The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870.

Our Next Legislature.

While our minds are drawn to the importance of securing a proper representative in Congress, we must be careful and not allow our vigilance to slumber in matters of a more local interest, which may perhaps be considered of minor importance, yet which we believe are not second but equal to it in their vitality to the future prosperity of our state and nation.

One of these is the choice of Representatives in our next Legislature. The murky pool of Radical corruption at our State Capital has been sufficiently roiled up by the "Rings" and corrupt organizations which are in power, in their desperate struggles with one another to gain the supremacy, in order to rob the Treasury, and the enacting of such villainous legislation as to even frighten some of the leaders themselves into a public acknowledgement of its baseness, and which must certainly convince the people that a reform is absolutely necessary.

What is the situation at the present time? It is this: Many of the leaders and leading journals of the dominant party, headed by the State executive, denounce those who have controlled legislation, and charge them with the most criminal transactions, in using their power to filch from the tax-burdened laboring men of this Commonwealth their money and their rights, for the base purpose of perpetuating their rule. Whether these admonitions are presented by those who have been thwarted in their own schemes to victimize the people, and hence a jealousy has arisen in consequence which caused them to turn "State's evidence," and expose their guilty companions, or whether it is an honest repentence on their part and a determination to reform, it matters not, so long as past facts and sad experience prove the validity of their statements, and demand positive and uncompromising revolution.

We want no more laws enacted; but we want to undo some of the accursed legislation which now disgraces the archives of our State and nation, and to strike off the partizan shackles that are now galling us, and endeavor to restore our nation to its primeval purity, and re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution and republican institutions, which will require the active and honest labors of more than one Legislature. The question now arises where shall we seek for the men to bring about these results?—We often hear it said, even among Democrats, that if such a man or such a man happened to be in the district he would be just the person, only he has not been accustomed to public speaking. We must have a man that can talk." We concede that men of eloquence, who possess the other requisite qualifications may be preferable, but our experience shows that we are being ruined by mere *talking* men. We want sterling, honest, active men; men who cannot be bought with gold or bribed by power. The deceptive blarney of the leaders of the present corrupt organization which is ruling us has misled the unsuspecting people enough already, and like a gang of pickpockets, these hypocrites have been entertaining us with fanciful speeches at the same time they have been picking our pockets and robbing us of our liberties.—We can all most emphatically unite in the sincerity of prayer and say "Good Lord deliver us" from further affliction in that direction.

Senates and legislatures are not swayed at present by honest eloquence as in olden time, nor as in the early history of our own nation; but our sacred rights and liberties are being bartered away for power and pelf.

Let us look for a moment at some of the acts of our past legislators. They have aided by their votes to saddle upon us an infamous and fraudulently obtained fifteenth amendment, to pollute our political and social institutions in direct opposition to the declared wishes of a large majority of the people of this commonwealth. They have inflicted us with railroad swindles, metropolitan police bills, unpatented land robberies, and a long catalogue of infamous legislation that should doom them to political oblivion forever. The people have become restive under this state of affairs, and are demanding a change as the elections for a few months past most emphatically demonstrate, and the voice at the ballot-box is, let the pure principles of Democracy again bear sway.

A few words to the Democracy of Susquehanna county and their duty at the present crisis.

There is evidently a mutiny among the crew who have been sailing the Radical craft in our county in such high tide, and the passengers are of the opinion that the ship is leaky, and must sink, and are threatening to leave her. We see marked evidence that overtures will be made to induce Democrats to embark with them to aid the mutineers in getting possession of the ship, and assist in caulking up the leaks, with the promise of ultimately running her into a Democratic harbor. Be not deceived. Let the past teach us wisdom, and with the genuine principles of Democracy for our boat, and with true and honest white men at the helm, let us paddle our own canoe; and all who are desirous that white men shall rule America will flock to our standard.

Let the Radical ship with its freight of negro equality, corruption, and taxation go its own way to destruction.

—Mrs. George B. McClellan is an invalid, great fears being entertained that her health will never return.

—Fifteen scarlet hats are to be distributed at Rome next month. We wouldn't give our Panama for the whole lot.

Public Opinion.

The Administration—Congress.

The New York Mercantile *Journal*, an able and first class commercial paper, neutral in politics, but free in the expression of opinion on all subjects affecting commerce and the interests of the people, says:

There is no denying the fact that the people at large are becoming discouraged in view of the financial prospect, and are rapidly losing confidence in the ability of the present administration.

