The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
Of Columbia County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Of Erie County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WM. HARTLEY,
Of Bedford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
HON. RICHARD VAUX,
Of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
Of Allegheny County.
HON. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Of Luzerne County.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAIRD, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. John H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, LANCASTER.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PURMAN, Greene.
14. WM. M. CORBETT, Clarion.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland.
GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin.

REPRESENTATIVE.

SELDON MARVIN, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

Districts.

1. Thomas J. Barger.	13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Stephen Anderson.	14. J. M'Knight.
3. John Moffat.	15. Henry Welsh.
4. George R. Burrel.	16. Henry J. Stahley.
5. [Not agreed upon]	17. R. W. Christie.
6. Isaiah B. Haupt.	18. Wm. F. Logan.
7. Samuel A. Dyer.	19. R. B. Brown.
8. Jesse G. Hawley.	20. F. M. Robinson.
9. H. B. Swarr.	21. J. R. Molten.
10. B. Riley.	22. T. H. Stevenson.
11. John Kuncle.	23. John B. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. George W. Miller.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The Grant organs who are constantly kept on the defensive in this compaign, are endeavoring to ward off public attention toward their own candidate in respect to his known intemperance, by using some of their "rum cunning" on the Liberal ticket. Some of their organs, knowing their inability to bluff down the facts, have attempted to ride over them, by saying that "Grant though drunk all the time, will be a better President than Greeley, though sober." This we quote from a Massachusetts paper, in Mr. Wilson's district. This is their best argument "on that line" as far as it goes, but it won't go very far with decent men.—Another attempt is in charging B. Gratz Brown with being "boozy drunk" at New Haven, hoping to put in a "feint" for time in that way.

Grantites meet all facts presented, by saying that the author is a Greeley man and they won't believe it. We are now prepared to give them evidence as regards Mr. Browns' habits, from a Grant source of the most rabid and radical kind, which is none other than the Missouri *Democrat*, a red hot Grant organ, but which, unlike the Montrose *Republican*, is published at the home of Mr. Brown, where falsehood would not *pay*. The following extract is taken from quite a long biographical sketch of Mr. Brown and of his successful career, and his acknowledged ability both as a statesman and as former editor of that paper. It says:

"Gov. Brown is a slight-built man, perhaps under the medium height, with sanguine complexion, hair and whiskers red. Somebody has suggested that his red hair comes from the Brown family, and his brains from the Bledsoes, but doubtless admitting the red hair to be native Brown, perhaps it is reasonable to presume that the brains came from both sides of the house.

He looks like a man of greater mental energy than physical endurance; but doubtless he can endure many hardships which a more ponderous man would sink under. He was still feeble yesterday from his recent New York attack, which he thought strongly resembled cholera. HE IS A STRICTLY TEMPERATE MAN."

Some people wonder that a "Glass" concern like that which holds the Grant party on this subject, should be throwing stones. That a party called upon to defend a notoriously drunken captain in the U. S. Army, an equally intemperate Galena tanner, a general so "befuddled" at "Pittsburg Landing" that it should have dismissed him in disgrace from his command, and a President whose habits of intemperence are so notorious, should resort to falsehood, is perhaps, not strange or uncommon under the circumstances. They perhaps may think that by force of their official brigade and their power of corruption they can force the people to accept their refrain, that "Grant though drunk all the while, is a better President than Greeley would be though sober," but we must say that we don't believe it

☞ If the North Carolina election does not settle Mr. Thomas Settle the Chicago *Tribune* does, by pointing out the little circumstance that he was appointed minister to Peru in 1871, and drew his salary of $10,000 without leaving home. A very proper person to preside over the Philadelphia Convention.

More Proof Needed.

On Monday night of last week the Montrose Cornet Band serenaded Hon. Ulysses Mercur, the candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, to which he responded with some very appropriate remarks. Wm. H. Jessup, esq., was then called upon and spoke at some length upon the political situation, proving clearly to all who heard him that "Grant is the man for President."—*Montrose Republican.*

