

Some time Member of the Confederate Congress of the Virginia Secession Convention, of the Congress of the United States and President of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1861-2.

LEBULON B. VANCE.

This distinguished man may be truly called the favorite son of North Carolina. No man has lived in that State for many years past, who was more admired and loved by his countrymen.

glance. An incredulous townsmen present desired to know how they could tell it to be the impress of a man's foot.

"Come here," said the hunter, pointing to a spot on a fallen tree trunk, where the rank moss had been disturbed, "kneel down and look at that track."

"Nothing," was the reply. "Look closer yet, and carefully. Now what do you see?"

"Marks of the tracks in a shoe-heel," said the astonished and enlightened townsmen.

"The tracks," this discovery was almost electrical. With rapid steps and eyes as keen and true as the scent of well trained sleuth hounds, off bounded the hunters upon the trail, and somewhere lost in the rugged and fearful woods, a large number, feeling that they could not see any assistance in following that delicate trail, remained upon the heights, whilst the others swept downward upon the search.

"WHERE MITCHELL LAY." This was filled with cold, pure and perfectly limpid water, in which lay the body calmly, perfectly preserved.

"No trace of man, save the broken laurel bough, and the upturn moss on the rock above, was to be seen. All seeming, that virgin spot had seen no human face before the noble one which now looked upward from its unfiled bed upon the unpeopled beauties of the glen.

"Evidently, somebody in a sheet and suspending it from a pole, they bore it up those rugged steps where an unnumbered man could scarcely stand upright, four miles to the top. Here it was desired that he should be buried, but the members of his family would be committed not consenting he was placed in a rude coffin and borne by painful and tedious stages to Asheville, where he was interred by the side of another noble classmate, the Rev. John Dickson, D. D., of Charlotte, S. C., and attended the grave by vast concourse of people. But he never permitted long to sleep in that pleasant churchyard. So great was the respect and esteem in which his character was held by all classes of our people, and so profoundly was the public mind impressed by the circumstances of his death, and the manner which led to it, that his family yielded to the almost universal wish that his body should rest at Mount Mitchell.

Such was his firm hold upon the people, his stature that they made him Governor for the third time in 1877, and his inauguration marked the downfall of the "Reconstruction" party in his State.

In 1878 he was again elected to the United States Senate, and served his State with credit and ability for the succeeding twelve years. During his service as Governor, while he vigorously resisted the encroachments of military power, no Governor was more active in providing for the comfort and welfare of his soldiers and in securing for them the necessary food and medical supplies. During the winter of 1863-'64 he distinguished himself by his great eloquence in infusing renewed hope and confidence among the sixty-five regiments of North Carolina, which constituted a part of the Army of Northern Virginia.

While practicing his profession in early life Governor Vance found time and opportunity to write a series of articles descriptive of North Carolina scenery, which have ever since been regarded as perfect gems of appropriateness and beauty. Among other things he wrote the following: "The Era of Discovery," "The Picture Presented to the Discoverers," "The Race of Settlers," "Character of Colonist," "Physical Aspect of the State," "Education," "Sketch of D. L. Swain," "Sketch of Professor Hitchcock," "Catawba Valley," "Mountain Scenery," "Roane Mountain," "Causes of the Slow Growth of the State," etc. It would be impossible in the limits of this article to republish selections from all these sketches, but I take the liberty of copying a paragraph or two descriptive of the untimely end of Professor Mitchell:

"Such was the region in which the lost professor was to be sought. At least 500 men were engaged in the search. Walling faithfully did they labor. From Friday morning until Tuesday their efforts were fruitless. No trace whatever could be found, and at every moment the task grew more and more hopeless. The faint expectation of finding him alive and suffering gradually went out of all men's minds, and the only wish was to find his lifeless form. At last, on Tuesday, came a melancholy confirmation of his disputed assertion that he had been on the very highest peak in 1844. An old hunter and experienced mountaineer by the name of Wilson was present from Yancey county, who had guided the professor on his former visit. He said he believed he could retrace the very route by which they had ascended thirteen years before, and expressed the opinion that the professor had himself undertaken to descend into the valley of Cane river by that way. The result proved this opinion to be correct.