In an additional article entitled "Congressional Demoralization," that staunch Republican journal, the Cleveland *Herald*, says:

The best thing Congress can do, is to reconsider its resolution for the July adjournment, and adjourn instanter. If that cannot be accomplished, then take a recess until five minutes before the expiration of the day set for adjournment. Congress can do no good for the remainder of this session, let that be a shorter or longer time. Time has been fritted away, the people have become dissatisfied or indifferent, the mass of members in their frantic efforts to do something to save the bad reputation of the session, strike out wildly, and as often hit friend as foe.

The *Herald* then goes on to argue that adjournment offers "the only one prudent "course to pursue—that it would have "been the best possible thing for the "country had nothing been attempted "at this session."

The New York Commercial *Advertiser* in quoting and commenting on the above says:

It is too late now for sober judgment to rally to any theory or any measure, and if Congress would adjourn to-day, a great burden would be immediately lifted from the country, particularly the finances, which have been kept in an unnatural and depressed condition for weeks past.

In the light of last week's performance at the Capitol, these views, to which we gave expression weeks ago, will strike the public as eminently sound and proper.—We believe that the whole country is now of the opinion that Congress should adjourn, 'instanter.'

The New York *Tribune* of a recent date, in its Washington notes, has the following:

One might say of the present session of Congress, as the Irishman did of the rope he was hauling in, "Faith, an' the other end of it is not cut off!" If Congress waits to finish the bills entered, it may establish a perpetual term, with vacations only from July to September, and at New Year. The Congressional rule seems to be that if one man can do a piece of business in one day, it will take seventeen men seventeen times as long. On the appearance of a new bill, somebody disputes its priority; then remarks from many members settle that question; a member disputes it again; says something severe; a member retorts. First speaker apologizes, giving a lovely example of Christian meekness on the floor. The other side accepts apology. A member awaking on the back row wants the bill read again.—He makes a speech against it. The other side rises to assure him that the face of the bill declares no such thing. Committee interrupt to report on aftermath for the Indians. A member arises to approve the bill. Another, ditto, as if voting for a measure was not sufficient approval. Message from the President. Resolution for the celebration of some public festival two weeks from date; shut down on resolution. Member would like the eleventh line of the fifth section read again; another announces that at some future time he will deliver a speech on some other subject. Members want to vote for evening session, the time being now twenty minutes of four o'clock—the barbarous Washington dinner hour.—Member moves to refer bill; vote on referring; vote by yeas and nays requested, &c. &c.

Special comment on the above, we think, is unnecessary. We deeply regret that Congress deserves the censure implied, and we sincerely hope that no important measures shall be acted upon meanwhile.

Fearful Oil Fire in Pittsburg.

Two tanks struck by lightning—A tremendous explosion.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—The most disastrous oil fire which ever occurred in this city is now raging near the Sharpsburg bridge in the Eighteenth ward.

The Eclipse tank instantly exploded, the burning oil running towards the river and burning all the buildings, including Dr. Twedle's house and setting fire to the Sharpsburg bridge, which was totally destroyed.

At three P. M., during a terrible rain storm, in which the houses were blown down, and trees uprooted, 20,000 barrels of oil in a tank, belonging to the Edipel Refinery, was struck by lightning. Another tank, belonging to the Citizens' Refinery, was struck at the same time.

The Citizens' Refinery, with one tank of crude oil, and a warehouse wer burned. Forsyth & Brothers lose one tank of 3,000 barrels of crude oil. The Astral Works of John B. Bellensons lose Buildings, &c.

The Anchor Works of Dilworth Bros, lose one tank of crude oil. The National Refinery and Storing Company's Bleaching House was destroyed. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company had ten cars of crude oil burned, and lose on oil $6,000. The Sharpsburg Bridge was insured for $40,000.

Citizens' Refinery, $20,000 insured. Eclipse building, $15,000 on oil and $8,000 on machinery; insured for $60,000 in Eastern companies. Swearingen & M'Candless, agency for Forsyth Bros., $15,000; insurance small. Auction works, $1,300. National works, $15,000, partly insured. Total loss probably $500,000.

Henry C. Foster, brother of the late Stephen C. Foster, a clerk at the Eclipse refinery, was burned to death, and Valentine Holley was injured, but not fatally.

HAPPINESS.—Learn in childhood, if you can, that happiness is not outside. A good heart and a clear conscience bring happiness, which no riches and no circumstances alone can ever do.

