

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1880.

Senator Grant.

The people who are so anxious to find a soft place for ex-President Grant think they have found just the thing in the Pennsylvania senatorship. It is very becoming that an ex-president should be a senator; and some think that they ought to be so disposed of as soon as they get out of the executive office. There are just now half a dozen vacant senatorships at the disposal of the Republicans, and one among them certainly should be assigned to Grant. He is hovering over the country in an eagle-like sort of way, looking for a nice fat prize in the waters below, and hankering sorely after an elevated erye where he can be lazy and comfortable and conspicuous. He has no local habitation in any particular place, though it was lately announced that he had bought the New York home of the father of his son-in-law, and proposed abiding there. At that time there was talk of the New York senatorship for him. But now the Pennsylvania prospect is brighter for him, for several reasons of very particular force. The choice of Grant in Pennsylvania would not only satisfy the Republican aristocratic feeling that he should be pensioned on the government, but it would be particularly grateful to his many rich and weak-minded admirers in Philadelphia; and, more than all, would be very agreeable to Senator Cameron, because he has thus the best chance to beat Grow, and that with a candidate, who will suit him exactly: for Grant would cheerfully leave the disposition of the patronage to Cameron; and that is the particular vice to Cameron of the senatorial office. He has been very sorry that he was to have a Republican instead of a Democratic colleague; and he would be tempted to resign if he had to take such a one as Grow, with whom he would be constantly snarling over the bones. Having been so long in supreme authority it would go ill with him to have to take an aggressive partner. With Grant by his side, however, the situation would be lovely, and it is very likely that the feat of elevating the general into the vacant Pennsylvania senatorship will be undertaken. It has our sympathy. We should like to see Grant staked down somewhere. We do not consider him to be so important a man as his friends think him, nor do we find in him the qualities which will enable him to shine as a senator. But as we are not in charge of his reputation we are quite willing and even anxious that he shall try that place, or any other that will enable him to demonstrate his talents, if he has any. He has been ballooning a long time on the reputation he won for dogged fighting, without counting the cost, that was successful against a weaker enemy. And to-day no one disputes Grant's obstinacy. Some people think that he has, beside, a great deal of brain power. We shall be heartily glad to see him show it in the Senate. It will be a great satisfaction to know that a man whom so many people have been pawing over and exalting has the profundity of thought and the perspicuity of speech which will make him a valuable senator. It will show that his trumpeters are not the soft-headed creatures they have been suspected of being, and that they could tell a hawk from a hand-saw when they came across it.

Life Senators.

The New York Independent, which desires it to be understood that it, and not the Tribune, started the proposition to make life senators out of the ex-presidents, has been trying to feel the pulse of popular opinion on the subject. Of a dozen and a half letters on the subject published from its leading contributors, mostly presidents and divines, scarcely a third of them give it an unhesitating and unqualified approval. Of those who oppose it some give such weighty reasons in objection as are not met by the projectors nor answered by those favoring the proposition. One of these clearly is to be found in the constitutional provision, which declares that no state's equality of representation in the Senate shall be impaired without its consent. As soon as Grant and Hayes would get in, their states would in reality have three senators, for as Senator Wallace in his letter to the Independent says: "An ex-president born in and chosen from Delaware or Rhode Island could not vote against his convictions, seen from the standpoint of his own state, and thus Delaware or Rhode Island would have three senators, Pennsylvania or New York but two."

President Bartlett, of Dartmouth college, thinks that "the presidential office is or should be a remarkable education in wisdom, statesmanship and broad patriotism, of which the nation might well reap the permanent benefit," and cites "the seventeen closing years of John Quincy Adams's life, spent in the House of Representatives, generally recognized as by far the most brilliant and noble portion of his long public career." All of which only proves that if the presidency fits one who serves in it acceptably for future public service, his state can with credit to itself and in accordance with high precedent, summon its citizen ex-president into the House or Senate. There is nothing improper in this. On the other hand if the presidential office shall not have served as "an education in wisdom, statesmanship and broad patriotism," the earlier the ex-presidents are retired from public position the better.

