

gress, if they should decide on making each one pay for the sunlight in that way.

Do you wonder why glass should be so costly? It was not always very few men knew how to make it, and they did not like to teach others, for fear of getting too much of it in the market, and lowering the price. But men never gain anything in the end, by being so selfish. Many persons went to trying experiments in order to find out how the beautiful, shining, brittle stuff was made, and more than one taught himself the way, for there are few things so hard to do that real thinking men and women cannot do them.

While the rest of the world eats, sleeps, trades and gambles, these thinkers go hard at work till they can guess out, or study out a way to give the people what they need. I want to tell you about one of these thinkers.

About three hundred and thirty-one years ago, a little family moved into a town in France, and, oddly enough, if folks of the town were angry about it. They did not want strangers among them; but when they learned that the man who had brought his wife and children there was the great Bernard Palissy, who could paint on glass better than any other man, they were very glad, for they thought perhaps he would paint their church windows for them.

Palissy did not know how to make the glass he painted, but he was most anxious to find out, and to make it more beautiful than any yet seen. So he stopped his painting, and went to working over earth, and to baking of commonware, and to know more of sand and polish; but he wanted uncommon glass. For twenty years he worked over his earth, only stopping now and then to earn a little, so that his family should not starve. Sometimes they were so poor that his wife and children would weep and wring their hands, and the little man would cry, "I want to die, but I don't want to die until I have made the glass I want."

At last he began to think he should find out the secret. He was searching for, when, one day, all his work was gone. If his fire should go out, and leave his last experiment unfinished, all his twenty years of study would be lost. He ran out into the garden, like one out of his senses, and pulled down all the wooden trellis work. That soon burned out, and then he took the chairs and other furniture down into the cellar where his oven was, and burned them, one by one.

His poor wife, who was trembling with fear and sorrow, suddenly heard a great cry in the cellar, and rushed down thinking her husband was indeed crazy.

There he stood, in amazement, looking at a piece of the most splendid glass ever seen. It glittered with all the colors of the rainbow.

Oh! how happy was the poor glass-maker then, and how proud were all his family, and even his neighbors. The King sent for him, and took him into his great palace, where he lived in splendor.

He did not die there, though, for this man did not think as the King did about religion, and very soon he was dragged off to a terrible prison in Paris, called the Bastille, because he would not lie, and say he believed what he did not.

The King went to see him in prison, hoping to change his mind, but this was what Bernard Palissy told him: "You have said that you are obliged to leave me in the hands of my enemies; that is not like a king. I will show you that I am more a king than yourself. For neither you nor all your people shall oblige me to kneel down and worship images. No, I will die first."

So the great man who found out how to make the most beautiful glass ever known, died and went to heaven. That was better than living in a palace.

A Curious Invention.

WALKING LOCOMOTIVE—GOES ANYWHERE AND DON'T BAVL.

A locomotive iron horse has been added to the catalogue of curious inventions by Auburn mechanics, by Dr. Patrick Brown.

Mr. Brown is a native of Tralee, county of Kerry, Ireland. He was brought up in the mechanical arts, and he had some John O'Connell, uncle to the late Daniel O'Connell. He came to this country in 1830, and to Auburn in 1831. Though generally employed upon the New York Central railroad and in our local machine-shops, he has perhaps been better known as a curer of blindness.

He has the credit of several inventions of merit. For nearly a year past he has employed his leisure hours in studying out some plan to make a self-supplying chemical power, to take the place of steam, and to make it move a piece of machinery having the motion of the wind. He claims to have brought that also to a degree of perfection which indicates success. That he has discovered a motion power in certain alkalies and acids, which has never been brought into practical use for agricultural implements, there is no doubt. Whether he can make it work his machine horse over soft and uneven ground appears to be the only point to be tested. It appears to be very confident himself that it will do so. Upon that we express no opinion now. We give his description of the machine as he furnished it to us for public information—not to advertise it, but as a matter of news.

The machine does not go on wheels, like an engine, but walks like a horse, on four legs, which rises eight inches and makes a forward movement of eighteen at every revolution of a centre shaft, which works them. The shaft is ten feet long, the length of the machine. The feet are five feet apart, which enables the machine to preserve its balance on uneven ground. It is so constructed that it will go up or down a heavy grade with the greatest ease, and is calculated to walk and draw on soft and tilled land with more ease than a team of horses. It turns round in its own length to any point needed. As to speed, it will go at any rate from three to fifteen miles per hour. The concern can be reversed. It can be employed for all the purposes that a team of horses are useful, such as plowing, reaping, or drawing wagons, street cars and canal boats.

