MONTHOSE, PENN'A: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871.

THE SITUATION. Congress has adjourned! The country is relieved! A short breath of freedom from partizan legislation may be drawn, which, all who have any interest in the wellfare of a true republican form of government will hail with joy.

For the benefit of our cotemporary of the Montrose Republican we would repeat that in keeping with the failure of our aspiring President to make any " magnate allusions" to the important issues that were and still are agitating the people, in his last annual message, Congress has as fully and studiedly disappointed every hope of the people in a return to the administration of civil, Constitutional, and impartial government, under Radical power. Having utterly failed to carry out any magnanimous "allusions," they have most adroitly succeeded in perpetrating some of the most gigantic "illusions" that were ever attempted, to lure the people of a free Republic into the hands of a partizan military power. Hope in the minds of the people has been raised, at times, during the last session, in one branch or the other of Congress, by a momentary gleam of light, only to be followed with disappointment and a pall of greater dark-

willfully premeditating the full usurpation his craw."-Pillsburg Post. of power; and those to whom, by the letter and the spirit of our wise Constitution, were only delegated powers, and those only in trust, subject to the will of the people, are dilligently plotting to instal themselves masters instead of servants, and instead of the life-given' freedom of a republican government, in which no man can be deprived of his "life liberty or property," but by due process of law, meted out at the hands of a jury of his peers, the role of a military court martial can invade every sovereign State, and a political military execution block be creeted upon the ruins of our civil courts; and instead of a free exercise of an antrammeled franchise, he may be doomed to march to the ballot box under the ban of a military gauntlet, a slave to the beck and nod of some "military satrap." Who says this is but a sensational dogma of a Democratic editor, needs but to read the "Military Ku Klux Force Bill." which became a law in the land of boasted free-

One of the bold attrocities of this bill is the power which it places in the hands Habeas Corpus, at will. The arowed obthe wide gauge. ject of this bill, is to protect the loyal tus and demonstrated facts now developed John W. Gcary, the present Governor. will warrant, to say that the despotic power given to Grant is intended that he may elections for Governor in New Hampshire declare the whole country in a state of and Connecticut have caused an inquiry insurrection. proclaim martial law, close all the legal tribunals, leaving the people without any remedy, save an appeal to Governor in Massachusetts by 1 majority. arms. Are the people of this country In 1840, Edward Kent, a Whig, was elecready to submit their rights, as freemen, ted Governor in Maine by 68 majority thus tamely into the hands of any man, over John Fairfield, Democrat. In 1848, of whatever name, sect or party?

Mark how cautiously the mind of the people has been educated to submit to the feated for Governor on the popular vote eilken coils of tyranny that are now ham- in New York by some 250 votes; and in pering them, so sedulously affixed by Radical demagogues: When any measure has candidate Mr. Clark, who had 500 more been broached by them that has caused the people to become restive, and threaten their overthrow, they have recented a tend to know, say that the following dilaxity in discipline so largely prevails, little, and covered up their henions designs, with an outward show of acquiescence in their wishes, only to renew the Give a horse a table-spoonful every night attack upon some other ground, until the for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch people to "oft familiar" with the face of cow, and twice as much for an ox, The by one, with many of their sacred rights. vantage.

mains—the ballot box!—though somewhat entrammeled by infamous legislation; yet, it is the true appeal, and before this avenue of escape is rendered worthless, let a Representative Republic again bless the land, based upon the fundamental principles of pure Democracy, and we believe that prosperity will again cover this nation.

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Coni Troubles.

There is a strong probability of a general resumption among the miners in the Lehigh Valley. The mine of Hill and Fellows Scrauton, commenced work on promulgated as the status of these men.

"Notice to Miners .- The general Council having decreed that each district or region can resume work whenever they are guarranteed a basis on November prices, I hereby announce that the miners in the employ of Messrs. Hill & Fellows are allowed by that decision to cut coal for home consumpton. They are to be paid the November prices \$1:21. John J. enues from customs, than it did last Howell "President Pine Brook District, year. No. 45. Hyde Park, April 21, 1871."

