Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sherman presented a bill authorizing the issue of an additional $300,000,000 of five per cent. bonds. He asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. Trumbull objected. The bill to correct the classification of sugars was considered, but postponed by a vote of 30 to 23, to take up the San Domingo resolution. After some discussion, Mr. Morton desiring to have his resolution considered, and Mr. Sumner urging his own resolution upon the subject, the Morton resolution was taken up by a vote of 36 to 17. Pending discussion of the matter, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Orth, of Indiana, the report of the Foreign Committee, in relation to Paraguay, was made the special order for Thursday, January 5. The Amnesty bill was discussed. Mr. Butler moved the previous question on the amendments, which was seconded—yeas, 91, nays, 84. Without coming to a vote, however, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sumner made a personal explanation. He sent to the Secretary an article in the Washington *Patriot*, which makes the following statements; Within the last ten days, attempts have been made to effect a reconciliation between Mr. Sumner and the President. The latter, however, has refused all overtures, declaring that Mr. Sumner had attacked him in Executive sessions of the Senate, grossly abused him on various occasions, and attributed dishonest motives to him. The President added that if it were not for his official position he would demand personal satisfaction of Mr. Sumner. The President's feelings are shared by his staff officers and one of them, Gen. Babcock, is reported to have declared that if he were not officially connected with the Executive he would subject Mr. Sumner to personal violence. This article having been read, Mr. Sumner said that he had been notified that the statement was coming out, and would be telegraphed all over the country. He said that he had never spoke of the President personally in Executive session, except with kindness, and had criticised his acts only as a Senator should. He called on Senator Morton to state this fact to the President. In regard to the other assertions, he said the Secretaries of State and the Treasury, to whom he had said harder things of the President than to any others, knew whether the imputation was justified. Mr. Sumner's explanation being ended, the regular business of the Senate was commenced. Bills were introduced by Mr. Edmonds, increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors, and widows and children 20 per cent.; by Mr. Scott to equalize the salaries of certain Bureau officers; and by Mr. Corbett, to increase the salaries of heads of Departments and Judges of the U. S. courts. The House bill relating to classification of sugar was passed. The San Domingo resolution was discussed, Mr. Sumner severely criticising the course of the Administration. Private business occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House, Mr. Wood, from the Foreign Committee, reported a bill in relation to Ocean Telegraphs, which was recommitted, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, after a sharp second discussion. The Amnesty bill was postponed until the 11th of January. On motion of Mr. Ferry, the Public Lands Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing every soldier who served ninety days and upwards in the late war to select 160 acres of public land on alternate reserved sections along railroads. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to prevent frauds on the revenue by improper classification of goods. On motion of Mr. Niblack, the Ways and Means Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws compelling the use of meters in distilleries, and refunding the sums paid for them. The resolution in the contested case of Eggleston vs. Strader, of Ohio, declaring Eggleston not entitled to the seat, was adopted. Mr. Sargent introduced a bill, which was passed, allowing aliens serving in the navy the same right of naturalization as allows in the army. The death of Wm. Smith, late Representative from the Second Iowa District, was announced, and after the customary eulogies the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

In the U. S. Senate, after an all night session, the San Domingo resolution offered by Mr. Morton, was passed with some amendments by a vote of 31 to 9. Messrs. Sumner, Shurz, Morrill, of Vt., Tipton, of Nebraska, and Patterson, of N. H., voted with the Democrats against it. Messrs. Howard and Lewis, who would have voted for the resolution, paired off with Bayard and Johnson, who would have voted against it. Mr. Jewett, appointed Senator from Missouri to succeed Mr. Drake, was sworn in. The House bill, relieving the disabilities of certain Virginians was taken up, and Mr. Trumbull moved as an amendment the Amnesty bill reported last session. After the customary proceedings in relation to the death of Representative Smith, of Iowa, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the proceedings were confined to speech-making.

Congress adjourned until January 4th.

A Card from Ex-Governor Vance.

To the Editor of the Washington *Chronicle*.