That part of the above which refers to Judge Mercur is correct. The Band with no idea of politics in their minds, merely conceived it to be appropriate to give the Judge a serenade as a citizen, out of respect to his former position as President Judge of this district, and the Judge had sagacity enough not to allude to politics, but responded to it in the spirit in which it was intended. Not so with the ardent Grantite, Mr. Jessup. But as we are informed by several "sound" Liberal Republicans that were present, who were not convinced by him that "Grant is the man for President," that some "little (or big) cuss" was undoubtedly told to "holler for Jessup," when he in his usual capacity of "filling vacancies," came forth and instead of "convincing" as his fugle man of the *Republican* says, he succeeded in impressing a large number present with the idea that he had made a very poor argument in exactly the wrong place. The burthen of his tirade was in substance that *we*, the Republicans (Grant men,) are entitled to all the honor of preserving this country, therefore Grant must be re-elected President. Radical stump speakers and Radical organs have proclaimed this falsehood so long and loud that they think the people must believe it. We have simply this to say, that we are ready to take the records as to the commanding officers in the Union army, who are representatives of the Democratic party, as compared with the radical wing. We are ready to deney such an infamous claim, in the name of the dead and wounded of the rank and file, whose blood and limbs irrigate and fertilize the same battle fields and whose bodies lie moldering side by side in the same grave yard, both Democratic and Republican, and we are prepared to hurl the base slander into the teeth of any partizan bigot, who is base enough to utter it. *We Republicans* who stood guard around our own firesides and cornfields, in the healthy and safe locality of Montrose and vicinity, and who cried long and loud for others to go to save them from draft, because they could not leave their families, were just as patriotic as Democrats who did the same thing and no more.

Democrats paid their taxes, sent substitutes, paid commutation money, and availed themselves of the exemption laws passed by a Republican government, as they had a right to do, the same as their more irate Radical neighbors, and no more.

These base assumptions and ingrate ignorings of the Democratic soldiery of this nation, is too thin a veil to cover the infamy of a corrupt administration, which is being deserted by all the honest men who helped to bring it into existence.

Grant's Rat Trap.

The only hope the Grantites have of their success this fall, is in fixing rat traps to catch Democrats in. J. M. Edmunds, Grant's Postmaster, at Washington, is engaged in baiting their little trap. The following is his precious document, which speaks for itself, as addressed to a prominent Grant Republican:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1872.

Dear Sir—Please send the enclosed circular to active Democrats in your district who do not support Mr. Greeley, and will co-operate with the Louisville Convention. Send me a list of such men in each county immediately.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Sec'y.

No doubt, now, that this Louisville scheme is fostered and patronized by the Administration. This is the sort of business in which the Washington Postmaster is engaged. Instead of attending to his proper duties, he and his subordinates are carrying on a partisan campaign, and, says the Washington *Patriot*, may be seen daily at the Capitol, employed in violating the law, and appropriating the public property to political uses.

The Louisville bubble, blown up so assiduously by Grant hirelings, every true Democrat must regard—no matter how originally intended—as a barefaced cheat which deserves detestation. A vote against Greeley is a vote for Grant, and the nomination of a third candidate means Grant first, last, and all the time. Let Wise and Mosby, Longstreet and Duncan support Grant, if they like him, but no true and unselfish Democrat will be caught in their rat trap.

☞ Cadwell has been elected Governor of North Carolina, it is believed, by the counts of the carpet-baggers instead of the votes of the people. They learned from the old New York Ring that voting has very little to do with electing a candidate; it is only neccessary to have complete control of the machinery of election, and one counter will neutralize the ballots of any number of voters. But the party of "Addition, Division, and Silence" may find that their doing of the same has undone them, and that the man elected by counting will have to give way to the one elected by voting.

☞ The following Generals in the Union army during our late civil war support Greeley and Brown: Hooker, Hancock, McClernard, Kilpatrick, Pleasenton, F. P. Blair, Ward, Wiley, Burns, Whitely, Buell, Moore, Hazen, Haskell, Banks, Slocum, Manson, Burnbridge, Schurz, Steadman, Morgan, Heath, McClellrn, Banning, Tuttle, Slack, and Kirby Smith.

Buckalew's Prospect.

So indignant are the people of Luzerne at the tyranny of the Cameron rule and so impressed with Buckalew's honesty and capacity that well informed politicians claim 5,000 majority against Hartranft in that county.

Northampton, it is confidently predicted, will give Buckalew 4,000 majority.

Wayne, for several years a close county, is put down at 1,800 majority against the ring candidates.

The Carbon *Democrat* claims that county for Buckalew by 900 majority.

The Allentown *Democrat* talks of 2,500 majority for Buckalew in Lehigh county.

