linen collars and cuffs of different shapes and thought as I laid these in, how Mrs. Flakewhite's delicate sense of lady-like neatness would enjoy wearing them—next a pair of the very best double-soled gaiters, over those a pearl-colored dress pattern—sixteen yards of it—that the man I bought it of assured me was of excellent quality, and on the top of all the new hat, the crowning gift, and fit summit to this monument of affection reared in grateful recognition of a wife's devotion and love.

On the cover of the box I laid an unsealed envelope, addressed to "Mrs. John Flakewhite, Present," containing the following note:

"Will my dear wife accept from her husband the accompanying box and its contents, and still continue to oblige the giver, by remembering each time she makes use of any of these familiar articles, that she has fairly and honestly earned them, by her habits of prudence, economy and cheerful labor, under circumstances that render these qualities truly valuable. Also, that though the articles in question may wear out and utterly disappear with use and time, that this letter be preserved and shown to children, grandchildren and their children, as a perpetual honor to her rememberance; and telling them the story connected with it, that they may be urged to keep forever in the family the virtues which it represents and illustrates, and that the daughters may each in turn merit such a memorial from, and prove herself to be indeed a crown to her husband.

JOHN FLAKEWHITE."

Having placed the box and letter on the table, where Mrs Flakewhite would be sure to see it in the morning as soon as she got up, I stole back again into bed, and—unusual thing for me—actually wished for daylight.

In the morning I awoke early, as indeed I did nearly every hour during the night, fearing to oversleep, and at once glanced at the little table, where all as yet was just as I left it, and lay quietly awaiting the discovery of the box by Mrs. Flakewhite—which could not now be long delayed—when I should feign the profoundest slumber. In a little while she moved, and seeing me, as she supposed, fast asleep, quietly arose, and—just as I had hoped and saw through half-closed eyelids—she noticed the box at once, walked towards it, read the address to herself on the letter, and with a smile of wonder and curiosity opened it, and I watched her read it slowly to the very end.

Now it was my turn to be surprised, for I had certainly expected that her natural female curiosity would already have been hard at work diving into the box, and her little fingers would have explored to the very last parcel in it; but no—she actually dropped into a chair by the table, and without so much as touching the box, covered her face with her hands, sobbing convulsively, while tears commenced coming thick and fast, trickling down her fingers on to the letter that now lay in her lap.

I saw at once that it would never do to let this thing go on, and besides, a lump in my own throat, that grew there in the most sudden manner, warned me that it was quite time to wake up, so with a would-be sleepy yawn, and a very decidedly sheepish face—only that fortunately for up in bed, and as nothing more appropriate for this unlooked-for turn of affairs suggested itself to me, I simply said.

"Why, Mrs. Flakewhite!"

She looked up at me, and smiling through her tears—and if I did not see a distinct rainbow shining in front of her face, it was because my own eyes were decidedly misty for the moment—and she came round to my side of the bed, and putting her arm around my neck, managed to say, between great grasping sobs—

"John, dear! you are—entirely too good—to me—that—letter—is the nicest—present—I ever had—in all my life—I do thank you a hundred times for whatever is in the box—but the letter has made me so happy—I will treasure it so long as I live," and off she went again—sobbing as hard as ever.

We soon gained our composure—for I must confess that such happy tears were contagious, and I had myself a slight attack—and while I dressed, Mrs. Flakewhite fully equalled my expectations in her delight at what the box contained.

She put on her best dress to give full effect to her new magnificence, everything fitted exactly, and with a nice shawl she already had, thrown over her shoulders, and the new hat poised gracefully on her head, making an oval frame around her sweet face, charmingly colored with pleasure and excitement, it was now my time not to tire of looking at her, as I put her through her paces up and down the room, not forgetting a glance at the gaiters as they tripped in and out, when suddenly she stopped, and looking me straight in the eyes, said, "John! these beautiful things cost a great deal of money, and now I am waiting for you to tell me where it all came from, for I know you don't borrow, and I am just as sure you didn't have it."

