

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Proprietor.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1867.

VOLUME XXIV, NUMBER 35.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. C. SUTTON,
Auctioneer, and Insurance Agent,
Friendsville, Pa.

ROGERS & ELY,
U. S. Auctioneers,
Brooklyn, Pa.

PETER HAY,
U. S. Auctioneer,
Auburn 4 Corners, Pa.

C. S. GILBERT,
U. S. Auctioneer,
Great Bend, Pa.

DR. W. W. SMITH,
DENTIST, Rooms over Boyd & Corwin's Hardware Store, Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Montrose, July 1, 1867.—1f

JAMES E. CARMALT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office next to Franklin Hotel,
Montrose, Dec. 18, 1866.—1f

WM. D. LUSK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite the Court House,
Montrose, Pa. 1866.—1f

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Groceries, Glass Ware, Wall and Window Paper, Stone-ware, Lamps, Revolvers, Machinists' Oils, Trusses, Guns, Ammunition, Knives, Spectacles, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.—being one of the most numerous, extensive, and valuable collections of Goods in Susquehanna County. (Established in 1838.)
Montrose, Pa.

D. W. SEARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over the Store of A. Lathrop, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.
May 1, 1866.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity. Office at his residence, on the corner east of Sayre & Co's. Foundry. [Jan. 15, 1867.—1f]

F. E. LOOMIS, DANIEL HANNAH,
LOOMIS & HANNAH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Solicitors in Bankruptcy, and General Real Estate and Collecting Agents. Valuable City Lots, Residences, Farms, and Coal Lands for sale. [Scranton, June 1867.—1f]

E. L. WEEKS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS OF N. N. HINE & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies and Misses fine Shoes, and Agents for the great American Tea and Coffee Company. [April 1, 1867.—1f]

DR. E. L. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Gives special attention to diseases of the Heart and Lungs and all Surgical diseases. Office over the Post Office. Boards at Seale's Hotel. [Sept. 4, 1866.—1f]

BALDWIN, ALLEN, & McCAIN,
DEALERS in Flour, Salt, Pork, Fish, Lard, Grain, Feed, Candles, Clover and Timoth Hay, and Groceries, such as Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Tea and Coffee. West side of Public Avenue.
Montrose, April 17, 1866.

BURNS & NICHOLS,
DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry Goods, Paints, Oils, Lard, Groceries, Spices, Fancy articles, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles. 677 Prescriptions carefully compounded. Public Avenue, above Seale's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.
A. B. Burns, A. M. Nichols.
Sept. 11, 1866.

DR. E. P. HINES,
HAS permanently located at Friendsville for the purpose of practicing medicine and surgery in all its branches. He may be found at the Jackson House. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Jan 1st Friendsville, Pa., Jan. 15th, 1866.

STROUD & BROWN,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. All business attended to promptly, on fair terms. Office first door north of "Montrose Hotel," west side of Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. [Jan. 1, 1866.]
BILLINGS STROUD, CHARLES L. BROWN.

C. O. FORDJHAM,
BOOT & SHOE Dealer and Manufacturer, Montrose, Pa. Shop on Main street, one door above L. S. Ballard's. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. Jan 1st 65

JOHN SAUTTER,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he is now prepared to cut all kinds of Garments in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit with elegance and ease. Shop over E. N. Ballard's Store, Montrose.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Friendsville and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Lect. Boards at J. Hoopfer's. 1859 G1f

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Chandler's Store. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

WM. W. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS, Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa.

H. BURRITT,
DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Draps, Oils, and Paints, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, Groceries, Provisionals, &c., New Millford, Pa.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS, Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Third-street. WM. BURRITT, COOPER, HENRY DUNKER.

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bonny, Mack, Pay, Pension, and Redemption Claims attended to. Feb 1st Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PENSIONS, and Back Pay.
THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT of the GOV. L. DEPARTMENT, having obtained the necessary forms, &c., will give prompt attention to all claims interested to be care. No charge unless successful.
Montrose, June 6th, 1864. GEO. F. LITTLE.

