Kome Rending.

MUHLENBERG'8 CENTENNIAL HYMN.

Give praise, all ye people, give praise to the

Lord. Alleluius of freedom let freemen accord: Let the East and the West, North and South

Sea, mountain and prairie, one jubilant song. CHORUS-Give praise, all ye people, give praise to the Lord, Alleluius of freedom let freemen accord.

For the sunshine and rainfall, again and again, Our myrisds of acres enriching with grain; For the earth still unloading her manifold

For the skies beaming vigor, the winds breathing-health,

Give praise, etc. For the nation's wide table, so bounteously spread,

That the many have feasted and all have been

With no bondage their God-given rights to enthrall, But liberty, guarded by Justice for all,

Give praise, etc. Ye sons of the anvil, the loom and the plough His the mines and the fields, to Him gratefully bow:

His the flocks and the herds, sing on hillsides and vales,

On His ocean domain chant His name with the gales.

Give praise, etc. Ye merchantmen princes, your riches behold, The largess of Him whose the silver and gold And ye too, renowned in Art, Science and Lore, His glory in all be it yours to adore. Give praise, etc.

Braye men of our forces, liteguard of our coasts, To our Leader aye loyal, Jehovah of Hosts, Glow the stars on your banners, reflecting His

Your conflicts alone for the Good, True and Right.

Give praise, etc.

Now praise we again for the Union, it stands Unchanged as it came from our forefather's hands

A century gone-Oh, with praise blend the

Gracious Lord, centuries more, be the Union

Give praise, etc.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Recent proceedings in the Hungarian parliament disclosed a most remarable discovery, which, were it not so conclusively authenticated, would be almost impossible to believe.-The story, as condensed from the office reports, is that two peasants, or rather shepherds, from the village of Ivan-Egerzeg, near the ancient city of Veszprim, and not far from Lake Baiaton came to Pesth, and to a jeweler offered some broken fragments of what evidently was some very old golden ornament for female wear probably a bracelet or band for the upper arm. The jeweler questioned the shepherds, and their answers being unsatisfactory, he had the men arrested on suspicion of being thieves. On the examination they told a tale which was so astonishing that it was communicated to the Minister of the Interior, and this functionary ordered an investigation by scientific officers -The information of the shepherds was, that in the woods skirting Ivan-Egerzeg, where they had some huts for shelter when out at night, they had been digging at a little hill, wanting the earth-for building purposes. Suddenly they came upon what appeared to be a square structure of brick walls, with a stone covering the aperture. Removing this stone, they found that these walls inclosed an opening into the earth, and they resolved to sound its depth .-Lowering a stone tied to a rope they ascertained that the shaft, about three feet in diameter, or nine square feet, descended perpendicularly to a depth of over a hundred teet. The peb ble they had lowered reached what seemed to be a stone floor beneath, and .from the sound itself they judged that this opening must lead to some large subterranean cavern or hall.

They agreed to keep their discovery a secret and to explore the mystery. A day or two afterward the shepherds were again at work. They prepared a small square board, freighted with stones, and in the center of it they placed three lighted candles. This they let down through the shaft, and by the light of the candles they saw distinctly that the inner side of the shaft was smooth, apparently ending in some large apartment. As the caudles continned to burn all the way down, they came to the conclusion that the air could not be vitlated and that it would be safe to go down. They next prepared a rope ladder of the requisite leagth, secured several lanterns, and then one of them let himself down the shaft. At the bottom he stood in wonderment as he gazed upon 8 large square hall, the walls covered with faded paintings, chairs, benches and tables standing around, ornamented with gold and ivory, and large heavy doors, hung on golden hinges, leading to other rooms.

The shepherd climbed the ludder and told his companion of the discovery. Both of them went down together, and walking about, found were low, large stands, evidently once used for beds; there were also closets, bureaus containalso breast-plates of leather, covered with iron science. and studded with ornaments in gold. Some of the armlets they took away broke them up and

action they were arrested, as above stated.

property of the crown, and their report, as communicated to parliament, is still more startling Their researches clearly establish it as a fact that this subterranean structure was undoubtedly an old Roman castle, built many centuries before the Huns and Magyars left their Asiatic homes to invade this part of Europe. This section of Hungary was the province of Pannonia, of the Roman empire, and in the vicinity of Lake Balaton there was a large permanent Roman camp, the agricultural and militar ry settlement of the Romans extending for many miles; and traces of this Roman occupation, which continued down to the sixth century of the Christian era, have repeatedly been found. But how this vast structure, which is said to cover two acres, and but two stories bound to lose, no matter how his case is decidhigh, with massive walls of stone and brick, ed. was covered with earth to the depth of more than sixty feet, over which a forest of heavy timber had grown up—a forest too, that is mentioned as existing in the oldest preserved chronicles of the kingdom—the officers have so far found, is impossible to account for.

