Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, March 18, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE:

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WESLEY FROST,

FAYETTE.

New York "Excelsior."—An advertisement of this paper may be seen in another column. It is a beautifully printed sheet, and is filled with thrilling romances. Aside from the gifts, &c., the paper is well worth the price.

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☞ We have received the following estimate of the crops raised on the farm of Mr. Henry Slade of Middletown, with a request to give it a place in our columns. The size of the farm is not mentioned, nor the amount of labor &c. expended.

85	bushels	Wheat, a	$1 25..	$106 25.
80	"	Rye,	75..	60 00.
304	"	Buckwheat,	40..	121 60.
642	"	Oats,	37½.	240 75.
700	"	Ears of Corn,	30..	210 00.
60	"	Potatoes,	75..	45 00.
8	"	Peas,	$1 00..	8 00.
4½	"	Beans,	$1 50..	6 75.
40	"	Sweet Turnips	31..	12 40.
100	Loads	Pumpkins,	$1 00..	100 00.
7	Bbls.	Cider,	$3 00..	21 00.
20	bushels	Apples—Grafts.	75..	15 00.
60	Tons	Hay,	$8 00..	480 00.
3230	pounds	Pork,	6..	193 80.
		Milk and Butter from 20 Cows		400 00.
		Corn Stalks and Straw......		100 00.
8		Calves	5 00..	40 00.
				$2160 55.

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☞ The following petition of the members of the Bar of Bradford county, asking a change in our judicial district, has been sent to the legislature:

The undersigned, members of the Bar of Bradford county, respectfully, yet earnestly; pray that a law may be passed, by which said county shall be annexed to the Twenty-Sixth Judicial District of this State, and assign as a reason, that in our opinion the *due administration of justice, demands the passage of such a law*, and will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM WATKINS,
EDW. OVERTON,
FRANCIS SMITH,
E. W. BAIRD,
J. MACFARLANE,
H. B. M'KEAN,
H. J. MADILL,
WM. H. PECK,
STEPHEN PIERCE,
W. ELWELL,
D. A. OVERTON,
WILLIAM SCOTT,
H. W. PATRICK,
J. E. CANFIELD,
H. C. BAIRD,
J. B. REEVE,
D. F. BARSTOW,
C. L. WARD.

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☞ A correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, commenting upon the members of Congress, says:

"The House is composed of 241 members, including delegates from seven Territories. Of these, 22 have gray hair, and 29 are bald; 17 wear full beards; 5 the mustache alone, [illegible] have whiskers of different fashions, from the "goat ee" to the "mutton-chop." [illegible] The appearance of the House is very youthful, and the members are generally medium seized men. North Carolina has the tallest representative, and Maine the shortest. Not more than six members are of the build of the renowned Jack Falstaff, and of these Kentucky has a representative who shows the best living.

Of the members of the House, eighty-five are accompanied by their wives; twenty five by their wives and daughters, and five by their daughters alone. About one-fourth of the members are single men, and of these one-half are confirmed old bachelors, and the remainder want to get married whenever they can. There are probably about two dozen "handsome men," in the opinion of ladies, in the House, and about the same number who are, in the opinion of the same judges, "hideous."

There are five members who speak on every question which comes up, and participate on all the legislation done, both public and private. Three always speak for the ladies in the gallery, and are never happy unless some "bright eyes" are gazing at them. About one-half the House are talking men, and these may be divided into seven classes, as follows: 1st. Eloquent and logical orators; 2d. Logical and eloquent; 3d. Sound reasoners; 4th. Good talkers; 5th. Buncombe speakers; 6th. Vituperative denouncers, and 7th. Bores. The first four classes, I may add, are very small, while the last three are large."

Our readers will readily understand that a good share of the three latter classes are made up of Kansas Shriekers, who are the most odious of all "bores."

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For the Montrose Democrat.

U. S. Patent Office Report.

Through the friendship of different Members of Congress I have for several years past received a copy of the patent office report on agriculture, and sometimes the mechanical. I have just received the report of 1856 on agriculture, containing 536 pages, and fifty plates in the fore part of the book. The engravings are horses, sheep, (no cattle,) small quadrupeds fowls, birds, &c., with a description of their habits and manner of living; the four best plates of the fifty are drawings of all kinds of implements for agricultural and mechanical purposes used in the United States. Everything relating to agriculture has a proper share of attention in this work; in fine, it is the best report I have ever seen. Any person who may have any desire to read cannot fail to be instructed by its perusal. These books are furnished by the Government *gratis* and may be obtained by writing to any member of Congress, the Senate, or the Commissioner of Patents. Farmers and Mechanics of Susquehanna, will you send on for a share, as the Government has appropriated $75,000 for the purpose of promoting Agriculture and the Mechanic arts, thus why may we not have our due proportion so long as it may be had by asking.

WILLIAM.

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Utica, March 13.—A destructive fire occured in this city this morning, consuming the row of wooden buildings on Genesee street, opposite the Central Hotel. They were occupied by Geo. W. Louis & Co., boots and shoes, H. J. Woodhull, merchant tailor, and Mrs. Brown, milliner. Loss fifteen thousand dollars to twenty thousand dollars, partly insured.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, closed its labors on Friday night.—The business of the Convention attracted unusual attention and was attended by the largest crowd we ever before saw assembled on a similar occasion. The entire State was represented and the strongest democratic feeling predominated and a platform broad, positive and firm erected, as will be seen from the proceedings which we publish elsewhere.

