



# The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873.

Spring is here in earnest.

They had fine sleighing at Canadensis on the 30th day of March.

We are pleased to learn that Gen. Burnett's hurts are fast mending, and that he will soon be around again.

The pavements down town have been in a terrible condition all winter. The Town Council should see to them as soon as the streets are settled.

Some of our "American citizens of African descent" indulged themselves a little too freely with "Tangle foot" on Saturday last. They should quit that.

The heaviest rain storm of the season visited us on Saturday. The water fairly poured down part of the day, and with the wind, succeeded in getting up a good specimen of an equinoctial storm.

The steamer will be out for practice on Saturday afternoon. Our side walks now are tolerably clean of store boxes, barrels, crates and such, but we presume by that time there will be enough left for kindling.

We learn that a number of our young ladies and gentlemen, contemplating getting up a historical exhibition soon, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of a library for the Penick Fire Co. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope it will be pushed to consummation. We have talent here in that line worthy of patronage, and it would take but few exhibitions, affording a vast amount of recreation to our citizens, to get up a very respectable library.

The alarm of fire on Thursday evening, was caused by fire communicating through a defective flue to the woodwork of the building belonging to Esquire Edinger, on Monroe street, and occupied by Mr. Wm. Rinker. The damage from water proved rather more serious than that from fire, but without the water there would have been no house to talk about. The "Pocono" was promptly on hand, and had water on the building, through 1,000 feet of hose in an incredibly short time—as soon as it was possible to lay the hose—showing that in her thoroughness a perfect gem.

We have heard rumors of a scrimmage, which grew out of a settlement of financial matters, at Sand Hill in this county, in which some knocking down, kicking, and pistol shooting was freely indulged in. We have the names of the parties and particulars, out of which a first class item might be made, but we forbear doing so for the present. A law suit it is said will grow out of the matter. Neighbors should not indulge in such pastimes, as besides present danger, there is generally a gallows at the end of the line marked by a pistol shot, and we don't want anything more of that kind in this county.

PERSONAL.—Samuel Melick, of Newburgh, N. Y., paid his old home, in this place, a brief visit on Saturday last. "Samuel" was looking well and his many friends here were glad to see him.

Our young friend, Josiah M. Bowden, who for some time past, has been in the employ of Mr. Reuben Miller, has established himself in the harness and saddlery business at Asbury. Josiah, besides being an excellent harness maker is a most worthy young man, and will prove an acquisition to his new home. We bespeak for him from the Asburyans, and the people surrounding, a warm welcome and liberal support.

H. S. Wagner and M. H. Rhodes, have taken the stand recently occupied by L. T. Labar & Co., and stocked it heavily with groceries, provisions, crockeryware, &c., &c. That they will do business there can be no doubt, for they are live men.

Conner and Carner announce their dissolution of co-partnership this week. Mr. Conner will carry on the butchering business alone.

L. T. Labar, who has just withdrawn from the dry goods and grocery business in this place contemplates establishing himself in the farming business in Nebraska during the present spring. We regret that we are to lose him here.

We see, from all over the State, notices of subscriptions of money for the establishment of car shops, shovel factories, boot and shoe factories, &c., &c. and the subscriptions are liberal too. Here in Stroudsburg, we take no interest in such things; and yet it is just this kind of enterprise that dots the country with thrifty villages and cities, and, by the consequent rise of property, makes the few dollars, mucky for want of use, skip up into the thousands and even millions, by which fortunes are counted in other parts. It is true we have a woolen factory here; but it is non-paying, it is said, for want of vim on the part of its stockholders and because of the kind of skill heretofore employed in its management. As it now is, it appears to have no other use, that to stand as a ghost to drive other enterprises to other parts. It were far better either to raise a subscription, buy the stock from its present owners, and present the building, machinery and "rights, privileges and hereditaments," to a live company, or else take the building brick by brick, and timber by timber, and the machinery, and hide them in some out of the way place where they would never more be seen or heard of. Then possibly something might be done to make our staid "burgh" hum with manufacturing industry, and business prosperity.

The majority in favor of license, it is said, in this State foots up some 30,000. But the end is not yet. The Constitutional Convention has decided to give the people, in one of the proposed amendments, an opportunity of voting for direct prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits and its admixtures, as a beverage.

The "beautiful" snow, about which poets have sang so sweetly, and other folks swore so terribly during the past winter, has about departed. The blue birds and robins are now singing, the grass begins to grow green, and green peas, young onions, new potatoes, early cabbage and hanging on the gates, are among the things soon to be looked for. Well, let 'em come.

