The Montrose Democrat.

S. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENNA:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1871.

Democratic State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1871.—The delegates chosen to the Democratic State Convention will assemble in the chamber of the house of representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, May 24 1871, for the purpose of nominating candidates for auditor general and surveyor general, and for the consideration of matters relating to the organization of the party and the advancement of its principles. The convention will be called to order at ten o'clock a. m. By order of the state Committee.

W. MUTCHLER, Chairman.

The Lenox Exhuming.

The feeling which pervades the community respecting all such fanatical superstitions as the "consumption tradition" at the present day, makes those who actually believe in it to be objects of wonder and astonishment, and even pity, and strikes the mind of a Christianized community with a sacrilegious horror. We do not here refer to the matter for the purpose of deducing any moral dissertation from the subject, as the number who believe in it are very limited indeed, and we certainly feel to consider them more to be objects of pity than censure, as their mental and moral developement must be very limited for these days of education and Christian enlightenment.

We particularly refer to this matter at this time for the purpose of informing our readers of the true position in which Mr. Wm. B. Tourje, the subscriber to the notice which appeared in our columns, stands, as his name is the only one that appears and hence an unwarrented superstitious odium may attach itself to it, and that we may do justice to him we now make mention of the following facts:

When Mr. Tourje presented us the notice for publication, he emphatically stated that he had no faith in it whatever, and that he had for many years been the only opposer in the matter among the friends and had persistantly refused until even quite an unpleasant feeling had arisen, and that he now merely consented to gratify their wishes. These facts are corroborated by other parties and altho' Mr. Tourje's name has been made prominent in the matter we think it due him that these facts should be made known.

Rulloff's Execution.

The execution of this wily criminal will take place to-morrow, as every effort to enlist the pardoning power of the Governor in his behalf upon the ground either as a lunatic or as a martyr to science, has failed, and he who has twice stood on the brink of the gallows, will finally meet a murderer's doom, showing conclusively, that "the way of the transgressor is hard." The parade of the forty-fourth regiment and battery, which was to have taken place to-morrow has been postponed by request of the Governor, as he wished to have no appearance of show over the execution.

It has been thought by some that Rulloff would open his book of crimes to the world before he was executed, and that a chapter of crime perhaps unequalled in this country would be given to an anxious public, but such are doomed to disappointment.

He seems to be very anxious to know what people think of him and what they say about him. He said the other day that he would never please his enemies enough to write a scrap of his history. He is still engaged in his philological work, and has been writing a key to his book. He says that if he is executed his work will not be finished until another "d—d fool is born.

Singular Death.

A very curious death, which took place the other day in Lawrence, Kansas, is exciting the attention of the papers of that region. A short time since a well-to-do gentleman of that city was found in the morning lying dead in his bed. On searching the room, the following letter was found addressed to his wife:

DARLING: The doctor—I mean Dr. Medicotte—gave me a quinine powder, Wednesday night, April 26. The effects are these: I have a terrible sensation of a rush of blood to the head, and my skin burns and itches. I am becoming numb and blind. I can scarcely hold my pencil, and cannot keep my mind steady. Perspiration stands out all over my body, and I feel terribly. The clock has just struck 11, and I took the medicine about 10 1-2 p. m. I write this so if I never see you again you may have my body examined, and see what the trouble is. Good-by, and ever remember my last thoughts were of you. I cannot see to write more. God bless you, and may we meet in Heaven. Your loving husband, L. M. RUTH.

That a man should be able in the pangs of death, as this man evidently must have been when writing the above, to so clearly and succinctly state his symptoms, is somewhat remarkable, and it is not to be wondered that the doctor referred to was taken into custody. Here comes the dark and sickening part of the story. Ruth's wife had been married previous to her union with him, but obtained a divorce and was united to the deceased. The stories as their living together in peace are contradictory, and, on the night of his death, she was absent in Leavenworth. On the person of the doctor when arrested was found a photograph of the woman and some amatory verses in her handwriting. She denies all criminal intercourse with him, but it is feared that another story of unholy lust is to be made known to the world.

—Gold on Saturday was quiet and free from all speculative feeling. The opening figure was 111⅛, and from thence it went to 111¼, but closed finally at 111⅛, ¼ higher. Some $20,000 were sold at the Board at 111¼, flat, on time. Sterling Exchange was stronger, ranging from 122¾a123⅜.

A Queer Difficulty.

