



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1873.

Copper two-cent pieces will become precious keepsakes in the remote future. The new coinage act abolishes that coin, and no more will be put in circulation. A new silver dollar will be issued, but we are not advised as to the design.

In the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, last Saturday, in the case of Miss Burnham, pleading for the right to vote on the ground that the word "freemen" in the Constitution meant both men and women, a decision was rendered against her.

The act abolishing the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue will take effect May 20th, the commissioner having selected that day as most convenient for its operation, at which time the services of two hundred and thirty assessors and their assistants, about twelve hundred in number, will be dispensed with.

The State Election in Connecticut was held on Monday last.

The Democratic and Liberal State ticket seems to have been elected by a very handsome majority; the Congress delegation remains the same as in the last Congress—three Republicans and one Democrat; and the Legislature is Democratic in the House and Republican in the Senate.

At the State election in Rhode Island, on Wednesday, of last week, Henry Howard, the Republican candidate for Governor, received about 4000 majority. He had more than twice as many votes as his Democratic competitor. Republicans were also elected to the other State offices. In the Senate the Republicans have 16 majority, and in the House the Republican majority is 40. The political contest in Rhode Island is always a one-sided affair.

According to official returns of the Local Option election received at Harrisburg, nineteen counties of Pennsylvania have given majorities for license, and thirty-eight counties majorities against license. Two-thirds of the counties in number, probably covering a proportionate area of the State, have thus been carried by the temperance men. The majorities in favor of license in the counties voting for license foot up nearly 35,000; and those against license about 39,000—making a popular majority for the latter of some 4000. But in the cities the count shows a considerable majority the other way, so that in the entire State there is a clear majority for license of from 8000 to 10,000.

Buy your hats and caps, at the wonderful cheap Auction store, nearly half price.

The public debt statement for April 1st, shows a decrease of \$1,644,058 during March.

Buy your boots and shoes, at the cheap Auction store, and save twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Carbon county is one of the wealthiest in that State.

Buy your black and Japanese silks, and black alpaca, wonderful cheap, at wonderful cheap Auction store.

A severe hail storm visited Lebanon, Pa., on Wednesday, breaking windows and doing other damage.

Decker's wonderful cheap Auction store is filled with spring and summer goods, some nearly half price.

York county farmers offer 20 per cent. for money. As they are not able to pay in real estate the present legal rate financial trouble is apprehended.

Buy your coats, pants, and vests at the cheap Auction store and save thirty cents on the dollar.

M. D. Coolbaugh, Sign Painter.
To all those who want Sign Painting done, call soon for I expect to leave on or about the first of April next.

Buy your muslins, flannel and beautiful dress goods, at the cheap Auction store and save your dollars.

Read Wagner & Rhode's advertisement, in another column, and then call and see them. You will find profit in so doing.

OLD FELLOWS' MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Our young friend Augustus Mitchell, Esq., has received the agency for the above Insurance Company, which is conducted by Odd Fellows for the exclusive benefits of gentlemen belonging to the order. The rates of insurance are so moderate that it is within reach of any one to take out a certificate. The plan is, that persons between the ages of 21 and 35 years, pay in \$5.00 each and \$1.10 upon the death of a member, which gives the deceased brother's family as many dollars as there are members in the company, the 10 cts. being used to defray expenses.

The fee for persons between the ages of 35 and 45 years of age is \$7.00; for persons over 45 years \$11.00 addition to the latter sum for every additional year till the age of sixty, after which age none are taken, and \$1.10 upon the death of every member.

In the case of Lewis L. Heller's death, which occurred lately, the widow drew \$1325.

Buy your cassimers, water proofs and knickerbocker jeans, at cheap Auction store and save your dollars.

Buy your ladies and children hats, ribbons, flowers, feathers, half price, at wonderful cheap Auction store.

Buy your needles and pins, at five cents a dozen and excellent spool cotton four cts. at the Auction store, four doors below post office.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is a list of the officers elected in the several townships of this County at the late election held on the 21st ult.:

BARRETT—Constable, David Price; Town Clerk, James P. Zabriske; Inspector, J. M. Carlton, Geo. W. Price; School Directors, John W. Yothers, Henry Deuler; Auditor, Charles W. Decker; Judge, Wm. C. Long; Supervisors, Charles Boyer, S. M. Edwards; Overseers of the Poor, Ely Utt, William P. Sees; Assessor, E. H. Heller; Assistant Assessor, Townsend Price, J. Kresge.

