The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870.

The Climax.

Our readers will remember that in our last issue we mentioned that Congress proposed to enact a law placing full control of the Federal Government elections in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. Below we give a copy of the bill which has passed the House of Representatives.

"An Act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to appoint, or cause to be appointed, three Commissioners of each election district of the several Congressional districts of the United States, to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution. The said commissioners for such purpose shall have the sole right to decide on the qualification of all voters who shall offer to vote for Members of Congress, or electors for President and Vice-President, and the exclusive authority to receive the ballots cast at any such election.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of such Commissioners to certify the result of the election in their districts respectively, duly sealed, to the said Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall certify under his hand and seal the names of the persons who appear to him by the aforesaid returns to be elected members of Congress or electors for President or Vice President, and the person who shall receive such certificate of election, shall hold the office or exercise the authority therein designated, subject to the sixth section of this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the United States Marshals in their respective districts to sustain the Commissioners of election herein provided for in the performance of their duties, and shall detail a sufficient force of deputies to secure order at the elections herein provided for; and in the event of the force of any such Marshals proving inadequate the Marshal have the right to call on the nearest commanding officer of the troops of the United States to aid such Marshal to preserve order.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to station the troops of the United States, immediately preceding any election herein provided for, at convenient points adjacent to the principal polling places of the several Congressional districts, and in the principal cities a commanding force of such troops shall be encamped in the parks or other suitable places of such cities, at and preceding any election as aforesaid:

SEC. 6. All questions in regard to the regularity and fairness of the election of the members of Congress shall be referred by the Secretary of the Interior to the House of Reprentatives, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof; and in like manner all questions relating to the election of electors for President and Vice President shall be referred to the President, who shall appoint a committee of not less than three suitable persons to examine and decide all such questions, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

SEC 7. This act shall go into effect when Congress shall, by resolution, duly declare three fourths of the states have ratified the proposed Fifteenth Amendment, and have decreed that the constitution is amended accordingly.

What is plainer than the fact that the present leaders of the Radical party in Congress assembled under the plea of enfranchising "a poor down trodden race of negroes" are paving the way for martial law, in every state, and are about to destroy the last remaining guarantee of the sacred rights which the states reserved when they handed together to battle against tyranny and oppression and delegated, not unlimited, but restricted power to the general government. Among those who read the above act, which will undoubtedly become a law, as there is nothing apparently too infamous or tyrannical to be attempted by the leaders of the present dominent party, laying aside the blinding influence of party prejudice, are there any who do not perceive that this is the final thong that is to bind us in hopeless thraldom, and convert a representative republic into a military district and centre all power in a despotic Congress.

The provisions of this bill are that a Radical administration, can confer upon a Radical Cabinet officer supreme power to appoint Radical commissioners in every election district in the United States who shall have full power to decide upon the qualifications of voters for members of Congress, President and vice President, and the said officer to decide who is elected.

In case any demurrer should be raised to the election of any Congressmen a Radical House of Representatives shall have final jurisdiction to decide who shall take his seat, and in case any question arises respecting the electors for President and vice President the President has power to appoint a radical committee from whose decision there is no appeal. With the present tyranical, persecuting and grasping Congress, and with such a law in their hands as the above liberty and republican institutions must fit out another "May Flower" and bid adieu to American shores. The people of this once glorious Union, blinded by party prejudice have allowed themselves to be charmed into delusive security and have surrendered one by one their sacred liberties to satisfy the nefarious plea of *necessity* until like the charmed bird they are almost beyond retraction, and the venomous serpent, centralization is about to fasten them in his poisonous and deadly fangs. This is no school boy dream or fancy sketch, but will become a stern reality if the people continue to allow passion and prejudice to blind their judgment and reason. There is a way, and only one to avoid this impending danger and save our liberties from the reeking jaws of this slimy monster. Let honesty and reason govern, and with that mighty weapon the ballot box, *kill the accursed reptile.*

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, Feb. 21.—Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution declaring the ratification of the fifteenth amendment; referred. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, any recent correspondence relating to the Fitz John Porter case. Mr. Chandler then addressed the Senate in attempted vindication of Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign. Mr. Wilson argued in favor of Porter's demand for a new trial. The resolution was withdrawn. The following bills passed: Chartering the Philadelphia and Camden Bridge Company, and a bill for the better protection of the lives of passengers on board of steam vessels. Several other bills of local interest passed. A bill to reorganize the marine hospital service was considered, and after being amended was passed. A joint resolution was passed that no speech not actually delivered shall be printed in the *Globe*. A bill for the protection of harbors was discussed, but was finally laid aside. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adj.