### Sanford's Engines.

We always feel a pride when reading of the success of Stroudsburg manufactures in papers published abroad. But when such notices appear over the signatures of practical men, and papers which are noted for rejecting everything not strictly in the line of truth and utility, it adds greatly to our pleasure, and to the pride with which we call them for the benefit of our readers. The following which we cut from the columns of the "Allany Cultivator and Country Gentleman" is worthy of perusal, not merely as an evidence of the skill of one of our esteemed Stroudsburg manufacturers, but, also, as a means of opening the eyes, and setting in motion the thought of our Agricultural friend, in the direction from whence can be obtained an important labor saving machine to assist them in their hard work and render it comparatively easy. Every farmer should read it.

DAIRY STEAM ENGINES.—I would say to "E. B." p. 136, that G. Sanford of Stroudsburg, Penn., manufactures steam engines for dairy and other purposes, of two, three and four horse-power, and larger. I have had his three horse-power boiler and engine in operation for the last two years in my dairy. It works very practically and satisfactorily. We drive four barrel churns with it, and it will drive six or eight if necessary. It will drive a circular or drag saw. The first one I saw in use was a two horse-power. I saw where they had used it with both the circular and drag saw, and the lady had done all her washing, with a Doty washing machine, with the engine, using it herself for both washing and churning. It is capable of driving a farm mill for grinding the feed, and will drive a Wheeler or Emery threshing and cleaner. I have the boiler and engine bolted on a couple of plank about 6 feet long and 4 inches thick, and the planks bolted together, so that it can be moved anywhere without detaching the pipes connecting the boiler and engine. I paid for mine, two years ago this spring, about \$325. We heat all our water for dairy purposes; it will boil a barrel of water in ten or twelve minutes, and it will cook a hog-head full of pumpkins in about thirty minutes.

### PETER MULKS.

Tompkins County, N. Y.  
Mr. Sanford does not confine himself to steam engines only but is prepared, with the best of machinery to meet all demands for work in his line—requiring mechanical or inventive skill in its accomplishment.

### First of April.

For a twelve month, we have no doubt, our citizens will hold in remembrance the events of Tuesday. Some with delight, others with fear, and trembling, and others again, who have no interest in the past, or settlements for the future, without "earing a straw."

But the day made its annual return, and with its coming brought its changes. Residences and places of business were changed, farms were bought and sold, and either paid for, or loaded with bonds and mortgages, as subjects for future thought and worry. Bills, and notes, and mortgages, and judgments, became due and payable on that day, and were either met, or furnished means by which the pockets of Sheriff and Constables, Justices of the Peace or Countyhouse men were and are to be made plethoric with greenbacks. Landlords with writs of "hancus compellat" in their hands, were assiduous in their searchings for delinquent tenants, while those same tenants were engaged in all kinds of feats of high agility to avoid being seen by those who were so anxious for a sight of them. Rats, bedbugs, mice and other harmless insects, that had enjoyed life comfortably and securely for a twelve-month, were shaken up and routed out, like their biped fellow creatures to seek a home elsewhere, to make room for the new stock coming in. Oh, it was a gala day to some. A gala day to others. But the moves were happy, and even the prettiest girl in town thought it "tho nice."

But it was not the moves, and the landlords and tenants alone that were so busy. The money shaver, too, was around, and looking for the next victim upon whom to fasten his death dealing cent per cent, or the victims who had been fleeced and was expected with his last dollar to meet the letter of the bond. The Banker was busy too handing out the Greenbacks which had accumulated, or looking out for the fortunate ones who had spondulicks left over to place on deposit. Butchers were busy too paying for their bull beef, and looking around for the stock for another season.—Furniture men, stove and tin men, dry goods men and business men generally, were busy, in providing and sending out the things needed, to fit up, and make comfortable, homes for those who, during the bitter cold of Winter, had taken each other for better or for worse.—All was commotion and business. But when it was 1st of April and who was afraid, even though many did get fooled.

We had almost forgotten to say that even the "galls" were off the streets. All had gone to the moving—to have a jolly good time—to feast, to dance and to sing, "we won't go home till morning," and to,—well as the person will be called in to settle the matter soon, perhaps, we won't say anything more about it, but rest easy until another first of April arrives.

Early potatoes are plenty at Dardanelle, Ark., at \$3 50 a barrel.