"A careful and minute search on the edge of a beautiful little prairie near the highest summit discovered the trail of human footsteps. The first was that of a party of untraced eyes could not have distinguished it from the mark left by some wild animal; but these Nimrods with that wonderful sagacity which is the result of close observation and almost instinctive reason, recognized it at a

"Accordingly, in the following summer, his remains were taken up and once more carried to that high peak and reinterred with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a great multitude of people. It was a scene to be long remembered. The Right Rev. James H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee, delivered the funeral oration; ex-Governor Swain made an eloquent address the former a member of the first class which the deceased had instructed at Chapel Hill, and the latter a co-laborer in the university for near a third of a century.

"Strangers from distant States and from distant parts of our own State were present, while many of the surrounding counties were largely represented, not only by their stalwart men, but by great numbers of their wives, daughters and children, some of whom had walked and climbed perhaps twenty miles to witness the interesting scenes. The day was calm and bright. The level spot on the summit, not larger than a good-sized room, was thickly filled with spectators who spread far down its conical sides. Here in the face of all the inexpressible stories which spread out in every direction, high over the Atlantic world, and far removed, as all such scenes should be, from the strife and tumult of the lower and distant lands, and where nature exerted her grandest charms to lift the soul of man to the contemplation of Him from Whom he has been sent, they lay the Christian hero's dust to rest. His monument and his tomb are one, and a grander hall no man in this world. It looks eastward toward his New England birthplace, and behind him is the great land of the South, filled with so many whom he loved and taught. There, says Professor Charles Phillips, once a beloved pupil and a long fellow teacher in the university, he shall rest until the judgment day, in a mausoleum such as no other man has ever had in North Carolina. He called his epitaph, 'The Grave of Omnipotence. It was assigned to him by those to whom it was given thus to express their esteem, and it was consecrated by the lips of eloquence warmed by affection amidst the sites of our holy religion. Before him lies the North Carolina hand that loved so well and served so faithfully. From his lofty couch its hills and valleys melt into its plains as they stretch away to the shores of the eastern ocean, whence the dawn of the last day stealing quietly westward, as it lights the mountain tops, first makes him smile, then to hear the greeting of 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

"Few men have been so gifted as Governor Vance as an ascetic. He called his asceticism 'parable' and used them to illustrate the plainest and homeliest truths which never failed to reach the common understanding and the great heart of the people. He was emphatically a child

Mr. Taft Dictating to Secy. Carpenter on Decks of Minnesota.



Photos by Robert Lee Duiza.

WITH MR. TAFT ON HIS JUNKET

Notes and incidents of the Reception Given the Secretary of War in the Flowery Kingdom.

By Robert H. Murray.

Special Correspondent of The Observer and the Philadelphia North American, With the Taft party.

On Board S. S. Minnesota, Sept. 25.—Interesting and important details of the negotiations which preceded the taking over of the train land in the Philippines by the United States government were narrated to-night by Secretary of War Taft to an audience composed of his fellow passengers aboard the Minnesota.

"My visit to the Vatican" was the title of the talk with which Mr. Taft ended the series of lectures and other entertainments that have been given almost nightly in the dining saloon during the voyage. It was Mr. Taft's personal preference that "The Panama Canal" be his subject. He yielded to numerous requests voiced by those who were measurably familiar with the adventures with which Mr. Taft four years ago conducted the delicate business of laying the asset of the Vatican to the ceding of the rich lands of the friars thus solving one of the most vexatious of the Philippine problems.

According, he to-night recounted the history of the transaction, commencing with the gaining of the lands by the friars and ending with the formal relinquishing of them by the Catholic Church, upon the payment of a generous compensation by our government.

Conspicuous in the Secretary's talk was a glowing appreciation of the ability and personality of Pope Leo XIII, with whom he had several audiences.

"I had supposed," said Mr. Taft, "that the Pope, who was then 82 years old, would have met us purely as a matter of formality, and enacted the part of a lay figure in the negotiations. To my surprise when we ushered into the papal chamber, his holiness received us standing. He was under the average stature, extremely bent, and of waxen complexion, but exceedingly quick in his movements. Chairs had been arranged for us, and to these the Pope motioned us while he seated himself on a dias.

