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Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

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Terms—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.
For advertising in this paper, see the rates on the inside of the first page.
For extra charges for the higher classes, see the rates on the inside of the first page.
For the School House has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS,
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

Wickersham Normal School.

BRIDGEHEADS, MONROE COUNTY, PA.
The Fall (1874) Term of this School will begin in the Public School House, at Bridgeheads, on the second Monday in July, 1874, and continue twelve weeks.

TERMS:
For tuition, for the term, \$3.00
For any time less than the term, per week, \$1.00
For board, in private families, per month \$12.00
For extra charges for the higher branches,
\$2.00
The School House has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired.

Thankful for past patronage, I subscribe myself,
D. E. SCIEDLER, Principal.

June 4, 1874.—Gt.

DR. J. L. ANTZ,

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Will have his office on Main street, in the second story of the W. Wilson's brick building, nearly opposite the Broadway House, and he flatters himself that by eight years constant practice and the most earnest and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful and skillful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; and to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver, or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases.

Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, and to those living at a distance. April 19, 1874.—Gt.

DR. H. J. PATTERSON,

OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.

Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless, expelling all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.

Office, 2 1/2, Keller's new brick building, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. [July 11, '74.]

DR. N. L. PECK,

Surgeon Dentist.

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.

Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless, expelling all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.

Office, 2 1/2, Keller's new brick building, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. [Aug. 31, '74.]

Can you tell why it is that when any

one comes to Stroudsburg to buy Furniture, they always inquire for McCarty's Furniture Store?

WILLIAM S. REES,

Surveyor, Conveyancer and

Real Estate Agent.

Tracts, Timber Lands and Town Lots

FOR SALE.

Office next door above S. Rees' news Depot and 23 door below the Corner Store.

March 29, 1873-4f.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

(Successor to Geo. W. Seip.)

Office Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in Dr. Seip's building, residence Sarah street, next to new meeting house. Prompt attention to calls.

Office hours { 7 to 9 a. m.
12 1/2 to 2 p. m.
5 to 9 p. m.

April 16, 1874-1y.

DR. J. H. SHUELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE & RESIDENCE, AT INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

All cases promptly attended to. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

Charges moderate. Consultations free.

May 2, 1873-1y.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.

STROUDSBURG, PA.

August 8, 72-4f.

JOHN BREWER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.

MOUNTAIN HOME, PA.

March 26, 74-6m*

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formerly kept by Jacob Koontz, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repaired and refurnished the same, is prepared to entertain all who may patronize him. It is the aim of the proprietor, to furnish superior accommodations at moderate rates and will spare no pains to promote the comfort of the guests. A liberal share of public patronage solicited.

April 17, 72-4f.

D. L. PISLIE.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

100 Main street.

R. W. KIPLE & SON,

Proprietors.

January 9, 1872.—1y.

JAMES H. WALTON,

Attorney at Law,

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Jan 15-4f

THE ORPHAN.

She sat upon the mourner's seat
And wondered why they wept;
Her mother looked so kind and sweet,
She thought she only slept.
She wondered why dark drapery
Was hung around the coffin,
Why those she loved should gaze on her
And say, "God bless the orphan."

But when the choir's solemn strain
Fell on the mournful air;
When something whispered, "Ne'er again
You'll know a mother's care."

Upon her mind a new light dawned,
In tears she found relief,
She wondered not why others mourned,
Her heart felt its first grief.

As from a distance o'er the sea
She heard a mournful song,
Recalling back to memory
Griefs, thoughts forgotten long;
So to her mind recurs again,
Still laden with its woe,
The burden of that mournful strain
She heard long time ago.

DEMIRECOURT.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 25, 1872.

CURRENCY BILL.

IT IS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Bill a Law—It Gives General Satisfaction Except to Extreme Hard-Money Men—Endorsed by Financiers in New York.

