



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1872.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Liturgical Services next Sunday.
MORNING, 10½. EVENING, 7.
MORNING SERMON: The Epiphany.
(Installation of Officers.)
EVENING SERMON: Joshua's Resolve.
G. W. MARRIOTT, D. D., Pastor.

A Donation Festival will be held at the house of Levi Merring, in Stroud township, on Thursday evening, January 16th, 1872, if stormy the next fair evening.
The public are cordially invited.
By order of the Committee.

Brigham Young was arrested on Tuesday last, upon his arrival at Salt Lake City on the charge of murder. Upon being taken before Judge McKean bail was refused, and the Mormon chief is now a prisoner in his own house, guarded by the United States marshal and his deputies.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2.—The State Legislature convened to-day. Wm. Elliott of Philadelphia was elected Speaker of the House. James L. Selfridge, of Northampton, Chief Clerk. The Speaker of the Senate announced that satisfactory evidence had been received of Senator Connel's death, and he would to-day issue a writ for a new election.

The whole number of deaths in Philadelphia last week was 540, of which 223 were from small pox. The mortality is almost twice as great as it was during the same period last year. The statistics of the Board of Health, just published, show that in July last there were deaths in the city from small pox; in August 16; in September 18; in October 236; in November 502; and in December 1049. The total mortality during 1871 from all causes was 16,993.

The Wharton trial still drags its slow length along at Annapolis. A Professor Toney, of Baltimore, was employed by the prosecution to make a chemical examination of the remains of Gen'l. Ketchum's stomach and this witness testified that he had discovered positive proof of antimony, the basis of tartar emetic. In this he corroborated Prof. Aiken, the same chemist who furnished the proof in the Schoeppe case at Carlisle. But on Friday a Prof. McCulloch, formerly employed in the Mint, was called by the defense and testified that the tests made by the other chemists were insufficient and delusive. He declared that the indications of the presence of poison were nothing beyond what would result from the medicine given to the deceased by his physician. This puts a brighter face on the case of Mrs. Wharton, and will certainly cause any intelligent jury to hesitate before condemning her.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY.

Butter is ninety-five cents a pound in Colorado.

Corn at fifteen cents a bushel, and cheaper than coal, is used for fuel at Red Oak, Iowa.

An Indiana butcher claims "the championship," and says he can kill and dress an ox in seven minutes.

Wm. Huntsman slaughtered a Hog recently, which weighed, dressed, 487 pounds.

Dr. Geo. W. Seip, has been appointed Examining Surgeon, under the Pension Laws, for this county. The Dr. is a skillful Physician and Surgeon and his appointment is a good one.

"Jeebies," our Carrier, requests us to return thanks to the patrons of the *Jeffersonian*, for the liberal manner in which they met his advances on New Years day. His pockets were, literally, stuffed with "shimmies."

Lutheran Church.—At a meeting duly convened last Monday, Thomas Rhodes and John S. Fisher were unanimously elected Elders, and Alex. Raubenold, John Kautz, Valentine Kautz and N. C. Miller, M. D. DEACONS for the present year.

Rev. W. J. Mills will preach in the Stroudsburg M. E. Church next Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Extra meetings every night this week.

Rev. J. Pastorfolk will preach on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Our thanks are due to Prof. Wickersham for public favors.

The Hon. John B. Storm has also laid us under obligations, for several tokens of remembrance, in shape of interesting documents.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Stroudsburg, Pa., Dec. 30, 1871.

Aten, Peter 2
Bellis, Miss C.
Beard, Henry D.
Lee, Mr. S. W.
Marsh, Daniel
Miles, Sophia
Smith, A. J.
Mitchell, James
Post, Isaac
Rock, Mrs. A. H.
Sunney, Thomas
Shanglinsey, Peter
Lewis, Isaac
M. A. LEE, P. M.

Buffalo, N. Y., gives a good account of herself during the past year. Her receipts of grain, which were, in round numbers, 40,000,000 bushels in 1870, advanced to 78,000,000, while her shipments by canal increased from 29,000,000 to 48,000,000 bushels. The lumber trade was in the main larger, while the cattle trade showed a marked improvement. The manufacturing industry of the city made gratifying progress, and promises to be a leading source of prosperity.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

At an election held at the office of John S. Fisher, in Stroudsburg, on Tuesday last, the following named persons were elected Directors of this Society, viz.

