THE LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1871.

POISONED.

Two Hundred Victims of Croton Oil or Vera Cruzin at a Wedding Feast.

A poisoning horror, reminding one of the terrible doings of the Borgias, occurred at Fort Dodge on Thursday night last.

On Thursday Mr. Grant, the ticket agent of the Des Moines Valley Railroad, was married, at Fort Dodge, to a young lady named Miss York. Numerous invitations were extended to the leading citizens and their families to be present at the feast. In the evening the house of Mrs. York, the bride's mother, was thrown open, and about 9 o'clock no less than two hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to partake of the elegant repast which had been prepared. The affair proceeded pleasantly till shortly after 10 o'clock, when some of the visitors were taken ill quite suddenly, and had to be removed.

Others were similarly affected in rapid succession, and presently the horrible suspicion flashed across the minds of all that they had been poisoned. The bride and groom became ill, and were taken to their room. Every physician in the city was summoned, but as many of these were at the feast, they were also ill, and unable to even properly attend to themselves. What a few minutes before was a scene of joy was changed to one of almost death-like despair. The victims were removed to their home, and groans and moaning were heard in almost every household. The pain and sickness are simply beyond description.—Up to Saturday at noon 147 persons had undergone agonies worse almost than death, and a number of others were becoming ill.

The effects were certainly those of poison. The victims were first affected with retching, vomiting and purging, attended with cramps. The pulse became so weak as to be scarcely perceptible, while the extremities were cold, and the muscles and nerves greatly contracted. In many cases the suffering were relieved with temporary paralysis, losing all power over their limbs. Almost all of them underwent a relapse, from which some of them may never recover. Various theories as to the cause of the poisoning are afloat—many contending that the death-dealing substance was in the cake, while others believe that some malicious mischief-maker poured croton oil in some of the eatables. The most probable theory is that the cause of the occurrence was the ice-cream. The cream was secured by Mrs. York, and given to a confectioner to freeze. In turning the work, the confectioner used a copper refrigerator, lined with tin. On Friday the refrigerator was examined, when a greasy substance was found on the sides—undoubtedly verdigris. The consideration had no idea, probably, that the refrigerator had not been properly cleaned, for he partook of the ice-cream himself, and became sick.—*Dubuque Tel., June 5.*

Ravages of the Potato-Bug.

The farmers of the Western States are becoming seriously alarmed in regard to the ravages of the potato-bug, and not without good reason, from all accounts. Col. Friedrich Becker, a scientific farmer of Belleville, Illinois, who has been investigating the matter, says the bug is a native of the canons of the Rocky Mountains, where it feeds on the wild potato. In its original haunts in 1864, and is traveling eastward at the rate of about one hundred and fifty miles a year. It has already reached the Allegheny Mountains, the line of its march being over Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio; and wherever the potato is found in abundance this destructive insect is likely to make its way in time, though it does not thrive in the southern climate. It also feeds upon the tomato, egg plant, and others belonging to the same family. There are three successive generations in each season. The first of these continues about twelve days, and if promptly and generally destroyed, the crop may be saved. Soon after its first emergence from the ground it begins to deposit its orange-colored eggs on the under side of the potato leaf, from which they hatch in a cluster. If these are not promptly destroyed in all the potato-fields in the neighborhood where they appear, the crop is almost certain to be ruined. When it is considered that in 1869 the five States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin produced 34,150,000 bushels of potatoes, valued at $15,000,000, some idea may be formed of the serious nature of this destructive visitation.

How Germany Disposes of the War Indemnity.

