



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1874.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. EDWARD M. PANSON, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. ARTHUR G. OLMSTED, Potter county.

AUDITOR GENERAL. HARRISON ALLEN, Warren county.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS. ROBERT B. BEATH, Schuylkill county.

Election Tuesday, November 3rd, 1874.

NOTICE.

Owing to the unwillingness of some of the candidates to pay their bills after the election is over, it is hereby Resolved by the undersigned that from the date of the issue of this paper, all persons advertising their Cards as candidates for any office and having election tickets printed, will be required to pay for the same in advance.

THEO. SCHOCH, Pub. Jeffersonian. A. O. GREENWALD, pub. Democrat.

THE SOUTH.

Our neighbor of the Democrat devoted a column of his paper last week to a notice of us and the truths we uttered the week before in reference to the troubles in the Southern States lately in rebellion. It is evident from the ground he takes that while he was in Europe for the purpose of avoiding the draft or filling himself with theological lore, we do not know which, nor does it make any difference, the friends he left behind him failed to keep him advised of what was passing in this country. It is further evident that since his return home he has not cared to so post himself on the matters which transpired during his absence as to enable him to speak without fiction, to use a mild term, concerning them. We do not, therefore, feel like holding him to a strict accountability for all he utters in the article under consideration even though we know he dealt in what he desired to be facts rather than in what he knew to be true. Though he started out with the expressed intention to show that what we said about the South was false, we are satisfied, as must be every one who read his article, that instead of proving that what we said was untrue, he has only worked himself into the folly of displaying a lamentable amount of ignorance.

With the second and third paragraphs of his article we have no disposition to cavil. They are mere suppositions founded on unmeaning if's and and's. And yet the South did not surrender, because of conversion from the error of their ways, and with humble contrition step into the paths which lead to obedience to the laws, and to an earnest desire to set about, honestly, to repair the evil which they had inflicted upon the country. There was the mere cry for relief without repentance, and a giving up of the conflict only because their armies were destroyed and they helpless. In their hearts they entertained all the bitterness which led to rebellion, and to this day the leaders, who from the nucleus of Democracy South, have greater love for "the lost cause" than for the Union which flourishes so marvellously upon its ruin. It is to this very spirit, yet possessed and so sedulously nurtured, and paupered by the Northern Democracy, more than to any other cause that the South is indebted for all the troubles with which it is now so grievously afflicted.

In the third paragraph our neighbor says, "Instead of keeping up the war, they submitted patiently and sincerely to the government against which they had revolted." How is the truth in relation to this assertion? Their very first act of submission, and patience and sincerity, was the brutal assassination of President Lincoln, a friend who had their true interests at heart, by the very founder of Southern Ku-Kluxism, J. Wilkes Booth. It is yet a reproach against the Southern leaders that to tangible disavowal and condemnation of this damnable act has ever yet received from them official publicity. Again they exhibited the evidences of their submissive patience and sincerity by forming emigrant societies and making other preparations to abandon their miserable dupes of followers and the government which they failed to destroy, and take up their abodes in Mexico and other countries South. They knew their just deserts, and feared the halter and the hangman's work would be meted out to them as their well deserved reward for their treachery. Knowing their own hearts, and wickedness of their acts, they could not bring themselves to believe that the government was earnest in its expressed desire that they should remain and assist in building up again what they had so wickedly labored to pull down. The emigration scheme was put in force by the few, but the many remained only to mourn the fate of their lost cause, in the land of their birth. The few who did go soon discovered their error and speedily returned to join their mourning brethren. Again they exhibited the evidence of their submission, patience and sincerity by refusing to exercise the right of suffrage and to hold office, thus virtually inviting into their midst the very carpet-baggers, scallawags and plunderers of whom they now so bitterly complain. We admit that the South has been heavily and grievously robbed by these plunderers, but we submit that the blame for it all lies solely and wholly with themselves. If instead of sitting sulky by and nursing their disappointment, caused by their failure

