



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

Gen. Grant deserves the warmest thanks of the country, for his manly veto of the efforts of the inflationists to flood the country with greenbacks. The reasons given by the President for the veto are good and thoroughly convincing. In his view the true policy of the Government is to bring trade to its legitimate channel, by as rapidly as possible drawing towards the resumption of specie payments. This policy the President finds foreshadowed in the pledge given by Congress on the passage of the law authorizing the first issue of greenbacks, and demanded by the principles upon which he was first elected, as well as by the pledges of both the recent National Republican and Democratic Conventions. He holds emphatically that experience and honesty demand that these pledges be redeemed to the letter, and so far as he is concerned gives assurances that he is ready and determined to do his share in securing their redemption. And the President is altogether right in the matter, and the people of the country will stand by him.

It was not to be expected that this action of President Grant would be met with universal applause. It was not. The speculators of the land of every name and condition could not be looked to for the support of a policy which would interfere with their bread and butter. They denounce the veto and its author without stint. They care but little for the financial honor of the nation, or for anything else honorable that comes in the way of their greed. Those hopelessly in debt, who hoped much for their ease from an influx of greenbacks and the consequent cheapening of money, little thinking that the evil day would be but carried for a time over the abyss of heartburnings, and disappointments and failures, are "down on" the President most vehemently. They looked for present safety only in inflation. The lordly corporations, bankrupt in almost every thing that renders even prosperity pleasant, turn dagger eyes towards the President, intent upon his annihilation for having destroyed the Greenback call which, mainly through their influence, had been reared for worship. They hoped to make cent per cent out of the payment of legitimate debts by means of a depreciated currency, and the veto scatters their hopes to the winds. There are others who cavil at the course of the President—men without means or business—Shysters and Misawbers who have wasted years in waiting for something to turn up. These hoped to profit in the good time promised and don't like Grant's action accordingly.

It is a consolation to know that the danger from the classes named above is not of the annihilative order. Its indulgers can bark but the trouble ends with barking. They never venture close enough to bite. Gen. Grant in his action on the inflation bill is surrounded by a cordon too strong to be broken by howls and snarls. The people, in large majority, who believe that it is time to return to solid money and legitimate trade stand by him because by his act the fair fame of the country is preserved intact. The honest tradesmen of the country stand by him because in legitimacy the most certain business safety is to be found. Even corporations, founded on anything but imaginary business facilities, stand by him, because through the near approach to and resumption of specie payments the various channels of traffic as well as the great business centers will be rendered more truly healthy and assure a prosperity which cannot be affected by every change of the wind and tide.

General Grant has indeed done well.—His veto may well be denominated his second Appomattox, and like his first has been as joyfully hailed and will be as firmly sustained.

Our Democratic contemporaries are having a good time, and doing a considerable amount of rejoicing over the recent elections. From the result in several of the States they argue good results for themselves in the coming elections for Governors and President. They overlook their experience in the past altogether, and forget that heretofore the intervening elections have generally gone for them. The fact is that the mass of the people but seldom take interest in these elections. The consequence is that the vote is generally light. Republicans being stay at home folks allow the result to go by default. When, however, principles are in danger there is neither hesitation nor doubt as to the result. Then the work goes bravely on, and whereas, now Democrats win by small majorities then Republicans will step into the offices by largely increased majorities. Now, we feel a good deal like joining with the Democracy in their rejoicings. It does them so much good to huzzza themselves hoarse over Connecticut and New Hampshire that we would greatly like to huzzza with them. When we, however, reflect over the past we cannot find it in our heart to indulge the bent of our inclinations, in view of the sore heads and dismal groans and woebegone plumes which will be theirs in the future as sure as the future comes to them. We would, however, say to them—"take your time Miss Lucy," for the day of your rejoicing is short, while the day of your tribulation is near and certain. There are a few more of those popular frauds which have heretofore routed you horse, foot and dragon in store for you, and they are sure to come.

A paper published in a prairie town, says of the air, in its relation to a man: "It kisses and blesses him, but will not obey him." Poor Dobbs says that description suits his wife exactly.

The troubles in Arkansas still continue, theelligerents occupying nearly the same position as at the time of the appearance of our last paper. Governor Baxter has declared martial law in the region of Little Rock, and both he and Brooks are receiving daily accessions to their respective ranks. Brooks still occupies the Governor's rooms. Baxter has called the Legislature together but Brooks says the members will not convene. The forces of both parties are undergoing constant drilling, and in the mean time Uncle Sam has a corps of observation on hand to prevent bloodshed, and preserve the peace. What the end will be cannot yet be told.