—A young man in Knoxville had his jaw-bone broken lately by the explosion of a barrel of ale which he was attempting to tap. The head of the barrel flew out and hit him in the face with terrible force.

Cut This Out and Keep it.

Frank Dyre, a highly respectable and intelligent farmer of Galena, Kent county, Md., gives the following as a cure for the bite of a mad dog. As will be seen, he has tested it with the most gratifying results:

Elecampane is a plant well known to most persons, and is to be found in many of our gardens. Immediately after being bitten, take one and a half ounces of the root of the plant—the green root is perhaps preferable, but the dried will answer, and may be found in our drug stores, and was used by me—slice or bruise, put it into a pint of fresh milk, boil down to a half pint, strain, and when cold drink it, fasting at least six hours afterward. The next morning, fasting, repeat the dose prepared as the last and this will be sufficient. It is recommended that after each dose nothing be eaten for at least six hours.

I have a son who was bitten by a mad dog eighteen years ago, and four other children in the neighborhood were also bitten. They took the above dose, and are alive and well to this day. And I have a number of others who were bitten, and applied the same remedy.

It is supposed that the root contains a principle which, being taken up by the blood in its circulation, counteracts or neutralizes the deadly effects of the virus of hydrophobia.

I feel so much confidence in this simple remedy that I am willing you should give my name in connection with this statement.

Amnesty.

The Reconstruction committee of the House have reported an amnesty bill which gives a full pardon to all participants in the rebellion except seven classes of persons specially excepted from its provisions, viz.: Those who, educated at West Point, entered the Confederate service; those who, having been in either branch of Congress, aided the rebellion; cabinet officers and ministers of the rebel government; the signers of the ordinances of secession; those who treated our soldiers cruelly when they were prisoners; deserters; and, lastly, those who misappropriated the moneys of the general government. These exceptions include a great majority of the ablest, wealthiest and most cultivated people of the South. If these exceptions are worth anything, no man in these classes should be relieved form his disabilities; but many of them have already been relieved as soon as they turn Radical. The government should make a clean thing of it, and relieve everybody except those charged with crime, for not until that is done will the wounds of the rebellion be healed.

Another White Victory.

The city election at Independence, Missouri, which took place on the 14th inst., resulted in a glorious triumph for the Democracy, and that too, notwithstanding the fact that the registration had added one hundred and twenty-two colored names to the Radical vote. The *Sentinal* says that the Radical leaders confidently expected to elect their ticket with this new accession; but "they forgot the white man, and the white man forgot them. Large number of Radicals, hitherto in full fellowship with the party went to the polls and deposited straight Democratic tickets." The candidates on both sides were personally popular. J. H. Slover [illegible] votes over Peter Adams (Radical.) who received 224 votes. James Peacock (Democrat) was elected Marshal; out of nine Councilmen the Democrats elected seven. The white man's column still marches on in its unproken series of success.

A Wholesome Field Drink.

The excessive use of cold water during the sweltering heat of summer often results in serious and alarming illness. It is therefore advisable that some beverage should be substituted for it, of which those appressed can partake with safety. For this purpose I am aware of no better or more refreshing drink than the following: Take of the best white Jamaica ginger root, carefully bruised, two ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; water six quarts, to be boiled for about five minutes, then strained; to the strained liquor add one pound of sugar, and again place it over the fire; keep it well stirred until the sugar is perfectly dissolvec, and then pour it into an earthen vessel, into which you have previously put two drachms of tartaric acid and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain till the heat is reduced to a luke warm temperature; then add a tablespoonful of yeast, stirring them well together and bottle for use. The corks must be well secured. The drink will be in high perfection in four or five days. This is a refreshing and wholesome beverage, and one which may be partaken of without any unpleasant results even in the hottest weather.

LITTLE CORPORAL MAGAZINE.—The July number of this beautiful juvenile comes to us greatly enlarged and improved, as well as finely illustrated. The wonderful growth of this young Napoleon of the juveniles has been as surprising as it is interesting. Its circulation has shot far ahead of that of any of its competitors. Its matter is entirely original and of a very high order. The freshness and vivacity of its pages cause the eyes of all our young people to sparkle. In its new, improved form it is one of the handsomest, as it is the cheapest, magazines we have ever seen. Childlike but not childish, it rejoices the hearts of both parents and children alike. This number begins a new volume; now is a good time to subscribe. One dollar a year; sample copy, 12 cents. Published by Sewell & Miller, Chicago, Ill.

