The Independent Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Sudden Death.—Wm. D. DeWitt, of Rush, Susq. Co., Pa., an old and much esteemed citizen, was apparently in good health on the 9th instant, when he fell dead in his orchard while picking apples.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine.—On our fourth page is an article on Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, copied from the New York *Independent*. F. B. Chandler is Agent for this machine in Montrose.

Wanted—An ear of corn sixteen inches in length, for which I will pay $1,00; also an ear of eight-rowed corn having 730 kernels, for which I will pay one dollar. C. E. DAVIS.

Lynn, Pa., Nov. 27th, 1865.

Sprung.—We observe that Benj. L. Patch, who was formerly a printer in Montrose, and afterward studied law and went West, has just been elected County Judge, in Carroll county, Illinois. Ben—we should say Judge Patch—is a good fellow and a good Republican, and we are glad to see him prosper.

Smart Woman.—Mrs. Sally Brownson of Rush, near Rushville, that noted place for smartness, has woven in a common loom since last April one hundred and twenty-five yards of cloth, not including eleven yards of tow and linen which she spun and wove, and walked *half a mile* and back each day while doing it, making in all 130 yards, besides other work too numerous to mention. J. B.

Knave or Fool.—We learn from the best authority that the notice in our last paper announcing the marriage of Mr. J. P. Hartley and Miss Elvira H. Oakley, was false. Whoever wrote the notice and forged M. J. Decker's signature to it and sent it to us, is deserving of the Penitentiary. We have sent the letter to Esquire Decker, and hope he will ferret out the rascal and make an example of him.

Horrible Death.—John Lantz, jr., of Washington, Ohio, formerly of this region, where he had many friends, met death under the following circumstances: While in the act of filling a coal oil lamp, the oil took fire, bursting the lamp, and at once covering his body in a sheet of flame, which could not be quenched in time to save his life. He lived only a few hours, when death put an end to his sufferings. He was about twenty years of age.—*Lyoming Gazette.*

Nominating Conventions.—We do not wish to have it understood that we endorse all that "Voter" says in this paper regarding the nomination of county officers, for such is not the case. But we are willing that he should have his say on the subject; and if any abuses have crept in, we are desirous that they should be corrected. We certainly know of no facts to warrant his wholesale charges of corruption; but if any system can be devised whereby all corruption may be prevented, we shall certainly desire to see it adopted.

Sudden Death.—On Wednesday morning of last week, James Smith, a colored man of this place, was seen to fall near the residence of R. Searle, Esq. Upon examining the body life was found to be extinct. An inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. J. W. Cobb. From the evidence then elicited it appears that Smith, who was a man of intemperate habits, was intoxicated the day previous; and on Monday complained to his wife of a pain in his side and in the region of his heart. Smith was on the way to his work when death so suddenly overtook him Dr Charles J. Drinker conducted the *post mortem* examination in a highly skilful and professional manner, from which it appeared that the deceased came to his sudden death by congestion of the heart and liver; doubtless superinduced by his intemperate habits.

Montrose Freedmen's Aid.—At the meeting of the 23d inst., barrel No. 2 was packed, a result, if the truth were told, of the stimulus received from learning that Dimock had again "stolen the march" upon us. The following extract is taken from a letter written in reference to the first consignment by Dimock, by the committee on forwarding supplies from Philadelphia:

"The first fruits of this, our Commission, are most warmly welcomed. They were forwarded to the South within a few hours of their reaching us. The suffering there is so enormous that we cannot be too great haste to speed on their way all these *generous gifts*."

The next meeting will be held at the house of Hon. C. F. Read. SECRETARY.

Glorious Triumph!—Importance of One Vote.—We have frequent instances of the vast importance of one vote; and we have now one to mention in the announcement that our Friend Chapman has been elected *County Surveyor* for another term by the tremendous majority of ONE at the recent election!

The fact is that so rare has it become of late years for a warrant to be issued from the Land Office for any vacant land in this county, and so little is required of a County Surveyor in that line, that everybody seemed to forget that that office would again become vacant this year. Neither party made any nomination, nor did the Sheriff announce the election of such an officer in his Proclamation. But *somebody* thought of it on the day of election, and cast a vote for him, which was duly returned, and the Board of Judges transmitted the return to Harrisburg. Well, a few days since, a package came from the Surveyor General's office with the Bond and other requisite papers, directed to James W. Chapman in the usual form, announcing that—"Whereas, it appears, by the returns transmitted to this office, that you were duly elected County Surveyor for the County of Susquehanna," &c.