A bill incorporating the Pike County Savings Bank has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The spotted fever has broken out among the Sioux Indians around Fort Sully.

A poor family in Pittsburg lately bought five camel's hair shawls at \$3000 apiece. They wanted garments that would be warm and comfortable, and did not care for show.

Those who want to find out what size glove they need, may do as follows: Take a tape and measure your hand around the knuckles. The number of inches and quarters of an inch is exactly the size of a glove. That is if it measures five and three quarter inches around you want glove No. 5 1/2.

A darkey returning from church, was asked to give an account of the sermon. "Well, sah, de sermon was upon de miracle ob de loaves and fishes. De minister seh how dere was seven thousand loaves and five thousand fishes divided between de twelve postles." "Well, what miracle was dere about that?" "Why, sah, de miracle was dat dey didn't bust Datsy my perception ob de circumstances."

We find the following receipt to kill a town, floating around in our exchanges and we submit it to our local readers for consideration, whether or not it applies to Stroudsburg:

"To kill a town, underrate every present and prospective enterprise, speak ill of the churches and schools, tell every body the hotels are 'bad,' withhold the patronage from your merchants and tradesmen, and buy your goods and groceries at some other place; and by all means go to the city for your millinery and such like; and if you are in business, refuse to advertise."

In Utica, as in some other places, there is a liquor store, and on the floor above it is the office of a doctor. Just over the front window of the beverage shop the doctor has placed the following sign: "He who deals out poison deals out death." Temperance people as they went by grinned at this awful warning, and the man of fluids below was naturally indignant at this libel upon the quality of his refreshments. It turns out, however, that the doctor meant no insinuation against the quality of his neighbor's merchandise. He is a healer of the herb and root school, and his sign was merely intended for a bit at the regulars who prescribe arsenic and the like. Perhaps he unconsciously placed his sign where it would do the most good.

It is not often that man and wife live together a married life of sixty consecutive years. This has happened in Newbury, Vt., and the persons are Mr. and Mrs. Hawes Johnson, who were married March 14, 1813, and on the 14th inst. they had a diamond wedding, with many friendly greetings from numerous visitors, and many gifts, including (for him) a costly family Bible and (for her) a pair of gold bowed spectacles. For the feast, the table used one used for dining in 1801 by the members of the Vermont Legislature. The observance of the happy day was concluded by the singing of several ancient hymns and tunes. Five persons were present who altogether were 419 years old.

A husband in Salem, Mass., recently overheard a neighbor remark with sympathy that he was henpecked. Of course, he would have been less or more than man if he had quietly submitted to this scandalous imputation, and he forth with took strong measures to prove its groundlessness. He rushed home; he hurled a bootjack at his wife; he reduced to fragments two of her best dresses; and as a conclusive climax he smoked his pipe in the parlor, with his feet on the table in a basket of artificial flowers. It is now generally admitted by the people of Salem that this gentleman is n't henpecked, inasmuch as he still survives without a scar.

They must be hungry indeed in England. Food is so scarce, that the oddest propositions for its greater supply are made. We have already noticed Mr. Frank Buckland's plan for raising large numbers of eels in the ponds. Now *The Food Journal*, in all seriousness, proposes turtle soup. Turtles, we are told, are plentiful enough in the tropics and could be captured by tens of thousands, while fully 250,000,000 of eggs are annually sacrificed. It is also suggested that, to save the cost of carriage, the turtle flesh should be prepared and tinned in South America; and a turtle soup manufactory on the Amazon is considered a not improbable establishment.

Jay Gould wants \$50,000,000 to enable him to retire in comfort. He is now reputed to be worth \$25,000,000, but he will not be satisfied until he doubles that, when he will say to his soul, "Take thy ease, eat drink and be merry" Gould of course, lies when he professes all this. Allow him to defraud all who come within his clutches in the stock market—to gamble and steal, until he secures the coveted \$50,000,000, and his avarice will tempt him to grasp for \$100,000,000, which, if gained, will only intensify his appetite for more. We never yet beheld a contented man who has made more money getting the prime object of his life. Success to such a nature brings no comfort, no rest, no gratification. It merely adds to the fury of the passion which consumes it—increasing the greed by which it lives. Money is like all other stimulants—the more you get the more you want, and Jay Gould is only a drunkard in this respect who will be consumed by his desires. Every community has its Goulds.

A Yankee grocer, being solicited to contribute to the building of a new church, promptly subscribed his name to the paper in the following manner:—"John Jones (the only place in town where you can get eleven pounds of good sugar for a dollar), twenty five cents."

