The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1870.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. B. McCOLLUM, of Susq'a Co.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
GEO. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne Co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
C. M. GERE, of Susq'a Co.
_____, of Wyoming Co.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, &C.
WILLIAM J. PARKE, of Dimock.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN FOSTER, of Friendsville.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
JAS. O. BULLARD, of Brooklyn.

FOR AUDITOR,
MILTON GRIFFIS, of Forest Lake.

Election, Tuesday October 13, 1870.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Auburn—G. L. Swisher.
Ararat—L. A. Baldwin.
Apolacon—Patrick Walsh.
Bridgewater—R. S. Searle.
Brooklyn—C. T. Lathrop.
Clifford—J. C. Decker.
Choconut—M. J. Golden.
Dimock—C. C. Mills.
Dundaff boro—J. C. Olmstead.
Forest Lake—A. B. Griffis.
Franklin—J. C. Wheaton.
Friendsville—James Mead.
Gibson—George Milliken.
Great Bend boro—A. B. Whiting.
Great Bend tp—T. D. Hayes.
Herrick—E. R. Barnes.
Harmony—H. Hobart.
Harford—L. T. Farrar.
Jessup—J. B. McKeeby.
Jackson—T. W. Clinton.
Lenox—Sylvanus Titus.
Lathrop—Wm. Stanton.
Liberty—Richard Bailey.
Little Meadows—Thos. O'Dowd, Jr.
Middletown—Owen Smith.
Montrose—C. M. Gere.
New Milford tp—Elliot Aldrich.
New Milford boro—Wm. Hayden.
Oakland—J. Stevens.
Rush—Thomas Redding.
Springville—R. T. Hundrick.
Susquehanna—A. W. Rowley.
Silver Lake—Timothy Sullivan.
Thomson—Chester Stoddard.

☞ Holden's black-and-tan troops, with which he attempted to carry the recent election in North Carolina, will, in all probability, have to wait some time for their pay. An injunction has been taken out to prevent money being taken from the State Treasury for that purpose. Thus Kirk and his brother cut-thoats will have perilled their souls, and yet missed the ducats.

Paying the Debt.

When a Democratic newspaper calls attention to General Grant's incapacity for the position he now occupies, the Radical press cry out—"Look how he is paying the debt!"

To the grave charges made to his receiving presents; to his appointment of unfit men to high offices; to his disgraceful nepotism; to his neglect of business, and constant junketing about at watering places as a first class dead head; to his blundering foreign policy; to his unwise and impracticable suggestions on the tariff and the revenue; to his improper use of the military power in the South; in short to every charge made against President we have but one reply—"Look how he is paying off the debt!"

When Congress is assailed, we hear the same cry—"Look how the debt is being paid." Do we point to the acknowledged corruption of the National Legislature; to the jobbery, the bribery, and the sale of votes; to the wanton distribution of the public domain among a set of greedy corporators, by which Congressmen profit largely; to the class legislation which imposes onorous burthens upon the masses for the benefit of a favored few; to the extravagant appropriation of the public money; to the costly administration of the government; to the vile means used to control elections; to the rascally decision of contested election cases; to the sale of cadetships and other villainies of Radical members—the only answer we get is, "Look how the debt is being paid."

We have looked; and we find the Secretary of the Treasury making a false exhibit monthly by excluding the Pacific Railroad bonds from the count. But, suppose we were to take his showing as correct, what credit is due to the present administration? Let that able and influential Republican newspaper, the New York *Sun*, answer. It says:

"The public debt was diminished over seventeen millions of dollars in the month of July, and the partisan press boast of the fact as a matter exceedingly creditable to the present administration. But what else could be done with the money except to pay it out upon the public debt? It was in the Treasury, and must either be applied to this use or stolen. Besides, how is the administration entitled to particular credit for having so large a sum of money in the Treasury? The taxes which produced this sum were levied before Gen. Grant came into power, and it is no merit of his that they happened to have been so much larger than there was any need of. The truth is that it would be much more honorable to the Republican party if it had reduced the taxes, so that instead of putting a surplus of two hundred millions a year into the Treasury, it had left that surplus in the pockets of the people. Low taxes are more glorious to a Government than an enormous revenue extorted from the poor and suffering masses."

