The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871.

The "San Domingo Job."

The following article from the Harrisburg *Patriot*, taken in part from the *Tribune* correspondent, as it is, may be relied upon as an impartial inside view of Grant's great San Domingo hobby, by which he hoped to perpetuate the carpet-bag administration, but it's "too thin:"

The *Tribune* correspondent with the San Domingo commission writes that the negroes of Samana have very extravagant notions of the advantages which they will derive from annexation. They imagine that they will become rich, powerful and independent as soon as the treaty shall be signed. From the description given by this correspondent the Dominicans will have to undergo a wonderful metamorphose to realize their fond expectations. He says that clothing is regarded by a large portion of the inhabitants as a superfluity. The wardrobe of some of the men consists of a pair of pantaloons, and many of the women boast of no garment but a torn calico gown. One of the members of the commission informed the correspondent that in the interior "the dress of a gentleman sometimes consists of a broadbrimed hat and a rusty sword, tied about the loins with a belt of bark." There is no tavern or public place in Samana for the accommodation of strangers, and the correspondent learns that there are not more than two or three bedsteads on the whole peninsula. Those who are not fortunate enough to own a hammock make their beds of leaves and bark. Nearly every body in Samana keeps a shop for the sale of groceries, tobacco, vegetables and fruit. Of the eighty houses in the town more than one half are devoted to trade. The women do most of the work while the lords of creation hang about the shops, suck oranges and look at strangers. During the stay of the commission at Samana the correspondent, who had been constantly ashore, saw hardly a man at work. There are no roads and, of course, no wagons. The only thing approaching a vehicle is a wheelbarrow imported from the United States. Land transportation is performed on the back of an ox or bull. The loads are packed in bags made of bark. Water communication is kept up by means of clumsy "dug outs" made of the trunks of trees.

Among such a people there can be no fixed wages of labor. The correspondent whom we continue to quote says that labor is either borrowed or repaid in produce or store goods. There is hardly a circulating medium. The currency of the republic can be bought up by the bushel as waste paper. Fruits and vegetables constitute the diet of the people. The better classes have met twice a week.—The popular ignorance of farming is profound. Seeds are put into the ground loosely and awkwardly, and bounteous nature attends to the rest.

These are the people whom Grant proposes to convert at a stroke into independent citizens of the United States. With all the boasted wealth and luxuriance of the island, the admission of San Domingo to the Union would be an unmitigated curse. Possessing the crudest notions of political liberty, they would become the prey of cunning and unscrupulous demagogues from the United States. Carpet bagging would develope itself in San Domingo in a way not even witnessed in Louisiana and South Carolina. Some of Grant's aids or the speculators in Samana town lots, would present themselves as representatives of the poor Dominicans in Congress. It is a gross insult and a wrong to the intelligent people of this country to bring them into political association with the semi-barbarians of San Domingo. Whether this scheme of annexation originated in cupidity or ambition, those who are engaged in it show their contempt of the free institutions of this country.

Vital Truth.

The following, we clip from the Harrisburg *Patriot*, which is so full of burning truth, it ought to be posted in flaming letters upon every cross road in the nation. Will not the people arouse themselves, ere they are hopelessly in the grasp of tyrannical corporation? The only remedy is to oust the party and its leaders who have been catering to their every wish for the sake of power.

It is estimated that nearly two millions of tons of coal are stored at the mines in the different anthracite districts, which cannot be transported to market because of the high freight charges which are levied by the rapacious railroad corporations. New York has not a greater supply of anthracite than will last two days longer, and the rich must have coal whatever the cost, while thousands of poor people must suffer. The conspiracy has been completely successful. There was a day when those engaged in such a plot to forestall the market and make scarce the necessaries of life, would have had their ears cropped, and would have been compelled to stand in the stocks. They are powerful enough in these days to make Congress and state legislatures subservient to their schemes. They hold the people at utter defiance.

☞ There is a slight difference of opinion between Radicals as to what are the leading characteristics of the Radical party. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says "the Republican is essentially an honest party." Donn Piatt, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says "the Republican party is the party of organized rascality." Both the witnesses are Radicals [illegible] water, but Donn's testi- but pretty monotonous by the facts, and Samuel Lover in St. Patrick [illegible] Dublin.

Census of 1870.

The latest official returns from the Census Bureau at Washington including 16,615 additional inhabitants in the city of New York, as corrected by the second enumeration, enables us to lay before our readers the full returns from all the States and Territories in the United States.