In one room several skeletons of human heings have been found, but the hones were too much decayed to indicate with certainty the race to which they belong. As a thorough search of this wonderful building is now proposed, further developments may clear up the mystery.

The shaft through which the first discovery was made is believed to have been either a chimney, or an observatory or lookout, as iron hooks have been found fastened to the wall inside, to which means of ascent and descent were probably attached. The Minister of the Interior has asked for a preliminary appropriation of one hundred thousand floring to make a more full examination, and also demanded authority to commence work at once, digging out the whole earth now burying the place, and bring to the eyes of the nineteenth century evidence of Roman provincial life, hidden from the light of day possibly for fifteen centuries.

IS MEDICINE A SCIENCE?

Edward Spencer, in the May Atlantic, discasses this question in a fearful fashion. He is a bold man. If he ever gets sick and talls into the hands of Dr. Sangrado, won't he put him through a course of physic from which he may thank his stars if he escapes with his life!-Here's the way he begins and goes on:

Once upon a time, an ass and a mule were called upon to carry their well laden packs across the ford of a certain stream. The mule's burthen was of salt, which, by chance, getting wet, was melted, and the weight of the load there by agreeably lessened. This fact coming to the ass's ears, he straightway dipped his own load into the stream; but, unfortunately for asinine philosophy, his pack contained not salt but wool, which instead of melting took up such a weight of water, and added so much to his burthen, that the ass's back was broken straightway.

This parable expounds very precisely the whole philosophy of practical medicine. We give the bolus to B. which we have found to act well in A's case and expect a similar result; although we do not know, and have no means of ascertaining, whether B.'s burthen be salt or wool-whether there is any likelihood that what is good for A. will in his turn be good for B. In a word, the principles of the so-called science of medicine consist not only in a system of strictly empirical rules, but in a system of rules which, moreover, have only a tentative and probable generality, and which consequently must be put in operation from case to case empirically, as they were conceived.

There is no here or root nowadays fresh brought to notice from California or Australia, but the faculty run just as mad about it as the populace run mad after the well-advertised new nostrum that takes their fancy in the papers. There is no new system or curative process set agog but the faculty hasten to bow before it as the great desideratum, "long hoped for," long expected.

A while ago, it was acupuncture, or medicated vapors, or iodine; to day it is translusion of blood, or hypodermic injection; to-morrow it will be something equally foolish, and fully as ardently embraced. The case stands to-day precisely as it stood when Plino wrote; and of inexplicable compositions and mixtures, farfetched high-priced, promising much and accomplishing little. We have given up our faith in the herb balin, which was recommended by Xunthus as a specific to restore life to those slain by a dragon; but this is not because we have so much lost faith, in the herbs as in the

gragons. It is a nice question, in many cases, which has done the more burt, the disease or the rem edy; whether, for instance, the child's health ployed as anthelmintics; whether the cancer till reason consents. or the knife produces death more speedily: whether calomel and quinine be not pretty much such triends to the sick man as La Fontaine's good-natured bear was to the gardener. whose mouth he crushed while trying to brush the flies off as he slept.

