



THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869.

Quite a number of movings passed through our borough within the last few weeks.

Snow, to the depth of seven inches, fell in this neighborhood during Monday night last.

Advices from General Custer have been received: they are dated the 6th inst., and represent the gallant cavalryman as at liberty chasing the Indians.

The Supreme Court has not as yet rendered its decision in the case of Brooks and Orme, confined in our county prison, under sentence of death for the murder of Theodore Broadhead.

Twenty of Brigham Young's wives arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 23d inst., on a visit to their friends in that city and Omaha. They will come as far East as Washington.

Among the bills on the private calendar of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, passed, during the week just closed, is "one relating to the compensation of Commissioners of Montee County." What does the bill provide for?

NOTICE. Persons owing Bounty and Borough Tax for the year 1868, are requested to call and pay the same, on or before the 10th of April, 1869. By so doing they will save cost. GEO. W. DRAKE, Collector. March 25, 1869.—3t.

First of April Changes. Those of our subscribers who design changing their places of residence on the 1st of April, will confer a favor on us, as well as on ourselves, by notifying us of the fact. They should give us the name of the office from whence they move, as well as the office to which the paper should be addressed in future.

Escaped from Prison. ALLENTOWN, March 23.—Addison Azer, alias Hauser, 23 years old, convicted of swindling the First National Bank by forged check; Charles Weber, about 26 years old, convicted of burglary, and William Smith, 20 years old, on trial for larceny, broke jail this morning. A reward will be offered for their recapture.

We observe that the passage of a Registry Law is again engaging the attention of the Legislature. We hope to hear that one has been passed that will effectually guard the ballot box from fraud, and effectually withstand the manipulations of our Supreme Court clerks. The discussion of the Constitutional Amendment occupies a portion of the time House of Representatives each evening.

The Legislative Committee which has been engaged since January 14th, in trying the contested election case of M. Russel Thayer, Republican, against Thomas Greenbank, Democrat, for the Judgeship, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, agreed to report in favor of Mr. Thayer, who will accordingly take the seat now occupied by Mr. Greenbank. Thayer's bona fide majority exceeds 1,700. Wallace's office post must have worked to some purpose in Philadelphia, last fall.

A friend who listened to the "Bauer Family," at a Concert given by them, at Pleasant Valley, in this county, is enthusiastic over their excellence as entertainers for the pleasure of the music loving public. The family consists of Mr. J. H. Bauer, violinist and flutist, Miss Augusta E. Bauer, guitarist and melodist, and Master Robert J. and Benjamin F. Bauer, aged respectively 10 and 8 years, violinists and violoncellists, all of whom are pronounced superior performers, while the younger ones are declared to be prodigies in their way. The family, we learn, design soon giving a Concert in Stroudsburg, and we bespeak for them a profitable reception. They have been greeted with crowded houses through the west end of the county.

The election for borough and township officers, throughout the county, took place on Friday last, and, so far as we can learn, passed off very quietly. In the borough of Stroudsburg both parties had full tickets in the field, and though there was some sharp electioneering, the work was conducted with great good humor. The result in the borough was as follows:

Table listing election results for various offices including Chief Burgess, Town Council, Judge of Election, Inspector, School Directors, Overseers of the Poor, Assessor, Auditor, and Constable, with names and vote counts.

It seems that the Ku-Klux of Reno, Arkansas, are not thoroughly reconstructed yet. Hon. Henry A. Millen, ex-Senator of Arkansas, was shot and severely wounded by an assassin on the 20th ult. Mr. Millen was following his wife's remains to a steambot at the time he was shot. The assassin seized Millen's hat, and retained it as trophy. It is barely possible that the ex-rebels at Reno have not heard the news of Grant's election.

Tenure-of-Civil-Offices Act.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made up to this time for its repeal, the Tenure-of-Civil-Offices act still stands as a law of the land. Notwithstanding the supposed desire of the President for its repeal, because of the hedge which it interposes between that functionary and those whose positions in the Government make him responsible for their acts, though he is shorn by the operations of the law of direct power over them, a large number of Senators—possibly enough to defeat repeal—invariably set their faces against anything more than postponement.