The Reading & Columbia railroad company ought to provide better facilities for passenger travel to this city early in the morning and from it late in the afternoon, for the north. The morning train seldom reaches here now before 10:30 a. m., and the afternoon train leaves at 3:35 p. m. These are inconvenient hours for the many persons along its line who have occasion to do business in Lancaster. What is wanted is a train

from the Lancaster county stations reaching here not later than 8:30 and leaving here about 6 p. m. We believe the increased passenger trade would justify this addition to the present facilities; while the business interests of Lancaster, the convenience of jurors and witnesses and every public accommodation would be promoted.

Some Information.

The Rev. Dr. Knight is indignant with the INTELLIGENCER for publishing the reflections of Mrs. Hopkins upon high church Episcopal observances. He declined to give his sermon of yesterday or the substance of it; he had already given the manuscript to the Examiner and he refused to tell us what he had said. He declared to our reporter that he was not indignant at the criticism on the church, because it was leveled at his church, as he conceived, but because he considered it to be a false and unworthy assault upon religious observances. The procedure in his church differed in no respect from that in the church of the bishop at Reading and in hundreds of other Episcopal churches; and no members of his congregation were dissatisfied with what was done by him.

To Dr. Knight we have to say that we publish what is said by Mrs. Hopkins, not because we know or believe her criticism to be just and true; or that we express no opinion. We print it just as we are glad to print the observations of any one upon any topic of interest, when they are made in a proper way. And we are especially glad to publish anything that comes to us that is written brightly and forcibly and that we feel sure will be entertaining to our readers. Taking care that nothing is said that is libelous or indecent, nor anything that we know to be untrue, we feel free to open our columns to all who can speak in an entertaining way. We publish a paper for the entertainment and instruction of our readers and one of our chief aims is to give expression to the current thought of the community.

We say this to the Rev. Dr. Knight, not by way of apology, but for his information; being greatly surprised, however, that we should need to say it for such purpose. For we consider Doctor Knight to be a very intelligent and forceful man, who has exercised a marvelous control over what has not always been an accordant congregation, and taken it along in leading strings after him as only a man of great ability could have done. We have for him a very high esteem, and we regret that we should have this difference with him. It is simply one of judgment. We are confident that we are right in publishing what Mrs. Hopkins has to say, and we have on our table another communication from her which we will print tomorrow. We beg to say to Dr. Knight that she is not alone in her views among the members of his congregation. This he doubtless knows. Those who prefer the low church observances very naturally look askance at the high church rites.

It could not be otherwise. It is creditable all around that with this difference in views the congregation get along so well together. It is especially a feather in the rector's cap; for there has been a deal of concession; and it has been to his views.

The Water Works.

The New Era does not do justice to Superintendent of the Water Works Kitch when it pronounces his discharge of his official duties "a positive and serious disadvantage to the city," as compared with the administration which preceded him and for the speedy return of which the New Era sighs. The position of superintendent of the water works in this city is a very difficult one to fill. The salary paid to its incumbent is not such as to command the very highest mechanical talent, industry and economical management. The difficulties of the place are greatly increased by many deficiencies in our water works system and by "mechanical frauds" and "costly blunders" for which previous and not the present management is responsible. The present superintendent, no doubt, has made occasional errors of mechanical judgment, as all his predecessors have—most of them in much larger degree. But on the whole he has done well. He has labored with remarkable industry; he has conducted the department economically; his administration has been free from jobbery and favoritism in the purchase of supplies and furnishing of material; he has secured a more prompt and complete collection of the water rents than ever before; the necessary improvements made under his direction have been well and economically made; and the water supply has been as abundant as any one could have procured for the city with the facilities which were left to him by preceding administrations. In claiming this for him we believe "we are simply giving voice to the convictions of our most conservative citizens without regard to their party proclivities." Faults there are and grave defects in our water works system which call for prompt, intelligent consideration, but they lie far back of the administration of the office of superintendent; and when they receive attention we trust it will be free from the partisan and jobbing flavor which has in times past too strongly tainted our water works legislation.