The several States and Territories take rank in the following order:

1	New York	4,381,026
2	Pennsylvania	3,515,993
3	Ohio	2,662,214
4	Illinois	2,539,638
5	Missouri	1,715,000
6	Indiana	1,678,046
7	Massachusetts	1,457,351
8	Kentucky	1,321,001
9	Tennessee	1,257,983
10	Virginia	1,224,830
11	Georgia	1,200,609
12	Iowa	1,191,802
13	Michigan	1,184,296
14	North Carolina	1,069,614
15	Wisconsin	1,055,167
16	Alabama	996,988
17	New Jersey	905,794
18	Mississippi	834,170
19	Texas	797,500
20	Maryland	780,806
21	Louisiana	732,731
22	South Carolina	728,000
23	Maine	626,463
24	California	560,285
25	Connecticut	537,418
26	Arkansas	483,179
27	West Virginia	445,616
28	Minesota	435,511
29	Kansas	362,872
30	Vermont	330,552
31	New Hampshire	318,300
32	Rhode Island	217,356
33	Florida	187,756
34	Delaware	125,015
35	Nebraska	123,000
36	Oregon	90,922
37	Nevada	42,491
		38,112,295
	TERRITORIES.	
	District of Columbia	131,706
	New Mexico	91,852
	Utah	86,786
	Colorado	39,706
	Washington	23,901
	Montana	20,594
	Idaho	14,998
	Dakota	14,181
	Arizona	9,658
	Wyoming	9,118
	Total	38,554,795
	By Census of 1860	31,443,322
	Increase in ten years	7,111,473

Had it not been for the war, our population would have been 42,000,000 in 1870. The next Census in Germany and France will tell a like story.

"*War is a game, which, were the people wise, Kings could not play at.*"

☞ Petroleum V. Nasby, one of the leading apostles of Radicalism, in his lecture about the "Man of Sin," lets out the following truth about the Radical officials of the reconstructed States, under the beneficent rule of the dictator Grant and military satellites:

"I met Judges of courts in the Southern States, who, ten years ago, were hostlers in livery stables in the North, and whose knowledge of criminal law they had gained from standing in the prisoner's dock."

With this class of men in the judiciary, and the respectable citizens under their feet, it is not to be wondered that law is defied in the South. The remedy proposed by the administration, however, is to force still more of these scoundrels into office, and more hopelessly disfranchise respectable citizens.—*Post.*

Foreign Gleanings.

—PEACE AT LAST.

—The health of the Queen of Spain has greatly improved.

—The German army entered Paris on Monday last in briliant array.

—A difficulty is reported to have arisen between Spain and Egypt.

—Railway travel from Havre and Dieppe to Paris was resumed yesterday.

—Italy allows Tunis eight days in which to yield satisfaction or prepare to fight.

—The Duke of Broglie on Friday presented his credentials to Queen Victoria as Ambassador of France.

—England demands of the Greek Government that a fresh inquiry be made into the Marathon massacre.

—By an Imperial decree the opening of the German Parliament is postponed until the 16th of March.

—A feeling of relief has been produced in Paris by the announcement that the treaty of peace had been signed.

—A movement has been inaugurated by the Radical members of the National Assembly to impeach Napoleon.

—Peace now exist between France and Germany, the preliminaries relative thereto having been finally settled.

—A terrible colliery accident occurred in Wales on Friday, many lives being lost. Fifty dead bodies were taken from the mine.

—A public demonstration was made in Paris on Friday, the occasion being the anniversary of the abdication of King Louis Philippe.

—The British schooners "Investigator" and "Grace," were seized yesterday, off the coast of Maine, by the revenue cutter "Vigilant," for violations of the Coasting laws.

—The London *Daily Telegraph* has a special despatch from Amiens, saying that much uneasiness prevails there in consequence of a report that England has interfered in regard to Metz, declaring that that fortress should not be ceded to Germany.

—Thiers and the consultative commission have accepted the following conditions of peace:—First—The cession of Alsace and Metz, but Belfort is to be restored to France. Second—Payment of a war indemnity of five milliards of francs. Third—A portion of French territory, with some fortified towns like Sedan, to remain in possession of the Germans until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled. Fourth—The German army to enter Paris on Monday and occupy the Champs Elysees. Fifth—Peace to be proclaimed when the Assembly ratifies the conditions.