It is contended by many, that the act has had its day and uses, and that, hence, it should be repealed. We incline to this opinion. To prevent a bold bad man from filling the offices with men of his own kidney—inimical to the best interests of the government and the people—the law became a necessity, and was adopted. And the action of Congress was most triumphantly sustained by the masses, because of their utter lack of confidence in the treacherous dolt who occupied the Presidential chair. Everybody then felt, as everybody now feels, that the President should be the head of responsibility in the government; but everybody did not feel that the kind of responsibility which the then Presidential incumbent was so anxious to assume was exactly the kind which meant good and not evil. On the contrary, it was as plain as the light of day, that A. J., yearned for the power and privilege of assuming such responsibility as looked to revolution for its aliment, and to rebels, copperheads and lecherous partisans of the bread and butter persuasion, as his advisers and assistants in the consummation of his wickedness. But the day of these things have gone by. A. J. has retired forever, to rest and revel in his disgrace in Tennessee, and we cannot but look upon it that the news of the unconditional repeal of the Tenure-of-Civil-Offices act, will be hailed as a *fac-de-jour*, from one end of the Union to the other, fired over the departure of an arrogant knave as was ever permitted to leave an exalted position unhung.

But there is more than this in favor of the repeal of the act, passed to punish a bad man and prevent him from inflicting an injury on the country. To permit it to stand as a check upon President Grant would, in view of the circumstances surrounding its passage, be to reflect an insinuation against his integrity and against the propriety of placing that unlimited confidence in the President which the past shows him to be so richly deserving of. To postpone it for the present would not mend the matter, while to modify its provisions might, and doubtless would, only lead to complications which would throw more embarrassments in the way of a desirable administration of the Government than the law in its present shape. The office and its responsibilities sought out General Grant, because of his stern integrity and undisputed fitness, and literally fastened upon him without his consent. To be held to strict account for the manner in which he meets those responsibilities is what he demands, but would it be just to meet the demand after he is left with hands tied against interference with those who should be responsible to him in subordinate capacity? Grave Senators may find it easy to talk and vote when acting independent and without restraint; but for the President to keep officials honest and the wheels of government running smoothly, with the clogs of a law, of questionable propriety to say the least, thrown in the way, is an impossibility which should hardly be looked for.

In the overwhelming majority which conferred upon Gen. Grant the office of President with all its responsibilities, we think can be found the easiest solution of this question of repeal. Unlimited confidence on the part of the great mass of the true friends of the Union—North, South, East and West,—should be met with corresponding confidence on the part of Senators, which should be exhibited in their votes.

Since the above was in type we learn that the Republican Senators, in caucus, have agreed upon such modification of the existing law, as will leave the President without embarrassment in making removals and appointments. The new programme, it is said, will soon be enacted into a law.

Mr. Johnson has occasion to remember that a man's foes shall sometimes be they of his own household. Here has been the Mayor of his own town vetoing the so-called resolve of the Aldermen to welcome their conquering hero home. Certainly Mr. Johnson was in danger of such treatment nowhere else. Not another town in the Union could be induced to say that it wasn't glad he was out of Washington. Baltimore welcomed him. The Mayor of Philadelphia would have abandoned a dozen fishing parties for the pleasure of seeing him on his way from the White House, never to return. The Red Hot Democrats of New-York would have heated themselves to a seven-fold radiance at every saloon in the Points District in his honor. Still the Greenville Mayor was not wholly without excuse. Other towns could well afford to speed Mr. Johnson on his way from the capital. He was n't going to stay with them for the rest of his life.—Tribune.

In the month of June next, the entire membership of the Methodist Church in this country, male and female, will vote upon the question of lay representation in the legislative assemblies of that religious organization. The same question was voted upon some years ago, but the change proposed was at that time largely defeated. Of late years a strong feeling in favor of the participation of laymen in the church government has been developed, and it is highly probable that the present effort to introduce it will be successful.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

She is Pressing for Annexation to the United States.

A Washington correspondent gives the following item of interest:—Prominent gentlemen who arrived here from Nova Scotia represent the feeling in that province in favor of annexation to the United States as pervading almost the entire community, and rapidly increasing in intensity. England declines to release the province from the Dominion of Canada, into which it was drawn against the wishes and under the solemn protest of the people; and nine-tenths of the entire population openly declare for annexation to the United States in preference to confederation with Canada.