THE FINANCE BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President has signed the currency bill reported from the last committee on conference and it has therefore become a law, and it gives very general satisfaction, except among the extreme hard-money men, like Jones, of Nevada. There were many of the opinion that the President would pocket the bill, if he did not veto it. These gentlemen based their hopes or fears upon the statements contained in the President's memorandum to Jones. They did not see how he could consistently sign the measure if he was sincere in his pronouncement. It appears that he was strongly advised to sign by his financial friends in New York. Some of them, it is alleged, have as a consequence made large gains by the advance in stocks.

The following is the bill as passed by Congress and signed by the President:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the National Bank act.

SEC. 2. That section 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever, by reason of the amount of their respective circulations; but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits, in all respects as provided for in the said section.

SEC. 3. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section two of this act, and when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption in sums of \$1,000, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of \$500 such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed; and all notes of national banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer, or at any designated depository of the United States for redemption, as provided herein; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed to circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency and destroyed and replaced as now provided by law. Provided, that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes, and the associations hereafter organized shall also generally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such associates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer; and, provided further, that so much of section 32 of said National Bank act recognizing the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than \$9,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the banks in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the National Bank act, and the outstanding notes of said association to an amount equal to the legal-tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States and destroyed, as now provided by law; provided that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below \$50,000.

SEC. 5. That the Controller of the Currency shall, under such rule and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

SEC. 6. That the amount of United States notes outstanding, and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium, shall not exceed the sum of \$382,000,000 which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve.

SEC. 7. That so much of the act, entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes, as provided, that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of section 6 of said act, until after the \$54,000,000 granted in section 1 of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed forthwith, and he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as application shall be only made therefor, and until the full amount of the \$54,000,000 shall be withdrawn, to make a requisition on each of the national banks described in said section, and in the manner therein provided, organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of this circulation as by said act may be appropriated to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof to deposit into the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon the return of the circulation required, or the deposit of lawful money as herein provided, a proportionate amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association as shall make such return or deposit, shall be surrendered to it.

SEC. 8. That upon the failure of the national banks upon which requisitions for circulation shall be made, or of any of them, to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required within thirty days, the Controller of the Currency shall at once sell, as provided in section 49 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864, bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the association or associations which shall so fail to an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required of such association or associations, and with the proceeds which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States so much of the circulation of said association or associations shall be redeemed as will equal the amount required and not returned; and if there be any excess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption it shall be returned to the association or associations whose bonds shall have been sold; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, designated depositories and national bank depositories of the United States, who shall be kept informed by the Controller of the Currency of such associations as shall fail to return circulation as required, to assort and return to the Treasurer for redemption the notes of such associations as shall come into their hands until the amount required shall be redeemed, and in like manner to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such national banks as have failed or gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of winding up their affairs of such as shall hereafter so fail or go into liquidation.

SEC. 9. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency, and he is hereby ordered to issue circulating notes without delay, as application therefor are made, not to exceed the sum of \$55,000,000, to associations organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation under an apportionment to be made on the basis of population and of wealth as shown by the returns of the census of 1870, and every association hereafter organized shall be subject to and be governed by the rules, restrictions, and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter, and repeal provided by the National Bank act, provided that the whole amount of circulation withdrawn and removed from the banks transacting business shall not exceed \$55,000,000, and that such circulation shall be withdrawn and redeemed as shall be necessary to supply the circulation previously issued to the banks in those States having less than their apportionment; and provided further, that not more than \$30,000,000 shall be withdrawn and redeemed, as herein contemplated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

A MODERN BLUE-BEARD.