Friend Chapman may, therefore, congratulate himself on the fact that, although his majority was not so large as it might have been, his election was *unanimous*.

To all Whom it may Concern.—FRIEND FRANK:—The undersigned, having been solicited to go South for the purpose of recovering the bodies of deceased soldiers who have died and been buried far from home and friends, would make this statement public, through your excellent paper, so that if any of your numerous readers should have friends whom they wish brought home, it will be for their interest to call and see me some time before the 1st of January next. It may be well to say, for the information of such, that I have been over nearly all the battle grounds from Bull Run to Richmond—Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Cole Harbor, Spottsylvania, Bethsaida, North Anna, Norfolk, City Point, and from Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg up the Shenandoah Valley as far as Staunton. Have assisted in several instances in looking over graves and recording names and situations for general history, which is kept by the Sanitary Commission, for the benefit of those who wish to obtain the bodies of their deceased friends. I will further say that my object is not speculative, and my expenses will be divided between those for whom I undertake. I shall try and get transportation free, if possible. For further particulars, call on, or address, W. C. Tower, Glenwood, Susq'a County, Pa.

For place of residence see County map.

Glenwood, Nov. 19th, 1865.—3w W. C. TOWER.

Burglars at work on a Large Scale—Attempt to Rob the Banking House of A. N. Meyert & Company.—An attempt was made, on Saturday night last, to rob the Banking House of A. N. Meyert & Company, in our town, which came very near being successful. The burglars effected an entrance into the banking room, and had partly succeeded in boring the door of the vault, which they would somehow have entered, when they were disturbed by several of our citizens who were on their way to their homes. These gentlemen saw the burglars leave the building, but supposed them to be persons connected with the Bank, until they saw them start to run. Owing to the darkness of the night they were unable to give chase, and concluded it best to enter the Banking House, and ascertain what damage had been done. Upon entering they discovered that the burglars had been busily at work, but had gained nothing to reward their labors. The stage of work, however, indicated that but for their opportune coming, the thieves might have succeeded in accomplishing their object. It is true that after getting into the vault, two chilled iron safes would have stood between the burglars and their object, but their appliances of trade, which, in their scare, they left behind them—their drills, their jimmies, bars, files, &c., &—were so perfect in material and construction, that possibly they would have succeeded in removing all obstacles.

On the facts of the burglary becoming known, the Police took the matter in hand, when four persons, strangers in the place, but whose conduct, together with the peculiarity of their baggage, excited suspicion, were arrested, and at the time of this writing are undergoing an examination before Esq. Jay.—The evidence against them, thus far, is well calculated to strengthen the suspicions as to their guilt.—The parties arrested give their names as John Cooper, *alias* J. Phillips, William Harrison, Thomas Cooper, *alias* J. Thomas, George S. Samuels.—*Scranton Register.*

Court Proceedings.—The following are the proceedings of Court at November Term, 1865:

Commonwealth vs. Rufus D. Clark.—Indictment, larceny. Verdict, not guilty on first count of indictment, but guilty on second count.

Commonwealth vs. Benj. Buchanan, Modenia Owen, John Driscoll, and Timothy Dailey.—The Court permit the settlement of this case on payment of costs. Costs paid.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. F. Dunn, Daniel Farrell, jr., and Patrick Biglan.—Indictment, murder.—Grand Jury return true bill.

On motion, Oscar Shute was sworn and admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Susquehanna county.

Commonwealth vs. Cyrus W. Barnes.—Indictment, burning a barn. F. C. Conklin, prosecutor. Verdict, not guilty, but that defendant pay costs.

In the matter of a County Bridge in Lathrop.—Grand Jury report that they approve the report of the viewers.

In the matter of the Borough of Harford.—Grand Jury report that they do not approve of said Borough.

Henry Abel, administrator of Silas Torrey, deceased, vs. Rufus Walworth.—Trover. Verdict for plaintiff for $88.40.

John Meacham vs. Hiram Baker.—Trespass. Verdict for plaintiff for $10.

Jonathan Woodruff vs. Wm. Jessup.—In debt. Verdict for defendant.