You have stricken me some heavy and some unjust blows. Will you allow me to parry through your columns? Referring to my election to the United States Senate you charge, in a recent issue, that it has been my constant boast that my opinions and feelings have undergone no change since the war, that my children are taught to hate the government, &c. I deny this last most emphatically. It is simply untrue. It is difficult to tell what you mean by the former. If a four years' war had been fought to prove the correctness of the multiplication table, I do not see how the victors could force upon their adversaries the conclusion that the venerable institution lied. If you mean that my abstract opinions as to what was right have not been changed by the result of the war, you are correct; but if you mean to say that I do not accept those results, each and all of them, and guide my conduct as a citizen thereby, your charge is incorrect. I am well aware a beaten party may be required to acknowledge that fact, and to engage that he will forever refrain from attempting those things again which resulted in the ruin of the offender. But it seems to me that he would be quite a sorry dog, indeed, who should acknowledge that he had for four years participated in all the horrors and calamities of a civil war for a cause (slavery) so little reason to sustain it that it had become wrong as soon as two men and $10 proved too strong for one man and $1. You also charge that I have spoken, not in speech delivered in Wilmington, he (I) said that he (I) never asked for a pardon, and never would," &c. It is sufficient to say, in reply to this, that the last political speech I made in this city was in August, 1861. So that is an error, as is also the coarse and profane expression which you allege I uttered "some time ago," and which has been denied by me again and again. But the spirit which moved concerns me of the many which you bring against me is, that my skirts are not clear "of responsibility for the inhuman treatment of Union soldiers at Salisbury during the late war." I am not disposed to disavow my share in that great struggle.—However opposed to it at the beginning, it would be worse than uncandid in me to deny that when forced into it by the action of my State, I went into the war with all my might and persisted to the end. But I do deny that I exceeded in any way the bounds of civilized warfare. I do claim that I fought that fight with manliness and humanity. So far from any responsibility whatever resting upon me for the ill treatment of prisoners, it is well known that my efforts were exclusively under the control of the Confederate authorities. Notwithstanding this, when informed of the condition of these prisoners, I wrote at once to the Secretary of War and urged him, if it was possible, to provide for their wants; and I secured the passage of an act of our General Assembly, authorizing me to furnish them supplies of blankets and clothing on condition that I would make an arrangement with the Federal authorities to furnish similar supplies to North Carolina soldiers in Northern prisons. Before this could be effected the prisoners were removed from Salisbury. The proof of this may be found in my official letter-book in custody of the government at Washington, and in the acts of the Legislature of North Carolina. The industry which it is said has been exerted in hunting my record is most remarkable; since it has exhumed almost as much of what I did not, as what I did do. And it seems also, that the acts with which I am justly chargeable are urged as a reason why amnesty should never be extended to me. If I had not committed them I should need no amnesty. For this reason I expect to ask for it. We, of the South, have been told again and again that we must give up the dead issues of the past, accept things as we find them, and strive to improve the future. This is good advice from our Northern brethren. I, for one, resolve to conform to it, and propose again to participate in the service and the honors of my country. Instead of lending me a helping hand many who were loudest in their exhortations begin to search through that thing of dead issues—the past—for reasons why I should not be permitted to improve the future; and a law, by which I am made a degraded man in the land of my birth, is held up before my eyes for a memorial, and a testimony that the past, like the poor, is ever with me! How can we thus forget it? Will you, sir, help us? Will the victors attend the funeral of this past, and throw the first clod upon its coffin? If so, I will engage that it will be buried forever. Because we hold fast the bond of faithfulness to each other in the shadows of defeat and humiliation is no reason why, if permitted, we should not glory in the splendors of the great republic. Because we refuse to leave off mourning over the desolation of our homes and the slaughter of our sons, is no reason why we should refuse to rejoice over the prosperity of the whole reunited land. Because we refuse to turn our backs on the brave and honest, living and dead, who followed our banners in obedience to the doctrine of State sovereignty, is no reason why we should not fraternize with equally brave and honest men who fought on the other side. I protest to you, sir, that I am an obedient and law-observing citizen of the United States; that I acquiesce in and will maintain all the legitimate results of the war; that I earnestly desire the unity and perpetuity of the whole country, its prosperity and honor. I desire never again to see its great energies, its vast resources, its illustrious soldiers, and its wise statesmen engaged in the ignoble task of self-destruction; but fervently pray that every atom of the wealth of its bosom, and every spark of the genius of its children may be devoted to the common welfare henceforth and forever. And in attestation of all this, I pledge a faith which stood by a sinking cause through misfortune and defeat, bright and untarnished—as my bitterest enemy say—because honor and duty required it. Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

Burning of the Spotswood Hotel.

RICHMOND, Dec. 25.—Last night was the coldest felt here for thirteen years. The ground was covered with hard frozen snow, and the thermometer indicated 5 degrees below zero. At a quarter past 2 o'clock this morning, just as the porter commenced waking the passengers for the Southern Train, the Spotswood Hotel was discovered to be on fire on the lower floor. An effort was immediately made to wake the guests, and the scene became one of great confusion, men rushing about trying to save their baggage and the women, nearly naked and barefooted, fleeing into the snow-covered streets. The steam engines were promptly on hand, but the water being frozen, it was some time before water could be thrown on the building

In twenty minutes the flames spread to such an extent that escape by the staircases was cut off. The guests then commenced leaping from the windows and descending by ropes made from blankets and sheets. P. P. Clarke, of Philadelphia, the Steward of the hotel, leaped from the 3d story, receiving mortal injuries. The most distressing scene of the disaster was the appearance of Mrs. Emily Kennearly, of Baltimore, the housekeeper, at a window in the 5th story, with one of two other ladies, screaming for help. The fire companies' ladders were put up, but failed by two stories to reach the window, and while the firemen were making efforts to lengthen the ladders, the crying women disappeared in the thick smoke and were lost, the room brightening up a moment later with the flames.