Jonathan Fetherman, Theodore Schoep,
John B. Storm, Wm. S. Wintemute,
Wm. S. Rees, J. L. Wyckoff—1 year.

The almanac publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's, Western, Southern, or the numerous local almanacs when they can get Ayer's. It supplies the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure that no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one.—Anti-Slavery Standard, N. Y.

The American Odd Fellow begins its Thirteenth Volume with the January number. This publication is worthy of all praise. As a family magazine, it takes the highest rank. Read it, and be satisfied. In the valuable and interesting contents of this issue we find: Original Stories and Sketches; An Odd Fellow Abroad; Four beautifully illustrated articles; Humors of the Day; Scientific and Curious Facts; Departments for the Ladies, Children, and Daughters of Rebekah; News of the Order from all sections, &c., &c. Published by the A.O.F. Association, No. 96 Nassau street, New York. \$2.50 per year. Each subscriber gets a handsome premium picture.

Wood's Household Magazine.

The tenth volume of this periodical opens with the January number, which is before us. Like its predecessors, it is full of substantial home reading which is admirably adapted "to promote knowledge, virtue and temperance." Its contributions for the month include a story by Virginia F. Townsend; "The Dead Year of Disaster," by Geo. S. Burleigh; "Washington and His Loves," by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D.D.; "Newburgh and its Surroundings," by Joel T. Headley; "Going to Housekeeping," by Elna Mansfield; "Planning a Career," by Horace Greeley; "City versus Country," by Cali Hamilton; a Temperance Story, by Alice E. Williams; "The wife of Dr. Franklin," by Jas. Porton; "Enough's Enough," by Thomas K. Beecher, etc., etc. The Household fills a blank that has long existed, by supplying, at a low price, a good Magazine which is but one dollar a year. Any person not acquainted with it, will receive a specimen copy free by addressing S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

DECEMBER COURT.

Court met, present judges Dreher, DeYoung and Throop. The commissions of judges DeYoung and Throop, were read.

R. S. Staples, was selected as foreman of the Grand Jury. After a clear and lucid charge by his Honor, Judge Dreher, the Grand Jury retired to their room, to perform the duties of their calling. Wm. McNeal, James Wilson, jr., and Kindarus Shupp, were appointed to wait upon the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Phillips. Jacob appeared as he was bound to do on complaint of Martha E. Houser, and was ready for the adjustment of all difficulties between him and Martha, but Martha not being ready to make her charges good, showed up his bail and was bound over to appear again.

In the estate of John Wolbert, in partition to be distributed between the heirs. Joseph Wolbert, seemed to be the highest bidder and was adjudged entitled to the Real Estate. Joseph gave his security to pay his bid and went off rejoicing.

Commonwealth against Sarah J. Haney, a Jury was called and Sarah was honorably acquitted.

The Grand Jury in the performance of their duties found as follows:
Commonwealth vs. Peter Werkheiser.—Indictment fornication and bastardy, on oath of _____ Bound over to appear at next Term.

Commonwealth vs. William Hummer.—Indictment, fornication and bastardy. William was bound over for his appearance at a future day.

On the application of John B. Storm, his preceptor, a committee consisting of James H. Walton, Stephen Holmes, Jr., and Lewis M. Burson, Esqrs, were appointed to examine and report on the application of John S. Brown, to be admitted as a member of the Bar. The committee reported favorably, and Mr. Brown was sworn in as a legal Barrister, with privilege to practice in the several Courts of this County.

The first case taken up was
Commonwealth vs. Lewis T. Walter. Theodore Brotzman and Michael Walter.—Indictment for not repairing Gap road.

Commonwealth vs. Lynford Keller, John Hufford, George Roller and Richard E. Weaver.—Indictment for malicious mischief. True bill. Jury find defendants not guilty, direct defendants to pay one third the costs, and the prosecutors, Charles Swink and Ferdinand Metzgar, pay two-third the costs.

Sarah Post vs. Geo. B. Bird.—Appeal from judgment of Justice. Verdict for plaintiff \$12 10.

Lewis V. Williams vs. Adam Bogart.—Appeal. Verdict for defendant.

Dunton & Lasson vs. J. I. Allender.—Book account. Verdict, \$343 28.

Samuel S. Bush vs. Peter L. Harrington. This was the great case of the Court.