"Major Biddle, who accompanied us as interpreter of the French language, read an address prepared by which he stated the situation as we understood it, and outlined the objects of our visit. The Pope listened with close attention to the reading of the document. He then entered into a cheer, concise discussion, which lasted for an hour. When he vouchsafed no conclusion or final opinions, he in a general way expressed sympathy with our mission, and promised to submit the matter to the congregation of extraordinary jurisdiction.

Impression of Pope Leo. "From the business in hand he turned to more personal subjects, and chatted with us for some time. It struck me that he possessed a well-defined vein of humor. For instance, he said that he had heard it had been ill, and carefully scanning my somewhat heroic proportions, he dryly remarked that he felt a regret that I had not the figure of a politician, as he gave no indication of the effects of any serious malady.

"All along his eye his expression and his manner caused it to be borne in upon one that, despite his age and somewhat feeble appearance, he knew what he had in mind, he appreciated fully the fine points of the matter before him, and retained a complete grasp of the subject.

"When we were ready to depart, he rang the bell for an attendant to show us out. The bell did not operate readily, and he grasped it with no uncertain hand pulling it so hard I fully expected him to break it."

"My inability to speak French necessitated my lack of knowledge of that language made it impossible for me to converse with the facility I so eagerly desired with this ecclesiastical gentleman and statesman.

"I cannot forget what I saw of him, the Leo XIII was the greatest Pope in many years. His statesmanship was undoubtedly of the highest type; he was a Latin poet of great purity and force, an Italian nobleman of fine education and a man who was not the only place where politics held sway, and that, like the gentlemen of other denominations, the Catholic clergy frequently serve their church and cause by tactics which might be regarded as legitimately within the realm of political management."

An anecdote, which he said was related to him by a representative of one religious order at the expense of another order, follows:

"The gentleman representing this particular order told me that there was a saying in one Italian city that the north wind always blew in front of the church of the rival order in that city. This was accounted for, he said, by the devil and the north wind changing to walk past the church one day. The devil said, 'Just wait here for a minute; I wish to see the head of this order.' With that the devil stepped inside, and the north wind was waiting for him to this day."

Discussions which the Pope was anxious to converse upon Mr. Taft and

his party to signalize the visit were declined. One of Mrs. Taft's most prized mementos of travel is a bit of German enamel, representing St. Ursula and her virgins which the Pope gave her.

Philippine Catholic Church. Of the situation in the islands at present, so far as concerns the interests of the Catholic Church, as well as those of other denominations, Mr. Taft said:

"To the representatives of Protestant denominations who are working in the islands, or contemplating doing so, I will say that it is doubtful how large a proportion of the people there will be able to convince of the expediency of joining Protestant denominations. Every Roman Catholic who desires the greatest possible good for his community must admit the value of the presence of the Protestants in order to foster and maintain that spirit of healthy competition which is so useful in religious enterprises, and which makes for the greatest good in business and the commercial life of a country."

"It must be admitted I think, that the Catholic Church in the Philippines to-day is in a bad way. It is not supported by the government, much of its property has been destroyed, or seriously damaged by the war, and it is compelled to depend for support upon the people who are themselves poor, and who have not been accustomed to bear the financial responsibility of a church organization."

Shanghai, China, Oct. 8.—This was the American eagle's cry to scream in China. Strident, exultant notes were uttered by the bird of freedom, from the gray of the morning, when the Minnesota, with Secretary of War Taft aboard, anchored at Woosung, until the lights died at the Astor House, when the Americans in the China and the most conspicuously representative American that China has seen since the visit of General Grant.

It rained dragons and pagodas, which may be taken as the Chinese equivalent of our "cats and dogs" expression.

But rain and gloom did not appreciably mar any of the festivities that had been arranged for Taft by the Chinese.

Even the Chinese garden party withstood successfully the assaults of the elements.

Breakfast was just over aboard the Minnesota, when a smart lead-colored launch came bobbing over the roughened yellow waters of the Yangtze from the Chinese cruiser Haiyung. In the stern, with oleikins covering his gorgeous silk and satin robes, rode in state Admiral Sah, to pay a call of ceremony.

ADMIRAL CALLS. To the accompaniment of seventeen guns from the cruiser he clambered up the gangway, accompanied by his staff. Then arrived the Commodore General Day and the committee of the American Association of China.

Alongside maneuvered the smart gunboat Villalobos, spoli from Dewey's descent upon the Spanish naval forces at Manila bay, raised from the bottom of this bay an able member of our mosquito fleet in the East.

