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Published by Theodore Schoch.

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Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale their residence in Stroudsburg. The lot has a front of 145 ft. on Main Street, with a depth of 250 feet.

The buildings consist of a convenient dwelling house, store house, barn and other out buildings.
There is an abundance of choice apples, pears, plums, grapes and small fruits, with excellent water.
May 16, '72. A. M. & R. STOKES.

DR. R. J. LANTZ, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line to the most careful, tasteful and successful manner.
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases desired.
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 12, 1871—13

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence in Wyckoff's building.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 1872-tf.

DR. H. J. PATTERSON, OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner. Also, great attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. All other work incident to the profession done in the most skillful and approved style. All work attended to promptly and warranted. Charges reasonable. Patronage of the public solicited.
Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Anonimik House, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
July 11, 1872-13.

DR. N. L. PECK, Surgeon Dentist,

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.
Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.
Office in J. G. Keller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Aug 31-tf

DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.
Would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his office from Oakland to Cascadensis, Monroe County, Pa. Trusting that many years of consecutive practice of Medicine and Surgery will be a sufficient guarantee for the public confidence.
February 25, 1870.—tf.

JAMES H. WALTON,
Attorney at Law,
Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Jan 13-tf

LACKAWANNA HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE DEPOT, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

R. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.
The BAR contains the choicest Liquors and the TABLE is supplied with the best market affords. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-tf.

WATSON'S Mount Vernon House, 117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 30, 1872—1y.

KELLERSVILLE HOTEL.

The undersigned having purchased the above well known and popular Hotel Property, would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has refurbished and fitted up the Hotel in the best style. A handsome bar, with choice liquors and Segars, polite attendants and moderate charges.

CHARLES MANAL, Proprietor. Oct 19 1871. tf.

BARTONVILLE HOTEL.

This old established Hotel, having recently changed hands, and been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, will reopen, for the reception of guests on Tuesday, May 27th.
The public will always find this house a desirable place of resort. Every department will be managed in the best possible manner. The table will be supplied with the best Market affords, and conveniences will always find none but the best wines and liquors at the bar.
Good stabling belonging to the Hotel, will be found at all times under the care of careful and obliging attendants.
May 25, 1872. ANTHONY H. ROEMER.

GEN. GRANT.

What He Is—His Great Qualities—His Genius—Pre-eminence Among all Generals—His Heroic Determination—Sureness of Judgment—&c., &c., &c.

Gen. GRANT's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. ULYSSES GRANT the tanner, ULYSSES GRANT the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, ULYSSES GRANT, the driver into that city of his two-horse team with a load of wood to sell, and within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieut. Gen. GRANT to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent diction; that such superficial accomplishments are no measure of worth or ability.

Gen. GRANT's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders that have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well earned reputations to his. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time, since GRANT was made Lieutenant General, when anybody but SHERMAN, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since SHERMAN's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater General of the two. That judgment, we take it, is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing reputation of SHERMAN, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of GRANT.

GRANT stands pre-eminent among all the Generals who have served in this war in the completeness of his final results. He has owed nothing to accident; and, both in the West and the East, he has accomplished the most arduous things that were to be done. The great thing in the West, without which the rebel power could never have been broken in that vast region, was the reopening of the Mississippi; the great thing in the East, the taking of the rebel capital, Richmond was the right leg of the rebellion, and the Mississippi River its left. Both were contested by the rebels with a full appreciation of their value. The resistance was, in both places, powerful and obstinate enough to put the most heroic tenacity of the most indomitable mind to a proof sufficient to test its quality. Gen. GRANT has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable. The defenses of Vicksburg and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy; but they both yielded, at last, to GRANT's matchless persistence and unequalled strategy. And, in both cases, he not only took the long contested positions, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them. Nothing could be more clean and complete, even in imagination, than Gen. GRANT's masterly execution. He did not merely, in each case, acquire a position which was the key of a wide theatre of operations; he did not merely beat or disable the opposing force; he left no fragment of it in existence except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

