

A New "Bureau."

One would naturally think that ten years, occupied by a Radical Administration, in the manufacture of Bureaus for their political convenience, would suffice to furnish them with a sufficient number to store away all the legislative garments which they have manufactured from the cloth extracted from the people's treasury, but time fully develops the policy of the Radical Administration, which is centralization of power, by adding to the vast army of official dependents which now surround the federal government until all local self government shall be destroyed.

The educational bill to which we refer provides that unlimited number of schools superintendents shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at a salary ranging from three dollars a day to 3,000 a year, books to be prescribed and purchased by the government, and 50,000,000 dollars a year is to be raised by direct taxation to meet the expenses.

Commercial Failures.

We publish in another column, a statement of the number of failures and amount of liabilities, for the year 1870, as compared with those of 1869. This report is from the Mercantile Agency, hence is freed from political bias. This statement shows an increase of one third over the failures of 1869, and one fourth over those of 1868. This certainly is not very flattering to the commercial prosperity of our country, and very naturally provokes the inquiry, who are the sufferers and upon whom the burden of the radical party.

The last Reconstruction bill introduced by Mr. Cobb, and drawn by Butler, is framed in the imitation of some of those old acts of Parliament leveled against the Irish people three hundred years ago. Commissioners are to execute it, supported by the army and navy. It has been referred to the "Re-construction Committee." It is simply a new means of carrying the next Presidential election by intimidation and violence.

The Small Pox in London.

The London Times of the 28th ult. says: The epidemic of smallpox in the metropolis has reached an alarming height. In the first week of the current month the deaths from smallpox were 79, while during the last week, being the third of the month, they had risen to the enormous number of 188. Since the total number of deaths during the week was 184, it appears that more than 10 per cent of the mortality in London is now due to this perfectly preventable disease. The deaths are now three times more numerous than they have been since the passing of the compulsory vaccinating act in 1853. The smallpox hospital at Holroyd is full, and admits 144 patients; the Hampstead hospital now accommodates 378 patients, and preparations are being rapidly made for admitting 70 while even in the first week of the month 626 patients were being treated at their own homes in the work-house by the poor law officers. Further hospitals are almost daily required, and this enumeration of patients takes no account of the cases which are privately treated. Every case is, at one period or another, a center of infection, and the seeds of contagion are spread over the whole metropolis.

The Radicals and the Next Presidency.

Senator Schurz says that Grant cannot secure the large German vote in the next campaign, and Senator Sumner thinks the republican party cannot afford to have Grant as a candidate in 1872. General Logan says it is doubtful about Grant getting the nomination. On the other hand, Butler, Morton, Henry Wilson, Chandler and Conkling, are ardent for Grant's re-nomination, and think he can be re-elected. It is said that Morton would have many backers of the extreme radical school for the nomination, if he would consent to stand in the way of Grant, which he is not inclined to do. Some of the radical leaders are engaged in working up General Logan as a presidential candidate, and unlike Morton, he has no acquaintances standing in the way of Grant. There are whisperings of Colfax appearing on the scene about the nomination.

Death of Wm. C. Ward, Esq.

The last obsequies were performed over the mortal remains of Wm. C. Ward, Esq. of the Boro. of New Milford on Thursday last, by a large concourse of people assembled upon such an occasion in that place. The ceremonies, by request of the deceased, were conducted by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was an old and worthy member. About one hundred and fifty members of the order were in the procession. The imposing ceremonies were performed by Rev. I. N. Pardee and J. H. Dusenbury of Great Bend. As appropriate a discourse as it ever has been our privilege to hear was delivered by Rev. Henry Wheeler, of Owego, New York and former pastor of the Methodist Church in New Milford.

