THE DAILY EAGLE.

READING, PA., NOVEMBER 12, 1868.

CITY AND COUNTY.

FIRST EDITION---12 1-2 P. M.

O. U.—White, Blue, Red, and Gray, meet Sixth, 8, No. 1 White. Important.
Blue, meet Sixth, 7, No. 1.
Pink, meet Sixth, 7½, No. 1.
White, meet Sixth, 7½, No. 1.
Purple, meet Seventh, 7, sharp, No. 1. Important.
Red, meet Sixth, 7, No. 2.

NEW LODGE.—A new Masonic lodge has been instituted at Newtown, Bucks county.

COURT.—A large number of people are in town attending Court. Yesterday the Court House was thronged.

DISSOLVED.—George W. Garst and George Mast have dissolved partnership. Mr. Garst will continue the business alone.

GAME.—A number of our sportsmen leave the city daily in quest of wild game, which is very abundant in certain localities.

DRY GOODS are coming down rapidly, and the ladies are all beaming with delight at the "bargains" they are getting.—*Phila. paper.*

LIVELY.—The near approach of Thanksgiving Day has made the poultry market quite lively. Turkeys are selling at seventeen cents a pound.

LARGE FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mrs. Getz, the lady who died so suddenly a few days ago, was largely attended from her residence yesterday afternoon.

FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN.—There was a large fire in progress on the Neversink Mountain yesterday. It was, however, extinguished before doing much damage.

GRAND EXHIBITION.—A grand Billiard Exhibition is announced to take place at the Keystone Hall, on Wednesday evening next, 18th inst., between two Champion Players.

LOOKS WELL.—The grain sown the present fall looks very well, and if a favorable winter comes we may expect an unusual crop, as large quantities have been sown in all quarters.

AUGUSTUS BOCKMUEHL'S Columbia Hall, Penn street, between Sixth and Seventh, was opened yesterday, and a free lunch will be served up to-day, to which all his friends and patrons are cordially invited.

MEETINGS.—A series of meetings is now in progress in the Evangelical Church, Chesnut street, above 5th. Preaching and services every evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

PINCHED.—Yesterday afternoon as a number of small boys were sitting on iron pipes at the boiler works corner of Chestnut and Second streets, one of the pipes moved and rolled against the foot of one of the boys, pinching it severely. If it had moved with much force it would have crushed the foot.

DIPTHERIA.—Common table salt is recommended as a certain cure for diptheria. The throat should be gargled frequently, say about every five or ten minutes, and the interior of the throat should be sprinkled with a little fine salt every ten or fifteen minutes, when relief will certainly follow.

NEW FEE BILL.—The new fee bill, passed by the last Legislature, makes numerous and important alterations in perquisites of public officers. Among the changes there is a reduction of the charge by Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, for acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments of writing, from fifty to twenty-five cents.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The following are the officers of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias, now holding its session in Wilmington, Del.: Wilbur H. Myers, of Pa., S. V. P.; Samuel Read, of N. J., S. C.; James P. Hayes, of Delaware, S. V. C.; Clarence M. Barton, D. C., S. R. and C. S.; William A. Potter, of Pa., S. B.; C. F. Abbot, S. G.; Harry Kronheimer, D. C., S. I. S.; Frederick Coppes, of Pa., S. O. S.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Charles Franklin was arrested yesterday by Officer Clay.—Charles was drunk and raised the "dust" in general. He was placed at a place of safety until this morning, when His Honor, the Mayor, sent him on the hill for 20 days.

Franklin Green was arrested by Officer Haggerty, yesterday afternoon. Frank was on a beautiful drunk, and the above officer coming within his reach, took him to the station house, where he remained until this morning. He was fined $1.25 and left off.

Eight lodgers found shelter in the station house last night.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—A new proposition is now being made in England for a uniform cheap railway fare, to convey a person for six cents in the third class, twelve cents in the second, and one shilling, British, in the first, irrespective of the distance traveled. We have seen the question argued by able writers in our foreign exchanges, and must confess that the move is gaining prominence. Railroad travel, generally speaking, is enormously high, and we think there is a remedy for the evil. Let the press unite in advocating a reduction, and ere long railroad companies will give way to public demand.