to dissolve the Union, in stubbornness, they had honestly accepted the situation and submitted like men to their fate and to the results of the war they had forced upon the country, in the plenitude of its mercy the Government would have permitted the leaders of the rebellion to become again leaders in shaping the march of the States from the chaos which their wickedness had brought about, to that prosperity and peace which it is the wish of every true lover of his country that all should enjoy. But the end of the war and the proclamation of peace found them unreconstructed rebels still, and while they continued pandering to their spirit of rebellion the North sped out its hordes of vipers who, making use of their opportunity, inflicted the evils under which the South now groans. Can this state of the case be truthfully gainsaid? Assuredly not for it has become history. With what face then can the troubles of the South be laid to any other cause than the war, and to the acts of those Democratic leaders, now so lauded, and who were leaders of the cohorts of rebellion. There never was an effort made to interfere with their influence over the freedmen or their rights to vote. Nor was an attempt made to pass a single reconstruction act, until it was seen that unless this was done the grandest of all the results of the war, the striking of the shackles from the limbs of the slave, would prove a nullity. The old masters by their deeds proved that they could not forget the relation of master and slave, and their cruel conduct towards the latter convinced the government that it was its duty to teach them the lesson.

What our neighbor says further in this relation, with the light of this statement of facts before us becomes lach and nonsense. In the reconstruction and readmission of the rebellious states, the government could only treat with those whom it found in authority. The leading rebels refused to assume authority, and the reins of power were left to float into the hands of whom could be found to hold them. The "submission of the South" of which our neighbor speaks has hardly yet begun, and in the interim, from the proclaiming of peace to this day, those who should have submitted nine years ago and taken the control of affairs into their own hands have suffered strangers to the manor to hold their places, to exercise their influence, to superinduce poverty by means of inordinate taxation, and to rob them. They once held the prerogative for all this evil in their own hands. They yet hold the remedy. But the evils which have been growing for nine years cannot be wiped out in a day. Nor is revolution a means for wiping them out. An honest submission to law, and a determination to apply the remedy under the law, is what alone can start the ball which must be kept rolling on and rolling on until the last vestige of corruption is crushed out of their high places. The Government cannot interfere save to secure a republican form of government and to secure obedience to law. Let the oppressed people of the South act within the law, and work and vote for the suppression of the evils which curse them, and none will be more rejoiced than the officers of the government over their redemption from their present iniquitous thraldom.

We have done with our neighbor and his "brief history of reconstruction." As an exercise of the imagination his account of the causes of the troubles of our Southern brethren may be called a success, but as a setting forth of historical facts in relation thereto, we regret to be compelled to say that it lamentably lacks the all-important elements of truth. We cannot, however, forbear congratulating him over his grand effort. It was masterly in its way though the way was a poor one.

Our neighbor of the Democrat was so tickled at the reception of a visit from an unmistakable Democrat of the finest water last week, that he could not contain himself, but had to make his joy known through the columns of his paper. This perfect prototype of Democratic intelligence had once, some eight years ago, got hold of a stray copy of the Jeff., from which he had learned divers things then existing and transpiring, but since then had lived in total ignorance of all that was going on out side of his own dung hill. Doubtless the old fellow, impressed with the usual Democratic belief that there was no truth in anything but the fictitious periods of Democracy, has hardly yet made up his mind that he is not annually casting his ballots for Jackson for President. We are pleased to learn, however, that there is hope for his future. He has now subscribed for the Monroe Democrat, and if he does not improve in knowledge of every day occurrences with that bright light before him, we suppose he will have to be given up as a gone dog. The case would be lamentable were it not for the fact that it is not required to know much to be a good Democrat in following of our brilliant neighbor.

O. H. Myers, Esq., of Easton, was nominated by acclamation for President Judge in Northampton county by the Democratic Convention on Thursday of last week.

AND now clubs are trump—among the chestnut bars.

Just received at Williams' Drug Store one barrel of seven year old Rye Whiskey.