The War Record.

The series of great battles between the French and Prussians which began on Sunday before Metz appears to have ended. The fighting continued Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and raged over all that country between the Moselle and the Meuse above Nancy and below Metz and Verdun. The decisive battle evidently took place on Wednesday near Doucourt, and in Marshall Bazaine's despatches an advantage is claimed for the French, who are said to have slept on the field after the fight. The Prussians had 120,000 men engaged, and the result was that they were "repulsed all along the line," and driven back upon the Moselle. The later dispatches from the French headquarters leave no doubt that Bazaine has succeeded in carrying out his strategic movement, which was to withdraw his whole army, with the exception of the garrison at Metz, to the neighborhood of Chalons, where he can force battle at an immense advantage for himself if the Prussians persist in pressing forward upon Paris. His communications have been reestablished with Trochu and MacMahon, and it is now claimed that he has a large army under his command than that opposing him. As the Prussians have failed in their attempt to prevent Bazaine's retreat to his new lines, and have been hurled back upon the Mozelle, it seems likely that an interregnum in the fighting of a couple of weeks may follow, during which the combatants will recuperate their shattered strength. Either this or a retreat of the Prussians into Germany. Marshal Bazaine in his latest telegram promises to resume the offensive. It may be said, in short, that since Wednesday the military situation has changed decidedly in favor of the French.

In the late battles the Prussian Generals Dolring and Widel were killed, and two other generals were wounded. The French Generals Bataille and Frossard are also reported badly wounded.

The siege of Strasbourg is very languidly conducted by the Prussians, and the French have been enabled to throw in additional reinforcements. A naval battle has occurred off the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, but no serious result appears to have followed.

The Paris journals comment bitterly upon the attitude of Austria, which is neutral in the present struggle, when with barely one hundred thousand troops she might avenge Sadowa. The *Daily News*, of yesterday, says, semi-officially, that English hopes of succeeding in intervention have been abandoned.

General Trochu has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Paris and its defences, and has issued a proclamation to the people. There is immense activity in the Paris defences. The laborers are absolutely swarming on the fortifications. It is hinted that this measure of strengthening the works is due more to a wish to keep dangerous classes busy than to any actual fear.—*World.*

The War.

LONDON, August 19.—The *Times* publishes a special telegram from Berlin this morning, which contains the following intelligence:

The French army has been separated by the victory of the Prussians at Mars-la-Tour. The main body has been forced back on Metz and brought to a stand, by the first and second German armies, under Prince Federick Charles and General Steinmetz. The road is now open to Chalons for the Crown Prince, who has only General Trochu and some fragments of Marshal MacMahon's corps to encounter on the way. The decisive event impends. The dispatch adds that Marshal Bazaine must cut his way through the German army, or the Army of the Rhine will be forced to capitulate.

LONDON, August 18—2:20 P. M.—The following is the latest from the seat of war: There was fighting all day on Thursday near Mars-la-Tour. The latest French dispatches are full of expressions of confidence of victory. The following additional facts of Tuesday's conflict have been received. A battalion of the Seventy-third French Regiment of the line, destroyed a regiment of German lancers, capturing their colors. There were several brilliant charges by the French, in one of which General Legrand was killed. It is reported that Prince Albert, commanding the division of cavalry was killed outright, but this is not confirmed. After a close conflict the French occupied the Prussian position. It is said that the French force engaged numbered 150,000. There was severe fighting on the 17th, near Gravelotte. The Emperor is still at Rheins. The ground between Metz and Verdun has been a scene of constant carnage since Sunday.