A NEW PROCESS of manufacturing steel is noticed in the English papers. The Bessemer or pneumatic plan requires pig iron of the finest brand, and is unequal to the conversion of metal of inferior quality charged with large quantities of sulphur and phosphorus. The new process, it is reported, is chemical and not mechanical, thus securing great economy of time and labor. Nitrate of soda is the ingredient employed in the manufacture, and the report of a committee upon the tensile and resisting strength of steel made by this method, places it upon an equality with the finest kinds. Vast deposits of ore, hitherto considered useless, it is asserted, can now be manufactured into first-class steel.

WINTER SEASON.—The winter season is now approaching, when warm rooms, warm beds, and warm clothing will be called for. Cold noses, fingers and toes will soon become quite a common complaint, and means must be sought to guard against such inconvenience. Comforters, gloves, furs and other contrivances will be brought into requisition, while the hands of many a stout fellow will find comfortable quarters in his breeches pockets. Meanwhile it is to be greatly feared that colds, catarrhs and numberless ills will be induced by neglecting to have the feet properly cared for. Stout boots and shoes, gum and other overshoes, cork soles and other inventions for keeping the feet warm and dry, are offered for sale at various places, to find which you must consult the advertising columns of the EAGLE.

PREPARATIONS were commenced last week for the erection of shanties and the immediate commencement of the heavier work on the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pinegrove Railroad, south of Lebanon. The road north of Lebanon has been progressing finely during the past summer and fall. In the spring the southern road will be pushed rapidly.

TEMPTING.—The near approach of the holidays is inspiring our business men with an increased determination to cater to the public taste by gorgeously displaying their show windows. We notice quite a number on Penn street that are really pleasing to the eye. Everything is artistically arranged, the collections comprising some of the best articles of merchandise in the market. Our country cousins as they come to the city, move along slowly on Penn street, to look at the array of beauty before them.

HOME CHEERFULNESS.—Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want of prayer and virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing displeases them they are prone to avoid it. If home is the place where faces and words are harsh, and fault finding is ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother try to be happy. Let them look happy. Let them talk to their children, especially the little ones, in such a way as to make them happy.

SINGULAR.—We were shown, yesterday morning, a number of small branches cut from Apple, Peach and Plum trees which contained leaves and blossoms precisely similar to those which are put forth by these fruit trees in the Spring. These specimens were shown us by Mr. U. Strickler, of Conestoga township, this county, who states that the foliage of the trees in that section, having been destroyed by the caterpillars, during the Summer season, they are putting forth leaves and blossoms again this fall. This is certainly a very singular circumstance, and we are entirely unable to account why Nature should at this late period in the Autumn, endeavor to produce that fruit which the ravages of an insect prevented it from producing in proper season.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

APPLES.—It is stated that the apple crop in the section of the State lying north of Dauphin county is quite large. We are told that at Sunbury they are a drug upon the market at one dollar per bushel, and from that town to Milton the venders of the fruit can find but few buyers at seventy-five cents per bushel. In our city, York State apples bring $5 and $6 per barrel, containing about two bushels and three pecks, and large quantities are sold. Dealers get them by the hundred barrels at a time. In the East and West, we believe, the crop is very good, and considerable quantities have already been shipped in barrels to the New York and Philadelphia markets, where they are in demand. We do hope our farmers will pay more attention to this excellent fruit, as the demand for it is increasing yearly, and nothing that they can raise will pay better.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December, is already on our table. It is a splendid number, with two steel engravings, a mammoth fashion plate, a colored pattern in Berlin work, and nearly fifty wood cuts. The principal steel engraving, "The Orphan's Christmas Eve," will touch every heart. We do not wonder at the *immense circulation* of "Peterson." In 1869, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, *four original copyright novelets* will be given, viz: "Marie Antoinette's Talisman," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; "The Mystery of Blackwood Grange," by the author of "Sir Noel's Heir;" "Kate's Winter in Washington," by Frank Lee Benedict; and "The Story of Maggie," by the author of "Susy L.'s Diary." The mammoth colored fashions in this Magazine, are always the *latest and prettiest*, the principal editor having lately gone to Paris to secure patterns in advance. About a thousand pages of reading matter will be given in 1869, when the *Magazine will be greatly improved.* The terms will however remain two dollars a year to single subscribers. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: four copies for $6.00, with a large engraving, (24 inches by 16.) "The Star of Bethlehem," as a premium to the person getting up a club; or eight copies for $12.00, with both an extra copy of the Magazine and a "Star of Bethlehem," as premiums. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1869. Specimens of the Magazine sent gratis. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.—Motto for a sheriff—Render unto seizer the things that are seizure's!