It is a notable fact that the fire, although spreading the block, left one store on the corner, the same building that stopped the conflagration at the evacuation of Richmond. The weather was so intensely cold that the telegraph wires in front of the burning building were covered with ice while the fire was raging. The fire steamers were encased in ice an inch thick.

Among the remarkable escapes was that of A. C. Shafer, State printer, who was in the fourth story, and who escaped by dropping from window cornice to window cornice until he reached the ground safe, though badly bruised. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* narrowly escaped.

The guests lost all their clothing and the ladies had to walk barefoot over snow to reach shelter. The total loss by the fire is $300,000—insured mostly in northern companies. The business houses destroyed were Busick & Currant's crockery ware, Adams Express Company's office, Howe's sewing machine store, and other smaller stores.

The following are additional names of persons who are known to have been burned to death in the Spotswood Hotel:

H. A. Thomas, agent for the panorama of the "Pilgrim's Progress," W. H. Pace, of Danville, Va., U. S. mail agent, and J. B. Faries, baggage of the Southern Express Company.

The Spotswood Hotel was valued at $140,000, and was insured in Northern companies, represented by P. N. Walker, for $60,000. Branch & Currant were insured in the North British and Mercantile for $5000. Sublitt, Lack & Co., proprietors of the Spotswood, had the furniture insured for $20,000, and wines and carpets insured in the North British for $7000.

An incident of the fire was the appearance of a man at one of the upper windows paralyzed by fear, who sat tearing paper into small pieces and throwing them out of the window until he fell back into the flames. Among those who made narrow escapes were M. Muilleret, of New York, engineer of James river fortifications; A. Pearce, of Columbia, S. C., private Secretary to Senator Sprague; Mrs. Elizabeth Magill, proprietress of the theatre and R. H. Stowell, member of Congress. The latter lost his baggage.

The hotel register was found to-night, and there are only six strangers not accounted for. It is probable some of the citizens have taken some of them to their houses. The following are the names of the missing strangers: J. F. Wilcox, Lynchburg; Nathan Bornstein, Washington; A. Leil, Tampa, Fla.; E. Georgead E. H. Andrews, Syracuse, N. Y.; Henry Kretz, N. Y., and John H. Holman, Jr., Jackson, Tenn.

Some of these are doubtless safe.

The Georgia Elections—Triumph of the Democracy Confirmed.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 24.—Sufficient returns from all sections have been received to show that the State has gone largely Democratic. It is tolerably certain that the following Democrats have been elected to Congress: In the First District, W. W. Price to the Forty-first Congress and A. T. McIntyre to the Forty-second; Third district, Wm. F. Wright to the Forty-first and Forty-second; fifth district, S. A. Corker to the Forty-first and D. M. Du Bois to the Forty-second; sixth district, Wm. P. Price to the Forty-first and Forty-second; seventh district, P. M. B. Young to the Forty-first and Forty-second.

The Second and Fourth are doubtful. It is thought they have gone Republican, but we will take the official count to decide.

The Democrats have elected three-fourths of the members of the Legislature.

A Worthy Congressman.

The recent conviction of Logan A. Co., the swindling New York firm who pretended to sell counterfeit money, has brought to light several curious facts in connection with their business. Among the other correspondence that fell into the hands of the reporters of the press is the following from one John A. Wimpey, who announces himself as a member of Congress, elect:

"Private—Strictly Confidential.

OFFICE OF JOHN A. WIMPEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
DAHLONEGA, Ga., Oct. 4, 1869.

"Messrs. Nogee & Co., New York, 96 Wall street.

"GENTS—I understand, from a source which I deem reliable, that you have on hand *fac simile* bills of United States Treasury notes, well executed. You will please send me by express five hundred dollars in two dollar *fac simile* bills of U. S. Treasury notes; 500 dollars in one dollar *fac simile* bills of the same, and 500 dollars in fifty cent bills of *fac simile* fractional currency, U. States Treasury notes. I learn that you have 15 dollars per every two hundred dollars in *fac simile*. Be sure and send them to me, and address, Hon. John A. Wimpey, Atlanta, Ga., C. O. D., and oblige Yours, &c. [Signed:] John A. Wimpey.