We observe that some of the Republican papers of the country are quoting Democratic approvals of Gen. Grant's great veto to his condemnation. If Democratic Journals can bring themselves to the acceptance of so good an act we see no reason why the President should be hung for it.

Read H. D. Bush's advertisement.

Collars, ties, cuffs, suspenders, &c. at Fried's.

The good April days commenced on Monday last.

The stormy weather has nearly drowned out the marble business.

OUR farmers grumble considerably at the weather. Keep cool gentlemen.

The Organ grinder has not as yet put in an appearance.

SHAD in Florida sell at 5 cents a piece. Here they bring nearly ten times that sum.

Go to Fried's for clothing, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, and gents' furnishing goods.

It snowed all day on Tuesday, and Tuesday night.

AND again it snowed on Wednesday and resulted in the heaviest snow storm of the year.

THE ethereal moonlight parades of sighing lovers have been sadly interfered with this spring.

The Mrs. Miller who was shot by her husband some two weeks ago, is steadily recovering from her hurt.

The largest and best assortment of ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, trunks and valises at Simon Fried's.

THE settlement of Kentucky began a hundred years ago this month, and yet not a word is said about a Centennial. How benighted.

Fresh ground Plaster is now for sale at Stoke's Mill. Grain wanted in exchange at highest market price.

April 23-26.] N. S. WYCKOFF & SONS.

If a spring snow storm is as good as a covering of manure, Saturday's effort ought to make garden sass fairly snap when the growing season begins, and Tuesday's still more so.

THE snow storm of Tuesday and Wednesday covered the ground with "the beautiful" to the depth of ten inches. If the ground had not been so warm the depth of snow would have been two feet or over.

THE body of an unknown man was found in the Delaware river at Lambertville, on the 17th. From the description of the clothing on the body it is supposed to be that of Levi Strauss, who has been missing from here for some time.

Has Returned.

N. RUSTER has returned from the City with a tremendous large stock of clothing, hats, caps, furnishing goods, dry goods, &c. Call and examine them. He has marked them down at very low prices. See his advertisement in another column.

That was a lovely April shower we had on Saturday, day and night, with snow and rain and hail, until the ground was covered with "the beautiful" to the depth of some three inches. On Sunday the outside world looked like winter, and the inside world felt but little less so. "Winter lingering," &c.

Prices Reduced.—N. Ruster has just received another large stock of paper collars and is selling them cheaper than ever before. You can get a splendid cloth-faced folded edge collar for 25 cents.

It would be well for business men and others to know that Esq. Drake has removed his Justice office from the building formerly occupied by him, in Stroud township, to his residence, the third door below Congressman Storm's dwelling in the same township.

To the Ladies.—If you want nice handkerchiefs, corsets, linen collars, and cuffs, with ball jewelry, veils, rouches, trimmings, silk ties, &c. go to Raster's. Silk ties a specialty.

BOTH our Bands are in full blast if one may judge of the tootings heard from one end of the town to the other. We must bear with this, as it is the toots made perfect by teaching and practicing that form the pleasing harmony and soul stirring melody. The practising thus far have developed the fact that we have excellent musical talent in our midst and that both bands may easily be made a success of which we need have no reason to feel ashamed.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The undersigned is desirous of securing information concerning the whereabouts of his father Levi Strauss who left his place of residence on Saturday evening, the 4th inst. since which time nothing has been heard of him. Mr. Strauss is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stoutly built, has dark complexion, black hair sprinkled with gray, and is about sixty years of age. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by

MORRIS H. STRAUSS,
Paradise Valley, Monroe Co., Pa.

N. Ruster has a splendid stock of dress goods and shawls. Call and see them. He has all the new shades.

On the north side of the Blue Ridge if a man has held a no more exalted position than supervisor and school director the newspapers dub him Hon.—Easton Argus.

And why not, if our supervisors and school directors perform their duties honorably and well. Such are the men we elect this side of the "Blue-Ridge," and they earn the name. Or have the Congressional, Department and Judicial avocates of the land by their pure, honest and impartial official conduct made the prefix peculiarly their own. Congressional corruption, depleted treasuries and soiled crimes do not establish their claim to exclusiveness, no matter what usage may demand.

Improvements.