PARIS, August 19.—The following official dispatch from Bazaine has been made public:

VERDUN, August 17—8 P. M.—This morning the army of Prince Federick Charles commenced a sharp attack on the right of our position. The cavalry division of General Fortun, and the Second Corps, under General Frossard, made a firm resistance. Divisions of another corps, which were in echelon, to the right and left of Rezonville, came up successfully and went into action, which lasted till nightfall. The enemy deployed considerable forces and made repeated efforts to resume the offensive, which were vigorously repulsed. A fresh corps d'armed endeavored to turn our left. We have everywhere held our positions, and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our loss is serious. General Battaile is wounded. In the heat of action a regiment of Uhlans charged on the staff of Bazaine, and twenty of the Marshal's escort were placed *hors du combat*. The Captain commanding the escort was killed. At eight o'clock the enemy was driven back along his entire line. It is estimated that 120,000 Prussians were engaged.

LONDON, August 19.—The following is the letter of the Pope, to King William, proposing mediation;

YOUR MAJESTY: In the present grave circumstances it may appear an unusual thing to receive a letter from me, but as the Vicar on earth of the God of Peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations and to stop the evils of their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small dominion exeites no jealousy, and who inspires confidence, by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes and listen, also, to those I form for your majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity.

Given at the Vatican, July 22, 1870. A postscript adds: "I have written indentically to the Emperor."

The King's reply is as follows:

MOST AUGUST PONTIFF: I am not surprised, but profoundly moved at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and of peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war. Obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country, ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your Holiness could offer me from him so unexpectedly declaring war, assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions, and guarantees against a similar attempt of the peace and tranquility of Europe, it certainly will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am, with you in bonds of Christian chairity and sincere friendship.

WILLIAM.

PARIS, August 20.—In the *Corps Legislatif* Count Palikao made the following statement: The Prussians assert that they were victorious on the 18th. I affirm the contrary. I have communicated my dispatches to several of the deputies, showing that three Prussian army corps united and attacked Bazaine. They were repulsed and driven into the quarries or Jaumont. My reserve about this dispatch will be understood. I need not mention the small advantage gained near Bar-le-Duc. We are now actively completing the fortifications of Paris, and in a few days all will be assured.

PARIS, August 21.—Strong bodies of troops belonging to McMahon's army are being pushed into the Vosges. A deputy to the *Corps Legislatif* to-day announced to persons collected near the Chambers that the Prussians had entered Chatillon sur Marne. This movement would indicate that the enemy is marching on Paris by way of Sezarne.

DRESDEN, August 21.—The Saxon troops, engaged in the battle of Rezonville, fought all the afternoon, and met with complete success, taking many prisoners. The Second, Third, Seventh, Eight, Ninth and Twelfth Army Corps and the Prussian Guards bore the brunt of the battle.

MUNICH, August 19—8 P. M.—A bloody battle occurred to-day between Gravelotte and Rezonville. The French were repulsed and driven back on Metz. All communication between Metz and Paris has been destroyed.

LONDON, August 20—[From a private source.]—The following is an official dispatch from King William, dated Rezonville, Thursday evening: "We have defeated the French army, after a battle which lasted ten hours. There were 40,000 killed and wounded. The garrison taken prisoners. I commanded. *The defeat of the French was complete.*

WILLIAM."

BRUSSELS, August 20.—A Paris letter to the *Independance Belge* says Marshal McMahon is retreating on Paris, and will avoid an engagement unless he can form a junction with Marshal Bazaine.

LONDON, August 20.—It is stated that there are now more than 400,000 Germans between the Rhine and Paris.

CARLSRUHE, August 21.—[Special to New York *Herald*.]—The Crown Prince has won another victory in a great battle before Chalons. The Prussians are victorious everywhere, and the French defeat is complete. Strasbourg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent storms, which are constantly repulsed. 8,000 Prussians have arrived with a train of heavy siege artillery. The city is surrounded by 30,000 men under General Werder. The inhabitants are demoralized, and disorder everywhere prevails. A surrender is hourly expected.

Respect Your Own Opinions.

A proper respect for the opinions of others does not require that we shall pretend to believe as they do.

For various reasons people often assent to and smile upon views wholly opposite their own. Perhaps they do not wish to injure the feelings of others, or they desire to gain friendship or good-will, to obtain favors and services politically, in a business way, or socially. But this is a very bad plan, and can only succeed a few times before ready shifting from one opinion to another ismarked in a community; and in their endeavors to respect the opinions of others, those who indulge in that kind of policy lose all claim to, or power to command, respect for themselves.