If anybody is so obtuse or so wrong-headed as to see nothing great in Gen. GRANT beyond his marvelous tenacity of will, let that doubter explain, if he can, how it has happened that, since GRANT rose to high command, this quality has always been exerted in conspicuous energy precisely at the point on which everything in his whole sphere of operations hinged. There has been no display of great qualities on small occasions; no expenditure of heroic effort to accomplish objects not of the first magnitude. It is only a very clear sighted and a very comprehensive mind that could always thus have laid the whole emphasis of an indomitable soul so precisely on the emphatic place. How, if he be not a General of the first order of intellect, as well as of the most heroic determination, does it happen that in assigning great and brilliant parts to his subordinate commanders, he has never, when the results of his strategy were fully unfolded, appeared in the picture except as the central figure? However it may seem during the progress of one of his great combined campaigns, it always turns out at last, when it reaches that completeness and

finish in which he contrives to have his campaigns end, that we see him standing in the foreground, and that the grouping is always such that the glory of the other Generals instead of eclipsing his own gives it additional lustre. It is this sureness of judgment which sees precisely where lies the turning point; which sees the utmost stretch of persistence; it is this ability to take in the whole field of view in just perspective and due subordination of parts, that is the mark of a superior mind. Gen. GRANT has taken out of the hands of all critics the question whether it belongs to him. He has won his greatest triumph over the most skillful and accomplished General on the other side; over a General who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war; and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony to GRANT's genius such as a victory over any other General of the Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over LEE himself could not have given. Apply to Gen. GRANT what test you will; measure him by the magnitude of the obstacles he has surmounted, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the antagonist over whom he has triumphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious co-workers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by that supreme test of consummate ability, the absolute completeness of his results, and he vindicates his claim to stand next after NAPOLEON and WELLINGTON, among the great soldiers of this country, if not on a level with the latter.

[It may be thought that the above article is quoted from some "Grant organ;" but it is in reality copied from GRANT's most persistent slanderer, the *New York World*, of April 11, 1865. The truth would force itself out just then, for all mankind could see what this country owed to Gen. GRANT, and it would have been useless for the *World* to have denied the credit due to the great commander. What was true on April 11, 1865, cannot be untrue in Aug. 1872.]

STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.

Sand Mounds on the Laguna Madre—Sheep-Raising and its Profits.

The correspondent of a *New York* paper writes from Carricito, Texas, July 22:—The surface of the land along the western shore of the Laguna Madre, and for 80 or 100 miles back is level and not more than ten or twelve feet above low tide mark. There are some slight undulations, but these are caused by the shifting sands. These shifting sands are one of the great features of the country. They extend for a distance of sixty miles north and south along the coast, and fifty or more back into the country.

The sand is very fine, and, during the prevalence of strong winds from either the north or the south, it is blown about furiously and promiscuously. The whole surface of the earth is covered more or less with it. In some places it is only two or three inches deep, and here the grass grows well, even rankly, and makes a fine pasture. Immediately underneath the sand there is a deep, black loamy soil, which is very rich, and which, when the seasons are favorable, yields good crops of corn, cotton, vegetables, &c.

There are ridges and mounds, or banks, of sand scattered all over the country, of various sizes, lengths, heights, and ages. The sand is driven before the wind until it meets some obstacle that breaks its force, when the sand falls to the ground, thus beginning a deposit. There are ridges of sand two or three miles long, and from five to twenty-five feet high, and they have apparently been undisturbed for many years. The grass is beginning to grow over them, and young live oak trees to spring up. In fact, on some ridges there are live oak trees apparently a hundred years old. The course of these ridges is east and west, at right angles to the direction of the winds and the coast. The larger ones do not exceed in width, at the base, more than 200 feet.—On each side, the rich black soil is generally clear of sand.

In some of these formations are imbedded large live oak trees, with only their top limbs out, while in other places the trees have formerly been in the sand; but from some cause, after remaining in that condition for a long time, perhaps 200 years, the winds have blown away the sand, and thus left the roots that had grown out from the body of the tree naked and exposed. I noticed one tree, near the road leading from Brownsville to Corpus Cristi, that had grown on top of a sand ridge when the ridge was about ten feet high. After the tree was of some size the ridge seems to have increased six feet more in altitude, and remained so for many years—say 100, judging by the size and appearance of the trees that have grown on it since its second elevation.—Then the wind made a break through the ridge at this particular place, and soon denuded the tree, trunk and roots, and it now stands supported by the bare roots, so that a man can walk under the main body of the tree by passing between these uncovered pillars. This is the oddest instance, but there are hundreds of others in the same predicament. There are many banks of sand that are yet moving, and new ones are forming, which move across the country slowly westward. The new formations are entirely bare of vege-

tation, and in a strong wind present the appearance of drifting snow, with the difference that on a clear day they are rather warmer than a snow drift.

