The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1870.

County Statement.

We believe the people of this county should be justly proud of the plain, open, and unevading manner in which the Receipts and Expenditures of the county have been set forth in the Commissioners' statement, which has appeared in our columns. As we have adopted the motto, "Honor to whom honor is due," we deem it but just to call the particular attention of the people to it. We have compared it carefully with other statements in our exchanges, from other counties, and we find none that are so concise and plain, and in which every item of expenditure is so fully and intelligently accounted for, without any sweeping item of "incidental expenses," so suggestive of some criminal or evasive leakage. We notice that some of our cotemporaries have criticised quite severely the loose manner in which their county statements have been made. We think that our commissioners and clerk can defy all criticism, as every item fully explains itself.

☞ In the case of Dr. Paul Shoeppe, which has attracted so much attention throughout the country, the Supreme Court has refused to review the evidence, and Judge Reed, who delivered the opinion of the Court, stated that they had discovered no error in the record of the Court below, and could not consider questions of the prisoner's guilt or innocence.

The decision was based upon mere technicalities; and where the life of a human being is at stake, and the guilt or innocence of that being an uncertainty, we think that it would be well were the technicalities, to be made to bow to justice, instead of justice being the slave.

Dr. Shoeppe has not, either by his manner or appearance, raised any great am't of sympathy or enthusiasm in his behalf; but it is undeniable that there is doubt as to his guilt, and more care should be taken in future cases.

☞ The contested election case in the twentieth senatorial district of this state in which a Radical partisan attempt was made to force Scull into the Legislature in place of Judge Findley, has been decided by the committee in favor of the latter. We do not wonder that many of the Republican press and the N. Y. *Tribune* among the number are forced to make the humiliating acknowledgement that both state legislatures and Congress are stooping to the most bare faced attempts to force Radicals into legislative bodies against the will of the people expressed through the ballot box, and to admonish them to beware how they trample upon law and right, for there is justice in the hearts of the common people as well as party fealty.

More Radical Generosity.

It is now very *kindly* proposed by the Radicals in Congress that the Secretary of the Interior shall take charge of the elections, having full power to appoint the officers heretofore elected by the people to conduct the elections, and attend to the canvassing of the votes and announce the result. They claim that the Second Section of the Fifteenth Amendment confers the power to enact such a law. This would make the Secretary of the Interior the grand Supreme election judge of the country, and give full opportunity to manipulate the ballot-box against the will of the people there instead of being forced to such humiliating and contemptible partisan action in the Halls of Congress, and in State Legislatures on the subject of contested seats, for the facts brought out do not appear well to the "common people." Such generosity as this must receive its reward. Surely if it does not receive it in this world we think it will in the next.

"Susan's Birthday."

The sixteenth of this month, (February) will doubtless be handed down through all future generations, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, or feasting and reviling, or something of that kind. The day will be memorable as the birth day of our beloved Susan B. Anthony, who celebrated the fiftieth one of those days on Wednesday last, when a large number of people received invitations for her reception, and in the words of the invitation, were "afforded an opportunity to testify their appreciation of her twenty years' service in behalf of woman." This meant of course that Susan would not be offended by any little presents, which might be offered at her shrine. When the grand revolution of "Womans' Rights" has come to be an established thing, and beyond dispute, it will probably be found inconvenient, to celebrate two days in such close proximity to each other as the twenty second, and sixteenth of February, and we think it but natural to suppose that the birthday of our Washington will be superseded, by that of our gifted and beloved Susan.

We suppose that Susan and many other of her fellow luminaries—finding it impossible for some reason or other, we do not pretend to say what, to fulfil their duties, as wives and mothers, supplied the defficiency of a mission by creating one which would be especially adapted to their own peculiar cases, and we will waive all prejudice and say,—that for those who can find no other mission in this vast world of ours, it will be some thing to take up their time and attention if they only follow in the foot steps of Susan.

Specie Payment.