An individual may entertain unpopular opinions on important topics which affect the character and life, and yet command the respect of those in the popular current of ideas, if he never acts the coward, or fears to defend and give a reason for the light which is in him and he is a sober citizen.

Of all things the mind which dare not stand by an honest opinion is most to be pitied and the weakness despised. Good ideas tremblingly advanced, as if under protest, are eclipsed by a bold, courageous promulagation of something not half as good. If you have any opinion at all do not be blown about by every passing zephyr, for you never will amount to anything worth mentioning if you are.

Something Rotten in Denmark.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—William H. Allyn, late chief clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, is out in a pamphlet to-day charging Engineer King, the chief of that Bureau, with settling the claim of what is known as the Corliss contract on papers with an alleged forged indorsement of Admiral Porter, and with altering a report which originally gave the facts to the Senate. He says King altered five different replies to the Senate resolution of inquiry before he got on satisfactory to him; and further charges him with paying Corliss more money than he was entitled to. It appears from Admiral Porter's testimony, on July 8, before the joint Committee on Retrenchment, that his name was forged to some of the papers in the case. There is certainly something in the transaction on one side or the other that demands investigation. Allyn has been removed from his position because, he says, he dared to do right, and that he don't complain now to secure reinstatement.

—Among the deaths announced lately are those of Major-General Ethan Allen Hitchcock, formerely a distinguished officer in the United States Army, and "Old Joe" Hoxie, the once famous N. Y. politician.

—The Cambria has won a race at last. After an animated struggle between the vessel and the Idler, off Newport on the 18th, the Englishman won by 8 minutes 43 4-10 seconds. Intense enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators at the result.

THE BINGHAMTON HORRORS!

HORRIBLE CRIME.

An Encounter with Three Burglars.

We extract the following account from the Binghamton *Standard* of the 18th:

At half past two o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, three burglars entered the dry goods store of D. M. & E. G. Halbert, Court street, murdered one of the clerks, Frederick A. Mirick, and escaped. From the statements first made to the persons earliest at the store, we give the following:

THE FIRST STATEMENTS.

While the burglars were at work collecting silks, etc., one of two clerks, Mr. Mirick and Gilbert Burrows, who were sleeping there, was awakened. A burglar, who stood by apparently watching them, struck Burrows, (the clerk who had awakened) with an iron chissel or "pry." This was a heavy instrument; but it only stuned the clerk. The other, being startled, jumped up, and endeavored to shoot a revolver at the burglar, but it missed fire. It was then thrown aside, and one or both of the two grappled the burglar, getting him down and taking from him his instrument, turned it against him. The other clerk got a stool-head, and saying "let's make quick work of him," they at once beat him so that he was for the time disabled.

But he called for help, and his fellows came from the lower or basement floor, in which place they were securing goods they had carried from the first floor, where the struggle was taking place, and dragging their companion away, carried him down stairs. The clerks stood at the head of the stairs prepared to defend themselves, and endeavoring, we presume, to give an alarm.

The other burglars—as we are told—fearing exposure, shot from below three of the balls lodging in the ceiling. Then they rushed up; and in a melee which followed, not comprehensively described, the clerk Mirick was grasped by one of them, while the other, instantly putting a revolver at his head, shot and killed him. The three than fled.

The scoundrels carried nothing, or next to nothing, from the store. A package of silks, valued at from ten to fifteen hundred dollars, was found ready to be taken away. A strong cord was around the pieces of goods.

The burglars wore masks, that in the struggle they lost; and these are now, with the tools, etc., in the store. But there are no other traces of them. It is believed, however, that one of them bears marks of the struggle by which he may be identified.

The alarm was given, the fire-bell was rung, and in a quarter of an hour, a hundred men or more were at the store. Such a time of excitement has rarely if ever been known in Binghamton. If the murderers had been caught, they would have been torn to pieces by the infuriated citizens.

Mirick lived for a short time after he was shot, but was unconscious. His home was in Walton, New York, and his age was 19 years.