—The West Point cadets say, when a lady wears a long dress to one of their hops they love to look at her; when she wears a short one, they love to dance with her.

—The weighmaster of the New York Fat Men's Association turns the scale at 286 lbs, and the president at 256. There are ninety members, and the average weight is 240 lbs.

—Professor Gillman, of Yale College, has been elected President of the University of California, and Justice Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court, Professor of Law in the same institution.

—The Baptist Association have met at Leicester, England, to observe their centennial anniversary. The leading divines of the denomination are present, and the proceedings deeply interesting.

—Washington's body servant still lives! His whole name, this time, is Samuel Randall Motts; he lives in Syracuse, New York, and, he is only 113 years old.

BREVITIES.

—Butter is selling in parts of Lancaster and Chester counties at sixteen cents a pound.

—Philadelphia does organ grinders for "annoying the neighborhood" with their noise.

—The new shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, will cover twenty-one acres.

—Perry county, Pa., is excited over the marriage of a young man of twenty to an old woman of seventy.

—Reading and Lancaster, the two largest inland cities in the State, are without a street passenger railway.

—Gen. William McCandless, of Philadelphia, has sailed for Liverpool, in the steamer Java, from New York.

—"Capture of Soiled Doves" is the heading in the Harrisburg Patriot of an article on a descent on a disorderly house.

—The library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, is said to contain fifteen thousand volumes of great value.

—There is a settlement of Swedes near Sugar Grove, Warren county. They are said to be honest, thrifty and industrious people.

—Hon. Alexander K. McClure will deliver the annual address before the literary societies of Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa.

—There have been rafted out of the Susquehanna boom, at Williamsport, the present season up to June 3d, 255,822 logs, scaling 51,875,236 feet board measure.

—Governor Geary has re-commissioned P. Frazer Smith, Esq., of Chester county, as State Reporter of Supreme Court cases for a term of five years, commencing on the first of June next.

—Two brothers in Westmoreland county, Pa., aged respectively 57 and 60 years, became enamored with their pretty maid-servant, and had a fight about the matter, in which pistols were freely used.

—The locomotive manufacturing establishment of Baird & Co. on Broard street, Philadelphia, is a mammoth concern, the largest of the kind in the wide world. At these works eighteen hundred operatives are daily employed.

—William Gillmore Simms' last words were: "Not Long."

—M. de Lesseps, the builder of the Suez Canal, has arrived in England.

—A Georgia town, is so healthy it is going to cut up its cemetery into building lots.

—Virginia oysters are sent to England, packed in mud, that they may reach their destination alive.

—Red Cloud says some of the words he sent to Washington were drowned in whisky before he got there.

—Elihu Burritt is now in Birmingham, England, engaging a lot of English servant girls for Providence, R. I., families.

—Prevost Paradol, the new French Minister, is a handsome and eloquent widower, who will make a decided impression.

—Ten million quarts of strawberries are shipped from Delaware and Maryland this season. Most of them have been shipped North.

—There is a colored man in Winona, Miss., who refused to take the iron-clad oath when offered a position as mail carrier.

—A Boston girl, not quite eight years old, weighs 200 pounds. Around the calves of her legs she measured twenty-four inches and a half.

—Kate Field is talking about abdicating the lecture field and entering a new sphere. A New Jersey editor is said to be the happy man.

—Lord Derby laid the foundation stone of a new hospital at Liverpool. The noble earl had previously given the site for the institution.

—Letters from the plains, received at St. Louis, report nearly all the young men of the Arapalloe and Cheyenne Indians on the war-path.

—A number of citizens in Charleston, S. C., have engaged eminent legal counsel, with the view of testing the validity of the city debt in the courts.

Communications.

Letter from New York.

NEW YORK, June 29th, 1870.

Editor of the Montrose Democrat:

DEAR SIR:—A visit to Cony Island. With the thermometer at 95 and 90 in the shade, one feels like taking a trip where the breeze is stronger and the climate cooler.