Schuylkill county promises from 2,000 to 2,500 for Columbia's statesman.

The majority for Buckalew in Cumberland will reach 1,200 and may rise to 1,500. This county has over 300 liberal republicans who will vote for Buckalew and Greeley.

The usual majority in Lancaster county will be reduced to almost nothing. In fact the reaction in favor of Buckalew is so large that it would not be surprising if he carried the county.

Berks county democrats predict a larger majority for Buckalew in the gibralter of the state than has ever before been given to any candidate for governor or President. Look out for between 7,000 and 8,000 against the corrupt ring.

The York *Press* is authority for 1,000 democratic majority in that county in October.

In almost every county of the State evidences of an irresistible revolution in favor of reform are multiplying.

Will you do it?

Those who desire the continuance of the government of the country in the hands of such corrupt men as Cameron, Morton, Butler, Chandler and Conkling, will vote for Grant.

Those who desire a dishonest, obstinate, incompetent man for president will vote for Grant.

Those who approve of the interference of the national executive in local affairs will vote for Grant.

Those who think that a stock-gambler, a bribe-taker and a member of the Treasury Ring will make a safe governor will vote for Hartranft.

Those who believe that dishonesty, corruptibility and incompetency are proper qualifications for the first office in the State will vote for Hartranft.

Those who are willing to have for their executive officer the intimate friends of Yerkes, the broker, who is now in the penitentiary for larceny, the bosom companion of Calhoun, who resigned the position of United States pension agent in order to escape dismissal as a defaulter, and the partner of Evans, who robbed the State of nearly $300,000, will vote for Hartranft.

Those who are willing to put into an office of great responsibility, a bogus military character and legislative rooster will vote for Allen.

Those who wish to continue in power the Treasury Ring will vote for the ticket nominated by that Ring.

B. Gratz Brown's Acceptance.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.

Correspondence between J. R. Doolittle and B. Gratz Brown respecting the nomination of the latter for Vice-President by the Baltimore Convention. Brown's letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSON CITY,
August 8.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, advising me that I had been unanimously nominated as candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, at Baltimore. For this mark or confidence on the part of so large a representative body of my fellow citizens, I cannot too deeply express my gratitude. The distinction is one which I feel to be in a great measure undeserved while so many more suitable could have been found, and yet, should your action be confirmed, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of that high place with fidelity to your trust, with devotion to the public interests, and with an inflexible resolution to prove not unworthy of such choice. The fact that it reposes also upon the declaration of principles affirmed by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and proclaimed without amendment by the Democratic party at Baltimore, give assurance that in the combined expression there is sought only the deliverance of the nation from a present great peril to its place and liberties. To that end all minor considerations have been subordinated, and an illustration presented to the country of unselfish patriotism rather than any stickling for party advantage, which should convince all of the perfect sincerity of the movement. It has involved no surrender on either part of any former convictions. It has not been negotiated or bargained. Its origin was from the people. Though differing in the past on some issues of great magnitude, yet now that they are settled, there is a hearty concurrence between us all upon the vital questions agitating the public mind. What conduct of national affairs that involves your convention has well set forth in its platform; and its true accord with the Democratic ideas that guided our earlier administrations, is the best guaranty that will restore equal rights, tranquil development and Constitutional rule. Permit me also, gentlemen, through you, to express my thanks to the great masses of your party who have since ratified the action, with such signal unanimity, and to say to them, that in accepting this, their nomination, I do so believing there is nothing in honor or in conscience that should prevent the most cordial co-operation henceforth in behalf of the politics presented.

In concluding, it is proper to state that severe illness has intervened since the reception of your communication, which has delayed this reply until my recovery and return home.

With very great respect,
Yours truly,
B. GRATZ BROWN.

Mr. Greeley's Tour in New England.

His Address in Portland.