—A Fifth avenue husband said of his departed wife, the other day: "I shall miss her: she was a very expensive woman."

Rulloff.

The General Term of the Supreme Court held at Albany week before last, denied Rulloff's application for a new trial, confirming the decision of the Court below. Rulloff's counsel made immediate application for stay of proceedings and a writ of error to enable them to take the case to the Court of Appeals and argue for a new trial. By consent of the Judges the matter was heard at Chambers in New York on Monday last. Up to this writing we have not heard the decision. Friday next is the day appointed for his execution.

A Coal Famine.

THE CRISIS REACHED—INEVITABLE CONFLICT BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The most gigantic combination ever made in the interests of capital was perfected on Wednesday last at the New York office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. It embraces every carrying company which enters the anthracite coal regions, the majority of the operators and associations engaged in mining that article, and many of the largest owners of iron works in the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys. The proceedings of the meetings were kept secret, but it is now certainly known that an alliance has been effected, the object of which is to blot out of existence the various labor unions of the miners, which are famous as the most powerful organizations of the kind in the world. This is to be accomplished by a strict blockade of the coal regions, until the several associations shall be disrupted through the operations of famine. A few operators and companies in various parts of the coal regions are willing to give the wages asked by the Miners' Union, and some even started up on Tuesday last. To prevent the wages which might be paid by these companies and individuals from reaching the miners, the charges for transporting coal have been more than doubled, and placed so high as to bring the cost of mining and carrying above the market price. The policy will be carried out by further advances in the tolls, as prices go upward, until one side or the other surrenders. It also enters into the designs of the combination to punish those operators, or companies who refused to be bound by the action of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and who would otherwise reap the advantage of the temporary high prices. The Members of the said Anthracite Board of Trade, or Operators' Union, are very bitter against these outsiders.

Such, in brief, is the explanation of the statement published on Saturday, that the tolls from Wilkesbarre to Elizabethport, over the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads had been raised to $4 10 per ton. The Reading Railroad has made a corresponding advance in its freights, having more than doubled them. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Companies have agreed, on their part, not to resume work, even at the reduced prices for labor that they offered last December, until the questions at issue are settled.

Meanwhile the general public are subjected to the imminent risk of a coal famine more terrible than any which they have previously endured. Nothing but a speedy settlement of this war to the knife between capital and labor can prevent it. The stock of coal in and around New York City, outside of small quantities held by speculators, retail dealers, and consumers, is believed not to exceed 30,000 tons, which is less than the ordinary weekly consumption. Of this amount the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company hold about 13,000 tons, the Lehigh Navigation and Wilkes-Barre Companies 10,000, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western perhaps 7,000. At Port Richmond there are some 40,000 tons, part of which, now that the Deleware River is open, is available to supply New York and Boston.

In the coal regions the excitement is of course intense, and violence to property, if not to person, is greatly feared. The Schuykill operators offer no terms to the miners' and refuse to have anything to do with the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, with which they hitherto arranged all maters connected with wages. On the other hand, the miners insist upon better pay than they demanded when they went out. Both sides are clearly in the wrong.

Off With The Taxes.

There is one point upon which there is getting to be almost absolute unanimity, and that is, that our taxes, particularly those of the Federal Government, must be enormously reduced. The inconsistency and absurdity of paying off a funded debt which is not due and will not be for many years, while refusing to pay that part of the national debt which is due and has long been due, cannot be overstated. It is done because it is thought politic, in a party point of view, to go on paying the public debt. The aggregate result makes a good show. We hear it on every hand—in message, in reports, in the newspapers—that Gen. Grant's Administration has paid this sum or that sum, always dealing in millions, on the public debt. It is a party boast, a claimed merit, and achievement asking for applause. We do not think there is any sense in the claim. It is, after all, only saying: "See how we crush the people with taxes to pay bondholders who do not want their money."

It is too much to suppose the people will be forever blind to the folly and charlatanism of keeping up the taxes which depress industry and enterprise, while there is no desire and no intention of applying them to the only legitimate purpose which can excuse taxes, namely, the restoration of the currency to a specie standard, or the removal of the stain of bankruptcy from the Treasury. If either of these most righteous objects is deemed legitimate by the Administration, the sooner Mr. Boutwell is deprived of his entire surplus the better. Let the taxes, then, come off without delay. It is a public offence to have the present state of things continue a day longer. Every proposition in Congress to take off these grievous burdens in any form or any manner should be supported by the Democratic members.—*Erie Observer.*

—Dan Noble, the well known bond robber, now under $100,000 bail for the alleged robbery of the Royal Insurance Company, was surrendered by his bondsmen on Friday, and is now in Ludlow street jail, New York.