The *Public Ledger* of Monday has the following: "A peculiar question has arisen in New Hampshire in reference to the election to fill the vacancies in the Senate, upon which body and the House of Representatives devolves a selection of Governor, of whom no choice was made by the people. The New Hampshire Constitution provides that, in case there shall not appear to be a Senator elected by a majority of votes in any district, the deficiencies shall be supplied in the following manner: The members of the House of Representatives and such Senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the district, and out of them shall elect by joint ballot the Senator wanted for such district; and in like manner all vacancies in the Senate arising by death, removal out of the State or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be after such vacancies happen. The New Hampshire Senate, when full, consists of twelve members; but at present it stands five Republicans and five Democrats, with two vacancies, one caused by a failure to elect and the other by the death of the candidate, a Democrat, just after his election, in the Six District. The Democrats in House of Representatives, with the aid of the independent members holding the balance of power, it is believed will elect a Democrat as Senator in one of the vacant districts. But in the Sixth District, where the vacancy from the death of the Democratic member elect occurred, there were three members running at the election, to wit, two Republicans and one Democrat. As the Constitution provides that the choice shall be made out of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the district, it is argued that a Republican must necessarily be elected in the Sixth District, although the Democrats, with their allies, may have a majority. This regulation, it is believed, will cause trouble, as the Constitution provides that the vacancies in the Senate must first be filled, and the Governor shall then be elected. In case of a "dead-lock" the old incumbents of the executive offices will hold over until the difficulties are adjusted."

The Connecticut Outrage.

The *Age* says: "The Legislature of Connecticut, by the displacement of Governor English, has put the capstone on the column of infamy erected in this country by the Radical party. Governor English was re-elected by the people. That fact was ascertained in the manner pointed out by the Constitution, and so declared. But the Radical majority in the Legislature went behind the law and the Constitution, trampled upon the elective franchise, repudiated the verdict at the ballot-box, and proclaimed Jewell Governor. No more revolutionary, despotic act was ever consummated in any country. The *ceup d' etat*, by which Napoleon converted the French Republic into an Empire, and changed his Presidental gavel to the sceptre of an Emperor, was not more reprehensible than the mode by which English was ousted and Jewell put in his place. In speaking of this affair, the Hartford *Times* says.

The outrage planned by the Radicals has been consummated. The law and the Constitution of the State has been set at defiance and boldly violated. It was resolved, as soon as the returns showed, a month ago, that the result of the election was so close, to displace Governor English by an illegal act of the Legislature, and declare Jewell elected, regardless of law or Constitution. Various excuses were brought forward for this proceeding, and it was finally resolved to count in the defeated candidate on the claim that one hundred fraudulent votes had been placed in the ballot box in one of the wards of New Haven for Governor English and one hundred of Jewell's votes taken out. The contents of the box were found to conform to the legal returns; but a change was to be made by violently forcing the result desired. At first it was resolved to throw out the whole vote of the ward—but finding this would elect Kendrick (Democrat) to Congress, the plan was changed, and a *subscription paper* started to elect Jewell on. Names were put down in some cases by proxy, on heresay, and others (party runners) testified that they believed such or such persons "voted Republican," and must have voted for Jewell! The whole proceeding was illegal, and the names were in many cases made to cover a gross fraud and imposition as now appears. Some fifty or sixty of the bogus lots are already "spotted." The fraud is a gross one. On the strength of it 100 of Governor English's votes were taken out of the box, and 100 more, that were not in, were counted in! And this stupendous violating of law is carried out by the Connecticut Legislature! The vote was a strict party one in the House, 124 to 121. The Democratic Senators entered a protest against the violation of the law and the Constitution. The Republican majority refused to permit that protest to be entered upon the records! One Senator—Mr. Woodward, of the Twelfth district—felt compelled by his conscience to oppose such a course, and voted with the Democratic Senators to have the protest entered on the records. His vote did not avail. The outrage is consummated—the laws of the State overridden by a party caucus decree, and Governor English is displaced by an illegal Legislative act. The people will not forget the deed.

—The Maunch Chunk *Democrat* says that Governor Geary made a speech to the working men at Harrisburg on Saturday night last, in which he said many things that were pleasing to workmen in all parts of the State, and, strange to say, just as many things pleasing to all the capitalists in the State! The subject discussed was "Labor vs. Capital," and it is said the handsome Governor did not make a single enemy by the sentiments he expressed. The man who can talk on that question so as to tickle both sides with the same straw is undoubtedly the smartest man in Pennsylvania and ought to be sent to the White House—or something else.