A Man Who Ticked Two Wives into the Grave and the Third into Idiocy.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The following account of the manner in which a doating husband contrived to amuse himself with his wives (for he was three times married) is one of the most extraordinary pieces of cruelty that have ever come under our notice. What pleasure the demon could have taken in the ecstatic agonies of a lovely woman, no human mind can fancy; but he did revel in them the narrative renders too certain. On the banks of the beautiful Cumberland, between Nashville and Smithland, in the year 18—, there resided a man, forty, rich, and greatly respected. He was possessed of large lands and numerous slaves; and though courted and flattered by his neighbors he lived in great seclusion. In a short time he buried two wives—they dying within one year of each other and both quite suddenly. So highly was he respected, however, that not even the slightest breath of suspicion was whispered against him. In the following summer, after the burial of his last wife, he visited the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, where he met with a lady who mixed with the fashionable world, and who was accompanied by a lovely daughter. Young and beautiful, and highly educated, the latter was an object of general attention and universal admiration. She had received many advantageous proposals for her hand, but, as her heart remained unaffected, she selected none from the crowd of her admirers until the hero of our story stepped upon the field of action. Him she chose as the one best suited to gratify her *amour propre*. She made a *confidante* of her mother, who could not avoid expressing surprise at her selection, as there was a great disparity in their ages, and she felt an invincible repugnance, for which she could not account, to the union. The daughter thought so good an opportunity for securing a rich establishment might not again present—her mother yielded, and the marriage was consummated. Some time after a cousin of the bride, who had been a suitor for her hand, urged her to frankly confess to him whether she had realized the happiness which she anticipated from the union. "I have, indeed," said she, "my husband anticipates my every wish and would render me fully happy, but for a singular request which he has made, and which, as I cannot understand the object, troubles me, and I have to refuse it." "It must be very serious," said the cousin. "Oh, no; it is very silly," replied the bride; "you would never imagine what. Only think of a request to bind myself with linen bandages from top to toe—in a word, to be a living copy of an Egyptian mummy."

His curiosity was too strongly excited to be spent in imaginings, and he urged his cousin, the bride, to yield, but with the condition that he should, unknown to the husband, be stationed, during the operation, in an adjoining room. Thus placed, the wife informed the husband that she had determined to yield to his request. Wild with joy at this information, the husband found no words to express his gratitude, and promptly commenced his operations. The cousin listened attentively. Profound silence reigned for some minutes in the room. The bride broke it by saying, in a trembling tone, "and the arms too?" "Yes, my dear," replied the husband, gaily; "I beg you—head and feet only free; just like a mummy, you know." All was quiet again; the silence lasted so long as to again frighten the cousin, and he was upon the point of entering the room when the bride commenced laughing most immoderately.

He felt assured and listened. The laughing ceased, and all again was silent. This tomb-like silence, broken by loud and immoderate laughter, was alarming. He knew not how to unravel the mystery, and burst into the room. At his appearance the bridegroom fled, and the cousin found the unfortunate bride stretched on the floor cold and inanimate. Her husband had bound her that he might freely tickle her feet. Another fit of laughing, and she would have followed his other two wives. The best medical attention recalled her to existence, a perfect idiot, the nervous system being entirely destroyed. The fiend who committed the deed left the country and has never been heard of to this day. This adventure, kept sacredly secret by the family, has reached us in such a way that it cannot be doubted. We suppress the names solely out of regard for a highly respected family connection.

Stop Us.

A man in a western town had a pet calf, which he was training up in the ways of an ox. The calf walked around very peacefully under one end of the yoke, while the man held up the other end. But in an unfortunate moment the man conceived the idea of putting his own neck in the yoke, to let the calf see how it would seem to work with a partner; this frightened the calf, and elevating his tail and his voice, he struck a "dead run" for the village, and the man went along with his head down and his plug hat in his hand, straining every nerve to keep up, and crying out at the top of his voice, "Hear we come! Head us somebody?"

The pride and boast of Butler county, in this State, just now, are a hen egg, sixty-seven and one-half inches in circumference, a chicken with four legs and feet, and a heifer with nearly a hundred horns.

[From the Advance.]