Blind Tom is performing at Easton.

A military company has been organized in Easton, called the First Easton Zouaves.

The *World* has tried women as compositors and emphatically given them up.

The most recently-formed "press club" is an association of New Jersey cider makers.

A newspaper is indeed a ship at sea, and almost always in a storm.—*Louisville Journal.*

The pilgrim fathers were the original "carpet baggers" in this country, says a New Orleans paper.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican calls the Grecian bend "Hellenic Sinnosity."

A New York paper publishes advertisements of cemetery lots under the head of "For sale or To Let."

The *N. Y. Herald* contains on an average nearly 1,500 advertisements; 413 females want situations; 171 people advertise for boarders and lodgers.

A good instance of absence of mind was an editor quoting from a rival paper one of his own articles and heading it "Wretched Attempt at Wit."

There is a landlord in Boston who is in the habit of placing an extra fork beside the plate of such boarders as have not paid promptly—being an intimation to "fork over."

A newspaper in Cleveland, having advertised that they would send a copy of their paper gratis for one year to the person sending them "a club of ten," received the ten spot of clubs from a young lady in the country.

In celebrating Franklin's birthday the printers at Buffalo had "a good time," and among others the following toast was drank; "Printers' Wives—May they always have plenty of SMALL CAPS for the heads of their *little original articles.*"

One of the most important items in the cost of a newspaper is the *paper* itself. Many newspapers do not obtain from their subscribers the price of the white paper alone. The entire expense must be covered by the receipts from the advertising.

A young lady, who teaches music in an academy in Western New York, sent an order to a publisher recently, in which she had spelled the words very *poorly.* She apologized, by adding a postscript, as follows: "You must eskews this letter as I pla bi noate, but spell bi ear."

FOR the last few days we have noticed a considerable crowd at the store of Charles Levan & Co., 441 Penn street. It is owing to the fact that they are now disposing of their splendid assortment of Dry Goods at astonishingly low prices. A better selected stock cannot be found in the city. Country people coming to the city will find it to their advantage to call on this firm. We guarantee them bargains.

THE MARKETS.

DAILY REVIEW OF BUSINESS.

READING, Nov. 12, 1868.

IN Philadelphia, the money market was again remarkably tight yesterday morning, and "Call Loans" on Governments were made at 9@12 per cent., and on mixed securities at 10@15 per cent. There was less paper offering on the street, and capitalists were remarkably circumspect in their selection of names—in fact it was difficult to place the best obligations under one and a half per cent.

There was but a small business at the Stock Board yesterday morning, and the whole market was weak and irregular. Government Loans were steady. State Loans were very quiet, 104½ was bid for the 1st series; 106¼ for the 2d do.; 108½ for the 3d, and 101½ for the War Loan. City Loans of the new issue were better and sold at 102¾. Lehigh Gold Loan was strong at 93.

Reading Railroad fluctuated between 48@48⅜, closing at 48⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad declined 1c., and closed at 53½. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 55; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 31⅞ and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 128½—an advance of ¼. 45 was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 34 for North Pennsylvania Railroad, and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks were dull. 23½ was the best bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 20 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Bank and Passenger Railroad shares were inactive.

[From the N. Y. World of yesterday.]