Stock ranches have to be frequently removed on account of the sand. The horses and cattle in the corrals break the light turf and loosen the soil, so that the wind takes up the sand carries it to the fence, where it is lodged, and in a few years the sand is piled up over the top of the fence, so that the stock walk in and out over the top of a fence ten or twelve feet high. As the fence rots away the sand is blown away, till it meets another resistance, perhaps a mat of live oak trees, which in their turn are buried alive.

With the exception of this disagreeable feature of the country it is a good stock-raising, and thousands and tens of thousands of fine horses, cattle, mules and sheep range over the plains keep fat during the whole year. And it is a notorious fact that during the last winter, when more than half the cattle between Gaudaloupe and Neches rivers died during a cold sleet storm in January, not ten per cent. of those south of the Neches were lost. In this county (Cameron), and in Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Encinal and Duval counties, the mortality during the winter is usually small, as there is a great deal of mesquit timber, which forms a good shelter for stock against the northers. There are two kinds of grass here—the mesquit grass, which is the better of the two, and is a coarse grass common to prairie countries, and the Bermuda grass, which does well, spreads rapidly, and soon kills out weeds and the other grasses. The soil being of a porous nature, the roots run down to the depth of four and five feet in search of moisture. It thus stands the drought very well, and furnishes food for stock when there is no other fresh grass. When raised in fields for mowing it yields two and three crops of hay during the summer. There are some sheep raised in this part of the country which yield profitable returns for the amount of money invested and the time employed in taking care of them. The dryness of this climate is very favorable to sheep raising, and the sandy nature of the soil is equally so. There is no danger of the foot rot, or other diseases, which are caused by the feeding of sheep on land that is soft or muddy. The shepherd can easily keep them out of the pools of water that are found during the rainy season. The disease known as the lumbrix, which kills so many young lambs, has heretofore proved very unfavorable to sheep raising. This disease is described by a successful sheep grower as follows:—"The seat of the lumbrix is in the maw, which, in the last stage, is filled with myriads of hair-like redish brown worms. From being in a good condition, the lamb gradually droops and dies in a few weeks. This decadence is sometimes more rapid, the nose meanwhile being white, the eyes dull and the ears drooping." Many theories have been advanced to account for the lumbrix. The most intelligent opinion, however, seems to be that the worm is a parasite, and that, like other varieties of worms infesting animals, it is the product of an egg deposited by some insect upon the grass eaten by the lambs. It has been the means of nearly destroying flocks, and also deterred others from engaging in the business. An efficient remedy has been found, consisting of copperas, salt and sulphur, in equal parts, well pulverized.—The dose for a lamb is from three fourths to full teaspoon. One or two does are sufficient, the second one should be at an interval of two or three days. Mr. D. W. Parrish, of Boerne, Texas, is, I believe, the discoverer of the remedy.

The people of this section, a majority of whom are Mexicans, are so averse to labor that they do not raise sheep, for the reason that they require more attention and labor than horses or cattle, though the profits here on sheep raising are much larger than on other stock. The business can be counted on as paying fully 50 per cent. on the capital invested. This is the estimate made by successful wool growers in Western Texas. Another great advantage here that the sheep raising has over that of other stock, is, that the Mexican soldiers and citizens do not cross the Rio Grande, and steal them as they do horses and cattle. The mesquit timber forms a very good protection to locks during cold storms of sleet or rain storms, which, however, are infrequent here.

CATTLE-RAISING IN COLORADO.