The name of Wm. C. Ward is closely connected with a large portion of the business, political and social interests of this county, as the high esteem and confidence of the people have long imposed upon him high offices of trust and responsibility, to which our country records will bear witness. Many were the tears of sorrow for his sudden demise, and of sympathy for the sad bereavement of his family and numerous friends. In his death, many a poor family has lost a benefactor, the community a cheerful, social citizen, and energetic business man, the family a kind, generous husband, father and friend and the Masonic Fraternity one of its most consistent members. Sad indeed were the feelings that came over us as we looked upon the casket which contained all that was left of our deceased brother, and in the solemn language we must say "Dust to dust" Ashes to ashes," yet as we filed around his narrow sepulchre and deposited the evergreen, that beautiful emblem of our order, symbolical of the Resurrection, upon that ruined house of clay, our minds were led to grasp the faith which once occupied the deserted tenement had "gone to God who gave it." The gavel of the Grand Master of the Universe will sooner or later call us all "up" to that Lodge Supreme if we but obey His precepts and follow His example.

Mr. Ward was a brother of the late Christopher L. Ward, Esq., deceased, of Towanda.

Forty Negroes for Jurors.

The Paper of Pittsburgh says that the radical authorities of Allegheny, the banner county of radicalism, has capped the climax of their devotion to the cause of radicalism by returning forty negroes to serve as jurors in the several courts of the county for the coming year. This is sufficient to constitute three full juries, with four to spare. But it is not the design to put them all together on the same jury, but to intersperse them among white jurors, in order the more fully to display the beauty of the machinery of the harmonious working of the machinery of the radical party. Well, if the white men of Allegheny county who have suits to be tried in our courts, are willing to submit them to negro jurors, it is not our business to complain. All we desire to do is to call public attention to the fact, and to "rend" unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" so that the radicals may have all the glory and honor of the new order of things, all of which they are justly and exclusively entitled to.

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The Italian Chamber of Deputies.

After discussing the Papal Guarantee bill, without action, has adjourned until the first day of next month. All contributions which have been collected by the Germans in France, otherwise than as penalties, will be reckoned in the general war indemnity. The Roumanian Senate has voted a resolution expressive of complete devotion toward Prince Charles, and entire co-operation in the acts of the government. Announcement is made that in case the occupation of Paris by the German troops should be found necessary, General Falkenstein will be designated governor.

Emperor William directs that all political prisoners in Germany be released.

In view of the elections, but provides that such amnesty shall not be a bar to their further prosecution. A dispatch from Athens announces that the Court of Appeal has confirmed the judgment against the accomplices of the bandits who perpetrated the Marathon massacre. A petition to the National Assembly is circulating among the prisoners in Germany expressive of a desire for the submission to universal suffrage of the question whether the Government of France shall be a monarchy or a republic.

Gleanings.

The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter, in which he expresses the opinion that the Tennessee is safe, and that news of her arrival at San Domingo City may be expected not much before the 23d inst. Mr. Charles Hallett, while driving for water at Sag Harbor, struck oil at twenty feet, and when he put his pump at work, brought up oil instead of water. The Italian Parliament has adopted a resolution declaring the libraries and picture-galleries of the Vatican to be national property. The measure was objected to by the Ministry, and was carried against their opposition.

The Way The Soldiers Voted.

In the course of a running debate in the House the other day the state charge of want of patriotism on the part of democrats was made by certain republicans, and particularly that of hostility to soldiers voting. Just then Captain Skinner, of Franklin, who had served during the whole war, put in the following: Mr. Skinner said that in October, 1865, he was with his company in the interior of Texas. An agent was sent by the government to take the votes of the Pennsylvania companies, but forgot to bring with him any republican tickets. Finding they could not have a fair election, his company indignantly refused to vote at all, but nevertheless a return of their vote was made and filed in the prothonotary's office at Chambersburg, and for judge of election they had resurrected a poor fellow who had been killed on the battle-field of Shiloh three years before. So much in answer to the gentleman from Philadelphia and the gentleman from Pittsburgh. He would not inquire into the war record, as he understood they had done all their fighting in the Union League.

The Alabamian Claims.