Affairs in Wall street are in a mixed condition. The street is agitated with rumors now on the "bull" side, but chiefly in aid of the "bears." The suspension of two banks in the West, one in Milwaukie, and the severe losses known to have fallen on Western banks and dealers from the heavy decline in the prices of Western produce and Western railway clique shares, have added to the uneasiness among our bankers and money-lenders. The stock-jobbing cliques and their friends are said to have hypothecated their clique stocks with national banks in the West to an amount which has brought them into a critical condition, and that they are pressing the cliques to return those loans. The clique stocks have been carried since August by time loans from German bankers in this city and by the aid of Western national banks and bankers. The withdrawal of these permanent loans will throw the cliques on the general money market for supplies to carry their load. The banks are in no condition to assist speculators in carrying stocks. All their surplus funds will be required for the legitimate wants of trade. The legal tenders in the New York City banks have not been so low as at present since October, 1865, and the drain upon them will be greater than ever before to meet the demand for greenbacks to the Southern States. The ease in the money market since Saturday is only temporary, arising from the unlocking and putting in circulation of about $5,000,000 of greenbacks by the bear clique, and at the same time from a decreased demand owing to the lessened transactions on the Stock Exchange. The reports, semi-official and otherwise, in regard to the re-issuing by the government of the cancelled $44,000,000 greenbacks and three per cent. certificates are not likely to be realized. There is no warrant in law for any such action on the part of the Treasury Department, and there is nothing in the present condition of affairs to render necessary a violation of law by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch is not called upon by law or sound policy to assist either bulls or bears in Wall street. The Stock Exchange is passing through a liquidating crisis which will sweep out of existence the stock-bubbles engineered by the cliques, and the more rapidly this is carried out the better it will be for Wall street and its permanent interests.—Palliatives to stem the natural downward course of prices on the Stock Exchange to a sound standard are injurious, because they simply delay that which is inevitable, and the sooner it comes of course the better. The surplus funds which have been monopolized by speculators for years will be then liberated for the use of legitimate trade and the increase of national wealth. The sooner the stock jobbing cliques are annihilated the better it will be for the mercantile community. The suggestions for inflation by Mr. McCulloch are unlawful and are in the interest only of the Wall street stock jobbing cliques.

MONEY MARKET.

Bushong & Bro., Bankers, No. 16 North 6th street, quote as follows:

READING, Nov. 12, 1868.

Old U. S. 6's 1881	113¼
Old U. S. 5's 1862	108¾
New U. S. 5,20's, 1864, July and Jan.	106⅞
New U. S. 5,20's, 1865, May and Nov.,	106⅞
New U. S. 1865, new	109⅜
N. U. S, 5-20's 1867, July and Jan.	109⅜
New U. S. 5-20's, 1868,	110
Ten-Forty Bonds,	104⅝
Gold in New York up to 12 o'clock,	134⅜
Gold in Reading at Bushong & Bros.,	133½

THE flour market of the larger cities is dull, there being no demand other than for home consumption. This leaves an abundance of wheat at home. Although this state of affairs exists, prices seem to hold out firmly, and it is not probable that a decline will take place until after the holidays. As the cold and gloomy winter approaches much complaint is made in regard to the high price of our bread. A few weeks ago people anticipated a decline to a reasonable figure, but they are disappointed. Wages are low, and the price of bread is high. Who must we blame for this? Somebody certainly lies at the fault of it. It is not because there is a scarcity of grain! There is more grain in the country now than ever before, but it is through speculation, that we are now compelled to pay $12@13 for a barrel of flour, and there is no other way to remedy this until we try National Legislation. Whenever flour is high, it is the custom for everybody to blame the Western farmers. One might as justly blame the coal-miners for the high price of gas in this city. Even the United States Economist, in a late article on holding back grain at the West—stated that for years that journal has "warned farmers and grain-dealers" of the danger of holding back produce to their own hurt; that this year they are likely to hold an enormous supply until the close of navigation; that, in the winter, grain can only be sent by railroad, at much higher freights; and that, although it might be expected that this holding back would advance prices at the East, yet as it is known the supply is held back, this is not the case. We blame the "grain-dealers"—that is to say the grain-speculators of the West, and not the farmers, for hoarding grain. There have been two "corners" in the Chicago grain market within a few months—one in wheat and the other in corn—and a half a dozen prominent grain dealers have been pecuniarily ruined thereby. Many people do not understand what "cornering the grain market" means, although there are few who have not suffered from the ill effects of it. To effect a "corner" then, it is only necessary for a body of men to conspire together to buy five hundred thousand bushels of corn or wheat at a certain price, to be delivered on a certain day, in a certain market, which is capable of supplying four hundred thousand bushels only in that time. It is principally the smart money drawn from the failure to deliver the one hundred thousand bushels that cannot be obtained, on which the conspirators make their profit. Such operations as these are not chargeable to the farmers, and never can be prevented by them. But they ought to be prevented somehow. If State legislation is ineffectual, National legislation must be tried.