CHESTNUTHILL—Justice of the Peace, Kindarus Shupp; Constable, Amundus Shupp; Supervisors, Nelson Kresge, Mahlon Everitt, Simon Mull, Frederick Siglin; Judge, A. K. Burger; Assessor, J. E. Hoodnaker; School Directors, Charles Laufer, Christian Decker; Inspectors, Geo. Miller, Ferdinand Shupp; Assistant Assessors, Joseph Shupp, P. S. Altenose; Auditors, George Miller, J. M. Altenose; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel Serfass, Jonas Murphy.

COOLBAUGH—Justice of the Peace, J. B. Desomer; Supervisors, James Welsh, C. W. Transue; Constable, C. W. Transue; School Directors, James Wilson, Jr., Dennis Galvin; Judge of election, Dennis Galvin; Inspectors, Jerome Bender, F. B. Teel; Assessor, Jos. Wilton; Assistant Assessors, Josiah Dowling, John Warner; Town Clerk, Andrew Selbring; Auditor, J. H. Teets; Overseers of the Poor, J. H. Teets, J. F. Heller.

EAST STROUDSBURG—Chief Burgess, Robert Brown; Town Council, Saml. Smith, Peter Empp, Levi Smith, Thomas Steinhilber, Charles Durfee, Samuel S. Detrick; School Directors, Andrew Hallet, Wm. S. Barger, Robert Brown; Auditor, Isaac T. Putterbaugh; Assessor for '73, Levi Smith; Assessor for '74, Samuel S. Detrick; Assistant Assessors, George E. Stouffer, Chas. Rhodes; Overseers of the Poor, P. J. Young, Wm. F. Bash; Constable, Philip Rockafellow; Judge of election, Henry Detrick, Justice of the Peace, Alexander W. Loder; Inspector, Alexander W. Loder, Peter Empp, Charles Durfee.

ELDRED—Constable, Levi Frable; Supervisors, Godfrey Greensweig, Timothy Correll; Assessor, John M. Frantz; School Directors, Edward Frantz, Jeremiah Newhart; Auditor, John Deiter; Judge, Paul D. Berger; Assistant Assessors, Edward Frantz, Jacob Frable; Overseers of the Poor, John Frantz, Jacob Correll; Town Clerk, George Moser; Inspectors, Samuel Yerger, Peter Frable.

HAMILTON—Constable, Anson R. Heller; Supervisors, Joseph Kemmerer, Jr., George Bittenbender, Jr., Anthony Arnold, William Fleming; School Directors, Christopher Bittenbender, Simon Storm, John Gower; Town Clerk, Jacob Fetherman; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Fable, Jonathan Fetherman; Inspectors, Aaron J. Bittenbender, Eugene B. Marsh; Judge, William McNeal; Auditor, Charles B. Shafer; Assistant Assessors, Charles Fetherman, Peter Kunkel; Assessors, Wm. Haney, Melchoir Heller.

JACKSON—Constable, James M. Reinhart; Supervisors, Fredrick Doll, Herbert Ike; School Directors, John M. Kinsley, Abrum Butts; Assessor, John A. Singer; Assistant Assessor, Amundus Possinger, Abrum Newhard; Judge, Joseph Frantz; Town Clerk, W. H. Renihart; Overseers of the Poor, G. H. Singer, Linford Schoch; Auditor, Jacob C. Miller; Inspectors, Frank Anglemoyer, Wm. Butts.

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD—Conttable, Horace Vanauken; Supervisors, Benjamin Place, John Dewitt; Assessor, 1873, J. M. Eichenberger, 1874, Moses C. Strunk; Assistant Assessors, James Place, Wm. Gruver; Overseers of the Poor, E. G. Mosier, Andrew Pipper; School Directors, W. H. Vanwhy, Charles Abbitts; Auditors, James Place, John Clark; Inspectors, G. M. D. Hoffman, Jacob Place; Judge, Moses Overfield; Town Clerk, John M. Eitenberger.

PARADISE—Constable, Francis Keller; Supervisors, Geo. W. Smith, Robert Bailey; Auditors, J. A. Transue, Francis Bowen; Inspectors, John Miller, L. T. Miller; School Directors, James Kintz, S. P. Smith, John J. Price; Town Clerk, Wm. C. Heller; Assessor, Robert Eaton; Judge, Wm. Hoffman; Overseers of the Poor, James Henry, Henry Heller; Assistant Assessor, Henry Seip, John Storm.