The German Federal Council proposes to deal with the French indemnity in the following manner: 240,000,000 thalers are to be appropriated to the military pension fund. The next 40,000,000 are to found a war treasure out of which to cover preliminary expenses in the event of future wars. The next item provides a fund for the currency expenses of the Imperial Chancellery. Fourth, the owners of captured vessels and cargoes will be compensated according to rules specially laid down by the Council. Cities and villages damaged by bombardment are likewise to receive compensation. Strasburg will receive 50,000,000 francs; Schlettstadt $2,500,000; Breisach 1,300,000, and Thionville 3,000,000 francs. Sixthly, there will be the services rendered by the Germans and Alsatio-Lotharingians to the German army to reward, such as provisions delivered, horses and wagons impressed, &c. The next item is the repair and enlargement of the fortresses of Alsatio-Lotharingia, which are to be made almost impregnable. A sum of 7,000,000 francs has been allotted to the assistance of expelled Germans. A considerable amount will remain over, the sum to be distributed among the German States, each State receiving in the proportion of the number of men and horses supplied to the common army.

A Chinese Will.

A Chinaman died, leaving his property by will to his three sons, as follows: To Fum Hum, his eldest, one-half thereof; to Nu-Pin, his second son, one-third thereof; and to Ding-Bat, his youngest, one-ninth thereof. When the property was inventoried it was found to consist of nothing more or less than seventeen elephants, and it puzzled these three heirs to decide how to divide the property according to the terms of the will without chopping up the seventeen elephants, and thereby seriously impair their value. Finally they applied to a wise neighbor, Sum-Punk, for advice. Sum-Punk had an elephant of his own. He drove it into the yard with the seventeen, and said: "Now, we will suppose that your father left those seventeen elephants. Fum-Hum take your half and depart." So Fum-Hum took nine elephants and went his way. "Now, Nu-pin," said the wise man, "take your third and git." So Nu-pin took six elephants and travelled. "Now, Ding-Bat," said the wise man, "take your ninth and begone." So Ding-Bat took two elephants and absquatulated. Then Sum Punk took his own elephant and drove him home again. Query: Was the property divided according to the terms of the will?—*Exchange.*

A Knife Blade Eleven Years in a Jaw.

On the night preceding Thanksgiving, 1860, Mr. W. A. Pierce, of this city, while in the basement saloon, in a cellar on Pemberton street, we think, was assaulted by a Manchester rough, and stabbed in the cheek with a heavy dirk, nearly an inch and a quarter of the blade breaking off and remaining in the jaw just beneath the left ear. A surgeon made an ineffectual attempt to extract the fragment, and, during the war, while serving in the army, Pierce had three efforts made for its withdrawal, but without success. The piece of blade, the point projecting inside the jawbone, was a constant annoyance, and has coming more troublesome from working about.

Pierce applied to the Massachusetts general hospital, and on Thursday of last week Dr. Hodges skillfully and successfully removed it, extracting the fragment through the orifice of the ear. The blade, which has been shown us, looks ragged and worn, and an altogether ugly ornament to carry for nearly a dozen years.—*Lawrence American.*

Terrible Speed.

The Huntingdon *Journal*, speaking of the Fast Line on the Pennsylvania Central, says it exceeds anything in point of rapidity of locomotion we have ever witnessed. On last Friday morning it went down through this place at such a fearful rate of speed that the houses trembled and the windows clattered as if they were experiencing an earthquake. In its wake, so thick that you could scarcely have thrown an iron bolt through it, was furiously driven all of the leaves, dust, scraps of old newspapers, rags, chignons, &c., &c., that it gathered up between this place and Altoona. A few unlucky fellows, who were standing on the sidewalk were caught up in the fearful hurricane that was howling in the rear of it and hurled along for rods, their coats bringing up, we suppose, at Harrisburg. A couple of tin tail pigeons on the track were run over and killed, and further down the river, it is said, that for two miles a tilt was run against one of Jupiter's thunderbolts, but the latter gave in by running into the ground. W-h-e-w how the thing does run!

Agriculture in Colorado.

The splendid agricultural capacities of Colorado are attested by the luxuriant crops which the old, half-civilized Spanish settlers have obtained with their cumbrous and unprogressive methods. Imagination can scarcely conceive what will be the result when this region is settled by a progressive population of American farmers. Stock raising is as yet the leading feature of agricultural enterprise, the mildness of Winter temperature and the continuance of fresh pastures all the year round, offering the greatest immediate return for capital and labor. That this industry is now prosecuted upon scientific principles appears from an account given by a tourist of a sheep farm on Cimaron river. The owner had imported fifty-five bucks of the finest blood from the Eastern States and from Europe. He had also 3,000 ewes of different breeds, and expected to obtain cross-breeds that would average four pounds of fine wool to the fleece. Extensive importations of fine stock to different parts of the territory are reported.