The diplomatic correspondence concerning the Alabama claims has been given to the press. The first letter is from the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State, informing him of instructions to propose to the United States a joint high commission of members named by each Government to sit in Washington to discuss the mode of settling questions arising out of fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward the Majesty's possessions in North America. Mr. Fish replies in substance that the removal of the difference arising out of the depredations of the good relations which both Governments desire should exist between them, and suggests that these claims also be referred to the High Commission. Mr. Edmund Thornton replies that his Government consents to this if the claims of British subjects, arising out of the events of the war, shall also be discussed. Mr. Fish conveys the assent of our Government to this proposition, and suggests that such claims only as may be presented by the Governments of the respective claimants at an early day, to be agreed on by the Commissioners nominated by the President on the part of the United States to adjust the claims with Great Britain are contained in the President's confidential message to the Senate on Thursday. They are understood to be Secretary Fish, Minister Schueck, Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Senator Williams. The Senate has concurred in the nomination. The five Commissioners on the part of Great Britain are Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord President of the Privy Council; Professor Montagu Bernard, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir John Rose. The Secretary is Lord Tenterden. The British Government desired that the Commission should consist of only three members; but the Cabinet at Washington insisted on ten, and England yielded.

Foreign Gleanings.

Onolewsky has been appointed Consul-General of Warsaw. The session of the Prussian Diet closed Friday by Imperial message. Prince Napoleon denies that he ever offered himself to Bismark as the successor of the Emperor. Emperor William has consented to a reduction of some of the contributions which have been levied. The hall of the French National Assembly is strongly guarded by troops posted outside the building. The Queen of Spain, en route to Madrid, has been compelled by indisposition, to delay her journey at Nice. A majority of the National Assembly are favorably to Thiers as the chief of executive power in France. Violent recriminations have ensued in the French National Assembly between the Conservative and Republican deputies. The British Foreign Office professes to have conclusive evidence of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia. The Italian Chamber of Deputies, after discussing the Papal Guarantee bill, without action, has adjourned until the first day of next month. All contributions which have been collected by the Germans in France, otherwise than as penalties, will be reckoned in the general war indemnity. The Roumanian Senate has voted a resolution expressive of complete devotion toward Prince Charles, and entire co-operation in the acts of the government. Announcement is made that in case the occupation of Paris by the German troops should be found necessary, General Falkenstein will be designated governor.

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CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, Feb. 13.—The House amendments to the bill for the sale of useless military reservations was concurred in. The joint resolution prescribing the form of oath to be taken by Mr. Miller, Senator elect from Georgia, was taken up, and Mr. Trumbull proceeded to explain and advocate it. Mr. Edmunds opposed the claims of Mr. Miller. Mr. Conkling followed on the same side. Mr. Carpenter favored his admission. Mr. Hill also argued in his favor. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Morton, Scott and others. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading—Yeas, 28; nays, 20—and passed, at 6:45 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of the States a number of bills were introduced and referred. The opponents of the Air-line Railroad prevented it from coming before the House by calling for the reading of bills. A motion to suspend the rules and take up the Air-line Railroad bill was negatived, yeas 111, nays 74; the necessary two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. The rules were suspended, and a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Missouri, passed. The Senate bill authorizing water ganges to be established on the Mississippi river was passed. Several motions to suspend the rules and take up certain bills, were negatived. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of the road was passed. A motion to suspend the rules and bring before the House the bill to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, was agreed to. At half-past four the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 14.—The House Joint resolutions appropriating \$5,000 to George F. Robinson, in recognition of his services in saving the life of Secretary Seward, in April, 1865, was passed. A summary of adjourned reports made on the Committee on Finance. The morning hour was occupied in the consideration of the House bill authorizing the terms of the United States Courts, to be held at Helena, Arkansas. At 1:20 p. m., it was laid aside, and the Gulf Steamship subsidy bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A motion to strike out the names of the incorporators, so as to leave the postmaster General free to contract with the best parties, was agreed to. After the adoption of various amendments, materially modifying the bill, it was passed; yeas, 29; nays, 21. A bill making an appropriation of \$14,000 for the compensation of Nicholas Trist, for services rendered in negotiating the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, was, after debate, passed. The House General free to contract with the best parties, was agreed to. After the adoption of various amendments, materially modifying the bill, it was passed; yeas, 29; nays, 21. A bill making an appropriation of \$14,000 for the compensation of Nicholas Trist, for services rendered in negotiating the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, was, after debate, passed.

HOUSE.