The probability that the Republican party will lead the country to specie payment may be measured by the following statement of one of their ablest Senators, Mr. Howe, of Winconsin, in the debate on the currency bill:

I have listened to this debate more closely than I ever listened to one, I believe in my life; and I am obliged to confess that I am a little bewildered by it. It has exhibited to me some peculiarities that I have never discovered before. I never know a case in my life where the doctors all seemed so unanimously agreed as to the disease as they do in reference to this matter. I never saw a case or knew of one where the doctors seemed so unanimously agreed not to effect a cure as they do in this matter. I never knew a case where they were so unanimously agreed that the disease ought to be alleviated as they are in this; and I never knew a case where they seemed so hopelessly, utterly divided as to the sort of palliatives that ought to be administered.

Grant's Indian Policy.

A few days ago the country was startled with the announcement of the massacre of between 200 and 300 Cheyennes, (men, squaws and children,) under the orders of Grant and Sheridan. Mr. George Catlin, so well known as an artist and as a man in this his native county, who has spent so many years among the Indians during the better days of the Republic, has addressed a feeling letter to General Sheridan in reference to his inhuman treatment of the Red Men:

"You are commanded to "sweep the whole country," to drive from their habitations and hunting grounds, and from the graves of their parents and children, the entire population of 1,500,000 square miles, into restricted, gameless and worthless reservations, in which starvation will be inevitable, and out of the limits of which you are commanded to treat all Indians as "enemies of war"—that is, to put them to death if they do not surrender to your arms, and give you their country, to be occupied by squatters.

The history of the world records no decree like this. Brave soldiers and gallant officers, I have been over the whole ground. I know the people, and I know the difficulties you will have to encounter. You go in obedience to the government of your country. "The government must protect the citizens" (protect them in possession of another people's lands, and in the robbery of their only means of existence). Remember that the government of your country in "protecting her citizens," destroys a race and gains a continent. This may be a necessity and it may not, but it will be for history and not for you to decide. For the inhuman massacre a short time since of some 500 poor Cheyennes (massacre with treachery) did the government of your country punish any one? Had not the Cheyennes a right to retaliate? For the subsequent destruction of a Cheyenne village, and the massacre of every man (102) and the capture of 53 warriors and 900 horses, (who, we are told by the Indian agent, were friendly, and on their way to their appointed reservation), has the government punished any one? And had not the Cheyennes a right to retaliate?"

The atrocities of these horrible scenes, in this age of "glorious civilization," surpasses in cruelty any thing in the invasions of Cortez, of Pizarro, and de Soto, and the American journals tell me that you have recently surprised a camp, (village?) of the Cheyennes, killed 52 warriors, and captured 400 horses, and 4 tons of dried buffalo meat, the only and last means of their existence. Oh, mercy, mercy! A small and friendly tribe when I lived amongst them thirty five years since. Where are they going? What have they done? How many of them now exist, and who have got possession of their lands, their buffaloes, and wild horses?

God, perhaps, may forgive my country for such cruel warfare, and O, for my country's sake, that there could be a solvent for history, to erase such records from its pages. The government of your country that sends you with cannons, with sabres and revolvers, to "sweep" these people out of their country (and, consequently, from the face of the earth) has been proud before the civilized world, in assuming and exercising a "guardianship" over these poor people, denominating them its red children," and instructing them to call the President of the United States their "Great Father," which they have always and every where obediently done; and, when your swords are drawn, forget not that just when the full rights of American citizenship have been magnanimously granted to 4,000,000 of Africans, the blows you are dealing are to disfranchise an independent (and the only American) race, and show to the observing world, and record in the pages of history, the singular anomaly (in an infanticidal war) of a father inheriting a whole continent from his dying children.—GEORGE CATLIN.

An Independent Judiciary.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in an article on State and Federal Judiciaries, uses the following language which is particularly significant in view of the refusal of the United States Senate to approve of Mr. Hoar's nomination to the bench of the Supreme Court:

"It was not until recently that 'extreme partizanship' was insisted on as the 'best qualification' for a Judge of the United States Supreme Court—and the fact that it is so is explained by the political necessity of obtaining decisions confirming a number of unconstitutional and illegal acts passed by Congress during the war. Men of all parties are alarmed at the inroads of Congress upon the independence of the federal Judiciary, and should the radicals insist in carrying out their schemes for its destruction, that will be one of the grievances which people will ultimately punish by expelling that party from power, and then let us hope that the federal courts will be reinstated in their full authority, and extreme partizanship no longer be made the chief qualification of judges.