Two Children Drowned.

Two children of George Malloy, son and daughter, were burned to death in the house of their parents near Laurinburg, N. C., on Saturday, under the most painful circumstances. The children were left in charge of their grandfather, who tied them close to the fireplace and went out into the field, half a mile distant, to pick cotton. Whilst thus engaged the clothing the children caught fire. The flames were communicated to the house, which was burned to the ground before any assistance could be had. The children's cries were unheard. There was no one near to rescue them and they perished in the flames. Their bones were found in the debris by the agonized grandfather upon his return to the spot where his house had stood.

A Boiler Explodes.

A boiler exploded in Andrew Moore's foundry at St. Charles, killing George Moore, his son, and another man whose name is unknown, and severely injuring four others.

MINOR TOPICS.

The New York manager who purposed bringing out the "Passion Play" has abandoned his purpose in deference to the strong counter-set of public opinion.

GENERAL SHERMAN shows no sentimentality about the Whittaker case, but sustains Gen. Schofield's view of the matter and says that it is absurd for any petition to be sent to Mr. Hayes after the decision of the academic board, by whose consent alone he could be restored. None of these people who were talking so sentimentally about Whittaker have extended any social courtesies to Bruce and his wife or Fred Douglas.

An effort is being made by prominent members of the Campbellite church to erect a church edifice in Washington, D. C., suitable to the dignity of a presidential worshiper. The movement originated in Ohio and is now communicated to their leading church members. The present edifice is a little frame affair, like a country school house. Some expectant office-holders have taken the matter in hand and will push it to an early completion. Since the election the increased attendance cannot be accommodated, and forms an interesting illustration of official sycophancy and social toadyism.

The New York World makes a good point when it takes Talmage to task for criticizing the proposed production of the Passion Play. "Men like Talmage, continually give precisely the same sort of offense as was threatened by the Passion Play to the religious sentiments of civilized people. It is a little hard upon Mr. Abbey, we admit, that a public opinion which party tolerates Talmage should have been successfully invoked against the Passion Play. The only opposition which Talmage can logically offer to the production of the play is that it is a rival show to his own. He has for years shocked the sensibilities of decent people by precisely the same detailed and familiar treatment of sacred themes as that to which such people objected in the Passion Play, and if Talmage's method is rather acrobatic than dramatic, we do not see that a circus is a more religious entertainment than a theatre."