Fredrick A. Mirick was from the village of Walton, and had been in the employ of Messrs. Halbert about four months. He was about nineteen years of age, medium size, and well built. His complexion was florid and the color of his hair was a mere sandy. He is spoken of by his employers, as a young man of good ability, and remarkable for his energy, and the interest he took in his business.

Gilbert S. Burrows is a small, light-built young man, about seventeen years of age. He came here from Stephensville, Penn. Very fortunately the only injury he received in the assault upon him last night was that caused by the first blow of the "jimmy" upon his head. It is not of a serious nature.

TWO DEAD MURDERERS FOUND

Thursday Morning's News.

About five o'clock this morning Calvin A. Brewer, a clerk in the post-office, was crossing the Chenango river bridge to go from his home to the office, and when over the centre pier his attention was attracted by the body of a man floating near the bottom with his face downward. The head was foremost in the slight current, and a linen coat was washed up behind the head. When about three rods above the pier the feet caught to some large stones, and for a short time the body was held fast.

About the time the body caught on the stones Mr. Arthur T. Thompson, a cartman, came on the bridge from the eastern end, and after looking a moment at the body, Mr. Brewer and Mr. Thompson.

TOOK A BOAT

and went after the body. Before they got to it the feet had worked off of the stones and the body floated down under the bridge, to the east of the pier. Mr. Brewer took hold of the coat, and Mr. Thompson rowed the boat ashore, at the watering place below the bridge, on the eastern side.

Mr. Brewer than notified Sheriff Martin, and Mayor Congdon of the discovery of the body, and those officers, with a large crowd of people were soon gathered around the body, and it was taken into the basement of J. S. Frear & Son's shop.

DISCRIPTION OF THE FIRST BODY.

This body was 5 feet and 7 inches tall, stoutly built, with large, full face and moustache, and saxon hair, cut pretty short. It was dressed in gray Scotch cassimere pantaloons, blue broadcloth coat and vest, a linen overcoat, and India rubber shoes, fitting tightly. The right eye was badly bruised and swollen as if it had received a hard blow with some blunt instrument, some little time before death. A small gold watch found in the vest had been stopped at 2:24, showing, some persons think, precisely the time the burglars went into the water. If the case was perfectly tight, however, it is likely that the watch "ran down" at the time indicated. Experiments with it would doubtless determine the question.

THE OTHER BODY.

The other body, that of the smaller and most injured man, was first seen by E. P. Reynolds, from the window of his residence, over Hungerford's store, on Front street, Mr. Reynolds awakened shortly before six o'clock, and looking over the river, saw what he supposed to be a log, or something of that kind. Mrs. Reynolds who also noticed it, said she thought it was a "dead dog." Mr. Reynolds' brother-in-law, Jacob Gardinier, looked at Mrs. Reynolds "dead dog," but nothing was done about it at that time. Mr. Reynolds immediately went across the Chenango Bridge upon an errand relating to breakfast; and on hearing that one body had been found, at once suspected that the "log" or "dog" was body of the murderer. On returning home, he went to the river bank, and threw stones at the body; but did not move. A boat near by was then taken by him and Gardiner; they rowed out and ascertained that the body was dragging in water about two feet deep. It was on its back; and the heels were on the bottom, where they acted in some sense as an anchor. The two men called out to those on the bridge that they had found another body, but received no answer, the persons who heard supposing the others were "in fun." The boat was rowed down to the crowd, which had been collected around the first body and the fact stated; one young man got in; two or three boats were immediately filled; and Mr. Reynolds and his party, getting to the body first, put the boat chain around the man's neck, and drew him toward the shore.

The second body was five feet and six inches tall, slim, but firmly built, dark colored hair and Burnside whiskers and moustache. A deep cut on the right side of the forehead, about two inches long, exactly corresponding to a short hatchet blade on the side of box-chisel used by the clerks on the night of the murder, fully corroborates the statement of Mr. Burrows, that one of the burglars, if alive, would be the sickest man in the city. The body is clothed in light colored Tweed's cloth coat, black cassimere vest and gray Harris cassimere pantaloons. The feet, with nothing but cotton socks upon them, are peculiarly shaped, and correspond to the low shoes left in Halbert's store by the burglars.