A United Party.

The newspapers are just now occupied with much discussion of what the approaching Democratic National Convenought to do, as well as with a great deal of profitless speculation as to what it will do, in reference to the amendments engrafted upon the Constitution since the war. This talk originates in the cunning of the radical leaders who hope thereby to create divisions among the elements of opposition to their party. The matter hath this extent; no more.

The people are at present divided into two great political parties. The line of demarcation between these antagonistic elements is drawn with unmistakable distinctness. On one side of it stand the supporters of the national administration, those who endorse the usurpations and corruptions of the party in power, those who approve the Force Bill, applaud the San Domingo job, sustain the robbery of the people by oppressive taxation and wink at the nepotism of the President. On the other are arrayed the friends of the Constitution, of liberty regulated by law, of domestic peace; the advocates of a reduction of taxation, and the enemies of legislative and executive usurpation, tyranny and corruption. This is the political situation generally stated.

The question of the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution cannot be a practical issue between the two parties, for several very good reasons. 1. Though not adopted in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, they have been declared to be parts of that instrument by the proper authority, and that declaration cannot be overthrown except in the same manner in which they were adopted, viz: by the assent of three-fourths of all the states, and of this there is not the faintest prospect. 2. The people acquiesce in the decision of the proper authority that the amendments are parts of the Constitution. We do not say, nor do we believe, that a majority of the freemen of the United States approve the manner in which these amendments were put in the Constitution, nor that they endorse the political principles established therein; but that they accept them as they are in preference to revolution and domestic war, is a fact so clear as to be beyond all dispute. 3. The introduction into politics of the question whether or not the amendments should be regarded as binding, would have the effect of dividing the democratic and conservative party of the country. For these plain and all-sufficient reasons, the democracy will fight the coming political battles on other issues than the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

The democratic platform in 1872 will be quite broad enough to afford standing room for all who sincerely desire a return on the part of the federal government, in all its branches, to a strict and faithful observance of the Constitution, and who earnestly seek to reduce the expense of administration of the government and to reform the tax-laws which now so heavily oppress the people. The questions which grew out of negro slavery and the war being practically settled, we shall invite and welcome to that platform the democrats who seperated from us on those questions, as well as the liberal and patriotic republicans who refuse to tread the tortuous paths of the present leaders of the radical party. Nor will they fail to come. The democrats who for years have followed the lead of such old-time democrats as Salmon P. Chase and Lyman Trumbull, and the republicans who now prefer the liberal views of such original republicans as Carl Schurz and David Davis to the malignity and violence of Butler and Morton, will not be slow to accept the invitation. They can go nowhere else, for their natural place is in the democratic party. With such a reunion of the democracy, and such re-enforcements from the ranks of our antagonists, we shall go forward to assured victory. Then will the winter of our domestic discontent be changed into the glorious summer of national tranquility, and all the clouds that lowered upon our house in the deep bosom of the ocean buried.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Carl Schurz's Speech.

In the speech made by Carl Schurz at the serenade which was tendered to him on his return home, he spoke some truths in a very manly way. Referring to the effect of the liberal movement in Missouri, he said:

The prediction was made that no sooner would the late rebels be reinvested with the suffrage than they would combine for the oppression and persecution of their Union neighbors, and that evil days would again be upon us. What has become of the prediction now? While the contamination of disfranchisement and the denial of equal rights might have led to renewed trouble we have now at least profound and serene peace throughout this State, where but a few years ago neighbors carried on bloody warfare against neighbors, and where the torch and devastation were desolating the land every citizen, even the lowliest, is securely enjoying his rights; and this peace and security is not precariously maintained by force, but it is every day receiving a stronger guaranty by the revival of the long lost cordiality of feeling. That cordial feeling is to-day stronger in Missouri than it ever was before, even before the war.

He rebuked the unconstitutional acts of Congress in strong language, saying.

I consider it one of the most pleasing necessity of our day that we should speedily return to the sound practices of constitutional government. Times of war and of great peril have naturally engendered a looseness of constitutional opinions which in times of peace we cannot and must not permit to go farther without serious danger to our Republican institutions. In the constitutional limitations of power we find as our ancestors always have found, the many safeguards of popular liberty, and when these constitutional limitations are disregarded, even for the protection of the rights of some, those very rights will be put in jeopardy by the danger brought upon the rights of all. The safeguards of our common rights and liberties contained in the Constitution are, to me, too sacred and too valuable a boon to be permanently jeopardized in providing for a passing emergency.