Mr. George L. Dreher, on Friday last, broke ground for the foundation of the new dwelling he is about erecting on his lot on Sarah street at the foot of Academy hill.—The plan indicates a first class residence.

Our neighbor Greenwald is treating his residence to a new slate roof, and otherwise improving and beautifying his premises. The storm of Saturday made things look blue for him for a while, but his slaters were equal to the occasion, and stood to it like men.

Mr. Lynford Marsh is busily at work putting a coal vault under the side walk in front of his new building.

Mr. Nelson Lee is at work beautifying and improving his premises, on Walton street. The erection of an addition to the main building, new doors and windows, and new clay-boards all around, are comprised in the plan.

For nice neck-ties, bows, shirts, suspenders, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, linen collars and cuffs, bosoms, umbrellas, &c. go to Raster's.

We hear rumors of a horse professor who recently, in his travels, found a beautiful gray, a perfect match for a fancy nag owned by one of our most wealthy citizens. The professor could purchase the beautiful gray—the perfect match—dog cheap, but lacked just \$80 of the necessary "powder," and so informed the wealthy citizen. The wealthy citizen, lusting after the beautiful gray, bit nimbly at the bait, and having furnished the professor with the "spons," sat himself down to contemplate, in imagination, the pleasures of a ride behind the spanking team of grays.

The professor gathered up the greenbacks and left, and as considerable time has elapsed since he left, and as nothing has been heard either of the professor or the beautiful gray, fears are entertained that he will remain left and that the greenbacks have gone "over the left." Well,—it cannot exactly be said that, "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," and that is some consolation.

If you want a nice suit of clothes cheap, and one that will give you good satisfaction, call at Ruster's and you can have your pick out of the largest stock in town.

THE formation of a Young Men's Christian Association, with a comfortable hall supplied with the daily and weekly papers, a well stocked library, and innocent games, would be a pleasant evening and leisure day hours may be comfortably and profitably spent, among the items of the programme, is at present contemplated for our borough. Let the contemplation lead to a speedy consummation for such an institution is badly needed here. The revival efforts of the past winter have doubtless supplied us with all the piety necessary for the work, but we need the other concomitants to make the piety permanently effective, to hold it well in hand, and to secure its extension to the many who have thus far neglected to avail themselves of the grace set before them. Let us have the Young Men's Christian Association with the contemplated adjuncts by all means. In conducting it, however, it should be born in mind that long prayers and long fasts, alone, have not made similar institutions in other places a success.

To those who want a nice hat let them go to N. Ruster's. He has all the very latest styles, in pearl, drab, black or brown color, which he sells real cheap.

WALL-PAPER TRIMMER.—If there is any one business man in town, who deserves mention for special enterprise in his business, that man is our neighbor Daniel R. Brown. Dan, as he is always familiarly called, has always made wall-papers a specialty, and his stock is always as complete as liberality in selection and expenditure can make it; but he was not satisfied with this. His latest move onward is the purchase of a machine to trim wall-paper solely for the benefit of his customers, as he charges nothing for trimming all the paper purchased at his establishment. The machine is as unique in its structure as it is perfect in operation, and is worth a visit to the store to see it work. By its use less than two minutes are required to trim a double roll of paper much better than it can possibly be done by hand. The saving of time by this accommodation is wonderful and will be appreciated by those who design papering this spring. You have but to order your paper, and in a few minutes it will be trimmed and ready to go into the hands of the paper hanger. Call and see the machine.

A western paper says dealers in butter classify it as good grease, cart grease, soap grease, variegated, tessellated, cow grease, boarding house breakfast, interior tub, common tub, medium roll, good roll, and gilt edge roll. The terms are strictly technical.

Emigration westward is now in full blast, and every train on the Missouri and various roads leading to Kansas and Texas is crowded.

The Pennsylvania railroad has issued an order for the abolition of all bar rooms connected with the eating houses or hotels over which they have control.

At a meeting of the M. E. Sabbath School of Stroudsburg, held April 26, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, RICHARD S. STAPLES, Esq., our dearly beloved brother and fellow laborer in the Church, who has served the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School in Stroudsburg, Pa., most acceptably and efficiently, as Superintendent, for more than a quarter of a century, is now compelled by the removal of his business to a distant locality, to resign the position where God has used him for such good purpose, that he has seen the School greatly advanced in all its interests:

And Whereas: It seems appropriate that the Sunday School Association, with which he has been so long identified, and with whom he has labored with such harmony, should give some expression of their appreciation of his valuable services, as well as of their regret at losing them; therefore:

Resolved, 1st, That in accepting the resignation of Bro. Staples we feel deeply pained by the rupture of the official bond which has united him to us; we thank him for the time, care, and effort he has bestowed on the School, whose interests we know have ever laid near his heart; we assure him of our affectionate remembrance and we invoke the blessings of God upon him wherever he may be.