It is an equally nice question to determine whether there ever really does occur a critical period in any disease, when the direct action of actual medicine, per se, can turn back the wavering life from the jaws of death to the flowery meads of re-established health; or, granting the possibility of such a rare occurrence, do we themselves in a succession of rooms abound not run too great risk, as a rule, to be able to ing with elaborately carved furniture of a style profit by it! These are nice questions, as I they had never seen before. In some of them | have called them, nor does the present condition of medicine entitle us to expect to se them answered. For these reasons, among. ing armlets, shields and helmets. There were many others, melicine cannot be called a

It must not be supposed however, that the doctor's office is to become a sinecure, because carried them to Pesth for sale, in which trans- his drugs are voted rubbish and his methods false. On the contrary, we shall need him quite The officers of the Hungarian ministry of the as much, and his advice will be more valuable Interior began their investigation under the an- to us than ever. He will not have it in his cient law which makes all such discoveries the power to do harm, and consequently can give men now and at first began to philosophize.

his undivided energies to the pursuit of good.-It shall be his office to teach us the fallacy of physic. He shall present to our minds in all its horrid array the atrocious enormity of medicine as once it was practiced, and so shall save many a poor sufferer amongst us from unconscious suicide. He shall be our perpetual beacon-light against the iron-bound, immitigable load-stone rock of quackery, where so many fair keels lie untimely wrecked. In fine, he shall become to us the counterpart of that invaluable member of another profession, known as the chamber lawyer, a quiet man of skill and experience, who abounds with all the wisdom and unction of pertinent counsel, and who never takes his client into court, where he is

ANECDOTE OF LAFAYETTE.

A writer in the Somerset Messenger says :-'The following incident in the life of General Lafayette, an account of which has never before been published, was told to your correspondent a few days ago by an aged lady, now a resident of 'our place,' and who was an eyewithess to the occurrence:

When Latayette was on a visit to this coun try in 1825, and while being escorted from New York to Philadelphia, he stopped at New Brunswick for dinner, and among the large concourse of people that had assembled to welcome him was an aged lady who resided on the mountain in rear of Bound Brook, and at whose house, during the initial epoch of our country's independence, Latayette had once stopped for dinner The old ludy, eager to shake hands once more with the illustrious guest of fifty years before, pressed through the crowd to where Lafayette was standing, and grasping him by the hand, exclaimed: 'Why General, don't you know me?' Lafayette looked at her some moments, and replied that he did not.— The old lady, not to be put off without a recognition, again exclaimed: 'Why General, don't you remember that during the war you stopped at my house on the mountain back of Bound Brook, and had pork and beans for dinner, and when you got up from the table, of saying, that that was the best dinner that you had ever eat?' The time, place and remark like a flash came to the mind of Lafayette; and grasping the old lady by the hand, he kept her in close conversation during nearly the whole time of his short stop at New Brunswick, to the chagrin of the whole assembly. who were eager to clasp the hand of France's noble son, America's benefactor—the friend of freedom everywhere -Lafavette."

KEEP YOUR TROUBLES SACRED.

A worthy wife of forty years' standing, and whose life was not made up of sunshine and peace, gave the following sensible and impressive advice to a married pair of her acquaintance. The advice is so good and so well suited to all married people, as well as those who intend entering that state, that we here publish it for the benefit of such persons:

Preserve sacredly the privacies of your own house, your married state and your heart. Let. no father or no mother, sister or brother, ever presume to come upon you two, or to share the joys or sorrows that belong to you two alone.-With God's help build your quiet world, not al lowing your earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace.-Let moments of allienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no never, speak of it outside, but to each other confess, and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun still find you at variance. Review and renew your vow; it will do you good, and thereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one.

I will not call vanity and affection twins, because, more properly, vanity is the mother, and affection is the carling daughter. Vanity is the sin, and affection is the punishment; the first may be called the root of self-love, the other the fruit. Vanity is never at its full growth till it spreadeth into affection, and then it is complete.

There is a wide difference between admirathe shops, now as then, are full to overflowing | tion and love. The sublime, which is the cause of the former always dwells on great objects' and terrible; the latter on small ones and pleasing; we submit to what we admire, but we love what submits to us; in one case we are forced, in the other we are flattered, into compliance.

St. Augustine teaches us that there is in each man a Serpent, an Eve, and an Adam. Our senses and natural propensities are the excitable desire of the Eye; and reason is the Adam. suffers more from the intestinal parasites which | Our nature tempts us perpetually; criminal devex him, or from the destructive purgatives em- | sire is often excited; but sin is not completed

> Some people are all quality; you would think they were made of nothing but title and genealogy. The stamp of dignity defaces in them the very character of humanity, and transports them to such a degree of baughtiness that they reckon it below themselves to exercise either good nature or good manners.

