

Symbols of sympathy, evoke affection, and nerve its embrace. Or, likened to a propitious summer shower, the dew of the Lord makes the land and the people as the garden of the Lord.

When speaking of the founders of our country, I did not give just prominence to the relation of godliness to their character, nor also to its formative and benign influence in all our history. It seemed best to notice specially that relation at this point in our discourse. Though the founders of our country were the friends of the faith, the virtue, and the order which they had been reared, yet graver vibrations of the spirit were needed to fortify and sustain them when beset by great trials, as they were by our social foundations. But for that spirit they might, while alive, have lost account of their rigorous lot, and passed somewhat into the oblivion so easily spring up in new settlements. And then, had it not been for the religious spirit, the legacy of good from our fathers might never have passed into our hands. Have we spoken of social privileges? how they have been made and been sacrificed by the consecrative force of grace? Revivals of religion have been as the Ark bearing over to us from our fathers every other boon of good. Nay, more, though recipients of good on earth, we sustain relations to another world. This place should therefore be for its inhabitants, the preparatory place for the Heaven to come. And that this momentous preparation may be gained, the conviction and regenerating spirit must visit our hearts.

And the visitations of grace have been wonderfully vouchsafed to this region. Let us notice their frequency and their issue. We listen with profound and reverent interest to the reports of the first revival with which this town was blessed. The early settlers were early sought by zealous missionaries; and they were to these settlers as angels bringing the clear of glad tidings. They entered and dwelt in a spirit akin to that which Mary and Martha received. The indefatigable and golly Kingsbury was an especially welcome and elevating visitor. About that time, another noble son of God, Elder Davis Dimock, settled in this place; and soon the preaching of Kingsbury and Dimock was felt to be "a demonstration of the spiritual and power." Believers were quickened to a higher key of spiritual activity; marvelous solemnity began to brood over the place; unregenerate men and women were convicted of sin, on every hand the anxious cry was heard, "What must I do to be saved?" A mighty revival was developed that seemed as a time of Pentecost. And that Pentecost has had its holy successors down to our very day. In these devoted ministers and devoted laymen, we trace the "unity for the Lord. The twenty-five years pastorate of one of God's emissaries" is especially worthy of notice, for it was remarkably attended by special outpourings of the Holy Ghost. Reviewing our history, it seems to us as if the notes of praise swelled by hallowed visitations from above, scarcely dropped from their exultant pitch. So frequent have been our genuine revivals as to prolong the glad song of salvation from the moment it first broke forth in the early day of Kingsbury and Dimock. The Lord, in very deed, hath done great things along the line of our history, and they are marvelous in our eyes. And do any inquire for the sacred results? Look over our community. What other like it exhibits a greater, or even so large a number of Christians? men and women? Consider our Sabbath. How a large proportion of our inhabitants repair them to the house of the Lord. Yes, 'tis imagination, to look about? Behold how great the number who have ascended from this place to mingle with the white-robed myriads there. How triumphant their departure; how sublime their honors; all waiting to welcome us as we shall step upon the "shining shore." Happy happy! the people whose history has been so marked, so glorified even by "mighty revivals of religion."

Other things still demand our attention. Another year copies of the same kind have been given, and the earth has responded with abundant harvests. We have not been favored with very general healthfulness. Little or no cause has there been for complaint in the streets. But we have no time to dwell longer upon the past year's tokens of our Heavenly Father's benignant care. We, all doubtless, recognize them with gratitude.

We say then, in review, that the region in which we dwell, the heritage of good from our pioneer ancestors, the means established for promoting intelligence in all our history, and the wonderful revivals that have glorified it, are all impressive witnesses, that we may justly appreciate the text, "Happy is that people that is in such a case."