2d, That a copy of this paper be presented to Bro. Staples, and also published in the Jeffersonian and Monroe Democrat.

Rev. J. F. CHAPLAIN, Chairman.
JOS. MATLACK, Sec. pro tem.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in Hamilton township, on the 25th inst., after a lingering illness, PETER KUNKLE, aged 52 years and 14 days.

Thus, one after another, the good of our country pass away. It seems but a short time since we met Mr. Kunkle on our streets, the very picture of good health. Really in the prime of life, and with his unusual stalwart frame, and in his usual good health,—he having never been sick a day,—we but little thought that we would be called upon so soon to chronicle his departure to that undiscovered world from whence no traveler returns. But death loves a shining mark, and health to-day gives way to disease and death to-morrow. The pleasant greetings of friends are, alas! but too often washed out by the tears drawn forth by the grave newly opened to receive the mortal lips even before the words of friendship have slipped the memory. Thus it was with our friend, after a life of health, ere yet he had reached the three-score years and ten allotted to man his eyes closed in peace on him, "the last of earth."

Mr. Kunkle was one of our most useful citizens. Honest, fearless and true, he was just to all men, and demanded that justice be accorded to him. His strong temperament may at times have misled him but, once convinced of his error, no one harbored more poignant regrets, or more heartily set about redressing the wrong which his prejudices may have inflicted. In all matters calculated to promote the public good he marched among the foremost, and time and means were as nothing to him if they promised the accomplishment of the good end in view. In his private life he was always the kind husband, father and friend, and the times were frequent indeed when the possession of all these attributes were abundantly evidenced.—In his death a void has been created which it will be hard to fill, and his departure hence will long furnish food for sincere regret for all who knew him.

The esteem in which the deceased was held was attested by the large numbers who attended his funeral, notwithstanding the storm which prevailed yesterday. Large delegations of Masons, Odd Fellows and Mechanics, of which orders Mr. Kunkle was a member, joined in the last sad offices of respect. The funeral ceremonies were in charge of the Masonic fraternity and were impressively rendered.

A wedding dress ordered in Paris, for the Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, cost \$5,200.

A stranger who threw \$10 into the plate of a Savanah church obtained credit for \$500 worth of goods the next day.

Jenkins told his son, who proposed to buy a cow in partnership, to "be sure and buy the hinder part, as it eats nothing and gives all the milk."

A puglistic Irishman in England, being bound over to keep the peace to all British subjects, remarked: "The Lord help the first foreigner I mate."

During the quarter ended March 31, 1874, there arrived at the port of the New York 15,726 passengers, of whom 11,813 were immigrants, consisting of 7,905 males and 3,908 females.

Louisville boasts possession of a cat which is trying to outdo the mother of the Siamese twins. She has four kittens, joined together in parts by a ligament from their sides.

In a Toledo church, last Friday, a hen flew through the open windows and alighted on the new spring bonnet of one of the lady members of the congregation. There was quite a cackling for a while.

An exchange says that a Michigan man dreamed recently that his suit was dead. The dream proved true. He tried the same dream on his mother-in-law, but it didn't work.

A St. Paul locomotive threw a man one hundred and eighty feet through a trestle work bridge and didn't hurt him, which is another recommendation for Western climate.

New York affirms that it is becoming the literary center of the country, just as London has become the intellectual center of England. The declaration is a direct challenge to Boston.

Prosperity on wheels. Philadelphia has fifty four carriage manufacturers, representing a combined capital of \$900,000, giving employment to seven hundred men and producing a yearly money value of \$1,200,000.

The Ohio State Journal records this as the answer of one of the ladies to a prominent citizen of Columbus who inquired why the ladies did not pray for the abatement of the social evil: "What do women care about women!" exclaimed she. "It is you men we want to save; it is only men that women care for."

Important to Discharged Soldiers.