A Friend in Need.—Dr. Hester's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a friend in need. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and "last, not least," Consumption? The sick are assured that the high standard of cure in this preparation is based, will always be maintained by the proprietors.

The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTEZUMA, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1871.

Important to Taxpayers.

An important decision by the Supreme Court, and owners of Government bonds, has just been made by the Supreme Court. T. R. Babbitt, of New York city, the same soap man, was last year the fortunate possessor of \$342,000 worth of taxable property and \$250,000 of government bonds not taxable. He was also unfortunately enough to owe various creditors the sum of \$350,000, and therefore claimed that he was insolvent so far as taxes were concerned. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment failed to perceive the point and taxed him for \$236,000 claiming that the non-taxable property was liable for the share of the debts. Mr. Babbitt appealed, and the General Term of the Supreme Court, on Tuesday, reversed the decision of the commissioners, and held Mr. Babbitt guiltless of taxation.

A return to a silver fractional currency, without waiting for specie payments in full, is advocated by the New York Journal of Commerce. It is urged in favor of such a movement, that gold is down far enough to authorize such a movement, and silver coinage might be put in circulation upon such a basis as to render it entirely safe and practicable, and at such rates of weight as would effectively prevent its being hoarded or exported. The amount issued could be limited by law, and the coin might be made redeemable in larger currency. There never was a time when a new coin could be so easily introduced as at present, and there never will be a time when such a change will be more welcome.

The Union of Columbia, South Carolina contains an advertisement of the "list of property in Richmond county, on which taxes have not been paid for the years 1867-68 and 69." This list presents three hundred and thirty-five parcels, lots or tracts of real estate. The above is for only one county. It is very much the same in all other counties throughout the State. In Charleston, it is said, parties are giving away town property, rather than pay the tax on it. The Radical mongrels had complete control of South Carolina for several years. It is from such results that the other Southern States are struggling to free themselves, while Congress and Grant are trying to keep their noses on the grindstone.

The Missouri legislature have elected General Frank P. Blair a United States senator to succeed Charles D. Drake, who has resigned. The following is the vote: Blair, 192; Henderson 59; Benjamin 5. The new senator's term of service will expire on the 4th of March 1873.

The ROGERS MURDERER DISCOVERED.—A convict in the Auburn state prison has made a full confession that he is guilty of the Rogers' murder.

The Radicals of North Carolina have strange ideas of disfranchisement. They claim that the Democrats are trying to disfranchise them because the latter propose to take a law to confine elections to a single day and punish with proper penalties men guilty of repeating.

Ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, says that the republicans adherents of Gov. Brown, are on the road to the democratic party, that a short time ago they were black republicans, and now they are Brown republicans, and he don't know what complexion they will assume next.

Too Good to Keep.

Not many days since, nor many miles away, a couple of friends, who had undoubtedly tried the effects of whiskey sufficiently to be able to judge how it is likely to operate on editors, met at a hotel, and as customary on such occasions, one asked the other to have a drink, whereupon both took a "smile." One of the party proved to be a resident of Susquehanna County, and the other of Wyoming, and the subject of temperance, as is often the case, came up; when one asked the other what he thought of the controversy, for a long time there has been going on between the Montrose Republican and the other replied: "I think Erazier and Marcy must both keep a private jug, on the sly, which they are afraid has become known to the public, hence they are trying to cover up their secret sins by filling up their columns with long windy arguments, to establish a temperance reputation, which proves to be neither creditable to themselves or interesting to the public. Men who labor so hard to establish a reputation for temperance involve themselves in suspicion. I do not claim to be as temperate as I ought to be, but I always reach a temperance man, and never found it necessary for one to blow his own trumpet, if he was honest, for his own private and public action will always establish the fact. A reputation that will not stand upon its own merits is not worth possessing. Such continued and labored efforts on the part of the two journals to establish a temperance reputation, tends to arouse in the minds of their readers a suspicion that they are either private tipplers or hopeless monomaniacs."

The bystanders seemed to unanimously endorse the above opinion.

A Town in Iowa bears the significant name of Seven Up.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Wallace in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. J. Keeling.

The journal of Friday was read and agreed to.

The number of petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

By Mr. Brooke, joint resolution fixing Thursday, the 23d of March next, as the day of final adjournment of the legislature.

