

Archy's increased illness has depressed us all; and then you know she has just lost her friend, your cousin. But Aleck did not understand that there are moments when a word, a touch, make the full heart overflow. He could not read the struggling thoughts which had crowded up at that sight of death, and made no reply to Aleck's greeting. He felt that he was quite dead, for he saw, I will make a little grave for her in the dark walk, where the violets come so early. It must have been killed instantly; he added, as he took it from her knees, and most likely without even seeing the dog; for it seems to have been seized by the back of the neck. "I am glad that," said poor Mary, "it was so early." "And," replied Aleck, rather contemptuously, "why, all cats are equal, and a comb with Watch would be no joke I can tell you."

Montrose Democrat.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNS.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
E. B. CHASE, Editor.
Montrose, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.
WOOD.
Now is the time for those who are going to bring wood to us, to bring it. Pretty soon the sleighing will be gone.
Wanted.
A young man from 18 to 19 years of age to learn the printing business. Good encouragement given, at this office.
NOTICE.
For the purpose of accommodating our patrons as well as ourselves, we have appointed S. A. Hempstead, travelling Agent. He will visit the several townships for the purpose of making collections, and we hope our friends will be prepared to see him.
The repeal of the Liquor Law still hangs on Second reading in the Senate.
There were seven convictions in the Wayne County Court at its last session for selling Liquor contrary to the Jug Law. The defendants were sentenced to fines ranging from \$10 to \$50, and imprisonments ranging from one to ten days. About twenty more are under indictment.
This (Thursday) is the fifty seventh day of uninterrupted good sleighing, and severe cold this winter. At 45 miles per day a journey of 2565 miles could have been performed on runners.
Major Jones Courtship.
The above is the title of a series of letters now in press by T. R. Peterson, Philadelphia. They make a volume of 217 pages, with copious illustrations. "Laugh and grow fat" should be the motto of this Book. Buy it ye lovers of the ludicrous.
The Judiciary Committee, in the House at Harrisburg, has reported adversely to the Bill removing the trial of the suit of Passmore Williamson vs. Judge Kane, from Delaware Co. to Philadelphia. In the Senate Mr. Buckalew made a short speech against the proposed Bill when it was introduced, and the leading Senators declared themselves of his mind. We suppose from this will be deduced another argument of the pro-slavery tendency of the Democratic party!
Proclamation.
Finally we have a proclamation from the President on affairs in Kansas. If the President will see that the declarations he has put forth are really carried out, if he will take measures to convince the villains of the Missouri Border, that they will be met by the bayonets of the United States Troops if they make another invasion of the Territory, all trouble will be soon ended there. The people of Kansas when unmolested, behave well enough for all that we see. They are preparing to resist invasion, and in that they are right. We hope the President will at once take measures to convince the country that all persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory, shall have ample protection by the general government.
Mr. Grow and his Votes.