The noble representatives of a noble and glorious Democracy have fearlessly and faithfully discharged the high duties which devolved upon them. They have not only given us an unexceptionably ticket, but they have unequivocally and unqualifiedly endorsed President Buchanan and his administration measures. They have vindicated the rights, fulfilled the hopes of every true patriot, and baffled the nefarious plans of selfish, disappointed and unprincipled men. Never was a prouder triumph achieved. The Keystone State has spoken! The home of the President has uttered a voice that will ring and re-echo through all the borders of the land.

When did Pennsylvania ever falter at an important crisis? When did our gallant Democracy ever disappoint the well-founded expectations of our political friends in other States? Never. Firm, steadfast, immovable as the everlasting hills, have stood, now stand, and ever will, the veterans of the Pennsylvania Democracy. We fell proud in putting forth the proceedings of the Convention, and we are sure every *true* Democrat will rejoice over them.

For Judge of Supreme Court we have Hon. William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, who has occupied a seat on the Bench since January last, by virtue of an appointment from Gov. Packer. The selection is an admirable one. He is the oldest son of David R. Porter, Ex-Governor of this State, and was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in May, 1821. Having received his preparatory education in that place, he entered Lafayette College, in this place, then under the charge of the Rev. Geo. Junkin, D. D., and went through a thorough college course, graduating with the highest honors in a class of unusual merit. He then entered the office of his uncle, Hon. James M. Porter, L. L. D., of this Borough, and was admitted to the bar of this county. Immediately upon his admission he went to Philadelphia and settled there, and for some months conducted the criminal prosecutions there as Deputy Attorney General, with singular ability for so young a man. On the decease of Henry Morris, Esq., we think in the fall of 1842, he was appointed Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, and served as such until the next general election, a period of about eleven months. He conducted the business of that office with great credit to himself and benefit to the public, lopping off all the corruptions of its officers—preventing the extortion or taking of illegal fees—promptly paying over all moneys coming into his hands and conducting the whole of his business in so exemplary a manner, that on retiring from office, a voluntary letter of thanks, signed by nearly three hundred members of the Philadelphia Bar, with John Sergeant and Horace Binney at their head, was tendered to him for his official fidelity. He then resumed the practice of the law, rising and growing daily in his profession, until he has attained a standing as a lawyer, at least equal to any gentleman of his age in Pennsylvania. To show the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens, he was nominated on the first ballot by an almost unanimous vote.

selected as the candidate for Canal Commissioner. This gentleman has all those practical business qualifications which are so essential to a proper discharge of the duties of such an office as that for which he has been selected, and hence his nomination was most fortunate, both to the party and the people of the State.

We congratulate the Democracy of Pennsylvania upon the action of the Convention, and predict for the ticket nominated, a full and hearty endorsement at the polls.—*Easton Sentinel.*

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The Kansas Humbug Exploded.

The Topeka Legislature has dissolved, dwindled away, died out. The members have separated, gone to their homes—those who have them—the balance have vanished into thin air, like the projects they concocted, the Government they attempted to set up in opposition to law, and that decent respect for public opinion, which should guide and control all bodies claiming to represent the people in this free country. Thus has exploded the great Topeka humbug—the scheme set in motion by wicked, designing men for political purposes, not caring what might be the consequences of such an open antagonism of the sections, on the soil of this portion of our common country. As this Free-State body has literally been strangled by the very men who called it into being, what, it will be asked, is the course they mean to pursue?—Will they still remain in open hostility to that form of government which is based on, and takes its legitimacy and legality from the Lecompton Constitution, or will they abandon their rebellious position and formally acknowledge the binding force and obligation of an instrument, the real power of which they recognized by voting in obedience to its requirements on the 4th of January? The latter seems to be the course adopted by a large majority of the Free State party, as is fairly to be inferred from their abandonment of the Topeka movement, their vote for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution, and the fact that large numbers of the Free State party of Kansas are now warm and earnest in their efforts to bring Kansas into the Union on the platform laid down by the President and endorsed by the party in all sections of the Union.

But more than this, the New York *Times*, one of the leading Black Republican papers of the Union, in a recent article commending the action of the Topeka Legislature in abandoning all attempts to keep in existence that spurious body, and defending those of the Free State men who voted on the 4th of January, thus gives up the whole question. In alluding to the vote given by the Free State men under the Lecompton Constitution, the *Times* says:

"It is not easy to see upon what pretexts of the public good, any men of the Free State party can censure action which has thus given them the only legal standing and all the legal power they ever had. And the fact that Gov. Walker is thus denounced for these very acts, proves conclusively that party rancor is much stronger in many minds, in Kansas, as well as elsewhere than regard for the public good.

"Thanks to the advice of Gov. Walker and the action of those who followed it, the Free State men in Kansas are now in a position to obtain speedy control of their own affairs, no matter what may be the action of Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution. If that instrument is rejected, the Territorial Legislature has only to summon a new Convention to frame a new Constitution, and to submit it to the approbation of the people. If the Lecompton Constitution should be adopted, and Kansas be admitted as a State, the *State* Legislature has only to pass a law ordering a new Convention, which shall frame a new Constitution, in accordance with the popular will. In either case, therefore, if they act wisely and firmly, the Free State men of Kansas have substantial control of their own affairs. If an attempt is made to cheat them of their legitimate majority in the Legislature, by fraudulent votes, they have the power to defeat the crime and punish the criminals."