### Convention Notes.

On Friday afternoon the Constitutional Convention adjourned until the 15th of April, for the purpose of allowing members to attend to personal and professional business. The proceedings during the week were important, if not very interesting. On Tuesday the Convention did not sit, but the members attended the launch of the "Indiana" Wednesday was chiefly occupied with discussing the article on military service. The committee reported a provision holding all the citizens of the State as liable to militia duty, but this was strongly opposed by many members. Various propositions were presented for the exemption of persons having religious conscientious scruples on the subject. An amendment by Mr. Broomall, that "no one having conscientious scruples shall be compelled to bear arms," was rejected. Finally, an amendment proposed by Mr. Carter of Lancaster was added to the section, which was then adopted. It provides that the Legislature may by law excuse from military service those who have conscientious scruples against bearing arms. It is surprising that in the State founded by Penn there should be any opposition to the proposed exemption. On Thursday, the report of the committee on judicial system was submitted by Mr. Armstrong, the chairman. It contains 39 sections. The courts of Common Pleas remain as they now are, with an increase of judges. The Supreme Court consist of seven judges; and there will be a Circuit Court of nine judges, to be intermediate between the others, with appellate jurisdiction. The State is to be divided into six circuits, in which this court shall sit. In the counties it will have concurrent power with the Common Pleas, and will try cases that cannot or ought not to be tried in the latter. In Philadelphia the District Court and the Common Pleas are consolidated and divided into four branches, each having three judges. The judges now sitting are all continued in office. The Nisi Prius Court is abolished. In Philadelphia one police justice, learned in the law, is to be elected for every 30,000 inhabitants, to exercise the jurisdiction now belonging to the aldermen. The Supreme Judges are to be appointed by the Governor for 21 years, with the approval of the Senate; the Circuit Judges are to be elected by the people of the State at large, for 16 years; and others Judges are to be elected by the people of their respective districts for the term of ten years. The office of Associate Judge is abolished after the end of the terms of those now sitting.—The functions of the Register's Court are transferred to the Orphan's Court. Several members of the committee dissented from different features of this report.—The committee on "declaration of rights" submitted a report, as also did that on railroads and canals. The latter forbids all special legislation on the subject concerned, annuals all free passes, and lays down stringent rules for the government of corporations. The committee on Legislature made a supplementary report providing for a Senate of 50 members and a House of 150 members. On Friday the subject of impeachment was discussed, and the section reported was adopted. The attendance was very thin, many of the members having already gone home.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

### Counting New Greenbacks.

Years of experience have made the counters who have been longest employed marvelously expert and almost infallible, their fingers passing from one note to another with the celerity and regularity of some wonderful machine.—The lady who sits nearest to the chief of the room, and who has come to be considered a sort of assistant to him, having sometimes performed his duties during his absence, has been engaged in the division ever since its organization in 1862, and probably has no rival in accuracy and dexterity in counting. On many occasions she has counted fifty thousand notes in one day. As the nominal hours of labor are from nine to three o'clock, and as at least half an hour must be deducted from this for necessary interruptions and for lunch, the time occupied in counting these fifty thousand notes was five and a half hours. This is at the rate of nine thousand and ninety notes every hour, one hundred and fifty every minute, and two and a half every second! The lady informs us that it is no unusual feat for her to "pick up" a bundle containing four thousand legal tender notes in twenty minutes! We doubt whether this can be excelled. If any gentleman thinks it can, let him try the experiment of simply tapping his finger on a table at the above rate, and we predict that at the end of half an hour's trial he will change his mind. There are other ladies who are almost as rapid and accurate. They are sometimes called upon, with others equally skillful from the redemption division which we shall visit presently), to visit other cities, when the Treasury offices in those places are to be examined, and to assist in counting the government funds there.

Through this division and under other skillful fingers has passed every note, whether legal tender or fractional, which has been issued by the United States since the beginning of the rebellion,—every note which we have ever handed or seen,—as well as all the gold notes, and many millions of imperfect bonds and notes which were never put in circulation.—The total value of the money which had been counted in this previously to the first day of July, 1872, was, according to the Treasurer's last annual report, nearly two thousand nine hundred million dollars,—more than two hundred and twenty three millions of which consisted of postal and fractional currency. Just now, the counters find full employment in counting new legal tender and fractional notes—Scribner's for April.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Treasurer Spinner received to day two large boxes from Franklin, Penn., containing the charred remains of \$100,000 in United States notes and bonds, national notes, Pacific Railroad bonds, &c., which Thomas J. Anderson, the Cashier of Lumber ton's Bank, at Franklin, attempted to destroy by burning a short time ago, after which he blew out his brains with a pistol. The notes are sent here for identification.