Sixty-five car loads of coal were taken

out on Friday last.

Apportionment Completed The Conference Committee on Friday reported an agreement upon an apportionment bill and it was finally adopted by a decided vote composed of both political parties. In the Senate the bill was passed by a vote of 27 to 4; and in the House by 67 to 30. By this apportionment a change of four votes will give the Democracy control of the House, whereas in that of 1864 it required at least ten, and with the popular vote of the state in our favor, it is very probable we can carry

that branch of the Legislature. -The World thinks that Geary-our We are not of the class who have at any time, neither do we now wish to raise afflicted with "chronic versatility and fully up to thirty millions of dollars. any undue alarm, or sensational cry as to palpable weakness." Let us hear no more the palpable tendency of the leaders of of that from the metropolitan press. the party in power, to girdle the blood- There is not a State in the Union that bought liberties of the once United States can boast of such a Chief Magistrate as ternal revenue. But the falling off of of America, by a centralized, partizan, our own peerless Geary, and we are not receipts and the innumerable defaications military dictation, but it seems to us that going to see him put upon now that he no man of common intelligence and in- has had himself "interviewed" preparategrity, can fail to be convinced by the tory to entering the Presidential sweep- districts and the reduction of the number few but long and weary years of example stakes. We back him against Grant even of officials. and experience which are past, that the if he does carry weights in the shape, of a Executives and Representatives of the half a ton of rebel lead. In addition to nation's confidence, are designedly and the lead in his legs, Geary has "sand in

Connecticut. The canvassers of Connecticut, met at Hartford, on Friday last, to canvass officially the returns of the vote for Governor and other State officers, and the following is the report which they will make English a clear majority of 25. Showing that the people of the "Nutmeg \State" have elected him, but as the returns must go to the Legislature, which is Radical, no human mind can predict, "what may cent. more now to subsist and pay a come ont of Babylon.

Narrow Gauge Roads.

A narrow gauge railroad is talked of of Newportville, Hulmeville, Attleborough, Newton, Stoop's Corner, Pineville and Centreville. These roads have answered well in England where they have lare reduction is pure fiction.

The war claims paid by the War Dedom, by one of the last acts of the XLII a profitable one in the carriage of coal of the Executive to suspend the writ of much easier matter to build them than that instead of a reduction of expenses,

communities in the South, against Ku PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNORS.-Penn-Klux outrages; but the true animus is to sylvania has had sixteen Governors since recurrance, at the Presidential election in tern part of the State; William Bigler, tion; and it is no more than the true sta- drew G. Curtin, Minister to Russia, and

> CLOSE VOTES .- The close votes in the Secretary Ford beat John Weller, Democrat, for Governor of Ohio, by about 250 votes. In 1850, Horatio Seymour was devotes than Mr. Seymour.

-"Horse-Men," and others who prefor a week; the same every other night vice," have endured it, and parted one addition of a little fine salt will be an ad-

We have heard recently of several setion now, is the mother of the same despotic a man forty-five years old, who had not plea, in times of peace. One hope yet redone a day's work for forty years. The with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment cold, and rub in well with the hand.

A Living Head on a Dead Body.

Specimen Economy,

The Pittsburg Post says: There is no theme so fruitful in Self-glorification for the Radical press as that of the reduction of expenses in the administration of public affairs. One would suppose after read-Eriday last, all the old miners going to ing these effusions that Grant's adminiswork, the following notice having been tration was really a model of economy and retrenchment. But when the matter is examined critically it is found to be nothing more than electioneering bosh. The actual state of the case is about

> The expenses of Congress during the past year are more than one million dollars in excess of what they were during thousand dollars more to collect the rev-

The miscellaneous expenses, which includes buildings, have increased one million of dollars.

The expenses of the United States Courts are one million three hundred thousand dollars in excess of what they were during the fiscal year of 1867-8. There has been an advance of eight hundred thousand dollars in the expenses of the Interior Department under the reformer Delano.