☞ An earthquake visited San Francisco on Friday last, quite a panic was created in certain portions of the city, but little damage done to property. No lives were lost. In other portions of the state the shock was felt with greater or less violence.

A Wail.

Geary's veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill has had a most disastrous effect upon certain Radical journals in the Western part of the State. The Pittsburg *Gazette*, which boasts of being the "oldest" Republican newspaper in that city, gives way to the gloomiest forebodings and indulges in a prolonged wail, from which we make the following extract:

The Republican party of Pennsylvania has lost its control of the Legislature, and it has lost the Governor whom it elected. We have been sold out of both, and by traitors in our own house hold. Henceforth let our Republican friends know each other! We are strong, only without the traitors, not with them. All who are not with us are against us. It is high time that we take this as the point for a new departure in state politics. The scurry bummers, from the highest to the lowest, who have dishonored our organization, and made our camps a cover for thieves, should be branded and drummed out. With them we can never be sure of victory; without them we shall soon find the ways open, perhaps through a defeat or two, to fresh and solid triumphs. This will be found true in city, county or state.

That is so extremely sad a picture that it really excites our symdathy. Never, surely, was any party so shamefully betrayed. Off with the heads of the traitors—so much for Geary, Lowry & Co.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1870.

HOUSE.—The House met at half-past seven o'clock P. M., Mr. Strang in the chair.

A number of petitions were presented praying that the question of license or no license be submitted to a vote of the people.

One or two remonstrances against the passage of such a law were also presented.

Mr. Leidig presented a remonstrance from the citizens of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, against the passage of an act exempting the hall and market company of said borough from local taxation.

Several petitions were also presented for the passage of a law abolishing the death penalty.

Also, petitions asking for an appropriation to the experimental farm in Chester county.

Also, one from citizens of Lawrence county to repeal the act relative to stray cattle.

Mr. Dill (Adams) introduced a bill to authorize the payment of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the war of the rebellion and to provide means therefor.

He moved that it be printed and made the special order for Wednesday afternoon next at three o'clock.

Mr. Brown (Clarion) raised the point of order that it required a two-thirds vote to make a motion of this kind, and on suspending the rules, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Skinner, and were yeas 47 and nays 42.

So the question was determined in the negative.

A joint resolution was presented asking Congress to legislate against the obstruction of navigation on the Ohio river by the construction of bridges.

The following were also introduced:

To increase the supreme Court judges of Pennsylvania to seven.

To revive certain warrants issued upon the collection of bounty tax in the township of Halifax, Dauphin county.

Joint resolution for the protection of the rights of corporarions chartered by the laws of this Commonwealth.

A supplement to the penal code of this Commonwealth, to protect the public against unjust discriminations made by common carriers, or their agents or employees.

The following bill passed:

That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint such number of notaries public in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as the exigencies of the case may require, subject, however, to all existing statutes for the payment of fees upon such appointments. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 15, 1870.—The following public bills were passed:

An act to repeal the sixth section of an act entitled an act relating to goods, wares and merchandise in store and in transit, and to make receipts and bills of lading therefor negotiable.

An act to require itinerant purchasers and traders in glass, rags, paper, scrap, metals, old clothing and all other refuse matter, to be licensed.

A communication from the Auditor General was received, giving a detailed statement of the State tax due by each county in the Commonwealth, amounting to a total of $214,346.

On motion of Mr. Mumma, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the message of the Governor vetoing bill entitled An act to allow writs of error in cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter. [Intended to apply to the case of Dr. Paul Shoeppe, and other similar cases.]

The message was read.

The subject was debated at length.

On the question, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? the yeas and nays were required, and were yeas 22 and nays 5.

So the question was determined in the affirmative, being two-thirds. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House the morning session was occupied in the consideration and passage of unimportant private bills.