JUDGE WALLACE, of the United States district court for Northern New York, has declared invalid the New York state law of 1866, which provided for the taxation of back shares. The law has always been more or less trouble, apparently because it was very defective in a number of ways, and the bank on whose contest the decision has been rendered has been protesting and fighting for ten years against the enforcement of the law. The act made no provision for the deduction of debts from the amount of the valuation, and an attempt to make the assessment in accordance therewith got the law into the courts. The New York court of appeals decided that no deduction on account of debts could be made as the act stood, and the supreme court of the United States affirmed this view but went farther and declared that the law was in conflict with the United States statutes, which restricted the taxation of national bank shares by state authority to a rate not greater than that upon "other money capital in the hands of individual citizens of the state." It is upon this ground apparently that Judge Wallace has pronounced the law invalid.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX had a narrow escape from a serious if not fatal accident last evening. He was returning from St. Augustine's church when his horse became frightened and dashed off at high speed. His carriage collided with a cab, but the doctor remained inside and was rescued unharmed. "Miss Grundy" asked General SHERMAN if he really did vote for Hancock. He replied that while he would have voted for General Hancock, so far as the latter personally was concerned, he would not have been willing to vote for the Democratic party, but that a law of the state of Missouri prohibits an officer from voting at an election held in the state, so of course he did not vote. At Roberson mining camps, Col., there has been a dispute about the possession of the mine and a guard had been placed to watch it. Lieutenant Governor-elect ROBINSON and the manager of the mine went to it after dark. The guard not recognizing them and not hearing an answer to his inquiry as to who they were fired, he says, into the rock overhead. Robinson fell shot in four places. He is still lying, but his wounds are believed to be fatal. Ramsdell tells it: "In Washington there is a noble and a fashionable charity known as the Children's Hospital. It is considered quite the swell thing to be liberal toward this hospital. It is managed by ladies in the highest circles of society and they give liberally of their time and means to keep the thing running. Thanksgiving Day is set apart as a gala day for the poor children—about sixty in number—and contributions are invited. On Thursday there was a good showing. Several barrels of flour, groceries and vegetables were contributed. Secretary Evans gave \$20, General Meigs, \$10; Dr. Mansburr, \$10; Judge Cox and Judge Tres, each \$10, and Attorney General Devens, \$2. Mrs. HAYES sent a barrel of apples—value, \$1.75. Apples are good and harmless. There was a sort of stirrup-cup dinner at the White House Saturday night. Covers were laid for thirty-three guests. It was a greeting and at the same time a farewell to General GARFIELD, who returns to Mentor to-day. It is the last time the Hayes family will have an opportunity to entertain General Garfield and wife at the White House, as the president-elect will not return to Washington until the evening of the third of March. There were a good many rival factions represented at the dinner and one element of it was in the nature of a love-feast. All the members of the cabinet were present, with the ladies, except Attorney General Devens. Among the other guests beside the president-elect and Mrs. Garfield were Whitlaw Reid, Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, Major Swain, Garfield's private secretary, and Governor Pound, of Wisconsin.

WRECKED STEAMERS.

The bark Oriana, from Quebec for Montevideo, lumber-laden, is a total wreck near Cow Bay, C. B. The crew arrived at North Sydney in the steamer Nebo, from New Orleans. J. U. Gregory, the agent of the marine and fisheries department at Quebec has received the following dispatch from Mr. Pope, keeper of the Southwest Point Light-house: "The messenger ship arrived from Bechoese river and reports that the British bark Bristolian went ashore there last Monday night; that four of the crew are dead, and the remainder, including the captain and mate, are badly frozen. The messenger also reports the brigantine Prairie, of Quebec, ashore at L'Anse aux Fais, but that the crew were saved."

Perils of the Stormy Season.

The steamer Columbia, of the Chicago Line, reports that while passing "the Ducks" on Lake Huron, she encountered large portions of the wreckage of a steamer, with which the lake is strewn for miles. She saw a life-preserver marked "Simcoe." The Columbia searched for hours but failed to find any tidings of the crew. It is the general opinion that the Simcoe struck on Major Reef off the Ducks," across in the gale of the early part of the week.

The first mate of the steamer Ortigia, which sank the Onca Joseph, states that seeing a single mast-head light about a

PRISON KEEPER WISE.

Proposes an Editorial Commission of Investigation into the Conduct of the INTELLIGENCER. In a recent communication in the New Era, an "Old Inspector," with an utter disregard of truth and fairness, made certain statements and charges reflecting on me as keeper of the Lancaster county prison. That the public may know how unfair and absolutely untrue they are, I ask that a committee, to consist of Messrs. Hiestand, of the Examiner; Geist, of the New Era; Hensel, of the INTELLIGENCER; Griest, of the Inquirer; and Baer, of the Volksfreund, meet the inspectors of the prison, on a day to be designated, and make a thorough investigation of the matters referred to in "Old Inspector's" communication. I ask for such an investigation, not only because the inspectors can urge no objection against it, but because the people of Lancaster county get their information on almost every subject from the papers represented by the respective gentlemen named, and because it is only fair to the public, and but just to me as one of their servants, that the real truth be made known and the misrepresentations of the "Old Inspector" promptly corrected. By the result of such an investigation I shall most willingly abide, and if after it any one of the gentlemen named can conscientiously reiterate through the editorial columns of his paper the statements and charges of the "Old Inspector," I will for ever hold my peace.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

The True Plan of Organization.