HOUSE.—Under the call of the states numerous bills were introduced. The resolution of Mr. Longhbridge, instructing the committee on Banking and currency to report a bill to increase the volume of circulating currency fifty millions came up. The previous question was moved and seconded, and the resolution passed—yeas 110; nays 74. Mr. McCreary introduced a resolution to exempt pork packers, lard renderers, and others in the provision trade from the payment of the special revenue tax on manufactures. Pending action the morning hour expired, and the bill went ovr. A bill removing political disabilities was discussed, and finally passed. The committee on Military affairs made a report on the sale of cadet ships, inculpating B. F. Whittemore, a carpet bagger from Massachusetts, representing the First congressional district of South Carolina, and recommending his expulsion. Mr. Logan wished the case acted upon immediately, but Butler, Poland, Coburn and some others demanded delay, and it was postponed till Wednesday. The house then adj.

SENATE, Feb. 22.—The credentials of the new Senators elect from Georgia, Messrs. Farrow and Whitely were presented. Mr. Drake objected, that the credentials were simply commissions from the Governor of Georgia, to these men to act as Senators, and thought the paper ought not to be received. Mr. Stewart asked and obtained leave to withdraw them for the present, in order that Mr. Conkling might address the Senate. Mr. Conkling, from the committee on the Revision of the laws, made a report recommending the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the resolution of the New York Legislature rescending its ratification of the fifteenth amendment. He then made a lengthy speech in support of the report. Mr. Davis addressed the Senate on the forced ratification of the recent amendments to the constitution. At two o'clock the Senate in honor of the day adj.

HOUSE.—The Judiciary committee in the case of Richard Busteed, United states District Judge for Alabama reported that there was not sufficient ground for an indictment. Mr. Eldridged asked leave to submit a minority report in behalf of himself and Mr. Kerr. Mr. Butler objected. Mr. Dawes offered a resolution instructing the committee on rules to inquire whether Mr. Mungen had not abused the privilege of the house in putting improper matter in a speech which he had printed as tho' delivered. Mr. Mungen made an able defense of his attack on Sumner, as a public lecturer, which was the objectionable matter referred to. The resolution was adopted. The report of the Conference committee on the special naval appropriation bill was adopted. It appropriates two millions. The house then went into committee of the whole on the Legislative appropriation bill. Having disposed of thirty two pages of the bill, the committe rose and at 4:30 p. m. adj.

SENATE, Feb. 23.—The committee on Military and Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the West Point and Annopolis Academies. The message of the President vetoing the bill for the relief of Rollin White was taken up. Mr. Ferry argued in favor of sustaining the veto. After further discussion the bill was laid aside. The credentials of B. R. Revels, senator elect from Mississippi, were presented. Mr. Saulsbury objected that they were not sufficient, being merely a certificate signed "Gen. Ames, military Governor of Mississippi," that Revels had been elected. The Senate decided to receive the credentials. Mr. Stockton then moved a reference to a committee to inquire into the eligibility of Mr. Revels. Mr. Davis delivered an able address against his admission. Without action on the question the Senate, at 5 p. m. adj.

HOUSE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the death of Hon. Anson Burlingame was announced, and Mr. Banks made a few remarks in eulogy of the deceased. Four members elect from Mississippi were admitted to seats. The bill to prevent and punish polygamy was discussed by Messrs. Fitch and Sargent in opposition to the measure. At the expiration of the morning hour it went over, and the legislative appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. At two o'clock the committe rose, and the resolution expelling the carpet bag representative from South Carolina Whittemore came up. A sworn statement of Whittemore's was read. Butler argued in favor of a postponement of the case. Logan replied. The previous question was moved seconded on a motion to postpone, which was rejected, yeas 38, nays 133. The previous question was moved and seconded on the resolution to expel. Mr. Whittemore asked the house to extend the time till to day. Logan consented, and at 5 p. m. the house adj.