Afternoon Session.—The bill to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter (intended particularly for the relief of Dr. Paul Shoppe) was taken up.

On the question, Shall the bill become a law, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, the yeas and nays were taken as required by the Constitution, and were yeas 62 nays 29.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Evening Session.—The House met at half-past seven o'clock P. M., for the consideration of the "State Treasurer bill." Numerous amendments were offered, and a number of motions were made to prevent the passage of the bill until a future session. Other efforts were made evidently to prevent its passage at all. The friends of the measure persistently resisted all attempts to prevent its being carried, and passed it finally over all opposition, and with but one small amendment.

The bill as passed increases the salary of the State Treasurer to $8,000, and requires a bond for faithful performance of duty, with ten or more sufficient securities, in the sum of $500,000. The measure simply prevents the State Treasurer receiving more than his salary in the "true and faithful performance of his duty." Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 16, 1870.—The following reports from committees were heard.

An act relative to justices of the peace to authorize married women to purchase, sell and convey their separate property when deserted by their husbands, and to sue for and recover the same, or the value thereof.

Also, with a negative recommendation, a supplement to an act entitled An act to exempt sewing machines belonging to seamstresses in this Commonwealth from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent.

Also, with a negative recommendation, an act for the punishment of any person or persons guilty of any act whereby any laborer, mechanic, conveyancer, or real estate broker, are deprived of or prevented from collecting his, her or their wages or commissions.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

The following bills were introduced:

A further supplement to an act approved May 4, 1864, for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth.

An act for the more certain collection of the wages of female servants, seamstresses and minor children.

An act declaring the children of parents who were slaves when married to be the lawful heirs of such parents.

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution to control and prevent special legislation.

An act to construe the 11th section of the act to provide a Board of State Charities. Passed.

An act relatiag to the sureties of the peace.

Joint resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to use all honorable means to secure the passage of the bill granting annuities to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

HOUSE.—Mr. Humphreys offered the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be granted on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of August next, to the National Iron Puddlers' and Boiler Makers' Union, for the purpose of holding their annual session of 1870.

A resolution was passed to the effect that as Tuesday next, the 22d of February, was a legal holiday, therefore, if the Senate concur, when the House adjourns this week, it will adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, February 23d.

A resolution was offered, which gave rise to considerable discussion, that the committee to inquire whether any corrupt means were used to pass or defeat the Metropolitan police bill have power to appoint a clerk. It was finally disagreed to.

Mr. Leidig offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee appointed by the House to investigate the charges of corruption attending the passage or defeat of the Motropolitan Police bill be discharged.

After a spirited debate of some time, Mr. Davis moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution discharging the committee. On this the yeas and nays were required, and were yeas 65, nays 31.

SENATE, Feb. 17, 1870.—Mr. Brooke presented a remonstrance against any change in the license law.

Also, a petition from citizens of Delaware county asking for a law abolishing the death penalty.

Several petitions were presented asking that the question of license be submitted to a vote.

The following bills were introduced:

An act providing for an additional State hospital for the insane.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines. The bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment, and was passed finally.

The following bills were passed:

A further supplement to an act regulating railroad companies.

An act to provide for an additional law judge for the Twenty-sixth judicial district.

HOUSE.—In the House the bill to repeal the election law passed April 17th, 1869, was taken up and passed to the second reading.

The following passed:

That if any person who shall have been required, by virtue of any writ of subpoena or other legal process, to attend and testify in any prosecution for forgery, perjury or felony, before any criminal court, justice or other judicial tribunal in this Commonwealth, or who may have been recognized or held in bail to attend as witness on behalf of the Commonwealth or defendant before any court having jurisdiction to testify in any prosecution as aforesaid, shall unlawfully from this Commonwealth, or from the jurisdiction of such court, abscond, elope or conceal himself and refuse to appear as required by said subpæna, or other legal process or recognizance of bail, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and being thereof convicted shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, and both or either, at the discretion of the court.