Action of trespass brought by Samuel Bush, against Peter L. Harrington, for killing his dog, in Sept. 1870. It appears from the evidence this dog was cross, was allowed to run at large, and had made several attacks on persons traveling the public high way. Peter had been attacked by him several times, and Samuel was frequently notified of his malicious disposition. He was also seen clubbing him away from parties he had attacked. Mr. Harrington, on the day of kill-

ing him, was passing on the public high way, in company with his dog, proven to be harmless and in offensive. He laid Peter's dog out. Peter coming to the rescue. The dog made an attack on him; which he very justly resented with powder and lead.

The case occupied two days and was ably tried. The verdict was rendered on Sunday morning in favor of the Defendant.

For the Jeffersonian.

MOUNTAIN HOME, Pa.)
December 28th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—Dear Sir: Much has been said and some things written for publication (but which the good sense of the Editors to whom they were addressed prevented them from publishing) concerning a certain disease called small pox which it was said prevailed to an alarming extent in this immediate locality, that there had been three or four deaths here, but that the disease which caused those deaths was kept a profound secret, known only to the members of the families in which those deaths occurred, and to the attending physician. It has also been alleged that while some were left to starve and would have starved had they not gone out themselves and obtained the necessities of life, others, who it was presumed were similarly afflicted, were provided with everything necessary to make them comfortable and happy so far as any human agency could make them so. Now sir, I do hereby openly and publicly pronounce the above charges and insinuations an unmitigated falsehood and defy the originator of them to prove the truth of his assertions. The plain statement of the case is this; some time during the past summer or autumn, a family consisting of a man and wife and one child arrived in this place from Germany, immediately after their arrival here it was rumored that the child had had the small pox a short time before but was then well again. Not long afterward however, the mother was taken sick and the physician in attendance after satisfying himself fully in regard to the case, openly and publicly pronounced it a case of genuine small pox and warned the people to keep away from the infected house, such an announcement as this very naturally created a great deal of excitement among the people of the place, and they immediately commenced taking measures to prevent, if possible, a spread of the disease throughout the community, not only by having themselves and children vaccinated and by closing the schools, but some even went so far as to close their doors against any members of that particular family who might seek admission to their houses or places of business, and not only against them but also against the physician who attended them, and who is there or where is the person who can say aught against these people for taking these preventive measures? Are not measures like these, and even more stringent, taken in every community where that or any other contagious disease is introduced? and yet for taking these precautions to prevent the introduction of this disease into the families of this community generally, are these accusations thrown out and sought to be made public. A short time after it became pretty generally known that we had a case of small pox in the place, one of my children was taken sick. A physician was called in, who, after examining the case pronounced it a case of scarlet fever in a malignant form, or what was known among physicians at an earlier day as putrid sore throat. The child lived one week after it was taken sick, when it died. On the evening previous to the death of the first one, the second was taken sick with the same disease and at the end of six days it also died. To the truth of this statement I think the physician who attended them and who is a resident of your own town, will be willing to testify. These are then two of the three or four deaths which it is alleged had occurred in this place and in relation to which there appears to be some doubts in the minds of some as to what caused them. The third was the child to which I have referred in the commencement of this article. What disease it had, I am not prepared to say but do not believe it had the small pox at the time of its death. These are all the deaths that have occurred in this village to the best of my knowledge within a year, and I thus publicly make this statement in regard to my own family, because on me seems to have fallen the heaviest part of the burden and because I feel it to be a duty I owe to myself and to the remaining members of my family. People generally seem to shun us and to try to avoid as much as possible being in our society and without wishing to be considered as casting any reflections upon any one I have been pained more than once even in your own borough, at having the cold shoulder turned to me by those who were former friends of mine and at hearing the remark, "There goes a man who has been exposed to the small pox and has lost two children by that disease." Such things are not very pleasant especially when they are not true, as is the case in this instance and I regret exceedingly that any one should have been found mean enough to put such a report in circulation. There have been but two cases of small pox in this place to my knowledge, the first of which was the woman to whom I have already referred, and the second was the wife of a near neighbor of theirs, who as soon as he found out his wife had the small pox, he wrote a notice to that effect and nailed it upon his door and positively refused to admit any one except the physician and members of the family adjoining, who had already, been exposed to it and so far as I can learn, I do not believe there is any danger of taking the disease from either of those two cases. Hoping that the statements contained in this article may have a tendency to enlighten those whose understandings seem to have been darkened and to restore, in a measure at last, that peace and quiet which we, as a community have heretofore enjoyed. I close for the present.

E. H. HELLER.

Silver coin is a legal tender in England for only forty shillings.