We give below the opinion recently filed by Judge Dreher, in the case of Waymart vs. Hubble Rounds, respecting the repeal of laws exempting from taxation the property of soldiers who were honorably discharged, and of the widows, &c., of those who died in the service—viz:

The defendant was a volunteer in the late war of the rebellion, in the military service of the United States, from September 10, 1862, to the close of the war, in July 1865, and was honorably discharged. The plaintiff, the Borough of Waymart, in March 1864, issued bounty bonds for payment of bounties to volunteers. The defendant is a resident of said Borough, and owns both real and personal property therein. The Borough authorities levied a bounty tax in the year 1873, for payment of the bounty bonds, and charged against the defendant the sum of \$6 72 tax on his real and personal property. The tax on the personal property is one dollar. The defendant claims that he having been in the military service of the United States during the war, more than eighteen months, and honorably discharged therefrom, his property, real and personal, is exempt from bounty tax, by virtue of the Acts of Assembly of 25th March 1864, 15th March 1865, and 30th March 1866. The plaintiff contends that defendant's real estate is subject to bounty tax under the Act of April 8, 1873.

The questions submitted to the Court, are: "Does the Act of April 8, 1873, repeal the Acts of March 25, 1864, March 15, 1865, and March 30, 1866, as regards exemptions? And whether or not under the law, as it now stands, the defendant is liable to pay the bounty tax so assessed against him, on his real and personal estate? If the court should be of opinion that he is liable, then judgment to be entered against defendant on the case stated, for the amount of the tax for which he is so liable on his real estate together with costs. But if the Court is of opinion that he is not so liable, these judgments to be entered in favor of the defendant. Either party to have the right to sue out a writ of error. It is also stated, by way of addition to the case stated, the real estate of Rounds was purchased in the year 1868. Another question submitted, whether the effect would be any different upon land purchased before 1864, or after."

The Act of 25th March 1864, Sec. 3, authorized township, borough, city and county authorities to borrow money for payment of bounties; and to issue bonds, warrants or certificates therefor, and to levy such taxes as may be necessary, to meet the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, warrants and certificates, as the same shall become due, to be assessed and collected as other county, city, ward, borough or township taxes, are assessed, levied and collected. The third section legalizes assessments therefor made, and contains this important provision: "Provided that the property of non-commissioned officers and privates in actual service in the United States army and navy, from this Commonwealth, or who died or were permanently disabled in such service, or having been in such service, for the space of one year and six months, were honorably discharged therefrom; and the property of widows, minor children and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers and privates who died in such service, shall be exempted from taxation under the provisions of this Act." The Act of 15th March 1865, increased the bounty to volunteers to \$400 and authorized a per capita tax, with provision of exemption from such tax, of non-commissioned officers and privates then in actual service and persons who had been honorably discharged in such service; with clause of exemption of property of widows, minor children and widowed mothers, from payment of bounty tax. The second section of the Act of 30th March 1866, enlarged the exemption so as to embrace the cases of persons who had served nine months.

The Act of April 8, 1873, provides "that all real estate within this Commonwealth shall be liable to taxation for all such purposes as now is, or hereafter may be provided by general laws," excepting certain classes of property special ly exempted from taxation by Acts of Assembly recited, and other property named, and the section (the whole Act is contained in one section) then provides, "And all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this statute, be and the same are hereby repealed."

This Act of April 8, 1873, is so plain and unambiguous, that it needs no interpretation. It interprets itself. "All real estate within this Commonwealth shall be liable to taxation for all such purposes as now is, or hereafter may be provided by general laws;" and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this statute, be and the same are hereby repealed. The Act excepts certain classes of property, but the property of persons who have been in the military service of the United States is not excepted. As bounty taxes are assessed, levied and collected by a general law, they clearly come within the provisions of this statute. The property of such persons was, by the prior Acts authorizing taxation for payment of bounties, exempted from such tax, but those Acts, so far as they exempted real estate, are repealed by the express language of the Act of 1873, that "All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this statute, be and the same are hereby repealed."

The personal property of the defendant remains exempted from bounty tax, and therefore the tax assessed in this case, on personal property, is illegal, but the tax on real estate is legal.

Let judgment therefore be entered in the case stated in favor of plaintiff and against the defendant for the sum of \$5 72, the amount of tax on defendant's real estate, with costs.

The question predicated upon the statement that defendant purchased his property in the year 1868, is unimportant in this case, as under the law, as we view the operation of the Act of 1873,

all real estate without regard to the time of acquisition, is subject to bounty tax.