The Weather.—The weather is extremely dull, dismal, and drizzly, an alliteration exactly in accordance with the feelings of a "local" in search of an item, and the compositors calling for "copy." Hood just hits *our* case, and we allow him to say for us what we would like to say—if we had time:

No Sun—no Moon!
No Morn—no noon—
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day—
No sky—no earthly view—
No distant looking blue—
No roads—no streets—no 'tother side the way;
No end to any row;
No indication where the crescents go;
No recognition of familiar people;
No courtesies for showing 'em;
No knowing 'em;
No travelers at all; no locomotion;
No inkling of the way—no motion;
"No go" by land or ocean;
No mud; no post;
No news from any foreign coast;
No park; no ring; no afternoon gentility;
No company; no nobility;
No warmth; no cheerfulness; no healthful ease;
No comfortable feel in any member!
No shade; no shine; no butterflies; no bees;
No fruits; no flowers; no leaves; no birds;
'No-VEMBER!

Musical Institute in Montrose.—Having accidentally learned that an institution of this kind was in contemplation, to be located in our village, I wish to say a few words, in its favor, to those who may be musically inclined.

We have, all through the County, in the villages, and among the farmers, young ladies and young gentlemen who have a passion for music, and who are anxious for instruction; some in one branch, and some in another. Where are they to get this instruction? Books there are, by the thousand, of course, some good, and many worthless. But many a persevering student has found to his sorrow, that books alone, even though he may be fortunate enough to get the best, are not just the thing, and that a good teacher can *show* him, in a few moments, what he had for days and weeks tried to *dig* out of the pages of a book. The reason is obvious. No one but the educated musician can see a sound on paper. We are all, more or less, imitative creatures, and must be in music, especially in our first efforts. You can place no mark on paper that will represent *quality* of tone. Your books may describe a pure tone, but no one knows what it is, and of course, till he has heard one, cannot imitate it. So with a Crescendo or a Diminundo; a student can get a better idea of how to do it from hearing one *good* example, than from studying the signs for a month. The remarks apply equally to Vocal and Instrumental music. But I hear some observe, we have already a plenty of Teachers all through the County, and in every little Village, who are ready and willing to give all needed instruction. Now, with all due respect for the very, very few teachers who are really qualified themselves, for the business, I wish to ask, how in the name of common sense can a person give another an idea of a pure tone, who cannot, and probably never did, *produce one?* How can a person teach another to sing in tune, who cannot sing the simple Diatonic scale correctly?—And yet it is a lamentable fact that many of our would-be teachers are *just as deficient as that.*—What, then, must be done? Either our young ladies and gentlemen must go to the city, at a heavy expense for board and lessons, or they must blunder along in the dark, guessing at half, and some "natural musician" in the neighborhood, who never heard a *good home* composition in his life, guessing at the rest for them. No wonder that the standard of music is "below par," and no matter how much natural talent there is (and I am happy to say that I know it abounds in this vicinity) it will always be "below par" till their musical genius can receive proper training at the hands of some competent Professors. That Montrose is a very desirable locality for an institution of this kind, is evident at once. Away from railroads and the temptations of larger places, eminently healthy, and a delightful place of summer resort, it offers superior inducements, and there is no reason why such an institution, if properly managed, could *not be made* permanent and successful.

I am informed that the plan is to procure competent Professors in each department, so that students can obtain a thorough musical education, including harmony and composition, and any instrument that is desired can be studied. A regular *system of class exercises* for improvement in Church music, and Choir singing will also be inaugurated.—Again I ask, why should we not have this institution in operation? Musically it is necessary, pecuniarly it would be a benefit, and *morally!* ah, I wish to say a word about that. We all know, by this time, young people (and old ones too) must and will have amusement of some kind, and if that which is elevating and refining in its influences, can, by a little effort, be substituted for that of an opposite character, is it not worth the trial? How much better and pleasanter for old and young to spend their evenings at home enjoying the music of the piano, the organ, or the violin, played by some member of the family, or all joining in a good social sing, than it is to have Charley off playing billiards every night till midnight, John sitting around the bar-room chewing tobacco and drinking whiskey, Jim running around the streets with a dog, and others loafing and playing cards or something worse. I heard a remark the other day, which I think contains much truth and *good* sense, that one piano was worth more in a house to keep the young folks at home and out of mischief, than a pack of cards and any amount of tobacco and whiskey. Let us have a full blooded Musical College—one that will live forever, and be an honor to the science.

HARMONY.