> Gross and vulgar minds will always pay a delier respect to wealth than talent; for wealth although it be a far less officient source of power than talent, happens to be more intelligible.

> We must not hastily conclude it winter in the soul, though the heaven be lowering, provided the earth be fruitful, provided the seemingly deserted soul bring forth fruit with perseverance.

> As the most fermenting in a vessel works up to the top whatever it has in the hottom, fo wine, in those who have drunk beyond the measure, vents the most inward secrets.

It was through the feeling of wonder that

Binghamton, N. Y

The attention of the readers of the DEMOCRAT is called to the fact that READY-CASH is taken in exchange

at the above named place, and also to the fact that goods bought in this way will prove satisfactory because,

The Alberta Brown to the Control of the State of the Stat

The long continued depression in business circles call for cash transactions by manufacturers, and goods bought close for cash can be sold at low prices. To satisfy yourselves of this fact, when at Binghamton, call and examine the general stock of Furniture and prices at 16 Chenango Street.

AVERY CROUNSE. May 31, 1876.

1.000 MEN WANTED, ARMED!

with Greenbacks, to buy the best made, easiest-running, and most durable Wagon ever made for the money THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF PLATFORMS, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES AND PHÆTONS, EVER OFFERED TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Particular attention is called to our Standard Patforms. We claim to make the best Family and Farm Wagon combined, ever offed for the money. Each Wagon Warranted as represented. We employ none but experienced mechanics. Selecting best of stock for cash and pay cash for labor, and we have reduced the prices, as follows:

No. 1, Platform, 1% Spoke, 1% Axle, 1% Spring,
2 Scats,
3115 00
Box, with Enamel Cloth, Top. and Damack
Lining, Patent wheels,
3 Spring, Patent wheels, Add for Trimming, \$5 to \$8; Break \$7. No. 2, Platform 1% Spoke, 1% Axle, 1% Springs, 4x5 Leaves, Drop-tall board, 2 Seats, - \$125 00

Add for Trimming, \$5 to \$8; Break \$7.-We claim this the most convenier t and durable and cheapest wagon in the market.

Open Buggies, prices range from \$100 to \$160 00 according to trimming and painting. &c

Montrose, May, 3d, 1876.

Rubber Top, Broad Clothing Trimming, \$175 (0 Phætons, Leather top and Broad cloth Trimming

Manufactory at Springvile, and Repository on Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. If you desire to pur-chase, examine our stock, and if none are on hand to suit, we can make to order at same price

SEARLE, Proprietor.

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Everything New and Fresh at Popular Prices. Sino yards of best prints in market, sold during the past two weeks, at 6 pance per yard, and still there is more Iollow. Don't be deceived by others in trade who represent our goods or inferior quality but come and examine for yourselves. Prices greatly reduced but quality maintained.	and Shoes. And Shoes. And Shoes. At prices lower than ever known before in Surquehanna County. Not excepting prices before the war.	DRY GOODS, GLOTHIANGS	GREAT EXCITEMENT New Store an or
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Kept in Worthern Pennsylvania, And at the Lowest Prices. TABLE CUTLERY, POCKETT KNIVES POCKET BOOKS.	DRY GOODS, SILVER WARE. GLOTHIAN G, WAIDIN AND JIMILIN,	GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MONTROS I. WELLS, MELLINIA New Firm OF THE STATE

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At W. W. Smith & Son's

ExtensiveFurnitureWarstoom you willfind thelargest

FIRST CLASS AND COMMON FURNITURE

To be found in this section of the country, of his own manufacture, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They make the very best

EXTENSION TABLES In the Country, and WARRAWTthem.

Up:holstery Work

Of all kinds done in the nestest maxner.

SPRING BEDS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

PURE NO.1 MATRASSES,

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UNDERTAKING The subscriber will bereafter make tin. Aderraging a specialty in his business. Having just completed a NEW and the mest elegant HEARSE in the State, all needing his services will be attended to promptly and at satisfactory charges.

WM. W. SMITH & SON. Montrose.Pa., Jan. 81.1872, __ no5-tf.

Wm. Has just received an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF MENS'. BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

At prices to suit the hard times.

DRY GOODS, HATS & CAPS

BOOTS AND SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS.

Cheap for cash. No charges for showing our goods. WM. HAYDEN. New Milford, May 3d, 1876.—tf.