The *Times* shows most clearly that under the Lecompton Constitution all the rights of the people of Kansas are confided to their own care and protection "no matter what may be the action of Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution." In one aspect of the case the Territorial Legislature can summon a new Convention to frame a new Constitution—in the other the State Legislature can pass a law for the same purpose. But in no contingency can the people be deprived of their just rights if they will only act as wise men, go to the polls and take care of their interests as the inhabitants of all the States are in the habit of doing.

This is the acknowledgment of the leading organ of Black Republicanism in the nation—an acknowledgment which sweeps away all pretence for opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and explodes the Kansas humbug in the most thorough and complete manner. In truth, the Kansas game is played out—the time has arrived when the truth must be met face to face; and the *Times* has thus put on record its opinion of the duty of all law and order men, both in and out of Congress. In the teeth of these facts, what excuse is there for that continued agitation on the Kansas question which is led on by the New York *Tribune*, Chicago *Times* and Philadelphia *Press*, and which forms the stock in trade of the Anti-Lecompton faction in Congress?—The question is settled. Why then not admit the State, and allow the people to attend to their own affairs in their own way! What good can flow from keeping Kansas out of the Union? Only one answer can be given—to furnish the Anti-Slavery agitators with material for continuing their trade of distraction and disorder. This is what they desire, this the food on which they subsist, these the motives which govern the *Press*, and other Black Republican organs, in their constant shrieks for freedom, their ceaseless laments over the "wrongs of bleeding Kansas." But will the masses of the people longer follow these dishonest leaders? They will not; and with the abandonment of the Free State organization in Kansas, and the Topeka humbug, the new State will soon be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, and then peace and order will reign over our country once more.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ In all the brillant serious of Democratic victories which have "made glorious Summer" of our Spring elections in this State, there is none more notable or significant than that at the city of Syracuse. For twelve years, Syracuse has been notorious throughout the Union, as the fountain-head or focus of Abolition fanaticism, and the grand gathering-place of crazy fools of all sorts and qualities. The most ultra and unreasonable of negro-worshippers have congregated there, and the very name of the "Salt City" had become a by word, like that of Sodom and Gomorrah, of old.

Under the impulse of the Democratic "Spring fashions" in this State, and in order, as it were, to give one more proof of the strength and popularity of Mr. Buchanan's Administration and of the Lecompton Constitution, the City of Syracuse, so long the stronghold of Fanaticism and Negro-worshipping treason, had just declared herself Democratic by a majority of over two hundred over the combined Anti-Lecompton Know-Nothings!

That there might be no doubt as to the platform upon which they stood, the Syracuse Democrats, upon nominating their candidate for Mayor,

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas by Congress as a State of our Union, under the Lecompton Constitution. That upon this question the action of our venerated Chief, the President of the United States, and his Cabinet, merits our unqualified approbation.

On the other hand, the Coalition forces arrayed against the Democracy, placed themselves upon the following ground:

Resolved, That since the supporters of James Buchanan's Administration are seeking to apply to the charter elections of this and other States the test of "Lecompton" or "Anti-Lecompton," we will show, by presenting an unbroken phalanx at the polls, that we cordially detest alike the doer and the deed.

The Anti-Democratic newspaper, The Daily Syracuse Journal, the day before the election, ran over with such appeals as the following:

LECOMPTON, OR ANTI LECOMPTON.—The Democrats are hoping that the result of tomorrow's election will enable them to chronicle a Lecompton victory. Shall this be so? Answer at the polls.

It was upon such an issue, and in the formerly nigger-worshiping, Freedom-shrieking City of Syracuse, where a darkey was better than a white man, and where Garrison, May, Anthony, Wendell Phillips & Co. are in the habit of holding forth upon the "human rights" and the "equality of the races,"—that the National Democratic ticket has been elected over the coalesced Opposition by over two hundred majority.

We hope this signal evidence of the "sober second thought of the people" will not be overlooked "here or elsewhere." It is one more proof of the *soundness* of public opinion in this State. Pennsylvania may debate, and Illinois may falter, and Ohio may run away, once more, with mad excitement, and all New England may howl itself again into spasms of puritanic pretense—but the State of New York is to-day national and conservative to the core, and *has done with* the follies of negro-worshiping politics. Count New York sound upon Lecompton.—*N. Y. News.*

☞ A western editor lately offered his hat as a prize for the best essay on independence. The following obtained the prize: "National independence is easier imagined than described; personal independence consists emphatically in being situated in a clean shirt, drawers, socks, and a nicely blackened pair of boots, with at least a dollar and a clean cambric in your pocket, all on Sunday morning, with your wife on one arm, and your baby on the other, taking your own course towards your own preacher in the blissful expectation of doing your own snoozing, in your own pew, wherein no one dare venture to nudge you with his elbow, or tickle your nose with a straw."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, a laborer, in Shaumneffe's coal bank, near Ogle's station, St. Clair county, Illinois, was blasting rocks at the bottom of a shaft. He had lighted the fuse, and was being drawn up in the bucket—had ascended about thirty feet—when the edge of the bucket caught against one of the timbers of the curbing, and the windlass being still in motion, with as much haste as possible, to get the man out before the explosion—the bucket was turned upside down, and the man fell out, and headforemost to the bottom. He was killed by the fall. He struck upon the burning fuse and extinguished it.