The House reassembled in special session at three o'clock, for the consideration of House bill No. 166, entitled An act to enable the citizens of Pennsylvania to determine whether the general sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted. After long discussion, several amendments were adopted, one to the effect that it shall not be submitted to a smaller district than a county. The bill was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

☞ The Bill which prevents Railroad employees from the pleasure of smashing people's baggage has received the Governor's signature. This is a sad blow to the interests of trunk makers. But the travelling community will feel a little more safety in committing their effects in charge of Railroad companies.

Who was the Second Washington?

The Mobile *Register* is responsible for the following telling hit:

Who was the second Washington? The Radicals say it was Edwin M. Stanton.

It couldn't have been Stanton, for when Thad Stevens died they said it was Stevens.

It couldn't have been Stevens, for when Abe Lincoln died they say it was Lincoln.

It couldn't have been Lincoln, for when John Brown died they said it was Brown.

It conldn't have been Brown—well, it's no use running the thing into the ground after running it up to the gallows. Who was the second Washington?

—The failure of Halstead, Stites & Co., importers of woolen goods at New York for $350,000, is announced.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, Feb 14.—Senators Morton and Fenton made personal explanations in reference to charges circulated against them. The Judiciary committee reported a bill to increase the salaries of the federal judges. Mr. Morton introduced a bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment. A number of bills were introduced. The Mississippi bill was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. Howard, Carpenter, Morton and others. At 4:20 p. m., the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the house under the call of the states the usual quantity of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Among the number was a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, authorizing Congress to make Treasury notes a legal tender. The committee on the district of Columbia was instructed to report a bill directing the authorities of Washington and Georgetown to levy a tax for the support of the poor in those cities. A resolution was offered declaring it to be the opinion of the house that there should be an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and instructing the committee on banking to report a bill increasing the currency fifty millions. A motion to lay it on the table was lost, yeas 74, nays 93. The senate amendments to the Naval and Military Academy deficiency bill were non concurred in. Mr. Logan called up his resolution in favor of recognizing Cuba as a belligerent, and addressed the house in its support. At the conclusion of his speech, it was referred. Mr. Wood offered a resolution requesting of the President information as to two Spanish war vessels, which were ordered to be repaired at the Brooklyn Navy yard.

SENATE, Feb. 15.—A communication was received from the Secretary of war with an accompanying bill relative to the acquisition of sites for national coast defenses. A resolution was adopted calling for information in regard to the iron clads. The bill to abolish the franking privilege was briefly considered and then laid aside to take up the Mississippi bill. Speeches were made by Merrs. Merrill, Bayard, Morton and Davis. At 5:20 p. m. the senate adj.

In the house a bill was reported and passed to close the land offices in any state where the unsold public lands do not exceed ten thousand acres. The resolution calling on the President for information in reference to the imprisonment of Americans in England for political offences was called up and discussed, and finally passed. The contested election case of Van Wyck, vs. Greene, from the eleventh Congressional district of New York, occupied the attention of the house during the remainder of the session, and then went over without action. At 4:30 p. m. the house adj.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—The house bill to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was discussed for awhile, and then laid aside in order to take up the Mississippi bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Carpenter, Yates, Stewart, Willey, Edmunds and Fowler. At 5:20 p. m., without action on the pending bill, the senate adj.

In the house several petitions were presented, and bills introduced and referred, several unimportant bills, relative to the territories, passed. Mr. Cullom from the committee on territories, reported back a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, that that State be remanded to a territorial condition on account of its state rights heresies in 1812. Referred to the reconstruction committee. The committee on foreign affairs reported joint resolutions, authorizing the president to declare and maintain strict neutrality on the part of the government of the United States in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the government of the Kingdom of Spain. It also renders inoperative all laws of the United States contrary to the intent of this resolution. At half past one the house resumed consideration of the Greene and Van Wyck contested election case. The discussion was continued till 4:30 p. m. when the house voted to give the seat to Van Wyck the radcal contestant, and at 5:20 p. m. adj.

