

The Montrose Democrat

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENNSA.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1870.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward in a letter written to us from Philadelphia states that he has returned to the practice of the law in that city. He has opened his offices in the office of Judge Strong. His abilities as a Judge were fully recognized by that community while his tenure of office continued, as he resided at Philadelphia during that time. His eminent abilities at the bar will find ample scope, and the high respect which he won as a Judge from men of all parties will enable him at once to assume a high position.

These traitors have deprived the people of this county of the needed services of so able a jurist, by an ignominious defeat, but it will prove to be their loss and his gain. Such talent as the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward possesses, will command position and respect in any community. The only regret is, that this State and the nation do not possess more of them.

The assembly district composed of Lycoming, Union and Snyder counties, from reports gave two Democratic and one Radical member but the official returns show that all are Democratic. Young, who was considered defeated, is elected by twenty-one majority. This record the Radical majority to 9 on joint ballot, a gain of 14 in one year. We do not wonder that they thought there had been an earthquake.

West Virginia has fulfilled the most sanguine hopes of the Democracy in her late election. She has elected a Democratic Governor, a Democratic Legislature, two Democratic Congressmen, there being but one Radical elected, and one Democratic United States Senator. Another strong pillar in the white man's temple.

More "Quaking"

On Monday last an election was held in Louisiana, and yesterday, in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin. We shall be greatly disappointed if we do not see another account of a severe "quaking" in the Radical editor. We hope that we heard the shock about seven o'clock last night and that we shall hear of great damage to the Radical "chimney" and a general smashing out of their "colored" glass, but we are going to wait and see if there has been one, and then we can be as wise as the editor of the Montrose Republican is. He says he can get up a "miniature earthquake" in his office any time, and advises the people of the county to take his paper so as to hear about it. The people thought so last week when he promulgated the diabolical news of an earthquake in Montrose. We understand that he runs his little "earthquake machine" as long as he could on Tuesday last but no one was very much shocked by it. The people who take the Democrat want to read facts, and the editor does not propose to get up an earthquake unless we have had one. We think however that we shall be able to give our readers an account of a true old Democratic one which took place yesterday.

That notorious Whittemore, it is reported, has been defeated for the South Carolina Senate by a negro. The Radical leaders of South Carolina ought to be represented by just such a scallawag as Whittemore; but we would pity even the popularity of a negro that could be defeated by him. Perhaps we should not say too much about poor Whittemore as it might reflect upon the Butlers and other Radicals of cadetship notoriety. It is very hard at this time to attack any public crime or nuisance without personating some of our government rulers, either white or black. It is rather a tight place for an editor, especially our Radical contemporaries. Some of them however do stop over and tell the truth occasionally.

The Cincinnati Enquirer figures that as many as 20,000 votes were cast by negroes in the late election in Ohio. The Radical majority in the state was only 16,000, showing conclusively that among the white men of the State there was a Democratic majority of 6,000. But for the negro vote Radicalism would not have succeeded even in Ohio.

English papers are noted for their ignorance of affairs in this country. The following, from a Liverpool paper of the 14th ult., is a fair specimen of the American news published in Europe:

The elections in the United States yesterday passed off quietly. The negroes voted! The returns are meagre. A storm has injured the lines. The Republicans in Pennsylvania have elected 16 and Democrats 80 members of Congress, this being a Democratic gain of three.

Remarkable Phenomenon

LOUISVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 26.—A remarkable phenomenon occurred the day three miles east of here, at a place called Stamp's mill, and on a small hillside that has heretofore been dry ground. A stream of water about one foot in diameter, added out in great violence, and has been running with the same force ever since. The ground for a considerable extent around the water-spout is setting. A long pole has been inserted, but no bottom has been found. There seems to be an underground lake. It is causing considerable excitement.

State Constitution

The people in different parts of the State, in view of the fearful corruption prevailing in State legislation during the past ten years, and the absolute necessity for a change, are now agitating the call of a Convention to revise the Constitution. It is to be held in the fall of 1871. The call is to be put to a vote on the passage of a general and local law, which shall be published and the people shall have an opportunity to pass judgment upon them. The Philadelphia Evening Post says and we approve the suggestion, that if a Convention to revise the state constitution is called, it should be non-partisan. It should be like that which in 1862 framed the present constitution of New Jersey, which was composed of an equal number of Whigs and Democrats. This act of the New Jersey Legislature providing for the election of delegates to the convention, proscribed the number of Whigs and Democrats that should be elected from each county, and so appointed them as to make the convention consist of an equal number of each. This action resulted in a perfectly harmonious convention, in which no partisan questions were introduced, and which framed and adopted a constitution that was almost unanimously ratified by the people of that state. A similar arrangement could as easily be made in Pennsylvania, and if we are to have a constitutional convention, it ought to be constituted on such a non-partisan basis. The welfare of the people at large, not the interests of party, should be the object of this proposed movement.