The House, after a discussion of two hours agreed to a report of the Committee on Elections in the case of Sheafe against Tillman, from the Fourth Congressional District. The House reported in favor of Tillman, the sitting member, but gave the contestant \$4,500 for the expenses of the contest. The report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the West Point Academy difficulties was taken up. Mr. Agnew addressed the House, and the Committee reported. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Axtell, Slocum, Butler and Logan. The previous question was moved and seconded, but without reaching a vote, the House, at 5:30, took a recess till 7 p. m. The evening session was for general debate only.

SENATE, Feb. 15.

The veto of the bill for the relief of certain Naval Constructors, was sustained by a vote of 57 to 2. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the right of the Treasury Department to retain all compensation for services rendered for the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, to be applied to the payment of the interests on the bonds issued by the United States for the relief of certain Naval Constructors, was sustained by a vote of 57 to 2. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the right of the Treasury Department to retain all compensation for services rendered for the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, to be applied to the payment of the interests on the bonds issued by the United States for the relief of certain Naval Constructors, was sustained by a vote of 57 to 2.

SENATE, Feb. 16.

The House bill for the amendment of the Territorial Councils of Wyoming and Colorado, was passed. Mr. Howe, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, made a personal explanation in reference to an article in the New York Sun on the Red River cotton claims. Messrs. Davis, Pratt, and Sprague also defended the action of the committee. The Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was proceeded with, a short session being held. The Senate, at 5:45 p. m., after a short Executive session, adjourned. HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill. It appropriates \$27,475,080. Mr. Niblack addressed the Committee insinuating the interference of the military in the State elections. Mr. Brooks announced that, in view of the fact that the army was prevailed to declining purposes by the President, he should oppose the whole bill. The debate was quite excited, and was participated in by Messrs. Sargent, Randall, Morgan, Schumaker, and others. At the expiration of the morning hour the debate was closed, business relating to the District of Columbia being the order of the day. The Conference Committee's report on the bill establishing a territorial form of government for the District was agreed to. The bill establishing a uniform system of education for the District was discussed. It was ordered to be read a third time and to be engrossed. A bill giving a right of action in the District of Columbia to any person suffering from injury to person, or property, or means of support on account of intoxicating liquors sold to a husband or father was discussed and referred to a third reading. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to property acquired by the government in Forest county, Pennsylvania. At 4:45 the House took a recess. The evening session was occupied by a general debate on the Educational bill.

Commercial Failures in 1870.

Table with columns: State, Number of Failures, Amount of Liabilities, and Amount of Assets. Includes entries for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Local Intelligence.

Business Matters.

The following is a list of Auction sales, announced by hand bills and advertisements: J. Murray, Dimock, on Saturday February 25. Catharine Grady, Liberty, Tuesday March 28. M. Lloyd, Forest Lake, Wednesday March 15. James E. Carnall, on the premises of George Baxter, Cincinnot, Thursday March 9. R. S. Searle, Bridge-water, Thursday March 9. L. O. & L. E. Baldwin give notice of their appointment as executors in estate of Shubal A. Baldwin, deceased. James E. Carnall, auditor in the estate of Wm. C. Wood, gives notice of meeting April 10. H. Cooper Jesup, Auditor in estate of John Hays, announces the 25 day of March for a meeting. John F. Hunter and John Foster executors in estate Robert Foster, advertise firm in Dimock, at auction on Monday March 27. Oren Tarrett, committee in estate Levi Barrett, lunatic, advertises sale Wednesday March 15. Clover seed for sale by Stanley Turrell, Forest Lake. A column from the king of advertisers Helmsbold. One clause we recommend to a few of our delinquent subscribers, where he says his medicine will cure loss of memory. Buy a bottle by all means it may remind you that two dollars or more are wanted at this office.

Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Montrose Railway Co. held at Springville in pursuance of adjournment, there were present of the Commissioners H. C. Taylor, Chairman, B. F. Blakeley, H. C. Byler, S. H. Sayre, and C. L. Brown. The meeting being called to order and business stated by the chairman to be the receiving reports of the collectors. B. F. Blakeley reported collections of \$4250. D. Sayre, 3055. It appearing that the said Collectors have not yet finished their work it was Resolved, That they be and are hereby instructed to proceed in the collection of 10 per cent on stock subscribed until all is collected, and be ready to report at a meeting to be held at Tunkhannock on the 23 of Feb, 1871. On motion adjourned to meet at Tunkhannock, Feb. 28, 1871. C. L. Brown, Supt.