As a young man Mr. Grow possesses ready parts. He is an extemporaneous speaker. He expresses himself with ease and fluency—often with force. Like most brilliant young men, however, age does not seem to ripen his intellectual powers. They are already ripened. He was Mr. Grow at twenty-one, and is Mr. Grow at thirty-two. Public life, however, has made its mark upon him. As a politician he has been singularly fortunate. A mere youth when he entered Congress in 1851, he is going now, after having seen as much of public life as most public men do at forty. Above other men he is not proof against the seductions of place and flattery. His elections have been of the most triumphant kind, for he has been taken up by the united Democratic party of this District, and by them supported with earnestness and zeal. The opposition—in whose ranks he is now serving—too weak to accomplish his defeat, have generally contented themselves with ridiculing his talents and position. Heated by Jessup they have laughed at the idea of the Democrats being represented in Congress "by the school boy Grow,"—the parrot orator, &c., &c. We have now in our possession an article written by Jessup, and published in the opposition paper in this borough, made up entirely with this kind of ridicule and invective. But it amounted to nothing; for Mr. Grow had true friends at his side,—men who were willing to sacrifice personal ease, comfort, anything in his defense,—men who do not change,—men who are now where they were then,—men who love the simple and sublime truths of Democracy, and who could now weep tears of joy if it would but bring Mr. Grow back from his wanderings, in the camp of his enemies, to the embrace of the friends who have lived and labored to make him what he is. After having been twice elected, thus filling the full usage of the party, it was seen by his friends that he was still anxious to be continued in Congress. The Administration of President Pierce was about opening, and with that Administration Mr. Grow had fair play to be popular. Mr. Buchanan and he had spoken from the same platform at the great meetings in Stroudsburg and Mauch Chunk during the canvass, and after the election Mr. Buchanan had spoken of him in the warmest terms to the President. Judge Campbell, a most devoted friend was in the Cabinet, while he could command an array of outside friends hardly second to any Member at Washington. When therefore Mr. Grow took his seat in the last Congress, he found himself occupying a strong position. His pride rose high, and he began to think of a reelection. His friends, too, rejoiced in his success and were proud of his accumulating honors. While matters were in this position the Nebraska Bill was introduced, and it soon became apparent that the Administration

would throw the weight of its influence in its favor. Mr. Grow then knew that he must break up the Administration or with his constituents. He took the former, and came home with feelings irritated, bitter with disappointment, and wearing little but for himself. He felt that the Administration had taken a course ungenerous to many of its friends,—that he had been sacrificed at Washington,—that his commanding position there had been lost; and in short he was in just the mood for retaliation. But as yet he was politics. He still professed a sincere attachment to the Democratic party, and declared to his Democratic friends that he should support their ticket—Governor Bigler included. He was again nominated for Congress by the Democracy of this county, and the nomination was concurred in by Bradford. Now it was that his friends here first noticed a disposition to retreat to the small arts of a politician. The canvass was excited and angry. Mr. Grow to the Democrats professed just enough attachment to the Democratic party, and its standard bearer, Governor Bigler, to prevent the Democrats from refusing to give him their support; and, to the opposition, he professed just enough indifference to the success of the democracy to satisfy them not to run a candidate against him. Thus receiving the Democratic vote of the District he was elected. The opposition leaders, after the election mourned bitterly that they did not run a candidate against and defeat him; for they found when to late that the strength of the Know Nothing machinery would have carried them through. But it is just as well for them now, for Mr. Grow has thus far done just as any good Know Nothing would. They could not have elected a man who would have answered their purposes better, for every vote he has cast since the present Congress has, as a rule, been a scattering vote at first, so far as we have seen, has been given to Know Nothing men and Know Nothing measures. But we have not yet done with Mr. Grow's course before the meeting of Congress.
After he returned from Washington last spring, while the Know Nothing organization was at its height in this county, when all around was consternation and alarm, when the great principles of civil and religious liberty were assailed by a secret combination, strong in its invisibility, and apparently reckless of the means of obtaining power, Mr. Grow naturally enough was applied to by his old friends for his views, and also to take some decided stand, to throw the weight of his influence in favor of those principles of civil and religious freedom which he had founded our nation's greatness and glory. He talked upon the subject in private with his friends, with sincerity and feeling. He was invited to address the public upon these absorbing questions during the coming (April) Court. He was understood to assent to do so, and a meeting was notified through the press. The evening came, people left their business and came, some a distance of ten miles to hear him, but Mr. Grow appeared. The next week a letter appeared in the *Know Nothing*, written by a *Know Nothing*, stating that Mr. Grow was there the evening the meeting was announced, and when asked why he was not at Montrose to make an anti-Know Nothing speech, he signified that he did not speak at that subject. It is needless for us to say that Mr. Grow's friends were most deeply mortified, at this result, and that many of them gave vent to their disappointment in no flattering language, but still excuse his conduct, for still he professed to them all the abhorrence for the hateful doctrines of the opposition that he had ever professed. He soon sailed for Europe, and it was then hoped that he would return with renewed spirits, in better cheer, and that he would then defend his position on the important principles dividing the parties of the day. But still he clung to his "betwixt and between policy," and as such took his seat in Congress in December. Before leaving here, however, he declared a preference for Mr. Banks for Speaker on the slavery question, but on account of Mr. B's well known duty to vote for him. He commenced voting for Mr. Banks, at once his anti-Know Nothing friends gave way and over he went to Banks. Mr. Banks was finally elected and Mr. Grow was made Chairman of the Committee on Territories!