READING PRICES.

White Wheat per bbl,	$13 00
Red " " Extra Family per bbl.,	12 00
" " "	12 00
Corn Chop (old)	1 35
" " (new)	1 10
Corn (old)	1 35
" (new)	1 10
Best Middlings	1 30
Common "	1 00
Bran	40
Corn meal	1 50
PAYING PRICES.	
White wheat per bushel	2 10
Red " "	2 00
Corn (old)	1 20
Corn (new)	95

SECOND EDITION.

2 1-2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Daily Almanac.

Sun rises - - - 7 03 | Sun sets - - - 4 57
Day's length, 9 hours and 44 minutes.

State of the Weather, 12 o'clock M.

Wind W—Cloudy.

State of Thermometer.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.
Monday,	56°	70°
Tuesday,	60°	71°
Wednesday,	48°	45°
Thursday,	38°	43°

LADIES should read the article on "Fashions for December," published on the second page of the EAGLE to-day.

MAN DROWNED.—On Tuesday night last, a captain of a canal boat fell overboard in the Blue Mountain Dam above Hamburg, and was drowned. His name is James Wheeler, and he is from Norristown. Up to this morning his body was not found.

DIED.—Mr. Aaron Albright, residing in Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth, died this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock. He had several paralytic strokes yesterday, from the effects of which he suffered until to-day. He was widely known and much respected.

ARRIVED.—The splendid new steamer intended for the Rainbow Boys arrived in town this morning. It is a beautiful specimen of workmanship, and surpasses everything we have ever seen in the steam engine line. The steamer arrived at the new depot, and at 11 a. m. the boys were busy getting her from the car.

REVIVAL IN PROGRESS.—The good work of redeeming souls from the thraldom of sin, is progressing finely in the Fifth street M. E. Church. The members of that congregation are faithfully laboring for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and we hope their efforts may be crowned with glorious success, and that the unconverted may be induced through their influence

"To plunge beneath the crimson flood
And rise with all the life of God."

WOMAN'S DISCRIMINATION.—Women generally respect men in proportion as they possess good and worthy qualities. They are not fools; nor are all men. It is worth while for every man to possess something worthy the admiration of woman; in other words, to have some sort of a possession, more or less—and more, if possible, rather than less—that is intrinsically valuable. Good looks come of nature, but almost everything else comes of man's own effort. Women have no respect for mere dummies and figure-heads—shells and skeletons—but they like realities. We repeat, women are no fools, although they are very near them, when in some men's company.—*Selected.*

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The introduction, in some sections, of corrugated iron for various building purposes, and its decided superiority over any other form, is largely attracting the attention of builders. As the added strength of corrugated over plain iron results from folding it, so that its resistance is more edgewise than from a flat surface, it is clear that the more close the folds the greater will be the stiffness of the iron. It is contended that a beam with a corrugation half an inch in width from centre to centre, and four inches deep, is much stronger than a solid beam of the same size, and weighing over ten times as much. If this be correct—and scientific experiments have demonstrated that it is—the adoption of corrugated iron will be a vast saving of material, combined with the securing of great additional strength. The improvement has been satisfactorily applied to the entire outside of buildings, rendering them fire-proof, and at the same time giving them a neat and showy appearance.—*Phila. Evening Star.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Reported by Louis Richards, Attorney at Law, 530 Court Street.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Comm. vs. Charles H. F. Reppert, Henry K. Treichler, Jesse Eschbach, Jeremiah Kehs, and Nicholas Kehs. The defendants were indicted under the 110th section of the Act of July 2d, 1839, known as the General Election Law of Pennsylvania, for the riotous disturbance of the peace at the polls of Hereford township, on the occasion of the October election. According to the general testimony of the Commonwealth, the defendants, who are all residents of the adjoining township of Washington, came to the tavern of Michael Gehry, where the election wrs being held, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They hurrahed for the candidates of their choice and took a drink at the bar. One of the party then became involved in a quarrel with an old German of opposite political predilections, in the course of which, according to the statement of one of the witnesses, the former attempted to kick his opponent. These occurrences disturbing the election officers in the adjoining apartment, Henry S. Walker, the constable of the township, whose duty it was to preserve the peace, was appealed to by the citizens to restore order. He accordingly repeatedly requested the defendants to behave themselves, but they defied him, and finally, after three remonstrances, the constable put two of them out, the rest following.

