the other her right cheek, killing her instantly. The murderer was arrested.

Soldiers Frozen to Death on the Plains.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A letter from Fort Abercrombie says that Friday, the 11th, there was the most tempestuous storm on the plains experienced this winter. On that day Charles Warner, in company with six soldiers and an Indian scout, left Fort Ransom for Abercrombie. The soldiers and the scout were soon left behind, and Mr. Warner heard no more of them until Saturday evening, while stopping at a station on the route. The scout came in badly frozen and hardly able to talk reporting that the soldiers the day previous had got lost in a driving storm, and, unhitching their mules, had camped out upon the prairie, all being more or less frozen. The Indian covered four of them with snow, the other two preferring to remain in the open sleigh, and started for assistance. He travelled that night and all the next day, and finally arrived at the station but so badly frozen and exhausted as to have no clear idea where the soldiers were left buried. His tracks having been covered by the drift, it was impossible to follow them back, and no search was made for the missing men. They are probably dead. The same day two men chopping wood near Alexandria were also lost, and have not since been heard of.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, have their line in successful operation from Richmond to the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia—a distance of 227 miles—and the cash value of this completed and working portion of the road is estimated at, at least, $15,000,000. With a view to the prompt extension of the line through to the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, a further stretch of about 200 miles (of which extension a considerable portion has already been constructed), the Company have decided to offer, through their financial agents, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, $15,000,000 of a Thirty-Year First Mortgage Loan, protected by the pledge of their entire road, property, franchises, &c., through from Richmond to the Ohio River. The mortgage will cover all the obligations of the Company, whose outstanding indebtedness consists of only $1,688,757 in miscellaneous debts, besides the bonds of the old Virginia Central Railroad (which now forms a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio), and a small obligation to the State of Virginia, for the payment of which provision has already been made in Virginia State Bonds. The outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Road will be provided for by a reservation of $2,000,000 of the First Mortgage Loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company; and of the remaining $13,000,000 of this First Mortgage Loan, the Company will sell only an amount sufficient to complete the road from Ohio River, proper, and to place the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for the large, active, and very lucrative traffic which may be confidently looked for as the inevitable result of the opening of the opening of this important Trunk Line of communication between the seaboard and the Ohio River. The Bonds of the Loan are of the denomination of $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon, and are issued in three different forms: 1. Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer; 2. Registered Bonds, with Coupons attached; and 3. Registered Bonds, with Coupons detached. We commend the careful perusal of the prospectus of the Loan which appears on another page of this paper. Both principal and interest of the Loan are made payable expressly in Gold coin in the City of New York, and the rate of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, in gold. They are offered for the present at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency, from Nov. 1, 1869. Secured as they are by a lien upon the entire line of railroad from Richmond to the Ohio River, with its equipment and all other property, and by the additional guarantees afforded by the personal responsibility Board of Management and Financial Agency of the Company—including the names of some of our most successful business men, bankers, and railroad builders—the Fisk & Hatch offering of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company can be commended as constituting a first-class, reliable and profitable form of investment.

Local Intelligence.

THAT POSSUM HOLLOW FOX AGAIN.—*Messrs. Editors:* Now Pequea correspondent some time ago informed your readers of the "Possum Hollow Fox" being caught in that vicinity lately, but he forgot to mention the fact that the fox started early in the morning by a pack of full-bred hounds belonging to John Hess, chased the greater part of the day and holed by them, which can be proven by our neighbor Jacob Hess, who lives near the fox was dug out by the parties mentioned, but as they have been very unsuccessful in hunting the past winter, they were allowed to keep the fox through sympathy, but the sportsmen of this place think that start a fox are entitled to it no matter how many full-bred hounds get in with them during the chase. The correspondent thinks it is twelve years old, very successful, although the surface indications are very good.

West Cocalico township has awakened to the importance of education and to the determination to take a more active and progressive lead in school matters. Our people point with pride to the handsome edifices recently built. The schools are kept open six months, active and efficient teachers are employed, and good salaries are paid.