But a people so blessed should enquire whether we may not enlarge the means of our blessings. Our land is susceptible of a more perfect culture. Let it continue to receive an intelligent tillage, and it shall yet vie with Goshen, given to Israel because of its fat pastures. Has our village been too much adorned? It can be rendered more attractive. And so let the present spirit of improvement be encouraged. Let the work begun, of exchanging wood for stone, on our walks, be completed. As many of our streets have been well graded, so let all be. Let them also be well lighted by night, and more generally adorned with beautiful trees. Then shall our village become in truth as a crown jewel, a gem in the process of erection. We hail it as an ornament to our town. We invoke prosperity in its behalf. When completed, may it ever be an abode of the glory of the Highest.

But further, have we spoken of valuable social and moral privileges? And would we preserve them? Transmit them? These must we in our day firmly maintain our allegiance to the Lord. And never was such allegiance more demanded than now; for never was evil more determined to grasp the scepter of supremacy than now. By insidiously poisoning the newspaper and the periodical, by crowding wordiness with a halo, and by open assaults of skepticism, it is carrying out its nefarious design. And we are more in danger of the baleful working of evil than we are aware. But, joy to all Him who give the victory in every right cause, we shall hold this ground for Jesus. Let us then, in our day, be firm for the just; let temperance laws and kindred enactments receive our votes and enforcement; let pure literature and virtuous intelligence hold our patronage; let evangetic religion ever find us champions; let us be consecrated ever to the Lord of revivals; then shall the light of this bright glow in defiance. We and our children shall delight in its radiance. Thanking after all Thanking it shall be the theme of grateful acknowledgment. The remembrance of it shall add to the joys of the Celestial Thanksgiving.

Rev. Henry A. Riley.

UNITED STATES naval officers at Santiago de Cuba report officially that the number of men captured on the Virginia was 155. Fifty three were executed. Of the 102 survivors 14 are natives or naturalized citizens. The remainder are of various nationalities.

# THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY & CO., Editors.

Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873.

The Salary Bill will be repeated during the present session. Public opinion demands such a step, and it will be taken by the majority in both Houses.

THAT unsophisticated backwoodman, the Hon. Glenn Schofield, did not know the meaning of Credit Mobilier when Oakes Ames approached him with the tempting offer of the shares. Schofield and his constituents have been studying French since that time.

WARNED by the woes of the last Congress, Members propose to make an early amendment to the rules of the House, so that investigations may be avoided. The device, which is worthy of the inventor of the famous Back Pay Trick is to send all inquiries to one of the Standing Committees; if this Committee reports that an investigation is necessary, one may be had. Otherwise that shall be the end of the matter. This is very neat; a Committee-room can be made a perfect mausoleum for party secrets. All the sly Members will vote for the ingenious scheme.

AN Educational bill has been reported from the House Committee of Congress, which sets apart a certain proportion of proceeds of the sales of public lands to the public schools in the various States and Territories. One-half of the net proceeds are to be distributed each year to the States, Territories and District of Columbia, on the basis of population between the ages of four and twenty-one, provided that for the first five years the distribution is to be made upon the basis of numbers who can not read and write. The States are to have charge of their individual funds, and the bill was drawn, it is said, by Mr. George F. Hoar, after correspondence with the educational officers of the various States.

THE New York Tribune remarks that the President and Secretary of the Treasury look one way and row another. The talk against inflation, and in favor of specie payments, amounts to little when the recommendations are in favor of inflation, and put specie payments further off than ever. We must therefore chronicle the beginning of what we gratefully fear to prove another era of disastrous speculation and inflated values. As an offset to this backing and filling, we chronicle the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of New York recently adopted the majority report of their Committee on National Finance. This report commits the Chamber to a strong recommendation to Congress to take immediate measures for the resumption of specie payments.