Next came the election of Clerk, and for this office this consistent free soil party nominated William Cullum of Tennessee, an original Whig, and a slave holder, who had run for reelection to Congress on the Know Nothing ticket and been defeated. Here Mr. Grow's policy of "betwixt and between" came to his aid: He was anxious to preserve his standing with the new party, and yet a vote of an old broken down Know Nothing Whig slaveholder would be a hard vote to explain to his anti-K. N. Democratic friends who had elected him. So he voted to bring the Resolution electing Mr. Cullum before the House, with which he could satisfy that side, and then on the direct vote Mr. Cullum he did not vote at all, thinking we suppose that the other side ought to be satisfied that he did not vote for him! But the day for these small shifts was gone by. Mr. Grow's constituents are too intelligent to be blinded by them. He might better have voted for Mr. Cullum, after having voted for him on all the side votes, for it was a fitting climax to the election of Banks, an act worthy of the demagogues who elected him.—Mr. Grow, after making up his mind to desert his cause, has made him what he is and cast his lot with his old enemies, should have had no scruples about voting for Cullum, for he will very soon learn that that party is made up of all the profligate and corrupt men of the nation, and that if he stays with them he must constantly be called on to aid in elevating them to power. By the cast of politicians of both the old political parties was this K. N. party formed, for the sole

purpose of power and plunder regardless of the means of its attainment. No man therefore who makes up his mind to co-operate with them should exhibit any conscientious scruples, for such will materially detract from his standing and impairing in their ranks. Consistent however there none who stay with that party. Their only aim is power, and to acquire and retain it, they conceive it necessary to keep the public mind in constant excitement. Hence they manifest great sympathy and feeling on the slavery question, though the leaders of the party are generally men who don't believe in any religion at all. But these hobbies are indispensable in keeping them in office, because they can easily inflame the minds of the people about election time, as though the bloody slave holders were about to turn the whole country into one vast negro plantation, and the Pope of Rome, who is too weak to sustain his own government without the aid of neighboring nations, is going to march an army straight to America, burn all the houses, raze down the fences, and murder all the protestants! These ridiculous ideas embody the principles of this opposition party. Of course no high minded statesman—a true patriot, no lover of his country's peace and happiness, will stoop to these low resorts for power and office. But there are enough men who will stoop to flatter themselves just so long as the mass of voters will allow themselves to be imposed upon by their nonsense, concocted for the mere purpose of getting votes. We trust the day is not far distant when the people will break the shackles of prejudice,—when they will see for themselves in what manner designing men are imposing upon them.—When they shall see this and no longer sustain the miserable creatures who are thus flouting them, then will the emblem dove of Peace again fold her white wings around the shrine of our country's glory.
Communications.
For the Democrat.
Things as they are.