Adjacent to the city, and one of the best bathing places is Cony Island. Take a boat at the foot of Warren st., already partly filled from a landing farther up town, and you can enjoy a cool ride for nearly an hour on the bay to Cony Island. The scorching rays of the sun glisten upon the waters, but the depressing feeling from heat is changed to a cool and invigorating one from the ocean breeze. Take off your hat and let that strong breeze blow through your hair whistling the native voice of freedom. Now as you advance further into the bay the air grows cooler and you feel almost uncomfortably cool. Beside you sits a pale and delicate young man, although clothed with woolens, he is adjusting an overcoat so cool is the breeze. If a smoker, remove to the stern of the boat, and while enjoying the curling vapor, view the beautiful scenes that surround you. Now a little tug tows five or six canal boats loaded with lumber or other material from the Eastern or Canada lumber districts. Either of those boats are three times as large as the tug. Again, to the right lies in her sturdy proportions a French man of war. From her bow floats the flag of our nation while at the stern her native colors wave on the breeze. On the rigging are spread all manner of men's garments to dry, it being wash day. Again, a fishing smack with sail spread, in graceful strides moves by, claiming beauty instead of power like her neighbor. Now a little row boat, with three or four men is seen riding on the waves every moment thinking to sink to rise no more, but now when that wave comes the little boat is lost to view for a second to be seen again mounted upon its receding waters. It must be pleasant to sport thus with the waves, but withall dangerous. Extend your gaze up the East river on the New York side, and what a forest of ship masts present themselves to view. Plying in every direction are ferry boats with crowds of passengers. Down the Bay off in the distance looms the many white sails like birds upon the water. Now a boat from the fishing banks with merry crew, and music sending forth its beautiful strains upon the face of waters. On the right is Statten Island, high above the Bay, decorated with many handsome groves and houses, commanding an extensive view of the ocean. It is a most inviting place for summer residences. Long Island also shows some beautiful private residences fronting on the Bay. Grounds fitted up in the most charming manner that wealth and taste could dictate, affords an evidence of the thrift of some N. Y. merchants.

Secluded among a thick shrubbery, in a beautiful location fronting the Bay, is Barney Williams the great Irish comedian's summer residence. Now we are almost to Long Island. One mound of sand sparsely covered with a sickly sea-grass, marks that once fashionable bathing place. It was barren as the great Sahara Desert. Contrasted with the fertile fields on Long and Staten Island one wonders at the revulsion of nature which produces such an island. But if we are astonished at its barrenness we are as much surprised at the beautiful beach of white sand that meets the view. The surf too is grand. Wave after wave rolls along its majestic grandeur. Adjacent is a number of bathing houses built in form of a square, with an inner court or yard. Stationed at the two doors leading to those little houses are watchmen, who guard the place as much as possible from pick pockets that frequent such places. Thirty cents will hire a bathing suit and secure your valuables, and clothes while bathing. Donned in your gracious costume you go in to bathe. Dive in as soon as possible and wet yourself all over or you will endure a very unpleasant sensation if you walk leisurely till the water is deep enough to cover you. Now you are partaking of the strengthening and invigorating effects of salt water so pure and grand that you wish you could, like the finny tribe make it your home. Swim about now and ride upon those waves as they near their boundary—advance against them and you are carried unresistibly back half your advance, but now when they recede you go with increased speed till another comes and drives you back again. If you cannot swim stand and let those waves ride over your back almost throwing you down with the force of their movement. Around you are all manner of persons enjoying the sport. Ladies who a few minutes ago, presented fair dimensions now look like delicate children. Timidly clinging to their companion they venture out till a wave comes dashing against them, producing a cool and pleasant sensation, that a moment ago was so feared. Now they find the greatest pleasure in rolling about, or trying to swim is the source of the greatest pleasure. Men are sporting about as pleasant and happy apparently is if water was their natural element. Look at those animals black and large rolling over and over, now on the surface then under the water. There are a number of them, all seem going in the same direction. They are porpoises. Of the large fishes they come nearest the shore. The greatest nuisance to be met in visiting Cony Island is bands of gamblers who come down to fleece the unsuspecting strangers. "Three card monte" is their favorite game. It is played with three cards on each of which is a different figure. One of the cards is shown you and you are requested to tell that card from the others after the player changes the three cards from one place to another. You are confident you can tell the card, and if you let on your impression, you are sure to have a number of accomplices surround the players, and bet against them to delude strangers. Hundreds of dollars are exhibited in sham bets, occasionally the party betting is permitted to win as an inducement to outsiders to bet. However, these fellows will not molest anybody who tends to her own business, and as in almost all other cases of swindle, victims are those curious persons who will know all that is being done about them.