The people are intensely in earnest on the subject, and some of the leading papers have come out strongly in favor of a separation from England and union with the American Republic. It is stated that the members of the local legislature, having failed to obtain a repeal of the act of Confederation, are about to come together and apply for a release from England; and at the same time send a delegation to ascertain what encouragement they can obtain in their efforts to become a State in the Union. Robert J. Walker and other prominent gentlemen here have been consulted on the subject, and it is understood that Mr. Walker is preparing a pamphlet in support of the measure, in which the great advantages to both countries to grow out of a union will be presented.

The people of New Brunswick, to the extent of one-half of the entire population, are also said to be in favor of annexation, and in both provinces very ably written pamphlets have recently been published and extensively circulated urging measure. A railway from Maine has been extended into New Brunswick, and is to be continued into the heart of Nova Scotia. Three lines of steamers play between those colonies and the New England States, connecting the commerce of the two peoples; and a permanent political union is represented to be the general desire on both sides, of the boundary lines. The movement meets with general favor among members of Congress and prominent officials in Washington.

Army Consolidations.

General Sherman has set himself actively to work, in the task of consolidating and reducing the army. No better persons could be selected for the business. He possesses, in addition to his thorough knowledge of the army and its needs, a conviction that it can be reduced without endangering its efficiency, or carrying it below the status requisite for the full and proper preservation of the public peace. His views are unquestionable sound, for, besides that fundamental opposition, which must ever be entertained in a Republic like ours, to large standing armies in time of peace; at the present time, particularly, the necessity for economy in the administration of every national department would require a retrenchment, if at all possible, in army expenses. The infantry regiments, now forty-five in number, are to be reduced to twenty-five, by a process of consolidation, and all supernumerary officers are to be ordered to their homes. No new enlistments will be made until the number of men is reduced to the maximum number authorized by law for twenty-five regiments; and commanding officers of the Veteran Reserve regiments are to grant honorable discharges, on their application, to any enlisted men of their regiments, who are unfit for active service. Accompanying these specifications in the order, are two or three others bearing upon the same points of consolidation and reduction.—The army will soon approximate its ante-Rebellion numbers.

A Worthy Sentiment.

President Grant's thought on the repeal of bad laws is worthy of the most philosophical statesman of any age, and is the grandest piece of faith in the American people that any American ever gave utterance to: "I know no method to secure the repeal of bad and obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution." Do not declaim against the law; do not fill page upon page with hair-splitting arguments, but put the law in force, and if it be trannical and oppressive and does harm, this people is intelligent enough to see that harm and oppression removed, and honest and just enough to apply the remedy. Never was a man better in sympathy with the American people than the man who uttered this.

In Pennsylvania the question of women holding office is about to be given a practical solution, without touching at all upon the ground taken by those opposed to, or indifferent about Woman Suffrage. Miss Maria L. Sanford, a young lady who has been teaching a public school in Chester county, is urged for County Superintendent of Common Schools. There is nothing in the laws of that State preventing a woman from holding the office, and she is strongly supported for the position.—There can be no just grounds of opposition to her on account of sex, attainments and efficiency being the only requirements and we hope she may be elected if, as we are assured, she possesses rare executive abilities.

The contested election case of Thayer against Greenbank, for the Associate Judgeship of the District Court in Philadelphia, yet remains undetermined. The testimony has all been taken, and on Thursday of last week the counsel employed made their arguments before the Legislative committee. Mr. Simpson, who represents the contestant, claimed a majority for Thayer of 212, while the counsel for Greenbank insisted that their client has 243 majority. These statements do not include the returns from certain precincts which may possibly be rejected together by the committee, in which case there is no hope at all for Greenbank.—The committee will probably report this week, and the Legislature will doubtless confirm its recommendations, whatever they may be.

What it Means.