Whiskey Has Used Him Up.

There is scarcely a community or neighborhood from Maine to Oregon where this saying is not used almost every day in the year, and altogether too truly. A subject of this kind is to be found in almost every town. The merchant has failed, and whiskey has done it. The lawyer, with brilliant talents and a large business, has fallen below the range of respectability and confidence; whiskey was the cause. The politician with bright prospects before him, has played out, and the account is charged to whiskey. The judge, of talent, and respectability, is the subject of private and neighborhood talk. His enemies point with derision, and his friends hang their heads in shame, and whiskey has done it. That kind hearted neighbor and hard working man has become a pest in society and a trouble to his family. Whiskey has beat him. Whiskey will beat any man living, and that is just what it was made for.

Simple Mode of Purifying Water.

It is not so generally known as it ought to be that poultice alum possesses property of purifying water. A large table-spoonful of pulverized alum, sprinkled into a hog-shead of water (the water stirred round at the time), will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A painful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful.

Advertising in Dull Times.

It is an odd idea of economy on the part of some business men that induces them to reduce their advertising when times are dull. It is just when business is slack and money scarce that the dealer needs to advertise, his prudent course is to customers to show them that he can make it worth their while to deal with him. In flush times the people are apt to give much less thought to the question where they shall purchase than when the pinching season comes, and they begin to estimate the value of dimes and pennies. It is then that the columns of the newspapers are scanned to see who sells the cheapest or offers the best terms; and many a flourishing business man can date the foundation of his prosperity at the period of dull times, when he had the nerve to throw his bread on the waters to the shape of money. Heberly spent the money of customers to show them the same amount of judgment in taking down his sign in dull times as in curtailing his advertising.

Interesting to Postmasters.

The Postmaster at Hillsboro, N. C. was recently cast in a suit before the United States Court, by a citizen who had presented a \$2 bill United States currency, considerably mutilated, in payment for stamps. The postmaster refused to take the bill and the citizen sued him for damages. The court gave judgment against the postmaster for the damage claimed and costs, amounting to \$50. It was proved that the Postoffice Department had issued orders that postmasters should receive mutilated currency for postage when offered. The court, besides, held that all departments of the government were bound to sustain the currency of the government, and the fact of a bill being more or less mutilated was no justification for its being refused by an official of any department of the government.

Weather Report, Ending Feb. 11, '71.

Table with columns: Day, Time, Deg., Wind, Weather. Includes entries for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

The Broadhead Murder.

A man is under arrest at Jersey City on suspicion of being Brooks, one of the murderers of Theodore Broadhead, brother-in-law of Recorder Howell of Honesdale, who escaped from custody after the murder, and whose companion in crime, Charles Orme was convicted and hanged about a year ago. Parties have gone on from Stroudsburg to ascertain if the suspicion is correct.

Important to Retail Liquor Dealers.

Instructions recently received by collectors of Internal Revenue, will compel them to prosecute, very shortly, all persons who have been carrying on the business of "retail liquor dealers" without paying the United States Internal Revenue license. Under the head of "retail liquor dealers," are included all persons who sell lager beer and other malt liquors, as well as those who sell whiskey and other spirits. The penalties for the offence of selling malt liquors and spirits without license, are a fine of not less than ten dollars and not more than five hundred dollars, and an imprisonment of not less than sixty days and not exceeding two years, besides other money penalties and costs.

The Wonder of the World.