The increase in the Pension Bureau amounts in round numbers to eleven mil

The Postoffice Department costs eight hundred thousand dollars more than it did two years ago. Here we have an aggregate increase of

expenses during the past fiscal year amounting to sixteen million one hund-red and seventy-two thousand dollars, and this does not include the various items that will be dovetailed into the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and which Now what is there to offset this? This

principal item is a reduction of two nrillion two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the expense of collecting the inof collectors more than counterbalances this reduction, which has been brought about by the consolidation of revenue There is a fictitions claim set up, which

by comparison with the expenses for the same item during the last two years of President Johnson's term, it is sought to turn into political capital. We refer to the expenses of the army and navy. By comparison it will be seen that the aggregate expenses of the army are one hundred and twenty-five millions less than they were during either of the las two years of Johnson's administration. But there is no actual saving of expenses in this. The army has simply been reto the Legislature. English, 47,492; Jew- duced. During Johnson's term the Radiell, 47,450; Scattering, 17. This gives cal Congress was repeatedly asked to reduce the military and naval forces but i was refused, consequently, while the standing army was large, it necessitated a large expenditure of money. But by comparison it is found that it cost a large per thousand soldiers and their officers' it did in 1867-8, so that there has been no reduction in expenses, but in the number of men. Add to this that during the years mentioned, more than a hunstree from Bristol to Doylestown, by the way million dollars of debts contracted during the war were paid by and charged to the expenses of the War Department. and we find this boasted claim of one

constructed. The road proposed would be partment, and the extra expenses for the unnecessarily large standing army during 1867-8, is almost equal to what is claimed and other freight and passengers, and the as a reduction of the public debt in 1870proper energy would build it. The cost, 71, and the increase of expenses, as shown said to be only \$6,000 per mile, makes it a above, during the latter period indicate there has been an increase of not less than

twenty-five millions of dollars. The collections of the Government from the people in the shape of taxes agprevent by force of arms, if need be, the recurrence, at the Presidential election in ally, and as the reduction of the public debt-so claimed, from April 1st, 1870, ple would like to know what has become of the other four hundred millions of dollars, which have not only been spent, but other demands created, which car only be met by the Deficiency Appropria-

tion bill. The claim that the administration of Grant has been an economical one and has saved money for the people, is not sustained by the facts. When we take the amounts collected during the last fiscal years of Johnson's and Grant's administrations and deduct from them respectively the war claims paid in 1867-8. and the alleged reduction of the public debt in 1870-71, we find that during the latter year there was fully one hundred million more—excluding the items de-ducted—distarsed by Grant's than by Johnson's administration for the same period of time.

Misplaced Clemency.

tive of mercy should be used? Beginning with civil government, how frequently we behold the sad effects of mistaken kindness. 'Tis true we are all fallible creatures: and to the honor of human nature be it said, we do forget and forgive; yet how apt we are to be lenient when justice Necessity, the tyrant's plea, during a terrible fratricidal war, and a like inven
We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by terrible fratricidal war, and a like inven
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment: one case of needlessly wait upon the mouster Rulloff, arriving at Versailles. would be not only more fitting, but more have required the government to furnish The House then took a recess. vet how ready and anxious some are to who flouts kindness and scorns alike both justice and mercy. Without citing additional instances of the abuse of the attribute of mercy, how strange it seems that administrators of justice so little regard On Monday morning Mr. George Shack-ford, a respectable resident of Little Falls, so often exhibit, upon the well being of N. J., fell from the top of a load of hay, society, rendering sentence as though they and struck the ground on the back of his were not standing between the villian neck. After a short time of insensibility his head recovered, but his entire body had no helpless wives, or unprotected was paralyzed, and in that condition it remained all the afternoon. The head to convict, harder for judges to sentence, was well and healthy, but the body was and more difficult still for executives to Bully of Salt and Coil.