Summer, sweet summer has gone, bearing with it its sunshine and flowers, his music and poetry of Nature, his green sward carpet, his vernal leaves and shrubs, his sparkling fountains and dancing rills. Bleak winter, turning his face from the frozen North, exhales upon us his icy breath, stripping that peerless flower of his tints so fair, and congealing the face of our beautiful earth into a surface unouth and rough. A cold, white sheet of death is grown betwixt us and the once warm ground, separating millions of children from their common parent, earth, as death divides the fond mother from her darling babe. The time for trial has come, the hour of retribution seems drawing nigh, and "O, God! remember the poor," is pliously breathed from heart and lip. Societies to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, to look after and provide for the poor, destitute, wandering orphan child are in busy keeping, and with generous hearts and there, soliciting in tones of heart-rending eloquence, for so much depends upon the success of their philanthropic plans. A few youths, six, if you please, to help to buy yarn, to knit into stockings to cover a score of little bare feet, was the rious appeal made to us the other day, from one of Eve's fairest daughters. We gazed for a moment upon those great brilliant eyes, as they were turned upon us in mute eloquence, the ruby lip, the round, plump blushing cheeks of the positioner, and then gave the asked for pittance, wondering no longer that Adam fell! We gave it as we have given hundreds of other like donations, without a thought of the future, whether the bread cast upon the waters would be found after many days, we only hinted that when the work was done, each member should turn her eyes toward home to see if there were no little bare feet or naked heads to cover, or if there were given to stranger children; for in spite of our better feelings we have but a poor opinion of charity fairs, and are often forced to call to mind the familiar anecdote of the little rascal, *George Washington*, *Myrtle Donoparte* Jones wallowing in the street half naked and bare foot, while his mother, Mrs. Jones, was running from house to house in highest strains of eloquence, to procure clothing to send to "little heathen children in distant lands beyond the sea." Sloop societies, sewing societies, clothing societies, and charity fairs, and all that, are, we believe, five times in ten got up more to make little lions out of some of its members; it is only encouraging beggary, pauperism and crime among us, and virtually displays one of the existing humbugs of the age. For, though this may be called an age of improvement, yet it is, with all, one of the greatest ages of imposture and humbug, that ever disgraced the world since the fall of Adam. You daily witness bigotry and ignorance triumphing over genius, the rich aristocrat favored and serried to by laws and exorbitants, do matter how vile his person, or how disgusting his demeanor, whilst the poor man is passed neglected by, whilst behind his coarse, brown shirt there beats a warmer heart than ever knocked against fine linen. If but a *betwixt and between* policy, a fine coat on his back, and no mistake of brass in his face, he'll go it, there's no plenty about it, whilst the unassuming man will be passed by, though he may be as much superior to his blockhead competitor as the brilliant sun of noon outshines the dim star of a summer's eve. All these things are of lost improvement, all but this thing most be swallowed without a scowl. What more could we expect, when we consider the government of the rising generations? or when we consider, rather, that they have no government at all! The truth is, we are a hundred years behind the age of the world, as regards education, good taste, refinement and improvement of polite nations; we will laugh and applaud at a frothy milk-and-water expression of some silly, hair brained simpleton, whilst we get to sleep under a standard sermon, proceeding from the worthy vice-governor of Heaven's commissioned vicar, of

get in drowsy lethargy beneath a labored composition of an intellectual brain. The child is taught that it is more cunning to say, "I am a whig, a loo, a barn-burner or know-nothing, than to apply a sentence in Kirkham, or save a problem in Euclid. This is plain, blunt folk who know no soft stock, but we are forced into it by pressing circumstances about us, and we well know to whom we are talking, that it is to our brothers, our sisters, our families and friends, round whom the ties of affection and humanity seem closely to unite us, and with whom we hope to spend the brief *parade* to eternity's unsolved mysteries, in the world of probationary hope, where Adam fell. But where lies the evil of all this? where is the incubus that threatens to involve us in superstition's night, engulfing us in Leah's oblivious stream, where we shall float sluggishly down the tide of time, into the sen of death, where eternal mysteries involve the scene, dropping the curtain between time and eternities vision? Can we grasp the sturdy oak and lend it to our will, can we move the coral mountain from its ocean seat, or hurl the mammoth rock from its bed of ages? Then instead of saying to the drunken god, go on we will clothe you, to the sluggish, still in harvest, we will feed you in winter; let our attention be drawn from children's feet to their heads, and instead of covering naked toes let us spend our time and money in cultivating the brain of the little child, in encouraging schools of learning among us, and establishing libraries for their infant minds, both in Sunday schools, and schools of the week; for education is indeed the stone of the alchemist, the chief of the artist, the polar star of a nation's fame."
E. F. WILSON, M. D.
Great Bend, Feb. 1856.
On Dancing.