☞ Snow is on the run these days.

Washington Matters.

The President, last week, sent a message to Congress, announcing that the Test-Oath Repeal bill had become a law, according to the constitution, without his signature. He withheld his approval because he believed the effect of the law would be to relieve from taking the prescribed oath of loyalty to be taken by soldiers who fought for the Union before assuming official functions.

Last week a large audience assembled at Lincoln Hall to hear arguments in favor of Woman Suffrage by Mrs. Woodhull and Mrs. Hooker, who were refused the Hall of Representatives for this purpose. Several Senators and Representatives were present.

The jury in the case of Representative Bowen, who has been on trial for bigamy, could not agree, eleven being for bringing in a verdict of guilty, and one for acquittal. They were discharged, and another trial will take place in March.

The passage of the bill to create a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia has set the politicians of Washington actively at work, and several candidates are already named for the offices of Governor and Delegate to Congress. Mayor Emery is said by the knowing ones to be the man that will be elected Governor.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, Feb. 20.—The Senate met at 11 A. M. The House bill in regard to elections was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee. At 12:15 the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up, and the debate continued on the amendment repealing the prohibition against pardons as evidence in the Court of Claims. Mr. Blair made an argument to show the inconsistence of Radicalism. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 27; the Vice-President giving the casting vote in the affirmative. Without final action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 11 A. M., and proceeded to the call of the States for bills. The bill authorizing the President to appoint a Joint Commission to establish the Northwestern boundary line was considered and passed. The House proceeded to consider the report of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim. The substitute offered by the minority of the Committee was adopted. Yeas, 110; nays, 92. This report authorizes the President to do in the premises whatever in his judgment be just and equitable. The House then adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 21.—Mr. Howard's resolution looking to the acquisition of the British North American Possessions was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Rice's bill for a new Judicial district in Western Pennsylvania, was discussed and defeated—Yeas 22, nays 24. The unfinished business, being the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, was then proceeded with. Several amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. The Senate at 3 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted that the rules be so suspended that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the several regular appropriation bills, and that they be considered in House as in Committee of the Whole, and that they take precedence of all other business until disposed of. Mr. Wheeler, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back the Senate bill entitled "an act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad, and aid in the construction of the road, and for other purposes," with an amendment. The bill as amended passed—Yeas 134, nays 70. The Missouri contested election case of Sheilds against Van Horn, was decided in favor of Van Horn the sitting member. At 3:20 P. M. the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 22.—After some debate in regard to the rules, the Senate took up the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration bill. Mr. Conkling opposed it. The subject then went over, and the Indian Appropriation bill came up in Committee of the Whole. At 4:30 P. M. the Senate took a recess. In the evening session the discussion was renewed. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate at 10:20 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House took up the Deficiency bill. In the course of the debate a very angry interchange of words, between Messrs. Farnsworth and Butler, occurred. The former reiterated the charge that Butler had used mirrors and other furniture of the Treasury Department to furnish his house. Butler replied with equal bitterness. The question of the military usurpations of President Grant, during the recent elections, was brought up during the discussion of the items for army deficiencies. In the debate which followed, Mr. Logan admitted that the President had no right to send troops into any State, except at the request of the Governor. To put a stop to the discussion, Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules, which was agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas, 96; nays, 41. The House, at 6 P. M., adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 23.—The House resolution amending the National Bank law, so that it will apply in cases of embezzlement to all the officers, clerks, agents, etc., of said banks, was passed. The Philadelphia Centennial bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over. A bill was passed to amend the bounty laws, so that soldiers who enlisted for three years, but were sooner honorably discharged, are entitled to $100 bounty. Several adverse reports were made by the Committee on Finance. The House joint resolution relating to the McGarrahan claim was laid on the table. The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. At 6:30 P. M. it was discovered that no quorum was present, and a discussion ensued as to the power of the minority to compel the attendance of absentees. The Vice-President decided that the Senate could only "invite" the presence of absentees. At 8:30 a quorum being present business was proceeded with. The bill was then passed. At 11 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill relative to the taking of depositions *de bene esse* in the Courts of the United States; also, bill for the extension of the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Canal; also, Senate resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by Senator-elect Miller, of Georgia. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense. After a brief debate, the bill passed, nearly as reported. The Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill was next taken up, and, after several hours spent in offering and debating amendments, was passed. At 5 P. M., the House adjourned.