The beach is a beautiful place to ramble after a bathe. The sublime music of the waves as they beat against the shore, stealing up on the small and if not at a safe distance wetting your feet, is a scene most beautiful to enjoy.

In conclusion, let me say, any one coming to New York in the summer season should not fail to visit Cony Island. FELIX.

Sunday School Association.

The annual meeting of the Susquehanna County Sunday School Association was held in the Congregational Church, at Harford, on Wednesday, June 8, 1870.

J. B. Gregg, President, called the meeting to order at 10 A. M., with some remarks setting forth the objects of the Association, and the great importance of Sunday School work. Reading the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. J. L. Ford, and singing by the choir. Rev. J. G. Miller then delivered a very able and eloquent address to the Association. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The list of townships was called and the names of delegates received. On motion, the following committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year: C. C. Halsey, J. H. Cook, J. S. Jacobus, John S. Ward, and Rev. A. Miller. Singing by the choir, and adjourned until 1½ P. M. Association convened at 1½ P. M. Singing by the choir—prayer by Rev. W. Spaulding. The report of the Corresponding Secretary was read, and on motion accepted and adopted. The committee on nominations reported as follows: President, W. H. Jessup; Vice-Presidents, J. B. Gregg, Rev. J. A. Jerome, A. C. Purple; Rec. Sec'y, D. K. Oakley; Cor. Sec'y, Geo. P. Little; Treas. Theo. Springstein; Ex. Committee, W. H. Jessup, D. R. Oakley, John L. Ward, Tyler Brewster, and J. S. Jacobus; Dist. Cor. Sec'ys, Brooklyn, Moses Caldwell; Dimock, E. P. Burch; Franklin, J. L. Merriman; Great Bend twp., Henry Warner; Great Bend boro., Charles Baldwin; Gibson, Thomas Evans; Harford, Stephen E. Carpenter; Jackson, O. C. Whitney; Lenox, D. K. Oakley; Montrose, G. R. Eldred; New Milford twp., E. W. Watson; New Milford boro., R. G. Kellogg; Susquehanna Depot, O. T. Smith; and recommend that the President and Cor. Sec'y be authorized to fill vacancies in list of corresponding secretaries. The report of the committee was adopted, and officers elected. Mr. Jessup, upon taking the Chair, addressed the Association, thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, and urged upon the friends of Sunday Schools increased activity in the work, and showing some of the blessed fruits resulting from Sunday School efforts. He was followed by Rev. W. Allen, a pioneer in the Sunday School work, who gave some interesting accounts of his early experience, in establishing Sunday Schools fifty years ago. J. H. Cook spoke of the Sunday School at Susquehanna Depot of which he is the Superintendent, and of his manner of conducting the exercises. His school is the largest, and one of the best conducted schools in the county.

On motion, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Rev. Jacob G. Miller, for his excellent address to the Association, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

The expediency of employing a Sunday-School missionary to labor in this county was fully discussed by the Association; as there appeared to be such a diversity of opinion on the subject, no final action was taken, but the matter was laid over until the next annual meeting.

On motion of J. B. Gregg, it was

Resolved, That the District Corresponding Secretaries from each township and borough be requested to make reports of the number and situation of the schools in their respective townships, to the next Association.

On motion, it was resolved to hold a Sabbath School Convention in the Presbyterian Church at Montrose, next fall, the time to be fixed by the President and corresponding secretaries of the Association.

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Association be held at Susquehanna Depot.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the citizens of Harford, for their hospitality.

From the report of the Corresponding Secretary, it appears that 80 schools are reported to the Association, in which are engaged over seven hundred teachers, and about 4,400 scholars, with an average attendance of about 3,600, and nearly 20,000 volumes in their libraries. There are probably 25 schools that did not report.

It will be seen by the above statistics that there is a great work still to be done in this county. Probably not more than one-half of the children attend Sabbath Schools. This should not be so. Let us cheerfully engage in the work of organizing new schools, and bringing in those among us who do not already attend. "Gather them in; gather the children in."

G. R. ELDRED, Rec. Sec'y.

WRITTEN BY R. G. LAMB, FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

S-avior, may this convocation,
A-nd the work we seek to do,
B-e a blessing to our nation;
B-less the other nations too.
A-rise there those that need salvation,
T-each them how they may be good;
H-eal them with a new creation;
S-anctify them by thy blood.
C-annot Jew, and Greek, and Hindoo,
H-ave the grace we now implore?
O-pen o'er us heaven's window,
O-n a world thy blessings pour.
L-et our prayers and toil unceasing,
S-inging as we forward go,
C-hildren's lives from sin releasing,
O-ld and young reclaim from woe.
N-ever let us, by our straying,
V-ex the faithful and the true;
E-ver may we keep on praying,
N-or forget there's work to do.
T-ake us now into thy keeping;
I-n this world be thou our guide;
O-'er the tide, when we've done reaping,
N-ear thy throne may we abide.