THE season of rest to the gates is here. But little time left for sewing.

THE long winter evenings are at hand. Just the time to subscribe for and read the JEFFERSONIAN.

On Saturday last James A. Young, sold his store stand at Tobyhanna Mills in this County, to Jerome B. Shaw.

Just received at Williams' Drug Store a large lot of English Salted Potash, warranted good. [Oct. 8-11.]

We regret to be compelled to announce that the Hon. James H. Walton's extreme illness still continues, with little to encourage hope for his speedy recovery.

ANOTHER EXCURSION to New York in the interest of the Phoenix Fire Company will come off on Thursday and Friday, October 15th and 16th. Tickets \$2.25, for sale at Peter S. Williams' Jewelry Store.

THE members of Monroe Council, O. U. A. M., will celebrate their annual anniversary by a parade and supper on the 12th inst. The Beethoven Cornet Band has been engaged for the occasion.

MR. SAMUEL MELICK, wife and daughter of Newburgh, N. Y., former Stroudsburgers, have been having an enjoyable time visiting friends and relatives in town and neighborhood hereabouts, where, of course, they found a genial welcome. We were pleased to learn that they were all enjoying good health.

THE cool fall weather has had the effect of thinning out our city visitors. They have nearly all gone home, doubtless refreshed and prepared to endure the labors of another business year. May they live to return among us for many seasons to come. We shall certainly miss them from our streets.

THE Democratic Congressional Conference met at Wilkesbarre yesterday. We have not heard the result, but from general reputation of the Wilkesbarre political sharpers we fear the outside counties will be overhauled. But why hold the conference outside of the district. We should think it contained territory enough to afford room for the grations of its own politicians. The thing altogether looks anything but honest.

QUITE a number of our citizens visited the State fair at Easton last week. They all pronounce the fair in every respect a complete success. Several of them, unfortunately, came in range of the *chevaliers d'industrie* and were, consequently, relieved of their pocket books and other valuables. There was certainly not much fun in this.

RUNAWAY.—On Friday last, as Mr. Jos. Matlack was riding in a carriage, accompanied by Miss Sarah Down, an invalid, through Bark street, his horse, on passing the Friends cemetery, became frightened and ran away. Miss Down was thrown out and suffered badly from bruises and fright, but Mr. Matlack escaped with a few slight scratches. The carriage was almost totally wrecked.

THE Hon. Andrew Storm, of Northampton county, a former resident of this county, and one time an Associate Judge of our courts, was in this section visiting the many warm friends he earned for himself by a life of honor and usefulness when resident here. All were pleased to take him heartily by the hand, and to see the very slight change which time has made in him. Judge Storm, to our eye, looks as well and as young as he did ten years ago, and we were glad to see this indication that many years were to be added to his honorable life. The Judge spent two days with his friends in town, during which he visited the Court which was in session, and, on invitation of President Drocher occupied a seat on the Bench—his seat of the years "lang syne." While he was occupying that position many "pleasant reminiscences of old times floated through our memory, and we could hardly make ourself believe that nearly a fifth of a century had passed since he left the Bench. May the Judge live long in the land, and may his future visits not prove so few and far between.

Burglary.

On Saturday night last the Store of George B. Duke, at Kellersville, was broken into and robbed of goods amounting to, as near as can be ascertained, about six hundred dollars. The entrance to the store was effected through the 2nd story window by means of a ladder, which the thieves found near the store. The thieves first attempted to effect an entrance through a back door by boring, but were baffled in their efforts here, the auger striking a bolt, when they abandoned this way of entrance and used the ladder as above described. Mr. Duke did not discover the robbery until Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, when he casually entered the store for some trifling thing.

On a hill near by, the scoundrels, it appears, asserted their plundered goods, taking off the marks and taking out the boards around which the goods were wrapped. There to the number of 8 or 10 were left snugly piled up.

Two strangers who stopped that night at the Kellersville Hotel, we learn, are the suspected parties.