PORTLAND, Aug. 14.—The following is the address of Mr. Greeley at the City Hall yesterday:

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen: It is certainly true that throughout the course of my life, so far as I have been connected with public affairs, I have struggled with such capacity as God has given me—first, for impartial and universal liberty; second, for the unity and greatness of our common country; and third, and by no means least, when the former end was attained, for an early and hearty reconciliation and peace among our countrymen; for these great ends I have struggled, and I hope the issue of the 3d is not doubtful, I thoroughly comprehend that no personal consideration has drawn this vast assembly together. Other higher and grander considerations have collected you around me to-day. It is part of the unwritten law of our country that a candidate for the Presidency may not make speeches in vindication and commendation of the principles whereupon he is supported or measures which his election is intended to promote, although the candidate for the Vice-Presidency is under no such inhibition. I not merely acquiesce in the restriction, I recognize and affirm its propriety. Now temptations to misinterpret and misrepresent a candidate for higher posts is so great, the means of circulating such perversions among the people who never see a word of the irrefutation are so vast, that the candidate has no moral right to subject his friends to the perils he must brave, if not invite, by taking part in the canvass, yet there is a truth to be uttered in behalf of those who have placed me before the American people in my present attitude which does them honor that I claim the privilege of stating it here; and now this is that truth; no person has ever yet made the fact known that he proposed to support or actually did support my nomination, whether at Cincinnati, at Baltimore, or in any action which resulted in sending delegates to either Convention, the basis of a claim for office at my hands. No one who favored my nomination before either Convention, or either Convention has sought office at my hands, either for himself or any one else; nor has any one suggested to me that I might strengthen myself as a candidate by promising to appoint any one to any important office whatever.

In very few instances, less than a dozen, I am certain, some of the smallest fry politicians have since my double nomination hinted to me by letter that I might increase my chances of election by promising Postoffices, or some such place, to my volunteer correspondents respectively. I have not usually responded to these overtures, but I now give general notice, that should I be elected, I will consider the claims of these untimely aspirants after those of the more modest and reticent shall have been fully satisfied.—[Applause.]

In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would or would not, if elected, confine my appointments to Republicans. I answer these by pointing to the plank in the Cincinnati platform, wherein all who come on the principles therein set forth, are cordially invited to participate in their establishment and vindication. I never yet heard of a man who invited his neighbors to help him raise a house, and proceeded to kick them out of it as soon as the roof was fairly over his head.

For my own part, I recognize every honest man who approves and adheres to the Cincinnati platform as my political brother, and as such fully entitled to my confidence and friendly regard. One other point demands a word. Those adverse to me ask what pledges I have given to those lately hostile to the Union to secure their favor and support? I answer, no man or woman in all the South ever asked of me, whether directly or through another, any other pledge than is given in all my acts and works from the hour of Lee's surrender down to this moment, no Southern man ever hinted to me an expectation or hope that the rebel debt, whether Confederate or State, should be assumed or paid by the Union, and no Southern man who could be elected to the Legislature or made a Colonel of a militia regiment ever suggested the pensioning of all rebel soldiers, or any of them, even as a remote possibility. All who nominated me were perfectly aware that I upheld and justified Federal legislation to repress the Ku Klux conspiracy and outrages, though I had long ago insisted as strenuously as I now do that complete amnesty and general oblivion of the bloody, hateful past, would do more for the suppression and utter extinction of such outrages than all force bills, and suspension of 'habeas corpus' ever devised by man. Wrong and crime must be suppressed and punished, but far wiser and nobler is legislation, the policy by which they are prevented. From those who support me in the South I have heard but one demand, justice; but one desire, reconciliation. They wish to be heartily reunited, and at peace with the North on any terms which do not involve the surrender of their manhood. They ask that they should be regarded and treated by any Federal authority as citizens, not culprits, so long as they obey and uphold every law consistent with equality and right. They desire a rule which, alike for black and white, shall encourage industry and thrift, and discourage rapacity and villainy. They encourage a joyful hope, in which I fully concur, that between the 5th of November and the 4th of March next, quite a number of Governors and other dignitaries, who in the absurd name of Republicanism and loyalty have for years been piling debts and taxes upon the war-wasted States, will follow the wholesome example of Bullock, of Georgia, and seek the shadows of private life—the darker and darker these shades the better for themselves and mankind—and the hope that my election may hasten the much desired hegira of the thieving carpet-baggers has reconciled to the necessity of supporting me many who would otherwise have hesitated and probably refused. Fellow-citizens, the desposed and partially exiled Tammany Ring have stolen about $30,000,000 from the city of New York, and that most gigantic robbery has hurled its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impotency and infamy; but the thieving carpet-baggers have stolen three times that amount—stolen it from the already impoverish and needy, and they still flaunt their prosperous villainy in the highest places of the land, and are addressed as honorable and excellency. [Applause.] I think I hear a from the honest people of all the States declaring that their iniquity shall be gainful and insolent no longer at the furthest than till the 4th of March next, by a national verdict pronounced that will cause them to "fold their tents like the Arabs, and as silently steal away," and that, I trust, will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good name of our country.