The Model Judge Of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD, L. L. D.,
President Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN, ESQ.

The Hon. George Sharswood was born on the 7th of July, 1810, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, on the 31st of July, 1828, with the highest honors, delivering the Greek salutatory, and manifesting a scholarship, of which his unceasing industry had given an early earnest. In the month of August of the same year, he became a student in the office of Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and after a severe application to his studies, was admitted to practice on the 3th of Sept., 1831.

Even after Mr. Sharswood's admission, he still blended his classical with his professional duties, besides giving some attention to the modern languages, and it may truly be observed of him, that it has seldom happened that such young shoulders bore so wise a head.

He was not deficient in genius, but his great quality consisted in rigid and indefatigable labor. He was a model for a student. Always thoughtful, yet always cheerful; modest and retiring in his manners, yet in a moment of emergency not deficient in reliance upon himself. We do not think he could ever have been an effective advocate. The turn of his mind was too tranquil to enjoy or endure the tumult, agitation and excitement of jury trials. But in an argument to the court in banc, upon a point of law, few men of his years would have been his equal—cool, calm, collected, he had full control of that abundant stock of knowledge which unflinching perseverance and industry had enabled him to accumulate.

After remaining at the bar some five years, with about the usual share of professional business, but with bright hopes clustering around him, he was elected to the Legislature on the 10th of October, 1837, where, it is sufficient to say, that he justified the most sanguine hopes and expectations of his constituents.

On the 24th of October, 1838, he became one of the Select Council, and on the 29th of June, 1841, was appointed secretary of the investigating committee of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States. On the 12th of October, 1841, he was elected again to the Legislature, and continued in that body by another election, on the 11th of October, 1842. Scarcely had his legislative services terminated, when, on the 8th of April, in the year 1845, he received the appointment of Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, and on the 1st of February, in the year 1848, became its President. On the 14th of October, 1851, under the new Constitution, he was elected by a large majority to the same judicial position, which he had previously held from the Executive and Senate of the State. He was commissioned on the 1st of December, 1851.

In all those varied and highly honorable and responsible employments, it may be justly said, that he manifested the most abundant capacity and fitness for the duties imposed upon him. But he more especially shone in his judicial qualifications. Take him for all in all, at his time of life, no bench in Pennsylvania has borne a more unblemished, more competent, or more exemplary incumbent. He is a man of kind, liberal, and honorable feelings, just such a man as you might suppose was born to be a judge; and if he holds out as he has begun, and Heaven and his constituents confine him to his "three-score years and ten," we are mistaken or he will furnish the best practical proof of the folly of legislating judges out of office, at the expiration of sixty years. Since his presidency in the District Court, Judge Sharswood has been chosen Professor of Law in the Pennsylvania University, where he is an invaluable acquisition. Apart from this duty, he is engaged in delivering a course of elaborate lectures before the Commercial Institute. And when it is remembered that the Court in which he presides sits ten months in the year, and is continuously and laboriously occupied during all that time, in every diversity of trials, certainly no better commentary can be required upon his exhaustless patience and energy of character.

But to glance from the mental to the personal—Judge Sharswood is about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop of shoulders, attributable, probably, to his studious pursuits throughout life. He has a benevolent face, an even temper, great patience, and that without which everything else is nothing, uncompromising honesty. The honesty of a judge; however, is hardly necessary to be referred to, as without it, no man is to be considered a judge. He is only a pageant in the temple of justice.

Judge Sharswood may be cited in support of our theory, that Judges—all other qualifications being equal—taken from the bar before they have been extensively engaged in practice, generally discharge their duties more satisfactorily than those who are hackneyed in litigation, and therefore take partial or prejudiced views of a case. Unless the opposite sides of the issue exhibit great inequality in merit and strength, we defy any man to perceive, from the department of the judge, to what result his mind inclines.