Mormonism.

The position of the opponents of the present administration is fairly given in the following short extract from the last number of the Chester County Times:

"The news communicated from Utah is of high interest. Brigham Young has sent a message to the Territorial Legislature, in which he has boldly taken his stand upon TENABLE grounds of resistance to the executive of the Union, maintains the doctrine of popular sovereignty in its broadest acceptation, and hurls most logical defiance at the President. He declares that he himself and only he is the lawfully preferred and chosen ruler of Utah; and that all other persons whatever who shall pretend to exercise authority in Utah by virtue of a Presidential commission are interlopers and usurpers and he summons the people of his faith to support him against the invaders of their inherent and inalienable rights."

The *tenable* ground of resistance above referred to is precisely the same as that assumed by Jim Lane and his aids in Kansas. Utah has never been admitted as a State; she is subject to Territorial authority the same as Kansas. Young refuses to recognize the authority of the Union, and so do the revolters and disturbers in Kansas. The tenable ground of Young is treason to the Union. Both Utah and Kansas in their united effort to thwart and defeat the legally constituted officers of the government, in the estimation of those opposed to the administration, occupy *tenable grounds* precisely alike.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

DESPERATE OUTRAGE IN THE ALTON PENITENTIARY.—The St Louis papers give an account of an extraordinary outrage in the Illinois Penitentiary, by a convict named Hall. While the turnkey, a man named Crabb, was conducting this convict to his cell, the latter knocked Crabb down, dragged him into the cell with him, locked the door after them, and then standing over with a dirk told Buckmaster, the warden, and other officers who came to see what the matter was, that unless they immediately procured a pardon for him from the Governor, he would kill the poor turnkey. A deputation was, in consequence, sent to the Governor to procure a pardon, and that functionary had agreed to give it. In the meantime, however, Mr. Rutherford, the State Superintendent, and Col. Buckmaster, the warden, undertook to get into the cell of the prisoner by stratagem. Breakfast was set at the cell door in vessels of larger size than ordinary, but the convict refused to open the door until the hall was cleared, which, after a brief consultation, was done. The warden, superintendent and guards were on each side of the cell, but out of sight and motionless. The convict slowly opened the door nearly enough to admit the food, when a crowbar was instantly inserted. The warden cried out to Crabb, the imprisoned guard, to fight for his life. He accordingly sprang to the opening of the door, and at length dragged himself through, but not before he was stabbed by the convict nine times, seven times in the back and twice on the arms.—When the poor victim was dragged out the convict barred the door again, and refused to yield. He was then given a few minutes for reflection, and the rebel was, after much dodging and effort to get out of the reach of the fire, shot by the warden. The ball struck his skull just below the left ear, and glancing around lodged under the skull. He fell instantly and was dragged out of the cell, and was thought to be dead, but soon recovered and talked as sensibly as any man could under the circumstances. After the convict was taken out of his cell, his knife, about eight inches long, with a double edge, was also another larger knife, with a blade four inches long. Crabb, the wounded guard, is thought to be mortally injured.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.—On account of its hardness, transparency, brilliancy and rarity, the diamond has always been regarded as one of the most valuable of the precious stones.—It has long been known to consist simply of pure carbon in a chrystalline state. Chemically, it differs but little from charcoal, black-lead, or lamp-black; thus it may be readily burned in oxygen gas, and the resulting compound is carbonic acid, precisely what arises from the combustion of charcoal. In view of these facts, the production of diamonds in the laboratory had long been thought possible, and at length this long-sought achievement seemed to crown the labors of the chemist.—From a charcoal prepared from chrystalized sugar, it is known that M. Despretz produced chrystals of carbon, having all the properties of a diamond—a result obtained by the long-contined action of the galvanic battery. The chrystals are microscopic, but clearly recognized as octahedra, some black, others transparent. M. Gauden, the famous lapidary, found these chrystals to cut diamonds and rubies, like powdered diamond itself. It yet remains, however, as an achievement of chemical science, to produce these chrystals of a size available for artistic and other purposes.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION FOR USURY.—The Rochester Union of the 5th, has the following: Police Justice Bardwell has under advisement a charge of usury preferred against a woman. The facts, as near as we can obtain them, are as follows: A Mrs. Ellen Scribner, of New York, loaned some time since, $500 to E. R. Hall, bookseller, of this city, for which she received a note for $600, making the rate of interest for the loan something like two per cent. per month. A few days since, this lady and her husband came to this city and instituted summary proceedings against Mr. Hall, by which his effects were seized and sold to satisfy her demand. It appears that Mr. Hall, had other creditors who desired to secure the payment of a portion of their demands from the effects of Mr. H. They therefore directed their attorney, C. L. Clarke, Esq., to institute proceedings against Mrs. S., under the usury law, which he did yesterday, before the Police Justice. A warrant was issued, but the defendant being in feeble health, could not leave her hotel, and the examination was postponed. The statute against usury provides a punishment of not more than $1,000 fine, or imprisonment for six months, or both. Prosecutions under this statute are not frequent, and the case will excite some interest.