By Mr. Allen, an act to prevent the hunting of deer with dogs in the county of Warren.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Nagle offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved (if the house of representatives concur) That the senate will meet the house of representatives in the hall of the State House, on Tuesday, January 17th, at three o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting the committee in the case of the contested election of James Lynd, who was returned as an associate judge of the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. McNeill offered the following joint resolution: Whereas, By the refusal of the senate to proceed to draw a committee as required by law, in the case of Robert P. Dechert, whose seat has been contested by the legal number of qualified voters of the first senatorial district;

And whereas, By the repeated postponement of the time in which the petitioners could amend the specifications in their petition about voting;

And whereas, The allegations made by said petitioners are sufficient to show that the case should be fully and fairly investigated.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the petitioners be allowed until Wednesday next at two o'clock p. m., to amend the specifications made in their petition.

The Speaker ruled that the resolution was a bill in place, and referred it to the committee on the judiciary general.

Mr. Connell moved that the committee be discharged, and that the senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Randall objected, and the resolution went to the committee.

A resolution was adopted referring so much of the governor's message as relates to the geological survey of the state to the committee on mines and mining.

Mr. Buckle, from the committee on the Dechert case, made a report:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The senate reassembled at half past three o'clock p. m., and resumed the consideration of the resolution pending, when the senate adjourned.

Mr. Dechert said, on the direct question now before the senate, he desired to explain to the members of the senate his reasons for the action he intended to take in polling his vote upon this question. The decease of Mr. Watt, his predecessor, found the Hon. Harry White the presiding officer of this body, and almost immediately upon the death of that gentleman the speaker issued his writ commanding the members of the senate to Philadelphia to make legal and adequate arrangements for the holding of an election in that district. The election was held; and resulted in his return to this senate by a majority of upwards of 1,300.

That majority was proportional to the majority of 4,100 of the whole city of Philadelphia. That judgment was received and acquiesced in by the people and the press of the city and of the state. However distasteful his selection may have been to them, they acknowledged it as an existing fact which could not be overcome. It was not even asserted that the majority was achieved illegally or improperly, and it was only an after consideration, when the effects of that victory were discovered in this chamber that efforts were made in the city of Philadelphia to cheat the people of the fruits of this result, and subvert the matter to the fortunes of chance in drawing a new committee. The petition presented in this case has been decided to be informal, and thus was thrown upon him the performance of a duty from which he could not shrink, and the responsibility of which he was willing to assume. He felt the responsibility of the position, and he reflected upon his course in this matter, he had taken a deliberate and for its correctness he would be responsible to the public sentiment throughout the state, and more directly to those who had sent him to represent them in this chamber. He accordingly voted aye.

The two read nays on the question were as follows: YEAS—17. NAYS—16. So the question was determined in the affirmative. Adjourned.

By Mr. Strang had senate bill No. 14 passed finally. It related to the laying out of a state road in Tioga county.

Numerous petitions and memorials were presented by various members, as the roll of committees was called—most of them relating to unimportant local affairs. Among them were several asking for the passage of a local option law upon the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Elliott offered a resolution that (if the senate concur) the sum of \$500 be appropriated to pay postage on mail matter sent to members of the senate and house and not prepaid; two-thirds of said sum to be placed in the hands of the clerk of the house, and one-third to go to the clerk of the senate.

On motion of Mr. Elliott it was resolved that a committee of thirteen be appointed on apportioning the state into senatorial and representative districts.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.

Mr. Allen called up the senate joint resolution urging upon congress the speedy passage of a bill now before it giving soldiers of the late war, their widows and orphans, the right to locate and perfect title to 160 acres of government land without occupancy.

Debt resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

That our senators are hereby instructed and representatives requested to make an earnest and united effort to secure the passage of said bill.

Resolved That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolution to each of our senators and members of congress.

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. Turner called up senate bill, "An act to authorize the choice of female directors of common schools." The bill provides that female directors of common schools, who shall have resided in any school district for more than one year shall be eligible therein for election or appointment to the office of director of common schools. Laid over on third reading.

REFERRED VOTING.

Mr. Buckalew called up a bill entitled "An act to authorize referred voting in the election of directors of common schools." The bill provides that in future elections of directors of common schools in this commonwealth, whenever two or more candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected, and any appointment to fill a vacancy, each voter may give his votes to one or more candidates less in number than the whole number of persons to be chosen, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, approved March 11, 1870, and candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected, and any appointment to fill a vacancy, each voter may give his votes to one or more candidates less in number than the whole number of persons to be chosen, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, approved March 11, 1870, and candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected, and any appointment to fill a vacancy, each voter may give his votes to one or more candidates less in number 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