Jackson, June 8, 1870.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—When the blood is well supplied with iron element, we feel vigorous and full of animation. When an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low spirited, in such cases, the *Peruvian Syrup* (a protoxide of Iron) can supply this deficiency, and its use will invigorate us wonderfully.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

From this day forward, we shall sell Flour at retail at

WHOLESALE PRICES.

We hang out no false colors, but mean just what we say.

While making Flour a specialty, our stock of

FEED, MEAL, SALT, LIME, CEMENT, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Will be kept full and sold at very small profits.

H. GARRATT & SON.

New Milford, March 2, 1870.—1y

THE HARTFORD LIFE AND ANNUITY INSURANCE COMPANY

Want good men as agents in this county. The interest bearing plan, exclusively used by this Company, enables agents to do a large business, and obtain business where no other plan will, on account of its thoroughly equitable features—providing as it does, income during life, and at the exact period to all, old and young. Agents can secure unusually good contracts by addressing

KINGSBURY & BELLOFF, Gen'l Agts.
623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 1, 1870—1mo.

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

ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, Nov. 10, 1869.

TEA!

Every kind of Tea in market just arrived and for sale at New York wholesale price. Also a fine assortment of COFFEE. Buy of me and save express charges.

ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, Pa., April 20, 1870.

NEW WALL PAPER.

Just arrived, and selling cheap by

ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, April 20, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.

1,300 miles under one management—560 miles without one change of coaches. Broad gauge, double track route for all points west, north-west and south-west. New and improved Coaches are run through without change to Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

On and after Monday, June 13, 1870, Trains will leave Binghamton at the following hours, viz:

GOING WEST.

2:55 a. m. Night Express, (Mondays excepted)
3:22 a. m. Night Express, daily.
6:10 a. m. Mail Train, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, and Dunkirk.
3:28 p. m. Elmira Accommodation, Sunday excepted.
5:05 p. m. Day Express, Sundays excepted.
8:55 p. m. Way Mail, Sundays excepted.
1:20 p. m. Emigrant Train, daily for the west.

GOING EAST.

2:05 a. m. Night Express, Sundays excepted.
7:15 a. m. Cincinnati Express, Mondays excepted.
1:31 p. m. Day Express, Sundays excepted.
7:20 a. m. Accommodation Train, daily for Susquehanna.
10:45 a. m. Elmira Mail, Sundays excepted.
6:45 p. m. New York Mail, Sundays excepted.
10:22 p. m. Lightning Express, nuly.
9:10 a. m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

A revised and complete "Pocket Time Table" of Passenger Trains on the Erie Railway and connecting lines has recently been published, and can be had on application to the Ticket Agent of the Company.

L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

June 13, 1870.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and WESTERN RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement

May 10, 1869

TRAINS LEAVE

WESTWARD. Mail train. A. M.	Passenger train. A. M.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. Mail train. P. M.	Passenger train. P. M.
8.00		New York	5.00	
11.15		New Hampton	1.35	
12.05		Manunka Chunk	12.40	
12.20		Delaware	12.25	
3.45	11.00	Scranton	9.15	7.03
4.51	12.23	Nicholson	7.55	5.40
5.18	1.00	Hopbottom	7.28	5.13
5.37	1.40	Montrose	7.15	4.15
5.56	2.10	New Milford	6.54	3.45
6.15	2.30	Great Bend	6.33	3.20
P.M.	P. M	*Foot of Liberty st.	A.M.	P.M.

R. A. HENDY,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 20, 1869, trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Waverly Junction R. R. W.	8.40 a. m.	6.20 a. m.
Athens	8.52 "	6.32 "
Towanda	9.30 "	11.25 "
Lacoyville	10.55 "	2 19 p. m.
Skinner's E'y	10.57 "	2 27 "
Meshoppen	11.10 "	3 00 "
Mehoopany	11 24 "	3.20 "
Tunk'nock	11.53 "	4.42 "
L. & B. Junc.	12.25 p. m.	7.15 "
Pittston	1.35 "	7.30 "
Wilkes-Barre	1.45 "	8.40 "
White Haven	3.08 "	11.35 "
Mch Chunk	4.20 "	1.50 "
Allentown	5.45 "	
Bethlehem	6.00 "	3.30 "
Easton	6.30 p. m.	7.05 "
Philadelphia	9.25 "	
Ar. at New York	9.25 "	10.20 "

UP TRAINS.