Dr. Fitch, in one of his lectures on the uses of the lungs, and on the mode of preserving the health, says:
"Dancing is the king and queen of in-door exercises. It is suitable for all classes, all ages, both sexes. It is one of the most ancient and one of the most salutary exercises. I do not speak of it as a dissipator, but as exhilarating and valuable exercise. Among the exercises it is second to none. It is extremely suitable to invalids and to consumptives. I have known one of the worst cases of consumption I ever knew cured by dancing alone, practiced daily for months. The cure was permanent and complete. It is deplorable that dancing and amusements of all kinds should have fallen under the ban of the clergy, and should be preached against as sinful. It is doubted whether the morals of mankind are benefited by forbidding all amusements, and it is most certain the health of thousands is sacrificed by it. Who are those who sink earliest into consumption among the ladies? Allow me to say, those who take the least exercise and refrain from all amusements—those who are at church, at home, are marked as models; whose looks are demure, whose walk is slow, and whose conversation is always on serious objects.
In a few years death does his work, and their long prayer for heaven is obtained. No greater truth has ever been uttered than that—
"Religion never was designed
To make our pleasures less."
Neither in its letter nor spirit does our happy and blessed religion—the religion of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, to whom be eternal praise and obedience—anywhere forbid pure, rational pleasures and gratification. Use the things of this world as not abusing them; it is the injunction of the Apostles, and is a complete summary of the teachings of the Bible upon the subject.
The Township Elections.
From the elections held last Friday we have returns from but a few towns. So far as we have heard though they resulted highly satisfactory to the Democratic ticket. In Brickwater, Dan Bruvster (Dem.) was elected Justice of the Peace, D. H. Coon (Dem.) Constable, Reuben Wells (Dem.) Assessor, Latham Gardner (Dem.) Supervisor. The rest of the candidates we do not remember, but they were all we believe Anti Know Nothing. In Dimock we understand the Democrats elected about half their ticket.
In New Milford the contest was animated. A very full vote of the town was polled, and a friend writes us the following result.
New Milford Redeemed.
Feb. 16, 1856.
Mr. Editor.
At our township election yesterday, the Know Nothing were perfectly routed, horse, foot and dragons, notwithstanding their previous drilling and engineering in the lodge. All the offices they got was Sexton, the man to dig their graves, and by a manoeuvre they obtained the Assessor by an illegal vote. This is proof positive that they have seen
"N. R."
From Middletown we have the following good news.
Middletown Feb. 15, 1856.
Friend Chase.
Our township election was held to day, and resulted in a complete overthrow of the Whig, Know Nothing, Republican, or Confusion party. I say Confusion because I think it is the most appropriate name. They have not elected one single officer except the palmarist or two. The result is as follows. D. R. Hoyt Judge of election, John P. Plan Jr. and Otis Ross, Inspectors, Judson Stone Elmer Bristol and William Golden Supervisors, C. C. Cobb Auditor, Miles Golden Constable, Samuel Taggart Clerk, Nelson Camp Treasurer, Levi Light and Edward Gilson, School Directors. All of them old line Democrats, that have always stuck to their true Democratic principles throughout all our struggles with the opposition.
The opposition made strong efforts to divide and defeat the regular ticket, but the ticket was all elected by a handsome majority.
A DEMOCRAT.
At Harford the Democrats were largely successful, clearing their whole ticket by a fine majority. Also Great Bend and Franklin

Presidential Items.
The Democratic members of the Maine Legislature who were empowered by the State Convention to select Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, on the 23rd inst., selected four gentlemen who are friendly to James Buchanan. They are Henry Wyman, B. S. Moore, of Waterville; Dudley E. Leavitt, of Bangor; Wm. K. Kimball, of Paris; and John C. Talbot, of Sable, and were elected by a very large majority.
The New Jersey Herald says the feeling in that State runs strongly in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.
The Chester County Democratic Convention met at West Chester, on Tuesday last, and appointed Messrs S. Hodgson, J. D. Evans and Ralph Marsh, delegates to the Fourth of March Convention—all of whom are zealous and devoted friends of Mr. Buchanan.