Local Intelligence.

Business Matters.

—Sale of Farm, Estate Robert Foster, Dimock, is on the 20th of March, not the 27th, as published last week—see corrected advertisement.

—A. N. Bullard claims to be at the "Head of Navigation" in the Grocery line. Read his announcement.

Wm A. Crossmon and Benjamin L. Baldwin, as the firm of Crossmon and Baldwin, are located over Wm. J. Mulford's New Store. See card.

—Wm. A. Crossmon Auditor, estate of Sela Payne, gives notice of meeting, April 6.

—C. D. Lathrop announces Clover and Timothy seed for sale at Lathrop's.

—M. J. McManus, Friendsville, about to move west, issues notices to creditors to settle before March 10, and save cost.

—The following Auction Sales are announced by Bills and Advertisement.

—Michael Keogh, Middletown, on Tuesday, March 14.

—John McCormick, Rush, Monday, March 6.

—Thomas H. Kane, in Silver Lake near St Josephs, on Friday, March 10.

—M. C. Sutton acts as auctioneer at all of the above sales.

Important to Young Ladies.

It seems to be authentically demonstrated in the history of woman, that when she weds her affections to a "rat-and-tan" dog, has him sit opposite her at the table, and shares her bed and board with, and expends all her social affections upon him, that her feelings have become purely canine in their tendency, and she developes a disposition to spend the residue of her lonely life in growling at the male sex for their delinquency. We would warn every young lady against lavishing her affections upon any "rat-and-tan pup," as he might die as all dogs are liable so to do, and then hopeless and lonely indeed would be your case, and if in after years you should visit some sprightly nephews and nieces, and they should say "Auntie, now do tell us why you never got married," you will be obliged to adopt the following refrain:

When I went out to promenade,
Oh, how I weep to say,
I took my blanketed dog along
Which kept all the men away.

Let the young Misses of Montrose profit by examples and beware of "rat-and-tan" pups.

Death of Wm. L. Post.

Wm. L. Post, late of the Treasury Department, died in Washington, on Sunday last, his remains arriving at Montrose Monday evening. He was sick some eight or ten days, first induced by a paralytic shock. Mr. Post was born in Montrose in 1807. He was the first male child born in the boro, and was reared and lived in it until a few years since, and his name is closely connected with its business and local improvements. His funeral will be attended to day at half-past one o'clock.

Fireman's Reception.

Montrose Fire Company No. 2, held a Reception at their room on Tuesday Evening Feb. 21, at which there was a good attendance. The amount received was $89,60. The Montrose Cornet Band was in attendance and as usual enlivened the scene with some good music. The whole affair closed up with a "Hop" at the Tarbell House.

New County.

The bill to erect a new county out of part of Luzerne, to be called Lackawanna, has been reported favorably by the committee to whom it was referred. It is said the bill will pass both Houses. The Constitution requires it to be submitted to a vote of the people of the county to be divided.

Sketch of the Horse Thief, Georgia.

We copy from the Morris *Chronicle* the following brief biography of Georgia, the young lad who stole Wm. K. Hatch's horse, at Great Bend, not long since, and who is now in Montrose jail, awaiting trial: Last Wednesday, William Georgia, a young man who formerly resided in this town, was arrested at Toddville, on charge of stealing a horse, buggy, harness and buffalo robe. He took this property at Great Bend, Pa., on the 11th came to Butternuts, thence to Morris and New Lisbon, where he sold the property to Thomas Thayer for $80, he having suspicion that it was stolen property, only paid ten dollars down, with a promise to pay the remainder in a few days. The young man then pushed on to Toddsville, where he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Potter of this town. Georgia commenced his career of crime by pilfering from his employer in Butternuts, over a year ago, after being caught in the act, was not proceeded against, as he promised to reform. He then went to Milford, where his parents reside, and last fall broke into a store in that town and took money and several articles of value, this time he started off, and was arrested at Richmond's hotel in Laurens, where he stayed all night and went through the money drawer of the house, taking therefrom several dollars. This time he was arrested, bail procured for him; he run away and the matter was fixed up in some way by his friends. How fast has he fallen; now the young man turns up a horse thief, and is taken to Pennsylvania for trial, and will probably be sent to the State prison. What anguish of feeling has this boy caused his parents and friends. They had endeavored by every means in their power to bring their child up to live an honest and upright life, now to see their efforts thus blasted, just as their son had reached his majority, is truly sad. We hope other young men will take warning and shape their course more in accordance with the adage, that "honesty is the best policy."