"It was merely a part of some money advanced on an order for a large picture like my last one, that you know I sold," said I, trying to look indifferent and unconcerned, and being conscious at the same time of making a wretched failure of it.

"Oh! you sly old fellow, to keep such a splendid secret from me ever since yesterday morning! how did you dare to go asleep with all that on your mind, and these collars and handkerchiefs and new dresses and a hat all the while tucked away in some dark corner. I wouldn't have believed it of you!"

The incidents above related happened several years ago, and by the kindness of my purchaser, through him I was enabled to obtain other orders from friends and acquaintances, and now—thanks to a kind public—have no difficulty in disposing of all I am able to produce. The greater part of Mrs. Flakewhite's laughing prophecy has become reality, and Mary Flakewhite, aged three years, will soon be old enough to have shown to her the letter, which her mother keeps safely laid away among her greatest treasures; only a few days Mrs. Flakewhite sent her running into my studio with a "see, papa, see!" wearing over her bright curls the original "brown hat with pearl-colored ribbon, last year's style," that was so intimately connected with my change of fortune, while she herself stood at the door, looking as cheerful, and if possible more charming than she did on the eventful day when she last wore it, while she said, smilingly, "John, dear, do you remember that hat?"

—The erection of a steel factory is in contemplation by the citizens of East St. Louis, Ill.

The Montrose Democrat.

E. R. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1870.

THE ELECTION.

Our Eagle is still at the head of the editorial columns, and carrying in his beak the proudest of banners. Pennsylvania Democratic—Indiana Democratic—Democratic gains everywhere—there is cause for rejoicing. But observe the *pose* of the bird; how his tail feathers spread with anger, and his usually arched neck stretches with a certain menace toward the recreants of Luzerne county, who have *permitted* a temporary defeat in this district.

We'll try again.

Glory Enough for One Day.

Notwithstanding the shameful defeat in this district, the Pennsylvania Democracy covered themselves with glory in the State at the election just passed. With over 15,000 negroes thrown into the balance, the popular vote is a Democratic majority in the State of about 4,000. We have gained undoubtedly six Congressmen, and perhaps seven, which makes the Congressional delegation from the State stand 13 Democrats to 11 Republicans; while last year it was 7 Democrats to 17 Republicans.

Indiana has gone Democratic by about 3,000 majority, which is a glorious triumph.

The returns from Luzerne show that Harding's majority over Woodward is 2,252. Shoemaker over McCollum, 594.—E. L. Merriman, for district attorney, and S. W. Keene, were elected by small majorities. The residue of the ticket has, as the Scranton Democrat says, "gone to the devil," which simply means over to the Radicals.

Black Republicans.

Over fifty colored men voted in Montcan learn, all voted the straight Republican ticket.—*Republican.*

Yes, and the Radicals of Bridgewater brought up an acknowledged negro idiot from the poor house in that township, who, we were told by disgusted Republicans, was not 17 years of age, and he was voted *straight* by the Radicals also. On being asked by the board what his name was, he said, "he!—he!—he!—" which his political advisers interpreted as Andrew Johnson, and voted him under that name. Why does not the editor of the Republican regale his readers by the whole story, as most assuredly the "tail should go with the hide." We think, to the intelligent white men of this county it would be a splendid and unvarnished *tale* of the purity of Radical politics.

Needs Reconstructing

There is business for the Radical Ring masters of the county in the township of New Milford, as there is certainly a screw loose. The colored voters of that township marched up to the polls in *one* solid body and deposited their votes for the straight Democratic ticket. They were asked what the patches on their pants meant, to which they replied, "O them are Radical Revenue stamps." We hardly think brother Frazier with his "cat-and-nine-tails" can bring them around. Their remark shows too much intelligence for a "Black Republican."