WILD AND TAME STOCK—COLORADO SPRINGS—CATTLE AT DENVER.
[Correspondent of the *Tribune*.]
DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 1.—Buffalo can be seen every day along the lines of our Western railroads. They have become so accustomed to the cars that they pay no more attention to them than do the cattle grazing beside the road. For 50 or 70 miles along the "buffalo range" the carcasses are almost as thick in some places as the bunches of "grama grass." Whole herds died during the terrible snow of last Winter; some of them appear just as they fell—mumified, as it were by the dry air. Others, by far the larger number, have been turned into clean white skeletons by the wolves. Going from Denver to Colorado Springs, one journeys through the Platte Valley, which has the appearance of an old, healthy, and rich country. Colorado wheat promises well this year, and Colorado farmers say they can prove it to be

the best wheat in the world. In Denver, Colorado flour is \$14 per 100 pounds, and Eastern flour \$10, really a good argument to prove "what Colorado wheat can do." Leaving the Platte, we follow the line of a small stream, where we find some farms cultivated without irrigation. Passing the summit, we are on the head-waters of the Fontaine Que Bouille, where immense herds of cattle and sheep are living happy, fat, and growing lives. At Colorado Springs, one man has 14,000 sheep, and other persons have 150,000 herd of stock in the small valleys around. This is really the heaven for sheep, being high, dry, and cool in Summer, and not injuriously cold in Winter, and having moisture enough to make the grass excellent. Here at Colorado Springs are the celebrated medicinal waters which make the place a haven for the sick, as well as a gold mine for stock-raisers.

Coming back to Denver, I examined stock-raising operations there. It is becoming generally known that all the country between the British possessions on the north, the Rio Grande on the east, and the Missouri River on the east, south, the Rocky Mountains on the west, is destined to be the best stock-raising country on the North American continent, if not in the world. When we begin to fully realize that we have, between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River, 1,650,000 square miles, or more than 1,000,000,000 acres, which form an immense pasture, millions of cattle and sheep will live, thrive, fatten, and multiply where there are only thousands now. Millions of buffalo, antelope, deer, and elk have for ages roamed over this so called "desert," and lived luxuriantly on its sweet, nutritious grasses. There are now about 700,000 head of cattle and sheep scattered over the area mentioned, and there are certainly room, water, and food for as many if not twice as many millions.

There are five great natural grazing regions in the world. The interior of Asia has furnished rich pasturage Summer and Winter since the time of Abel, "who was a keeper of sheep." The second great pasture is South Africa. That immense region lying south of the Mountains of the Moon, in 10° north latitude to the Cape of Good Hope in 35° south latitude, feeds immense herds of gnamivorous animals the year round, and has done so for ages. The interior of South America is the third great pasture-ground, and the fourth is Australia. The fifth is our own trans-Missouri and Mississippi country, as yet imperfectly developed, but which perhaps surpasses in every natural advantage any part of the known world. It is not unreasonable to predict that twenty years from to day America and Europe can and will be supplied with meat from the Great American Desert with its packing houses and pastures. Most of this great region is as yet untraced and untraveled by human feet or by tame animals. While thousands and tens of thousands in Colorado, Utah, New-Mexico, Montana, Nevada, and California, are trying to mine their way to wealth, it will be well to remember that while the annual products of all the mines in the world in 1860 was only \$1,000,000, Australia alone furnished more than \$150,000,000 worth of wool, and the manufacturer in turn by his skill and labor produced \$500,000,000 worth of goods, and thus the enormous amount of five hundred millions was added to the commerce of the world.

Stock raising brings in its train so many other useful and paying employments that we say it is preferable to almost every other business in the West. It is the sure guide to wealth; it will diversify our productions, give scope to national enterprise, subsistence and hope to those who would find homes on the public domain; build up our manufacturing, retail and multiply capital in the country, foster an infinite variety of industries, increase the fertility of our soil, and will make our trade and commerce as ubiquitous as the waters of the sea.

Mark Twain's Report of the Farmers' Club.

Ex Constable Quinn desired the club to inform him how to make hogs root.—Dr. Show had been a practical farmer for the past six weeks, and in all his varied agricultural experience no such article as hog's root had come under his notice.—"What was it? Was it edible? Was it useful in any way, or was it, as he more than suspected, another worthless hum bug; devised by the sharpers to defraud us practical farmers. He knew not whether it was propagated by seed or cuttings, but he would advise Mr. Quinn to be shy of hog's root, especially if it is a new-fangled or high-priced tuber."

Mr. Moker, the agricultural writer, explained the anatomy of the hog's proboscis. It is designed for subterranean foraging, by a process vulgarly called rooting, to which Mr. Quinn's inquiry probably referred. Being a delicate organ, it is liable to injury. He would recommend that Mr. Quinn wipe his hog's nose. If he finds it red, he may be sure it is tender and needs protection by a metallic shield. Some resort to the strategic device of inserting a ring in the hog's nose, in his effort to remove which he would naturally insert his snout into the soil, and thus root unwittingly. That was rather playing it low on the hog, and the metallic shield was preferable on the score

of fair dealings and philanthropy.