A band of female counterfeiters has been broken up in Illinois.

Philadelphia has 125,000 buildings of all kinds.

The relief committee of Chicago has spent \$100,000 for stoves.

Little Rock, Ark., has taken a census of her hogs developing 7900.

A Massachusetts woman made \$500 last year by the cultivation of lilies.

Trenton, N. J., owns the largest circular saw in the world. It is twenty-two feet in circumference.

Thirteen robberies were perpetrated in Philadelphia on Sunday night and Monday.

An election for State Treasurer takes place in Pennsylvania on the 10th of this month.

The yield of the silver mines of Michigan for the present year is set down at a little over one million of dollars.

A chain gang is about to be introduced at Erie for the punishment of inveterate vagrants.

A calf was brought forth in Greenwichtownship, Berks county, recently, which, at two hours old, weighed 115 pounds.

A venerable goose, supposed to be over 70 years old, still lives at Dover, Mo., according to the Lexington Caucasian.

Mr. L. G. Ellenberger, of Mount Bethel township, last week slaughtered a hog weighing 601 lbs. Next?—Bethlehem Times

Wm. Long, of Upper Mt. Bethel slaughtered last week a hog weighing 614 lbs., Chester Hoyt Breed. Next?—Easton Free Press.

Bituminous coal was first mined near Richmond, Va., about the year 1700. Hard anthracite was discovered in the Lehigh region in 1791.

We hear a great deal about Labor Reform, but there seems to be a greater need of reforming some of these fellows who don't labor.

In a storm near New Albany, Ind., last Saturday, a horse, buggy and two men were lifted up and carried a distance of forty feet, but escaped unhurt.

A lawyer hung out his shingle in Gowanus, L. I., for two years, and then left, as he had only one case in all that time, and that was inflammatory rheumatism, and nearly killed him.

Up near Greensburg, Pa., they have a rivalry in sausages. One man made one 50 feet long, and then another made one 65 feet long and want to know who can beat that.

A Newburyport woman who began sewing with a machine twelve years ago, when she was fifteen years old, has earned \$6,018 25, and saved nearly four thousand dollars of the amount.

It is estimated that America, when her productive power is fully developed, will be able to feed four times as many persons as there are now on the face of the earth.

Persons and papers of influence throughout the State are urging Gov. Geary to pardon Dr. Schoeppe, who has so long occupied a cell within the strong walls of Cumberland county prison.

Brigham Young, it is said, sadly broken down and doubtful of the future of his people, has returned to Salt Lake City distrustful of any permanent peace with the anti-polygamous people of the Territory.

At Trenton, N. J., on Saturday night, a Mrs. Chauncey, while digested as a man, shot, and it is thought fatally wounded a Mr. J. Snowell, for what she regarded as a slight, he having accompanied another person to a ball in her stead.

Governor Geary has appointed Adam C. Reineoel, ex-Representative from Lancaster county, as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, in place of James M. Weakley, resigned. The appointment takes effect on January 1st.

A snow bird match was shot at Toronto, last Saturday, between Captain Bogardus, the champion shot of the United States, and James Ward, of Toronto. Ward shot sixty-six birds out of one hundred, and Bogardus sixty five.

Tobacco sales in Windsor and East Hartford, Conn., recently have brought large prices. One lot of wrappers sold for fifty five cents, another at fifty seven, and a third for sixty. The tobacco crop was much injured last year by the dry weather, and hence the high range of prices.

A lady's husband being away from home died while absent. One of the neighbors, being requested to inform her of her husband's death, found her at dinner, and when he informed her of the death, she requested the neighbor to wait until she had finished her dinner, when he would hear some bawling.

"What are you about, my dear?" said his grandmother to a little boy, who was idling about the room, and casting furtive glances at a gentleman who was paying a visit. "I am trying, grandma, to steal papa's hat out of the room without letting the gentleman see it, for papa wants him to think he's out."

A horrible tale comes from Alabama. Three disguised men robbed the wife of a tax collector of the public funds, and then ordered her to serve supper. She did so, and put arsenic in the tea. On stripping the dead bodies of their disguises, one proved to be her husband, who had taken this means of stealing the people's money.

A young lady swooned in a Wisconsin church, and the doctors gave her up for dead. At the funeral she arose in her coffin and remarked that while she disliked to interfere with the festivities of the occasion, she would consider it a personal favor if the ceremony was postponed. It was postponed.