This is a great virtue in a judicial officer—nothing is so unbecoming in authority, as to descend from its high calling into the arena of professional degradation, and advance gratuitous opinions, and join in a conflict between opponents, before the mind entirely grasps the merits of the controversy. Counsel may be less observant of what they say or do, but a judge should permit no word to escape his lips during the progress of a trial, that may tend to bias a jury, or throw reproach upon one party or the other. Words as we have elsewhere said, are things, and judicial words are very operative, if not controlling things, upon the minds of the "sworn twelve," who, having for the most part but little light in themselves, look anxiously for the least glimmering of it that may be shed from the bench, and sometimes even convert that light into darkness.

Judge Sharswood puts his cases, of course, very fairly to a jury; he seldom intrenches upon their rights to determine upon the facts, and when he charges upon the law, he does it with great clearness, precision, and cogency, and so as to be comprehended by any man of the most ordinary intelligence. His thoughts are not only perspicuous, but the language in which they are clothed is so plain and unaffected as to prevent all equivocation or misapprehension.

The Truth Well Told.
Among the many excellent denunciations of the military despotism act, and exposures of the monstrosities it contains, we have none which, for brevity and succinctness, surpasses the following extract from the late argument against it, by the Hon. Robert J. Walker, in the Mississippi case, delivered before the U. S. Supreme Court. He said:

"It was an act without a parallel in history—extending martial law over 10,000,000 of people—loyal and disloyal—of all races and colors: vesting unlimited power in a military satrap—substituting the glimmering sword and glittering bayonet for the judicial tribunals. It lays the ax to the root of the elective franchise.—It extends the right of suffrage to three or four millions of people who are excluded by the State Constitutions, and excludes tens of thousands, by classification who are entitled to it under the State Constitutions.

I have gone through Egypt, Syria, Turkey in Asia and Turkey in Europe, and thousands of miles through Russia, and there was no such despotism in Africa, or Asia, or Turkey, or Russia, as that which was established by these acts. They all had courts of some description, and allowed a hearing and opportunity of defense. The sword was not the only arbiter, but here an act of Congress swept ten States out of existence, reduced them to a worse than territorial bondage, and subjected every of them, ten millions of people, of all ages, sexes and colors to the despotic will of a military commander."

Judge Sharswood.
The *Sunday Dispatch* pays the following tribute to the character, standing and legal qualifications of George Sharswood, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

The State Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for the bench of the Supreme Court has made a most admirable selection of a candidate for that position. No better lawyer than the Hon. George Sharswood can be found in Pennsylvania. As a judge he has had ample experience, and has conducted himself in all things with purity, impartiality and industry. His knowledge of the law is extensive. His long practice has cast a firm and enduring mould. His judgment is strong, his perceptions acute, and his desire to do justice in all cases transparent. He has as little of the weakness of favoritism and the fault of dislike as any man; and in his long career upon the bench in the District Court of this city there has been nothing to show that he ever allowed his private opinions to influence his judgment or to color his views of a case. We believe him to be most admirably fitted for the position for which he has been named, by personal integrity, deep learning, and the possession of the analytical ability which compares principles with facts and applies to circumstances the fitting legal consequences.—The citizens of Philadelphia will be well satisfied with the nomination of Judge Sharswood, and he will have a handsome support from independent voters of all parties.

—A State Constable of Massachusetts, who had seized several barrels of liquor at Chicopee, the other day, was compelled to relinquish them, and was chased through the streets by a mob, and barely escaped with his life. So it seems that the prohibitory law is disregarded, and that mob law sets it aside in "loyal" Massachusetts. "Reconstruction" seems to be needed.

Greeley and the "G. A. R."