☞ A. J. Gerritson's political strength in this canvas is fully demonstrated in Susquehanna County to be 0 minus 648 votes, which is the gain of J. B. McCollum in Susquehanna over the majority for Hon. Geo. W. Woodward in 1867. His power in Luzerne is proportionately less in accordance with the distance and in the same ratio as the inhabitants of Luzerne exceed those of this county.

☞ One of our staunch Republicans said to us the other day: "Well, A. J. Gerritson has forced himself into our party, and what to do with him we do not know." The following suggestion has been made to us which we think fully settles the question. Let them run him for President and Fred. Douglas for Vice President in 1872. This is the manner they have treated renegade Democrats, hence would be perfectly consistent.

Colored Inspector.

The first colored man elected to office in Susquehanna county is Edward Whitford, of Thomson, whom *the Democrats* of that township have just elected Inspector of Elections. It was done secretly, and entirely by Democrats. No doubt they considered it a pretty good joke on somebody.—*Montrose Republican.*

Well, is not the above extract rather cool at this time? We pity the editor, for the expressions of white men at the ballot box is certainly frightening. Having got a fire into his party that will surely prove its destruction, by the introduction of so much *black wool*, he is now running away just like any other "little boy", and trying to shield his own criminality and that of his party, by a libel upon Democrats. We may expect in his next issue, to see him claiming that the Democrats passed the Fifteenth Amendment.

Our Defeat.

We have met the foe and been defeated, and were it not due to the true men of Susquehanna County to present the case in its true aspect and somewhat explain the cause we most certainly should submit in silent disgust. The returns of our county show that talent, honesty, and pure Democracy are fully and fearlessly recognized by the voters of old Susquehanna, and that the pure principles of our old time honored party represented by true and reliable men, must prevail against all the venal corruption, and threatening persecution of miserable party cliques and Rings. The Democracy of this county have demonstrated their faithful adherence to their principles by one of the grandest rallies to the support of them that has been made in the last ten years as the decreased majority shows. We however, must look at this matter in its proper light.

We have not reduced the majority wholly by Republicans voting with us as the number of votes which J. B McCollum received over regular ticket is but 138. The fact lies here. We have polled our party strength fuller than we have before in the last twelve years at a congressional election, whereas the Republican vote is less by 400 or 500, as the figures will show. In 1867 the vote for Geo. W. Woodward was 2,684, and for W. W. Ketchum 3,958 giving Ketchum a majority of 1,274. In 1870 J. B. McCollum receives 2,896, and L. D. Shoemaker 3,522, giving Shoemaker a majority of 6,26, showing that a large number of Republicans did not vote, for reasons best known to themselves. In view of the above facts, there never has been a time since Radicalism ruled, that the Democracy of this county should be so much encouraged in their local out look, as at the present time, as it has been fully demonstrated that if we fortify ourselves with honest and pure men for our shield, and with pure principles of Democracy for our buckler, the true men will flock to our standard, and victory must ultimately be ours in this Radical county. Such unity of action and devotion to principles as have been displayed in the support of our ticket, were worthy of a better fate than an ignominious defeat by the basest venality in our own ranks, in that reeking den of political corruption, Luzerne County. But fellow Democrats, the fact is clearly apparent, that had not the honest voters of that fated county been cheated out of their designed expression at the ballot box by bribed leaders in their ranks, and so disgusted with their tory tricks as to cause a large portion to vote the straight Republican ticket, J. B. McCollum would to day be our Representative in the 12th district by a majority of not less than 1,500. We are always disposed to bury the past and look only to the present and future, and we would do so at this time were it not necessary to take a short retrospective view in order to rightly understand the present, and be prepared for the future. The local defeat in Luzerne County is justly merited. Radicalism expected to gain its power by the corrupt use of money, which all honest men despise, but it is no excuse for the villainous hucksters in our own party to accept the bribe. The Democratic leaders of Luzerne county are wholly responsible for this state of affairs. From the first time we met in Congressional Conference until the last night before election the one and only cry among leaders was money! money! or we shall be defeated. This cry echoed from the leader holding the highest position down to the rum hole politician.