POCONO—Justices of the Peace, Jacob Learn, Randall Bisbing; Judge, John Allinger; Supervisors, Peter H. Metzgar, Peter Shick; Auditor, Joseph Shook; Overseers of the Poor, David Learn, Charles Arnold; Town Clerk, Jonas Altenose; Inspectors, Jacob H. Repsher, Morris Anglemoyer; Assessor for 1873, Robert Gruver, for 1874, Jonas Altenose; Assistant Assessors, Philip Learn, George Transue; School Directors, Peter S. Edinger, Thomas Shively, Abram Smith, Chas. Sieger.

POLK—Constable, Jacob Serfoss; Inspectors, Nathan Gregory, George Anglemoyer; Judge, Rudolph Hanh; Supervisors, John Burger, John S. Smial; Auditor, William Gilbert, 2 years, Charles Shafer, 3 years; Assessor 1873, John G. Weust, 1874, Peter S. Hawk; Overseers of the Poor, Herman W. Doll, Levi Smith; Assistant Assessors, John Kunkel, William Gregory; School Directors, John Dersheimer, L. Mansfield.

PRICE—Assessor 1873, Wm. Detrick; 1874 John L. Brush; Assistant Assessors, Isaac Pelen, Jeremiah Sees, Leonard Lesson; Inspectors, Jeremiah Sees, William Detrick; Judge, Lewis Price; Constable, Lewis Lesson; Supervisors, Zalmond Snow, Leonard Lesson; Auditor, Jeremiah Sees; Town Clerk, Samuel Postens; School Directors, Lewis Long, John L. Bush; Justice of the Peace, Charles Stewart.

ROSS—Justice of the Peace, Philip Remel; Supervisors, Joseph Kresge, Henry Altenose; Assessor, Daniel Andrew; Overseers of the Poor, Charles L. Frantz, Peter, Lessig; Constable, Adam Correll; Judge, Joseph Kresge; Inspectors, Valentine Houser, Peter Measson; School Directors, Levi Buskirk, Samuel Altenose; Town Clerk, Peter Lessig; Auditors, Enoch V. Buskirk, Peter Measson.

SMITHFIELD—Judge, Emanuel Kintner; Constable, James G. Kintner; Inspectors, Abram Hoffman, George C. Strunk; School

Directors, P. M. Hoffman, P. H. Terpening; Assessor 1873, Moses T. Strunk, 1874, Charles Christian; Assistant Assessor, David Shannon, Simon D. Bush; Overseers of the Poor, Melchoir Heller, George Kintner; Auditor, H. L. Staples; Town Clerk, Frank Bell; Supervisors, Theodore Brutzman, John M. Hoffman, Geo. D. Shannon, Hiram Bush.

STROUD—Constable, William Mosteler; Supervisors, George Brewer, Edward Lee, George Phillips; Assessor 1873, Matthias Shafer, 1874, William Frankensfield; Assistant Assessors, Amzi Coolbaugh, Charles Swink; Auditor, Frederick Fabel; Town Clerk, John Kents; Judge, Charles Keller; Inspectors, Mat Shafer, James S. Fisher; Overseers of the Poor, Jabez G. Angle, Charles Swink; School Directors, Simon Barry, Abraham Metzgar.

STROUDSBURG—Chief Burgess, John N. Stokes; Constable, John Keener; Town Council, Linford March, Wm. S. Flory, John S. Fisher, Wm. Huntsman, John T. Palmer, John H. Conner; Assessor, Philip Miller; Assistant Assessor, John Kern, Daniel R. Brown; Overseers of the Poor, Peter H. Robeson, Benden Thomas; Auditor, Jackson Lantz; School Directors, Gershiam Hall, A. O. Greenwald; Judge, William T. Baker; Inspectors, Alexander Rutenold, Millard F. Evans.

TOBYHANNAH—Constable, Wm. B. Woodling; Supervisors, Wm. Bonser, Wm. Shiffer, Edward Bush; School Directors, Isaac Stauffer, Wm. McClary; Judge, Wm. Adams; Inspectors, Wm. B. Woodling, Henry Eschenbach; Overseers of the Poor, Wm. Hays, Wm. Shiffer; Assessor 1873, Jonas Christman, 1874, Jonas Christman; Assistant Assessors, Wm. Adams, Samuel G. Eschenbach; Auditor, Isaac Stauffer; Town Clerk, Jonas Christman.