It is known that there is a secret society called the "Grand Army of the Republic," and it is alleged that their intention is to take part in politics, and their field of operation lies among the soldiers of the Northern States. The *New York Tribune* thus paints the portrait of this Radical agency:

These men combine for political purposes. They propose to keep alive the wrath and bitterness of that dreadful time. They mean to control conventions to nominate men for office—to perpetuate in our civil system the bitterness of war. We believe the soldier should receive abundant reward. When a soldier and a civilian apply for office, all things else being equal, we should prefer the soldier.—But we dislike this making a privileged class, and especially we dislike this getting into a corner, and having passwords and grips, and making an exclusive class.—Washington foresaw this when he opposed the Society of the Cincinnati. He saw in that association the first step toward an aristocracy, and he declined to ally himself with it. What Washington said should be remembered now. Here is an association more numerous and more powerful than the Cincinnati, which proposes to ever keep alive a war with brothers and fellow-countrymen, to exult in victories over Americans, to rejoice over the destruction of men in whose blue veins run the blood which courses in our own, and who, whatever their crimes and errors, are of our own country. We say, let all the fearful memories of the past sink into the hell to which they belong; let us think only of wounds to be healed, of harvests to grow again, of seas once more covered with our commerce, education for the ignorant, protection to the oppressed, justice to all.

There are crafty, bold, bad men who look upon these societies as so many instruments for their own advancement.—They propose to ally themselves with this military sentiment, with no more claim upon it than Thénardier in *Les Misérables* had to be called the Sergeant of Waterloo. He followed the army, and robbed the bodies of the slain. The true soldier sheathes his sword and buries it in his closet and it remains an heirloom. He becomes a citizen, and makes no claim for political honor but that of citizenship.—Above all things he does not carry his epaulettes and ribbons, his wounds and bruises to a political convention, to be knocked down to the highest bidder.

Especially do we entertain these views when we find the declarations of these secret soldier associations so many expressions of madness. The true soldier is the most generous of foemen. Take the great captains who commanded the contending hosts. Do we find Grant, Sherman, or Sheridan, or Thomas, or Meade, assembling together and howling for more blood, more strife, more bitterness? Do we find Lee, or Longstreet, or Johnson, or Beauregard insisting that the hates of secession shall be prolonged? These men fought their fight and ended. Their anger ceased with the echo of the last guns fired in anger. From this Grand Army of the Republic, now parading through political conventions in the West, commanded by the captains of the caucus, the lobby, and the bar-room, we appeal to the grand army of the Republic which carried our banners over a hundred fields under the eye of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. We denounce this new secret association as out of sympathy with the true Republican party, and as inimical to the Constitution and the Union. It will be a sad day for our party when soldiers find no better work than to prowl over the battle-fields of the past, and dig up the bodies of the slain. The country wants peace, and rest, and harmony, and justice. These men want a distracted country that offices may be gained. They would make America a Mexico, peace would be sent to sleep with Turks and infidels, and, instead of Union, they would "the wofullest division make that ever fell upon this cursed earth."

Brownlow on Negroes.

Parson Brownlow has just been elected Governor of Tennessee by the votes of negroes. In October, 1860, he wrote his opinion of the negro race as follows:

"Your ignorance of this whole subject manifests itself in your clamors about the equality of the African and Anglo-Saxon races. This question of race you call upon me to settle to your satisfaction. Do you ask me to make a Pointer out of a Poodle? Do you ask me to make a Peach out of a Crab-Apple? Can you change a Carrot into a Melon? Can you grow an Oak from a Pea-nut? Will a wild Donkey produce an Arabian horse? Will a Polecat produce a Lion? Can you hatch Eagles by setting a Goose on Buzzard eggs? Most certainly not! You cannot undo what God has intended shall never be undone. It is, therefore, simply impossible for you to change an African into an Anglo-Saxon. It is a question of blood—of race, as I have remarked; and a question far above the capacity of those who abuse these Southern States on account of African slavery.—W. G. Brownlow's letter to *Prigge*, No. 8, Oct. 26, 1860.

The "Lambs."

Two young white girls were shockingly assaulted by some Waynesboro' (Georgia) negroes. The girls will not survive.

A negro villain committed a rape upon two girls aged eight and ten years, near Nunda, N. Y., a few days ago.