We observe throughout the country, and especially in this city and Brooklyn, efforts to reorganize the Democratic party on a more popular basis. We cordially sympathize with the movement, and we believe them to be well meant, and desire for them the most complete success. But there are some things to be remembered which are essential to the due consideration of any new scheme. The substitution of one set of managers for another is not what we need. The whole system of management by permanent societies or committees beyond the reach of the rank and file should be swept away. The thing wanted is recognition from below, not from above. The plans in progress in the original city and Brooklyn under the auspices of General Sloon, and in New York under those of the Young Men's Democratic club, are defective, in that they assume that such a movement can be properly guided and controlled by a central power, and will proceed satisfactorily from the leaders down to the voters. This is a fatal mistake. Reverse the order; let the people associate in their primary capacity, and find a centre of their own creating in their own good time.

JOHN P. WEISE.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 29, 1880.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The Berlin police have torn down placards in the southeastern quarters of the city directly inciting inhabitants to persecution of the Jews.

John Glynn, aged 55 years, whose home was in New Brunswick, was killed by the construction train at Mouth Junction. He leaves a wife and four children.

Thomas Geion, an American, was accidentally shot and killed in Yokohama, Japan, on the 5th instant while cleaning a gun. He was buried with Masonic rites.

The railroad from Baltimore to Annapolis and Drum Point, seventy-five miles, has been taken up by capitalists and will be completed.

Since the 1st of the month the Chicago packers have slaughtered and salted 933,000 hogs. Last year for the corresponding period they slaughtered 707,000.

William Ash, a deputy constable, was shot and killed twelve miles from Terre Haute, Ind., by Elijah Pierson, an insane man whom he attempted to arrest.

Five miners going from Georgetown to the North Park, in Colorado, a few days ago, were buried in a snow slide on the Continental Divide. Two of them were killed and the others injured, one perhaps fatally.

John S. Wise, Readjuster, publishes a "card" in Richmond, Va., on Saturday, explaining why he was defeated for Congress by George L. Wise, Democrat, and announcing that he has no intention of contesting the latter's seat.

The seventeen-year-old daughter of William Jeffrays of Long Branch was attacked by a large dog which tore a piece out of her arm and throwing her to the ground. Her mother, who is inches long in the girl's abdomen, when her mother brought assistance. A stout pair of corsets alone saved the girl's life at the time.

White firemen were extinguishing a fire on a canal boat at Palmyra, N. Y., the charred remains of a man were discovered and identified as Frank Gallagher, a boatman. The boat was burning and the cause of fatal violence and Joseph Johnson and Mae Lee, suspected of being concerned in the murder, were arrested.

Arrangements have been made in Toronto for a torchlight procession, in which the military and firemen will participate, to receive the Duke of Hamilton, who arrives from England. It is also proposed to present him with the freedom of the city, and "give him a steam ferry to carry passengers between the city and his hotel on the island."

The Baltimore corn and flour exchange in general is in a state of depression, protesting against the notice of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, of an advance on storage of wheat in their elevators, and a committee was authorized to wait upon the officers of the company and protest against the notice.

Mamie and Annie Aris, aged respectively seven and five years, were playing on the ice on the Morris canal near Jersey City, when the ice broke and both girls fell into the water. John Barton aged twelve years, witnessed the accident and succeeded in getting them out of the water, but before he reached the shore Annie, the youngest, died in his arms.

Albert Littlefield, the twelve-year-old son of Isaac Littlefield, died at East Stoughton, Mass., with every symptom of having been poisoned. The father was also taken violently ill with similar indications, but has recovered. The conduct of Mrs. Littlefield, the wife and mother during the boy's illness and since his death, leads to the impression that she administered a poisonous dose in cider, and that she is insane.

ARRESTED AT READING.