ARTICLES FOUND ON THE BODIES.

The following articles were found on the largest man: Pair of opera glasses, pair gold spectacles; glazier's diamond used in cutting glass; nine pistol cartriges—two sizes—seven of one kind and two of another; tooth brush, pens, skeleton key, bottle of cloroform, ticket to Batavia via Erie road from New York; set of studs, pair of tweezers, a medal with looking-glass on one side and metal advertisement of Stockwell & Emerson, 25 Ann street, New York, on the other; a baggage check from the Spaulding house, scraps of paper, lead pencil, two handkerchiefs, two bunches of twine, a three cent stamp, a gold watch and chain, pennies and five cents in specie, and a $20 bill on the Oneida National Bank of Utica; a business card of Henry A. Mattison's Loan Office, No 5 1-2 Exchange street, Buffalo, and one fare check on the North Chicago street railroad.

On the smaller man were found a fifty-cent Confederate shinplaster, dated Richmond, April 6, 1863; a $1 Confederate bill and a $10 Confederate bill, Erie Railway time-table, pocket-book, fine tooth comb and hair pins, a blank application for membership to the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 34, District of Kings department; township map of the State of New York, several advertisements clipped from papers, envelopes, several pieces of printed poetry and several pieces of manuscript poetry, in different handwritings; two vails, pair of elastics, match safe with matches, bunch of keys with lead pencil sharpener, broken ring, fine handkerchief, copy of Napoleon's "Oraculum," key to Graham's system of shorthand writing, railroad ticket from New York to Batavia, endorsed on the back by C. Greene; three life insurance circulars containing Erie Railway time-table; also a black wool hat.

Several suspecious persons have been arrested, but it thought that the other villian is still at large.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MERRICK MURDER.

The notorous Edward H. Ruloff, giving his name as George Williams, it will be recollected by our readers was tried and convicted for the murder of his wife and child in Tompkins Co., N. Y. some ten or twelve years ago, has been arrested and from circumstances it is pretty well believed that he was one of the murderers in the Mirick Tragedy. He was first arrested examined and released, and afterward rearrested and upon examination it was found that his foot, which many will remember was frozen off in this state in the woods when he was secreting himself from the authorities, exactly corresponds with the shoe left in the Store where the murder was committed. All circumstances seems to point quite conclusively to him as the third party in this terrible affair.

Another Robbery in Binghamton.

About nine o'clock last Thursday evening a young man about eighteen years of age, named Dwight Seymour, son of Daniel Seymour, who lives on Robinson street, was going home from the post-office by way of Washington street, and when passing the log way in front of Lewis mills, a man stepped out into the street ahead of him. The man dropped a handkerchief, and stooped down to pick it up, thus occupying a few seconds of time. That operation was repeated once or twice, until the boy came up along side of him, and when the man straightened up the last time he seized the boy by the throat and held him so tightly that he could not give the alarm. He then deliberately felt in all his pockets, and finally took a pocket-book containing eight dollars and some cents out of his pantaloons pocket, withdrawing his hand so quickly that it made a bad rent by the side of the pocket. He then drew a pistol in the boy's face, released the grasp on his throat, and after backing a few paces with the pistol pointed at the boy's head, he turned and ran down toward the mills.

The boy was too badly frightened to give the alarm immediately, and he said nothing about it until he had gone as far as Kent's grocery, above the railroad. He was then persuaded to come back to the police office and acquaint the policeman with the fact of the robbery. Men were sent out in search of the villian, but sufficient time had elapsed before they got on his track to enable him to escape arrest.—*Standard.*

☞ AFTER DINNER NAPS.—Many persons are in habit of sleeping for half an hour or hour immediately after dinner. This is a bad practice. Ten minutes sleep before dinner is worth more than an hour after. It rests and refreshes and prepares the system for vigorous digestion. If sleep is taken after dinner it should be in a sitting posture, as the horizontal position is unfavorable to healthful digestion. Let those who need sleep and rest during the day, take it before dinner instead of after, and they will soon find that they feel better, and that their digestion will be improved thereby.—*Herald of Health.*

Fatal Explosion of an Old Bomb-shell.