SOME credence in certain localities in this Representative district, has been given to the report that E. B. Hawley will contest the seat of H. M. Jones, in the next Legislature. That the minds of all who are entertaining any such idea may be disabused of that error, we would say that E. B. Hawley has not, nor does not now, intend to do any such thing. The matter has frequently been suggested to him by several parties, as it is evident that there are several illegal points that might be raised and informalities proven, on which to predicate a contest, but it would involve the state in an extra expense and be of no practical benefit. We have no belief that any of the election officers or voters committed any intentional frauds upon the ballot-boxes, and E. B. Hawley would not accept a seat obtained by technical informalities if he had the privilege. There is an honest majority of only FIVE in this district for H. M. Jones, as the voters intended to express it, but he is as ready to respect that as he would have been 1,000. If he ever accepts any position as public servant, it will be upon a clear voice of a majority of the people, and not upon any legal technicality or informality. Some have said that the other party would have contested it under like circumstances. We know that contests of the same character have been made by them and the state, last winter, and was conducted in a large expense by a similar contest. Two wrongs will not make a right in our estimation. We have never patterned after any one in the opposite party, as yet, and we do not propose to commence at this time. The tax-payers have sufficient burdens upon them in this Commonwealth already, without any additional draft for such a purpose. The 4,000 electors in this district who did not vote at all, said by their action, they had no choice, hence they most certainly ought to be satisfied with their representation as it is.

WILKESBARR, Pa.

## Members of the House.

Or the one hundred and seventy newly elected members of the present house, thirteen have been members of former houses, but the great majority of them have had experience in state legislatures and other public positions.

Grant and the Supreme Court. President Grant is not a success in the selection and appointment of judicial functionaries. The elevation of Attorney-General Williams to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States has been declared unwise and improper by leading journals of both parties in all portions of the country. That nomination still hangs in the Senate, and it will take hard work from the "whips" of the administration to make it go through.

Another crash has come. Scarcely has our nation recovered from the wound it received on that memorable day, "Black Friday," when, behold! another comes, as sharp and as severe. We had hoped that the disgrace which had stained our national character had been forever wiped from existence—although we knew full well that so long as men gamble and engage in wholesale plunder, such things will occur.

THE result of these great financial disasters is well known; no house can stand on a quicksand foundation. Any calamity which checks the administration of justice between man and man, is ruinous to honesty. The earth is covered with the rubbish of violent changes in business, over which men are constantly stumbling, and among which honesty appears shattered and broken. Men are thrown upon untried expedients, and those who have been reckless and dishonest, thrust off the legitimate fruits of their folly and shame by desperate means. We are in the midst of a period in which debts are protected, and in which veracity and justice and honor are too often disgraced in the transactions of business. Truly we can say with the immortal Shakespeare, "Justice, thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason."

THE debtor-to-day is protected against the rights of the creditor, the laws of property, state and personal, seem to be paralyzed. Bankrupt laws are built upon nonpositional laws as enacted, upon which the people look with amazement and feel the disgrace, and yet dare not raise a voice or hand to crush them. General suffering has made us tolerant of general dishonesty, and the gloom of our financial disaster threatens to become the pall of our morals.

IF the shameful stupidity of the public mind to nefarious dishonesty is not aroused and forced to act; if living men do not bestir themselves to rescue our coming generation from this foul means; if integrity and probity do not give tone to public opinion, and if men's consciences are not freed from this deeply immoral, our night is at hand and our midnight not far off. Woe to a generation fed upon the bread of deception, whose children shall inherit a perpetual memento of their fathers' wickedness. Woe to a nation whose people sit down upon broken homes, and enjoy wealth accumulated by dishonesty. A public sentiment which does not consider fraud disgraceful, in which bad and wicked men are looked up to, respected and trusted, is an enemy to the coming generation which is soon to follow.

RICHNESS, position and appearance to-day take the lead. Men of most notorious immortality are powerful and popular; men who are accomplished in everything that is wicked and bad, in evil ripe and rotten, in deed hoary and depraved, into whose mind a good and pure thought seldom enters, into whose hearts an honorable feeling would wither and die for want of company, will be trusted, elevated and fabled by a sympathizing people and welcomed to our homes. Now why? Because of their position and wealth. Such is the character of some of our late bankrupts in hard times—a character externally pure, but covers like the snow in a grave-yard—dead men's America. What will become of our great America? Who shall foretell her future and her fate? If the knell of departed liberty is to sound, what will become of the poor laboring man?