While the sailors stood at attention and the Secretary of War's flag was broken out at the mainmast, Mr. Taft transferred from the Minnesota to the gunboat for the twelve-mile run up the Whangpoo to Shanghai.

He landed under a canopy, formed of two huge American flags and a Japanese banner, borrowed from one of the Japanese war vessels in port. It was a bright day for frock by frock, and full dress uniforms to be abroad without the sniffling circle of an umbrella; but there they were, rank after rank of them, soaked, but valiant, clothing. Americans of consequence in commercial or official circles in China, besides officers of the Japanese and German, the English and the Chinese navies, prominent Englishmen and other factors in the foreign colony.

ESCORT OF SIKHS. Grim-visaged and turbaned Sikhs, magnificently proportioned men of imposing presence, whom the English brought on from India to police the foreign consessions made a lane through which Mr. Taft strode to his carriage. Escorted by the Sikhs he was driven to the American consulate general. There had gathered the consular body of the city to greet the Secretary.

It had been reserved for Mr. Taft formally to open the new buildings of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. His ten-minute address was listened to by a large audience of Americans, English and Chinese. At the conclusion of which he accepted for the trustees the deed of trust, which had been, he said, "inspired by great-hearted American citizens in behalf of the men of China's commercial and industrial brotherhood."

The Chinese garden party took place in the Yu Yuen Gardens out on the famous Bubbling Well road. The Yu Yuen Gardens are the favorite resort for dinners, suppers, merry-makers and ceremonious social affairs. Acres of land are covered with elaborately constructed pavilions, built of the rarest woods, set in a 160 or so eminent gold, jade, ruby and diamond of enchanting lakes, brooks and winding paths.

Hundreds of workmen strove from early in the morning almost to the minute of Mr. Taft's arrival to rear canopies over a sufficiently large expanse of the Gardens to shelter his guests and their hosts.

THE RECEPTION. The formal ceremonies of the afternoon took place in the main pavilion of the Gardens. Mr. and Mrs. Taft were the center of a group on a

platform, to adorn which had been brought together a collection of teak-wood chairs and tables, rare embroideries, rugs and huge vases.

To the ladies in the Taft party the finest sight was the robes worn by the turquoise and other "buttoned" mandarins in the throng. Such gorgeous embroidery could not be seen out of China, and then only upon an occasion of high ceremony, such as this.

To honor especially Mr. Taft the Chinese gentlemen brought their wives or their daughters. These were quaint little women, many of them with attractive, piquant faces.

For the most part, they had on the garb of a Chinese lady of rank, but with some of the younger women, particularly those who had been under the teachings of American or English instructors, this attire was modified or entirely supplanted.

The feet of the women of the present generation, too, had not been subjected to the binding process, and these were covered with conventional shoes or slippers instead of the tiny shoes donned by their elder sisters.

All of the speeches, which were brief, were expressive of esteem for Mr. Taft, pleasure at his presence in China, and a confidence in the flag and the teachings of the American people.

Mr. Taft responded wittily and eloquently. His words were translated into Chinese sentence by sentence.

LOVING CUP FOR TAFTS. In the name of the Chinese of Shanghai the Toasts Shen gave Mr. and Mrs. Taft a magnificent silver loving cup. The cup, which is as large as an average punch bowl, and weighs probably 25 pounds, is elaborately carved, and bears the inscription: "Presented to the Hon. and Mrs. William Howard Taft by the Chinese of Shanghai October 8, 1907."

The dinner given in the evening by the American Association was a notable event. One of the chief figures was Judge L. R. Willey, of the United States Court in Shanghai. He hails from St. Louis and was formerly attorney general of the Philippines.

Now he is famous as the man who "cleaned up" this town. He has caused the American flag to be respected more than ever before by sternly disciplining the gamblers, shyster lawyers and other undesirable who were using the flag and their American citizenship to cloak crooked schemes.

SECRETARY'S SPEECH. Mr. Taft's speech at the banquet was, he said, not an official utterance. Nevertheless, his declarations upon the policy of the United States created a profound impression. He said in part:

Reports have circulated that the United States intends to sell the Philippines to Japan or some other country. Upon that point I do not hesitate to explain a decided opinion. The Philippines came to the United States by chance, but that government assumed a duty with respect to them, of which it would be the greatest violation to sell the islands to any other power.