"P. S.—I refer you to McKillop, Sprouge & Co., of New York, for reference. I am a member of Congress elect from the Sixth district, which district I represented in August, 1861. So that is an error, as is also the coarse and profane expression which you allege I uttered "some time ago," and which has been denied by me again and again. But the spirit which moved concerns me of the many which you bring against me is, that my skirts are not clear "of responsibility for the inhuman treatment of Union soldiers at Salisbury during the late war." I am not disposed to disavow my share in that great struggle.—However opposed to it at the beginning, it would be worse than uncandid in me to deny that when forced into it by the action of my State, I went into the war with all my might and persisted to the end. But I do deny that I exceeded in any way the bounds of civilized warfare. I do claim that I fought that fight with manliness and humanity. So far from any responsibility whatever resting upon me for the ill treatment of prisoners, it is well known that my efforts were exclusively under the control of the Confederate authorities. Notwithstanding this, when informed of the condition of these prisoners, I wrote at once to the Secretary of War and urged him, if it was possible, to provide for their wants; and I secured the passage of an act of our General Assembly, authorizing me to furnish them supplies of blankets and clothing on condition that I would make an arrangement with the Federal authorities to furnish similar supplies to North Carolina soldiers in Northern prisons. Before this could be effected the prisoners were removed from Salisbury. The proof of this may be found in my official letter-book in custody of the government at Washington, and in the acts of the Legislature of North Carolina. The industry which it is said has been exerted in hunting my record is most remarkable; since it has exhumed almost as much of what I did not, as what I did do. And it seems also, that the acts with which I am justly chargeable are urged as a reason why amnesty should never be extended to me. If I had not committed them I should need no amnesty. For this reason I expect to ask for it. We, of the South, have been told again and again that we must give up the dead issues of the past, accept things as we find them, and strive to improve the future. This is good advice from our Northern brethren. I, for one, resolve to conform to it, and propose again to participate in the service and the honors of my country. Instead of lending me a helping hand many who were loudest in their exhortations begin to search through that thing of dead issues—the past—for reasons why I should not be permitted to improve the future; and a law, by which I am made a degraded man in the land of my birth, is held up before my eyes for a memorial, and a testimony that the past, like the poor, is ever with me! How can we thus forget it? Will you, sir, help us? Will the victors attend the funeral of this past, and throw the first clod upon its coffin? If so, I will engage that it will be buried forever. Because we hold fast the bond of faithfulness to each other in the shadows of defeat and humiliation is no reason why, if permitted, we should not glory in the splendors of the great republic. Because we refuse to leave off mourning over the desolation of our homes and the slaughter of our sons, is no reason why we should refuse to rejoice over the prosperity of the whole reunited land. Because we refuse to turn our backs on the brave and honest, living and dead, who followed our banners in obedience to the doctrine of State sovereignty, is no reason why we should not fraternize with equally brave and honest men who fought on the other side. I protest to you, sir, that I am an obedient and law-observing citizen of the United States; that I acquiesce in and will maintain all the legitimate results of the war; that I earnestly desire the unity and perpetuity of the whole country, its prosperity and honor. I desire never again to see its great energies, its vast resources, its illustrious soldiers, and its wise statesmen engaged in the ignoble task of self-destruction; but fervently pray that every atom of the wealth of its bosom, and every spark of the genius of its children may be devoted to the common welfare henceforth and forever. And in

OFFICE OF JOHN A. WIMPEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
DAHLONEGA, GA., Nov. 12, 1869.

Messrs. Nogee & Co., New York.

GENTS—I have just returned from the attendance of the Superior Courts, in my circuit, and found your box sent to me by express, awaiting my return. I am much surprised and disgusted. I need not communicate if I am sold and deceived in you. I suppose I have no *remedy*. Your note in the bottom of the box says: "This package is labeled differently from the outside; it will be sent to you free of charge by express; keep cool; do not mention our names; destroy all traces of our letters. Shall we send your letters? Sirs, I shall look and wait patiently, and shall make inquiries for the package of goods which you promised to send. I have now paid out one hundred and twenty dollars to get your box here. I desire you to send all my letters back to me by return mail.

Yours, &c., JOHN A. WIMPEY.

Arsenic Spring.

A company of responsible Parkersburg gentlemen have, as we learn, purchased of Mr. John Summerville a tract of land near the left Fork of Sandy, in Jackson county, on which there is a spring strongly impregnated with arsenic. The company have employed a competent man to mine for that article at the spring, who will commence operations immediately. Prof. Noble, a distinguished scientific gentleman of New Jersey, having analyzed the water of the spring, pronounces it rich in arsenic. Mr. Summerville has kept a fence around it for some years to prevent the cattle from drinking the water and thereby poisoning themselves to death. Great results we learn, are anticipated from the new enterprise.—*West Virginian.*

A New Device of Cruelty.