MR. EDITOR:—When in your city last week I was telling you something of an excursion party from this place—Stroudsburg—to New York, in which our better-half had taken some stock, and now we give you some of the particulars. Stroudsburg proper is an old settled town, three miles up from the Delaware, and on the Broadhead creek, where the Delaware river at some unknown period of the world's history has forced its way through the Blue mountains, where the two ends but right up to the river, one end in New Jersey and one in Pennsylvania, so vast and perpendicular that it was with much difficulty that a travelled road could be made along the river side. Afterwards, when the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was built through there, the carriage road was sent over the brow of the mountain. On the road, high up, and overlooking the Delaware, was built a spacious hotel, called the Kittatinny House, for a fashionable resort. Now, far above that, there is another, called the Mountain House, of wonderful dimensions. To these two houses a rush is made each season by the denizens of New York and Philadelphia as a summer resort, it being about an equal distance from the two cities—some eighty-seven miles—some paying as high as fifty dollars per week for room and board. The grandeur of the scenery is unsurpassed in the States.

From these elevated positions, where nature has lavished her grandest and wildest designs, the visitor has an ample opportunity of satisfying his romantic mind, whether in looking down upon the rolling Delaware, and wondering how and at what distant period of the world's history it forced its way down through this everlasting giant's causeway, or resting his mind upon the rock-ribbed towers on the Jersey side, or tracing the steam cloud for twenty miles or more far up the Pocono, only to return with its long train loaded with the glistening auriferous from the rich valleys of the Lackawanna and Wyoming coal fields, to say nothing of the romantic hills and the beautiful lawns of the Delaware valley, and such has become the contagion for these romantic scenes that for miles around the houses are occupied through the summer as places of resort, people coming here from New York and Philadelphia, and also from Scranton. Stroudsburg is an old town, three miles from the Delaware river, and was formerly settled by the Moravian Quakers. When the railroad was built through here it left the beautiful old town one mile in the distance, and the depot was a nucleus around which another important town or borough has sprung up, called East Stroudsburg, from which a street car plies regularly.

Although the people here are of the German Quaker descent, and of industrious habits, they have an eye to economizing their well earned dollars. To do this and meet the wants of the multitudes that flock in here through the summer months many of them make their purchases on the larger scale in New York. To do this some one chartered one or more cars, as needs may be, to New York, and back, going one forenoon and returning the next evening. For last week's excursion two cars were brought into requisition at one hundred dollars each. The number of excursionists was one hundred and ten, so that the fare was only about one-third the regular rates. At New York between seventy and eighty of the party put up at the Commercial Hotel, kept on the European plan, while others went among their friends, or where they chose. This was the eighth semi-annual excursion, and from the pleasure and success of the past it promises to become a settled and regular institution.

J. R. DURFEE.

LAWN COTTAGE, May 24, 1874.

Congress has adjourned finally, much to the relief of the country, and has accomplished nearly all the business it undertook. The Civil Rights bill failed to become a law, but is in good shape to be taken up and acted on at the opening of the next session. The Currency bill, such as it is, has become a law. The Revised Statutes have been adopted. The Appropriation bills have all been passed. The new Revenue bill has been adopted, leaving out the tax on sales of stocks and bonds, much to the relief of the stock-jobbers, who were too many for Congress to grapple with. The taxes have not been increased or reduced; but the newspapers of the country have been saddled with the payment of postage, whilst Congressional documents may go through the mails without being prepaid, which is a half-in-half restoration of the Franking Privilege. The Geneva Indemnity Fund is to be distributed to the extent of reimbursing those whose claims are undisputed, leaving to the Insurance Companies the right to resume their importunities next winter, for the share they claim. They will be on hand, promptly. The Moly system of rewards for detecting frauds on the revenue has been abolished, and a system of small rewards, the highest limit being \$5,000, substituted in its place. The Sanborn Contract bill was repealed, and the present government of the District of Columbia abolished, but no provision was made for putting down Polygamy. There were no railroad grants or subsidy bills passed, nor has there been any serious change in the laws, other than as we have noted. The session has done but little harm, and about as little good; and it is much more remarkable for what it has not done than for anything it has accomplished.

Pottsville has already had peaches and apricots of her own raising.