A shocking tragedy occurred in Union City, Obion County, Tennessee. A negro man broke jail in that town, and repairing to the residence of an aged and highly respectable widow lady, named Chatham, outraged her person, and then fled. Two sons of the injured woman followed the wretch to Hickman, Ky., arrested him, and taking him back to the scene of the outrage, shot him dead, and then severed his head from his body.

A negro in Blountville, Ky., enticed a young girl from the house and committed violence upon her person. She was so much abused that she has since died from her injuries.

A North Carolina negro woman cut off her husband's head so that she might marry a white man.

J. H. Hopkins, Bureau Superintendent of Gallatin, Tenn., has been indicted by the grand jury of Summer county for an attempted rape on the person of a young girl only fourteen years of age.

John Wilson, a negro living near Warwick, Md., was arrested on Thursday, the 25th ult., by constable Loveless, and taken before Justice Hunter, charged with an assault with intent to commit a rape on the person of a white girl aged about 15 years, named Crissey Boman.

J. C. Hagan, a negro employed in the Boston post office, has been arrested for stealing money from letters. It seems that he has been patterning after the radical leaders in more respects than one. He has a colored wife and children, but not satisfied with that, keeps a white Yankee woman as a mistress. No wonder he was compelled to follow the example of Butler and other Massachusetts loyalists, and steal.

Another Licentious Clergyman.

The subject of the following notice is well known hereabouts, says an *Easton journal*, having been in Easton several times soliciting aid for the Institution of which he was Superintendent.

A telegraphic despatch dated Rochester, N. Y., dated on Monday evening, says the Rev. H. Wendt, of Germantown, Penn'a., was arrested here this morning, charged with outraging the persons of seven girls, inmates of the Germantown Orphan Asylum, of which he was superintendent. He had been practising his diabolical acts for over a year previous to his discovery. He fled from Germantown last week, fearing punishment, and came to this city. On his arrival he wrote to his wife making inquiries as to the feeling among the members of his church, and stated that he would be in Rochester to-day and would be the guest of the Lutheran minister. This letter fell into the hands of the trustees of the Orphan Asylum, who caused his arrest.

Mrs. Lincoln.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is going to take up her abode in Racine, Wis., and her effects were sold in Chicago on Saturday. The handsome parlor set of brocade and rosewood, consisting of fourteen pieces, was sold for \$1,190 dollars. The parlor carpets, elegant Brussels, 110 yds., brought \$3,75 per yard. The large French mirror was sold for \$338, and two handsome English mantel mirrors for \$280 each.—The curtains, damask and lace, with elegant cornices, sold for \$530 each. The large etagere brought \$275, and two smaller ones \$100 and \$87 respectively. A Lisbon marble-top table sold for \$125, and a white marble-top table for \$125, and two small marble-top stands for \$87 each. A handsome chamber set of black walnut sold for \$355, and Tad's chamber set for \$150. The dining room furniture brought good prices, the side-board selling for \$275, the extension table for \$68, and the chairs for \$7 each. These were of black walnut.—*Chicago Tribune*, (Radical.)

It is a fact on record, that more money was expended to furnish the White House during the four years that the "late lamented" and his family occupied it, than had been expended during its occupancy by Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore and Buchanan combined. And yet, when President Johnson took possession of it, it had to be refurnished again from top to bottom, as everything had been carried off.

We find the following in the *Chicago Times*. The avowed objects of the "Grand Army of the Republic" are fraternity and a care of widows and orphans of fallen comrades. The following letter—which fell into the wrong hands—explains itself!

HEADQUARTERS G. A. R.,
DEPT. OF OHIO, Feb. 6, 1867.
P. O., Post No. 1, Sub Division 84.

Sir: I am directed to forward to the army at Napoleon 150 of the approved breech-loaders, for the use of your encampment, which shall be subject to your order. Please sign the above receipts and return to me.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obt' servt.,
A. S. KRINKLE,
Chief of Ordnance, Dept. of Ohio.