Death on an Emigrant Train.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., June 9.—Madame Joanne Maria Coverdin Pontermaus, a native of Belgium, died on a western-bound emigrant train near Brady's Island last night. She was travelling alone, had a through ticket from New York to San Francisco. It is supposed that her disease was epilepsy. About ten thousand dollars, mostly in United States Bonds were found on her person. The remains will be interred at this place to-day.

Unveiling of the Morse Statue.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The unveiling of the statue of Prof. Morse, in the Central Park, took place this afternoon. The statue is placed on Fifth Avenue drive, near the Casino, and is of bronze, heroic size. The Professor is made to look venerable and pleasant, nearly as his wont. The dress is modern, surmounted by a cloak with a fur collar falling from his left side and held up by the left hand, in which is a telegraphic despatch, the first sent by cable. The other rests upon a small telegraphic instrument which stands on a column. At four o'clock the assemblage gathered P. M. an immense assemblage gathered about the statue and platform, on either hand, erected for the speakers and city officials. Governor Hoffman presided, and the ceremonies began with music by the United States band from Fort Columbus, and the Governor delivered a brief introductory address. The unveiling was performed by Gov. Claflin, of Mass., and Hon. Wm. M. Morton, who raised the national banner from its folding upon the statue, disclosing the figure of the "Lightning Controller." Music and cheers greeted its appearance, and, when they had subsided, the inaugural address was pronounced by Mayor Hall.

He was followed by the orator of the day, Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant.

After a few remarks from Gov. Hoffman and a prayer by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., the imposing out-door ceremonies ended.

The reception of Prof. Morse at the Academy of Music this evening was a most brilliant affair.

As the United States Army band from Fort Columbus struck up a lively air, the venerable Professor Morse entered, surrounded by a troop of friends, and was greeted with applause from the entire audience. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Crosley, Chancellor of the University, who was followed by Hon. Wm. Orton, Dr. George B. Loring and S. S. Sanford, D. D., President of Columbia College, Washington, D. C.

At nine P. M., a telegraph instrument, one of those which were used on the line between Baltimore and Washington, was laid on the table, in front of the platform, and the lines having been connected with all the principal cities and towns in the United States, the following message was transmitted by Miss Susie Carnwall:

"Greeting and thanks to the telegraphic fraternity throughout the world! Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will to men."

Professor Morse then seated himself at the table, and, amidst tumultuous applause manipulated his signature to the message. Mr. Orton remarked, "Thus the father of telegraphy sends his benediction to his children."

General Banks spoke of the telegraph as an instrument of war. John W. Watson's poem on the telegraph was read. Professor Morse read a long address, in which he related his struggles to bring his invention into use. The valedictory prayer was then given and the audience dispersed.

Sentence of C. C. Bowen.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—This morning Hon. C. C. Bowen, recently convicted of bigamy, was brought into the criminal court and sentenced.

Mrs. Susan Pettigru King said: "If you sentence him sentence me too for I am as much to blame as he."

Bowen then made a statement concerning the circumstances of his marriage, before which Mrs. King had sent to New York and obtained a copy of the record of his divorce from a former wife, Sue, and, supposing himself satisfied that everything was right, and that there was no legal obstructions in the way of their marriage.

Judge Olin then sentenced Bowen to pay a fine of $250 and to be imprisoned two years in the penitentiary. Bowen after a pause addressed Mrs. King, saying that when his term expired he would return to her, whereupon Mrs. King extended to him her hand, which he grasped as a pledge of faith. She appeared to be deeply affected. Bowen was subsequently taken to jail, where he will remain until the decision of the Court in term, which meets on Monday on the exceptions to the rulings of the Criminal Court, his object being to obtain a new trial.