The New Jersey Herald says that when the House of Salt and Coil and healthy, but the body was proposed free alf, we thought there was a good propert of the people being reflered of some of their tax burdens, but we are disappointed. The Senate steps in, in favor of the conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely of the conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition. He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his awful condition to make a personal explanation from the would tender our obligation to our freed and advocated the remained and advocated the from the finds of the members on the Ministerial side, and ascence of confusion censued which only terminate the belift have only the conversed freely, and described

of the skill displayed by the stealthy as-SENATE, April 17 .- The Senate refused

sassin; of their cunning in eluding offi-cers of justice; when our securities are stolen from their place of deposit, we hear men jestingly speak of the shrowd opera-tions of the adroit thief, betokening a lax determination to punish the guilty, offering an indirect encouragement to the murderer and thief to be smart, and they shall be applauded. Public sentiment is mightier than law; then why do men treat so lightly the commission of crime, aiding in dividing public opinion, encouraging the vicious in their career of vice, and leaving their own door ajar for the ingress of the murderer and robber? it cost two hundred and seventy-two

It cost two hundred and seventy-two

It cost two hundred and seventy-two justice as a favorable omen; relapsing from the hard and inflexible rigidlty of carlier times, to be more humane and merciful treatment of later days. It may be, that the growing disposition to see all men upon an equality, gives rise to a re-laxation of authority, and that the universal sentiment in favor of absolute freedom, induces many to seek absolute li cense.—Geshen, (N. Y.) Republican.

What is a Carpet-Bagger !

When the civil war closed, and its dangers had passed away, a swarm of "loyal" rebellion, but to incur no personal risk in defense of the Union, rushed down to the South, with their carpet-bags in hand, following the track of the victorious army like so many hungry vultures. They had neither character, nor credit, nor money. Their wordly goods were in the bags which they carried. They went in search of plunder, intending, when gorged, to return to their navtive North. had no sympathy or tie with the people whose home they invaded to despoil. They sought Federal and State offices, and by shamful practices obtained both, grouns under a similar affliction.

thieving knave, no drawls through his 5:40, when the Senate took a recess. In nose a lecture on "moral ideas" and "hu-the evening session the debate was reman rights," and picks your pocket at sumed. The report was finally agreed tothe same time; or, like the pious Whitte-more, sells a cadetslip, while waiting de-mand for his vote. There are numbers bated. of them who have infested this city for years; who own no property; who have no visible means; who pay no taxes; who vote elsewhere, and yet who have the and-acity to intrude in the local affairs of the people of this district.

Between this Ishmælite class and the citizen who comes here to settle among ns, to cast his lot with ours, and to take his share in the fortunes of the District, there is of course no analogy. All such deserve to be, will be, and have been cordially welcomed, whether they hall from North or South, East or West, and whether they come with or without means. The moment a man crosses the threshold of this district, intending to reside here, he is entitled to the same privileges and rights as the oldest citizen. No different spirit has ever been manifested, and no other people have ever shown a readier or more liberal hospitality toward the stranger, without regard to his political or religious episions. There is no city in the Union so cosmopolitian as Washington, and so entirely free from provincial prejudice in its social organization. And this condition is the result of the attrition of opposing elements, and of an enlightend collision of outspoten thought and liberal ideas.

The future of this District depends odious creatures. known as carpet-bag-

Foreign Gleanings. -The cannonade of the Maillot Gate

-The Duke of Brogile has returned to his post as French ambassador to London. -The Assembly at Versailles now rejects all propositions for armistice and conciliation. —It is announced that Germany sup-

ports the claims of the inhabitants of Alsace against France.

demnity due on the 1st of April from France to Prussia remains unpaid. -The Parisians have been driven to

attempted to return to Asnieres. -Several thousand interzed troops have just reached Versailles from Switzerland, and thirty-two thousand more are ready to follow.

-Dombrowski reports that Versailles agents assassinated the Nationals, and the police agents stripped the dead Commun-

ists on the field. -The Versailles army have thrown up intrenchments on the left bank of the Seine, and are now concentrating at

Puteaux and Courbevoie.