For reasons like these he opposed the San Domingo scheme and the Ku-Klux bill. Referring to what he called the usurpation of the war-making power by the Executive, in the San Domingo case, he said he had seen the work of irresponsible power and of personal government in other countries, and while he had the honor of being a citizens of the American Republican you may count upon it he should struggle to the last gasp against its introduction here.

Coal Troubles.

The following we copy from the Mauch Chunk *Democrat* of the 13 inst.

"As we go to press we have the gratifying intelligence that the miners of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, operating in the Lehigh Region, will go to work on Monday next. This is authentic.

It is not known on what terms the men will resume, but it is generally supposed that the Company's terms have been acceded to.

This news will be gratifying in the highest degree to many thousands of people in and out of the Lehigh Valley, and to none more acceptable than to the miners themselves, who, notwithstanding their suffering, have borne up nobly under the weight of suspension."

Report up to yesterday says that no such hoped for action has taken place among the Delaware & Hudson, or the D. L. & W. Companies, but that the military has again been called into requisition as further serious trouble was anticipated.

—Senator Sumner does not conceal his opposition to, and contempt for, General Grant, or those men who have sold themselves to him for various considerations. He recently said of the President's journey about the country: "It is a great outrage that the President of the United States should go about the country allowing himself to be knocked down to the highest bidder. Andrew Johnson was sold by Seward, who played the part of auctioneer, and now Morton is selling Grant, in about the same way, flourishing his trumpet, crying one, two, three—gone.'

Internal Revenue—Taxes Repealed and Those Still in Force.

The acts of Congress approved July 14, 1870, repealing all special taxes, licenses, etc., except on distilled spirts, malt liquors, and tobacco, went into effect on the 1st. The following is a summary of the internal revenue taxes still in force and showing those repealed by that act:

TAXES REPEALED.

From and after October 1st, 1870, taxes on sales, saving and excepting taxes on sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines; also, the taxes imposed in schedule A on carriages, gold watches, billiard tables, gold and silver plate; special tax on boats, barges, and flats; tax on legacies and successions; on passports and on gross receipts; stamp tax imposed in schedule B on promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars and on receipts for any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt; stamp tax imposed in schedule C on canned and preserved fish, shell-fish, meats, fruit and vegetables.

TAXES STILL IN FORCE.

Special taxes—or license taxes—on distillers, rectifiers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills, manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, dealers in manufactured tobacco and cigars, dealers in leaf tobacco; also, taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tabacco, snuff and cigars on all wines, liquors or compounds known or denominated as wine, or made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine or by ony other name; taxes on sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines, stamp tax on brokers' sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion and coin, promissory notes or other securities; stamp taxes imposed in schedule B on agreements or contracts, bank checks, drafts or orders for the payments of money, bills of exchange, promissory notes when for a greater amount than $100, bills of lading, bills of sale of ship or vessel, bonds, certificates, charter parties, brokers' contracts, conveyances, entries of goods, etc., insurance policies, leases, custom house manifests, mortgages, powers of attorney, probate of wills or letters of administration, protests; also, stamp taxes imposed in schedule C on medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, friction matches, wax tapers, cigar lights; and playing cards whether of domestic or foreign production; taxes upon incomes above $2,000 per annum; also taxes on interest or coupons paid on bonds or other evidences of debt payable in one or more years after date, and on the amount of all dividends and earnings, income or gains, hereafter declared by any bank, trust company, railroad company, canal company, turnpike company, canal navigation company, and slack water company, and on all undivided profits of any such corporation which have accrued and been earned and added to any surplus, contingent or other fund. These latter taxes are to be paid only during the year 1871.

A Terrible Railway Accident.

BUFFALO, May 12.—At half past four o'clock this morning, at Griswold Station, a few miles this side Attica, on the Erie Railroad, a heavy freight train with an engine, car and caboose attached, while going down grade uncoupled, leaving the car and caboose. The train was recoupled, the signal taken in, and then started on an ascending grade, when the coupling broke a second time. While being recoupled, and before the signal could be reset, the extra freight train came thundering down the grade and collided and crushed everything before it. Thirty passengers were in the car, and five children were killed, and about twenty adults more or less injured.