This prosecution was brought by the constable, and the indictment was laid, in the language of the Act before referred to, for "riotously disturbing the peace at an election." The Court in charging the jury stated that in order to convict of this offence under this indictment, something more must be proved than mere noise, tumult and disorder—something more even than the violence of an assault and battery or of an affray. There must be those elements of violence and threatening demonstration which would be calculated to intimidate the citizens about the polls and obstruct the business of the occasion, otherwise the occurrence would not amount, in its legal features, to a riot. It was for the jury to say whether the disturbances here were such as were likely to produce these consequences. In case of acquittal the question of costs was to be disposed of under the well known rules of law, which the court reiterated.

The jury acquitted the defendants, but directed that they pay the costs. Some twenty-five witnesses were examined in this case, and the trial occupied the greater part of the day. D. Ermentrout for Comm. Tryon and J. S. Richards for deft.

Edward Williams (colored) and David Holmes, plead guilty to the larceny of a valise and lot of clothing, valued together at $46, from Cornelius Haley. The defendants were in Haley's employ as boatmen, and decamped with the articles, on the night of the 28th of October last, while Mr. Haley's boat was lying at the wharf, in Reading. Each sentenced to $5 fine and 6 months' imprisonment.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY.

Comm. vs. Frank Hyneman and William Dunlap. The defendants are boys, 14 years of age, who have repeatedly been convicted of larceny, and were indicted, in this instance, together with another lad, Daniel Fink, for stealing between eight and nine dollars from the cash box of John G. Fisher, a farmer, from Lower Heidelberg, attending the Reading market. Two other boys testified that they saw Hyneman take the money from Mr. Fisher's wagon, and Dunlap and Fink afterwards accompany him into a neighboring restaurant. Fink was under bail for this offence, but did not appear until after the trial, when he was bound over to the next term. The jury convicted Hyneman of the larceny and Dunlap of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen. The former was sentenced to one year and the latter to nine months imprisonment. Dist. Atty. for Comm. Tryon for defts.

Leon Premius Knoske, (a Pole), was convicted of the larceny of a lot of clothing, &c., consisting of two dresses, two muffs, a coat, shawl, set of furs, coverlet and other articles, from Mrs. Elizabeth O'Niel, residing in Canal street, between Fifth and Sixth Reading, sometime in the latter part of August last. The defendant had been boarding a couple of days with Mrs. O'Neil and left in the night with the goods. He was arrested on the afternoon of the next day at Pottstown, by Constable William Smith, of that place, through the instrumentality of Detective Wm. Y. Lyon, who telegraphed the robbery and brought the prisoner back to Reading after his apprehension. A portion of the articles were found upon him; the coat having been pawned in Reading and the remainder thrown away upon the street, where they were afterwards found. Sentenced to 10 months imprisonment. District Attorney for Comm., J. D. Schoener assigned to the defendant.

THE Honolulu papers publish the particulars of a mutiny at sea, mentioned in a former despatch. The vessel was the Prussian bark Coyattin, which left Cowag for Arequipa about Feb. 1, 1868, with a cargo of fifty coolies. The second day out the coolies mutinied and took possession of the ship, killing the captain and mate. The balance of the crew, nine in number, were tied to a hawser, with an anchor attached, and thrown overboard. The mutineers attempted to navigate the vessel to China, but drifted into the Northern sea, and, it is supposed, were wrecked.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

THURSDAY, Nov. 12.—

The troops sent to Tipton county, Tennessee, have returned, all being quiet there.