The only alternatives which the United States can in honor pursue are either permanent retention of the islands, maintaining therein a stable government, in which the rights of the humblest citizen shall be preserved, or, after having fitted the people for self-government, to turn the islands over to them for the continuance of a free government of the same character.

THE POLICY OF THE OPEN DOOR. The policy of the government of the United States has been authoritatively stated to be that of seeking the permanent safety and peace of China, the preservation of Chinese territorial and administrative entity, the protection of all rights guaranteed by her to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and, as a safeguard for the world, the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire. The government of the United States has not deviated in the slightest way from its attitude in this regard since the policy was announced by Secretary Hay in 1899.

"American trade with China is sufficiently great to require the government of the United States to take every legitimate means to protect it against diminution or injury by the political preference of any of its competitors. It would have the right to protest against exclusion from Chinese trade by a departure from the policy of the open door.

How far the United States would go in the protection of its Chinese trade no one, of course, could say. This much is clear, however, that the merchants of the United States are being roused to the importance of their Chinese export trade, that they would view political obstacles to its expansion with deep concern, and that this feeling of theirs would be likely to find expression in the attitude of the American government."

I am not one of those who view with alarm the effect of the growth of China, with her teeming millions, her great industrial empire, her

leave that this, instead of injuring foreign trade with China, would greatly increase it, and what it might change its character in some respects it would not diminish its profit. A trade which depends for its profit on the backwardness of a people in developing their own resources and upon inability to value at the proper relative prices that which they have to sell and that which they have to buy, is not one which can be counted upon as stable or permanent.

"CHINA FOR CHINESE" CRY. For the reasons I have given if it does not seem to me that the cry of "China for the Chinese" should frighten any one, well that is meant by that is that China should devote her energies to the development of her immense resources, to the elevation of her industrious people and to the enlargement of her trade, and to the administrative reform of the administration of her national government. Changes of this kind would increase our trade with her.

There has been a gratifying improvement in the relations between the United States and China. Through the earnest efforts of President Roosevelt the administration of our immigration laws has been made much more considerate. The boycott which was organized ostensibly on the ground of our business of administration proved in the end to be a double-edged knife which injured Chinamen even more than Americans, and other foreign countries quite as much. Happily that has now become a closed episode.

Secretary Taft highly praised Judge Willey's administration of the American Court, and said he would recommend the erection of a suitable building to house this and other departments.

The Question Box

L. W.—Is the law of Arkansas such that the parents inherit the child's portion?

A.—If the decedent has no offspring, his property goes to his father; if the father is not living the mother inherits. Brothers and sisters follow the mother.

M. H. E.—Would a letter address to Miss Helen Gould, New York, reach her, or must the street address be inserted?

A.—The letter would reach her secretary, but would probably stop there.

C. M. A.—What does the amperage of a motor mean? What do these terms mean in electricity: Volts, ampere, volt-meter, watt? (2) what is the horseshoe of one born March 14th?

A.—Amperage is the strength of an electric current measured in amperes. The ampere is the unit of measuring the electric current. Volt is the unit of electro-motive force, as registered by a volt-meter. A watt is the practical unit of electrical activity or power. One horse-power is equal to 746 watts. (2)—Affable, honest, inclined to be despondent, found in positions of trust.

Pupil.—Will you print something about the evolution of the piano?

A.—The pianoforte was directly evolved from the clavichord and the harpsichord. In 1711 Scipione Maffei gave a detailed account of the first four instruments, which were built by Bartolomeo Cristoforo, named by him pianoforte, and exhibited in 1709. Marius exhibited harpsichords with hammer action in France in 1716, and Schroeter of Germany, claimed to have invented the pianoforte between 1717 and 1721. Marius was at first generally credited with the invention, for it was not till 1733, when Cristoforo's instruments had become famous, that the Italian advanced his claim, and it was in 1763 that he brought forward the proof of his contention. Pianos of that period were shaped like the modern grand, the first square piano being built by Friederich, an organ builder of Saxony, in 1768. The first genuine upright was patented in England and the United States by John Isaac Hawkins, an Englishman, in 1800.