Nominating by Conventions.—One of the evils that has grown into our system of local politics is our method of nominating candidates for office. In all free governments the officers are supposed to be elected by, and to represent, the people. This can only be when the people themselves choose their officers. The mere formality of casting a ballot for a man you do not know, and who has been placed in nomination by some one else, does not prove that he is the choice of the voter.

Let us see how the matter stands in our own county. The people are supposed to meet in their respective townships, sometime in August of each year, to choose delegates to a County Convention. I say supposed, for it is notorious, that, as a general thing, not one-fifth of the voters of the County ever attend the caucus meetings. On the day of the Convention, the delegates, whether elected by themselves or some one else, are generally forthcoming;—or if they are not, their places are supplied by a few extra ones, manufactured for the occasion.—Then commences a scramble for the nomination for the various offices. Candidates may be seen on every corner, and in every bar-room, buttonholing delegates, and urging their claims with a pertinacity which argues either a great deal of merit, or else a great deal of impudence. After the Convention adjourns, everything is quiet. The defeated candidates are lamenting the uncertainty of human events especially politics, while the successful ones are counting the spoils of office, of which they are already perfectly sure. Of course the form of an election is gone through with in October, but it is a form only; the election has already taken place in August. But, says some one, the officers could not be elected without the people's votes! Very true; neither could heavy loads be drawn without the use of teams; but when a man has made a bargain with the driver of a team to take his grist to mill, he is not much concerned but that the team will draw it. So it is in our politics. The Convention is the driver, the people are the team. Whoever gets the favor of the Convention, gets his grist carried to mill, while the rest are left behind. I am aware that this view of the case is not very flattering to the people, but it is true, nevertheless. A candidate would *as soon think of coaxing a team of oxen* or horses to go one way, while the driver was driving them in another, as he would of asking an election at the hands of the people without being marked approved by the Convention.

I am opposed to the present system of making nominations for various reasons. First, it opens a wide door to fraud and corruption. Many bargains are made, and many tricks practiced in conventions, that would be impossible before the people. It is useless to make speeches or write high toned articles against the corruption at Washington and Harrisburg, when the corruption commences and is fostered at your own doors. It is useless to try to purify the waters of a river as long as every branch is reeking with filth. Keep the branches pure, and the main stream will take care of itself. Second, a town or borough with a dozen voters, has the same voice in selecting the officers, as one that has three or four hundred. Third, we do not get our best men into office. It is notorious that a man seldom gets a nomination who does not work for it, and a man who has much respect for himself, hesitates long before he gets down upon the political floor and scrambles for office, which he must do if he gets it.

Last, but not least, the present system does not represent the people. It may be said that the Convention represents the people, but this I deny most decidedly. Of the very few who vote for the delegates at all, scarcely one knows for whom they will vote in the Convention. In fact, the delegates themselves do not know whom they will support, but the matter is generally arranged by a few scheming politicians, in Montrose. They prepare the pills, and the voters, like obedient boys, shut their eyes, open their mouths, and swallow whatever is dropped in. Formerly, it was customary to sugar-coat the pills to make them palatable to the voter, but lately they have got to forcing down the raw article, and then kicking the patient out of doors if he makes a wry face. Of the fifty or sixty men in the Convention, each one represents just himself; no more and no less. As a nomination is equivalent to an election, each voter can find out just how much his ballot is worth, by asking himself how much voice he had in making the nominations. To show that the Convention rules the party, I need only refer to the fact that at our last election, a candidate, to whom three-fourths of the Republican party were opposed, was absolutely forced upon them, on the the strength of a regular nomination.

It may be urged by some that it is useless to combat an evil unless you offer a remedy. To meet this objection, I propose the following plan; promising, at the same time, that if any one has a better one, I will cheerfully support it. What I propose is this: When the people meet in caucus, as they are supposed to do, for the purpose of choosing delegates to a Convention, instead of voting for delegates, let each man vote directly for the candidate he prefers for each office. Let them also elect one return Judge from each township and borough, which Judges shall assemble in some place in the county, and count the votes given for each candidate. The candidate for each office having the highest number of votes, to be the regular nominee of the party for the October election. Let the caucus meetings be held as late as the latter part of September, so as to give the voters an opportunity to inquire into the merits of the various candidates, and also to give the candidates time for wirepulling among the people, if they think that investment will pay. The practical workings of this plan we'd require no additional machinery to that now in use. Besides being more satisfactory to the people, it would consolidate the party, because no one could find fault with a nomination which every one had had a voice in making. The subject is of more importance than many suppose. If the ballot is worth anything to the American citizen, it is worth everything. If it is worth while to vote at all, it is worth while to vote intelligently. It was this same system of going it blind and voting in obedience to party leaders, that precipitated the South into the whirlpool of disunion, and brought upon us the great Rebellion. Any republic is safe for centuries, when the people become so well disciplined as to vote in obedience to party leaders, rather than to their own sense of right. If the rotten Convention system has a friend in the County, I should be glad to hear from him, so as to find what the beauties of the system are, for I confess I am at present unable to see them. VOTER.