SALISBURY ITEMS.—A correspondent sends us the following items of local interest:

A protracted meeting is being held at Mt. Airy Church, by the Methodists, with the most promising effects—it is under the superintendence of Mr. Kurtz.

The country roads are almost impassible—they being all drifted by the late snow storm.

Mr. Cooper, who met with the accident at Mt. Airy Grove Mills, some eight days ago, is rapidly recovering.

William Axe, jr., caught, on last week, 487 suckers, from Daniel Oberholtzer's Mill Dam, weighing 1 pound and 2 ounces, and in all weighing 147 pounds.

Messrs. Kurtz, Fleming and Wont, caught, on Thursday, another large fox, weighing as follows: Wont's Hill Fox, weighing 14 pounds when dug from the earth, which was done after sinking three pits, two of which were eight feet each. This is the fourth one they have secured within a short time.

There was a Fox Chase at Mr. John M. Skiles' Eagle Hotel, on Thursday last, where there was quite a number in attendance. The fox was turned loose, and, after being run for some time, was lost by the dogs.

Sales of personal property are an every day occurrence in Salisbury township, and it seems that prices are being more changes to take place this Spring, than has ever been known. Stock and farming utensils are not bringing as high prices as they have done heretofore.

Friday, the 11th inst., there was a large Hog, weighing about 700 pounds, raffled for at Spring Garden; he was won by Harrison Garver, of Scrufftown.

CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP ITEMS.—Our correspondent at Conestoga Centre writes that the law imposing a tax of one dollar on each dog for the support of the Orphans' Home, meets with strong opposition in Conestoga township. It was strongly denounced ever since its passage, but since the tax notices have been distributed, the forming the owners of dogs that their "dog tax" is one dollar, or two dollars as the case may be, curses not only deep but loud are everywhere uttered. Nearly all declare that they will not pay it unless compelled to do so by the process of law, and the probability is that there will be a concerted action to test its legality.

The recent severe storm impeded travel considerably in this section. Many of the roads were so filled with drifted snow that they were impassable.

Some of our owners of ice-houses fearing that there would be no supply of ice this season, commenced to cut it on 11th inst., and filled their ice-houses with drifted snow. They tramped it very solid as they put it in, and then put water on to soak it, hoping it may freeze in a solid mass. In this section, at least, and we have serious doubts whether it will answer the purpose. Quite a number of Ice Houses are, however, unfilled yet, and the prospect is that they will remain so, unless a much colder weather ensues. We intend to depend upon principally for our supply of ice, there being no ponds in the immediate neighborhood.

The tobacco merchants have been around this place and bought the greater part of the tobacco, paying from $18 to 20 per hundred for the best grade of wrappers and about $3 for fillers. For a few choice lots of wrappers, they paid one cents per lb., of which we know, $22 around. These prices will insure a large breadth being planted next year in this section.

THE SMYRNA LYCEUM.—The Smyrna Literary Association met at the usual hour, Thursday evening, and by a vote agreed to dispense with the usual business and proceed to discuss the fixed question, viz:

Resolved, That a man can be a Christian and support war.

In favor of the same was Rev. Wm. Easton and Jacob Rowe, and in opposition was Jesse Webster, sr., Philip S. Bush, James L. Allen and others. For discussion at next meeting the following question was agreed upon:

Resolved, That the first law of nature is self-preservation. Adjourned.

A HOP AT SILVER SPRINGS.—On Thursday evening last a large and very pleasant party was held at Edwin Hopton's Hotel, in the village of Silver Springs, West Hempfield township, this county, which was attended by several ladies and gentlemen from this city. Clemens' Orchestra was present and furnished excellent music for the delighted participants until an early hour on Friday morning, when they wended their way homeward wishing for a speedy repetition of the Hop. Mr. Hopton has given a number of these pleasant parties this season, all of which have been quite successful.

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP ITEMS.—A correspondent writes that the old Opossum Hollow Fox is still at large. The recent statement, made in the *Intelligencer* that he was caught, being a mistake.

The hotel of Mr. John M. Skiles, in Salisbury twp., is situated over the spot upon which stood the house in which Brigadier General Farley, of the English Army, died of fever during the Revolutionary War.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.—Wm. P. Brinton sold a lot recently in the village of Christiana, containing about one-third of an acre, fronting on Maple and Green streets, to Henry Broomel, for $400.