A Husband Shoots His Wife While on Her way to Church.

The wife of James Keenan of Greenpoint abandoned him about two weeks ago, taking their only child, a girl of 3, away with her. Since that time Keenan has made several attempts to get possession of his child, but failed. Sunday morning, armed with a revolver, he went to Brooklyn, E. D., where his wife and child live. Meeting his wife on North Sixth st., on her way to St. Vincent de Paul's Church, he approached her and said: "Will you not let me have the child?" Mrs. Keenan answered, "No, you shall never see the child again." Keenan then drew the revolver, and aimed at her head. The first attempt to shoot failed, but as she fell forward to escape his aim he fired, the ball, which struck the back part of her head, glancing off and inflicting only a slight wound. She was immediately removed to a neighboring house, and her husband surrendered himself and his pistol to Officer Kelly of the Fifth Precinct.

He was taken over the Grand street Station-House, Keenan informed Capt. Woglom and Sergeant Colahan that he was not sorry for what he had done, but when asked subsequently if he was not glad that he had not succeeded in killing his wife, he said, with tears streaming down his cheeks: "That is on my own mind. I blame my mother-in-law for all this. I treated my wife well. I am a hard working man. I work night and day. My wife took all my wages every week, except $2 that I required for spending-money. She has now over $200 in one of the Williamsburgh Savings Banks, credited to her own name. She left me without a cent, and took from me my child and my all. I blame her mother for it." Keenan is only 22 years of age, and engineer and machinist by trade, and was at the time in the United States Army.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Heart-rending Affair.—A Mother Drowns Her Children in a Fit of Mental Aberration.

The Kansas City *Bulletin* of a recent date says:

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Knight, residing on Wyandotte street near Seventeenth street, was aroused from her sleep by a strange noise apparently in the street. Listening closely, she thought something was going wrong in the yard. Somebody was walking about and rattling the pails. Mrs. Knight waited a few minutes, when suddenly she heard a woman's voice crying: "Georgie, oh my Georgie! what in the name of goodness are you doing down there?"

Mrs. Knight opened the window just in time to hear a most heart-rending scream, and a loud splash in the cistern in the yard of Mr. Charles Reis, which adjoined that of Mr. Knight. The splashing and screaming in the cistern increased, when Mr. Reis rushed out of the front door in search of his wife and child; finding they were in the cistern, he at once gave the alarm, and the same time calling for assistance. Mr. Knight and others of the neighbors came to the rescue, when the woman was drawn up clinging to the rope, and at least ten feet in the water. Coming up to the surface, she stood several minutes looking wildly around, when she suddenly remarked in a calm, unexcited manner:

"My baby is down there!" and the baby in the water and immediately became unconscious. She was taken into the house, and efforts were made to recover the body of the infant, which was aged about two weeks. The child was recovered in a little over an hour's effort, and was found to be dead.

Mrs. Reis remained in an unconscious condition until about 10 o'clock, when she awoke, and called for her child Georgie. The child—rather than the one drowned. The poor woman is unconscious of her loss, her reason having departed. Mr. Reis is a steady, industrious mechanic, who removed to this city from Wyandotte this Spring, and is engaged in the manufacture of furniture, in connection with the furniture factory. The neighbors state that Mrs. Reis had acted very strangely during the two preceding days, and fears were expressed for her reason; but notwithstanding the close watch kept upon her, she got up from the bed without awaking her husband, and walked to the cistern, and, leaning over, deliberately threw the infant down. The case is one of the saddest we have ever recorded. The father and husband's grief cannot be described. Mrs. Reis is said to be hopelessly insane. The child was buried yesterday afternoon, and the house closed to the visits of strangers.

Reports of the Condition of the Southern Crops.

We referred briefly yesterday to the crop prospects in northern Alabama as we saw them two weeks ago. Since then we have overlooked a large mail with a view to ascertaining the opinions of the press concerning the outlook for the planters in other parts of the State, and communicating them to the public; but the record was every where so nearly the same, and told such woful tales of failure, disaster, and threatened ruin, that we concluded to epitomize the whole in one grand summary of rains, grass, and almost unprecedentedly sorry prospects for the cotton crop. So much for Alabama.