Three Persons Taken into Custody for Life Insurance Frauds. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Dr. L. C. Yorgy, of Pottsville, and Dr. F. S. Herman, of Douglassville, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Prudential Life Insurance Co. of Newark, of \$1,000. This is one of the alleged cases of fraudulent insurance obtained on the life of Mrs. Reinart, of Monocacy, Berks county. The allegation is that she was insured for a large amount while she was dying, by consumption, and that Yorgy and Herman, both physicians, made false reports to the company as to the woman's actual condition at the time the policies were applied for. Dr. Yorgy appeared in Bradford a few days ago, for his appearance at court. Dr. Herman has not been arrested yet, but is believed that he will give bail to-morrow. Both the doctors are young men. Wellington and Samuel Shirley, cousins of the deceased woman, are also under arrest on the same charge. A number of other doctors are expected to be arrested during the present week in connection with this case.

STATE ITEMS.

Charles Seeman, an old woodsman, lived 240 pound bear about eight miles from Bradford a few days ago.

John Horn, a resident of Freemansburg, was instantly killed by a train on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Bethlehem, on Saturday.

Charlie Grumm, a little son of Cris, Grumm, of Franklin, Venango county, fell into a tub of boiling water and was terribly scalded.

Francis Murphy, the temperance agent, returned to Pittsburg on Friday evening to see the convicts he had there four years ago. His welcome was almost an ovation.

Taylor Gordon, a young man employed as a clerk by the Chesapeake & Ohio rail-

road at Richmond, Va., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head while in an insane fit. A peddler by the name of Huntsman, residing in the Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, was found drowned on Friday afternoon at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, South Side. He had been missing from his home since Sunday last, and is supposed to have committed suicide, as he has been frequently heard to make threats of self destruction.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR SCIENTISTS.

Meeting of the Linnaean Society.

The society met at the usual time and place on Saturday, November 27, Mrs. Gibbons, president pro tem, in the chair, and Mrs. Zell, secretary pro tem; five members and three visitors present. After the usual opening business the following donations were made to the museum and library:

1. A beautiful specimen of the "American Coot" (*Fulica americana*), donated by Dr. M. L. Davis, of Millersville. Not a rare bird, but an exceedingly fine specimen in full winter plumage.

2. An abnormal specimen of "Muhlenberg's Tortoise" (*Coleonyx muhlenbergi*), donated by S. S. Rathvon. This is by no means a common tortoise in Lancaster county, being only the second specimen obtained by the donor in a period of more than thirty years, and even for this he is indebted to Mr. Luther Richards, who picked it up during a fishing encampment of the Teuquan club, at York Furnace Bridge, in July last. It has been kept alive all summer, but through neglect during the late cold weather it froze to death.

3. An abnormal specimen of *Hepaticus gallus*, or "chicken liver," donated by Mr. Griest, of the Inquirer office. This is evidently the disease gland of a common fowl, and weighed 1 pound 1 ounce. For further particulars see the Lancaster Farmer for November, 1880.

4. A fine specimen of *Spongia profusa*, donated through Mr. Chas. A. Heinrich by Mrs. Dr. Wilson. This is one of the most beautiful species of the sponge family and was found floating in the ocean near the shores of New England.

5. A jar of beans infested with the "Beauveevii" (*Bruchus fabae*), donated by Mrs. Zell. Every seed was infested with from two to six weevil, their germinating functions being entirely destroyed; the worst case perhaps that ever came to the knowledge of the writer.

6. Two specimens of "Teak wood" from British Burma, donated by Miss Lefever.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Four Serious Accidents Near Buffalo—Several Men Killed or Injured.

Four railroad accidents occurred in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, involving the probable death of six men. Morris Connell, a hostler at the round house of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, boarded an engine to run it into the round house, and on attempting to reverse it, it ran into a trestle, seriously injuring a number of men and fatally injuring three. The trestle had recently been filled up, but the filling has settled, leaving some new ties which had been put in resting only on the stringers, which, slipping from their places, occasioned the accident. The cars went rolling down an embankment about twenty feet, making a complete revolution and falling in the midst of the section hands, some fifteen in number. The fatally injured are George Geer, of Holland; Joseph Sullivan, of Protection, and John Looby, of Protection, all having their skulls fractured. The seriously injured are Jacob Wickert, of St. Mary's, Pa., scalp wound; Samuel Leach, conductor, scalp wound, and two other men, whose names could not be ascertained.