An exchange states with great accuracy and fullness the points settled beyond all controversy by the election of Grant. It says:

- 1. That the Union of States is a perpetuity.
2. That the United States are a nation.
3. That the people of these States are a people.
4. That the will of the people is the supreme law of the land.
5. That the laws of the land are "all the people thereof," regardless of condition or color.
6. That the flag of the nation protects all its floats over.
7. That "State Rights" will not, in the future, as in the past, mean State supremacy; hence, there can be no secession of a State, or State nullification of a national law.
8. That when the people within certain geographical limits enter the Union as a State, they and their State are to remain therein.
9. That a State, as such, cannot secede; therefore, the only way for a citizen or all the citizens of a State to get out of this Union, is to emigrate.
10. That if, as was claimed by the apologists of the great rebellion, a "State" cannot be "coerced," individuals can, whether holding State offices or not.
11. That this nation in its entirety is greater than any of its parts; hence, a law or institution of a State must be subordinate to the late laws and institutions of the nation.
12. That national honor is as dear as national life; hence debts contracted by and for the nation, are to be paid.
When we speak of the great principle decided by the election of General Grant, this is entire, wanting nothing, but his election really meant something more immediately practical. Thousands voted for Grant on the conviction that he would radically reform the corruptions now so rank in the Government. He can not clean away all the iniquities, nor utterly break the power of all dishonest "rings," but he can do very much to reform existing abuse, and it was believed that he would do it. The conviction of this is stronger to-day than it was when the campaign closed, and what is an expectation now will, we confidently predict, soon ripen into fruition.

Gen. Custer Probably not Captured—Indian Troubles.

St. Louis, March 18.—Gen. McKeever, Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri, telegraphs to the Headquarters at this city news of Gen. Custer to March 2nd, at which he started from Medicine Bulfs, Wacbita, mountains, to come north. Gen. McKeever adds that no later information could possibly have been received at Fort Lyon, at which post the report of the capture of Gen. Custer seems to have originated. At officer from Fort Craig, New Mexico, just arrived here, heard nothing about his capture until he reached the Smoky Hill route. He reports that trouble had occurred with some Pawnees at Ellsworth, Kan., some days since. Five of these Indians who are friendly, went into Ellsworth, when some roughs demanded their surrender. Two of them submitted, but the other three refused and were shot and scalped. The next day a band of twenty-five Pawnees went into the town and demanded that the murderers of their friends should be given up or they would burn the town. The troops were sent from Fort Harker, but the Pawnees escaped. Gen. Sibley sent some troops after a band of Pawnees who had been depredated. Seven were killed. The same informant says that from six to seven thousand Navajo Indians were at Fort Wingate when he left New Mexico, and constant difficulties were occurring between them and the half-civilized Pueblos.

President Grant has signified his intention of calling upon members of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia and elsewhere for counsel and aid in dealing with the Indian tribes on our Western plains. For fifty years past an almost unremitting war has been going on, and a constant feeling of bitterness kept up. The just rights of the Indians—of which they certainly have some—have never been properly respected since the days of William Penn and his immediate successors in Pennsylvania. Gen Grant now proposes to appoint members of the Society of Friends as Indian Agents, if they will consent to serve, in the belief that in this way their better nature may be reached and peaceful relations established. The best wishes of all good men should attend this attempt to solve the Indian question, which under different management has always been vexatious in fact and wrong in principle. The only opposition to the course now proposed will come from the traders who furnish whiskey and fire arms to the Indians of the border.

The storms in Canada the past winter have been almost without precedent.—the storm on the 10th and 11th instants was terrific, being accompanied with a high wind. In some localities the snow is seven feet deep, and travelling has been almost entirely interrupted. Several persons in attempting to travel through the snow drifts on foot have been frozen to death. At Point Levi an avalanche of snow fell upon a house containing fifteen persons, three of whom were crushed to death.

Union County has no debt, and has \$4,000 in the treasury. Its taxes are only two mills and a half on the dollar; one of its townships is ahead on the next draft; its goal is nearly always empty; it has a university, high school and two academies, and—which may account for the rest—has not a single Democrat in office.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company intend building an iron bridge across the Delaware river at Easton, on the site of the wooden one which has just been removed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gold closed on Saturday at 130 1/2. \$273,000 in specie arrived at New York, from England, on Saturday.

The Governor of Louisiana has signed the bill providing for mixed schools. A Steam elevator at Brooklyn, on Monday, fell a prey to fire. Loss \$30,000. The school property in Pennsylvania is estimated at over eleven millions of dollars.