The Alabama Legislature has appointed committees to travel through the State and investigate "Ku-Klux" outrages.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri has designated Nov. 26 as a day of Thanksgiving in that State.

A brewery in Chicago was burned yesterday, causing a loss of $29,000.

A school census just taken in Chicago shows the population of that city to be 252,054.

A severe snow storm prevailed at Buffalo yesterday. Six inches of snow have fallen since Sunday at St. Paul. The mining season in Montana is nearly closed.

Miss Mary S. Magee, daughter of Captain Magee, of Troy, New York, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting herself through the heart with her father's revolver. Temporary insanity was the cause. She was 20 years of age.

The greatee portion of the brewery of Frederick Miller, at Lake avenue, in Rochester, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $16,000; insured for $8,000.

The Charleston Election.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—The result of the municipal election was announced this afternoon amid great excitement. Nearly 10,000 votes were cast, and Pillsbury, Republican, was elected over Lescure, citizens' candidate, by a majority of 17. The citizens' party talk of contesting the election.

Something Worth Knowing.—N. T. Geho, 653 Penn street, has the following useful articles, for which he is the sole agent:

The Champion Baking Powder surpasses everything ever used for making Light, Sweet and Nutritious Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Dumplings, etc., and may be used, in every respect, as the Azuma. This is a very useful article and should be in the hands of every housekeeper. Full directions how to use it on each package.

The Champion Oil Paste Boot Polish.—This is an excellent blacking, and as we have used it for a long time, we can recommend it as the best in the market. It makes the boots shine like a mirror and the leather soft and pliable as kid. Try this blacking and you will not do without it.

The Magic Boot Polish.—Shine your boots with Magic. Five drops of the Magic Boot Polish makes the leather soft and pliable as kid, and one rub across the boot with the polishing brush gives a durable brilliant lustre, reflecting your own image like a mirror, without soiling the hands, or filling the bristles of the brush like ordinary blacking, it is therefore the cleanest, the best; and requiring so very little, it is the cheapest ever known, and the only boot polish in the world, entirely free from injurious ingredients.

Woodhead's & Co., English Concentrated Extract of Soap. This is an excellent article for washing. It requires but a spoonful in a tub of water to make it effective. This powder takes the place of soda, or concentrated lye. It is cheap and does not injure the clothes. Full directions on each package. nov 11-3t

THE REASON DR. VALENTINE cures Consumption and all diseases of the Air Passages, he uses instruments to throw the medicine directly to the seat of the disease, thereby subjecting them to no change, as medicines given by the stomach are invariably subject to. Scores of persons will testify to their efficacy in all affections of the Blood, Throat, Chest and Lungs. Can be consulted each day of the week, except Sunday and Monday, at the Keystone House, Reading.

We give a few references from Reading and Lebanon, of the cures performed by this treatment.

Abraham Herr, Catarrhal Consumption.
Susan Rauch, Heart disease and Neuralgia.
James Moss, disease of the Kidneys.
Mrs. Henry M. Craters, Catarrhal Consumption.
Melina Keim, Cancer of Stomach.
George Trottle, consumption.
William Surls, Rheumatism.
Mrs. William Surls, Heart disease.
William Shiner, Rheumatism and Dyspepsia.
Mrs. Ferdinand Shantz, Asthma.
Amanda Garman, Fits for 8 years.
John Wentling, Rheumatism for 2 years.
Amanda Smith, Fits for 4 years.
Kate Walton, Bronchial Consumption.
Samuel Brant, Fits.
Amanda Millicksack, Fits for 6 years.
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Mary Porey, Consumption and Female Weakness.
Abraham Bamberger, Catarrh and Neuralgia.
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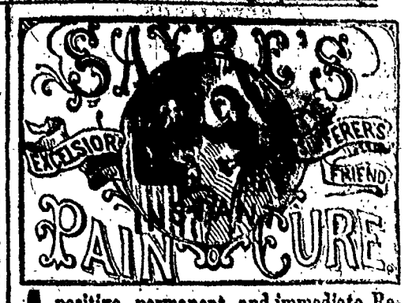

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