Coal Famine to Continue.

Latest information received, up to Monday last, is that the miners have positively refused to resume work upon the basis adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, which was the "$2 50 basis." The "Miners' Union" will not accept anything but the "$3 00 basis."

The Drunkard's Friend.

A mixture made up as follows, and taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram and as often as the desire for strong drink returns, will cure the worst case of drunkenness: Sulphate of iron five grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms, spirits of nutmeg, 1 drachm. The preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so practically supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents the physical and moral prostration consequent upon a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

Remedy for Croup.

There is a remedy for croup going the rounds, which may, perhaps, prove efficacious. It is simply allspice tea, the tea being made of whole grains of allspice. According to all accounts, it gives almost instant relief in cases where other remedies have failed, and seems at once to cut the phlegm loose and relieves the child.

Information Wanted.

Left his home in Overton township, about the 11th day of October last, my son, Jefferson J.—He is about 15 years of age, rather slender in form, with dark hair. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Josiah Rinebold, Overton, Bradford county, Pa.

(Exchanges please copy.)

Death of Hon. John N. Conyngham.

A dispatch from Magnolia, Mississippi, announces the death of Hon. John N. Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, who was killed at that place by being run over by a railroad train. Judge Conyngham, in company with his son, William L. Conyngham, Esq., was en route for Texas to bring home an invalid son. Mr. Conyngham was the father in law of Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

We learn from the Scranton *Democrat* that Judge Conyngham came to Wilkes Barre in April, 1820, having been just admitted to the Philadelphia Courts, and began the pretice of law in Luzerne. At that time he was compelled to "ride the circuits," as the judicial district then embraced the counties of Luzerne, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna and Bradford. Although there was little call for lawyers here at that time, he had come with the determination to succeed, and his record shows that he was more successful than he could have hoped, or at least expected. For years he has been looked up to by the members of the bar in this county as one of the ablest lawyears and most impartial and honorable Judges in the State, and the sorrow felt at his death is both universal and sincere.

Judge Conyngham was first called to the bench in Bradford county, in the spring of 1839. He went upon the bench in Luzerne county in 1841, and held the office, with exception of a period of two years, up to the time of his resignation, June 18th, 1870; has administration embracing nearly thirty years, or more than one-third of the entire limit of our judicial history. Judge Conyngham was something over seventy year of age. As a christian he was always a representative of his church at the Episcopal conventions.

Admitted to the Bar.

We notice the name of Jerome DeWitt, son of Evi DeWitt, New Milford, this county, among the class of law students that were admitted to the practice of the law, at the General Term of the Supreme Court held at Albany week before last. Mr. Dewitt commenced the study of the law with Wm. Barrett Esq., of Binghamton and lastly with Judge Griswold and Judge Loomis.

Our personal knowledge of him as a student and a schollar, warrants us in bespeaking for him the attainment of a position high and honorable in his profession, one that will reflect honor upon himself and the legal fraternity.

High School.

The following is the roll of Honor for the last three weeks of winter term.

FIRST ROLL OF HONOR.

Mary Frink, Mary Benjamin, Mary E. Riggs, Florence M Lathrop, Alice Stroud, Edith Blakeslee, Hannah Sherer, Joseph Beebe, Cornelious Murphy.

SECOND ROLL OF HONOR.

Hattie B. Fitch, Mary M. Lyons, Julia Miller, Hattie Wright, Annie Austin, Georgiana Lathrop, Hattie Brewster, Lillian Jessup, Eugenia C. Thomas, Laura Pierson, Mary Deynan, Debby Reddy, Lucy Cadden, Carrie Bullard, Ed. O. Deans, Dayton Hawley, Andrew Curtis, Elijah Sherman, Frank Pierson, Fred Crandall, Frank Rogers, Gilbert Smith, T. B. Pierson, Lewis Sproat.

Narrow Escape.

Mr. Bradly, of Binghamton, is over one hundred years of age, and is in the habit of taking a hot brick to bed for the purpose of warming his pedal extremities. On the night of the 6th inst. his daughter smelt something burning and upon search found that the old gentleman's bed was on fire while he was sitting upright in it, but so suffocated with smoke as to be unable to give an alarm. The fire was put out with water without injuring the old veteran.