TUNKHANNOCK—Justice of the Peace, Jacob E. Altenose; Constable, George L. Altenose; Judge, Perry Altenose; Inspectors, Reuben B. Bonser, James Kresge; School Directors, Perry Altenose, James Kresge; Assessor, 1873, Geo. W. Merwine; 1874, Peter Merwine; Constable Assessors, Wm. Merwine, Frederick Keenhold; Overseers of the Poor, George L. Altenose, Jacob E. Altenose; Town Clerk, Jacob C. Altenose; Auditor, George L. Altenose.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT—School Directors, Jacob Klair, Samuel G. Peters.

Gov. Hartranft's Vetoes.

The Philadelphia Ledger—which is politically neutral—comments in the following terms on the veto messages which have created such consternation among rings and cliques:

For more than a month past we have been laying aside for further consideration the "veto messages" of Gov. Hartranft. We have before us at this time about twenty of them; some brief, some elaborate, some of limited interest, some of large and general importance, and all of them, we are glad to say, based upon sound and wholesome doctrine or principle. A number of the bills vetoed were for a necessary legislation in behalf of hospitals, homes, church building societies, &c.; others were to create banks, saving funds, manufacturing companies, which legislation was unnecessary, as being within the power of the Courts, or was wrong, inasmuch as it granted iniquitable, dangerous or unlimited powers; still others were to release persons or corporations from liabilities or obligations common to all the citizens of the State, or were designed to take away from particular persons the protections they now have under the law, or to grant relief to some persons to the expense of all others. In all these instances the Governor seems to have subjected the bills to the test of salutary general principles. Where the authority or privileges asked for in the bills were such as the Courts have power to bestow under general laws of the Commonwealth, he has returned the bills to the Legislature with the suggestion that the applicants for such legislation should be referred to the Courts. Where the law has already provided a sufficient remedy for or means to accomplish the particular object ostensibly sought by the bill, he has pointed out that fact to the Legislature. Where the proposed legislation violated the principles of equity or fair dealing, or were in conflict with some policy, or granted restricted powers, or endangered the interests of the people of the State, he has spoken to the Legislature in very plain terms, and expounded to them clearly the principles of sound legislation on such subjects.

Of the veto messages thus briefly and very generally described four or five are of unusual interest and importance, and should be of great value. These are the messages returning "Wood's Run Saving Fund" supplement; the bill incorporating the Keystone Iron Company; the bill relating to the sale by common carriers of unclaimed goods, and the Somerset Fire Relief bill. The Wood's Run corporation was chartered by the Allegheny County Court in 1871, to erect houses, to make contracts for building, and to buy, hold or sell real estate in that county. By an act of Assembly it had been authorized to receive moneys on deposit and pay interest, which deposits were made a first lien on its real estate, and it was prohibited from discounting commercial paper, or any paper. From its innocent and limited beginning in Allegheny county under the Court charter of 1871, expanded by a legislative act of the same year, this corporation sought in 1873 by the bill vetoed by the Governor to become not only a dealer in real estate and a savings bank, but to be a bank of discount with power to operate in "collateral" in any part of the world, with power to charge any rate of interest that might be agreed upon, without any provision for paying up the capital stock, and without imposing upon the recipients of these enormous and dangerous privileges the proper individual liability. Against each and all of these enormities the Governor interposed his objections, clearly and fully stated, laying down the principles of sound banking and the use of capital, as he had previously done in the case of the Mifflinburg Bank bill; and this style of legislation may now be considered as effectually checked. Yet there have been rumors of similarly monstrous charters passed in the last dozen years. Some one had referred him to these as precedents

for the approval of this bill; but he answered that while precedents are of use in constraining laws, it was different in making laws, for in this latter case bad precedents would make bad laws, and that the bad precedents were made at a time when he had not the executive responsibility resting on him.