Salt Williams, of New York, having been on a three days' bender in New York, strolled into an intelligence office and asked "Is this an intelligence office?" "Yes," said the keeper. "What's your fee?" inquired Salt; and upon being informed he threw down a dollar bill.—"Well," asked the proprietor, "what information do you want?" "I want you to tell me," stammered Salt, "where the devil I've been for the last three days."

Athley Falls, Conn., is a place of which little is known, but which is asserting its claim to distinction by having a cat weigh 18 3/4 pounds. The yowl of this animal enlivens all South Western Massachusetts, as well as "the pig iron corner of Connecticut."

### Blooming Grove Park.

The second annual report of the Secretary of Blooming Grove Park Association of Pike county, presents many interesting facts concerning the propagation and acclimation of animals. It states:

The Association is sound financially, and will have a balance of \$250,000, after having paid for its stocks, lands, improvements, and all other demands to present date. The breeding park for deer, 620 acres, has been wholly inclosed with a deer proof wire fence, 8 feet high, with posts 10 feet apart; and two rustic gate ways, 20 feet high, give entrance to an avenue now passable for wagons, from which a road diverges to the game keeper's lodge. This lodge is 16 feet by 24 feet, and was completed last summer.—In its vicinity the zoological collection is located for the present. It is only the nucleus for something grander, but contains bear, deer, cariboo, foxes, mink, fancy fowls, &c. These are provided with proper shelter and food. In a ravine a short distance from the lodge, which stands in a pine grove, are the trout works. Our waters in other parts of the Park territory will provide an ample supply of fish with which to stock these works. English pheasants have been introduced into the deer park successfully, but all efforts to bring English rabbits across the Atlantic have failed. A kennel of imported and domestic dogs of the finest breed has been collected.

Last December the officers of the Park sent Mr. Ramsbottom, the trout culturist, to Maine, to procure the ova of "land locked salmon," Sebago Lakes, for introduction into our Park waters. He was unsuccessful in obtaining ova, but procured eighteen grown specimens of live fish, which will be placed in our waters as soon as the ice opens. Our trout waters are all abundantly stocked. They have been but little fished the past season; consequently they abound in fish.—Last summer two of our members took from Taylor's Creek, in one day a string of 105 trout, which is not an unusual catch. At the same time the Shohola is noted for its fine fishing.

The construction of the new club house, last year, will prove most acceptable to members. It is 80 feet long, 36 feet wide, three and a half stories high, with an extension 25 feet square. The frame timbers were cut from our own ground.—This house will be open for occupation about June 1. Roads have been laid out and partly constructed in its vicinity, and a croquet ground prepared for the use of the ladies.

### The Pension Laws—Liberal Provisions.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—An act of the last Congress, approved March 3, 1873, to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to pensions, generally enlarges and liberalizes the former acts, re-enacting nearly all former provisions and extending privileges. No items for granting pensions have been reduced or struck out. Among the new provisions in this respect are the following:

All persons who have lost a leg above the knee, and are so disabled thereby that they cannot use an artificial, shall be rated in the second class, and receive \$24 per month. All persons having lost the hearing of both ears, to receive \$13 per month.

Section 5 provides that the rate of \$18 per month may be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established for which the second section makes no provision. The old law provides for no rates between \$8 and \$18.

### Changes in the Pension Bureau.

In the organization of the Pension Bureau important changes are made. The new law provides for the appointment by the President of a Deputy Commissioner of Pensions with a salary of \$2,500 per annum. Joseph Lockey has been appointed to this office.

The efficiency of the Bureau is increased by the provision for the appointment of a duly qualified surgeon as medical referee, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum, who shall have charge of examinations and revision of reports of examining surgeons and such other professional matters as may be referred to him by the commissioner. The Secretary of the Interior has appointed as such medical referee Dr. T. B. Hood. He is also authorized to appoint such qualified surgeons, not exceeding four, as may be required, who shall be borne upon the rolls as clerks of the fourth class, and to take the place of clerks already in the service, with a salary of \$1,800 each, per annum. These have not yet been appointed. The new law adds two years to the limitation under which pension claims may be established. The fees for medical examination and certificates have been increased to two dollars, excepting in the case of the Board Examiners, each member being entitled to receive only one dollar.