But if the upward and onward march of science, art and literature is to be impeded, it will be impeded by the sweeping side of corruption, and if the brightest hope of a world in bondage is to perish, it will be because men are not honest, and liberally loving enough, but we hope a change will soon come, and that our leaders of this great republic will be honest, and pure-hearted, and prove themselves an example for the coming generation.

## Congressional Summary.

SENATE, Dec. 11.—Matthew H. Carpenter was elected President pro tempore, over Allen G. Thurman by a vote of 32 to 16. Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in support of his bill for a substitute of compound interest notes for legal-tenders. A bill removing the political disabilities of John S. Babcock, John H. Reagan, and others was passed. A bill to authorize the organization of National banks without circulation was taken up. After discussion it was laid over. At 2:30 P. M., the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The House on Saturday Repealed the Salary Bill, and discussed Mr. Poland favored its repeal. Mr. A. Stephens and Mr. Randall opposed repeal. After further debate Mr. Hale moved to reconsider the question, but the House refused to second it. Mr. Orth moved to reconsider, but without a vote, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 12th.—The Senate was not in session. HOUSE.—Senate bill removing political disabilities from Thomas S. Babcock, John Reagan and others, was passed. A communication was received from the Secretary of War calling attention to the deficiencies in the accounts of General O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau. The communication was referred, without instructions, to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Radical majority in the House showing a disposition to shield Howard. At half-past one the House received consideration of the salary question. Finally, Mr. Orth's proposition was adopted to report a bill repealing the whole Salary act of the last Congress so far as the same could be done under the Constitution, and to ascertain the average amount of salary, mileage and all other allowances exclusive of any estimate for the franking privilege, that was paid to Senators, Representatives and Delegates in the Forty-first Congress, and to report a bill fixing the compensation at the amount thus ascertained as nearly as practicable with the traveling expenses, and restoring all other salaries as they were before the passage of the act. The House at 3 P. M. went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for extraordinary expenses of the Navy. During the debate Mr. Cox accused the House of pliancy. Messrs. Hale and Hawley replied. After further discussion the Committee rose and reported the bill with certain amendments. The House then, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

A MANUAL OF HEALTH. An edition of between nine and ten millions of copies of a very useful work is now ready for gratuitous distribution, and can be had for the asking at any of the following countries: United States, the British Colonies, Spanish America or Brazil. The work referred to is Hostetter's Almanac for 1874. The medical portion of it contains the results of the latest scientific research, and is a practical and reliable guide in all cases of disease. It is a preservative of health and strength, and as a remedy for debility and disease. The Almanac is printed in all the principal languages of the world, and is a household necessity for all families and individuals than any other medical treatise that ever issued from the press. No man or woman who has a due regard for the purity and health of their household, should fail to read the plain, simple and convincing articles which this truly practical publication contains. It is a most valuable and interesting, instructive and amusing, and the calendar department copious and comprehensive. Hostetter's Almanac is, in short, a household necessity, and is the best of all cheap and callings. The farmer, the planter, the miner, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, the professional man, and the general reader, should have a copy of this Almanac. It is all clear, explicit, forcible, and reconcilable with reason and common sense.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE A FIRST CLASS dwelling house and barn, together with 1 acre of land, situated in the town of Birchville, Susquehanna Co., Pa. Will be sold cheap for cash or on time. L. B. HAVLY, Birchville, Dec. 17, 1873.—20.

IN BANKRUPTCY. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. At Dimeck, Pa., the 12th day of December, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Amos H. Wilcox, insolvent, in the County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of the said District. A. L. LITTLE, Assignee, etc. Dimeck, Dec. 12, 1873.—20

IN BANKRUPTCY. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. At Montrose, Pa., the 12th day of December, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David M. Jones, insolvent, in the County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of the said District. A. L. LITTLE, Assignee, etc. Montrose, Dec. 12, 1873.—20

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## NOTICE TO HEIRS.