By reason of Pacific railroads and the general opening up of the plains and the Rocky Mountain regions to civilization, the murderers, horse-thieves and various refugees from justice who used to find safety and a precarious existence in the vast spaces lying between our western frontier and California or Oregon, have been compelled to seek retreats in more northern latitudes. A colony composed of such worthies was formed, some years ago, in British America, and has at length become so large and formidable as to demand the attention of the Canadian government. This community of desperadoes occupies a beautiful and fertile valley at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and is believed to consist of between five hundred and six hundred men, many of whom have been joined by their families. They neither are or profess to be agriculturists, and their regular or irregular occupations render them very objectionable residents near the main route between the eastern and western settlements of the Dominion. They plunder and even murder emigrants and other travellers, and there is no doubt that they have been the perpetrators of many atrocities for which Indians have been held responsible. As may be taken for granted, their influence on the neighboring Indians is very bad. They manufacture a kind of strong whiskey for which the Indians exchange valuable peltries and even their wives, who thus become slaves. Moreover the ruffians without pretense or form of bargain and sale seize whatever they covet of Indian property, and in case of resistance or offensive remonstrance, brutally murder the owners.

Some time ago, the Dominion government organized a mounted expedition of three hundred men for the purpose of breaking up this flagitious colony. The expedition seems to have been prepared and despatched with as much quiet and secrecy as possible, in the hope of taking the scoundrels by surprise. This was desirable, as they are known to have a sort of entrenched camp in the mountains near their settlement. Among the means of defending this position are said to be several field-pieces, which they succeeded in carrying off from a raid into American territory. At any rate, they are well armed with Spencer rifles and may be expected to make a desperate fight. The expedition sent against them is commanded by an English Captain of known skill and courage, and it has been joined by a number of young Englishmen of good social position whose object is adventure. It is expected that certain Indian tribes will unite with the expedition as allies to take vengeance upon the rogues who have wronged and oppressed them. About the first of July, if all goes well, the first blow will be struck, and there will be nothing surprising in the fact, if American territory in the region of the Rocky mountains soon receives a considerably accession to its ruffianly population. Driven from their northern retreat, the rogues who escape their pursuers seem likely to return to their former haunts.

The effect upon business of the new Currency bill is thus pointed out by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

The President's signing of the Currency bill has produced a favorable effect upon business circles. The long prevailing feeling of depression has given way to confidence that we have reached the point for a new departure, which will lift the material interests of the country out of the slough of despond in which they have been floundering ever since the panic of September. The fixing of the legal tender circulation at an invariable point, will enable the merchant to say what his goods will be worth a month or six weeks hence, and with the removal of that heretofore great element of uncertainty, a freer and more confident movement must follow. At any rate, that is the view that is generally entertained among the leading merchants, not less than in Wall and Broad streets, and the buoyancy in the stock market, is accepted as but the foreshadowing of a like improved feeling in regular trade which will soon be manifest.

Preventing Flies from Annoying Horses.

According to Richard, a French veterinary surgeon, a simple method of preventing flies from annoying horses consists in painting the inside of the ears, or any other part especially troubled, with a few drops of empyreumatic oil of juniper. It is said that the odor of this substance is unendurable to flies, and that they will keep at a distance from the parts so anointed. If this treatment should accomplish the alleged result, it may perhaps be equally applicable in repelling mosquitoes from the faces and hands of tourists and sportsmen, when passing through woods or meadows.

Possibly there may be some anxious and aimless ones in this neighborhood to whom this advertisement of a Florida affinity may offer encouragement: "Any gal what's got a cow, a good feather bed, with comfortable linens, \$500 in good, genuine slap-up greenbacks, that has had the small-pox, measles, and understands tending children, can find a customer for life by ritin a small william duck, addressed X. Y. Z., and stick in a cruck of Uncle Billy Smith's barn, junin' the pig-pen, where Harrison Reed is now planning for future operations."

Large number of sailing vessels, steam barges, tow barges, and other description of craft, are laid up on the lakes on account of the hard times. Several large steamers have also succumbed to the pressure.