The record of Christmas Day in New Orleans shows that three men were stabbed, two shot "by assault," and five shot by accident, five boys injured by an explosion of gunpowder, one woman burned to death, and one hundred and ninety-two persons arrested for drunkenness.

A party of Fort Wayne young gentlemen dined sumptuously at a restaurant, and each one insisted on paying the bill. To decide the matter it was proposed to blindfold the waiter, and the first one he caught should pay the bill. He hasn't caught any of them yet.

There has been a tin mine discovered on the Coleman farm near Glendon. The mine has been examined by mineralists and pronounced of great value. It is rumored that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company offered \$20,000 for a part interest in the property.—Easton Express

A recent ethnological report made in Paris states there are still over one hundred thousand cannibals on the Fiji Islands, and that nine persons have been eaten by them within the last eight months. One of the victims was a German, and two were French and four were English, and the nationality of the other two was unknown.

An injured husband, of Berlin, Vt., has posted the following "notis" in the village postoffice: "My wife, _____, having deceived me in regard to her age before marriage, claiming to be twenty six only, when she was thirty-two, and had false teeth, while I am only twenty-two, and have sound teeth; therefore I will pay no debts of her contracting."

Of the 593,586 tons of iron rails rolled in this country in 1869, 319,653 tons, or nearly five-ninths, were made in Pennsylvania, and in the year 1866, of the 595,311 tons produced of rolled or hammered iron (other than railroad), 242,921 tons, or nearly three-sevenths, were manufactured in this State. These figures show how important the present protective tariff is to the people of Pennsylvania, and how many thousands of us are directly dependent upon it.

Decision as to Dividends.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a tax must be paid upon dividends declared out of the earnings of the year 1871, and upon interest and coupons representing interest which accrued in that year, even though the dividends are not declared or the interest is not payable until after December 31, 1871, and that the corporations mentioned in section 15 of the act of July 14, 1870, should withhold the tax from the holders of their stock and bonds.

For Mothers.

Send your little children to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give it a warm good night kiss as it goes to its pillow.—The memory of this, in the stormy years that may be in store for the little, one will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My father, my mother, loved me." Nothing can take away that blessed heart-bliss. Lips parched with the world's fever will become dewy again at the thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.

Safe and Simple Remedy.

Scarlet fever—the "red demon" of the nursery—diphtheria and other fatal diseases are now creating consternation among the children in various parts of the country.—There is still another sly and fatal disease which needs timely watching, particularly at this season of the year—croup. A lady correspondent of a popular agricultural journal gives the following as an effective remedy for the complaint. Half a teaspoonful of pulverized alum, mixed with a little molasses. The remedy is one almost always at hand, and, one dose seldom fails to give relief. If it should, repeat it after one hour.

Richard Vaux, William H. White, John N. Hutchinson, and others of that ilk, have issued a circular embodying a call for a meeting of "earnest" Democrats in Pittsburgh on the 8th of this month.—The circular starts out with the gratuitous information that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania "in its present condition, demand unselfish and earnest and united effort to make it harmonious and powerful and successful." Our Democratic friends seem to be sorely exercised with regard to the next Presidency, and it is amusing to see the many plans submitted by which they hope to defeat Gen. Grant.

A Texas paper has the following: "Married, on the 1st instant, by early candle light, at the wigwam of the bride, in the town of Mason, Mason county, Texas, by James M. Hunter, Esq., presiding justice of said county, Senior Robert Gardner, of the republic of Mexico, to Miss Amy Perryman, of the renowned tribe of Seminole Indians, and one of the few followers of the noted chief, Wild Cat. Quite a number of guests were present to witness the two loving hearts blended together and partake of the magnificent preparations that were supplied for the occasion, which would have done honor to the royal lodges of the proudest chieftain."

Our Omaha exchanges furnish some interesting particulars of the effects of the cold weather recently experienced in the far West. In Nebraska the cold has been intense and protracted, and suffering unprecedentedly severe. Large numbers of persons were frozen to death, in one instance a whole family perishing from exposure. They were out of fuel of every kind, and the man started for the timber to obtain some, and froze to death beside his team. The woman burned everything she could find to burn, and finally placed her infant in the oven of the stove and burned a part of her own clothing to prevent it from freezing, but without avail. The poor babe was frozen to death, as well as the mother.

Candies.