This powerful remedy can be taken internally as well as externally by the tenderest infant. It speedily removes and effectually cures all pain of whatever form, acute or chronic, external or internal. Warranted to cure all it claims to cure, class of remedies, as soon as it is introduced. Prepared by Baldwin, General Agent for Susquehanna County, and will soon be offered for sale through the county. Montrose, Feb. 6, 1871.—3w.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Y. Wheaton, of 134 Court street, Binghamton, N. Y., will be at Morse's Hotel, Grand-gerritts, on Saturday, Feb. 25, and at Dimock's, on Thursday, March 2. All persons in the vicinity of these places, having unsettled accounts, with the doctor, as well as those desiring his counsel, are solicited to call. Binghamton, February 15. 3w.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes entries for Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Corn Meal, Hops, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, and Tallow.

DEATHS.

DEWITT.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1871, Mrs. Hester Dewitt, wife of Jazared Dewitt, deceased aged 77 years. BALDWIN.—In Anson, Susquehanna Co., Feb. 10, 1871, Shubal A. Baldwin, aged 70 years and 4 months. WARD.—New Milford, Feb. 14, 1871, of congestion of the lungs, William C. Ward, Esq., aged 61 years 7 mo. 17 days.

The entire community has been startled by the death of our friend who was universally loved in life and universally mourned in death. About ten days before his death he took a heavy cold, which ended in congestion of the lungs. For some days his life seemed to hang in a wavy balance, but as the illness advanced all skill and our friend fell under the power of death. By this sad dispensation of divine Providence a general gloom has been thrown over the entire circle of his acquaintance. Mr. Ward was well known in this region having been born and raised in the village in which he died. The integrity of his character is well attested in the confidence reposed in him by the people of his town, having the office of Justice of the Peace nearly thirty years. He bore the same noble and generous character of a peace maker among his neighbors, and generally succeeded in settling their disputes to their own satisfaction and gained the gratitude of both parties; in this regard we may apply the declaration of Christ, "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God."

There are but few now whose souls were so stirred by the afflictions of others, and his warm sympathies were drawn out toward all who suffered, and his hand and heart were ever ready to extend the help that was needed. The afflicted sought his words of cheer, the bereaved his sympathy, and he literally "sweetened those who wept," and "mourned with those who mourned." The widows sought his counsel and the fatherless and poor his benefactions and all was given with a readiness that indicated a soul full of generous impulses. To him we may apply without fear of exaggeration the words which Job uttered of himself, "When the ear heard me, it gave witness to me, and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me, because I delivered the poor that cry, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I was a Father to the poor; and the cause which I knew not I searched out."

The high esteem in which he was held was manifest in the large concourse which were in attendance at his funeral. The rich and poor, catholic and protestant of a name and contributed their tears and sympathy, and it seemed true of him as was once said of another "Sweet were his lips but to love thee. None named thee but in praise." He was always very susceptible of religious thought and feeling; and often expressed his gratification at evidences of religious feeling in others. In his sickness his mind dwelt on the great subject of his soul's salvation and yet he expressed no fear, but spoke of his implicit trust in the Lord Jesus Christ as his savior and prayed with resignation and gladness the coming of his Lord. After giving his parting counsel to his sorrow-stricken family in regard to their temporal and spiritual concerns he gently passed away to his eternal reward. The loss of the community and family is irreparable; the providence of God is mysterious, and we know the Judge of all the earth will do right. In him the family lost an affectionate husband, father, brother; the state a noble, and honorable citizen, the poor a generous benefactor, and our common humanity a friend.

A generous family are left to mourn his loss to whom are extended the generous sympathies of the entire community. HESSEY WHEELER.

ACTION.—The subscriber having sold his farm, will sell at public sale, in Forest Lake, on Wednesday, March 15th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property, to-wit: Eleven cows; span of horses, lumber wagon, buggy, wagon, cutter, wood box, 120 bushels of oats, saddle, set harness, quantity of corn, hay, forks, bay rakes, shovels, churning machine, dog chain, barrel churn, quantity of pigs, rails, potatoes, grind stone, 3 shafts, cross bar chains, pitch forks, cross cut saw, cutting box, iron ketle, grain cradle, scythes, snaths, bush hook, quantity of hay, 3 plows, cultivator, fanning mill, and other articles not mentioned. Terms—All sums of \$5 or under, cash, over \$5, nine months credit, with approved security. M. C. BUTTON, Auctioneer, Forest Lake, Feb. 22, 1871.