At the conclusion of the speech, Greeley sat down amid a storm of cheers.

The Soldiers of the War.

The following circular is addressed to the Pennsylvania soldiers who served in the late war.

DEAR SIR: The approaching crisis of our country demands again our service, not in the field, but in the civil arena. Seven years ago, by our combined efforts, rebellion was crushed. Now, our liberties are more endangered from corrupt officials, both State and national, than they were in 1861, by attempted secession. The victories we so dearly won are barren of results so long as strife and discord are fomented and indignities heaped upon a gallant, though conquered, foe by the satraps of Federal power.

The advance of Imperialism upon the States, North as well as South, has reached the city where our Independence was declared, in the form of Federal marines controlling, at the polls, the free exercise of suffrage by the citizen.

The maladministration of the affairs of our own State by its principle financial officer, appear to commend him to the special favor of the Radical managers by the attempt to elevate him to the gubernatorial chair.

We appeal to you, our former comrades, in that spirit of patriotism which you exhibited when the Union was in peril. For the unity of the nation you risked your life. Now, that the loss of liberty is imminent—now, that the Constitution is disregarded—now, that the rights of the States are ruthlessly assailed—we ask you once more to put forth your hand, and overwhelm the enimies of your country.

With this view we earnestly request that you meet us in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock M., there to organize the Democratic and Liberal Republican Soldiers of the State.

Please acknowledge receipt of this; and should you be able to attend, report and register your name and regiment, on arrival at Harrisburg, to General William McCandless, at the Bolton House.

Very respectfully,
Maj.-Gen. ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Brigadier-General RICHARD COULTER,
Brigadier-Gen. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS,
Brigadier-Gen. ALFRED B. MCCALMONT,
Brigadier-General ISAAC J. WISTAR,
Colonel JOHN H. GOOD,
Major D. W. C. JAMES,
Captain CHARLES W. BROCKWAY.

N. B.—Addres your answer to General Mulholland, 431½ Walnut street, Philadelphia.

August 14. 1872.

☞ The Springfield *Republican* announces there is no longer a reasonable doubt that Boston will give a large majority for Greeley, and it will probably elect two Liberal members of Congress. Besides the *Times*, which is the Greeley organ, the *Herald*, which prints more daily papers than all the other daily journals of the city, and probably circulates twice as many in the city of Boston as all the other papers, is an earnest, steady-going and influential supporter of the Liberal reform. It is also worthy of note that all the Sunday papers, the *Herald* the *Times*, the *Courier*, the *Gazette* and the *Express* are supporters of Greeley. Sumner, Banks and their Liberal supporters will shake Grantism to pieces in the old Bay State.

☞ Hon. N. P. Banks has consented to address the merchants of New York next week, on the financial issues involved in the present election. He is master of his subject, and what he says upon it will command attention and have great weight. Some of the Boston papers have just discovered that Mr. Banks is intemperate and profligate. Three weeks ago they called him a distinguished statesman of unimpeachable integrity and an eloquence rarely surpassed. Well, we have heard of just such miracles before.

☞ A full and entire union has been effected between the Democratic and Liberal parties of Alabama. That secures the State for Greeley and Brown beyond all peradventure. Besides, the renominationists are split into the Turner and Healey factions, and the colored men are not disposed to support Grant with unbroken ranks.

☞ Six hundred Republicans of Steuben co, N Y., have signed a call for a Greeley and Brown County Convention for August 20.

The Brookdale Disaster.

By request we publish the following account of the Brookdale flood to correct some errors which it contained.

Brookdale is not a village, but cross roads, situated on Ranny creek, which is about six miles in length. There are eight or ten dwellings, near together, Emmons, Saxon, & Mandeville's wood acid works, John T. Owen's blacksmith shop, Rev. D. D. Lindsley and Albert Mitchell's saw mill. Daniel Munson's tannery, which is not out of the neighborhood, is about a half a mile further down the Big Snake Creek.