Thanksgiving and the Freedmen.—The churches of all denominations in Susquehanna county, are earnestly solicited to take up collections, on Thanksgiving Day, for the benefit of suffering Freedmen.—Shall congregations assemble to praise God for that which the Freedmen have assisted our Army to accomplish for our Nation, and forget that those efforts have bequeathed it multitudes of orphans and destitute aged ones? Shall there be empty hands where there are grateful hearts? Or, instead, shall there not be laid upon the Altar of Thanksgiving an offering "accepted, according to that a man hath," by Him who knows precisely how much that is?

If the church will but place the funds thus raised at the disposal of the forty would-be Freedmen's Aid Societies of this county, their existence would no longer be problematical; and, for the worth of their existence, let the result of the recent order of Aid Societies make answer.

In Montrose, Dimock, and vicinity the late appeal for part-worn clothing has met with so generous a response that stripped wardrobes can yield little more towards the overwhelming need. Among us are hundreds of women whose yearning sympathies for the destitute cannot find vent in action simply for the want of material which their ready hands would make into the garments and bedding so imploringly called for. It is suggested that the social gatherings which last winter, so cheerfully contributed their "mites" for suffering soldiers, will resume their appointments, and appropriate their funds to swell the amount so eagerly hoped for from the churches.

By request of the Associate Manager of the W. Penn'a Branch Am. Freedmen's Aid Committee.

Acknowledgment.—The undersigned tenders his thanks to the members of Beman's Cornet Band and citizens of Montrose for the beautiful Silver Instrument presented to him on the evening of the 24th inst. He trusts that the generous Donors will never have occasion to regret this manifestation of confidence in, and good will towards, him. He assures them that he fully appreciates, and deeply realizes the motive, and that it will be his earnest endeavor to prove himself worthy of the regard they express for him, and show that their belief as to him is well founded. EDWIN R. SMITH.

Montrose, Nov. 25th, 1865.

Fence Boards.—Any quantity of good hemlock fence boards wanted on subscription to the *Independent Republican.*—tf.

Music.—Miss C. Fraser is prepared to receive a few more pupils in music on the Piano Forte at her residence near the Baptist church on Owego-street. Montrose, Nov. 27, 1865.—2 w.

Tuscarora Petroleum Company,—The Tuscarora Petroleum and Mining Company, which has lease of some of the most promising localities for oil in this region, advertises its prospectus in this paper. Subscriptions to the stock of this Company received at the *Independent Republican* office by C. H. Frazier.—tf.

Time cannot Steal Its Fragrance,—The robber Time, that steals the sweetness from all fruits and flowers, is baffled by Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its aroma is less perishable than that of foreign extract, essence or toilet water, and incomparably more delightful. Sold everywhere. [9

Notice.—The persons who took two buffalo robes from my horse barn on the evening of Friday, November 10th, had better return them at once, and save themselves from exposure and trouble, as their names are known. One of the robes was marked, "S. B. Lovelace, Susquehanna." RUSSELL TIFFANY.

South Gibson, Nov. 20th, 1865 —2wp

A Luxury.—A household without the J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Soap always on hand, is like a garden without flowers, or a family without children. We pity each and all alike, but have no sympathy with the family who does not enjoy the luxury of nice, clean, white clothes, provided this celebrated and more than excellent Soap can be obtained, for those luxuries can only be enjoyed by its use; so do not cease trying until you obtain it.

Sewing Machines.—The following is the *verbatim report* of the regularly appointed judges on Sewing Machines and Inventions, at the great Pittsburgh Fair, just closed. The judges are thorough and practical men, well known in that community, being machinists and dealers in machinery, and their decision is worthy of consideration:

The Committee on Sewing Machines beg leave to submit the following report viz:

"Best Sewing Machines for General Purposes, to 'Grover & Baker's Double Lock Stitch.'