In North Carolina the falling-off in cotton-planting reaches 15 per cent. Weather cold, wet, and unfavorable. Cotton, unusually poor.

South Carolina has one-fifth less cotton under cultivation than she had last year.—Weather worse, if anything, than in North Carolina. Crops very inferior and unpromising.

Georgia decreases her acreage about fifteen per cent. this year. Crop about the same as in Alabama.

Mississippi falls off twelve per cent. this year in acreage. Weather unusually unfavorable. Prospects, gloomy and cheerless.

Arkansas, about the same as Mississippi.

Louisiana, decrease of acreage ten per cent. Weather not so unfavorable as in other Southern States. Prospects for cotton, however, not very fine.

Texas, not heard from. The total decrease of the acreage in cotton in the Southern States is about one million of acres, equal to about twelve or thirteen per cent. of the total number of acres in cultivation last year. This ought to be equivalent to a decrease of 300,000 bales from last year's crop, according to a rate twenty per cent. lower than the rate of production that prevailed throughout the South last year. Admitting that the remaining lands—the lands now in cultivation—will turn off a half crop, (which we believe to be a large estimate,) the next season will leave the South in possession of the stupendous amount of 1,000,000 bales of cotton as the product of her teeming fields for 1871.—"Cotton will be cotton" in Montgomery, as well as in "Augusty" next season.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

ACCORDING to a San Francisco despatch, the re-nomination of Governor Haight, by the Democrats of California, appears certain. The Republican choice lies between Booth and Selby.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.

Destruction by Fire of the Peruvian Ship "Don Juan," at Sea----Five Hundred Coolies Roasted Alive---Accidental Death--Stabbed to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The details of the total destruction by fire of the Peruvian ship "Don Juan," at sea, have been received. It is supposed that she was set on fire by the Coolies, who had been entrapped on board at Macco, China. The crew abandoned the vessel, leaving five hundred and fifty Coolies fastened under the hatches. Five hundred Coolies were roasted alive, the others escaped when the hatches burned off. The vessel was American built, and was sold in San Francisco to the Compania Maritima de Peru, and re-christened "Do Oves Ligaile." She was fitted out for the Coolie trade, and returned several times for supplies while engaged in that traffic.

J. Kempaire, a tailor of Kerney street, was killed last evening by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

A Chinese cigar-maker, of Sacramento, stabbed another Chinaman to death, on the street, last evening. The murderer was arrested.

The Weather.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 12, 10.30 A. M.—*Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.*—The weather remains without important change West of the Missouri River. The highest pressure is now found in Tennessee, and the barometer, has very generally risen along the Atlantic Coast and south of the Ohio River. The storm of Monday morning cleared away in Maine on noon and evening, and the Atlantic Coast, and clear weather has very generally prevailed during the night from Iowa to New England and southward, excepting a light rain on the Gulf. A very sudden fall in the barometer was reported on Monday afternoon in Wisconsin and Minnesota. No reports have since been received from the Northwest stations, but it is probable that high winds, with little or no rain, have been experienced on Lakes Superior and Huron. The barometer is now very low on Lake Ontario.

Probabilities.—Pleasant weather will probably continue during the day from Virginia to Michigan and southward to the Gulf. Fresh northwest winds are probable from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. The barometer on Lake Superior will probably fall, followed eastward with brisk winds from the southwest and northwest from Lake Erie to Massachusetts and New Jersey. High winds will probably prevail for a short time on the coast from New York to Massachusetts.

Local Intelligence.

The Horse Fair.

The Third Annual Horse Fair of the Lancaster County Agricultural Park Association commenced on Tuesday, June 6th, in this city, and continued during Wednesday and Thursday, June 7th and 8th.

The attendance on Tuesday was not large, though the weather was fine, and the track in excellent condition.