John T. Owen's place, the scene of the fatal accident, is situated on the main road up the Big Snake creek, and by the side of Ranny creek. It is about midway between the acid works, on Ranny creek, and the saw mill, on Big Snake creek. Mr. Owen's family consisted of himself and wife, and six children

During Friday, Mr. Owen was gone away from home, and very fortunately four of the children had been sent to Mrs. Lindsley's, Mrs. Owen's mother's, up the Ranny creek. Only Frances, the eldest, aged fourteen years, and Johnny, the youngest, aged nearly three years, remained with their mother.

The rain, accompanied by some hail, began there about one o'clock, but the storm was most violent between two and three o'clock. Soon after three o'clock Ranny creek began to rise very rapidly, but as it had never been so high as to overflow its banks much, Mrs. Owen felt no alarm. One reason, it is said, for her not leaving the house while a way of escape was open, was that Johnny was sick, and she did not want to take him out in the storm.

Mr. Jacob B. Chalker, a man upward of fifty years of age, and Joseph Lindsley, Mrs. Owen's brother, both of whom had been driven into the house by the storm, were with Mrs. Owen and her children.

When the workmen in the saw mill, and others in the neighborhood, saw that the creek was rising rapidly, their attention was called to the Owen house, and Thomas Van Loan and his son Charles Van Loan, Nelson and Spencer Spaulding, went upon the bank, near the house, to communicate with the inmates and ascertain if they were in danger.

Mr. Chalker, who was in the house, wrote a note, which he threw ashore in a bottle, stating that the current had changed, and was undermining the house, and unless they could be taken off at once they would be swept down stream with the house, which was already tipping over.

Communication by letter, in the manner in which it was made, was necessary, because the roaring of the angry flood was lounder than the strongest voice.

The men on shore hastened to the saw mill, and soon returned to the bank with a long cable chain. A rope was thrown to Mr. Chalker, with which he pulled one end of the chain to the house, and attached it to platform, intended for the floor to a piazza in front of the main portion of the house. The platform was to be used as a raft, upon which the persons in the house, or who were at that time standing upon a small plat of dry ground in front of the house, could be floated ashore.

While these preparations were making, a small barn above the house, and also a wood-house addition in rear of the house, were carried away; then the foundation in rear of the upright of house gave way, and the main portion of the building was swept down stream. The piazza platform in front of the upright, and the kitchen wing of the house still remained.

The company seated themselves on the platform, which, it will be understood, was fast to chain, one end of which was wound around a tree on the shore, and prepared to swing around against the shore. In a few seconds the platform floated, but contrary to expectation, in swinging around, struck against a small apple tree, which had to be bent down to let it over. The platform, was constructed of small scantling sills or sleepers, covered with inch boards, imperfectly fastened down with eight-penny nails. In going over the tree it was badly racked, and as it swung into the swifter channel below it went to pieces, and only a small portion, upon which nobody sat, remained attached to the chain. The whole company were therefore precipitated into the water, which went rushing along over its rough bed with the speed of a train of cars.

When they seated themselves upon the platform, cords to be held at one end by Mr. Chalker, were tied around the waist of Mrs. Owen and her daughter, as a precaution against their being separated and drifting out of his reach, in case the raft should break up. But it appears that when the moment came in which their worst fears were realized, Mr. Chalker was unable to hold fast to the cords, and they slipped out of his hands. Mrs. Owen, who held her child in her arms, let go of the child in her frantic efforts to grasp something, and threw both of her arms around Mr. Chalker's neck.

The water was so swift that neither could keep their feet, and both sank under the flood, and were rolled along the bottom for some distance. Mr. Chalker was finally able to loosen Mrs. Owens' hold around his neck, and place her arms around his waist, as they rose to the surface.

When passing Albert Mitchell's house, which was standing partly into the stream he put one hand upon the siding, but could not cling to it. About four rods below Mitchell's house, and about thirty rods from where they were wrecked, they drifted so near the shore that Nelson Spaulding was able to grasp Mr. Chalker's hand, and with the aid of the Messrs. Van Loan and others, pull him and Mrs. Owen out of the stream.

Joseph Lindsley was pulled out a few feet further down the stream by Spencer Spaulding.

Frances Owen, who was prevented by her cloths from sinking, drifted near the opposite shore, where Rev. D. D. Lindsley and others endeavored to reach her with a board, but were unsuccessful. She drifted down to where the main portion of the Owen house had stuck upon another house owned by a widow, Martha Washburn, and was sucked down against the side of the house by an undercurrent.

The child, when last seen, was floating down the stream between the house, where Frances disappeared, and the shore where its mother was rescued.