Two Good Stories with a Moral.

The story started by the *New York Evening Post*, and now going the rounds of the Radical press, to the effect that two Texan planters refused to "go home until they had shot a negro," and did finally bring down an unlucky darkey whom they chanced to meet, is recognized by the *New Haven Register* as an old acquaintance, it having first been published in an anti-slavery almanac, some twenty years ago, to illustrate the prevailing cruelty of slave holders in South Carolina.

"Afterwards," says the *Register*, "it was located in 'bleeding Kansas,' and did duty for 'two border ruffians,' who would not leave town until they had shot a Yankee." It is an excellent bit of sensation stuff, but we question the policy of using it oftener than once in twenty years or so. The inventor of the story was remarkable for modesty, or for cunning as he had never taken out a copyright—but it is passing strange that a man with a thimble-full of brains could for an instant believe such a barbarous act could be committed with impunity in any part of this country."

Horror of Andersonville.

It now turns out through Republican sources, that all of the Andersonville horrors were the result of mature deliberation of the War Department. Thirty thousand of our fathers, sons and brothers left to die horrible deaths, because the authorities at Washington said they were too feeble to be of service in our ranks, and it would cost money to maintain them in hospitals, and to have them exchanged man for man with rebels, would aid the Southern cause. For one whose year, Republican papers published cuts descriptive of the prison pen, hung Wirz for his cruel treatment and denounced the South for its brutality, when it now turns out by the showing of the highest authority, that the South was anxious to get rid of them and exchange every man, the rebels offered to release our sick men—30,000 of them without an exchange, but our War Department cruelly refused to accept the offer for six months.

Beecher's Bait for the Black Man.

In his remarks before the Equal Rights Association, Henry Ward Beecher said: "Take a black man, bait him with a white woman, and I think you will catch the black man." This, says the *Chicago Times*, is probably true, but somewhat disgusting. If the Radicals propose to use white women as baits to catch darkies, it is to be hoped that they will use their own daughters and sisters first; but as in the war they got others to do the fighting, and as in negro suffrage they propose it only for other States, so, in the matter of bait, they will probably attempt to use somebody else's white women.

—An official despatch to Secretary Seward, from our Consul at Vera Cruz, states that Santa Ana is in close confinement at the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

—There was in the vaults of the United States Treasury on Saturday, August 17, \$108,882,000 in gold, of which \$88,777,000 was in coin, and the balance in gold certificates.

—A profound thinker and brilliant orator, twenty years ago, said that it would yet be written over the graves of our institutions: "Here lies a nation who, in order to give freedom to three millions of slaves, lost the freedom of thirty millions."

—The *Springfield Republican* sees a suspicious continuity of circumstances in the Ashley-Conover letters giving plausibility to Dunham's story.

—Hon. J. S. Galloway has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Elijah Hise, of Kentucky, by an almost unanimous vote. The Rads didn't "amount to pig tracks" at the polls in that district.

—A very sensible woman, who is going to Europe desires that when her husband's name and her own are published in the list of passengers, it shall be Mr. — and wife, not lady, for he goes abroad with his lawful wife, and nobody else.

—The next Legislature of Kentucky will stand about as follows: Senate—25 Democrats, 9 Republican, 4 noncommittal. House—Democrats, 85; Republicans, 9; third party, 4.

—Nine hundred and seventy persons were committed to the Boston "Tombs" last month, 627 of them for drunkenness. Boston has a prohibitory law.

—Keep it before the people, that the late Radical Legislature appropriated for payment of its members and attaches \$115,000 more than that of 1864. Just think of it! An increase of expenditure for "running" the Legislature, since 1864, of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

—A widow in Paris, aged forty-five, married a young man aged eighteen. By her first husband she had a son whose age at the time of her second marriage was twenty-one. She recently died and by her will left her fortune to her son and husband. As her husband was not of age her son was appointed his guardian.