SENATE, Feb. 17.—The report of the committee of Conference on the West Point appropriation bill made a report, which was adopted. Several private bills were passed. A joint resolution was adopted to pass to the credit of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, the balance of the fund created by the act of February 24, 1864. The bill to authorize the construction of a tunnel connecting New York and Brooklyn and the New Jersey shore, was reported by the committee on post offices and post roads. The Mississipp bill was taken up and discussed. Speeches were made by Messrs Fowler, Sawyer, Sumner, Thayer and others. Mr. Trumbull closed the debate. The Senate then proceeded to vote on the bill. Mr. Willey's amendment to repeal the condition in the Virginia bill was defeated—yeas, 23; nays 36. The amendment admitting the state of representation, unconditionally, was voted down—yeas 27; nays, 32. The bill was then read a third time, and passed by a party vote—yeas 50; nays 11. Adj.

In the house immediately after the reading of the journal the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah. Mr. Cullom advocated the bill in a speech, occupying all the morning hour. Mr. Lynch from the select committee on American navigation interests, reported two bills for their protection. The House at half past one, went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. After taking up only two pages the committee rose. The report of the committee of conference on the West Point appropriation bill was adopted. At 4 p. m. the house adj.

SENATE, Feb. 18.—The ratification of the Fifteenth amendment by Nebraska was announced. The Funding bill was made the order of next Wednesday by a vote of 31 to 14. The bill creating the office of Solicitor of the State Department, was taken up and amended to provide for an examiner of claims in lieu of a solicitor, and then passed. Bill were considered and passed extending the time for the construction of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway; relative to settlers on the lands of the Sioux Indian reservation of Minnesota; amending the usury laws of the District of Columbia. The bill to encourage the Washington International Exposition scheme, was discussed at some length. It provides for the transportation to Washington, by government vessels, of foreign articles delivered at the various ports of this country, and the preparation of the ground for the exhibition.

HOUSE.—After considerable discussion as to the order of business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Several amendments, increasing salaries, were offered. The discussion on the question of increasing the salaries of the female employees created some excitement and amusement. The amendments were rejected. After disposing of four pages the Committee rose. Mr. Bennett made a personal explanation in regard to charges that had been brought against him in the Buffalo *Commercial*. A bill, appropriating $3,000 for the expenses of the Committee investigating the sale of cadetships, passed. Adjourned.

Plea for Shœppe.

A WOMAN'S PRAYER FOR THE LIFE OF THE CONDEMNED MAN.

The following letter, written by the widow of Gen. Eaton (who was executed last year for the murder of Heenan in Philadelphia,) in behalf of Dr. Shœppe, has been received by Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of the State Senate:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1870.

Hon. M. B. Lowry—RESPECTED SIR: I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in thus addressing you at this time. Reading of the unfortunate Dr. Shoeppe, another victim of circumstantial evidence I cannot refrain from writing to you in his behalf. This circumstance has renewed my great sorrow, feeling that another victim is about to be sacrificed (murdered,) as was my poor dear Gerald, who was of so little consequence to those who held his life in their hands, yet he was all the world to me. His greatest crime was his poverty, and though our sphere was in the humblest paths of life, yet still at our quiet fireside we enjoyed perhaps more real happiness than many of the rich and great, but alas! The gloom which has fallen upon our little home no time can ever remove. Our household is composed of an aged father, a dear sister and a little orphan child whom we have adopted. When our day's toil is finished, it is then we most miss the pleasant voice and happy smile of our Gerald. I often wonder how I have lived through this great sorrow. My only comfort is in the knowledge of his innocence—as you know the whole community believe him so. Perhaps you are not aware that Mr. Heenan (the murdered man) in his last moments prayed that my husband might be saved, as he believed him innocent. This he expressed to the clergyman who waited upon him in the last hour of his life. I have heard from many sources the kind interest you took in my husband's behalf, and although it availed nothing, yet still it showed your kind heart. You have not only my deepest gratitude but my constant prayers for you and yours. May your useful life be spared many years. May no act of yours ever cause a moment's remorse of conscience. May your children with pride say, my father was always a true friend to the poor and the oppressed. If you have any influence with the Governor, in "God's" name make use of it. Do not let another man die for a crime he may be innocent of.

Don't let another crime blacken the soul of him who holds this victim's life in his hand. The Governor may have children; I don't know, but if so God help them, for this is indeed a cruel world. How true it is—

"Man's inhumanity to man
Make countless thousands mourn."