SENATE, Feb. 24.—The house amendment to the political disability bill was concured in. A resolution declaring that the existing volume of currency ought not to be increased was agreed to without a division. On motion, the funding bill was informally taken up in order to allow senators Fenton and Patterson to deliver themselves of orations on that subject. The subject of the admission of the negro Revels as Senator from Mississippi then came up, the question being upon the motion of Stockton to refer the credentials to the judiciary committee. Saulsbury supported such reference. Howard believed the proof of Revels' election conclusive. Cameron thought the negroes entitled to the honor of saving the Union; therefore, Revels should be admitted. Without disposing of the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The proceedings opened in the presence of an immense throng of people in the galleries and corridors. Logan was entitled to the floor in the cadetship case, but yielded to Whittemore who commenced to read his defense. He was interrupted by the speaker, who stated that he had received the gentleman's resignation, and being no longer a member of the house, he could not have the floor. After some discussion as to whether a member could resign without the consent of the house, the speaker ruled that he could, and his ruling was sustained by the house. The resolution of expulsion was then laid on the table without a division. A resolution of censure was then adopted. Yeas 185; nays, none, several Republicans however not voting. The house then went into Committee of the whole on the Legislative appropriation bill. The session of the committee continued until four o'clock when it got through with the bill and reported it to the house. All but two amendments were adopted in bulk. Without disposing of these the house adj.

SENATE Feb. 25.—Mr. Howard introduced a bill to divide Texas into three States, the additional states to be known as Matagorda and Jefferson; this division to be insisted upon as a condition to admission to representation; referred. The bill for the sale of the great and little Osage Indian Reservation in Kansas, and the removal of the Indians on the same to the Indian Territory, was discussed during the morning hour. The credentials of Gen. Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi, were referred. The case of Revels was then taken up, and Mr. Vickers addressed the Senate on the Constitutional question involved. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Wilson, Casserly, Drake and others. Mr. Stockton closed the debate, the motion to refer was then rejected by a party vote. The senate then voted to admit Mr. Revels and the oath of office was administered. He took his seat on the radical side, and a number of the radicals gathered around and offered their congratulations. At 5 p. m. the senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—On motion, the committee on elections was discharged from the further consideration of the charges of disloyalty brought against Mr. Hamill, of Maryland. The house then proceeded to vote on the amendments to the legislative appropriation bill, which were adopted. The bill to admit Georgia was reported, but recommitted to come up again on Tuesday. The house then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, and a large number were disposed of. The committee on military affairs was instructed to extend its inquiries so as to ascertain whether any officer of the army has advised or solicited members of Congress to appoint persons not residents of their districts to the military or naval Academy. At half past two the house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. It appropriates $3,188,935. Mr. Sargent proceeded to explain its provisions, and to expose the dishonesties practiced under the Indian treaty system. He denounced the recent massacre by Colonel Baker's command in strong terms. Messrs. Voorhees, Eldridge, and others also denounced the management of Indian affairs, and the orders of Gen. Sheridan which led to the recent massacre. Without action the committe rose, and the house adj.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1870.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. A large number were passed, among which were the following:

Supplement to an act entitled An act to promote the improvement of real estate by exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation, except for State purposes, in certain counties of this Commonwealth, approved the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, and extending the same to mortgages and other obligations for improvements on real estate in Venango county.

A committee was appointed to act with a committee of the House of Representatives, already appointed, to adjust the differences existing between the two houses on the resolutions relative to the History of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The following bills were introduced:

An act for the protection of shrubbery, ornamental, shade and fruit trees.

A supplement to the criminal laws of this Commonwealth in reference to limitations in misdemeanors.

An act to enable purchasers at sales under proceedings in partition to obtain possession of the purchased premises.

An act relating to public holidays.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The private calendar was taken up, and several bills passed first reading:

The following were debated at some length:

To annul the marriage contract between Cornelia M. Reeder and William D. H. Reeder.

An act to annul the marriage contract between Thomas Hamilton and Amanda J., his wife.