The party in Luzerne by their own acknowledgements, was reared and has been fostered upon that basis, and by a most just retribution has split upon the same rock. The rank and file of the Democracy of Luzerne are to day as honest in their sentiments, and as free from bribery and corruption, as any class of people in the nation, but they have been made a scape-goat and most vilely slandered by the political prostitutes for their own mercenary purposes, as they have never received one dollar of the blood money that has purchased their humiliation. While we censure our leaders for their complicity in this vile scheme, we would not be considered as relieving Radicalism from its dread responsibility in the matter. A party that gains and retains power by manipulating the voice of the people with fraud and corruption, is doomed, as the signs of the times at this time most clearly indicate.

It is authentically stated that L. D. Shoemaker's election cost some one, at least $100,000. Who pay this? Does L. D. Shoemaker? Most assurredly not. Is there a man so foolish as to pay $100,000 for an office whose salery in the aggregate for the two years will not amount to $10,000? The facts are these, This $100,000 is but a mite in the balance compared with the enormous corruption fund that is extracted from the people's treasury by the base leaders of the party in power to maintain their supremacy. Their aspirants for official position bribe before election, hence of necessity must steal afterwards to replenish their loss, and in the final result the honest toiling yeomanry must pay the blood money by the sweat of their brows.

L. D. Shoemaker or ($100,000) will go to congress and belie the name of Hon. while J. B. McCollum will stay at home proclaimed honorable by the true hearts of the people of this district, for having sustained his purity of character, superiority of talent, and genuine Democracy, by going to the people of this district wholly upon his merits as a man and true Democrat.

Official Returns of the Election in Susquehanna County, held October 11th, 1870.

Districts.	Judge.		Congress.		Assembly.				Prothonotary.		Comm'r.		Jury Com'r.		Auditor.	
	P. Morrow, R.	D. Morrow, D.	L. D. Shoemaker, R.	J. B. McCollum, D.	E. B. Beardsley, R.	A. B. Walker, R.	C. M. Gere, D.	Theron Vaughn, D.	G. B. Eldred, R.	Wm. J. Turke, D.	E. L. Burbe, R.	John Foster, D.	Charles Sprout, R.	J. O. Bullard, D.	Amos Nichols, R.	Milton Griffis, D.
Apolacon	18	20	79	51	22	55	70	20	79	20	79	122	198	125	198	125
Auburn	102	196	125	196	195	126	125	200	113	198	33	55	140	79	55	134
Ararat	47	55	22	55	55	22	22	55	22	55	33	55	181	153	181	157	178
Bridgewater	149	141	194	148	153	189	170	156	179	156	78	169	78	168	168	78
Brooklyn	165	104	84	168	132	185	78	168	78	169	71	149	71	148	148	71
Clifford	143	149	72	150	148	91	71	149	91	150	57	5	60	6	60	
Choconut	5	4	63	21	4	62	45	13	53	6						
Dimock	106	108	114	105	108	115	110	110	122	108	113	111	110	110	110	
Dundaff	20	20	21	20	20	21	21	20	21	20	21	20	21	20	21	
Franklin	90	92	105	95	95	102	102	95	102	96	101	95	102	95	102	
Forest Lake	88	88	85	95	94	78	78	95	78	93	80	94	78	94	78	
Friendsville	7	5	40	8	7	38	37	6	38	5	40	7	38	7	38	
Gibson	171	184	46	185	176	47	44	192	37	185	45	185	45	185	45	
Great Bend tp.	143	139	84	144	144	78	78	148	75	143	79	143	78	144	78	
Great Bend bo.	54	63	74	64	63	73	78	64	74	63	73	64	72	64	72	
Harmony	116	119	41	118	117	43	43	119	41	118	43	118	43	118	43	
Harford	141	141	134	142	142	132	133	143	133	142	132	142	133	142	133	
Herrick	69	78	60	80	80	58	58	80	58	80	58	80	58	80	58	
Jackson	134	144	78	144	143	78	78	143	78	143	78	143	78	143	78	
Jessup	71	89	64	94	92	63	60	94	59	93	59	93	60	92	59	
Lathrop	69	67	107	68	67	105	105	68	102	68	105	68	105	68	105	
Lenox	161	162	121	161	159	123	123	162	123	161	125	161	125	161	125	
Lit. Meadows	4	29	4	32	29	3	1	29	4	29	4	29	4	29	4	
Liberty	85	75	102	76	76	101	101	76	101	76	101	76	101	76	100	
Middletown	49	46	109	50	49	106	105	49	106	47	108	49	106	49	106	
Montrose	243	229	116	234	244	105	77	271	72	270	76	268	77	266	77	
N. Milford tp.	168	157	159	164	164	158	151	166	150	153	152	164	151	164	152	
N. Milford bo.	63	57	68	60	60	65	66	58	65	60	66	60	66	59	66	
Oakland	99	103	29	102	102	40	38	108	39	102	40	103	40	101	40	
Rush	145	137	78	148	148	67	67	148	67	148	67	147	67	148	67	
Silver Lake	88	80	128	42	22	115	115	47	111	42	116	43	115	43	115	
Susquehanna	241	200	154	200	200	150	148	183	142	200	151	194	151	193	151	
Springville	149	153	89	158	153	90	70	167	73	161	79	169	78	162	79	
Thomson	75	74	37	74	74	40	40	74	40	74	40	74	40	74	40	
Total	3534	3522	2896	3651	3557	2789	2721	3671	2692	3645	2766	3643	2758	3668	2755	