The first trial of speed on the programme was for trotting horses that had never won a premium, mile heats to harness, best three in five. Premium, $200—$100 to first, $50 to second, $30 to third, and $20 to fourth horse. For this event there were five entries: S. J. Henderson's gr g Jeff; John L. Landis' b m Lady; T. B. Rowe's s m Nelly; M. MacGonigle's r g Frank, and M. S. Brady's b m Emma. The two latter, however, did not put in an appearance.

Dr. J. B. McCaskey, A. C. Kepler, and Wayne Bender were chosen Judges, and called the horses to the track at half-past 2 o'clock.

FIRST RACE.

First Heat.—After one or two attempts, the horses got off well together, and kept together throughout the heat, Jeff and Nelly crossing the score neck and neck, and Lady only a length behind. The Judges decided the contest to be a "dead heat" between the two former. Time 3:17.

Second Heat.—The second heat was not run so evenly. At the first turn, Jeff was run into by Lady, which caused him to break up badly and lose several lengths. Nelly led all the way round, crossing the half-mile two lengths ahead of Lady, with half-mile two lengths ahead of Lady, with Jeff lagging far behind. Nelly continued to widen the gap between herself and the Lady, and crossed the score some six lengths ahead of her, Jeff being almost distanced. Time, 3:15.

Third Heat.—Jeff started off with a good lead, but soon relinquished it to Nelly, who made the half-mile several lengths ahead of him and Lady one length behind. Nelly continued to widen the gap between herself and the Lady, and crossed the score some six lengths ahead of her, Jeff being almost distanced. Time, 3:15.

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The following is a summary:

Lancaster County Agricultural Park Association, June 7.—A premium of $300 for all horses that have never trotted better than 2:30—$150 to first, $90 to second, $60 to third.

W. W. Huntington enters g. m. Clara	1 1 1
John A. Shultz enters Blue Belle	2 2 2
M. S. Brady enters b. m. Emma	3 3 3
Time, 2:48—2:48½—2:48½.	

THIRD RACE.

This was the last race of the meeting and was for a premium of $200. Starlight was entered for the purse at call of Jerrold, leaving only Jerrold and Leamington to contend for the money. There was no betting, as it was a foregone conclusion that Jerrold would win, which he did in a canter. Time, the brick mill, about a mile north of Marticville. A very large concourse was present, the number being estimated at about 1200 persons, while hundreds of horses and vehicles were tied to the adjoining orchards and along the road-side. Among the ministers present, were Revs. Hostetter, Greyblil, Sites, Brenneman and others. Services, conducted in the German language, were held in Mr. Good's barn, after which, near noon, the congregation proceeded to the Pequea creek, where Rev. Mr. Hostetter baptized eleven believers, six men and five women, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Good. The ceremony was performed, as is customary with the denomination, by the clergyman taking the applicants out into the stream one at a time, and causing them to kneel in water some three feet deep, and immersing them three times in a forward direction, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

After the impressive ceremony had been concluded a general invitation was extended to all present to return to the house and partake of refreshments. About 600 persons availed themselves of the invitation, and found a substantial old-fashioned Lancaster county meal. The dinner commenced about 12½ o'clock, and was not concluded until near 4 P. M. The hundreds of horses present were fed on hay and oats, the occasion was marked by the greatest good order throughout.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT COLUMBIA.—On Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, as a young man named Lehr was sitting in the saloon kept by J. Metzgar, on Front street, a party of partially intoxicated men entered, and one Thom, J. Wolf by name, invited Mr. Lehr to take a drink, Lehr refused, saying that he would pay for his own drinks, upon which Wolf commenced spilling beer over his clothing, and upon being remonstrated with, struck Lehr an opprobius epithet. Mr. L. at once sprang to his feet and struck Wolf, saying at the same time that he would not take that from any man, whereupon Wolf drew a five-chambered revolver and after snapping it several times fired, the ball striking Mr. Lehr, passing through the lobe of the left lung and lodging either in the muscles of the back, or resting on the ribs, lodging in the posterior.