The first passed by a vote of 60 to 28, and the last by a vote of 45 to 33.

In the last case Mr. Niles said he voted no because he considered that the act relieved both parties from a prosecution for bigamy. [The evidence read clearly shows that both parties had twice married.]

Three additional divorce bills passed, making five for the day.

The new county bill was debated at length.

On a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Ames and Mr. M'Junkin, and were as follows:

Yeas 69, nays 25.

So the question was determined in the affirmative. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25.

BILLS REPORTED.

SENATE—Among the bills reported favorably from committees were those providing a general Insurance law, incorporating the Saunders' college.

A bill was introduced providing that no person shall be exempt from jury duty unless he files an affidavit (setting forth the ground of exemption) with the clerk of the court prior to the first day of July, which affidavit must be approved by the judge. Adj.

HOUSE.—The house was engaged during the morning session in completing the general Appropriation bill.

An effort was made by Mr. Miller (Philadelphia) to increase the the salary of the Supreme judges to $7000 each, which was lost.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the house of correction bill.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

SENATE—Several petitions were presented praying for the abolition of the death penalty.

Petitions were presented from various parts of the state praying for the passage of the optional license law.

Among the bills reported were the following:

An act providing for the registration of railroad mortgage bonds and other securities.

An act to establish an insurance department in the state of Pennsylvania.

An act to protect ornamental shade and fruit trees from injury by telegraph companies.

The following bills were introduced:

A supplement to an act entitled An act for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and to their widows, approved March 24, 1868.

Agreeably to order the senate resumed the second reading of bill entitled An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the state Treasurer and the commissioners of the sinking fund.

Mr. Rutan moved to amend so that the salary of the Treasurer shall be $5,000 instead of $8,000.

On the question, shall the senate agree so to amend? The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Lowry and Mr. Rutan, and were as follows: yeas 22, nays 7.

So the question was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Rutan moved further to amend by striking out the provision requiring the Treasurer to reside at Harrisburg.

The amendment was agreed to.

The hour of adjournment arrived before the bill was disposed of.

HOUSE—After the final passage of several local bills.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee of ways and means, called up the general appropriation bill, on which the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Webb in the chair.

Before adjourning, the house passed upon 44 sections.

The committee also agreed to the following:

Public printing $35,000.

$200 each to 14 pages.

For support of Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital $20,000, and $50,000 additional for the introduction of a forced system of ventilation, by means of fans.

Chaplains of house and senate, $300 each.

The Rejected Pup.

Just as I was scratching my head for subjects of epistolary discourse this morning, a friend came along with a face full of smiles, and said he, "Did you hear about that dog?" "What dog," said I, thinking that, perhaps, another pointer, or perchance a terrier, had been sent to His Excellency. "Why, that same dog that was sent to the President from Cleveland." I replied that the last I heard of that unfortunate animal his fate hung suspended between Barnum and Bologna, and it was a question whether he should adorn a museum or be converted into sausages. But my friend immediately said I was mistaken.

It was very true that the President had concluded at first not to receive that pointer, and sent him summarily from his premises. But since then one of his confidential advisers who was an experienced dog fancier, had called on him and set forth the praises of this Cleveland contribution in glowing terms—told him he was an imported animal, worth one hundred dollars, and that it was a great mistake not to accept him; furthermore that the express charge of ten dollars was an error, all the cost of transportation having been prepayed in full.

The President's countenance was instantly overcharged with the gloom of a conscious blunder; he saw at a glance that he had acted hastily in not receiving the dog; and his first inquiry on recovering his self-possession was as to how he could retrieve that false step. The dog was now the property of a colored citizen, and the occupant of an inverted dry goods box in a back yard adjoining the White House grounds. The President directed Dent to proceed thither and negotiate, if possible, for the surrender of the animal on payment of costs.