Leave New York	6.35 p. m.	12.00 m.
Philadelphia	7.45 "	1.45 p. m.
Easton	10.00 "	3.25 "
Bethlehem	10.30 "	4.00 "
Allentown	10.45 "	4.30 "
Mch Chunk	11.00 m.	5.45 "
White Ha'n	1.22 p. m.	6.58 "
Wilkes-Ba'e	2.50 "	8.15 "
Pittston	3.10 "	8.33 "
L. & B. Jun.	3.20 "	8.45 "
Tunk'nock	4.21 "	
Mehoopany	4.49 "	
Meshoppen	5.07 "	
Skinner's E.	5.15 "	
Lacoyville	5.18 "	
Towanda	6.03 "	
Athens	7.20 "	
Ar. at Waverly Junction, R. R. W.	7.35 "	

No change of cars between Scranton and New York, or between Scranton and Philadelphia.

Nov. 8, 1869.

The Montrose Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA., BY

E. B. HAWLEY,

AT $2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $2½ WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

Rates of Advertising.

Three-fourths inch of space, or less, make a square.

One square, 2 weeks or less, $1.00; 1 mo. $1.25; 3 mo. $2.50; 6 mo. $4.00; 1 year, $5.

One-eighth col., 1 mo. $2.50; 3 mo. $6.50; 6 mo. $10.00; 1 year, $15.00.

One-quarter col., 1 mo. $6.50; 3 mo. $12.00; 6 mo. $20; 1 year, $35.

Half column, 1 mo. $12.00; 3 mo. $25.00; 6 mo. $40.00; 1 year, $65.00.

One column, 1 mo. $25.00; 3 mo. $60.00; 6 mo. $90.00; 1 year, $100.00.

Auditor's Notices, $2.50; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3.00. All communications of limited or individual interest, 10cts. per line. Obituary Notices, 10 cts. per line. Marriage and Death Notices free.

Job Printing executed neatly and promptly at fair prices.

Deeds, Mortgages, Notes, Justices', Constables' Subpoenas and other blanks for sale.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

Week ending July 2, 1870.

Butter, gall	32@33
" firkin	29@31
Cheese, dairy, per lb	12@13
" factory "	13@14
Eggs, per doz	23@24
Flour, per barrel	4.50@6.00
Corn meal, 100 lbs	2.20@2.30
Wheat, per bushel	1.30@1.50
Rye "	1.00@1.06
Oats "	66@69
Corn "	1.16@1.18
Hops, crop of 1869	15@18
Beef, side, per lb	13@15
Hogs, "	9@12
Potatoes, per bbl	1.50@2.00
Tallow "	9@10

ESTATE NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna County, to distribute the fund in the hand of James Ostrander, administrator of the estate of John Ostrander, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Wednesday, Aug. 3d, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever debarred from claiming any of said fund.

D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.

Montrose, July 5, 1870.

ESTATE of DAVID MATTHEWS, late of New Milford township, Susq'a co. dec'd.

Letters of administration upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CLARISSA MATTHEWS, Adm'x.
WM. C. WARD, Adm'r.

New Milford, June 29, 1870.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna county, to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of the estate of Carlton Grover, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Thursday, July 14th, 1870 at one o'clock, p. m., of said day.

ALVARADO M. COLLIUM, Auditor.

Montrose, June 15, 1870.

ESTATE OF JOHN ANEY, late of Lathrop township, Susquehanna county, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned.

WILLIAM ANEY, Ex'r.

Lathrop, June 8, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna County to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator of the estate of Ignatius Dougherty, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Wednesday the 13th day of July, 1870, at one o'clock, P. M., which time all persons interested are required to present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

W. D. LUSK, Auditor.

Montrose, June 8, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna county to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator of the estate of Patrick M'Gavin, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Monday the 11th day of July, 1870, at 1 o'clock, p.m., at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. E. CARMALT, Auditor.

June 1, 1870.—4

Special Notices.

"The Living Machine."—Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human frame what that little piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the actions of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further