In the estate of Johann Complin, deceased. At an Orphan's Court held in and for the County of Susquehanna, on the 10th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Court granted a rule on the heirs of the said Johann Complin, to appear at the said Court on the 10th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock, P. M., and bid for the same, at the appraisal, or show cause why the said rule should not be granted. M. B. HELME, Sheriff. Montrose, Dec. 6, 1873. 71

## ASSIGNOR'S SALE OF Personal Property

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, made on the 10th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following personal property of the said Johann Complin, deceased, is to be sold at public sale, by the undersigned, on the 10th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock, P. M., and bid for the same, at the appraisal, or show cause why the said rule should not be granted. M. B. HELME, Sheriff. Montrose, Dec. 6, 1873. 71

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# DECEMBER 17th, 1873.

## D. M. & E. G. HALBERT

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., OFFICE TO-DAY

55 bales of Sheetting

By the Yard or Piece, TO THE RETAIL TRADE, at from 6 1/4 up to 11 Cents for the BEST STANDARDS.

We offer to-day 25 cases, (1,350 pieces) PRINTS, all new patterns, at less than New York Package prices. Best Prints, 9 cents; good madder colors, at 6 1/2 cents per yard.

We offer to-day 5 cases of TABLE LINENS at 20 per cent. less than New York quotations.

We offer to-day 50 pieces GERONA POPLIN in New Colors at 35 cents, worth 60 Cents.

We offer to-day 60 pieces Lupton's Fine MERINOS at 80 cents, worth \$1.00 in New York.

We offer to-day 150 pieces Black ALPACA at from 20 cents to the finest imported, and will make each number a good per cent. less than cash price.

We offer to-day a handsome line of

## DRESS GOODS

At 12 1/2 Cents per Yard.

We offer to-day a case of BLACK SILK at \$1.00 per yard, worth \$1.50 per yard.

We opened to-day another case of those ELEGANT HEAVY BLACK SILKS at \$1.40 worth \$2.00.

We have opened to-day the Last Lot of those RICH POISSON MANTILLA VELVETS that we can sell at our present low rates.

We have opened to-day the Last Bales of these Best 11-4 all-wool WHITE BLANKETS worth \$3.00 at \$5.50. Also a bale worth \$6.00 at \$4.50, and 5 bales HORSE BLANKETS at less than bale price.

We have opened to-day, from last week's sale, one case of fine heavy

## DOUBLE PAISLEY SHAWLS

Worth \$30.00 at \$15.00.

We open to-day, from the sale, plain WHITE MERINO HOSE at 20 cents, worth 30 cents. Two hundred dozen Misses' Balmoral Hose at 12 1/2 cents, worth 25 cents.

We have opened to-day 100 dozen white ribbed WRAPPERS AND DRAWERS at 50 cents, worth \$1.00.

We have opened to-day a large line of LADIES' WRAPPERS AND DRAWERS at 60 cents, worth \$1.00.

We offer to-day 25 pieces of CASSIMERE, at 75 cents per yard, worth \$1.25 per yard.

We offer to-day 25 pieces of ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, at 65 cents, worth \$1.00.

## Linen Department,

where we sell Napkins, Handkerchiefs, brown, half bleached, bleached, damask, and double damask at 25 per cent. less than New York wholesale prices. These Goods have been bought recently at the sales, and will be sold at less prices than have ever been known in this market.

### Bleached Goods, Cotton Flannels, Tickings, Denims, Shirting and Flannels,

Will be sold at New York package prices.

The Latest New York Dry Goods Quotations will, at all times, be posted in our store during this sale.

We are in daily communication with the leading manufacturers of the country, and assure our customer that goods will be higher in January, as they are now being sold at less than the cost of production.

We have increased the number of our salesmen, so that we expect to be able to wait on all who come.

## Those who come in the Morning will avoid the Crowd of Afternoon.

# D. M. & E. G. HALBERT.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER. No. 128 High Street, Providence R. I. Nov. 11-1873.