But the colored citizen, who is said to be an excellent judge of dogs, was not easily persuaded into this arrangement; and at last accounts he an Dent were discussing the matter in a very animated and excited style of language. But Dent was evidently getting the worst of it.—*Mack in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Obituary.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China to the Western Powers, whose sudden death at St. Petersburg, Russia, on February 23d, has been announced by the Atlantic Cable, was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, on November 14, 1822. His early life was spent on the frontiers of the West, being engaged with surveying parties laying out the lands, and with commissioners for negotiating treaties with the Indian tribes. He commenced his college life at Branch University, Michigan, and then, removing to Massachusetts, entered Harvard University, where he graduated in 1846. He next studied law, and commenced its practice in Boston. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, and in 1853 was a member of a convention to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts. In 1854, he was elected a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts, and served by continuous re-elections in the 34th, 35th and 36th Congress, from 1855, to 1861, being a member of the Committee on foreign affairs. He was also a candidate in 1860, for election to the 37th Congress, but was defeated. Mr. Burlingame was then appointed by President Lincoln as Minister to Austria, but was objected to by that power in consequence of his advocacy of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. He was then appointed Minister to China and served in that position until November 21st, 1867, when he resigned and was selected by the Chinese Government as its Special Ambassador to the Western Powers to revise and to settle many complicated and difficult questions that had arisen.

Mr. Burlingame, with two associate Ambassadors of Chinese birth, then proceeded from Pekin to San Francisco, and thence to Washington, where he negotiated a new treaty with the U. S. Government. He then continued his journey to Europe where he negotiated additional treatise with England, France and North Germany, and at the time of his death had arrived at St. Petersburg, in order to open diplomatic intercourse with Russia. The principal point of these treaties is the recognition of the Central Government of China at Pekin as the proper authority to apply first for the redress of grievances and the abandonment of the practice of inflicting summary punishment by the foreign men-of-war upon the offenders and the provincial officers.

☞ There is a bill before the Legislature to make the legal rate of interest seven per cent. and legalizing contracts made not exceeding ten per cent. This would keep millions of capital within our borders that now seeks investment in adjoining States, Ohio, New Jersey and New York, where similar laws are in force. We hope the measure will pass promptly, which will prevent a further drain upon the capital of the State.

☞ If you have been frightened out of insuring your life as many a man is, by the high rates named by the agent with whom you talked, be sure that he showed you only the "mutual," tables and did not give you the figures of the "net cash plan." All you want of insurance will be secured to you on this latter plan, at rates which will surprise you, by the american life insurance Company of Philadelphia. See their "net cash" tables before you say you can't afford to insure. Messrs. Stroud & Brown are agents at Montrose.

Brevities.

—Paris is quiet just now. So is Georgia.

—A thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand.

—Natural Fill-osophy. "Let's have another drink."

—Men of means are often the meanest of men.

—Grant is like an old tin kettle—has Dents on all sides.

—Waltzing may be defined to be hugging set to music.

—However cheap provisions may be venison is always deer.

—Mr. Pancake is candidate for constable in an Illinois town.

—The paper most popular among women is—a paper of pins.

—To say of a lady that she is "no chicken" is a fowl assertion.

—The grate question of the day is, "What's the price of coal?"

—Our grandmother's gold beads are coming into fashion again.

—Some body else is going to ruin himself in an "American Punch."

—The best metre for a valentine is "meet her by moonlight alone."

—An Indiana clergyman has preached a sermon on frizzled hair.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says: Fochter looks bully about the neck.

—About one-half the carpets sold as foreign are manufactured in America.

—A crowing hen and a cackling rooster, are misfortunate poultry in a family.

—Solomon's wisdom is attributed to the fact that he had 700 wives. Perhaps.

—A New-Yorker has invented a glass coffin on the self-scaling-can principle.

—A Minnesota lady killed seventeen ducks at one shot. Quite a duck of a woman

—A western girl likes to make bread because it cleans her hands so beautifully.

—Dr. Dubs, the President of the Swiss Cantons, gets $2,000 a year and no "presents."

—A sharp washerwoman in Omaha, tears a shirt in two and then charges for the extra piece.

—Statistics show that there are more female than male lunatics. So we had always supposed.

—Of the banks that have failed this winter the most miserable failures are the snow banks.

—A woman who neglects the buttons on her husband's shirt front is not the wife of his bosom.

—The milkmaid has disappeared from sight, but we know by experience that made milk has not.