The St. Louis express on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, bound East, with thirteen passenger cars heavily loaded, met with an accident at the Forks, seven miles from the city. All the cars left the track except three sleepers. Mr. S. Taylor, of Ithaca, and Laura Duell, of Oneida, were both seriously injured. The company attributes the accident to a broken wheel on the engine. The operator neglected to have the switch set and, failing to do it himself, when he saw the train in sight he ran away.

A collision took place at the crossing of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Buffalo Creek roads between the express train and a freight train, the latter of coal cars. The last coach of the passenger train, the sleeper, was struck in the middle by the coal dumps, thrown from the track and badly smashed. No one was injured, but some of the passengers had a narrow escape.

THE DRAMA.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" by a Weak Party.

Fulton opera house had not before been so crowded this season as it was on Saturday night. Every seat was taken and people were standing in the aisles. The attraction was by no means a new one. It was "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Rial & Draper's company. The town had been well covered with bills and lithographs of this party, and as their prices were very low, the immense audience was drawn. Notwithstanding the low price, however, the people did not get the worth of their money, as the show was not a good one. The play as presented by this company is somewhat different from that given by most troupers. Several scenes have been entirely cut out, but no improvement has been made in it. The character of Topsy was played by Miss Sallie Partington, who has appeared here often before. She is a good actress and pleased her audience. Her singing was fair, but her dancing bad. The name of the man who played Uncle Tom was unable to learn, as there were no house bills with the cast to be had. Whoever he was, he did not act his part well; he spoke something like an amateur in a love play. The character of Ben was very well acted by a pretty little girl named Bessie, who was not more than six or seven years of age. Mr. Stockwell was fair as Marks, but Mr. Newcomb did not fill the bill as St. Clair, nor did Mr. Newcomb as Aunt Ophelia. The other people were passably good. In the second act, two fire-looking bloodhounds were introduced with effect. Four colored men appeared in the slave scenes and several songs were well rendered by them. The characters of *Gumption Cate* and *Deacon Perry* were acted up to the mark, and some of the people were compelled to appear in several characters each, in order to fill out the cast.

Mrs. Jay Rial, who was billed to play *Elice Harris*, did not appear, as neither she nor her husband was with the troupe. Mr. Draper, the partner of Mr. Rial, was also absent, and the firm was represented by an agent. These gentlemen have several "Uncle Tom" parties on the road and none of them is strong, as they contain cheap actors and few of them. This week the companies unite in Philadelphia where they will present the play at the Academy of Music.

Farewell Sermon.

Rev. R. W. Hufford, pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, preached his farewell sermon last evening. The congregation was quite large, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Rev. Hufford gave a detailed statement of the statistics of the church during his four and a-half years' pastorate. The additions to the church within that period were one hundred and one members, received by baptism, confirmation and letter. Among the deaths during the same time were eight or ten who had arrived at the advanced age of 80 years and upwards, and a few over 90 years of age. Mr. Hufford goes to Eastern this week to take charge of the Lutheran congregation in that borough.

Rev. Hufford will be succeeded as pastor of St. John's by Rev. Sylvanus Stall, of Northampton county, and will probably preach his inaugural sermon as pastor on next Sunday week. He preached twice before St. John's congregation some weeks ago, and made a very favorable impression on all who heard him—hence the unanimous call extended him.

THE LEAF.

New York Tobacco Market.