—The decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to the right of the United States to tax the salaries of State officers, practically brings the country back to its ancient political moorings. With but a single dissenting voice, the court has declared that "soverign powers vested in the State governments by their respective constitutions remain unaltered and unimpaired, except so for as they were granted to the government of the United States."

—General Cluseret, until lately Dictator in Paris, was a Radical political soldier in this country during the war, serving as aid-de-camp to General Fremont. He edited a Radical paper for a short time, but being unsuccessful both as a soldier and editor, he proceeded to France, where he soon became notorious as one of the most extreme in opposition to the Imperial government, which he plotted to overthrow.

Tomb of Zadock Pratt.

We find the following interesting items in the Germantown *Chronicle:*

"Any one who has visited the Greene and Ulster districts of New York, must have become familiar with the name of Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville. On the banks of the Schoharie, which winds through the green fields and among the wild hills of the southern Catskills range, lies the quiet, prosperous little town which owes its existance to this remarkable man. There is the bank which established, the churches which he built—but which he did not trouble much with his presence—and there above all, the ruins of what were the largest tanneries in the country, the pioneer works in this now exhausted hemlock region, by which their owner rose from property to wealth and power.

Tanning in Greene county, is among the thin s of the past, and new industries are arising in its place; but the name of Zadock Pratt cannot well be forgotten; for the energetic vain old man carefully guarded his memory from oblivion. Outside the town rises a bold rugged hill, topped by a crest of rocks showing a sharp outline against the sky. Upon the face of the highest peak is carved a gigantic portrait of the great tanner; below it is a rude representation of his factory, with an inscription in letters which can be read for miles—"One million sides of leather tanned in (we forgot how many) years. The whole hill is planted and cared for like a park; a pathway winds among the rocks of the summit, and here, just below the grotesque portrait, is a deep chamber cut in the solid stone and designed for the last resting place of the ambitious Lord of Prattsvile. Above its portal is carved his name. "Zadock Pratt, born Oct. 30th, 1790. Died——." The blank may now be filled; the old man has at last died, at Bergen, New Jersey.

Col. Pratt was not only an energetic and successful man of business, but also an active politician; he had acquired a pretty wide reputation in both capacities. He represented his district in Congress for several years, and proved a useful and efficient member. He deserved well of his constituents, who owed to him no little of their worldly prosperity, and he was not too modest to make his importance known.

His portrait may still be seen in the tavern parlors throughout the district; a full length mezzotint, with a column and a curtain, and a view of the tanneries in the back ground.

Zadock Pratt was a noteworthy man, active, restless and ambitious, with a good deal of public spirit and an enormous greed of riches and advancement, intensely vain of his personal influence and his success. He affords an excellent type of the prosperous American manufacturer, and the pictured rocks which look down upon the Schoharie, will stand as a monument of an important phase of our social organization."

The Joint High Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The treaty was signed to-day by the High Commission at the Department of State. The gentlemen, after this was done, exchanged congratulations on the result of their labors, expressing the belief that they had done the most they possibly could for the peace and honor of the two countries. Although the Commissioners have been cautious in talking to persons outside of their own circles, the following points will be found to be correct.

First. There are to be two Boards of Arbitration or Commissions. To one will be referred the Alabama and other similar claims which are recognized as national and to be settled on the principle of responsibility for such depredations where the government has not exercised the utmost diligence and possible precaution to prevent privateers being fitted out in its ports to prey upon the commerce of a power with whom it was at peace. The other Board is to take cognizance of miscellaneous claims, British and American, confined principally to the periods from the commencement to the close of our late civil war. Among these are the St. Albans claims for damages to property in town by Canadians, but no claims for the Fenian invasion of Canada are to be admitted. As to the claims of British subjects for the seizure of their cotton, Great Britian, through her Commissioners, does not recognize them in cases where each subject took up their domicile in the South, as thereby they subjected themselves to all risks and contingencies of war. All legitimate claims for cotton will, however, be considered. It has been reported, without foundation, that they will amount to a million of dollars. There will be no difficulty in ascertaining all the particulars, as the Treasury Department has all the dates of all the seizures of cotton, the names of the owners thereof, and all the particulars concerning the seizure. The government is aware that a full list of British claims was recently published in that country, but it also has information that many of them have not been adjusted while others will not come before this Board will be that of our government growing out of the purchase of saltpetre in the East Indies during the war, and which was seized by the British authorities. There are others miscellaneous claims which will come before this second Board. The San Juan question will be referred to the arbitration of a friendly sovereign, probably the Emperor of Brazil.