☞ There was no Democratic nominee for extra Law Judge. B. S. Bentley received 53 votes in Forest Lake, and 16 in Montrose, for that office.

Gleanings by late Mails.

—"Man over-bored"—an editor.

—"A. Human" does business in New York.

—Vermont has reduced its debt by $149,000, this year.

—Too much botany has driven an Albany florist crazy.

—Half of the mills at Lancaster, Mass. are now running at night.

—The West India trade from Newport is not as brisk as usual this season.

—Nearly every house in Goshen, Ind. has been visited by sickness this fall.

—Galveston has on exhibition a cotton stalk containing over 300 large bolls.

—Firegilt bronze and "Aramanda are the latest material for fancy articles.

—Five thousand chestnut trees have recently been imported into California from Japan.

—Pure milk is obtainable "at a price" in Madison, Ind., because of the scarity of water.

—The last ukase of fashion declares the chignon in all its forms banished from her dominions.

—A young lady of Troy, was married on the 6th of September and died on the 6th of October.

—A farmer in Stockbridge, Wis, has commenced to thresh his second crop of barley this year. [illegible] is considered indispensable to the wardrobe of the swell of the period.

—In Washington every shrewd cab driver devides all well-dressed people into generals and Senators.

—The San Francisco police force, consists of one chief, four captains, five detectives and one hundred patrolmen.

—In Scotland 561 places of worship of all denominations have services in whole or in part in the Gallic language.

—The London *Lancet*, the highest medical authority in England, announces that it thoroughly believe in tobacco.

—Over 500,000 small trees, mostly mountain cotton woods, have been set out in Denver, Cal., within the past three years.

—A Java grandee is coming to this country with eighty-one children, and desires to secure board in some quiet family.

—Over 1300 babies have been received at the Foundling Home, in New York, since its foundation, not quite a year since.

A famale prisoner at the Allen county (Ind.) Jail has persistently refused to either talk or eat for nearly two weeks.

—Men don't commit suicide in Memphis. When tired of life they go out and insult some one, and are at once shot dead.

—The "useless" people who are expelled from Paris are not exactly angry with the authorities, they are only "put out," that's all.

—St. Paul, Minn., folks are patient. They content themselves with the prospect of having a public park in the twentieth century.

A man was recently murdered in New Orleans in presence of his wife, who was so horrorstricken that she failed to make an outcry.

—There are about half a million Norwegians, Swedes and Danes in this country, in the proportion respectively of twelve, seven and one.