Mr. Bergh, president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has distinguished himself by the arrest of a large number of wealthy citizens, owners of stylish equipages and turnouts, for ingenious cruelty to horses by a new invention of torture in the shape of a needle pad, fitted to the hit seats to make the animals prance with pain. Mr. Bergh heard of this device and its general use among the stablemen and coachmen ambitious of making a show with mettlesome horses and so he posted his men at all points frequented by stylish equipages, and captured many equipages, the owners of which in nearly every instance protested their ignorance of the cruel practice, and many of them afterwards took occasion to thank him for the discovery.

The Title to the Arlington Estate.

As the exact relationship of the Lee family to the Arlington property was not clearly stated in the recent debate in the Senate, it should be understood that it never belonged to Gen. Lee. At the death of Geo. W. P. Custis a life-interest in it was bequeathed to Mrs. Lee, his daughter, and at her death it was to go to his grandsons, Custis and Fitzhugh Lee. The taxes upon the property having accumulated during the rebellion it was sold therefor, and purchased by the government; thus it will be seen it is held by virtue of a tax title. Subsequently offers were made to redeem it by paying the amount of taxes, but they were unsuccessful, and the title is still vested in the government by virtue of the tax sale alluded to.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—At Spring Valley, near Morristown, New Jersey, yesterday, two little children of Mr. Henry Maines were torn fearfully by a mad dog. A horse and some sheep and cattle were also bitten.

Local Intelligence.

THE INVENTORY OF STEVENS' ESTATE.—Saturday being the time appointed for the Executors of the Estate of Thaddeus Stevens, to answer the Citation recently obtained by the City and County upon them to file an Inventory of the Estate, Hon. O. J. Dickey, with whom was Geo. M. Kline, Esq., appeared before the Court and asked for the immediate hearing of the case. Mr. Landis, for the County, requested a short postponement of the case, to enable the Counsel for the City and County, to examine the Demurrer which had been filed this morning. Mr. Dickey, with some evidence of excitement, resisted this application, saying that the Citation had been obtained against him during his absence, a request made by Mr. Livingston in his behalf, that the matter should be deferred until the present time when he would be home, having been refused by the Counsel on the other side, on the ground that the case admitted of no delay. Moreover, he had been annoyed while abroad, and his family had been annoyed at home by the charges made against him, and by the newspaper references to the affair; the whole matter was stirred up by a couple of men, one of whom was a well-known lunatic, and these men he should freely refer to when he came to argue the case.—The whole agitation arose from an impertinent curiosity in relation to a dead man's affairs. He thought the Counsel on the other side should be fully prepared to argue the [question contained in the Demurrer, which was simply that the Court had no jurisdiction and that the City and County had no status in Court, and had no right to call on the Executors of Mr. Steven's Estate for the filing of their Inventory. He desired the argument to take place at once.

Mr. Landis said it was a pity the Honorable gentleman had not displayed a little of his present eagerness along time ago, and before over two years had elapsed, destroying the bulk of the property which the law required to be filed in thirty days after his acceptance of the function of Executor. The gentlemen might have filed his Demurrer yesterday, if he was so anxious to argue it to-day; but it was unreasonable and unheard of that they should be asked to answer the Demurrer the moment it was filed.

Mr. Kline said that Mr. Dickey, for the reasons he had used, was very anxious that the matter should be disposed of.

The Court, after consultation, directed that the hearing of the argument should take place next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Our readers will remember that the law officers of the City and County of Lancaster have cited the Executors of the Estate of Thaddeus Stevens, in the Orphans' Court, to file the Inventory of that Estate. The law requires this to be done within thirty days after the probate of the Will, but although Mr. Stevens died in August, 1868, no Inventory has yet been filed. The Hon. O. J. Dickey, M. C., Hon. A. E. Roberts Ex-M. C., and Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, have been appointed Executors would do justice to the memory and the estate of Mr. Stevens, who well knew the jackals who would be haunting him after his death, were not satisfied these gentlemen had been selected as his friends, and the others for the settlement of his estate. It will be their duty to erect a monument over his remains, upon one side of which would be inscribed his eulogy written by his own hands, and upon the other side would be inscribed his name, and still higher up would be placed an inscription which would forever debar these Ex-M. C.'s from visiting Gettysburg—the inscription being "Here lie the remains of an honest man."

The Court reserved its opinion, which will be delivered at a future day.