The Cumberland County Democratic Convention met at Carlisle, on the 23rd ult., and appointed Hon. John Stuart, Senatorial, and Thomas M. Little, and Moses Briggs, representatives Delegates to the State Convention, with unanimous instruction for Mr. Buchanan.
There are now 96 delegates elected to the 4th of March Convention, of whom 90 are for Mr. Buchanan, and 6 for Mr. Dallas, for the Presidency. There are thirty-seven yet to elect, all of whom we have reasons to believe, will be for Mr. Buchanan.
Indeed the indications are that Mr. Buchanan will be the unanimous choice of the Convention, as it is hardly to be supposed that the five or six gentlemen elected for Mr. Dallas will be willing to place themselves in opposition to the vast majority of the Convention—especially as it is known that several of them prefer Mr. Buchanan although instructed for Mr. Dallas.
BUCHANAN IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Republican favors the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, and says that, "if the popular voice of Virginia be represented in the Cincinnati Convention, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, will receive the endorsement of the old Commonwealth, as the gentleman eminently worthy to bear the Democratic standard in the next Presidential contest."
The Centre County Democratic Convention met last week and appointed Dr. Samuel Strober, their Delegate to the 4th of March Convention, and unanimously instructed him for Mr. Buchanan.
The Camden (N. J.) Democrat says—
"We think the signs of the times point with unerring certainty to Pennsylvania's noble son as the standard bearer in the great struggle of 1856. We regard Mr. Buchanan as one of the greatest living statesmen, and we know the Democracy of New Jersey would be proud to do him honor."
IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—Our attention has been called to the fact that some postmasters are in the habit of sending back to the mailing office letters reaching them for delivery, because they were not prepaid by stamps, but by money. This is wrong, and arises from a misapprehension of the law. In no case should a letter, after it has reached the office of delivery, be returned for postage, much less should it be returned because the postage was not paid by stamps. It is the duty of postmasters to see that letters are prepaid by stamps, but when (having been prepaid in cash, either through ignorance of the law, or inadvertence, or want of stamps on the part of the mailing postmaster) they reach their destination, it is the duty of the postmaster to deliver them the same as though prepaid by stamps. It will necessarily happen that in the introduction of the stamp prepayment system, that the supplies of stamps will fail to reach all the small and remote offices at the proper time, and it would be doing violence to the citizens of those localities to return, and thus delay their correspondence, because of circumstances so unavoidable. Entertaining this view of the subject, the department has instructed postmasters, not having stamps, to forward letters as heretofore when prepaid by money. If an unpaid letter, when any cause, gets into the mail and reaches its destination, it should be delivered on payment of postage at prearranged rate.—*Exchange.*
"FREEDOM FOR KANSAS!"—A Western exchange well asks, why it is known that Kansas has already formed a Constitution prohibiting slavery, and that all the chances are so far of her admission as a free State.
The disrespect shown to the common sense and intelligence of the people is not among the least of the reprehensible acts of the "Republican agitators." They not only deny the right of self-government, but they attempt to deprive the public with falsehoods to transmit even a child may see through them. In their estimation, the white man is but an indifferent institution—all he is fit for is to vote, and not fit that unless he will vote more for the negro than he will for himself.
There is, however, a conservative sentiment abroad among the people, backed up by public intelligence, which will ever prove more than a match for the cunningly contrived schemes of unscrupulous politicians—a sentiment and an intelligence which ensures the integrity of the Union against the attacks of all enemies, whether those enemies be Northern fanatics or Southern nullifiers.—*News.*
The Tamaqua Gazette says that Five dollar notes of the Bank of Susquehanna Co., at Montrose, Pa., are in circulation, and warns its readers against such worthless notes.
Our friend of the *Montrose Democrat*, had better send to his Tamaqua contemporary a few papers from his old files from which the latter could copy a few articles on the Susquehanna Bank affairs, that would prey effectively on the circulation of these notes without the circulation of the *Gazette*.