"Best Sewing Machines for manufacturing purposes, to 'Grover & Baker.'

"Best specimen of Machine Work, to 'Grover & Baker.'" GEO. KEYSER, *Chairman.*
E. GILLIAM,
H. W. EWING,
D. F. JOHNSTON,
W. A. BABCOCK.

November 28th, 1865.—8w

Musical Convention.—Singing School and Drill at E M. Day's Hall, in Rush, commencing Monday evening, November 27th, and to continue eight successive Evenings, for the instruction of new beginners and all who wish instruction. After Tuesday, December 5th, three sessions each day, to end with a Concert on Saturday evening, December 9th, making twenty schools, to be conducted by R. B. Howell & J. D. Thomas, assisted by H. O. Eastbrooks, pianist.

The "Kwote" and "Cornet" will be used. Those attending the whole term will have to furnish the "Keynote." The "Cornet" will be furnished the school free of charge.

For admission to the whole term apply to the Committee.

Good board can be obtained at reasonable prices. Admission for the last four days and concert: Gentlemen, $1.00; ladies, 50 cents.

Believing this plan of teaching to be the only true principle, which all good teachers are now adopting, and from past success of Messrs. Howell and Thomas as teachers, the committee feel warranted in saying that it will be both pleasant and profitable to all who may attend. Mr. Howell is a graduate of the Normal School of North Reading, Mass., and as a teacher has few superiors.

Admission to Concert—Adults 25 cents, Children 15 cents. [Nov. 27.—2 w. p'd.

List of Letters—Remaining in the Postoffice at Montrose, Saturday, Nov. 25th, 1865, and officially published in the paper having the largest circulation:

Besteddard Mrs Lydia O	Mills Bartlett
Cole Miss Phebe	McCarty William
Cady Michael	Percey Edwin P
Cornwall J A	Quick A A
Chamberlin A J	Russell M M
Cross Ebon F	Rafferty Elizabeth (3)
Dolany John W	Riley H J
Deans Judson	Stanton J H (2)
Dougherty Miss Mary Ann	Sturgess Sarah L
Drake Daniel	Stiles William
Dodey Charles	Snow Miss Mary
Fuller Mrs Lydia (2)	Stanton J
Hallock George	Sheldon Fletcher
Hughs H H	Sterling Enoch
Hines C B	Schermerham H C
Lane J C	Swisher J S
Leonard Miss Judieth	Tryon S D
Lindsey Pardon	Thomson George A
Lane N A	Tewksbury A D
Lane S F	Wheeler David
Mitchell Henry T	Wood Miss Mary
Mercerole Isaac	Willoughby Charles
Moran John	Williams Master B
Mitchell Miss Emma	White Miss Kate
Mosher Lydia	

Please say advertised. D. R. LATHROP, P. M.

Marriages.

MATTESON—CURTIS—In Jackson, at the residence of the bride's father, Nov. 16th, 1865, by Eld. R. G. Lamb, Mr. Thomas E. Matteson, formerly of Waukokee, Minnesota, and Miss Mary E. Curtis, of Jackson.

DEWERS—UMPHREY—In Rushville, on the 14th inst., by Charles A. Atwater, Esq., Mr. Gilbert Dewers, of Scranton, and Miss Elsie Umphrey, of Pike, Bradford county, Pa.

LEWIS—FASSET—In Rushville, on the 16th inst., by Charles A. Atwater, Esq., Mr. Lewelling Lewis, and Miss Parna Fassett, both of Rush, Susq. Co., Pa.

Deaths.

ISBELL—In Montrose, Pa., Nov. 21st, 1865, Neddie H., infant son of L. B. and Mary M. Isbell, aged seven months and twenty days.

He's gone! the spotless soul is gone,
Triumphant, to his place above;
The prison walls are broken down,
The angels speed his swift remove,
And, shouting, on their wings he flies
And gains his rest in Paradise.

SLYTER—In Forest Lake, on the 21st instant, 1865, John S. Slyter, aged six years, seven months, and nine days—son of John W. and Lodema Slyter.

One we loved has left our number,
For the dark and silent tomb;
Closed his eyes in deathless slumber—
Faded in his early bloom.

From our circle little Johnny
Early hast thou passed away;
But the Angels say, another
Joins our holy song to day.