—A wedding was recently postponed in Norfolk, Va., because the young lady's beautiful face was slightly disfigured by mosquito bites.

—It is said that the cotton crop in several districts of Georgia has been seriously damaged by rust, particularly where guano has been used.

—A rich freight consisting of no less than seven tons of silver and one ton of gold, passed through Omaha last week, *en route* to the East.

—From a certain hilltop in the southern part of Tazewell county, Ill., where the vison extends for twenty miles, nothing can be seen but corn.

—A Presbyterian Chinaman lately had his daughter baptised by a name, which, translated, means, "You-ought-to-have-been-a-boy, Kampoo."

—Waterbury, Conn., had recently a reunion of elderly ladies, at which the united ages of eleven amounted to eight hundred and forty-one years.

—Illinois seems to be progressing backward; This year the assessed value of the property in the State is $478,946,180. In 1869 it was $489,946,577.

—Fans in Russia leather and violet wood, with large painted monogram, are among the latest novelties. The latter mentioned have the traditional perfume attached to the name.

The Death of General Lee.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 13.—This community was plunged into profound sorrow upon the announcement of the death of General Robert E. Lee. The various church bells rang out the mournfull dirges, and a general suspension of the duties of Washington College, the Virginia Military Institute and the minor schools followed, and they will not resume again until after the final interment of the great chieftain. Every business house in the community was closed, and crape affixed to the doors. Even the colored barbers shut up their shops, and a general expression of deep grief was visible on every face.

General Lee had been almost entirely unconscious since Monday night last, and expired very peacefully and quietly at 9:30 on Wednesday morning. He was first taken sick on September 28, while just about to sit down to tea, when he suddenly sank in his chair insensible. He soon recovered, and in the course of the next ten days steadily improved, until it was hoped he was out of danger, but on Monday evening last he became suddenly and rapidly worse, and continued to sink until Wednesday morning. During the early part of his sickness he slept much, and spoke but little, but was rational when awake, and always recognized those who approached him.

At times his mind seemed for a little while to wander, and on several occasions his tent to be struck, and at another time desired that "Hill should be sent for. He suffered but little pain during his whole sickness and died without a struggle. He will be buried on Saturday, October 15, at 12 o'clock. The place selected for its interment is a vault beneath the College Chapel, which stands in the midst of the college grounds.

This was the first building he had erected after his removal to Lexington, having declared that it was as proper that the first thing his college did should be to dedicate a house to the service of religion, and here he will appropriately rest, surrounded by the monuments of his late years—his remains sentinelled by the mountains of that Virginia upon which he has conferred such imperishable fame.

The corpse was removed to-day from his residence to the chapel, where it will lie in state until noon until Saturday next.

To-day the Faculty of the Virginia Military Institute and of Washington College, and the students of Washington College held meetings and passed appropriate resolutions of condolence and respect to the memory of General Lee, who asserted at the surrender at Appomattox Court House that "honor and virtue should be equal to human calamity."

The War.

—The Palace of St. Cloud has been shelled and burned.

—The bombardment of Soissons has commenced.

Lyons is well prepared for resistance against the enemy.

The Prussian soldiery continue to levy onerous contributions upon French citizens.

Garibaldi has arrived at Marseilles, on his way to Paris. Ricciotti is also expected in that city.

Each canton of France has been required to furnish a battalion of soldiers for national defense.

The losses sustained in the two days action before Orleans were not so severe as was at first reported.

No military command has been offered to the Count de Palikao by the government, as has been reported.

As the departments of the old province of Normandy are without money, the authorities are issuing paper.

The Prussians have been badly defeated before Paris. They were compelled to abandon their position and retreat.

The recent successes of the French have caused great enthusiasm to prevail among the people of their country.

Belgium renews her corps of observation on the border, as Prussia designs besieging the towns in the northeastern part of France.

The Papal zouaves that participated in the recent engagement before Orleans have been complimented by the Count de Chambord.