All this is admirable, and we regret exceedingly our inability to reproduce his arguments in full. The veto of the Keystone Iron Company bill was because the character for a bona fide iron manufacturing or producing company can be granted by the Courts; because this company, under the title of an iron company, was empowered to buy, sell, make, produce or deal in anything, or everything; because no provision was made for the paying up of the capital stock; because the power to borrow money was unlimited; and because there was no adequate personal liability imposed on the stockholders. All this was objected to by the Governor, and affords another wholesome precedent. The bill relating to the sale of unclaimed goods by express, railways and other common carriers, was vetoed because the law, as it stands, provides adequate remedies and means for the protection of common carriers, and at the same time affords protection to the owners of unclaimed goods; and this bill the Governor said did not improve the remedy for the carriers, while it did take away from the owners the little protection they now have. It is a most grateful and welcome thing to find such homey doctrines applied to legislation.

A bill to enable a trustee to sell a meeting house was vetoed because it allowed private sale, instead of being restricted to open public sale, and provided no security for the proceeds of the sale. How business-like and sound is all this! A bill to except certain elections of the borough of Connellsville from the operation of the general election laws of the Commonwealth was vetoed, simply because it did that thing. If, says the Governor, the general law is wise and salutary, the borough of Connellsville should not be deprived of its benefits; if it is not, it should be repealed, for the benefit of the whole State as well as Connellsville.

We have thus gone briefly over these interesting messages, which have not excited much popular comment, but which are in the highest degree important to the people of the State. They restore the old time era of sound principles to the executive office of the Commonwealth, and the restoration promises great good. We think they show evidence that the Governor is consulting some clear headed, courageous, capable adviser, whom we take to be his Attorney General. It is a credit to the Governor and to the State that he has such an adviser; it is to his honor that he follows such wholesome counsel; and it is the hope of Philadelphia that our city may share the benefits hereafter.

The Philadelphia Press refers to the subject in the following language:

The Public Ledger discusses with fairness and just praise the reasons assigned by the Governor for vetoing several legislative enactments which seemed to him either unnecessary or pernicious. We endorse the Ledger's comments heartily, and agree with it that these vetoes "show evidence that the Governor is consulting some clear headed, courageous, capable, adviser, whom we take to be his Attorney General," and we go further. There is reason to believe that Governor Hartranft, in calling into his councils a gentleman of Mr. Dimmick's character and ability, did so because he believed the latter to be in full harmony with himself. No one has been more gratified than the Press by Governor Hartranft's general gubernatorial career so far. If he continues he will secure the regard and cooperation of good men of all parties. As might have been expected, the very journals which were the most unflinching in their adulations of General Hartranft when a candidate have been among the first to disparage his official acts since his inauguration as Governor, and to endeavor to embarrass him by their clamor. Fortunately for Governor Hartranft, as we learn from himself through a recent conversation with one of our staff, his course will not be swayed by any partisan newspaper pleading. If he is influenced by newspapers at all, it will be by such independent journals as reflect the will and wishes of the people; and not by the organs of rings and cliques, whose rapid praise is liable to be turned into reproach whenever their selfish ends are not attained.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial thus discusses the subject:

The shower of vetoes continues. The latest was the veto of a bill to pay the State Printer \$25,000 for printing for the Constitutional Convention, which was sent to the Senate last night. The Governor shows, conclusively, that the act calling the Convention provided that all its necessary expenses should be paid by warrants drawn by its President on the State Treasurer, and that the Legislature had no right to interfere. And it is probable it would not have interfered had the Convention been prompt to pay its bills. Since the passage of the bill just vetoed, the Convention has ordered its printing bill to be paid.

But, if vetoes fall thick and fast, to the alarm and terror of those who are affected by them, the fear of coming vetoes is much greater than that felt on account of what have already come. Yesterday and to day, over a dozen bills have been recalled from the Governor by joint resolution of both houses, to save them from the ruthless gallitine. All of these are bank bills; and I confess to an utter inability to pump up any tears over their fate. Whatever others may think, I am satisfied the Governor is right. There has been something too much of this rush for special bank privileges; and the check imposed on it has been wholesome and serviceable. No one can realize, now, or tell, the full extent of the good done by the Governor's ringing call to "Halt! We shall know it, perhaps, hereafter;

but for the present we must be content with the consciousness that a great good has been done in this, if in nothing more, that the public has been thereby brought to face the banking question and look at it in its many varying aspects. One other good, too, I am sure it has done; it has convinced many of the men who, last year, refused to extend their confidence to Gen. Hartranft, that they grossly misjudged him and did him injustice.

How They Treated the Indians.