—Sergeant Bates, the soldier of the Union army who marched with the stars and stripes through the Southern States a few years ago, to disprove the Radical assertion that it was unsafe for any one to do so, has written a letter in which he states that when he reached Greensboro, North Corolina, on his travels, he was approached by Governor Holdon, on behalf of the Union Leagne, with an offer of $10,000 if he would abandon the march "apparently in disgust" and go home. Bates, though a poor man, declined with indignation, and thus spoiled the Radical little game.

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE SOLD BY THE SHERIFF.—The Sheriff of Allegheny county recently sold the office of "*The Paper,*" which was started four or five months since in Pittsburg. It was sold in lots to suit purchasers and most of the material was sold at ruinously low prices. For instance, the Press, which cost $20,000 was sold for $12,000; the agate type which cost 84 cents per pound was knocked off at 23 cents per pound. The entire proceeds of the sale did not exceed $16,000.

This effort on the part of a party of New York politicians to control the politics of this State was a rather expensive job as about $40,000 was sunk in the operation. It is said that Mr. Tweed is not investing extensively in newspaper offices just now.

Local Intelligence.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.....REV. L. B. FORD, PASTOR.
Sabbath Services.....10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sabbath School.....12 m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evenings.....7½

CATHOLIC CHURCH.....REV J. SLATTERY
Sabbath Services,.....Second Sunday in each Month
Sabbath School.....Immediately before Mass

EPISCOPAL CHURCH..REV. E. A WARRINER, Rector.
Sabbath Services.....10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School.....12 m.
Week-Day Services—Fridays.....7 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL ....REV. A. D. ALEXANDER.
Sabbath Services.....10 45 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Sabbath School.....2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursdays.....7.30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.....REV. J. G MILLER.
Sabbath Services.....10.45 a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sabbath School.....12 15 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday Evenings.....7½ p. m.

Business Notices.

—Special attention is called to the "notice" of the Montrose Railway Company which will be found in another column under the head of "Business Locals."

—Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, announces an examination for a cadetship in this district to be held at Wilkesbarre, May 24th. See notice in another column.

—Susquehanna County Medical Society meeting announced.

—Buggies for sale by John R. Raynesford, see notice

—Supevisors Bridgewater advertise Road letting Saturday, May 27.

—R. S. Searle offers his mill property for sale or rent. See advertisement.

—Nature's Hair Restorer.

—Additional Sheriff Sales.

—M. J. Van Horn cautions the public against harboring or trusting his wife who has deserted him.

—Read notice of Montrose Building Association.

—We would call the attention of farmers to C. M. Crandall's advertisement of the morgan horse "Phil. Sheriden."

Talking About Eggs.

We are prepared to close up the mouths of all our cotemporaries on the egg question. Mrs. Kirby Bunnell, of Brigewater, sent us, on Friday last, three eggs, all layed in one week, by one of her hens, which we found to measure respectively, 8¼ by 6⅝ inches, 7¾ by 6⅛ inches and 7½ by 6½ inches in circumferance, and it was not much of a week for eggs, neither. Mrs. Bunnell did not inform us as to the pedigree of this hen, but she says the hen's politics is decidedly Democratic. We could have guessed as much, for "By their fruit ye shall know them!"

Judgment Reversed.

The Judgment which P. A. L. Quick, obtained against the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Co., which case our readers will remember was tried at Montrose at a special term of Court last winter, has been reversed upon a writ of error by the Supreme Court of the State. It will be remembered that Mr. Quick claimed title to a portion of their coal lands to the value of half a million dollars.

Fire at Binghamton.

On Friday morning last the extensive mill know as the Rockbottom mill, situated on the south side of the Susquehanna river at Binghamton was totally destroyed by fire. The mill was owned by C. J. DeGraw, and was valued at $30,000. Mr. DeGraw had about 10,000 bushels of grain burned, there was about 100 bushels destroyed belonging to customers. There was an insurance upon the property for $21,000. The fire is believed to be the work of an incindiary.

Fire at Susquehanna.

A fire took place at Susquehanna last Friday evening, resulting in the destruction of the Hammer shop of the Erie Railway Company. There was much valuable machinery in the shop, including two steam boilers, which blew off so furiously that nobody, except some intrepid firemen, would go near the fire. But no explosion occurred. The fire began at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock; and in half an hour the shop was destroyed.