At a regular meeting of Mountain Home Lodge, No. 684, I. O. O. F., held in their Hall on Saturday evening, October 3, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Our friend and Brother, James H. McCarty, by his frequent expressions of esteem and respect, in the handsome donations made by him to the Order in general, and to this Lodge in particular, has shown his love and veneration for the principles of our beloved Order. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st—That we recognize in Brother James H. McCarty a true Odd Fellow, one who is unflinching and steadfast in his veneration for, and adherence to, the principles, objects and purposes of our fraternity, and one who has the welfare and best interests of the Order at heart.

Resolved, 2d—That in looking upon his last munificent gift to our Lodge, a beautiful map, appropriately and handsomely inscribed with the initials of our Order and the number of our Lodge, neatly and tastefully arranged around the word "Welcome," we can but feel like saying from the inmost recesses of our hearts God bless and prosper the giver, and may the principles of the Order he so dearly loves, and for whose prosperity and advancement he so faithfully labors, be the principles that shall guide him through a long and useful life here and prepare him for a triumphant and glorious entrance into the Grand Lodge above.

Resolved, 3d—That this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, that a copy of the same be presented to Brother James H. McCarty, and that they be published in the papers of this County.

E. H. HELLER, Com.

THE well-known Musical Journal of Chicago, *The Song Messenger*, begins the month with a new idea for its Musical Department. It will hereafter furnish with each number two grades of four part music, (medium and more difficult,) for choirs, singing societies and clubs, the more difficult being just the kind of composition our singers need to study to keep up with the times and secure their best advancement. The October number contains a Motette, by Rheinberger, who stands in the first rank of living composers in Germany; and a beautiful "Sentence," by Dr. Geo. F. Root. The former will require some study, but the latter can be sung at sight by a first rate choir. The paper also contains articles on "Richard Grant White as a Writer on Music," by F. W. Root; "A first rate Talent for Music" (a description of what constitutes such), by W. S. B. Mathews; "The Legota" (constant element in singing), by John Howard; A Talk about Conventions, by Dr. Root; Interesting Letters from Munich, Bavaria, about the great Sengerfest, and New York, about the Season there; several pages of Notes; Items from Abroad, Reviews, &c. The editorial department is wide awake for musical progress, and wants to see a society for the study of more advanced choral music formed in every town of our land.

Subscription to the *Messenger* is \$1.00 per annum. THE ROOT & SONG MUSIC Co. publishes it.

Young Men's Christian Association.

We presume that all our readers will be interested in hearing that a permanent organization of the Young Men's Christian Association has been formed in Stroudsburg, and that a reading room connected with the same, will soon be thrown open to the public.

The organization was completed on the 18th, of Sept. by the election of President, Secretary, Treasurer and a board of Managers. These officials have since that time been busily engaged in securing rooms for the Association to meet, in purchasing furniture, and making the necessary arrangements for commencing operation at once. They have rented the upper story of James Edinger's new building, have purchased a carpet, table, lamps, chairs &c., and design holding a general meeting of the Association in their rooms on Friday evening of this week, the 9th, inst.

All members of the Association are earnestly requested to be in attendance, and also all those who propose joining, are invited to be present at this first general meeting of the Association.

The board of managers are happy to announce that they have found such a liberal feeling prevailing the public on this subject, that the amount of money necessary to accomplish what has been done, has already been paid into the hands of the Treasurer, and that there is still enough more subscribed to pay for six months' rent of the building.

Under this favorable condition of things there can be no doubt, as to the future success of the undertaking in a financial point of view.

That a reading room has been much needed in our town, all will be ready to admit. Now that the want is about to be supplied we trust that every one will lend a helping hand in word and deed to encourage the enterprise and make it a success, in every way.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held on the third Friday of each month, which will come on the 16th, of the present month.

The meeting on the 9th inst., is for the purpose of making arrangements to open the hall to the public on the regular meeting night, with appropriate ceremonies.