—A conscientious gambler in Chicago gives ten per cent. of his winnings to the Orphan Asylum.

—A lady drew a gentleman's wrapper at a raffle and now she wants to draw a man to put in it.

—A sick young lady in Worcester, Mass., who has been attended by thirteen physicians, still lives.

—The champion old maid resides in Elizabeth City, New Jersey. She pleads guilty to 104 years.

—A strange reason for having folding-doors in a house is that "they are so handy in case of a funeral?"

—Teachers of short-hand don't thrive very well now-a-days. Most people are short handed enough already

—An American barber has married a wealthy Italian lady. That was a big shave for Monsieur Tonser.

—An Ohio lady desires her daughter to play "the fashionable malady she got from Cincinnati last week."

—Butler says he is hard to kill. So the rebels ascertained, when guns were not of sufficiently long range.

—The handsomest woman in Norwich county was burned to a cinder the other day. She was made of wax.

—Wendell Phillips calls William Penn an "old doughface." This is scarcely respectful to the memory of W. P.

—A thriving town in Alabama is made up of three bar-rooms, two drug stores, and a ten pin alley in prospective.

—Two deacons in Florida lately rode fifteen miles at night and stole the Sunday School library of a rival church.

—A Missouri lady mourns the loss of one of her eight children, because she had just enough to dance a cotillion.

—Among the graduates from the Girl's High School were five "Sallies," one Sadie, but not a single Sarah.

—A husband has applied for a divorce on the ground that his wife is more chignon, false teeth and padding than woman.

—Something like a "bull." A cotemporary says that nearly all the tax-payers in Petersburg, Va., are delinquents.

—A question in bankruptcy. If the day breaks in the morning, does the sun assets in the evening become the assignee?

—Mr. Simms says that if it wasn't for the hole in the hoop you couldn't put it on the barrel, and the barrel would burst.

—The British baby is to be charged full fare in the cabs and consequently the British matron lets her "angry passions rise."

—Which is the worst to have a neighbor who keeps a parrot or one whose son is learning to play on the bugle? We give it up.

—The boy who wore out his stockings at the toes and not at the heels, gave a good excuse for it. Toes wiggled but heels did not.

—An Irishman describing the growth of potatoes in his native island said as a clincher: "And sure, a bushel of them will fill a barrel."

—A profane reporter has christened the noon-day prayer meetings on Water street, New York, "The Church of the Holy Dog Pit."

—The Louisvillians propose to erect a monument to George D Prentice. He better deserves it than many who have been thus honored.

—The New York *Evening Post* says that because young ladies admire clergymen, it is no reason that they should be carried away by them.

—The Grand Duke of Mechlenburg, has presented his bust to a blind asylum. We don't quite "see it," and we suppose they don't either.

—Since the female banking house was opened on Wall street, they now have not only "bulls" and "bears" but "deers" in that vicinity.

Letter from Bloomsburg.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Feb. 26, 1870.

Friend Hawley:—The past few weeks have been fraught with events of no common occurrence in this town; and as I feel an interest in the success of your excellent paper, it will give me pleasure to forward any items which may add to its vast store of usefulness, and aid you in your noble efforts to make the "DEMOCRAT" one of the avenues from which to receive intelligence, as well as the best paper in northern Pennsylvania.

We obtain the most of the general National and State news of the day through the daily papers, hence it is evident that the paramount object of a county weekly paper is, after giving a summary of the general news of the day, to circulate the knowledge of home affairs, to develope home resources, and in a measure enable its subscribers to know what is daily transpiring in different localities of their own and adjoining counties. Let me congratulate you in the great success which you have attained by producing a good paper; to further your object much will depend upon the subscribers themselves, in increasing its circulation, and sending to your sanctum items of general interest. You are at liberty to cull from this communication such matter as you deem worth the attention of your readers.

A sad but very singular accident occurred here on Friday morning the 11th inst. The wife of Mr. G. W. Maugher, proprietor of the Forks Hotel, was drowned. She was found with her head thrust into a narrow tub or barrel, filled with water, which was standing in a back shed. From the appearances around her and a pail near by, it was evident that her death was caused purely by an accident, and that upon a misstep or the foot's slipping she was precipitated head foremost into the tub in such a manner as to render her unable to extricate herself, or to cry out for assistance, and the poor woman was forced to suffer a sudden death in this terrible manner. The affair cast a shadow of gloom over the community.