THE CHURCHES.—In most of the churches the Christmas services were more than usually interesting. The First Reformed church, Rev. A. H. Kremer, pastor, was elaborately trimmed with evergreens, and the services commenced at 6 o'clock A. M. Immediately over the altar was suspended a white star illuminated with gas-jets—the rest of which had been tastefully by the contributions of the children during the year. The music on the occasion was very fine, Mozart's "Gloria" being rendered by the choir, assisted by some children. The "Children's Glory Song" was also admirably sung by a full chorus in the church, the echo being very effectively rendered by a quartette stationed in the tower. The music was repeated at the evening service by Rev. B. C. Suesserott and Rev. D. W. Gerhard. The usual services were held at 10½ o'clock A. M. The children's service was pronounced to be very interesting. The different classes of the Sunday School presented their contributions to the missionary fund, the offering of each class being designated by an appropriate motto or emblem. The amount realized was quite satisfactory.

The Moravian Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, which hung in festoons around the windows, doors and gallery. The altar and pulpit were also handsomely decorated, and the arch above the pulpit contained the words "God with us" surmounted with a brilliant star, with the date 1870 in its centre. The services opened with the chorus "Behold, I bring tidings," "Watching on Judea's Plains" followed by *Te Deum Laudamus*, by the congregation. The usual morning service followed. In the afternoon occurred the children's Christmas Festival, or love feast, followed by a Christmas service adapted to the occasion, at the conclusion of which the children's missionary collection for the year was gathered up. The church was adorned, besides being by an appropriate motto; each child was presented with a certificate of life membership of the school, neatly printed for framing.

At St. Mary's Catholic Church High Mass was celebrated at 5 o'clock, A. M. The church was tastefully decorated with greens. The usual Christmas ceremonies were observed. The singing of the choir was very good, but the "Christmas Hymn" sung by Miss Cecelia Gillespie, is specially worthy of mention.

CHRISTMAS INCIDENTS.—As Christmas fell this year on Sunday, our citizens very generally observed yesterday (Monday) as a holiday. Nearly all the stores, factories, machine shops, &c., were closed, that the employees might participate in the general festivities of the day. The printing-offices, banks and post-office were closed. The postmaster, however, set out a handsome lunch to his clerks and his friends in general.

A number of the hotels, saloons and restaurants, set out free lunch for their patrons, consisting generally in an abundance of roast turkey and egg-nogg. Some indiscreet persons allowed their appetites to get the better of their judgment, and became noisy and quarrelsome, though there was comparatively little disorder on the streets.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was a free fight in Centre Square, during which a few knock-downs occurred. The affair caused a great crowd to assemble, but the police made no arrests.

A few drunken and disorderly persons were locked up during the day and evening and discharged by the Mayor in the morning.

Frank Snyder was arrested by Constable Myers, of the 8th Ward, for disorderly conduct and committed by Alderman Amweg for 20 days.

Constable Messenkop arrested Andrew Gardner for disorderly conduct. He was held to bail by Alderman Amweg for a further hearing.

A young man named Christian Shaup, of Lampeter township, had his toes badly crushed while standing by the stove in Neher's beer saloon, by the accidental falling of a keg of beer upon his foot.

George Pfeiffer, residing on North Queen street, was accidentally thrown to the floor of Knapp's Saloon, in East King street, last evening, and had the small bone of his leg broken near the ankle.

There was a false alarm of fire last evening, which called out several of the engines and hose carriages, but occasioned no excitement.

The flag-staff in front of the American Fire Company's Hall was taken down yesterday, the company fearing that it was unsafe from having been standing so long. It stood 104 feet above the curb, and was put up at the breaking out of the war, nearly nine years ago. Mr. Kinnear, who superintended its putting up, took it down.

INTERCOURSE ITEMS.—Scarcely a day passes but an outrage of some kind might be reported from here, and we are on a fair way to compete favorably with the Five Points of New York. Frederick Yohn, of Beachtown, came to Intercourse about a week ago, and found himself immediately surrounded by a host of would-be friends. As the holidays are approaching Frederick and his friends concluded to celebrate Christmass then and there, with the old-fashioned custom of "You treat me and I will treat you." After a considerable quantity of Jersey Lightning had been imbibed he started for home, finding himself relieved of $30 which had been adroitly abstracted from his pocket. The day following the robbery he returned to town, hoping to gain some clue to the missing money, but he found more particular friends—and was relieved of $25 more, making $76 in all.

A gentleman in town had a very large turkey that he had been feeding for a Christmas roast stolen from his premises a few days ago. If the tallest tree in the Yosemite valley were growing there, and a turkey would perch on the highest branches, they would be found sometimes Good-forsaken night hawks would get them down at the risk of their theiving necks. Men that would steal a man's Christmas roast within gun-shot of three churches are degraded enough, indeed; and I have no doubt, if there was any chance of them replenishing their dilapidated pocket-books from the penny collections of the churches, they would break in for the purpose of stealing it.

If I am not mistaken the large stone building at the east end of East King street will be well represented from this neighborhood before the winter has passed. E.