Case of Henry Ward.

A true bill for murder was found against Henry Ward, in the court at Towanda, on the 1st inst. A motion to quash the indictment, made by Ward's counsel, was not granted and exceptions were filed. On motion of defendant's counsel, the cause is continued to September term and defendant required to give bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at the next term of Court. Accepted J. F. Means and E. T. Fox as sureties.

"Personal."

The people of Montrose are made glad by the reappearance of Robert O. Link or more commonly called "Bob." He is always regular in his visit to a northern clime during the "heated term," and his time is always so regular, on or before the fifteenth of May, that should he fail, our streets might well be draped in mourning, and some terrible convulsion in nature be predicted.

Bob is very aristocratic in his habits, as he spends the winter in Southern Villas, then flies to his northern cottage to sniff the pure air, bathe in the cool streams and loll among the fragrant apple blossoms. They report various stories as to his character in his southern home, charging him with changing his name to "Reed Bird" and also with becoming a "glutton" and a "freebooter." Whether this be true or false, we care not so long as he merits so high an esteem as is everywhere granted him in his northern home.

Bob is one of our best vocalists and unlike some of our modern misses he does not require an hour's urging, but he is ever ready to greet you with the sweetest of song. We bespeak for him a kindly greeting by all, and we hope the boys and girls will do nothing that will mar the pleasure of "Bob-O-Link's" sojourn with us.

Township Collectors.

Th following appointments have been made of Collectors for the different townships and boros of Susquehanna county:

Apolacon, Samuel Rice; Auburn, H. N. Kellogg; Ararat, George Avery; Bridgewater, H. P. Robbins; Brooklyn, J. L. Reynolds; Clifford, M. A. Gardner; Choconut, David Stanley; Dimock, N. H. Sherman; Dundaff, Amos Mills; Franklin, C. D. Bryant; Forest Lake, W. G. Small; Friendsville, James Mead; Gibson, F. P. Whitney; Great Bend, H. S. Hanna; Great Bend boro, C. C. Hamlin; Harmony, David Taylor; Harford, D. M. Farrer; Herrick, A. A. Carpenter; Jackson, A. B. Larrabee; Jessup, Lucius Smith; Lathrop, M. V. Bisbee; Lenox, H. K. Barker; Little Meadows, E. B. Williams; Liberty, Asa A. Fish; Middletown, Samuel Dodge; Montrose, J. A. Howell; New Milford, A. S. Roe; New Milford boro, N. Butterfield; Oakland, W. W. Williams; Rush, G. S. Shoemaker; Silver Lake, J. J. Donivan; Susquehanna Depot, G. L. Tiffany; Springville, A. P. Brown; Thomson. E. E. Dow.

Acknowledgement.

We are indebted to Representative Beardslee, for a copy of the Revised Statutes of this State.

Killed in a Fight.

While the Commonwealth Circus was exhibiting at Tunkhannock on Tuesday night, a drunken man crawled under the canvas and entered the pavilion. A circus policeman, who saw the act, got into a fight with the man and killed him. Seventeen of the troupe were arrested and lodged in jail to await examination. The murdered man's name was Shindley and his occupation that of a moulder in Gearhart's foundry.—*Scranton Journal.*

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Montrose Railway Company, convened at Springville, May 12th, for the purpose of organizing the Board. W. H. Cooper, was elected Treasurer, and C. L. Brown, Secretery. F. Ansart, Jr., was appointed Engineer, and instructed to proceed forthwith to examine and survey a route for the road, make estimates, and report the supposed cost of construction.

The monthly meetings of the Directors are agreed to be held on the second Thursday of each month, and alternate at Montrose, Springville and Tukhannock—The next meeting to be held at Tunkhannock.

Decoration Day.

HEADQ'RS DEPT. OF PA., G. A. R.
737 Sansom St., Phila. May 3d, 1871.

Comrades: The 30th of May has been set apart by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, as the day in each year when the army of the living is to meet, in their silent camping grounds, the army of the dead. I know that in every spot in this department where a Union Soldier sleeps, a loyal heart will be found to do him honor, and with willing hands strew on the patriot's grave the first spring flowers of the land he died to save and regenerate.