THE CENSUS

Comparative Population of the Great Cities

Table with 4 columns: City, 1850, 1860, 1870, Increase. Rows include New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Washington, Pittsburgh.

The unusual increase in the case of Boston between 1860 and 1870 is in a measure owing to the annexation of outlying villages and towns to the city.

The first census of San Francisco was taken by State authority in 1852, and the increase at that time previous to 1860 are for eight years only.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

In confirmation of an honored State and national custom, and in devout acknowledgment of human dependence upon Almighty favor, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and praise, being the same day, and for the same ends and uses, set forth by His Excellency, the President of the United States, in his proclamation of the twenty-first instant.

Pennsylvania, unassurged in blessings, should not be surprised by any unacknowledging her gratitude to God. Let us, then, as citizens of the Commonwealth, abstain, as far as possible, from our usual avocations of that day, and assemble at our respective places of worship, and let us there, and in the festivities of our assembled families at our cherished homes, rejoice in the goodness of God, and render thanks to Him for His loving kindness and His abundant mercy toward us.

Let us invoke Divine favor upon our beloved State and nation, and pray that all who are called to administer their government may be actuated by the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

F. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Indiana Congressmen

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Rows include Y. M. Niblack, W. M. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, J. M. Wilson.

Explosion of Nitro-glycerine

Two magazines containing 15,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine at Fairport, near Fairview, Ohio, exploded Tuesday afternoon. Four men were killed, namely, Patrick Scribner, Edward Duncan and two Malones, father and son. The shock was felt for miles around. The magazines stood by the river, and in their places are now two lakes five feet wide and several feet deep, showing the fearful force of the explosion.

The Great Surrender

LONDON, November 8.—Special to the New York Herald.—The following are the terms of the capitulation of the French army under command of Marshal Bazaine, as declared by the French Government on the 27th of October. The terms are: 1. The French army, with the forts and positions, shall be surrendered to the German army, and delivered in the condition in which it was found the first day of the capitulation.

Fourth. At the hour of ten o'clock the same day Prussian officers of the artillery and engineer corps shall be admitted into all the forts in order that they may take possession of and occupy the magazines and draw all charges from the magazines.

Sixth. The French troops in Metz, after the surrender, to be conducted to one or more camps by regimental corps in military order to some fixed place, to be indicated by the Prussians.

Eighth. The troops after surrender to be marched to bivouacs, the French soldiers retaining their personal effects, cooking utensils, etc.

Ninth. All the French generals and other officers, with military employes who rank as commissioned officers, and who engage by written promise not to bear arms against the Germans, shall be permitted to retain their arms and to have their personal property in recognition of the courage displayed by them during the campaign.

Tenth. The French military surgeons will remain in the hospitals to take charge of the wounded. They will be treated according to the rules of the Convention of Geneva and considered as being attached to the hospitals of Prussia.

Schenck's Funeral

Gen. Lew. Campbell spoke at Dayton on Wednesday, and thus referred to Schenck: I may refer to an occurrence in the course of our debate in the city of Hamilton, on Saturday last. During my remarks in the hour allotted me, a funeral procession was passing by the meeting, with a band playing solemn dirges. In respect to the solemnity of the occasion, I suspended my remarks for a few moments.

Spent Wisely

Look most at your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mow in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, the heads get bald; straw by straw, the thatch goes on the cottage; so drop by drop, the sin comes into the chamber. A hard sin empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save, begin with your youth; there are many thieves upon the red line. In other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs further than the blanket will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes, do not be too ostentatious, and do not be too tardy in their.

Corn Crop

In the year 1869, 5,445,364 acres of corn were produced in Illinois, and it is estimated by the best judges in the State that the crop of 1870 will cover 25 per cent. more area than that of the preceding year, or 6,807,908 acres. A low estimate of the number of bushels grown on an acre is thirty-seven, and therefore, the aggregate corn crop of the State will be 251,804,336 bushels. The vast production shown in Illinois is the granary of the Mississippi Valley.

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Partners in the neighborhood of Tiptonville, Pa., report the woods unusually full of wild game this fall. The deer are unusually fat.

The first copper cent in this country was made in the Philadelphia mint in 1793, the silver dollar in 1793, and the first gold eagle in 1795.