THE Managers of the Home for Friendless Children gratefully acknowledge the following donations:

Thanksgiving Offerings.—John L. Atlee, Jr., $20; N. Ellmaker, Esq., $25; Pupils of Mr. Beck's Academy, Lititz, $10; Mrs. Chas. Hager, $5; Mary G. Hager, 50 cents; Lancaster County Teachers' Institute, $63; Eden Union Sabbath School, per Mr. D. Winebrake, $12.25; Rev. Henry L. Smith, $5; collected by Mrs. M. G. Smith, $28; contents of Charity Box, $3.46; Caroline Dogle, 50 cents; C. B. Herr, Manor, $5; Jacob Bachman, Esq., $5; Adam Lefever, $5; Benj. Long, Jr., $5; Israel S. Landis, $5; Martin G. Landis, $5; Abraham Buckwalter; $1; Mr. Ditmars, $5; Mr. J. Lefever, $5; Mrs. Knapp, $5; Mrs. Dock, $5.

Annual Subscriptions and Donations.—Mrs. Pearsol and Mrs. "ingier collected $46.55; Mrs. Sprecher and Miss White, $24.55; Mrs. Messersmith and Mrs. McCalla, $96.75; Miss Gaelbaugh, $62.70; Mrs. Ehler and Mrs. Black, $52.18.

Regular Monthly Acknowledgments.—Philip Lobzelter, $3 worth of lumber and shingles; Mrs. Rettew, fruit and goods; Mrs. Nevin, 10 pumpkins; but lacks a friend, 21 lbs pudding meat; Lewis B. Frick, 250 oysters; friend, candy; Mrs. Metzgar, candy; Mrs. Wilson, New Holland, apples; Mrs. Sangman, 1 bbl dried apples; Charles Faulding, basket pretzels; Mrs. Hostetter, sweet potatoes, turnips and 1 pot of apple butter; Christian Hess, Manheim, basket of apples; Mr Hershey, Manor, 100 lbs flour, 2 bus corn meal, 7 bus potatoes; Mr. Lintner, 100 lbs flour; Mr. Haverstick, W. Lampeter, pot blackberry jam, pot pudding meat, basket sweet potatoes; friend, basket pretzels; Mrs. Landis, muslin, potatoes, 2½ pounds friend, basket pork; Jacob L. Landis, E. Lampeter, 2 pots pudding meat, pot of lard; Mr. Locher, load kindling wood; Mr. Long, Drumore, 28 heads cabbage; Zecher Brothers, hearse hire, $15.00.

E. M. BLACK,
Secretary.

PROPOSED DISTRICT COURT.—The Columbia *Spy* publishes the following:

At the last meeting of Council on Friday evening, S. S. Detwiler, Esq., offered for the considerations of Council a resolution, praying the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the passage of an act, to establish an additional Court for Lancaster county, in Columbia. The Court, is to have exclusive jurisdiction in all matters coming before the various Courts of Quarter Sessions and Over and Terminer, from the townships of Conoy, West and East Donegal, West Hempfield, Manor, and the Boroughs of Columbia, Marietta, Elizabethtown and Washington, and also in all matters of appeal from those townships and boroughs, and also concurrent with other Courts of Lancaster county in all matters before the Orphan's Court relative to the persons dying within the enumerated territory.

These courts shall be held at least once in every three months, and as much oftener as the judges holding the same deem necessary.

Then follows the provisions as to the officers, their remuneration, &c. In next issue we will give the full text of the bill.

This is an important movement, and one which is due Columbia, and this section of the county; not only on account of the amount of Court business from here, but on account of the better geographical location of Columbia, as a centre. Columbia is easy of access, either by private or public conveyance, and we believe this measure will be a great saving of time and expense.

A similar division into two judicial districts is made in Cambria county and works admirably. The general text of the proposed law is the same as that of Johnstown, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

We will comment more at length upon this measure when we publish the bill.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, while men were at work on the foundations of the new Catholic Church at Coatesville, a portion of the embankment gave way, burying Patrick McFadden, a friend of the pastor of the church, injuring him so severely that he died a short time. The deceased is about 21 years of age, and was a student of St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county. He was on a visit to his brother, there being vacation at the college. The accident has caused great excitement in Coatesville, and a great deal of sympathy is manifested for the brother of the deceased young man.