The Grand Army of the Republic has taken on itself the duty of conducting, wherever there is a Post, the memorial service on Decoration Day. It is requested that every comrade attend on 30th inst, and give one day to the comrades gone before. The militia and other organizations should be invited to participate, as well as the citizens, to whom as soldiers we owe so much. Ask that the Schools in your vicinity be closed for the day, and the children may join with you and learn lessons of patriotism near the soldiers' graves.

A. R. CALHOUN, Com'd Dept.
ROB'T B. BEATH, A. A. G.

In accordance with the above circular, the 30th of May will be only observed in this place. An earnest invitation is tendered to all to lay aside all secular business and unite in the ceremonies, especially would we invite the different Schools, both day and Sabbath. The Militia and Fire Companies will participate. Good speaking. Principal ceremonies at 3 o'clock, p. m. Programme will be published next week.

BY ORDER OF COMM.

Montrose, May 12, 1871.

The Lenox Exhuming Case.

MR. EDITOR:—Noticing the article announcing the exhuming of bodies, I attended the opening of the graves at the burying ground, near David Whitney's, in Lenox, which was done at the request and for the satisfation of the family friends of the deceased, to test the theory of a tradition that the dead were preying upon the living—quite a number of the family having died of consumption—and other surviving ones being afflicted with the same disease. Having been acquainted with the families from early youth, curiosity led me to see what the result might be.

At the appointed hour quite a large number of people—probably a hundred—were upon the ground, when the work commenced. The grave of the first parent being opened, nothing of exciting interest was developed, there only remaing in the coffin the partially decayed bones of the deceased, the death having occurred July 6, 1850, at the age of 60 years and 5 months. They next proceeded to take up the remains of one of his sons, John A. Tourje, Jr., who died, November 22d, 1857, aged 40 years. On the coffin being taken up and opened nothing but the naked bones were presented to the view of the spectators, without any of the indications sought for. A sister of the last named was next disinterred, who died, November 10th, 1867, aged 41, being the last who had died, except one, that has been buried only about four moths. The graves of all were considerably filled with water and the coffin of the last one being raised, drained of the water and opened, behold! a vine was found!! the flesh was all decayed, but everything else remained as when placed in the ground, as near as could be expected; the silk dress and a bosom pin, in which the deceased was buried remaining entire. The vine found, was taken out, it being found lying in some shavings which were placed in the coffin at the time of burial, beside or near the head of the remains. Drs. Wright and Green, being present, the vine was handed them for inspection. As soon as a knowledge of the above facts became known to a sister-in-law of the deceased, wife of the second one named in the foregoing, she stated that a myrtle vine was brought from the yard of Mr. Whitney and placed in the coffin before burial, the corps being shown in the cemetery before depositing in the grave. Further investigations were made of the remains; the flesh had all decayed, and on partial removal of the dress, the right lung was found considerably decayed, but nothing showing life or vegetation, in accordance with the tradition. No further investigations were made, but I understand that there is some talk of taking up the wife of Mr. Snyder, the last one buried.—There is in all, of the family, 13 in number, children and grand-children, buried in this yard, and one buried in the burying ground at the Baptist church near Elder Tower's, and all but one at least, have died of consumption, the youngest being a grand-child only three years of age, and only one of eight children is now living.

SPECTATOR.

Rulloff Chapters.

The Oswego *Press* says it has come to light that the condemned murderer, Rulloff figured very prominently in the vicinity of Red Creek, Wayne county, about fifteen years ago. He passed by the name of Boardman and professed to be a German artist and linguist, and to have just come from Germany speaking German fluently, also several other languages, and during his stay his manners and accomplishments gave him the entre to the best society. He painted the portrait of Wm. O. Wood, in a fairly creditable manner—Mr. W. has the portrait still in his house.

He played sweet on the Preceptress of Red Creek Seminary, a lady, who has since married a worthy man, and now lives a short distance outside of Oswego city. They were engaged to marry, and the wedding day was fixed. A day or two before hand, however, Rulloff's wife and child appeared on the scene, and satisfying the people of their identity, broke up the preparations.

Boardman, *alias* Rulloff, immediately left, and it was but a short time afterward that his wife and child disappeared so mysteriously. These statements, which have never before been made public, are given on competent authority, and are matters of general comment where the occurrences transpired.

Newspaperdom.

The Four Quarters is the title of a new four page Democratic weekly just issued in Philadelphia by J. T. King and G. N. Smith. Both are experienced editors and their paper promises to be an efficient advocate of the great cause of the people against fanatics and plunderers. $2,50 per annum.