Samuel Rockey has made sale of about 12 acres of the north end of his farm, in Bart twp., to Matthew Brooks, for $70 per acre.

Industry.

Industry is one of the qualities included in habits of business. This quality is the energetic and habitual engagement of mind and body, in any useful employment. It is the secret of those grand results which have been accomplished in every age and nation, that fill the mind with wonder. "There is no Art or Science," says another, "that is too difficult for industry to attain to; it is the gift of tongues, and makes a man understood and valued in all countries and by all nations; it is the Philosopher's Stone, that turns all metals and even stones into gold, suffers no want to break into dwellings; it is the North-west passage, that brings the merchant's ships as soon to him as he can desire; in a word, it conquers all enemies and makes fortune itself pay contributions."

Industry, as much as talent, has made the great men, and the successful men of every age and nation. It brings young men from obscurity and qualifies them to struggle with adverse circumstances. It teaches us to make a diligent use of time, and a habit of studying and laboring while others sleep, frolic or play. It learns us a steady perseverance, and an indomitable energy, which will secure money, attainments and eminence. Cicero, by far the most learned man of all antiquity, as well as the greatest orator of Rome, lets us at once into the secret of all his vast and varied learning, when he tells us that the time which others gave to feasts and dice, and sports, he devoted to patient study.—And this accords with the experience of others who have reared a fortune or built themselves a name.

It matters not what may be a young man's intended pursuit in life. Let him choose whatever business or calling he may, reading, study and work are the means that accomplish his purposes and aims. If we would make successful farmers, we must not only plow and sow, but read and study books on agriculture; if successful mechanics, we must study mathematics and works on mechanism and architecture; and, if successful merchants, we must familiarize ourselves with the principles of political economy. The repeated exercise of study, labor and perseverance, will soon form the *habit* of industry, which is the essential element of success in any business, trade or profession.

EDEN.

SAFE HARBOR AND PENNINGTONVILLE RAILROAD.—The building of a railroad between these two points is discussed by a correspondent of the *Examiner*, who says a railroad is now being constructed under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from Pomeroy, four miles east of Pennington ville, to Delaware City. This road will be finished and in running order within a year.

The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad between Safe Harbor and Columbia, a distance of ten miles, I am told can be more easily and cheaply constructed than the remainder of that from Safe Harbor to Port Deposit. Report says that the Columbia and Port Deposit Co will be glad to complete that part of their line as soon as they can find any other road to connect with, which will give them a through line. To this end, the population of Columbia to Delaware City, without crossing the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, except for five miles between Penningtonville and Pomeroy, it is only required to build a road from Safe Harbor to Pennington ville. From Safe Harbor to Quarrytown, fourteen miles, there will be a slight grade twenty five feet per mile, against the trade, and this is the cousing in question. The distance from Safe Harbor, Columbia and Delaware City, a distance, by this route, of seventy-five miles.

REYNOLDSVILLE.—A correspondent of the Reading *Dispatch* furnishes that paper with the following description of Reinholdsville, Lancaster county:

Reinholdsville should not be confounded (as it is by most persons) with Leesport, from which place it is situated a full mile and a half West of the latter place. It is a fairsized country village, of beautiful location, having two stores, and a proportionate number of well conducted trades.

Our neighborhood is dull enough at present, and all the news can be "jotted down" in short sentences. A few days good sleighing was enjoyed, but travelling is now exceedingly difficult either with sleigh or carriage, the snow having disappeared in many places, while in others large snow drifts exist.

Ice of the thickness of from five to six inches was formed last week on a mill-dam one mile west of this place, owned by Frederick Fox, Esq., a former resident of Reading. This dam is about thirty acres in extent, and if the ice could be cut and sent to Reading, it would form a much needed and very important source of supply.

The usual spring sales of farm stock, &c., have just commenced, and good prices are realized.

For a month or more a Berks County firm has been prospecting for iron ore in this township, but have not been their very successful, although the surface indications are very good.

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