Epinal, a city of about 15,000 people, in the Department of the Vosges, on the river Moselle, was entered by the Prussians on Thursday afternoon.

Gambetta has issued another proclamation expressing his great satisfaction at the favorable results of the engagement of the 12th instant before Paris.

The *morale* of the French soldiers is excellent. They are drilling constantly. The wooden huts for the troops are arriving at the Prussian position before Metz.

There has been much anxiety recently about the French General Leboeuf. A correspondent of the London *Standard* says he is in Metz, and has command under Bazaine.

Late news from Metz is that dysentery, scurvy, bronchitis, and other diseases were prevalent in the city. All able-bodied citizens have been compelled to serve in the defense of the city.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER. We have received the November number of Ballou's Magazine, and have read it with interest, as we always do every month that Ballou is issued. It has the best variety of contents of any magazine in the country. Its romances are always well written, its sea stories such as only true-hearted sailors can write, and all the reading is original and of the best quality. There are 100 pages, 16 of them with illustrated subjects, and all for the small sum of 15 cents, $1.50 per year. Great improvements are promised for the coming year. All periodical depots sell Ballou's. Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress street, Boston, are the publishers.

—The forest trees are dying out in some parts of Virginia, and the farmers have to dig out roots by the acre, just as dentists dig out acnets by the root.

—The general election in Arkansas occurs on Tuesday, the 8th of November. Three Congressmen will be chosen, and State representatives and Senators.

—Another attempt is soon to be made to bore for oil at Tioga. A well was sunk to the depth of [illegible] feet, but the iron got fast it was abandoned.

—A lady somnambulist was nearly burned to death in Danbury, Vt., the other night, by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp she encountered in her perambulations.

—A Cincinnati mother, having no faith in ordinary soothing syrups, put verdigris in her children's coffee, and is to be tried for four murders in the first degree.

—Hartford, Conn., has had a fearful visitation of the marriage mania.—No less than twelve marriages took place there last week, three of them occurring on a single block.

—An exchange thinks the South should abandon the nonsense of tournaments. Let them drop the "field of the cloth of gold," and turn their attention to the cotton field.

—The only gambling-house at Worcester, Mass., was recently broken up, and the proprietor and five of his dupes taken to the police station.

—At Baxter, Kansas, on Thursday last, while a clothing merchant named Max Sluta was unpacking goods with his clerk, Max Norn, a double barrelled gun, hanging overhead, fell to the floor and both barrels were discharged instantly killing both men.

—At Columbus, Kentucky, on Saturday night, five men who had a difficulty two weeks since, met in the town and set about settling it in a free fight. In three minutes one of them was killed, while two were mortally and two dangerously wounded.

—The heirs of "Anneke Jans" appeared in court before Surrogate Hutchings of New York, on Monday morning, and requested that the old lady's will (over two hundred years old) be admitted to probate, in order that proceedings against Trinity Church might be facilitated. The Surrogate said he would take the petition into consideration.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Auburn—G. L. Swisher.
Ararat—T. A. Baldwin.
Apolacon—Patrick Walsh.
Bridgewater—H. S. Searle.
Brooklyn—G. J. Lathrop.
Clifford—J. C. Decker.
Chocanut—M. J. Golden.
Dimock—C. C. Mills.
Dundaff boro—J. C. Olmstead.
Forest Lake—A. B. Grimes.
Franklin—T. C. Wigaton.
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—E. W. Clinton.
Lenox—Sylvanus Titus.
Lathrop—Wm. Stanton.
Liberty—Richard Bailey.
Little Meadows—Thos. O'Dowd, Jr.
Middletown—Owen Smith.
Montrose—O. M. Gere.
New Milford tp—Elihu Aldrich.
New Milford boro—Wm. Hayden.
Oakland—J. Stevens.
Rush—Thomas Redding.
Springville—R. T. Haudrick.
Susquehanna—A. W. Bowley.
Silver Lake—Dumphy Sullivan.
Thomson—Chester Stoddard.