Mr. Greeley exhibited a pumpkin of his own raising. At it embodied his solitary and crowning success, after several years of discouraging failure in pumpkin culture, the club surrounded it with uncovered heads and mingled emotions of surprise, admiration, and envy. It was a superb fruit; and when Mr. G.'s hat was placed on it, to illustrate its size and symmetry, the hat and pumpkin seemed so perfectly adapted to each other, and together produced an effect so startling, that several enthusiastic members swore they would have known who raised that pumpkin if they had seen it anywhere.

It is to be photographed by Gurney, and next year's *Tribune* subscribers will receive copies. The pumpkin was the flattering product of the bushel of seed placed on it, to illustrate its size and symmetry, the vine manifested an inclination to wither. It was, therefore, transplanted to a large flower pot, and removed to the town residence of its founder. For some time it pined and dropped, and they sat up nights with it, expecting that every moment would be its last, but every moment turned out not to be its last, and with careful nursing it finally rallied and came up to maturity, as cherished and tough a pumpkin as ever grew.

Dr. Sixhammers suggested that the result of Mr. G.'s indomitable struggle with this pumpkin showed how every city family could provide itself with pumpkin pie. He hoped to see the day when every window-sill, in every city, would be adorned with fruitifying pumpkin pots, and every workman's cottage embowered in pumpkin vines.

Thomas Dodd, of New Hampshire, writes to the club that he is fifty years old, infirm with consumption, has a large family, ten dollars in money, and wants to know what to do.

Mr. Moker—Go out to Greeley Colony and invest in our irrigating ditch.

Mr. Layman—Buy a Texas rancho or Florida orange grove.

Dr. Stimble—His health requires light farming in a bracing climate. Let him start an indigo plantation in Alaska.

Mr. Greeley—He mustn't come to New York. His \$10 wouldn't last a year; but out West he can invest it and grow up with the country. If I had gone West with \$10 at his age, I would be a happy man now, with two suits of respectable garments, an office, and a conscience guiltless of distracting tariff and farming essays.

Mr. Hastings invited the club to visit his farm, thirty miles up the river, next Wednesday, and inspect a horse-radish that he had persuaded to vegetate. The ground was tilled, sub-soiled and top-dressed. He had expended on that plant only half a ton of bone-dust, one cart-load of ashes and barrel of guano; yet in spite of his neglect, it had within a year grown to the size of his little finger. His foreman would explain to the clerk the peculiar difficulty of raising this rare exotic. He would treat the club to a regular farmer's dinner, the materials for which he had already engaged at the City Market.

Tendency of Railroad Decisions.

The law courts are gradually getting the matter of the obligations and responsibility of railroad companies settled on a solid basis. The courts in several States have decided that a ticket sold for a certain distance, or any line, is good for any time within the six years that will invalidate any other unwritten contract.—Notices to the contrary are of no effect. A Boston court has now gone a step further and decided that a ticket sold to a man to take him from New Haven to New York, will also take him in the opposite direction, from New York to New Haven, and a man who was put off a train because he insisted on having a ride when he paid for one, has obtained a verdict for \$5,200. We do not know the law of Pennsylvania on the subject, but undoubtedly it will be tested whenever an opportunity occurs.

This is how an editor lost his credit by promptness in paying back borrowed money:

"Colonel, will you lend me a hundred to-day?"

"Can't possible do it, sir. I never loan a man money the second time when he disappoints me the first."

"Some mistake, I reckon, colonel. I paid you the fifty I had last week."

"That's just it. I never expected it back, so you disappointed me. Can't do it sorry to say—I can't do it on principle."

Abraham W. Ballard, of Michigan, was killed by lightning a few nights since, while in bed asleep. His wife, who was sleeping with him, knew nothing of the occurrence until she awoke quite late in the morning and found him dead.

An infant left in a cradle in York borough, was bitten so badly in the face, last Saturday, that it died in great agony.

Chester county is O. K. The treasurer collected in a term of twenty four days, from the collectors, \$43,000.

There is a gentleman living at Chamberburg who has a collection of oil paintings valued at \$80,000.