A critical view of the submitting clause of the case stated, would make the judgment in favor of plaintiff, depend upon the liability of defendant's real and personal property both, to taxation, though the judgment is to be entered only for the tax on the real estate; but I did not understand the counsel, at the argument, to take that view of the case, as counsel all agreed that the personal property was exempt.

By the Court,
SAMUEL S. DREHER,
President Judge.

April 9, 1874.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

A Man Plunges into one of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company's Furnaces While at White Heat—Sad Sequel of the Suicide.

Shortly before one o'clock, Friday morning the men working on the night shift at the blast furnaces of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company were horrified by one of the most shocking cases of self destruction that has ever occurred in this city. The victim of the suicide was a strange young man named Theodore Marone, who while the workmen at No. 5 furnace were enjoying a short respite from their labors took advantage of their temporary absence and plunged into the seething furnace which at the time was at a white heat. His cries attracted the attention of one of the workmen named Duffy, who together with his companions, ran to the furnace and looked down, only to see the unfortunate Marone, gyrating amid the liquid fire, and waving his hands and feet in the most intense agony. A long handled shovel was leveled to him but he was unconscious of its presence. One of the men ran immediately and stopped the blast, but human aid was of no avail to save the unfortunate man in the furnace, and he was dragged up as quickly as possible by means of a large hook, a charred and disfigured and unrecognizable mass. He could not have been in the furnace above a few minutes, as his first shrill cry was heard by the workmen who hastened to his assistance, but the intense heat of the place was sufficient to destroy life if he had not been there more than a second. He was conveyed to Mr. Raub's undertaking establishment where a large box had to be constructed to enclose his remains. His knees and elbows were contracted and so rigid that it was impossible to straighten them. He was interred at Dunmore cemetery yesterday afternoon. The sequel of the suicide goes to show that the rash act was premeditated. Theodore Marone was a native of Pomaria, East Prussia, where his father occupied a splendid position as professor in one of the gymnasiums or schools of the place, in which Theodore was also employed as a teacher. He was subsequently engaged in the war that occurred in 1866 between Prussia and Austria, and emigrated to this country about four years ago. He was then twenty five years of age—being twenty nine at his death—and might have done well for the dissolute habits which beset him and reduced him to a state of abject misery. He found work in the employ of the Oxford Iron Company as a common laborer, and often at his daily toil, when, comparing his position with that he was at home, he wept in the presence of his fellow-workmen, among whom was a man named Neale, at present in this city. These fits of despondency had a terrible effect upon him, and his friends feared he would lose his reason while suffering from one of them. He came to Stroud on Tuesday last, and found shelter at the Centre street lock up. While there he attempted to take his life by beating a poker red hot in the stove and placing it to his neck to destroy the carotid artery, when he was detected by one of the officers. He lay around the blast furnace during the evening prior to his destruction in consequence of some men being at work there with whom he was acquainted at the Oxford iron mines. His sad history and his sordid fate show that, like Hood's unfortunate heroine, he was weary of life, and "glad to be buried."

Anywhere, out of the world.—Scranton publican.

Born Without Hands or Feet.

On the 12th instant, a child was born in the family of Mr. Aaron Fenstermacher, residing at Pennsville, in Lehigh township, with neither hands nor feet. In every other way the little one is perfectly formed, and seems to be in good health, giving every promise that it will grow to maturity. The mother, some months ago, was present at an accident in a mill near Kreuzderville, at which the body of a little girl was frightfully and fatally mutilated by the machinery, and the malformation, it is thought, resulted from what she then saw. It is said to grow that the child will be obliged to go through life without hands or feet, but we must console ourselves with the thought that a considerate community will care and provide for it in its need.—Easton Argus.

For two or three weeks the country along the Mississippi, from the Arkansas river to its mouth, has been submerged by the breaking of the levees, caused by high water. Immense damage has been done to many plantations, and no cotton can be made this season. The whole territory of the parishes of Baton Rouge and Iberville is under water, and the inhabitants have had to fly to higher ground. Some of the crevasses are entirely beyond control, and cannot be stopped until the river reaches a low stage, which may not be for months.

President has directed provisions and clothing to be issued from the Government stores for the relief of the suffering people.

A woman named Grey, a resident of Banks township, Indiana county, recently gave birth to a monstrousity in the shape of a child with perfect eyes on the top of its head, its mouth filled with teeth, and its fingers joined together like the tail of a duck. It was dead when born.