The tobacco leaf reports that "there has been less done in seed leaf this past week than in any of the week preceding, as might naturally be expected, both on account of the Thanksgiving holiday, the occurrence of which affected most all branches of trade, and the large sales effected last week, which tended far to satisfy many immediate wants. Trade in this staple was, nevertheless, brisk, and 2500 cases were sold, embracing nearly all varieties, the 1879 Pennsylvania and Ohio preponderating, the former very largely." Speaking of operations in New York state tobacco the Leaf says: "We will have to revise our estimate of the number of cases bought of the 1880 crop on Big Flats. We have to report the purchase by Messrs. E. Rosewald & Bro., 7,000 cases instead of 4,000, as we are informed by the agent of this firm. This large number of cases has been bought in the adjacent district in Loga county, Lawrenceville, and made other purchases which would make the aggregate purchases by different buyers of state seed in Chemung county and vicinity 11,000 cases, which added to the 4,500 of state and Havana bought in Onondaga and adjacent counties, 15,500 boxes.

The Tobacco Journal, as usual, comes to time with its weekly fill at Pennsylvania. It says: "The '80 Pennsylvania crop fills the minds of the packers at present; and as far as we are able to discover the opinion is unanimous that only low figures will induce them to invest. The few timid, but nevertheless ostentatious, attempts of a few firms to open the season in Pennsylvania by buying a few crops at last year's prices, have had no effect upon the majority of the packers; they least have come to the conclusion that they can get high figures for a crop which is plentiful, means a slow and profitable business for them in the future. Packers may be sure of quick sales if they can offer next year the '80 Pennsylvania at 15 cents for the finest, and medium grades at from eight cents and upward. We have examined a great many samples of this crop, and can say that, notwithstanding its partial discoloration by flea bites, it will at such prices prove a profitable material to manufacturers."

Following the above the Journal quotes the sale of 300 cases 1879 Pennsylvania, fine, at 19c/20c; medium, 13c/15c, and wrappers, 5c/6c. At these prices the crop of 1880 would certainly prove "profitable" to packers provided they can secure it at the prices suggested by the Journal—but they can't.

Gans's Report.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans's & Co., tobacco broker, Nos. 874 and 86 Wall street, New York, for the week ending November 23, 1880—600 cases 1878, Pennsylvania, medium and soil, 7c; assorted lots 12 to 20; wrappers 18 to 40, 150 cases 1879, New England seconds and wrappers, 13 to 37c. 633 cases 1879, Ohio, 43 to 73c. 100 cases Wisconsin, 43 to 11c. Total, 1,503 cases.

Consistent Tobacco.

A correspondent of the Leaf writing from Hancock, either old or new, is extremely dull. The buying of the new crop on the poles, which has been done to some extent during the last month, has entirely died out. But little progress has been made in stripping the new crop, and the market is dull and cold. Old tobacco is selling at the following quotations: wrappers, fine 20 to 30c; wrappers, common, 15 to 20c.; seconds, 10 to 12c.; fillers, 6c.

Ohio Tobacco.

A correspondent writing from Seville, Ohio, says: "Crops which have been held back from the market for some time have been made recently in Cincinnati, one crop bringing 15c round. Wrappers bring as high as 25c. Some Eastern parties are thinking of coming here and buying on the poles."

The Local Tobacco Trade.

There has been nothing startling in tobacco circles in this city during the past week, except the destruction of Mr. Groff's large brick warehouse, involving the destruction also of 245 cases of old tobacco belonging to Mr. Tieneyer, full particulars of which have already appeared in the INTELLIGENCER.

The local trade during the past week has been very quiet, only about 200 cases of 1879 having changed hands and a few fine crops of 1880 having been picked up by buyers resolved to "get the best." For these lots high prices have been offered, the wrappers in some instances selling as high as 30 cents and none that we have heard of going for less than 20 cents. Perhaps a fair average of the prices realized is about 25 for wrappers, 8 for seconds and five for fillers. It is estimated that not more than 400 or 500 cases of the crop of 1880 have been sold. Indeed, comparatively little of it has yet been stripped and put in condition for exportation. This is one reason, no doubt, that more foreign buyers have not put in appearance. The moist weather we are now having, if it continues for a day or two longer, will enable farmers to take from the poles that part of their crop which is sufficiently dried out.

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