Court Proceedings.

The application for County Bridge in Paradise township near Henry Bush's approved by the Grand Jury.

Com. vs. Charles Bossard—Charley keeps a hotel at Bossardville, in this county, and not regarding the law forbidding the selling of liquors on Sunday—did during the past summer sell some medicine and liquors to some persons, among others to Peter A. Felker. An "unpleasantness" arose between Bossard and Felker, and thereupon Felker made information. Whether the Commonwealth made out her case or not, the jury considered Charley a little guilty but acquitted him, and directed Peter and Charles to pay the costs between them. Lee for Com. Davis and Holmes for deft.

Com. vs. John Merwine—Judge Merwine was indicted for selling liquor to persons of intemperate habits and when drunk. When called to plead his Attorney moved to quash the indictment and the count charging him with furnishing liquors to men of intemperate habits. The Dist. Attorney having omitted to insert the words "as a beverage." The jury acquitted the Judge, but directed him to pay the costs. Lee and Storm for Com. Holmes for deft.

Com. vs. Peter S. Bogart—Peter was charged by Mary B. Hannas with being the father of a "little responsibility" she held in her arms, which Peter slightly denied, but finally owned up, and pleaded guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$5, lying in Expenses \$30, 75 cts. per week until the child arrives at the age of four years, and 50 cents per week for three years thereafter.

Commonwealth vs. Isaiah Keller—Isaiah had bought a farm of Francis E. Snyder in Hamilton, took possession and was to make payment on the first of April last. Before that time he came to the conclusion not to take the farm, disposed of this property, and moved to Allentown. Snyder had him arrested for fraudulently selling his property. The Jury found Keller not guilty but directed him to pay the cost. Lee and Storm for Com. and Holmes for defendant.

Philip McClusky vs. Jacob Stauffer—Suit to recover the payment of two orders given by A. H. Parr upon Isaac Stauffer. Verdict for Plff., \$52.71. Storm for Plff., Burnett for defendant.

Com. vs. Peter M. Ace—Peter was charged by H. T. Quick with throwing down his fences on his farm in Smithfield (sp. Verdict, not guilty, and H. T. Quick to pay the cost. Lee for Com. and Holmes for defendant.

Michael Kintner vs. Peter Merwine—Sheriff Merwine had sold Kintner's property and a surplus remained in his hands

which Sheriff did not pay over. Verdict for Plff., \$343.51.

The Sheriff acknowledged Deed to William S. Rees for property of Josiah A. LaRue and Isaac N. LaRue for \$555. To Robert Boys for Melchoir Spragle's lot in Stroudsburg for \$1090.

Order of sale was granted to sell Real Estate of Morris Evans, dec'd, in Stroud twp. Jacob Altemose in Chestnuthill, Frank Culverston, in Stroudsburg, Theodore Rinker in Paradise. J. F. Reulhman in Pocono.

Guardians appointed—William F. Bush, children of H. G. Coleman. George Snyder for children of Jonas Murphy. Michael Ransberry, for children of John Ransberry. George H. Dreher for children of Edwin L. Kern.

Auditors appointed—M. A. D. L. Van Horn, Estate of Joseph Heckman dec'd. David S. Lee, Chas. Sansanbach, Assignee, Estate.

Thos. M. McIlhenny Estate of Levi Frantz, dec'd Elizabeth Buskirk, do do Teel and Remel, do do Money in Court from sale of Jesse Drake's Estate.

C. A. Holmes, Estate of Jacob Transue. Court adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1874.

Just received a large stock of White Lead and Linned Oil for the fall trade. Prices of Oil and Lead reduced. [Oct. 8-11.]

The State Fair, which closed a five days exhibition at Easton on Friday last, was pronounced, by all who visited it a complete success. In the departments of horses and cattle it is said not to have come up to the standards of preceding fairs, but even in these respects the word failure would not apply, as the specimens of both horses and cattle were large in numbers, and particularly fine in quality. In all the other departments there was a full display, and such a variety and perfection of get up as to make it a show worth going a great ways to see. We have yet to see, or hear of, the first visitor who did not think the exhibition really splendid—to use the popular mode of expression.