A Weeping Tree

There is a tree standing on the farm of Mrs. A. C. Maffitt, in Elk Neck, that now presents a phenomenon which is attracting much attention and exciting the curiosity of the neighborhood. How long the phenomenon has existed is not known, but there can be no question that for several seasons it has manifested a peculiar and singular character. A weeping tree, which has long been unoccupied, stands two trees of the honey-suckle species. One of these is in full vigor, but the other shows some evidence of decay.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS

Troops are being sent to Richmond and Baltimore to control the elections. Grant is determined to support the Union. The matter will be his military.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead. Garibaldi is removed to have been captured. King Victor Emmanuel definitely refuses to proceed to Rome.

Rochegodan has resigned his place on the Committee of Defense. The disordered condition of Paris is said to be a great obstacle to peace.

Considerable quantities of food are being forwarded to France from Ireland. This has been moved to tears by the sight of desolation which surrounded him.

There is considerable progress being made in the deliberations on the German Constitution. Another long discussion has ensued in the Cortes as to the candidature for the throne of Spain.

Count de Chambord is reported to have arrived in France, and is now near the Rhine frontier. During the last fortnight six villages near Orleans, whose inhabitants made common cause with France, have been burned.

Holidaysburg has an 10-ounce apple. Sixty-five darkies "suffrage" in Tennessee. It is rumored that a silver mine had been discovered in the neighborhood of Plover.

William A. Hammond, of the Blair Co., died on the 30th ult. of consumption. John Underhill, colored, was elected to the office of constable at Port Clinton, Schuyler county.

Dr. John E. McGivry, an eminent physician of Pittsburgh, died on Sunday week of typhoid fever. A new journal society to be called the "Sons of Jubah" has been inaugurated at Harrisburg.

On Lake Erie, on the night of the 30th ult., three men belonging to the schooner Britannia and Elyria, which went ashore in a gale, were drowned. Joseph Morrison, well known hotel-keeper of Huntingdon, was run over on Monday evening last, by a freight train, and his right arm cut off near the elbow. His recovery is doubtful.

Found dead—an old German, near Clarion, on Friday morning the 14th inst. The coroner's jury gave their decision that he had died from dropsy. He had been insane for some time. A colored woman named Julia Ann Clifford, died in Mendville recently, whose age was supposed to be over 100 years.

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The Red River Region—Prevalence of Small-Pox

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—A Manitoba news paper of October 15 contains a letter from a physician on the Saskatchewan, which is full of interesting information. It has cut off hundreds of people from the world. One hundred victims of the Black Feet Indians have suffered at the rate of fifteen a day. The same reports come from other parts of the Territory.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba has issued orders for the arrest of Donald O'Donoghue and Lepine, if they enter the Province, and if they do, they are to be shot on sight. The Governor adds that if these murderers are caught, he will be satisfied the Captain will do his whole duty.

The protocol of an armistice between France and Prussia has been signed by Frothingham, Favre, Arago, Ferry, and other members of the Prussian Government, and by Bismarck and Moltke on the part of Prussia. With an armistice will come a permanent peace, if Prussia is not determined to degrade and despoil France and rob the people of all ideas of self-government. France needs rest. The masses are prepared to pay for peace, but not to see their armistice looking for peace between the two nations, will be hailed with delight in all parts of the civilized world.

Roma, Nov. 5.—Paris has a romantic story about now about a suburban passage with one opening in the city and the other way outside beyond the fortifications. The latter conveying this information to the authorities says that the writer has it from one of the men employed in the work, who offers to come to Paris with a safe conduct, he being a German. The suburban passage is said to have been the work of six years, and to have been dug by German workmen on high pay, who were always taken to and from their work blindfolded.

A movement will be made in the Forty-second Congress to abolish alike the Patent Office and all Patent Laws. This question is one of great interest, and its discussion will attract the attention of the people to an unusual degree. Public policy will be called for a strong reason against a change in the existing order of things. It will be said that if inventors are denied a monopoly of the result of their labors, invention will be discouraged. It will be replied that inventors do not enjoy the benefit of the patent law, which really accrues to speculators and capitalists, and that men of genius will continue to work as they have often worked heretofore, without other reward than success supplies. Early action, and not delay, is what the public mind will be directed to the examination of a subject which, at its death, will have to be met as a national necessity.

On Friday last an explosion occurred at Cherryhill, caused by the explosion of a boiler. No person was killed or hurt, but twenty-six were more or less injured.

The Provisional Government of France has finally rejected the protocol signed on Thursday, although the latter had previously received their approval and the war is to continue.

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