FIGHT IN THE COURT HOUSE.—The Reading *Gazette* says:—On Monday afternoon, after the conclusion of an Arbitration at the Court House, the parties interested, Messrs. Jacob and Frederick Hains, of this county, and Wunder and Ray, of Philadelphia, had an altercation in the hall immediately in front of the court-room, which ended in a regular game of "fistcuffs." An Argument Court being in sesion, Judge Jones immediately ordered the combatants to be arested, and in about fifteen minutes they were brought into court.

After the examination of the witnesses who had seen the disturbance, the Judge administered a severe reprimand to the offending parties, and fined the Messrs. Hains $20 each, Wunder $5, and ordered each of them to give bail in $500 to keep the peace for one year. Ray was discharged, there being nothing proven against him.

THE water is to be let into the Pennsylvania Canal on the 25th inst.

A Legislative Built Capital.—A Kansas correspondent of a St. Louis paper writes as follows of the late Free State Legislature:—The grand feat of the season was the location of the capital. Leavenworth, Lawrence and Topeka were the contending points, but in each of these there was but little chance for speculation. A plan was concocted and carried into execution, to lay off a capital, in which each member should be an original stockholder. This was done prior to any vote being taken on the subject. Upon taking the first informal vote, Minneola came into existence, (it had never been heard of before,) and had one vote, the balance being very scattering. At the next balloting, Minneola had more votes; at the next, more still,—and so on, until she obtained the requisite majority. Every member who voted for Minneola has sixteen shares in the same. We have seen some fast towns in Kansas, but Minneola surpasses them all. And where is it? the people ask. Upon a naked prairie, half way between Lawrence and nowhere. Who owns the town? The members of the Free State Legislature of Kansas own above two-thirds, and hold the balance in trust, to be used in buying out the next Legislature.

A plot of the town is already lithographed. It makes a good show, and contains the State House and other public buildings, together with numerous dwellings scattered here and there over the whole fourteen hundred acres. The only thing in the shape of a habitation upon the town site at present, is a low tree, containing a crow's nest. The Governor will have to roost on that tree, when he moves his office and archives in March, according to law, in his case provided.

☞ "We told you," say the Black Republican editors, now that there is a prospect that Kansas will be admitted into the Union as a slave State. "We told you so; we assured the people that if Buchanan was elected President, Kansas would be a slave State."—So you did gentlemen; and evidently enough, you meant it should be so. You planned the result, and have accomplished it. You knew that Mr. Buchanan wanted Kansas to be a free State, and you meant to defeat his purpose. You wanted something to screech over; something to find fault with; and you have got it. And the people understand how it was done—that it was accomplished solely through the non-voting policy of yourselves and your friends in Kansas. The free State party could have obtained a free State Constitution in December. But they chose to keep away from the polls, and shriek for freedom through the newspapers. The result is, that Kansas will be admitted under a Constitution recognizing slavery; and the people, if they don't like the Constitution, will be under the necessity of changing it.—They will find it necessasy to do something besides shriek and howl, for Congress, we are very sure, will not trouble itself about their affairs three months hence.—*Providence Post.*

An Ærial Race and Collapse.—On Sunday, says the Louisiana (N. O.) Courier, M. Morat, in his well-known balloon, started on an ærial race against a much larger balloon, under the management of Mr. Wells. The latter, it is understood, was inflated by vapor of alchohol, Mr. Morat's, as usual with gas. Mr. Wells' ascended very rapidly at first, but on attaining a height of about 900 feet, it collapsed, in consequence, it appears, of the cold condensing the vapor within. It then descended with appalling rapidity, tho' fortunately, assuming somewhat of a parachute form, not so fast or dangerously as it otherwise would. It lighted on a house in Exchange alley, on to the roof of which Mr. Wells jumped from his perilous position, and then it descended into the alley. A vaster crowd than we had ever before seen in New Orleans rushed through the streets to the scene of the catastrophe, expecting that Mr. Wells must necessarily have been killed; but he happily escaped without any injury whatever. Two or three persons, who had climbed to elevated places to get a good view of the affair, fell, and got hurt, though not, we believe very seriously. M. Morat's balloon, after a very fine voyage, descended near the Bellevue Iron Works, in Algiers. The barbarous rabble hissed and hooted Mr. Wells very savagely as he walked home.

Discovery in Electricity.—Dr. C. G. Page of Washington, has discovered that positive electricity will extinguish the flame of a lamp and negative electricity will increase it. When the flame of about two inches hight is charged positively from a powerful machine, it is rapidly shortened to total extinction. When the flame is charged negatively, it is immediately enlarged, a portion of it being impelled down around the wick tube for the distance of an inch, and a portion enlongated above. This discovery, it is thought, may serve to throw some light upon the many unsolved caprices of lightning.

Muzzling a Child.—A negro, named Henry Colbird, has been arrested at Toronto, Canada, charged with ill-treating a child in his household by muzzling her between meal times. Hearing of the matter, the deputy chief proceeded to the prisoner's residence, where he found a little girl named Sarah Cecilia Hill, behind the door of the house. Her head and face were completely covered by a wire-work cap or muzzle, locked behind with a small brass padlock. By means of this instrument, she was unable either to eat or drink.