—Twenty-two persons are employed to attend to ten patients at the United States Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., It is guarded by three naval officers, whose annual salaries are $4000, $3000 and $2000.

—Maine is seeking to rival certain of her companions in the Union in the matter of divorces. We read that an unusally large numbers of releases from the matrimonial bands have been granted in that State this fall.

☞ The war in Europe is sending the prices of gloves up. Alexandre, one of the largest manufacturers in the country, has stopped shipments in consequence of his cutting factory being besieged in Paris. Gloves have accomplished much for Mr. Muller, who stamps his given name "Alexandre" upon the gloves. He owns a hotel in Paris for a winter residence, and possesses LaGrange, with its 60 bedrooms, and 1,500 acres of land, famous as the former home of Lafayette. His hospitality corresponds with these important buildings. He manufactures his own champagne, claret and brandy, each of a fine quality.

—The report of the Dairymen's Association states that in 1868 there were in the United States 792 cheese factories, of which 660 were in New York, 72 in Ohio, 26 in Illinois, 25 in Vermont, and 8 in Wisconsin. Since 1868 a large increase in the number is reported, and it is thought that 200 factories have been started in this State alone during the past year. Since 1868 Wisconsin has increased her number to 62. Under the factory system the cheese product of the country has risen from 105,000,000 pounds in 1860 to 240,000,000 in 1868, and in the latter year the demand exceeded the supply about 72,000,000 pounds. In 1869 the entire dairy product of the United States was valued at $400,000,000, exceeding the wheat crop some $25,000,000, and leaving the cotton crop nearly $100,000,000 behind.

The North Carolina Outrages.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 10.—The Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District refused to send a bill of indictment before the Grand Jury against those citizens of Caswell County arrested by Colonel Kirk by order of Governor Holden, and bound over by Chief-Justice Pearson to answer the charge of implication in the murder of State Senator Stephens. The Solicitor said that the evidence was insufficient to find a bill.

Special Notices.

☞ **Getting Married**.—Essays for young Men on the delights of home, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with ordinary help for those who feel doubtful of matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ **Bloomsburg State Normal School**, and LITERARY & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—The faculty of this institution aim to be very thorough in their instruction and solicitous carefully after the health, manners and morals of the students.
Apply for Catalogues to, HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal.
Sept. 28—1y

☞ **A Torpid System**,—Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and an indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the places of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital power are languishing and needs a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic invigorates the system from its torpor. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Languor and debility are repelled by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who in their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.—Out.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

Week ending Oct. 15, 1870

Butter, pail	40@45
" firkin	35@37
Cheese, dairy, per lb	13@14
" factory	14@15
Eggs, per doz	30@32
Flour, per barrel	4.75@6.45
Corn meal, 100 lbs	2.20@2.30
Wheat, per bushel	1.20@1.30
Rye "	95@1.00
Oats "	51@55
Corn "	89@90
Hops, crop of 1870	16@20
Beef sides, per lb	10@14
Hogs "	9@19
Potatoes, per bbl	2.00@3.50
Tallow "	9@10

ESTATE NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county to distribute the fund in the hands of the sheriff arising from the sale of real estate of John Fitzgerald, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1870, at one o'clock p. m.
D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.
Oct. 19, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna county to distribute the fund in the hands of E. A. Weston, executor of Charles Parigo, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870 at 1 o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend.
F. A. CASE, Auditor.
Montrose, Oct. 4, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the funds in the hands of Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff, arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of R. W. Stolin, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Monday the 24th day of Oct. 1870, at one o'clock, P. M., which time all persons interested are notified to attend.
W. D. LUSK, Auditor.
Montrose, Sept. 21, 1870.

ESTATE OF THOMAS KEOGH 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.
MICHAEL COYLE Adm'r.
Auburn, Aug. 31, 1870.

ESTATE OF HENRY KILEY late of Middletown 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.
HONORA KILEY, Adm'x.
Middletown, Aug. 31, 1870.