The treatment of the Indians by the early settlers of Massachusetts, says Parson, included four points: First: Strictest justice, paying fair value for everything; no advantage of the Indians' ignorance and weakness. Second: Bountiful, laborious kindness to them, seizing every occasion to render them service, and to do them honor. Third: They presented always a bold front to them, and would never submit to wrong nor yield to menace. Fourth: When a tribe would not live in peace—would scalp, massacre, and burn—then what? Not war merely, but extermination! You remember that after they had broken the strength of the Pequots in battle, and killed all they could, they offered rewards for Pequot heads, sent the captives as slaves to Bermuda, and distributed the women as servants among the families—Not a Pequot of them was left who could lift a hatchet. It is ludicrous to see all at little Capt. Standish, setting forth at the head of his army of eight men, firelock and corselet, to "strike a blow" at the Narragansetts, who could muster perhaps 500 warriors; and he struck it too; and they kept the peace during all that generation, until King Philip roused them to war 55 years after the landing.

A great chief of the Narragansetts, King Philip's predecessor, sent them a bundle of arrows wrapped in the skin of a rattlesnake. Squanto, the native with the Pilgrims told the Governor it was a declaration of war. Bradford took out the arrows, stuffed the skin full of powder and ball, and sent it back to the chief with words of defiance. The savage chief trembled as he looked upon the skin, shrank back from it in superstitious dread, would not have it in his wigwam nor on his land, and it came back to the Governor of Plymouth unopened. But when their ally, Massasoit, was sick, how tenderly, how patiently they tended upon him; going far out of their way; not disdaining the most repulsive offices; and when they had got him half well, and right in the teeth of their advice, he had eaten himself sick again, still they would not give him up, but stood by him, and protected him against himself until he had recovered. These men could not have known that this mixture of boldness, justice, and kindness was just the way to get the mastery of the Indians. They treated them so because they were humane and brave. They treated them so because they felt it to be right. What was the result? To use the language of one of them: "We walk as peacefully in the wood, as in the highways of England." And again: "It hath pleased God so to possess the Indians with a fear of us and a love unto us, that not only the greatest king among them, called Massasoit, but also all the princes and people round about us, have either made suit unto us, or been glad of any occasion to make peace with us; so that seven of them at once sent their messengers to us to that end."

Pennsylvania Indians.

The following from the pen of D. Sutherland, County Superintendent of public schools of Warren County, Pa., will disclose the fact that Pennsylvania is yet the home of the red men, and that his station in life also, is being advanced with the popular tide of educational progress. He says:

The Indians in this county are descendants of the Chief Cornplanter—a chief of the Senecas. His Indian name was something like "Oconosough," as nearly as I can remember. The land upon which his people live was granted late in the last century by Congress to Cornplanter for services in the war of the Revolution. He served with Brant and also with Colonel Johnson. From the accounts of which I have been able to gather from the old citizens, he was a man of marked ability and of some degree of intelligence. He built a comfortable block house and a saw mill, but still pursued all the characteristics of the primitive Indian.

The restoration is on the left bank of the Allegheny river, sixteen miles above this point. They have about 500 acres of land which they until recently held in common. Last year it was partitioned among them by an order of the court under the guidance of the Society of Friends. They have generally comfortable frame dwellings; a good school house and school sustained by the State. Ministers of the Gospel hold services regularly for their benefit, conducted in the Indian tongue. There are about seventy souls in the settlement, and they remain about that number, the deaths about keeping pace with the births.

Suspension of a Grand Lodge.

B. C. Berry, Supreme Chancellor of the world in the Order of Knights of Pythias, has issued his order suspending the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and taken away their charter. The orders bears date March 17th, and the grounds assigned are insubordination and continual disregard of authority on the part of the Grand Lodge. This State becomes meantime a district under the direct authority of the Supreme Lodge, and will be known as the district of Pennsylvania. It is placed under the supervision of Past Grand Chancellor Jos. D. Weeks, of Pittsburg—Pittsburg! ost.

J. H. Birdsall, of Wurtsboro, found a two ounce glass vial in the heart of a solid tree in which he was chopping, one day last week.

ANIMALS AS WEATHER INDICATORS.

An indefatigable meteorologist has gathered some curious observations on certain animals who, by some peculiar sensibility to electrical or other atmospheric influence, often indicate changes of the weather by their peculiar motions and habits. Thus:

ANTS—An universal bustle and activity observed in ant hills may be generally regarded as a sign of rain; the ants frequently appear all in motion together, and carry their eggs about from place to place. This is remarked by Virgil, Pliny, and others.