Usually about the holidays parents are much given to lecturing children against eating too much candy, because of the "horrid coloring," but the simple statement that a piece of red coloring matter the size of a gum drop will color five thousand pounds of candy is sufficient to show the fallacy of such ideas. People may easily make themselves sick by eating either too much candy or too much pure sugar, but this "poison" is so "slow" as to take longer than a life-time for its action. Carmine and cochineal are used for red, saffron for yellow, burnt sugar for dark brown, and this with carmine for orange color. These are all the colors in general use, except for decorating, where in the ordinary water-color paints are used, but in such infinitesimal quantities as to produce no bad effect, the proportion being, we believe, less than one millionth.

A civil war of more than ordinary extent has been for several weeks raging in Mexico, the insurrection fomented by PROFRIO DIAZ having assumed the dimensions of a formidable rebellion. The leaders of the troops of JUAREZ are pressing DIAZ sharply. Defeated in the field near Oaxaca he retreated into the latter city, where he was, at latest advices, besieged by the Federal Generals ALARON, RACHA and FIGUERRA. The army sent by DIAZ into Querterro has also suffered a repulse at the hands of the government troops. JUAREZ is now concentrating his strength against the chief of the threatening uprising against his authority. This is certainly a wise policy for him to pursue, for with the downfall of DIAZ the present revolution must come to an end, and, from the tenor of our latest Mexican news, it is safe to infer that DIAZ will find the grave of his ambition to rule Mexico, if not his own sepulchre, at Oaxaca.

A judicial opinion in relation to woman suffrage was delivered in Philadelphia last Saturday. At the October election Miss Carrie Burnham offered to vote in the Fourteenth ward, but her ballot was refused by the election officers. She thereupon brought suit to determine whether or not she had a legal right to vote, claiming this right under the Constitutions of Pennsylvania and the United States. The case was argued before Judge Sharswood, who held the Nisi Prius branch of the Supreme Court. His decision was adverse to Miss Burnham's claim. The Judge says that he can find nowhere in the Constitution a declaration that women may vote, but he does find various parts and clauses which define the duties and privileges of freemen in such language as can only be applied to men. The uniform construction of the Constitution and laws, since the earliest times, has been in accordance with the doctrine that none but males have a right to vote. The question has been conclusively settled by the usage of the last two hundred years. This decision apparently settles the matter in Pennsylvania for the present. Judge Sharswood is a well known conservative, but his views are doubtless shared by nearly all our judicial authorities. To obtain the suffrage the women must now work for expressly affirmative legislation.

A careful estimate of the probable electoral vote for President next year shows a very decided Republican predominance. It is based upon the allotment of votes to the different States by the new apportionment bill. The States which have voted steadily in favor of the Republicans since 1865 will cast 173 electoral votes; and those which have been constantly Democratic will be entitled to 69 electoral votes. There are thirteen States which have been carried by each party in turn, and which will really be contested next year. Of these the Republicans carried four last fall, casting 53 electoral votes; and the Democrats nine, casting 62 votes. It will require 179 electoral votes to make a choice of President. It will therefore be only necessary for the Republicans to obtain six votes in addition to those they may certainly claim. To get these they may look to California, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Louisiana, or New York, all of which are really Republican in their politics. On the other hand, it would be necessary for the Democrats, in addition to the States which now belong to them, to carry every one of the thirteen contested States to secure an election. There are many sanguine men on that side of the fence, but a study of the figures and facts must convince them that in making a fight next summer and fall they must encounter certain failure.

The new arrangements of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in the management of the Joint Companies of New Jersey, under the recent lease, have now been completed. There are two main divisions of the property and roads. The New York division extends from Philadelphia to Jersey City, including all the branches connected with the main line of railroad, and is under the superintendence of George W. Barker, whose office is at Jersey City. The Amboy division includes the old Camden and Amboy road, with its various branches and ferries. Isaac Buckalew is superintendent, with his office at Trenton. F. W. Jackson is appointed general superintendent of all the roads. Over other departments the authority of the old officers of the Pennsylvania Central is extended, so that everything will work together with harmony and economy. A change has been ordered in the arrangement of trains at West Philadelphia, to go into effect this week. Under this all trains leaving Philadelphia, whether for New York or the West, will run from the former New York depot, at Thirty-second and Market streets. All incoming trains, from whatever point, will land their passengers at the old Pennsylvania depot, at Thirty first and Market. The ferry-boats for the Camden trains will leave Market street wharf, on the Delaware, instead of Walnut street. These changes will doubtless add to the convenience of the public, as well as of the company itself.