An extensive fire broke out last Thursday morning in the heart of the town, completely demolishing the Exchange Hotel, and doing a large amount of damage besides. The fire originated in the basement near the center of the building, and had made so rapid headway before it was discovered that scarcely anything was saved, the occupants having barely time to escape with their lives, ere the whole structure, which was a large three story brick building, fell in one mass of ruins. It is supposed that the fire caught from the bakery in the basement. The hotel was owned and kept by Messrs. Koons & Clark, who probably lost from $40,000 to $50,000. It is estimated that they were covered by Insurance to the amount of about $35,000. Their loss, however, can not be estimated, for all the furniture, clothing, and everything with which a first class hotel ought to be furnished with, was a total loss. Mr Lutz who rented a large room on the first floor for a Dry Goods store had nearly everything burned, but was heavily insured. A small fancy store, and a stable adjoining were burned.

The Exchange was known to the public as one of the best hotels in the State, and its loss will be deeply felt by the traveling community as well as the citizens of Bloomsburg. Measures are being immediately taken by the gentlemanly and active proprietors to rebuild, and have already commenced operations.

A few words in reference to our Normal School, which in a short time has earned a very enviable reputation, and given us a rare treat the 22d of February, celebrating not only the birth day of the father of this country, but also its own birthday as a Normal School.

Declaratory exercises, compositions, orations and excellent vocal and instrumental music were on the programme for the afternoon, but something turned up which was not on, namely: the presentation of a fine Gold watch and chain to the Principal, Prof. Henry Carver. Scholars and teachers wished to express their thankful feelings through this token. A masterly address by one of the students, chairman of the presentation committee, and the gift itself, coming from beloved and grateful pupils, moved Mr. Carver to tears, so that he was able to utter his thanks but in broken tones.

Speeches were made by several reverened, honorable, and otherwise distinguished gentlemen, and educators from home and abroad. The generously provided tables were opened for many invited guests, and the evening brought forth a delightful lecture of Rev. Thomas K Beecher—subject: "How far has the State to influence, direct and control education." The whole was a fine success, a most splendid intellectual treat, doing honor to teachers, scholars and the school. That school has a grand future. It is a blessing to the community in the midst of which it is located, and its extensive buildings are an ornament to the town. There are from two to three hundred pupils in regular attendance, several of whom are from your county. Yours truly, W.

Special Notices.

☞ **The Season and its Dangers.**—The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quick-silver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavyfly laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.—*March.*

☞ THE FALSOM IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE. These machines make a strong, durable and elastic stitch; will sew with ease every variety of cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and of any required thickness at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine. Agents wanted in every town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular address A. S. HAMILTON,

No. 700 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., Sole Agent.

Feb. 23, 1870.—4w.

☞ TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. (may12 1y.

☞ DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., and *Professor of diseases of the Eye and Ear* (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania. 19 years experience. (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 815 Arch street, Philadelphia. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. feb17 1y jw6

☞ The Confessions of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self cure. Written by one who cured himself; and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR.

Dec. 22d, 1869.—6m.smp Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of Youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York. (may12 1y

PEBBLE SPECTACLES—also common Spectacles, a new supply, for sale by ABEL TURREL.

Montrose, Nov. 10, 1869.

New Advertisements.

DAUCHEY & CO.