-A despatch, dated at St. Denis, says show their cheap sympathy for a wretch, that there are symptoms of the Prussians leaving the forts, which will be given up to the regular government.

-The taking of Asnieres was accomplished by stratagem. The troops of the line stimulating friendship and fraternization, thus passed the outposts of the in-

Senate for fair treatment, but there is no further reliance to be placed on that body;
It is completely under the influence of the two first in France continuous after the sympathetic crowd, in what the street, in the street, of war, the mist now be 111 years old.

The person who gave us this receipt says that, in some of our state prisons for life.

Connecticut boasts thirty-three widto Mr. Farnsworth, which brought that the platies and friends of the murderer;
who so conspicuously present themselves ow of original Revolutionary soldiers.

The person who gave us this receipt says that, in some of our state prisons for life.

The person who gave us this receipt says that, in some of our state prisons for life.

The person who gave us this receipt says that, the beginning in this manner, he saved a horse which was of original Revolutionary soldiers.

Suppose the youngest of them to have beginning this petition, call at the age of 16, at the age of 16, at the age of 16, at the beginning and perjurt. Mr. Beck replied to Butler's limits in this manner, he saved a horse which was of original Revolutions of the finds of the murderer; to supplie that persons desirous to sign this manner, he saved a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery. The bleeding from a wounded artery of the person who gave us this receipt says that, the person who gave us this receipt says that, the person who gave us this receipt says that, the head of the first persons for life. The person who gave us this receipt says that the selection of the person who gave us this receipt says that the person sor life. The person who gave us this receipt says that the person sor life. In the says of original Revolution.

The person who gave us this receipt says that the says of original Revolution.

The person who gave us this receipt says that the person who says us thi

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

o recode from its amendments to the Ku-Klux bill, and a Committee of Conterence was ordered; a Committee of Conference was also ordered on the Deficiency bill. The joint resolution authorizing Professor Henry of the Smithsonic Institute to receive a title from the King of Sweden, was passed. one o'clock the Senate went into Executive session. After the doors were opened the House bill donating cannon the Pennsylvania Military Legion of Philadelphia, was passed. Mr. Stewart submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for a system of free common schools; objected to and withdrawn. After some further business the Senate took a recess, and upon re-assembling adjourned.

House.-Under the call of the States, a number of bills were introduced. The House then proceeded to consider the resolution introduced by Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, disapproving of paying off more than \$25,000,000 of the public debt each year. A test motion to lay it on the table was rejected—yeas, 3; nays, 169.
The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over. A resolution instructing the Presiadventurers, whose occupation was to dent to cause to be submitted to the Joint shout loudly for the suppression of the High Commission the claims of American Fenians imprisoned in England, was offered, but its opponents prevented action being taken on it by not voting. No quorum voting, a call of the House was ordered; but the morning hour was expiring, the resolution went over. Several notions to suspend the rules and pass bills were negatived. At 2:45 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 18-The Senate took up Mr. Blair's resolution calling for infor-mation as to any stipulation or agreement between the Attorney-General and coun- and neglectful habits should never be sel in reference to the case of Yerger, beonly to rob and rule with the vilest tyran fore the Supreme Court, by which hearny and the most shocking venality. The ing was postponed. Pending discussion, whole Government of South Carolina is the report from the Conference Committee in their hands ti-day, with a mixed exception, and almost every Southern State so, the report of the Conference Commit-Such is the careet bagger. A canting, the Ku-Klix bill was discussed until