On Christmas Eve, the 11th inst., the corner stone of the church was laid by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, assisted by several of the Rev. Clergy of the diocese. Special cars were run from Philadelphia and Chadd's Ford, and it is estimated that between seven and eight thousand people were present. Father McFadden has been untiring in his efforts to erect a church in Coatesville, and we will soon see a larger one there, which will compare favorably with any in the county.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.—Some time after midnight on Saturday, the kitchen of Mr. Christian Wettig, proprietor of the King of Prussia Hotel, West King street, near Water, was entered burglariously and robbed of quite a number of articles, among which was a large turkey, stuffed and ready for roasting; a goose, similarly prepared; pans of sausage and pudding, just ready for frying; apples, cakes, coffee, essence, smoking irons, market basket, &c. In fact the thieves made a clean sweep, taking with them everything they could well carry off, and leaving Mr. Wettig and his family minus the bountiful Christmas cheer that had been provided. A search warrant was issued by Alderman Amweg, and the premises of suspected parties visited by officers Messenkop and Lutz, but nothing found could be identified as the property of Mr. Wettig.

THE PEACH BOTTOM RAILWAY.—The commissioners appointed to organize this company have obtained their charter, patent, and have appointed an election for President and Directors of the company, to be held at Peach Bottom, January 9th, 1871.

It is probable that six of the Directors will be chosen from Lancaster, and six from York county. The subscribers in each county have appointed a preliminary meeting for the selection of a ticket to be voted for President and Directors at the regular election.

LOCAL SCRAPS.—The Columbia *Spy* is delighted with the York county negro juror. There's no accounting for taste.

A public examination of several sections of the Soldiers' Orphan School, Mount Joy, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

RELIGIOUS.—Divine service will be held by Rev. J. V. Eckert, in the Hall in Drumore township, on Sunday morning, January 1st, (New Year Day) at 10 o'clock.

REPUTATION.—Wanamaker & Brown are jealous of the reputation gained by their Ready Made Clothing, as the best that can be bought for money. They mean to make every garment not only sustain, but increase that reputation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia, &c.—In these there are who have not suffered with at least one of the distressing diseases. How few there are that have ever yet found anything that would relieve—not to mention cure—those painful affections. Briggs's Allevantor is a home life remedy for each and every one of the prevalent complaints. It not only relieves instantly, but positively cures. Five pence, when used according to directions. The astonishing success of Dr. Briggs's Allevantor, as a family medicine, is an established fact. To try it is to be convinced. Sold by Druggists, each bottle making two quarts, when diluted for use.

Piles!—Do not give up and say that they cannot be cured. Try Briggs' Pile Remedy. It will surely and speedily cure you. Sold by Druggists.

Coughs, Bronchitis, &c.—Use Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer.

Corns, Bunions, &c., are Quickly cured with Briggs's Curative and Alleviator. Sold by C. A. Locher, A. A. Hubley, Dr. H. B. Parry, Lancaster; W. T. Simpson, Parkesburg; J. D. Hoover, Christiana; T. S. Shookers, Mountville, and druggists generally. n11-3mdawtf

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh treated with the utmost success, by J. Isaacs, M. D., and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, (his speciality) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 13 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No 808 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

march 30, '70-lyw-13.

Whooping Cough is really a terrible disease, but the PHŒNIX PECTORAL will make the spells of coughing much easier, and greatly shorten the duration of the disease.

Zittle's Hundred Years Almanack.—Send 50 cents to J. H. Zittle, Shepherdstown, W. Va., and receive a copy, post paid, of the above book, which is worth $500 to any farmer or housekeeper. dec14 3mw20.

A Household Remedy.—We finally should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines the desideratum.

MARRIAGES.

SPRENGLE—ZEIGLER.—On Thursday morning, December 23d, 1870, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. Dr. Schwartz, of Carlisle, Pa., Mr. George F. Sprengel, of Lancaster, Pa., to Miss Emma E. Zeigler, of Carlisle, Pa.

RUSSEL—GOSLINE.—On the 19th inst., at Marshall's, by the Rev. E. Yantis, George P. Russel, formerly of Lancaster, to Mary E. Gosline, of Marshall.

JESKINS—ALEXANDER.—On the 22d inst., by Rev. W. Eckert, at his residence, Lewis Jeskins, of Drumore, to Miss Mollie Alexander, of Martic twp.

WEAVER—SHOWALTER.—On the same day, by the same, at the same place, Cyrus G. Barr to Miss Harriet C. Showalter, both of Drumore twp.

WILSON—CURRAN.—On the same day, by the same, at the Cross Keys Hotel, George Wilson, of West Lampeter, to Miss Laura Ann Curran, of Drumore twp.

HAMMOND—DAVIS.—On the 25th inst., at the United Brethren Parsonage, by Rev. D. G. Farrell, E. S. Hammond, of Lancaster, to Miss Anna M. Davis, of Paradise.

HALLER—MYERS.—On the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Dartus W. Gerhard, Edward L. Haller, of East Cocalico, to Miss Anna Mary Myers, of East Earl.

BRINKER—RUTH.—On the 27th inst., at Gr