BATS fitting about late in the evening, in spring and autumn, foretell a fine day on the morrow; as do some insects. On the contrary, when bats return soon to their hiding places and send forth loud cries, bad weather may be expected.

BEEFLIES flying about late in the evening often foretell a fine day on the morrow.

BUTTERFLIES, when they appear early, are sometimes forerunners of fine weather.

MOTHS and SPINXES also foretell fine weather when they are common in the evening.

CATS, when they "wash their faces," or when they seem sleepy and dull, foretell rain.

CHICKENS, when they pick up small stones and pebbles, and are more noisy than usual, afford a sign of rain; as do fowls rubbing in the dust and clapping their wings; but this applies to several kinds of fowls, as well as to the callinaceous kinds. Cocks, when they crow at unwatched hours, often foretell rain; when they crow all day, in summer particularly, a change to rain frequently follows.

DOLPHINS, as well as PORPOISES, when they come about a ship, and sport and gambol on the surface of the water, betoken a storm.

DOGS, before rain, grow sleepy and dull, lie drowsily before the fire, and are not easily aroused. They also often eat grass, which indicates that their stomachs, like ours, are apt to be disturbed before change of weather. It is said to be a sign of change of weather when dogs howl and bark much in the night. Dogs also dig in the earth with their feet before rain, and often make deep holes in the ground.

DUCKS—The loud and clamorous cackling of ducks, geese, and other water-fowls, is a sign of rain; as also when they wash themselves and flutter about in the water more than usual. Vigil has well described all these habits of aquatic birds.

FISHES, when they bite more readily and gambol near the surface of streams or pools foreshow rain.

FLIES, and various sorts of insects, become more troublesome, and sting and bite more than usual, before as well as in the intervals of rainy weather, particularly in autumn.

FROGS, by their clamorous croaking, indicate rainy weather; as does likewise their coming about in great numbers in the evening—this last sign applies more obviously to toads.

GEESE, washing or taking wing with a clamorous noise and flying to the water, portend rain.

GNATS afford several indications. When they fly in a vortex in the beams of the setting sun, they forebode fair weather; when they frisk about more widely in the open air at eventide, they foreshadow heat; and when they assemble under trees, and bite more than usual, they indicate rain.

HOGS, when they shake the stalks of corn and spoil them, often indicate rain. When they run squeaking about, and jerk up their heads, windy weather is about to commence.

HORSES foretell the coming of rain by starting more than ordinarily, and by restlessness on the road.

KINE (cattle) are said to foreshadow rain when they lick their forefeet, or lay on their right side. Some say oxen licking themselves against the hair is a sign of wet.

MICE, when they squeak much and gambol in the house, foretell a change of weather, and often rain.

OWLS—When an owl hoots or screeches, sitting on the top of the house or by the side of a window, a change of weather may be looked for.

PEACOCKS squalling by night often foretell a rainy day.

PIGEONS—It is a sign of rain when pigeons return slowly to the dove houses before the usual time of day.

TOADS, when they come from their holes in an unusual number in the evening, although the ground be still dry, foreshow the coming rain, which will, generally, fall more or less during the night.

A JEWISH LEGEND.

According to Jewish and Mohammedan tradition, King Solomon, who was wise beyond all other men, knew the language of animals, and could talk with the beasts of the field and the birds of the air. A Rabbinical story is told of him, which is in this wise:

"One day the king rode out of Jerusalem with a great retinue. An ant-hill lay directly in his path, and Solomon heard its little people talking.

"Here comes the great king," he heard one of them say. His flatterers call him wise and just, and merciful, but he is about to ride over us, and crush us without heeding our sufferings."

"And Solomon told the Queen of Sheba, who rode with him, what the ant said.

"And the Queen made answer, 'He is an insolent creature. O King! It is a better fate than he deserves, to be trodden under our feet.'

"But Solomon said: 'It is the part of wisdom to learn of the lowest and weakest.' And he commanded his train to turn aside and spare the ant hill."

Then all the courtiers marvelled greatly, and the Queen of Sheba bowed her head and made obeisance to Solomon. "Now know I the secret of thy wisdom. Thou listenest as patiently to the reproaches of the humble as to the flatteries of the great."