asked leave to make a personal explanaation of the morning hour it went over. of duplicate checks of disbursing officers; ness, a stranger to integrity, and ar Va.: to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Companys to mortgage its road ; to amend the act of July 4, 1870, to reduce internal taxes, in reference to the transportation of goods in bond; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey the United States Branch Mint at at Dahlonega, Ga., to the Trastees of the 4:20 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 19 .- After the reading of the journal, the Senate went into Excentive session. At one o'clock the doors were opened, and the following bills passed: Honse hill convening the Logislature of New Mexico in December, 1870; House of guage of connecting railroads, goods patent right. greatly upon immigration. If there was may be transferred from one car to anothself-interest would naturally prompt us to inspector. The Senate concurred in the stand continued by H. J. Webb. advocate it the largest tense. And it amendment to the bill for the relief of would be farthest from our thoughts to Nicholas P. Trist. The Executive session Personal. suppose that the enterprise, intelligent labor, refinement, and walth which are invited here to aid us in building up the mittee of Conference on the Ku-Klux us from Washington, since we have been public placed. The representative session of the Executive session of the National Capital, could, by any possibili-ty, be classified in the category of the mittee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, was concurred in. A recess was then Railroad Meeting

House.—The House met at half-past twelve Directors, at Springville. ten. A new Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill was appointed. A Woman School Directors. number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Shellabarger, from the Comfor School Directors has been defeated in the fers to one of the solid Philadelphia fire Insurbill, made a report and explained it. Mr. very decisive vote of 67 to 27. Kerr, the minority member of the Committee, opposed the report. The debate Full Moon. The five hundred million francs ininterrupted by the presentation of the reinterrupted by the presentation few remarks, was recommitted. Mr. Bingham opposed the Sherman amendment to Boller Explosion the right bank of the Seine, and have not the Ku-Klux bill. Mr. Farnsworth also opposed the Conference report, Messrs, Smith, of New York, and Perry supported the report. The debate was then closed, and the Conference report was rejected—yeas. 74; nays, 106, and a new Committee of Conference was ordered. Among the Republicans voting with Democrats in the negative were Messrs, Banks, Bingham, Blair of Michigan, Conger, Parusworth, Finkelnburg, Gartield, Hawley. Hooper, Packer of Pennsylvania, Poland, Sheldon, Strong, and Towsend of Pennsylvania The Conference report on the Desiciency bill was then taken up, and Mr. Dawes -The Prussian military authorities explained it. The report was agreed to.

SENATE, April 20 .-- A Committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. At 12:20 P. M. the Senate went into Executive session. At two o'clock the doors were opened, and the President declared the Senate adjourned without

House The House met at half-past

ten o'clock, and received a message from surgents without difficulty.

—During the discussion in the Cortes yesterday, Senor Castellar spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the House of Savoy. He was called to order by several

attack on Garrett Davis. and said he had Consumption Tradition. seen Farnsworth shake his fist under Butler's nose in the Committee-room, in the resence of members of the house, and Butler did not resent it. The colloguy was very personal in its character, Messrs. Farnsworth and Beck both assailing Butler without mercy. At 2 o'clock the Speaker's hammer fell, putting an end to the controversy, and the House was declared adjourned without day.

hensible as in a woman. A woman care-less and untidy in matter of dress will be she will be as innocent of a well ordered house as of a well arranged toilette. So in a man, carelessness in his person will invariably be found to extend to business. and in course of time he will become careless of his home and affections, of his morals and reputation, of the performance of his promises, and indifferent of the opinion of the world. Carelessness and indolence hence travel hand in hand; the one ever connected with and inseparable from the other. No confidence can be placed in the industry of a careless man; no hope of his attaining to position or distinction in the world. Living but for his own case and indulgence, he seeks it in the present, taking no heed for the morrow; postponing imperative duties until the opportunity for adjusting his affairs to his own or his family's interest is passed; he is ever found to be a victim of

grace to those whom he should shield from want and infamy.