A Practical Turn.

A young man was endeavoring to enjoy an evening in the company of a young lady, fair and entertaining, upon whom he called, but found a serious obstacle in the person of her stern and not very cordial father, who at length ventured very plainly to intimate that the hour for retiring had arrived. "I think you are correct, my dear sir," returned the unabashed young man. "We have been wanting to have you go to bed for over an hour."

The Law of Flirtations.

The legal gentlemen have began to lay down the "law of flirtation," and if the opinions of certain judges are to be taken as conclusive the frolicsome and sentimental young men and women of the day will have to exercise considerable caution. Chief Justice Parker, of Massachusetts, announces the opinion of the supreme court of that state that an engagement "may be proved by those circumstances which usually accompany such a connection," and the Kentucy court of appeals has declared that the mutuality of an engagement may be proved against a young lady "by showing that she demeaned herself as if she concurred in or approved the young man's promises or offer. It is not necessary that there should be an express promise on either side; an engagement may be evinced by the unequivocal conduct of the parties and by a general yet definite reciprocal understanding between them, their friends and relations, evinced and corroborated by their actions." This is indeed a serious view of the case, and parties interested should take warning accordingly.

How Money is Spent.

Not long since occupying a chair in a barber shop, says the Erie *Republican*, we overheard a gentleman, who we knew to be rather a free and easy liver, and drinker too, for that matter, though he never let the fluid get the better of him, relate his experience of keeping an account of the amount it had cost him to "stand treat" for the year 1870. He said he knew his manner of life was a sad draw on his finances, and on the first of the past year he determined to see how much he really wasted in "crooking his elbow," and other similar amusements; and to that end had put down every night the amount he had spent during the day. On the first of January, 1871, he footed up his account, and it amounted to between seven and eight hundred dollars. These figures startled him, and he has concluded during the year 1871 to allow all his friends to "stand treat." The moral is obvious; so much so that another gentleman of our acquaintance to whom we related the circumstances, and who for years has been in the habit of indulging in his lager, thought he too would try the experiment and see if he could not stop the leak in his finances, and also an almost chronic headache and bad temper; so he has given up his lager, and in the place of it takes thirty cents, just the cost of six glasses of the beverage, and carefully lays it away. When the sum thus taken care of amounts to five dollars he deposits it in the Savings Bank. He has been trying this experiment for a month and finds it works well, and he is fully determined to keep this thing going. Besides this he says that he returns home every evening at 9 o'clock with a clear head, his wife and children meet him with smiles and caresses, always being glad when papa comes. Nothing, he says, could induce him to return to his old habit of beer guzzling. Who'll imitate his example?

—We hazard nothing in saying that J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder cannot fail to make happy homes, if all would use it.

A Good Suggestion.

One of our exchanges says: "Much may be saved in a family by the mistress of the household knowing how to manage well the affairs pertaining to domestic duties, even though she may not be required to do the work herself. Therefore, girls should learn domestic duties to qualify them for the supervision of domestic affairs when they become women. The greatest accomplishment in a young married female is a full and complete knowledge of everything belonging to the household and a proper capacity for superintending their with economy. There is no attainment of which a young wife has more reason to be proud. The graceful ease and loveliness in a parlor and drawing-room dwindle into comparative insignificance in contrast with the excellent management of the domestic duties, which are so conducive to the comfort and happiness of married life." We commend the suggestions to the careful consideration of our lady readers, believing they will find them valuable in proportion as they are acted upon.

The Poor.

The present season is one in which the poor feel most bitterly the distress and privations of poverty. It is not alone the outcasts, the vagrants, the worthless drunkards, or the street beggars, who feel the pinchings of winter's frosts and the gnawings of empty stomachs. Many a worthy but unfortunate household, struggling without a father or contending against sickness or infirmity fail by their utmost efforts to keep the stove warm or the table supplied with food. These are the families who suffer most—not alone from cold and hunger, but also from mental distress. Much proverty and suffering are hidden from the public view, and thus escape the partial relief that sometimes falls to the lot of the more obtrusive class of sufferers. It is often the case that only by diligent inquiry the families distressed by the shame and humiliation of honest poverty are found and relieved. If those of our citizens who have both wealth and time at their disposal were to apply themselves to the Christian task of seeking the poor and relieving their distress, they would accomplish a great and noble work.