I hope you will excuse this long letter. I had intended only to write a few lines begging you to intercede for Dr. Shoeppe and to express my sincere gratitude as the

WIDOW OF GERALD EATON.

A New Yorker Murdered at Havana.

On Sunday morning, the 6th inst, about 11 o'clock, four Americans, Isaac Greenwall, Henry K. Foster, Hugh. Johnson, and Gardner Wells, all of New York, were on their way to visit a photograph gallery, in Havana. They intended to have their pictures taken, and all wore blue neckties. Near the Tacon Theatre they were stopped by a man who pointed to their necties and addressed the men in an excited manner in Spanish. None of the party understanding the language, no answer was returned.

The unknown man then took out a revolver and fired upon them. Greenwall was shot and killed, and Foster and Johnson were severely wounded and are in a precarious condition. Wells, who was hurt, ran for his life. A number of people followed and raised the cry of "stop him," but he escaped. The wounded men were badly treated by the crowd which gathered around them.

The man who fired the shots disappeared immediately after, and it is not known whether he was a volunteer or not. The declarations of the parties and of witnesses to the affair are now being taken by the legal authorities, in the presence of the United States Consul General.

Great indignation is felt by Captain Gen. De Roads at the outrage, and he has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the culpable parties, who, if found will be tried by drum head court martial, and executed within two hours after sentence is passed.

The victims of this outrage arrived in Havana from New York several weeks ago to open a cosmetic and perfumery factory for Lanman and Kemp.

☞ We wish all our subscribers to enclose a stamp, and then address to N. P. Boyer & Co., and receive a specimen copy of the American Journal.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Specimen copies of this valuable and interesting work sent free by the Publishers N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Pa.—*Daily Democrat, Hoboken N. J.*

The farmer and stock raiser cannot do without it.—*The Morehouse Conservative, Bastrop La.*

Illustrated with fine engravings and handsomely gotten up. Proficient in all its departments.—*Commercial List, Philadelphia Pa.*

The best agricultural monthly published.—*Broome Gazette, Whitneys Point N. Y.*

Purely Agricultural and the best Journal of the kind published.—*Orleans Standard, Vt.*

Replete with practical information.—*Buffalo N. Y. Express.*

One copy of the Stock Journal alone is worth more than twice the subscription price for one year.—*Northern Vindicator, Iowa.*

It contains a large amount of reading matter interesting and valuable to farmers.—*Appleton, (Wis.) Patriot.*

For variety of information relating to stock it has no superior anywhere.—*Clinton Co. Mobile Reg.*

Is particularly interesting, and is working its way up the ladder of fame.—*Hudson (Mich.) Post.*

It has many features of interest to the farmer and stock breeder.—*Chicago (Ill.) Courier.*

Containing a large amount of valuable information for the farmer, dairymen and others.—*Glen Falls (N. Y.) Republican*

—The Good Templars of California are a money-making corporation. Those at Vallejo are building a $25,000 lodge house.

—The debt of Delaware county on the 1st of January, 1870, was $475,374 01.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by William Hodsdon, 231 Fulton St., New York.

Week ending Feb. 19, 1870.

Butter, pail	@
" firkin	34@38
Cheese, dairy, per lb	15@17
" factory "	16@17
Eggs, per doz	25@26
Flour, per barrel	4.75@5.50
Corn meal, 100 lbs	1.80@1.85
Wheat, per bushel	1.22@1.45
Rye "	85@93
Oats "	55@62
Corn "	95@98
Hops, crop of 1869	17@21
Beef, sides, per lb	12@14
Hogs, "	11@12
Potatoes, per bbl	1.50@2.00
Turkeys, per lb	22@23
Chickens "	18@20
Geese "	12@15
Tallow "	9@10

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Dec. 15, 1869. E. B. HAWLEY.

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Feb. 23, 1870.-4w.

☞ Irritible Invalids.—Indigestion not only effects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid can not be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters acts simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and alternative character and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from its restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him.—*Feb.*

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