Artesian Well in Ohio.—An artesian well is being dug in Columbus, Ohio, and is now 440 feet deep; the cliff limeston is passed through, and they are now at work in the blue limestone of the Cincinnati region, a stratum which is variously estimated at from 400 to 1000 feet of thickness. This stratum is much easier to bore than the cliff rock. When this rock has been passed through, water may be reached; and it is equally possible and probable that much deeper boring will be required.

Recorded Votes.—Calling the ayes and nays on a bill is a dangerous experiment. One old member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who maintained his seat and popularity for a number of years, always voted "no" when a vote was recorded—"for," said he, when asked his reason, "when a good law passes, no one looks for the yeas and nays on it—when a *bad* one does, they always do!" If I told you this before, it won't do any harm to repeat it.

Worthy of Imitation.—The Legislature of Texas is a remarkable body, and its labors without a parallel. They have a large amount of business on hand, and for some time have been holding three sessions a day—forenoon, afternoon, and at night. To these they have recently added a fourth, a session *before breakfast.* The Austin Gazette says the House now meets at 4 o'clock, A. M., and goes to work.

A Legislative Prayer.—The following laconic prayer was delivered in the Iowa House of Representatives the other morning, by the Rev. Mr. Shine:

"Great God! Bless the young and growing State of Iowa, her Senators and Representatives, her Governor and State officers! Give us a sound currency, pure water and undefiled religion, for Christ's sake. Amen."

FRED. DOUGLASS complains bitterly that the friends of the abolition of slavery are falling away from the cause, some for one reason and some for another, and a good many because "its principles required them to tread the colored man as an equal brother in all the relations of life." There's the rub; the Abolitionists never were true friends of the colored race.

☞ *We have good reason to believe*, that in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of Wistar' Balsam of Wild Cherry. A single trial will prove this. None is genuine unless signed I. Butts.

RETURNING REASON.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has refused to print the memorial of certain colored citizens of Boston, protesting against the Dred Scott decision and suggesting retaliatory legislation.

Jury List.

To serve at April Sessions A. D. 1858.

GRAND JURORS.—James T. Adams, Liberty; Harry Barney, Apolacon; Perry P. Butts, Liberty; Lewis Chamberlin sen., Choconut; J. W. Chalker, Liberty; Eri Dewitt, New Milford; Edward Dowling, Silver Lake; John France, Auburn; Henry Granger, Rush; William Golden, do.; Hart Goodrich, Clifford; Wm. Hurley, Choconut; Ansel B. Hill, Silver Lake; Jesse Holmes, Gibson; John Johnson, Apolacon; Roger Kenyon, Liberty; Titus L. Merriman, Franklin; H. P. Robins, Bridgewater; Luke Reed, Lenox; Wm. E. Tingley, Harford; J. A. Vaughn, Bridgewater; W. M. Whitney, Lenox; Oscar Washburn Gibson; Daniel Wood, Lathrop.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—FIRST WEEK.—Elijah Adams, Auburn; G. W. Arnold, Herrick; Calvin Barnes, Gibson; Lyman Bell, Lenox; Geo. Beckus, Bridgewater; Chester H. Bliss, Silver Lake; Isaac P. Baker, Dimock; R. H. Burch, Auburn; Wm. Z. Brown, Lathrop; Benj. Brownell, Dundaff; Hiram Cogswell, Rush; S. F. Carmalt, Choconut; John Dunn, Choconut; Henry Dewitt, New Milford; Otis M. Dimmick, Herrick; Ithamer Dodge, Middletown; Pardon Fish, Springville; George Jameson, Oakland; L. C. Jameson, Gt. Bend; Wm. H. Jones, Dimock; Albert Merriman, Montrose; Calvin Rogers, Springville; Jesse Sylvins, Lathrop; Harry Shutts, Harmony; Egbert Stedwell, Middletown; George Snyder, Rush; H. N. Smith, Lenox; J. B. Slocum, Dundaff; Wm. Skinner, Susquehanna Depot; George Sumner, Gibson; E. N. Smith, Susquehanna Depot; G. A. Tilden, Montrose; Rufus Tuttle, Franklin; D. D. Warner, Bridgewater; David Wakelee, Springville; John N. Young, Dimock.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—SECOND WEEK.—James H. Bliss, Friendsville; Elisha Bell, Lathrop; Charles Brush, New Milford; Arnold Balch, Jackson; Joseph Bloxham 2d, Ararat; S. H. Barnes, Harmony; H. S. Centant, Lenox; Abner Crozier, Thomson; Nicholas Dubois, Gt. Bend; B. H. Dix, Ararat; Norman Granger, Rush; D. W. Glidden, Friendsville; C. J. Hollister, Dimock; Hamlet Hill, Auburn; Reuben Hatch, New Milford; L. S. Lenheim, Gt. Bend; M. B. Lyman, Springville; G. O. Loomis, Lenox; Geo. T. Frazier, Oakland; Daniel Munson, Gt. Bend; James Mead, Friendsville; Jackson E. Mowry, Auburn; Gaylen Newman, Gt. Bend; Covel Park, Franklin; Isaac Reckhow, Gt. Bend; Otis Ross, Middletown; Martin Richards, Harmony; Charles R. Southerland, Liberty; Lewis E. Shutts, Oakland; Orlando Stone, Jessup; Arthur Southworth, Liberty; David Stoddard, Gt. Bend, D. L. Taylor, do.; John Wood, Lathrop; Joseph Ward, Silver Lake; John B. Wilson, Middletown.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary.