We clip the above from the *Ironside Herald*. It would afford us great pleasure to enlighten the readers of the *Tamaqua Gazette* on the subject of the value of the notes of the Bank of Susquehanna Co., but how came the notes in circulation down among the coal fields. Has Judge Jessup been buying coal hands down there preparatory to sinking another shaft?
One Week Later from Europe.
Arrival of the Canada Mail—How becomen.—Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, *Prospects of Peace in Europe—No likelihood of the Pacific.*
HALIFAX, February 17, 1856.
The Royal mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., arrived here on the 24th ult. at 4 o'clock this morning.
She brings no intelligence of the Pacific. The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived out at Liverpool at 6:15 a. m. on Thursday, the 31st of January.
The steamer *Belgique* was still at Southampton, and her agents had returned the passage-money and compensation. Her cargo had been taken out and was found to be but little injured. She was to go into the graving dock for repairs.

THE GENERAL AMERICAN QUESTION.
The London Morning Advertiser has the following announcement:
"We regret to hear that an interview which Lord Clarendon had with Mr. Buchanan at the Foreign Office on Tuesday yesterday, was passed between them relative to the Central American question."
THE YEARS AGREEMENTS.
The dispatches of the Russian Government, completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 23d ult., and a courier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London.
A memorandum embodying the propositions had been signed at Vienna, and sent to Paris and London.
It is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris on February 17th, that very little time will be lost in the discussion of the subject, and that the whole matter will be brought to a conclusion by Feb. 25th.
The signing of the preliminaries prior to the opening of the Conference now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiary at Vienna.
It is stated that Prussia refused to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission into the Bosphorus Conference, and that consequently she will be excluded from the Conference, but is invited to sign the final deed of settlement.
Baron Brunow and Count Orloff are the Russian Plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Troff and Fentou. Lord Clarendon represents England; Marquis D'Assigli, Sardinia; Count Puel, Austria; M. Walewski, France; Desereth Pasha, Turkey.
A short armistice, it is thought, will be forthwith agreed upon.
The British Parliament had assembled.
The Queen's speech is quite meagre, and does not mention American affairs.
Notice.
Before going to press, we learn that Mr. Wilkins' *Lectures* Bill passed to third reading in the Senate.
Notice.
The annual meeting of *Susquehanna County Teachers Association* will be held in Jessup (near Dr. Currier's), on Wednesday the 29th inst., at precisely one o'clock P. M.
A punctual attendance of all the members is desired. A lecture may be expected in the evening from Rev. A. O. Warren.
By order of the Executive Com.
Montrose, Feb. 19, '56.
Notice.
The Rev. George Sandon will preach in the M. E. Church in Montrose on Saturday and Sunday the 23d and 24th inst.
WANTED.
In New Milford Feb. 9th by Wm. C. Ward Esq. Mr. ANSON F. TULLIN, to Miss FRANCIS A. TINGLEY, of New Milford.
At *Belgers Hotel*, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. B. McQuay, Mr. ROBERT T. MANRING, of Orange N. Y.; Mr. M. J. BADER, of New Milford.
At the same time and place, by the same Mr. D. C. THORP, of Elmira, N. Y. to Miss M. J. PRINCE, of Scranton Pa.
W. Singleton.
CAN now be found at his new stand on the corner of Turf and Chestnut Sts. He effectually repairs with dispatch, Watches, Clocks, Guns, Jewellery, and every description of machinery. Wheel cutting, Gun and Watch materials supplied to the trade.
Goods at Cost.
AND lower too. The subscriber intends to lay out the mercantile business first of April next, and it behooves therefore of selling off his present stock of
GOODS.
For Cash or ready pay the public may be assured that they can now purchase no lower than the Goods were ever before sold in Brookly. My stock consists of a general variety store. Give me a call and you will make great bargains.