A dreadful accident happened at Proffit Island, in the Mississippi river, about four miles below Port Hudson, La., a few days ago. It appears there are on the island quite a number of those deadly missiles, which were probably thrown there from the gunboats. One of them, a 150-pound shell, a number of men and boys took it into their heads to investigate, drilling at the vent with a steel hatchet and chisel. The result was that the shell exploded killing outright two men and two boys, and wounding another boy.

Arizona Indians to Protect White Settlers.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Later intelligence from Arizona has been received. General Stoneman has concluded a treaty of peace with the Yarapai Apaches. The conditions are that the Indians shall protect the whites within their boundaries, and prevent all other bands of savages from committing depredations on their lands. The Yarapais are to roam over their districts at pleasure and to visit the settlements when they desire. These Indians have been at war with the whites the past six years.

☞ A lady in Fairfield county, Tenn., sends to the *Independent* the following story, with the assurance that it is the simple truth: "At a meeting of Republicans, white and colored, for the purpose of forming a union league, it was discovered that they had no Bible on which to swear the members. The chairman inquired where one could be procured. A colored man said he had one, and offered to mount his mule and ride to his house, two miles away, for it. As they could not think of swearing its members without one, his offer was accepted, and proceedings were suspended till his return. There were thirty men to be sworn in, and, as the officers officiating were very particular to see that each one laid his hands on the open Bible, the ceremony was quite a lengthy one. After the league had been formed, business transacted, and the meeting broken up, the chairman discovered, to his horror, that the supposed Bible was a copy of Shakspere. It was too late to remedy the mistake. 'Mum was the word.' So he carefully handed back the 'Bible' to its owner, not even venturing to inquire if he ever encountered any difficulty in finding his minister's text on his return from meeting.

In the Labor Congress at Cincinnati on the 18th, a Mr. Cummings, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution recommending the formation of an independent political party, to be known as the National Labor Reform party, for the protection by the ballot, of the interests of the working people; and for the appointment of a committee in each State to call a national convention to organize such party. The resolution, though debated, was not acted upon. The committee on Platform reported in favor of the repeal of the national banking system, the payment of five-twenties in currency, the taxation of bonds, the modification of the tariff, and against the squandering of the public lands to corporations and monopolists.

—The negro Senator Revels brought with him to Washington a private Secretary. Whether white or colored the papers do not state, but is now announced that the sable Senator has turned his Secretary adrift and the poor fellow finds himself in a strange land, without friends and "mary red" in his pocket. A subscription has been started in his behalf, headed by Senator Sumner, who subscribes five dollars. The impecunious Secretary is in Washington where the black Senator left him, when he started out to enlighten the white Radicals of Yankee land.

—North Carolina elects five Conservative Congressman out of the seven, has thirty-three out of the fifty-three State Senators, and eighty-two out of the one hundred and twenty members of the House, which insures a Democratic United Senator, vice Abbott, of New Hampshire, retired. Grant backed Holden but who backed Grant?

The Negro Cadet.

It seems by the report of the committee appointed to examine into the allegations made by the negro cadet at West Point that the black scamp was lying. Had he been a white boy he would in all probability have been dismissed, but being the first negro sent to the Military Academy, and the negro vote being now a thing to be carefully courted by the Radicals, he is only reprimanded.

ERIE RAILWAY.

1,300 miles under one management—860 miles without change of coaches. Broad gauge, double track route to 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.
7.15 p.m. Express Mail, Sundays excepted.
2.55 p.m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.
1.20 p.m. Emigrant Train, daily for the west.

GOING EAST.

2.25 a.m. Night Express, Sundays excepted.
7.11 a.m. Cincinnati Express, Mondays excepted.
1.51 p.m. Day Express, Sundays excepted.
7.20 a.m. Accommodation Train, daily for Susquehanna.
10.45a.m. Elmira Mail, Sundays excepted.
8.45 p.m. New York Mail, Sundays excepted.
10.22 p.m. Lightning Express, daily.
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'a Agt.