A man too indelent to give proper attention to his dress, with soiled linen, neglected hands and unpolished boots, his whole appearance indicative of carelessness looked upon with favor by the opposite sex. A careless husband is a matrimonishould beware of wasting their affections upon a young man whose appearance denotes indifference in personal matters .-All the talent and genius in the world,

his own carelessness, and procrastination,

often bringing rain upon himsel! and dis-

al bankrupt: therefore young ladies unless it be blended with industry and perseverance, with a due respect for the opinion of the world, esteem of mankind, and with a proper respect for self, will not yeas, 32; nays, 16. The report on the beable to keep a family in the necessaries Deficiency bill was then taken up and de- of life, or to command that influence necessary to obtain for children honorable House. In the House, Mr. Butler positions in the world. There are two classes of men equally to be avoided by tion, but Mr. Beck objected. Mr. Bell's the female sex-the careless, neglectful resolution, on the subject of the reduc- men, and the man who sports share jewtion of texation, was discussed by Messrs. clry. The one will prove throughout his Cor, Niblack and Kelley. At the exper. whole life a failure, and with whom a union could not but be attended with the The following Senate bills passed: To most diliterious consequences; the other restore Commander George A. Stevens to in every act of his life, will be found to the active list: to authorize the payment be utterly devoid of truth and uprightto create a port of dehvery at Potomac, separable companion of deceit and false pretension

Local Intelligence.

Business Notices.

-Those subscribers who have promised us wood will oblige us by bringing it a little near-Forth Georgia Agricultural College. At cr, for it is a little too far off at present for us to such source or that any one should believe in reach.

- A number of missellaneous advertisements from Geo. P. Bowell & Co., published this week. -Dr. D. A. Lathrop announces by card and advertisement this week that he is now prepared and I found in every case that, "it was said by to cure the lame and the halt, and it may be the some body, that some body said, some one clse, blind. Call on him.

bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws | -Elias H. Wehnan cantions the people against so as to provide that in case of difference purchasing a note given to Peter Keck for

-Notice of the dissolution of the firm of no higher motive to encourage it, that of er, under the personal supervision of an Webb & Gere, April 1st. Business at the old

gers, who have done so much damage in the South and to distract the peace and hamrony of the Union.— Wash. Patroik kee lands was passed.

Remember the meeting of the subscribers to the Montrose Railroad Company to-morrow, kee lands was passed.

Remember the meeting of the subscribers to the Montrose Railroad Company to-morrow, kee lands was passed.

mittee of Conference on the Kn-Klux House of Representatives at Harrisburg by the

was continued by Messrs. Beck, Brooks, It is worthy of note that there will be a full 5th, 1871 :- The Franklin Fire Insurance Com-Willard, Blair, Poland and Burchard moon the first week of each of the first seven pany, have declared a quarterly dividend of eight against the report, and by Messrs, Butler months of the year. In July there will be two dollars per share, payable on and after the d Kelley in favor. The debate was then full moons, viz.: on the second and 31st. And

The boiler 'o Sutton's steam mill, in New Milford, situated on the East Lake, exploded on Tuesday the 18th instant, killing the engineer and damaging the mill to the amount of \$1200. Barney Butterfield, the engineer, was a son of widow Butterfield, of New Milford Boro, a young man about 18 or 20 years of age. He lived about five hours after the accident. The immediate cause of the explosion we have not learned.

Fire in Thomson Rev. N. P. Sartell's house was burned last week. The fire caught in the roof while they were all absent, except one young lady. Mr. Sartell and son were quite a distance from the house, in a back field at work, but reached it in time to save part of the furniture. He was intending to build a new house this summer, and had some of the lumber in the garret for the purpose of seasoning, which was also burned also about one hundred bushels of potators which he had in the cellar. We have not learn- Rulloff. ed the estimated loss, but there was no insurance.-Montrose Republican.

Remembered. generous amount of a large box, well filled, for which we would tender our obligation to our nor of the State of New York:

MR. EDITOR :- I saw a notice in your last issue stating that on the 20th day of April, there would be an examination of graves in the Cemetery, in West Lenox, near Mr. Whitneys, with a view of arresting the ravages of Consumption in a certain family, &c.