J. F. SMITH,
Brookly, Feb. 20, 1856.—54W
Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of *Le. Fie.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County and do directed. I will expose to sale by public vendue at the Court House in Montrose, on Saturday the 23d day of March next at 10 o'clock P. M.—
ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Great Bend township, and in the County of Susquehanna, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the west corner thereof at the line of Lowrie Green, on the north line of the Depot Grounds of the New York and Erie Rail Road Co. Thence by said Company's Grounds, south 51 degrees east 60 feet, thence by other lands of Addison Bryant, north 61 degrees east 208 feet, to the south side of said road north 26 degrees west, 60 feet, to the west 232 feet to the beginning. Containing about 12560 square feet, and having erected thereon a large Hotel known as "The Bryant House," with barn sheds and other out houses and all improved.
Taken for execution at the suit of Elmer W. Brigham vs. Addison Bryant.
S. P. HOLLISTER, SHF.
Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Feb. 18, 1856.
To Farmers and Gardeners.
YOUR attention is called to the *Manure* manufactured by the *Lodi Manufacturing Co.*, from the *Sinks* and *Privies* of New York City, and free from offensive odor, called
POUDRETE AND TAFEU.
Poudreite is composed of three thirds night soil and one third decomposed vegetable fibre. Tafeu is composed of three-fourths night soil and one-fourth No. 1 Peruvian Guano.
These manures are cheaper and better for raising Corn, Potatoes, Cabbages and Grass, than any other in market. Can be put in contact with the seed without injury, and causes Corn and seeds to come up sooner, ripen two weeks earlier, and yield one more bushel other manures and is a *perennate* of the *Cut Worm*.
Two bbls. Poudreite or 100 lbs. Tafeu, will manure an acre of Corn in the hill. Tafeu 3 cents per lb. Poudreite \$2.00 per bbl. or \$1.50 for any quantity over 50 lbs. delivered on board of Railroad, free from any charge for package or cartage. A pamphlet containing every information, sent post paid, to any one sending their address to
THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.
60 Courtland st., New York.—7m3
TO THOSE WHO WISH FABLES.
We have fertile lands at a cheap price and on easy terms, your attention is called to the *Ridgely Farm* and *Coal Company*. *Twenty* acres or more, in proportion, are given for \$200, payable in installments of \$1 per week or \$4 per month. It is located in Elk county, Pennsylvania, north west corner of the best market for its produce in the State. The soil is a rich loam, and is not to be surpassed for farming, as examination will show. It has the best elements of prosperity, being underlaid by rich veins of Coal, and will shortly be intersected by four railroads. The timber is of the most valuable kind. Title unquestionably good, and warranted deeds are given. It presents a good and substantial opportunity for someone farming, providing for one's children or making an investment. Further particulars can be had from the pamphlets which are sent to inquirers. Letters answered promptly. Apply or address SAMUEL W. GATTELL, Secretary, 125 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Full information is contained in the pamphlets.

TO BE CONTINUED.
From Washington.
Washington, Saturday, Feb. 16, '56.
Gov. Shannon leaves here this afternoon direct for St. Louis, and thence to Kansas. He will immediately remove his office to LeCompton, the centre of the prevailing difficulties.
Orders will be issued by the War Department this afternoon, and they will probably be conveyed by Gov. Shannon to Col. Sumner. There is no doubt that they will be in accordance with the President's views, as expressed in his Special Message in regard to Kansas and in his late Proclamation, and that decisions will be given to have them firmly enforced.
There are 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth and 400 at Fort Riley, to be called out if circumstances demand.
**The Grand Jury of Susquehanna County last week ignored the bill of indictment for libel preferred against Mr. Chase, the Editor of the *Montrose Democrat*, by Judge Whitcomb. Served the prosecutor right. If Editors are to be prosecuted and convicted for telling the truth about public men, there is an end to the boasted freedom of the press in this republican country of ours.—*Lancaster Telegrapher.*
CONVENT ARRANGEMENTS.—The ingenious French milliners have invented a hoop of Indian rubber, a thin tube of point of fact, which can be blown up or collapsed with great facility, to suit the convenience of the wearer. When a lady wishes to pass through a door, or enter a carriage, or any other narrow place, she touches a spring, which opens a valve and allows the air to escape. When the lady enters a place, room, enough for the fashion, she simply lets the air into the tube, and the tube expands to its required shape. Could anything be more charming!**