June 13, 1870.

The Montrose Democrat

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

E. B. HAWLEY,

AT $2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $2½ AT END OF YEAR

Rates of Advertising.

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

One square, 3 weeks or less, $1.00; 1 mo. $1.25; 3 mo. $2.50; 6 mo. $4.50; 1 year, $8.
One-eighth col., 1 mo, $3.50; 3 mo. $6.50; 6 mo. $12.00; 1 year, $20.00.
One-quarter col., 1 mo. $6.50; 3 mo. $12.00; 6 mo. $20; 1 year, $30.
Half column, 1 mo. $12.00; 3 mo. $25.00; 6 mo. $35.00; 1 year, $55.00.
One column, 1 mo. $25.00; 3 mo. $35.00; 6 mo. $60.00; 1 year, $100.00.
Auditor's Notices, $2.50; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3.00. All communications of limited or individual interest, 10 cts. 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' School and other blanks for sale.

REMEMBER

DR. CLARK'S APPOINTMENTS.

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SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY APPOINTMENTS.

Montrose, at Tarbell House, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Fairdale, Monday July 25.
Middletown, Tuesday July 26.
Friendsville, Wednesday July 27.
Choconut, Thursday July 28.
Silver Lake, Friday July 29.
Montrose, Saturday July 30.

Birchardville, Monday, August 1.
Rushville, Tuesday, August 2.
New Laceyville, Wednesday, August 3.
Laceyville (Wyoming Co.), Thursday, Aug. 4.
Auburn Four Corners, Friday, August 5.
Montrose, Saturday, August 6.

Dimock Corners, Monday, August 8.
Lymansville, Tuesday, August 9.
Meshoppen, Wyoming Co. Wednesday, Aug. 10.
Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., Thursday and Friday, Aug. 11 and 12.
Springville, Saturday, August 13.

Lawsville, Monday, August 15.
Great Bend, Susquehanna House, Tuesday, August 16.
Susquehanna Depot, Starucca House, Wednesday, August 17.
New Milford, Thursday, August 18.
Montrose Depot, Friday, August 19.
Montrose, Saturday, August 20.

Lathrop's Lake, Monday, August 22.
Brooklyn, Tuesday, August 23.
Hopbottom, Wednesday, August 24.
Glenwood, Thursday, August 25.
Lenoxville, Friday, Aug. 26.
Dundaff, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 27 and 28.

Uniondale, Monday, Aug. 29.
Ararat Centre, Tuesday, August 30.
Thomson Centre, Wednesday, August 31.
Gibson Hill, Thursday, September 1.
Harford Centre, Friday, September 2.
Montrose, Saturday and Monday, Sept. 3 and 5.

Waverly, N. Y., American Hotel, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 6 and 7.

Elmira, N. Y., Rathburn House, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 8 and 9.

Go to your post-office and get a Circular.

The Bradford County Argus and Reporter speak in the highest terms of the Doctor as a Physician and Gentlemen, while doing business in that county. [July 13—tf

ESTATE NOTICES.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL COYLE late of Auburn township, Pa. deceased.

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

THOMAS KEOGH Adm'r.
cum testamento annexo.

Auburn, Aug. 17, 1870.

ESTATE OF JOHN CURTIN, late of Silver Lake township, Susq'a co. Pa., dec'd.

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

BRIDGET MORRISSEY, Adm'x.

Silver Lake, Aug. 3, 1870.

ESTATE OF DENNIS DONELLY, late of Choconut township, Susq'a county, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration 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.

PATRICK DONELLY,
M. J. GOLDEN,
Adm'rs, *cum testamento annexo.*

Choconut, July 20, 1870.

ESTATE OF WM. MOYNIHAN, late of Middletown township, Susq'a co., Pa. 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.

BRIDGET MOYNIHAN, Adm'x.

Middletown, July 13, 1870.

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 6, 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.

Special Notices.

☞ **Sinking Slowly.**—Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blest a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilerant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation arouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital functions thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the process of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes a salutary change. By these means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the benificent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses."—[August.