INFORMATION IN THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL." How Teachers, Students, Retired Clergymen, Energetic Young Men and Ladies can make $75 to $150 per month during the Spring and Summer. A copy free. Send name and address to People's Journal, Philadelphia, Pa. [March 2 4w.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE Is Presented to the Public as the most *Simple, Durable, Compact and Cheap* KNITTING MACHINE EVER INVENTED. PRICE ONLY $25. THIS MACHINE will run either backward or forward with equal facility: Makes the Same Stitch as by Hand, but far superior in every respect. Will Knit 20,000 STITCHES IN ONE MINUTE AND DO PERFECT WORK, leaving every knot on the inside of the work. It will knit a pair of stockings (any size) in less than half an hour. It will knit *Close or Open, Plain or Ribbed Work,* with any kind of coarse or fine woolen yarn, or cotton, silk, or linen. It will knit stockings with double heel and toe, drawers, hoods, sacks, smoking caps, comforts, purses, muffs, fringe, afghans, nubias, undersleeves, mittens, skating caps, lamp wicks, maps, cord, suspenders, shirts, shawls, jackets, cradle blankets, leggins, suspenders, wristers, tidies, dipperies, tufted work, and in fact an endless variety of articles in every day use, as well as for ornament. FROM $5 TO $10 PER DAY *Can be made by any one with the American Knitting Machine,* knitting stockings, &c., while expert operators can even make more knitting fancy work, which always commands a ready sale. A person can readily knit from twelve to fifteen pairs of stockings per day, the profit on which will be not less than forty cents per pair. March 2—4

PILES. A MISSIONARY, WHO HAD SUFFERED 21 years with Piles, was cured, and will send the receipt *free.* REV. FOSTER DIX, Jersey City, N. J. [feb9w4

A GREAT CHANGE! AGENTS WANTED! $1000 per year sure made by Agents, male or female, selling our *world-renowned Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines.* Cheapest and best clothes lines in the world; only 3 cts. per foot, and will last a hundred years.—Address the *Hudson River Wire Co.,* 75 Wm. St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 8t9

FOR DEAFNESS—THE PATENT ORGANIC VIBRATOR. It fits into the Ear, is not perceptible, removes Singing Noises in the Head, and enables Deaf Persons to hear distinctly at Church or Public Assemblies. Treatise on Deafness, with Means of Cure, sent free. DR. T. HUNT STILWELL, 702 Broadway, N. Y. [feb2w4

CANVASSING-BOOKS SENT FREE FOR

Paris BY Sunlight and Gaslight

A WORK descriptive of the MYSTERIES, VIRTUES, VICES, SPLENDORS and CRIMES, of the CITY OF PARIS.

Tells how Paris has become the Gayest and most Beautiful City in the world; how its Beauty and Splendor are purchased at a fearful cost of Misery and Suffering; how visitors are Swindled by Professional Adventurers; how Virtue and Vice go arm-in-arm in the Beautiful City, how the most Fearful Crimes are committed and concealed, how money is Squandered in useless luxury; and contains over 150 fine engravings of noted Places, Life and Scenes in Paris. Agents wanted. Canvassing Books sent free. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. feb9w4

WANTED—AGENTS. $75 TO $200 PER MONTH. Everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. PRICE ONLY 18 DOLLARS. FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "ELASTIC LOCK STITCH." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $15 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., *Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.* CAUTION—Beware of all Agents selling Machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a Certificate of Agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such Machines were obtained from us by our Agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisements and circulars and offer worthless Machines at a less price. [feb9tw

A GIFT Agents wanted—ladies and Gentlemen, to hand out their spare moments.—A Sewing Machine, a Gold Watch, a Bible, money and other goods given as premium. How, When, Where, What, and all other particulars Free. Address C. L. Van Allen, 171 Broadway, N. Y. [feb9w4

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE Fo... cheap, reliable. Knits everything. AGENTS WANTED. Circular and sample stocking FREE. Address HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me. [feb9w4

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SECRETS OF INTERNAL REVENUE, EXPOSING The Whiskey Ring, Gold Ring, and Drawback Frauds, Divulging systematic Robbery of the Public Treasury, Organized Depredations, Conspiracies and Raids on the Government—Official Turpitude, Malfeasance, Tyranny and Corruption—The most Startling, Fascinating, Instructive and Important Book yet published. Containing authentic facts, indisputable evidence, sworn testimony, complete and accurate details. Legislators, Farmers, Mechanics, every Citizen, and Taxpayer, are directly interested in the Stratagems, Artifices, Machinations and Crimes of Corrupt Politicians, Illicit Distillers, Gold Gamblers, Drawback Forgers and crafty Malefactors. Published in one attractive volume, about 500 well-filled pages, with spirited illustrations. Price low to suit the times, $3.00. Sold by subscription only. Send for circular and