Not the least interesting of the curiosities present were our veteran representatives of Monroe County Longevity, Mr. George Labar, and his equally interesting daughter.—Duly authenticated church records show that Mr. Labar has reached the ripe old age of 112 years, and is, undoubtedly the oldest man in the State and Union, the centenarian occupied a large arm chair and was clad in a heavy overcoat. A slouch hat covered his head almost to his eyes. He seemed indifferent to the curiosity of the hundreds who stood and surveyed him from head to foot. When addressed and saluted he would return the compliment but without exhibiting much animation. His appearance indicated that he is about eighty years old. During a portion of the time he was at the fair he smoked an old clay pipe. In removing the tobacco from his pocket his hands showed remarkable steadiness. By the centenarian's side were a number of large apples, grown on a tree which he planted when he turned his one hundredth year. A contribution box also occupied a position near him. In it a considerable amount of money was deposited during the day for the support of the aged man in his declining years. A well executed photograph of Mr. Labar also sold well. A sprightly daughter of the centenarian accompanied him. She is just seventy-three and has a family of three sons and three daughters, some of whom are old enough to be grand parents. Her oldest brother is eighty-eight years of age. When Mr. Labar was thirteen he says he held General Washington's horse. He relates many thrilling incidents of the revolution.

The police arrangements on the grounds were first class, but in a crowd of 49,000, the number estimated as being present on Thursday, it could not be expected that even policemen could secure perfect order and comfort for all present. A marked feature of the fair was the absence of all gambling appliances and gamblers from the grounds. The jurisdiction of the society did not, however, extend out side of the enclosure, and here and throughout the town wheels of fortune, sweet-cloths, thimble riggers, pick-pockets and confidence men in great superabundance plied their nefarious trades. There is hardly a section of country within a hundred miles of the fair grounds but what sends forth its wail over pocket-books and other valuables appropriated by these despicable vamps. For this phase in the fairs surroundings we do not for a moment pretend to hold the State Agricultural Society accountable. On the contrary we contend, with every show of justice, that the moral responsibility for all losses and crimes of this character rests with the authorities of Easton, who, having invited the holding of the fair at that place, and being well aware of its evil followings, should have provided a sufficient skilled police force to have protected the thousands who gave their time and means for the success of the fair, and added thousands to the coffers of Easton landlords and merchants. Easton had experience with State fairs, and the borough authorities should have shown a commendable pride for its own good name by having the place so guarded by experienced policemen that every professional *chevalier* could have been pointed out on his entrance into the town, and thus the public warned to take care of itself.

We hope the next State Fair will be as successful in the protection afforded its visitors as it is sure to be as the exponent of the mechanical and agricultural skill of the people of the State.

We learn that the wages for common laborers has been reduced to one dollar per day in the companies' works at Scranton.

An Elkhardt county, Ind., man has just finished sawing 150,000 feet of black walnut lumber, taken off forty acres of land.

Thomas C. Maher, of Blairsville, having raised a cucumber forty inches long, now aspires to be chief of the Department of Agriculture.

Hay is \$16 per ton in Erie, and the city has been paying \$25 per ton for straw for horse bedding.

Ice formed in some parts of New Hampshire Sunday night.

There was a white frost at Richmond, Va., Sunday night.

The apple crop of Warren county is the big to be profitable.

Charles Sumner's estate has just been appraised and valued at \$134,758.

Mayor Gaston, of Boston, has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

The amount of coal annually raised in the vicinity of Manch Chunk has grown from 360 tons in 1820 000,000 tons in 1872.

The Lehigh county fair, held at Allentown last week, was a great success. Over 20,000 people were in attendance last Thursday.

The Lebanon News says the first snow of the season fell on the mountain along the northern border of Lebanon county on Wednesday.