SMALES—In Springville, Susq. Co., Pa., Wednesday, Nov. 1st, A. D. 1865, Mr. Robert Smales, aged seventy-one years, four months, and twenty-nine days—accidentally killed by the kick of a horse.

Mr. Smales was born in the East Riding, Yorkshire, England, and immigrated to this country in May, 1817, where he has ever since resided. An industrious citizen, a kind father and true friend. We bid him farewell with many tears.

DEWITT—In Rush, Thursday, Nov. 9th, Wm. D. DeWitt, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

☞ Papers of Sussex county, New-Jersey, please copy.

O cruel death, thou'rt ever by,
Our idols from our hearts to tear,
And leave us here, to mourn and sigh
For loss that their sweet company were.

'Tis not quite two years ago
Since our dear mother died,
And oh how dreary seemed this world,
And all things else beside.

For no one in the wide, wide world,
Can fill a mother's place,
And though we live a hundred years,
We'll miss her loving face.

Then we had a kind father
To turn to in our grief;
But oh the cruel word how can we write,
He too is dead, how can we find relief?

For now our grief knows no restraint,
Hot tears bedew our face,
For well we know that no one can
Their loss to us replace.

And though we meet with dear kind friends,
There's something wanting yet—
The shrines still vacant they once filled,
Whom we can ne'er forget.

UPSON—In Springville, Saturday, Nov. 11th, 1865, *Mrs. Marietta Upson, aged sixty-three years.*

"The righteous," says God, "shall be held in everlasting remembrance;" and no duty is more agreeable to surviving friends than to treasure up the memory of the pious dead, that we may emulate their virtues, be guided by their bright example, and at last be partakers with them of the blessings *of eternal rest in Heaven.*

The subject of the above notice was of Puritan stock—was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, near the beginning of the present century. At about the age of 18 her heart trusted in Christ for salvation, and she became a highly professed follower in connection with the congregational Church in Attleborough. The removal of her parents to Harford, Pa., led her filial footsteps thither also. For several years she was a member of the Congregational Church there. Subsequently for several years her abode was in Great Bend and Springville, and her religious connection with the Presbyterian Church in these places. Having begun in youth to serve the Lord, her christian life was a steady, progressive one; and, although called like other saints to pass through severe trials, she was ever strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might. Faithful in all the relations of life, with ardent love for the Saviour and all His people, her faith fed on the glorious Gospel truths. She loved to speak for Christ, and to seek His aid in prayer. She desired the salvation of precious souls, and her presence and active piety were a great benefit to her friends and to the Church. Greatly will her friends miss her here below, but her bereaved companion, children, brothers, and sisters may all be comforted with the thought that she has gone to "the Saints' everlasting rest" above. Though called away suddenly, with joyful submission we can say, "All is well."

Market Reports.

New York Wholesale Prices Current of Produce.

Reported for the "INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN" by JOSIAH CARPENTER, Com. Merchant, No. 833 Washington St., New York, to whom shipments may be made. Two-thirds of the market value will be advanced on the receipt of the goods if desired, and a quick return made for the balance. Full directions and a weekly market report sent free of charge by mail to those making shipments.

Beeswax, pure, ₩ lb.	42 @ 43	Rye, ₩ bush.	1 00 @ 1 10
" impure, "	30 @ 35	Oats, "	60 @ 65
Beans, sound, ₩ bush.	1 50 @ 2 75	Corn, "	90 @ 1 00
Peas, "	1 20 @ 1 35	Potatoes, ₩ barrel	2 00 @ 2 25
Butter, in tubs, ₩ lb.	45 @ 55	Onions, "	2 00 @ 2 10
" in firkins, "	40 @ 45	Hides, dry, ₩ lb.	12 @ 15
" in rolls, "	55 @ 60	" green, "	6 @ 8
Cheese, prime choice, "	18 @ 20	Lard, in bbl. ₩ lb.	21 @ 22
" common, "	10 @ 15	Beef, mess, ₩ bbl.	14 00 @ 17 00
Dried Apples, "	9 @ 10	" prime, "	11 00 @ 14 00
" Peaches, "	16 @ 25	Pork, mess, "	32 00 @ 32 75
" Plums, "	55 @ 60	" prime, "	27 50 @ 28 00
" Cherries, "	40 @ 50	Hams, smoked, ₩ lb.	22 @ 23
" Raspberries"	35 @ 40	Shoulders, "	18 @ 20
" Blackberries"	25 @ 35	Bacon, "	19 @ 21
Eggs, fresh, ₩ dozen,	35 @ 40	Honey, "	35 @ 40
" limed, "	30 @ 35	Chickens, live, ₩ pair	18 @ 20
Flour, wheat, ₩ bbl.	7 50 @ 16 25	Turkeys, "	20 @ 22
" rye "	6 00 @ 8 50	Geese, "	14 @ 16
Corn Meal, ₩ bush.	2 00 @ 2 50	Ducks, "	20 @ 22
Buckwheat Flour "	4 00 @ 6 00	Clover Seed, ₩ lb.	14 @ 16
Flax, ₩ lb.	23 @ 24	Timothy Seed, ₩ bush	3 00 @ 4 00
Feathers, live geese,	60 @ 65	Flax Seed, "	2 90 @ 3 10
Dressed, "	40 @ 50	Tallow, cakes, ₩ lb.	14 @ 15
Mutton, in carcass, ₩ lb	10 @ 15	Wool, washed, "	50 @ 75
Veal, "	18 @ 21	Wool, unwashed, "	30 @ 40
Hides, dressed, "	14 @ 15	Apples, ₩ barrel	2 50 @ 5 50
Wheat, ₩ bushel,	2 00 @ 2 50	Maple Sugar, "	— @ —