The body of Frances was found on Saturday morning under a pile of driftwood four feet deep.

The body was taken into the residence of Mr. Mitchell, where it was prepared for burial;

The body of the child was found on Sunday last, Aug., 18th by Charles Van Logan and others a few feet from the place where Frances body was found, quite deeply buried in the sand.

Damage to property amounting to several thousand dollars, was done to mill and farm property, aside from the demolition of buildings and the destruction of bridges and roads. At Brookdale, the damages are estimated as follows:

John T. Owens' house, furniture, barn and lot $2,500; Rev. D. D. Lindsley and Albert Mitchell, damage to saw mill, house and lands, and destruction of a barn and ten tons of hay, $500; Emmons, Saxon and Manderville, damage to water privilege connected with the acid works, $500;

The Creek, it should be stated, cut an entirely new channel, several rods from its former bed, and in its turbulent turning aside, washed and sifted the soil out of several acres, and left a surface of cobble stones in the place of handsomely sodded meadows and pastures. The land thus injured, and it may be said destroyed, belonged to Mr. Butts, Mr. Owen, and Messrs. Lindsley and Mitchell.

The small house of Mrs. Washburn was moved from its foundation, and most of her furniture was destroyed or damaged. Her loss will be about $200.

Much credit is due to Mr. Chalker for his preseverance and presence of mind in saving the life of Mrs. Owens as also to Albert Mitchell and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Van Loan was on the ground at the time of the accident, and kindly offered the use of their house to the afflicted family. Mrs. Owen was conveyed and remains there at this time.

John McAdam another nighbor kindly took the children in charge and did every thing in his power to make them comfortable. Very much credit is due them both for their kind hospitality.

Assistance is needed for Mr. Owens' family, who have been stricken with grief and suddenly stripped of a comfortable home, and their all, by the terrible visitation. Their present wants should not go unheeded by the churches and Sunday schools, and other societies; and our moneyed and business men should also respond.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after June 10, 1872, trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad will run as follows:

SOUTH. No. 33.	No. 9.	No. 7.		NORTH. No. 32.	No. 2.	No. 6.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2 45	1 00	9 10	....Elmira....	12 45	6 15	9 45
3 20	1 30	9 45	....Waverly....	12 00	5 35	9 00
3 35	1 37	10 00	....Athens....	11 45	5 25	8 50
4 20	2 05	10 40	....Towanda....	11 05	4 37	8 10
5 22		11 30	....Wyalusing....	10 05		7 10
5 45	3 05	11 50	....Laceyville....	9 43	4 05	6 54
6 14		12 12	....Meshoppen....	9 20		6 32
6 25		12 25	....Nicholson....	9 13		6 25
6 53	3 50	12 45	....Tunkhannock....	8 42	3 20	5 55
8 00	4 42	1 50	....Pittston....	7 25	2 23	4 50
8 25	5 00	2 15	....Wilkes-Barre....	7 00	2 15	4 30
...	7 20	4 35	....Mauch Chunk....	...	11 45	1 35
P. M.	8 23	5 50	....Allentown....	A. M.	10 47	12 39
	8 40	6 05	....Bethlehem....		10 30	12 07
	9 15	6 35	....Easton....		10 05	11 35
	10 30	8 20	....Philadelphia....		8 50	7 40
	P. M.	9 40	....New York....		7 40	3 00
		P. M.			A. M.	A. M.

No. 32 leaves Towanda at 7 10 a. m.; Athens, 7 50 a. m.; Waverly, 8 05 a. m., arriving at Elmira at 9 00 a. m. No. 31 leaves Elmira at 5 30 p. m.; Waverly, at 6 15 p. m.; Athens, at 6 30 p. m., arriving at Towanda at 7 15 p. m.

☞ Drawing Room Cars attached to trains 2 and 9 running through from Elmira to Philadelphia.

R. A. PACKER, Superintendent.

County Business Directory.

Two lines in this Directory, one year, $1.50—each additional line, 50 cts.

NEW MILFORD.

SAVINGS BANK, NEW MILFORD.—Six per cent. Interest on all Deposits. Does a general Banking Business. ·all-tf S. R. CHASE & CO.

CAYUGA PLASTER.—NICHOLAS SCHOEMAKER, Dealer in genuine Cayuga Plaster. Fresh ground.