Oyster Supper.

The ladies of Fairdale, and vicinity, will give an oyster supper and festival for the benefit of the M. E. Church in Fairdale, on Thursday evening, March 9th. The public are cordially invited to be present.

By order of Com.

Weather Report Ending Feb, 25, '71

DAY.	TIME.	DEG.	WIND.	WEATHER.
Sunday,	7	18	s. e.	clear.
	12	28	s. e.	snow.
	9	25	s. e.	cloudy.
Monday,	7	18		
	12	37		clear
	9	32		"
Tuesday,	7	17		"
	12	23		"
	9	10		"
Wednesday,	7	1		
	12	21		
	9	17		
Thursday,	7	10		
	12	31		
	9	28	s. e.	cloudy.
Friday,	7	36	s. e.	fog.
	12	44	s. e.	"
	9	42	s. e.	
Saturday,	7	40		clear.
	12	50		"
	9			

☞ Gold was decidedly stronger on Saturday, and the movements in it were quite active. The openning rate was 111¼, and from that point it ran up to 111⅜, but closed finally at 111¼ higher. Sterling exchange, 122½a123¼.

—A few days ago, the death of Steinway, the eminent piano-forte maker, was announced; and on Wednesday the telegraph mentions the demise of his great rival, Chickering. A somewhat remarkable coincidence.

—"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer Balmy Sleep." But there are times when this "Renewer of Strength" is denied us, times when our minds and bodies have been so over-worked and are so worn out that we "woo the drowsy God in vain." The Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic,) renews our strength and makes our rest sweet and refreshing.

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 or internal. Warranted to cure all it claims to. This medicine will have its place in the first class of remedies as soon as it is introduced. For sale by A. Baldwin, General Agent for Susquehanna County, and will soon be offered for sale through the county.

Montrose, Feb. 6, 1871.—3w.

DEATHS.

BELL.—In Hopbottom, Pa., Jan. 2, 1871, Nellie G. Bell, youngest daughter of Mr. Ira Bell, aged 2 years, and 4 months.

POST—In Binghamton, Friday, February 24, Mrs. Minerva Post, widow of the late David Post, of Montrose, aged 82 years.

BACKUS—In Bridgewater, Tuesday, February 21, John Backus, aged 93 years.

New Advertisements.

CROSSMON & BALDWIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Office over the store of Wm. J. Mulford, on Public Avenue, Montrose Pa.
W. A. CROSSMON. B. L. BALDWIN.
Montrose, March 1, 1871.

Clover and Timothy

SEED. For Sale at Lathrop's store. March 1, 1871. 3w C. D. LATHROP.

AUCTION.—The subscriber having rented his farm will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Silver Lake, near St. Josephs, on Friday, March 10, 1871, at 9 o'clock, a. m., the following property, viz: Pair of horses, 6 years old; 8 cows, yearling short horned bull, yearling heifer, 24 cotswold ewes, which took first premium at County and State Fairs; 5 buck lambs, 2 hogs, 10 grade short horned calves, lumber wagon, democrat wagon, buggy wagon, set double harness, single harness, pair bobs, double sleigh, market sleigh, cutter, horse fork rope and pulleys, vegetable cutter, hand seed drill, dairy and farming implements, and a large number of articles not mentioned.

☞ The above named cotswold ewes will be sold in pairs.

TERMS.—All sums of $5 and under, cash; over $5, nine months' credit with interest and approved security. THOMAS H. KANE.
M. C. SUTTON, Auctioneer.
St. Josephs, March 1, 1871. 2w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna County, to distribute funds remaining in the hands of James Warden, Administrator, of the estate of Sela Payne, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Montrose, the 6th day of April, 1871, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at which time and place, all persons interested, will make known their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. W. A. CROSSMON,
Montrose March 1, 1871. 4w Auditor.

AUCTION.—The subscriber, being about to change his business will sell at his residence, in Forest Lake, on Saturday, the 4th of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property: one yoke of four old oxen, 3 cows, 2 two year old heifers, 3 calves, buggy wagon, single harness, ox cart, ox sled, stone boat, carpenter's boring machine, crowbar, cutting box, bureau, sewing machine, stands, tables, &c. &c.

TERMS.—All sums under $5, cash; $5 and over, nine months' approved notes, or four per cent. off for cash down. I. N. AUSTIN.
Forest Lake, Feb. 15, 3w.
D. BREWSTER, Auctioneer.