The Bridgewater Baptist Church will hold PUBLIC SERVICES in commemoration of their FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY, Friday, April 9th, 1858, at their meeting house in Montrose.

HISTORICAL DISCOURSE by Eld. A. L. Post, at half past ten, a. m.

REMARKS by Eld. D. Dimock, their first pastor.

PREACHING afternoon and evening.

The church of this Association and the community generally are cordially invited to attend.

M. MOTT,
A. BALDWIN,
SAM'L BARD,
N. MITCHELL,
M. S. WILSON,
W. J. TURRELL, } Com:

Montrose, Mar. 3d, 1858.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Extract Buchu, is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is the best and most active preparation which can be made for the cure of diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, weaknesses, &c. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." [mm

MOST patent medicines are humbugs, but Dr. Tobias warrants his Venitian Liniment to do all he recommends it for, or the money will be refunded by his agents—one will be found in every village in the state. If you have pain or ache try a bottle, it stops pain instantly. [9t3

Price 25 & 50 cts. a bottle. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. For sale by Abel Turrell, Montrose. [3t52.

THE Bowels and their functions. As perfect health is the greatest blessing that we can enjoy, without which all other blessings are of little consequence, we deem it of great importance to point out the way for you to enjoy it.—The bowels must be kept in a state by which they are enabled to carry off everything that is unnecessary. And it is impossible to tell what a large amount of sickness has been caused by constipation, or costiveness, in other words, by not keeping the bowels regular; it is the main road to all diseases; the cause of unnatural irritation to the mucous, or lining membranes of the bowels. Having lost their natural strength, they cannot object to what is required of them. Hence the bowels become inflamed, and unless you find speedy relief, a thousand other complaints are ever ready to drag you, through a miserable and wretched life. Such medicines must be given as will cleanse the stomach and bowels, and restore their natural strength. to accomplish this there is no compound so valuable as Dr. Morse's Pills; all other medicines sink into utter insignificance when compared to them; it seems as tho' the Author of Nature had designed them for this as well as other complaints. From 2 to 6 pills a day will increase the strength and appetite; and cleanse the stomach and intestines from whatever is injurious. [mm

Notice.—The Suq'a County Agricultural Society will meet at the Court House on Tuesday evening, April 6th, 1858.

M. L. CATLIN, Sec'ry.

Montrose, March 13th, 1858.

DIED.

In Downer's Grove, Du Page County, Illinois, on the 13th of Jan. 1858, HENRY LORING, son of Henry and Sarah Jeffers, formerly of Harford, this county, aged 11 years, 7 months, and 9 days.

Noble youth, thy cares are o'er,
Calm in death thou fell asleep;
Sorrow's cup is thine no more;
Angels now thy vigil keep.

Vacant now his household seat,
Silent ever his youthful tread;
No more his smiling face we'll greet,
For he is numbered with the dead.

Farewell, the silken tie is broken,
That bound thee to the loved of earth;
Farewell, 'tis sad to be spoken,
Bright spirit of celestial birth.

FOR SALE.

THREE pairs of mules, good age and in good condition, and at prices to suit the times. Enquire of DICKERMAN & GARRATT.
New Milford, March 16, 1858.

A First Class Literary Weekly Paper,
WITH A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT TO EACH SUBSCRIBER!

THE
"NEW YORK EXCELSIOR,"

IS a first class family Journal, beautifully Illustrated, of the largest size—eight pages or forty columns, imperial quarto, and is devoted to Literature, News, Morals, and General Miscellany.

The editorial department will be under the immediate charge of Alexander D. Munson, who is widely known to the public as having been connected with several of the most popular journals of the day.

Although giving a handsome present to each subscriber, intending to surpass all in our liberality, we are determined that the "Excelsior" shall not resemble those journals usually known as "gift papers," in any particular. Its contents shall be suitable for Home, as our aim is to secure it a welcome in every family. We shall fill our columns weekly with thrilling and interesting tales, romances of real life, and sketches of travels, men of character, besides a full digest of the news of the week, and all events of general interest.

One of the following named presents is sent free of postage to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