Secretary Boutwell has chosen W. A. Richardson, of Boston, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Reading is plagued with false alarms of fire, and offers a reward for the detection of the mendacious alarmers.

Northeastern Texas declares in favor of A. J. Hamilton for Governor, and A. W. Grey for Lieutenant-Governor. The Chicago Tribune reports the story of Gen. Custer's capture by the Indians, but furnishes no additional particulars.

T. B. Lawrence, Consul General to Florence, died in Washington last evening. General Samuel Fessenden, father of Senator Fessenden, died on Saturday night.

Thomas Howland, first Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned. The body of a murdered man was found in the Schuylkill, near Reading, on Friday evening.

Captain John S. Young, Chief of the New York detective force, has been dismissed the service. Sanford M. Hodges, a bank clerk in Northampton, Mass., committed suicide, by shooting, on Saturday last.

Prince Louis, of Bourbon, married Miss Emeline Hamil, of Cuba, in New York, on Saturday evening. The Denver News publishes an account of a fight between white and colored troops, at Fort Lyons, on Thursday night.

A young lady in California broke her neck while resisting the attempt of a young man to kiss her. A fearful warning. Hon. Alexander W. Randall, late Post Master General, has arrived in Elmira with his family, where he intends making his permanent residence.

Nicholas Schaeffer, a wealthy farmer of Berks county, was found drowned in the Schuylkill Canal, near Reading, on the 17th. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified by the lower branch of the New York Legislature, last Wednesday, by a vote of 72 to 47.

The Treasury Department last week printed \$598,500 of fractional currency, and destroyed within the same period \$491,921. \$1,500,000 has been sent from Cuba to a private banker in New York, the interest of the money to be devoted to the sick and wounded of the Cuba patriot army.

The ground hog is an unmitigated fraud this year, and the temperature of the past ten days has put ground hog theory down to a very low rate of interest. On Friday night a party of burglars made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to break into the banking house of George W. Riggs & Co., in Washington, D. C.

The Pan-telea and Georgia Railroad, and the Tallahassee Railroad, were sold by auction on Saturday. The first brought \$1,220,000, and the last named \$135,000. The loss by the destruction of the Cascade Paper Mills at Pen Yan, N. Y., will reach \$125,000. Insurance only \$50,000.

A large meeting was held at Cincinnati on Monday evening in behalf of General William G. Halpin, now confined in a British prison. The explosion of a coal oil lamp at Vernon, Vt., last Saturday, caused the death of Mrs. Stoddard and the destruction of her house.

The contested election case of Hon. Caleb N. Taylor vs. Dr. Redding, was commenced on Monday in the Fifth Congressional District. William W. Hubblel on Monday, made an application before the Supreme Court, for a re-hearing in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

The Republican Senatorial caucus on Monday agreed to refer back to the Judiciary Committee the bill respecting the repeal of the Tenure of Office act. Hon. Hamilton Fish was on Wednesday last, installed as Secretary of State. His first official act was to sign the commission of his predecessor as Minister to France.

The colored people of Washington are making arrangements to celebrate, on an extensive scale, the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In some of the churches of Washington, D. C. yesterday, the pastors read a brief address from Cuban ladies, asking aid and sympathy in behalf of the Cuban revolutionists.

The Treasurer of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, of Cincinnati, has been arrested on the charge of having absconded with several thousand dollars of the church's money. Revenue Collector Wilson, of the Third District of Tennessee, has commenced a vigorous campaign against the outlaws that infest the mountain counties of that State.

In our Legislature a bill has been introduced to provide for old and faithful public school teachers, disqualified by age and infirmities, by giving them one-half of their usual pay. A Richmond despatch states that an expedition of ex-Federal and ex-Confederate officers and men has arrived in Cuba for the purpose of aiding the revolutionists.

A counterfeiters' den was discovered four miles from St. Louis, on Tuesday, of last week. \$15,000 in bogus local treasury warrants, a lot of spurious fifty cent United States notes, and an assortment of Counterfeiter's implements were captured. A woman living near the place was arrested.

General Sherman.