NOTE.—*A full report of the New-York Market can be seen on file* at any time by calling at the "Republican" Office in Montrose. In the above is given the lowest and highest prices which are governed by quality and condition. Many articles that are not mentioned above, can be found on the report at our office.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE ALWAYS USED WITH GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The TROCHES are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proven their efficiency by a test of many years, each year finds them in more extensive demand throughout the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box.

October 30 1865.—6m

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
Wheaton's Ointment
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

ALSO cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

Sept. 25, 1865.—4 m.

BATCHELOR'S Celebrated HAIR DYE!

THE Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable, and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also,

REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS,
For Restoring and Beautifying the Hair.
CHARLES BATCHELOR, New-York.

August 31st 1865.—1y

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6.
The Great Invention of the Age in
HOOP SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS Invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic pure refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided lightly and finely together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most reliable, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that Ever Has or Can be made.

THE wonderful Flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, Comfort, and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses, and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

THE HOOPS are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c. &c., which they are constantly subject to while in use.

Are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most durable, comfortable, and economical Skirt ever made.

WENTS, BRADLEY & CARY, proprietors of the Invention, and SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE STREETS, New-York.

FOR SALE in all first-class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States, Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞ INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. *A. & C.*

September 12th, 1865.—6mos.

Attention Farmers!

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the farmers of Susquehanna county, to a new and useful improvement on HAND FANNING MILLS, patented by George Leach, of Owego, N. Y., whereby grain of all kinds can be cleaned and separated with facility, and economy.

By the use of LEACH'S IMPROVEMENT, preparing grain for seed, the crops may be increased at least one fourth, and the savings of one year will pay for the improvement. Old fanning mills repaired and made as good as new—does with the improvement $10. Address, Wm. Barnes, Agent, Birchardville, Susquehanna Co., Pa. WM. BARNES, Agent.

Forest Lake Centre, Oct. 16th, 1865—tf

BEMAN'S COLUMN!

MUSIC
AND
JEWELRY STORE!

THANKFUL for past favors the subscriber would respectfully invite those who are in want of anything in his line to examine his stock, being confident that he is offering superior inducements.

Read the Catalogue!

Clocks and Watches.

WATCHES.
American, Swiss and English, both gold and silver.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.
All styles, including their Celebrated Calendar Clocks.

Jewelry.

Heavy, solid Gold Chains, Hooks and Keys.
Fine solid sets of Jewelry—Pins, ear-rings, sleeve-buttons, studs, &c., &c.

WEDDING RINGS.
A fine assortment.

SPECTACLES.
Warranted to fit all kinds of eyes.

SOLID GOLD ALBUMS.
A neat Little Charm holding eight small Photographs.

GOLD PENS.
A fine assortment with and without holders. Old ones repointed.

SOLID SILVER WARE.
Made to order of pure Coin, consisting of Spoons, Forks, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, Vest Chains, &c., &c.

PLATED WARE.
The best in market—single, double, treble, and quadruple plate, and WARRANTED from a full Tea Set down, including Castors, Cake and Card Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cups, Tea Bells, &c., &c., &c.