A. C. G.—Please suggest a shampoo tonic for gray hair?

A.—Melt a small bar of pure castile soap in a quart of water, boiling down to one pint; cool and add one pint of bay rum, one tablespoon of borax and thirty grains of bicarbonate of quinine. Keep in a glass jar and use as a shampoo.

H. L.—Do you know what town in this country has the greatest number of telephones in proportion to population?

A.—By mere chance I have just read that Marquette, Mich., claims this distinction, having 1800 phones to a population of 10,800. This means one phone every sixth person.

S. B. S.—What is the eight wonder of the world?

A.—The term is frequently applied to the Escorial, a beautiful building 27 miles northwest of Madrid, Spain, containing a monastery, palace, church, and mausoleum of the Spanish sovereigns. Its erection began in 1563.

D. N. H.—Was Brigham Young responsible for polygamy among the Mormons?

A.—The institution was announced by Joseph Smith in 1843, but his "revelation" was greeted with so much opposition that little prominence was given to it for nearly ten years afterward.

Josie.—If you must apply peroxide, do so with a toothbrush. A better way is to have it applied by another person. And a still better way is not to apply it at all.

F. D.—When did the government first issue greenbacks, and who devised the national banking system?

A.—Greenbacks were authorized by Congress after a suspension of specie payments in 1861. O. P. Potter, of New York, is said to have been the inventor of the national bank system, just after the greenback period.

M. M. N.—Why is the red and white striped pole used to designate the barber's shop?

A.—Because in former times the trade was conjoined to the art of surgery, as the stripes, representing the letting of blood and bandages, with a basin suspended beneath to catch the blood, were hung out to designate their profession. This existence of barbers as surgeons can be traced as far as 1371, when a former mayor was formed in France which was under the jurisdiction of the king's barber. In England the barber-surgeons received their incorporation in 1461. In 1745 the connection was dissolved by an act whose preamble states that the trade of a barber "is foreign to and independent of the practice of surgery."

in circles? That most people take a longer Henry.—How do you explain the strife with one leg than with the other. This deflects them from a straight line.

D. P.—What is the birthstone and fact that lost persons generally walk A.—It is doubtless due to another horoscope of one born October 5th?

A.—The opal. Great foresight and fine intuition, of a mechanical turn. White stains from a gown?

A.—Ordinary remedies for removing grease will not serve. On some fabrics a sponge dipped in kerosene and water will do the work. Try a small spot first, and if you are not satisfied with the result you might better send the gown to a cleaner, as otherwise you might spoil it.

G. M. L.—How can salt water be made fresh?

A.—By condensing. Heat salt water till the steam rises and collect the steam. When it cools it will be like fresh water, though not so pure as natural spring water. If you live near the seashore you can follow the process in a barbery, where there is an absence of ammonia. Dig a pit some little distance from the shore, above high water mark, as deep as low water mark. When the tide rises the pit will fill, and the seeping through the sand takes away the salt.

The Bank of Randolph is not lacunose to be regarded as a most immature fakir.

G. W. H.—Is there any improvement in the acceptance of a man's escort to place of amusement, she living apart from her husband?

A.—A healthy instinct is the best guide. Naturally she should be careful in she is to keep the tongues of gossips from wagging at her expense.

E. L.—What is the horoscope of one born August 13th?

A.—Adaptable to environment, not very ambitious, impulsive and a lover of nature.

H. P.—Use Banana Juice to clean that is soleolshrdlueolnunnun leather cushion. Linoleum that is soiled and worn may be renewed by scrubbing and coating with boiled linseed oil. Give this thoroughly once. It will give it one or two coats of best varnish.

M. F.—Is chewing of liquorice harmful?

A.—Not if used in moderation. It is a laxative.

C. J. N.—What is the birthstone and horoscope of one born October 28th?

A.—The opal. Silent, dignified, fine presence, strong will, high temper, and plenty of self-esteem.

J. S.—Did Robert G. Ingersoll renounce his views of religion before his death?

A.—He did not.

Immigrant.—You must have two witnesses to your application for first papers as well as for second citizenship papers.

M. C.—The amount of money in circulation in the United States is \$3,760,646,828, or \$125.22 per capita. This is for the latest available report.

R. S. M.—Paderewski is pronounced Paderewsky.

G. L.—There are sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania.

X. X.—June 1, 1858, was Wednesday.