The tradition is this, when a number of the members of any family seem to be failing, one after another from Consumption, it is because the dead are praying upon the living, and that the last dying does not decay, and return to dust, until the death of another member of the family. Or should it be found on examination Carelessuess in a man is quite as repre- that the vitals had decayed, the first member, in the counties will be found undecayed as to found to be equally so in household affairs; growth in the dust, centering its roots in the vitals, as near as may be.

This plant, or the undecayed vitals, must be removed, and burned to ashes and taken by the living, and then the fearful favages of Consump tion will be arrested.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to give you the history of what I once saw myself, and what has been the result.

More than thirty-three years ago, there lived n Juffrey N. H., a family by the name of John Frost, three members of which had died with onsumption. One other member was bus just afive, as was supposed, dying with Consumption, and others were in different stages of

Hearing from different sources reports comfirming the truthfulness of the statement in the tradition, above refered to, they resolved to test its virtue by an examination

Public notice of that fact was given and probably a hundred people were present to see it. Two graves were to be opened, the first and last, in the line of death. The first grave was that of the grandmother of the family, on the fathers skie, dead eighteen years.

On opening that grave, all that it contained of mortality, save dust, was the lower jaw and one large bone in one of the lower limbs. There was no citality or form of it, either

ceretable or animal. The second grave contained the last dead of the family, a girl that had been dead about nine months. On opening that grave the bedy was found not to be decayed but slightly in any part. The same would be true of any one dying with any disease except some patrid disease. ponths would produce but slight change in a body excluded from the air and five feet in

the ground. But the body was opened and the

ungs, heart, liver and stomach were taken out

and delivered to the family for them to reduce

to ashes and take to cure the farther progress of Consumption in their ranks. Now what was the result? Is the tradition

When I was in New Hampshire last fall to the same cemetry, standing beside these graves and others. I asked a citizen of that place if any other members of the Frost family had died of Consumption since the above discribed examination? He told me that two, and I think three, had died since that time and others were feeble showing the failure of this infalbble remedy. It did not arrest in any degree the ravages

Consumption in that family. But I have no donot if did as much for them as it could for any one. In this case and all other simular ones, the tendancy of Consumption is inherited and cannot be eradicated any easier than the Ethiopean can change his skin. It seems strange to me, that any one should think of receiving medical assistance from any such a tradition. It has no reason or facts to

support it. After the case above reported I took pains to inquire as to the correctness of such cases. some where, had heard of some one who knew

of a case over some where, that was so." Very Respectfully, A. O. WARREN.

Coal Oli Lamps, Fill your lamps by daylight and keep them

eleanaed

Never burn a lamp when it is less than half Never fill a lamp near the fire. Turn the wick down before blowing it out

Keep your lamp in a cool place explosive when heated. Don't let your children meddle with oil or

If you want to blow yourself up, pour a little off our of your can on the fire to start it. If you havn't sense enough to use coal oil

properly, burn candles. Insurance.

ance Companies, and, which appears to us, as a long step toward the resumption of specia payment.

From the Public Record Philadelphia of Annii of April, in gold, clear of all taxes. This gold incorporated company, since the suspens

A New Roule to the Coal Regions. A correspondent of the "World," on Port Jervis furnishes the following milroad gossip, which is certainly important, if true: time ago a charter was granted for a railroad to connect the coal region with the Eastern States. This project has since laid dormant, but is now being revived with every prospect of success. It is proposed to start the road at one of the many roads centering at Wilkesbarre, Pa. It, will then strike the valley of the Delaware, and follow up that river to Port Jervis, where it. will cross the Eric and connect with the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad, alread in excellent running order, and doing a large busi-ness; following up the Neversink valley, passing through Sullivan and Ulster counties, and cross-ing the Hudson at Poughkeedsle on the large suspension bridge proposed to be built at that city. It will then continue its course casterly, stricking some of the main lines lending to the larger New England cities.

N. D. Whitney, Esq., of counsel for Edward H. Rulloff, has handed to us, a copy of a petition for commutation of the sentence of death, to imprisonment for life. It has been signed by a number of our prominent citizens:

BINGUAMTON, April 19, 1871.