W. L. MOSS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and General Merchandise, on Main street, second door below the Episcopal Church.*

UNION HOTEL, kept by WILLIAM SMITH, on Main street, near the Depot.—*

W. S. MEAD, Foundry, and dealer in Plows and other utensils, one door from Pilsmey's Hotel, Main St.

N. F. KIMBER, Carriage Maker and Undertaker, on Main Street, two doors below Hawley's Store.*

McCOLLUM BROTHERS, Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, on Main Street.*

H. GARRET & SON, Dealers in Flour, Feed, Meal, Salt, Lime, Cement, Groceries and Provisions on Main Street, opposite the Depot.

W. & T. HAYDEN, Manufacturers of Cigars and Wholesale dealers in Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods, on Main Street, below Episcopal Church.*

MOSS & KNAP, Leather Manufacturers and dealers in Morocco Findings, &c., near Episcopal Church.*

AINEY & HAYDEN, Dealers in Drugs and Medicines and Manufacturers of Cigars, on Main Street, near the Depot.

W. STEPJENS, Horse Shoeing and general Jobbing on Main Street, south of the bridge.

J. DICKERMAN, Jn., Dealer in general merchandise and Clothing, Brick Store, on Main Street.

GREAT BEND.

L. S. LENHEIM, Manufacturer of Leather, and dealer in general Merchandise, on Main Street.*

H. P. DORAN, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions Main Street.*

LENOXVILLE.

HIRAM WHITE, Manufacturer of and dealer in superior Plows and Castings.

GIBSON.

H. M. TENGLEY—Dealer in Stoves, Tin, Copper, Brass and Shectiron Ware, Castings, &c. Also, manufacturer of Sheet Metals to order. Eve Troughs and Lead Pipe business attended to at fair prices—Gibson Hollow, Pennsylvania.—1y.

EDWARDS & BRYANT, Manufacturers of Wagons and Sleighs, near the Ingalls' Store.

MONTROSE.

O. S. HEBBE—County Surveyor, of Susquehanna County. Office in the Court House, Montrose, Pa.—35-tf.

ABEL TURRELL, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, Jewelry, Notions, etc. [sep. 27, '70

JAMES E. CARMALT, Attorney at Law. Office one door below Tarbell House, Public Avenue.*

WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers, sell Foreign Passage Tickets and Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland.*

BILLINGS STROUD, General Fire and Life Insurance Agents; also, sell Railroad and Accident Tickets to New York and Philadelphia. Office one door east of the Bank.

F. B. CHAMBERLIN, General Insurance and Sewing Machine Agent, Public Avenue.*

BURNS & NICHOLS, the place to get Drugs and Medicines, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Pocket-Books, Spectacles, Yankee Notions, &c., Brick Block.

WM. L. COX, Harness maker and dealer in all articles usually kept by the trade, opposite the Bank.*

BOYD & CORWIN, Dealers in Stoves, Hardware, and Manufacturers of Tin and Shectiron ware, corner of Main and Turnpike street.

S. H. MORSE, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Cloths, Trimmings, and Furnishing Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, on Main Street, next door below Little and Blakslee's Law Office.

A. N. BULLARD, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Books, Stationery and Yankee Notions, at head of Public Avenue.*

T. SPORE & CO., Dealers in Stoves, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Flour and Groceries, opposite Tarbell House.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self indulgence and extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years's successful practice that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25cts.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York. Post-Office Box 4,586.

AGENTS WANTED!

Literature, Art and Song

Is the best selling book ever offered. It combines the humor of adecodote, the wisdom of essay, the information of history and biography, the sweetness and grandeur of poetry, the exquisite charm of music, and 400 beautiful illustrations.

"Solid reading for grave moments; pleasant pictures to illumine quiet hours; and gems of song for the social circle."

An Agent Writes, "Sold 127 copies this week. Will sell 500 this month easily."

Our new system of canvassing does away with objections to the business. Particulars free. A valuable present to every new Agent.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 13 and 15 LIBERTY St., New York.

May 1, '72.—w10.

FOUND!

AT the OLD COURT HOUSE, in MONTROSE, a FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKER, late of New York City. Entire satisfaction will be given to all who will favor her with a call. ☞ PLAIN SEWING done in the NEATEST MANNER.

Mrs. COLBY.

May 8, 1872.—m3

Presidential Campaign.

CAPS, CAPES AND TORCHES!