Some of the members of Congress who pocketed the \$5000 back pay bonus are going to the Vienna Exposition with their families, being too conscientious to spend the money at home.

### Renowned Political Movements.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—A new political movement is talked of. It is asserted that the defeat of the McClure Registry bill, at the request of a Republican caucus, is likely to introduce new features into the next campaign. Some Democrats, Liberal Republicans and friends of the purity of elections allege that there is now no hope of any curative legislation under the present political control, and the movement has been discussed here with general favor by Liberals, Democrats and many regular Republicans, who supported both Grant and Hartranft, to discard all distinctive political organizations for a State contest looking solely to the reorganization of our cities and State.—It is suggested that at the proper time a people's State Convention shall be called, solely on the issue of State and municipal regeneration, and nominate State candidates and organize the State for the election of a Reform Legislature.

### McClellan's Institute.

In pursuance of our desire to give interest to the columns of the *Republican* and at the same time bring before the public all improvements and advancements that take place in our community, we called at the "McClellan Institute," and were shown over the building and had the various advantages and peculiarities of the school explained to us by Professor McClellan and his able executive officer, Capt. J. F. de Maziere.

The school building is located on Union street, between Church and High streets, and was erected many years ago with a view to school purposes, and to which it is particularly well adapted. The building and the lot, 200 by 180 feet, was purchased and taken possession of last fall by Prof. McClellan. The building is of brick, three stories high in front and four in the rear; 105 feet long by about 40 feet wide, containing 27 rooms, exclusive of the basement, in which is located the play room, wash room, bath room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bakery, laundry, etc.

The first floor contains the school room, recitation room, music room, boys' parlor and family parlor, living rooms, etc.; the third story contains a number of study and sleeping rooms for the more advanced students; the library, a valuable adjunct to the institution, containing about 600 well selected volumes; the private rooms of the family and a comfortably furnished bedroom and bath room where any of the students who may be taken sick are removed and receive every attention a home could furnish, but the present management cogulates itself upon not having had any use for this room so far. The fourth story is the dormitory or sleeping apartments of the students. Here each scholar is provided with a neat cottage bedstead, mattress, pillows and comfortable covering, all exquisitely neat and clean, at the foot of each bedstead is a square box containing such articles of wearing apparel etc., as may be needed for daily use. Trunks are never brought into the rooms, but as soon as the needful articles are taken out they are locked up in a baggage room adjoining the play room and access be had to them upon application. No access can be had to the sleeping apartments except at the time assigned for retiring, unless by special permission. One of the principal teachers sleeps in a room adjoining the dormitories and retires and rises with the boys.

The building is heated throughout by two of McGee's hot air furnaces, and the school room is furnished with R. Patton's improved school furniture. On the rear of the house a wide porch runs the whole length of the second story, and on this there are cases containing drawers for the reception of such articles as the boys may desire during play or study hours. On the play ground is a very fine gymnasium supplied with all the usual appliances for athletic sports. On the top of the building is a promenade observatory, from which can be had one of the most beautiful outlooks over the country surrounding West Chester, to be obtained anywhere.

This building has been long and favorably known as an educational institution, having been entirely conducted by the Misses Price, Misses Evans and others as a young ladies' seminary, and as such had a fine reputation.

Under Professor McClellan's administration, it has been entirely refurnished, renovated and opened as a boys' academy with every element to insure satisfaction to those who patronize it.

West Chester affords especial attractions to those who think of sending their children to school, on account of ease of access, healthfulness of location and the great beauty of the town and surrounding country.

The market is one of the best the country affords, and all articles of clothing and general consumption can be purchased here upon most reasonable terms, and while we are sufficiently remote from the temptations of the large cities, the main lines of travel to all parts of the Union are readily reached by several railroad trains daily.

At the institution we found several students from Cuba, New Mexico and Japan, in addition to those from different parts of the Union. We were introduced to Messrs. Tuki Tanimoto, Shing jiro Tokuno and K. Sozano, of Jeddo, Japan, and were shown some of their printed literature. We became much interested in a work printed wrong side foremost in the Chinese character and which appeared to treat on "The rise and progress of the gridiron" from the copiousness with which it was illustrated with engravings of that useful article in various stages of demoralization. The progress which these young gentlemen have made in the short time they have been here, in acquiring our language and literature is as astonishing as it is creditable to those under whose care and direction they have been placed.