The character of the great soldier whose name heads this article was never presented to better advantage before the world, than it is at the present time, by his associations and his position at Washington. Political connivances—the plots of aspiring civilians to secure profitable employment—the schemes of ambitious demagogues struggling for power—and the corrupt striving to secure the ear of authority, have no influence on Sherman, and, indeed, he has actually removed himself from contact therewith, and seems to be utterly and entirely isolated from politics. And all this adds to the brilliancy of the glory which now encircles the name of the General of the Army. He has no alliance with corrupt men. He seeks no conciliations which will make bad men his friends—but towering the mercenary crowds which howl in all the public places at Washington, General Sherman is known only to the country and the world as this greatest military genius of the times, a captain who has made the science of war a study by which he is able to see instead of scourge mankind. There never was a time when General Sherman shone to greater advantage before the country than he now does, and a brighter name no where illuminates the page of American history. The country will, sooner or later, be highly benefited by the influence of Sherman's example. Its worth is already beginning to tell on the morale of the army, and as a purification for American politics, we look to his presence at Washington for great good. Our debt of gratitude to Sherman can never be paid.

The long-expected order re-assigning the commanders of military departments is out. The most significant changes are the transfer of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas to the Pacific Coast, and of Gen. Halleck, thence, to the Division of the South. It is understood, as the meaning of this, that Gen. Halleck must either give up business or give up the army, and the expectation is that he will stick to his business. His resignation is therefore thought likely to follow the reception of this order, and present arrangements for the South is consequently regarded as temporary. Meanwhile the new General of the Army pays the highest compliment he can to the new Lieutenant-General by giving his own late place to him. Gen. Howard's appointment to the immediate command in Louisiana has elements of fitness in the large number of blacks there, the troubles that have arisen from their conflicts with the whites, and the undoubted influence of the late head of the Freedmen's Bureau over them.—Tribune.

Distillery Soundrels.

Commissioner Delano has received a communication from Supervisor Noah, of the Tennessee District, forwarding a letter from Collector Wilson, of the Third District of that State, informing the Supervisor that he has commenced a vigorous campaign against the out-laws in the mountain counties of that State. Mr. Noah writes that he is in receipt of information that the Sixth District is infested with illicit distilleries, whose proprietors defy the Government officers, and he has directed the Collector to push these violators of the revenue law to the wall. Collector Wilson writes that he is operating in the mountain counties with a detachment of United States troops, and that one of his Deputies has reported the capture of five different distilleries in the mountain counties. Troops are now operating in Putnam and Jackson county.

Asst. Dept. Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Thomas Harland, for many years past Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has tendered his resignation of that post, to take effect as soon as his successor is sufficiently familiar with its duties to assume charge in his place. His successor, John W. Douglass, is a lawyer of Erie, Pennsylvania, and has for seven years past been Collector of Internal Revenue for the District represented in Congress by Hon. Glenn W. Schofield, and has been regarded as one of the most competent men in that branch of the public service. Mr. Douglass is at present filling the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Risley. In a short time the transfer will be made as above indicated.

Fifty-nine democratic members of the Indiana Legislature have resigned, in order to prevent the ratification of the new Constitutional Amendment. Writs have been issued for special elections in vacant districts, and an extra session will be called to meet in April. There are smart thieves, everywhere but in New York they cannot be excelled. In that virtuous and enterprising city, they will steal the very hair of one's head. A hair thief has just been discovered there, who operates on ladies' curls at theatres and concerts.

The Florida newspapers inform us that "corn is a foot high and looks promising." Vermont and New Hampshire newspapers tell us that "snow is four to five feet deep on a level." A great country, truly.

Mr. Adolph E. Borie, the newly appointed Secretary of the Navy, is closely identified with the iron interests of the Lehigh Valley, being a stockholder and one of the Directors of the Allentown Rolling Mill.

Senator Brown has introduced a bill into the Senate, fixing the pay of the Commissioners of Northampton county at \$500 per year, including everything. It will most likely become a law. 180,000 gallons of milk were shipped from Quakertown last year over the North Penn. Railroad to Philadelphia. Total milk shipped over the road, 2,258,635 gallons. This is certainly the "milky way."

C. R. Coburn, for some time State Superintendent of Common Schools, died at Nighols, Flugo Co., on the 8th inst.