An Ebony Casket, containing a full sett of diamond Jewelry, Ear Rings, Necklace, Brooch and Bracelets, beside a lady's enameled jeweled Gold Watch with Chatelaine, and a gentleman's English Hunting Case, full jeweled, Gold Watch, with Chain, worth - -			$800
Two superior Pianos, Rosewood and Bl'k Walnut case, worth $300 and $400 -			$700
Watches, Hunting Case - -	$60	to	$100
Gold Watches - - - - - -	30	to	500
" " (Ladies' and Gents,)	20	to	30
Silver Hunting Patent Levers -	15	to	30
" Patent Levers - - - - - -	13	to	15
" Watches - - - - - - - -	7	to	10
Ladies Chatelaines - - - - -	6	to	20
Guard Chains [Ladies' and Gents'	10	to	20
Vest and Fob Chains - - - -	10	to	20
" " Guard " - - - -	8	to	20
Bracelets, Cameo and Mosaic -	10	to	15
Armlets for Ladies and Children	5	to	8
Brooches, Cameo and Mosaic -	6	to	8
" Florentine and Lava -	6	to	8
" Gold [Ladies' and Misses]	1	to	5
Ear Drops, Florentine and Lava -	6	to	8
" " Cameo and Mosaic -	6	to	8
" " Gold [Ladies' and Misses']	2	to	8
Gold Rings, plain and chased -	1	to	7
" Studs, Gentlemen's - - - -	2	to	4
" Sleeve Buttons, [Gentlemen's] various styles - - -	3	to	5
" Cuff Pins, [Ladies'] - - -	3	to	4
" Slides, for Fob or Rib'r. Chains	3	to	5
" Watch Keys - - - - - -	1	to	10
" Breast Pins, [Gentlemen's] -	2	to	10
" Lockets, Double Glass - -	8	to	15
" " - - - - - - -	2	to	5
" Thimbles - - - -	4	to	6

TERMS TO SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.

Two Dollars per year, with one Present.
Four " two years, " four Presents.
Five " three " " five "

TERMS TO CLUBS,

With a present to each subscriber, and always an extra present to the getter up of a club.

Clubs of three - - - -	$5
" " five - - - -	8
" " ten - - - -	15
" of twenty (1 extra to the agent)	30

Clubs larger than 21 in the same proportion.

The Publisher, Albert Palmer, has been known for many years as Publisher of the Northern & Southern Merchants' and Manufacturers' Journal, (edited by Freeman Hunt,) and he with confidence refers to the leading business men in almost every town in the United States (to most of whom the M. and M. Journal has been circulated) as to the responsibility and integrity with which his publishing business is conducted.—Having secured the agency of a prominent Jewelry establishment in Newark, New Jersey, he is led to offer the presents in similar articles; but those who desire it can receive their presents in books.

LOCAL AGENTS.

All Postmasters, Merchants and Business Men to whom we have ever forwarded a copy of the M. and M. Journal, or their clerks, or any other intelligent and responsible person, will confer a favor by forming a club or acting as our Local Agent and Correspondent.

PREMIUMS TO LOCAL AGENTS AND OTHERS.

Any person sending 100 subscribers (with the full price of subscription) will receive a superb Hunting Case Gold Watch and Chain, of the best English workmanship, full jeweled, and worth $80, or, at choice, one of Prince's Melodeons, of the same value.

The person who can raise a list of 300, within a period of three months, will receive a superior Piano, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston, worth $300, and which cost $275 cash, or, at choice, a small set of Ladies' Diamond Jewelry, worth the same amount.

For List of 50 with full price, a beautiful Gold Watch, worth $40, will be paid.

For smaller or larger lists, persons may select any article from our published schedule, of Watches, Jewelry, Books, &c., worth in proportion of $8 for each ten subscribers, or, if prefered, can retain $5 in cash, or 50 cents for each subscriber.

For further terms to Agents, address the office.

The names should be sent each week until the proposed number is completed, in order that the presents and papers may be promptly mailed.

Address,
ALBERT PALMER, Publisher,
NEW YORK EXCELSIOR,
11w8.] Office, 385 Broadway, New York.

Petitions for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, the following persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Susquehanna, for License to keep Taverns in said County.

Joel Steenback, Gibson Township.
James M. Tillman, Suq'a Borough.
Robert Nichol, " "
Cyrus B Jackson, Friendsville Boro.
Alva Gregory, Great Bend Township.
Philander Phinney, New Milford "
Elijah Barnum, " " "
Alanson Tilden, Herrick, "
Spencer Hickox, Springville "
Jonas Rivenburgh, Clifford "
Leonard Searle, Montrose Borough.
J. S. Tarbell, " "
George W. Lewis, Dimock Township.
J. O. Bullard, Brooklyn "
N. W. Waldron, Harford "
David Wilmarth, Lathrop "
James J. Turner, Jackson "
Elisha B. Gates, Dimock "
Jacob Kimble, Choconut "
Benjamin Ayres, Dundaff Borough,
Robert Gage, Silver Lake Township.
James Phelan, " " "
Bernard Clark, Apolacon "
W. H. Sherwood, Rush "
Elijah L. Adams, Auburn "
George Snyder, Rush "
Thomas Clark, Choconut "
Stephen Carpentor, Great Bend "
A. A. Beeman, Liberty "
Hiram Barnum, Clifford "
A. F. Snover, Lenox "
Patrick Casey, Choconut "
H. Langley, Great Bend "
Alfred Thompson, Susq'a Borough.
H. Stanton, New Milford Township.

Petitions for Grocery License.

Christopher Sherman, Montrose Borough.
J. F. Crowley, Montrose Borough.
Edward Cornwall, New Milford Township.
William Howarth, Susq'a Borough.
David A. Benson, " "
Isaac N. Bullard, Montrose "
E. Bacon, Montrose Boro.
Walter Paintin, Great Bend Township.

G. B. R. WADE, Clerk.

Montrose, March 12th, 1858.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

WARRANTED PURE.—For sale, wholesale and retail, C. D. LATHROP.
Montrose, Feb. 18, 1858.—tf.