Drs. W. G. Taylor and S. Armor were promptly in attendance, and after probing for an hour and a half, were unable to find the ball. The wounded man was reported in the utmost danger of emphysema or empyrma, either of which would, in time, prove fatal. An assault and battery case was entered by Samuel Evans, Esq., and Mr. Wolf being captured in Wrightsville, was committed without bail. Both parties are young men, Mr. Lehr being the sole support of a widowed mother. This is part of the doings of rum—"O, that men will put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains."

REARING EAGLES.—Mr. John D. Fries, of South Coventry township, Chester county, is trying the experiment of raising an eagle, having taken a young bird from the Pottstown *Ledger* gives the following account:

About a month ago, while on Nyce's Hill, he saw a large bird fly up from a lonely place among the rocks. Proceeding to the spot he discovered two eggs, of nearly the size and appearance of turkey eggs, which he picked up, brought home and placed under a setting hen. About a week ago the eggs were hatched out and Mr. Fries was astonished to find that they were eagles. The old hen must have been considerably surprised, too, for she spluttered about and tramped upon one of her rare progeny, and killed it. The other one is doing well, and will probably grow up and do well. Eagles sometimes carry off chickens, and it would be rather a joke if this specimen would some day gather up the old hen that hatched it and fly away with her.

UNFINISHED CONTRACT TAKEN.—The unfinished contract on the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, deserted by Snyder some ten days ago, has been taken by Thomas Grubb, of Cecil county, Md. It is said that he was ready to commence work on the 2d of this month, having got the cranes and derricks into position the day previous. During the night, some persons (unknown) cut the ropes, cranes, and destroyed things generally, preventing operations the following day. It is supposed that this vandalism was the work of some parties that worked under the absconding contractor—Snyder.—*Oxford Press.*

ARM BROKE.—On Wednesday Mr. S. N. Eby, merchant, of Mount Joy, had one of the bones of his right front arm broken by a ladder falling on it while he was helping to raise a barn for his brother, Elias Eby.

NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD IN LANCASTER AND BERKS COUNTIES.—LARGE MEETING OF CORPORATORS.—Pursuant to call a meeting of the corporators named in the bill granting authority to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Lancaster to Reading, and from this city to different points on or near the Susquehanna river, was held in the large hall above the Banking House of Bair & Shenk. On motion, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin was called to the chair, and R. W. Shenk, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Charter was read, and on calling over the list of corporators, the following gentlemen, among whom will be recognized many prominent and substantial gentlemen, were found to be present:

David Bair, C. A. Bitner, Jacob Bausman, E. M. Kline, Horace Rathvon, J. D. Skiles, A. S. Henderson, T. B. Cochran, Geo. D. Sprecher, J. C. Martin, John R. Bitner, J. I. Hartman, R. W. Shenk, Chas. F. Hager, C. B. Grubb, A. H. Peacock, Geo. M. Franklin, Thomas E. Franklin, O. J. Dickey, B. F. Breneman, Dr. W. L. Diffenderfer, Daniel Overholzer, W. J. Kaffroth, Sebastian Miller, Henry Stauffer, Henry G. Mohn, L. F. Custer, Cyrus K. Reager, Abrm. Lutz, H. G. Smith, H. E. Slaymaker, Jacob F. Frey, Wm. Aug. Atlee, Samuel K. Mohn, John Gougler, Absalom Roth, Henry Haller and John Fry Miller.

On taking the chair, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin stated the objects of the meeting in brief and business-like manner.

R. W. Shenk, Esq., read the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of seven Commissioners be appointed to examine the several routes embraced in the charter and to report at the next meeting of the Commissioners.

Resolved, That said Committee have authority to employ an engineer or engineers to make surveys of the respective routes, and to make an assessment, not exceeding ten dollars on each Commissioner named in the charter, and upon such persons as may be willing to subscribe to defray the expenses of such surveys, the same to constitute a credit and subscription to the stock when upon turn and same rattling down the home-stretch, two or three lengths ahead, winning the heat and race in 2:55½.

The following is a summary:

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