A Reading lady churmed up her farming poodle, the other day, but on discovering the cause of the butter "coming" so quickly, emptied the contents of the churn into the swill tub. The poodle still lives.

John Dunleavy was shot and killed during a drunken brawl in the saloon of John Jones, at Plymouth, Pa., on Thursday night. Jones and three others have been arrested, but it is not known which one did the shooting.

One of the ringing rocks, three feet long and two feet wide, has been shipped from Montgomery county to Philadelphia for the Centennial Commission. The stone is said to give forth a sweet sound when struck with a hammer.

Crossingville, Crawford county, has a boy when only three years old learned the alphabet by hearing it said three times. He could remember from twelve to fifteen verses in the Testament by hearing it repeated from three to five times. He is now five years old, attends school, and is in simple interest in arithmetic.

Mr. Latta, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, is not much of a friend to the farmers. While he was a member of the Legislature he introduced a bill to tax all sheep over two months old at ten cents per head. He failed to get the bill through, but he limited its workings to his own county and reduced the rate to five cents per head, and this bill passed. It is not likely many farmers will support a man whose only public act was an attempt to impose an unjust tax upon them. Don't vote for Latta, the sheep-taxer of the South-west.

The difficulties in Louisiana have been at least temporarily settled by the execution of an agreement between the Kellogg and McEnery factions relative to the returning board for the approaching election. Two of the five members are to be Republicans, two "Conservatives," and the fifth to be the Director of the Mint, a gentleman who possesses the confidence of both parties. If this arrangement is carried out in good faith, as it ought to be, it will throw a heavy responsibility upon the future violators of the peace. A fair peace election, no matter how it may result, will do much to pacify angry feelings. One of the trouble, in fact, seems to have arisen from a fear on the part of the blacks that they would not be allowed to vote, and on the other side from a want of confidence in the counting by Kellogg's officials.

In the dog case of Deyo vs. Warr, tried at the last County Court, a most ludicrous circumstance occurred. During the drawing of a panel of jurors some outsider by a similarity of names supposed he had been drawn as a juror, and took his seat in the jury box. He was finally told to leave and make room for the regular jurymen, which he did, and seated himself on the steps near the jury box, supposing no doubt that he was a jurymen all the same, only there was not even enough in the other place. He sat there patiently during the whole trial, and at the close of the case followed the jurymen to their room. On the same jury was a man from Wilbur, who not being very well acquainted with the rule of the court thought when his name had a right to go home, which he did, and remained here until morning. The constable counted the jurymen in the afternoon and finding he had twelve, supposed of course everything was regular. The jury could not agree. When they came in court in the morning, the Wilbur man promptly took his seat with them and the panel was discharged. Perhaps it would never have been found out that thirteen men sat on this jury had not the thirteenth man wanted his pay as well as his fellow jurors, and of course the money wouldn't go around. It is undoubtedly the first case on record where the constitution was outdone and Ulster county should certainly rank up head.—Roundout Freeman.

A Curious Bird's Nest.

There is a bird in New Guinea, called the megapodius, which, in the size of eggs and the manner of hatching them, must be considered extraordinary. It is not larger than one of our ordinary fowls, but its eggs are three inches long by two and a-half in diameter. It does not attempt to sit on them. A colony of birds by their eggs together in a large mound, in the hottest part of the year, from September to March, and leave them to be hatched out by the sun. The mound is made of sand, horse earth, and sticks and leaves, which, by their decay, increase the heat. The mounds are wonderfully large, being ten feet high and about sixty feet in circumference at the base. The young birds come out at a hole in the top. The mother birds wait on the trees around till their chicks are hatched, and then each leads off her own brood. How each knows its own is a mystery. The eggs are much relished by the natives, but not by the Europeans. A native of Cape York ventured one day into a nest for eggs, and while he was exploring the hidden riches of the large mound, the upper part fell in and he was smothered. He was afterwards found in the very act of digging—buried alive in a bird's nest.