

An Apprentice Wanted.
A good steady boy, from 15 to 16 years of age, who would like to learn the printing business, will find the best encouragement by applying at this office. One from the country preferred.

Governor Bigler.
Governor BIGLER was last week elected President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, unanimously, with a salary of \$5,000 per year. He had not sought the place, and never dreamed of obtaining it till the Telegraph informed him of his election. This mark of confidence in his ability and integrity, unsolicited, from men of opposite politics, is a high eulogy upon the character and person of the Governor.

Backing Out.
The Republican, having assailed Mr. Know till they saw themselves exposed to public execration, and feeling the force of public condemnation upon them, week before last endeavored to back out and explain away their assaults upon that gentleman. Their explanation involves them still worse, for they can scarcely convince the people at large that they would have uttered such falsehoods respecting him, if they really have the friendship for him which they professed week before last. They would not have found it necessary to malign him in order to vilify the Democratic party. But hold on, gentlemen, don't think of mending the matter now by praying him. You will kill him with that.

We call attention with pleasure to the card of the sufferers by our recent fire, in reference to the Farmer's Union Insurance Company. It is an important consideration, since so many Insurance Companies turn out to be fraudulent, never paying a loss after we have obtained our money, to know where we can be insured safely. We, too, can join in commending this Company as entirely worthy of confidence and patronage. Mr. Beebe, their agent for this county, resides a short distance from Montrose.

United States Senator.
Last Tuesday week two ballots were had for U. S. Senator by the Houses in joint Convention. 67 votes were necessary to a choice. Gen. Cameron, Know Nothing nominee, had 68 first ballot, and 50 second. Buckle, Democrat, had 28 first ballot, 27 second, and the rest scattering. After two ballots a motion prevailed to adjourn till next Tuesday.

What will be the result we cannot tell. The opposition to Cameron can concentrate their forces only on one point, and that is to put off the election another year, so that this will be the result if Cameron be not elected. If he, however, can hold the 59 votes next Tuesday to start with, it is very manifest that he will be elected on the second ballot.

Sudden Death.
Mr. Howard, of Bridgewater, fell dead in the bar-room of Hatch's Hotel in this Borough on the day of the election. It appears that he had been in bad health some time, but felt better that morning, and came to town. On his arrival at the Hotel he complained of being very cold, and stepped to the bar and was about drinking some Brandy. He took the glass in his hands, and remarked to a friend that he could not drink it, and instantly fell dead without a struggle or a groan. Drs. Patrick and Park were present and pronounced his death by disease of the heart. He was a sober and industrious citizen, and well esteemed.

An Orange.
We are informed by good authority that at the election in Franklin last Friday, the Know Nothings resorted to the following outrageous conduct to carry their point. Mr. James Watson, a worthy citizen, had been induced to join their Order, and, seeing its character, had several times asked for an honorable discharge from them, which they had refused to give him, though they had promised to do so when he joined them, at any time he should ask it.

Friday he went to the election and informed them that he could not vote their ticket, but should vote against them. Whereupon they took him one side and told him they would prosecute him for perjury, on the oath which he took when he joined them, if he dared vote against their ticket. Wishing to avoid difficulty, and not exactly understanding his rights, he returned home without voting at all.

country and her institutions, that there is yet sufficient strength in our government to protect its citizens, even against her secret foes. Mr. Watson can take no path in a Know Nothing Lodge, the breaking of which will lay him liable for perjury. Such oaths are not regarded binding in the eye of the law, not being judicial in their character.

Calling on Witnesses.
The Know-Nothing organ in its last issue, calls Gen. D. D. WATSON upon the stand, to prove to this community, that Wilmot's letter to Laporte, gives a faithful idea, of the former's position upon the Tariff question in years past. This introduction of a living witness the organ seems to regard as a set-off, and perhaps it is; but we are not inclined to "give in" without first calling upon the veritable DAVID, as he appeared in Congress, July 1st, 1840. Our readers will recognize the statesman of that period, in some extracts from his speech, which will find on the first page of our paper. If upon a perusal of said extracts, there should appear to be any conflict between the testimony of the General and that of the Judge our readers will know who to blame. The General is no doubt conscientious in his statements, but we have a great deal of confidence in the public records, especially where the validity of the same is unimpugned. If we mistake not, he shadows forth in his speech the very sentiments, often proclaimed by him in political gatherings here at home. Read the extracts; they convince us that the testimony of the General, is the result of a private conference, with which the public has not been familiar.

Mr. Wilmot and the Know Nothings.
As we expected, now that Mr. Wilmot has failed of being elected to the Senate by the Know Nothings, the world has been passed, and his friends stoutly deny that he is a member of the Order, or that he has ever had anything to do with it. We are not disposed to permit Mr. Wilmot to play his acts of deception and intrigue upon a people who have too generously confided in his integrity, without exposure, and shall therefore array a few facts before the public, in reference to him and his new associates. Ever since last September, the leading free soil presses and public men, have been earnest in showing to the people of the North, that by permitting the Know Nothing Order to grow, and by giving it encouragement, they were raising up an issue which would entirely divert public attention from the slavery question, and in the end completely prostrate the power of its organization. And every day has but proved more clearly the truth of their warning, until now, the slavery question is almost entirely lost sight of in the discussion of the greater question of civil and religious liberty. This is just what the south wanted,—that public attention should be diverted, and they have succeeded. Now any one would naturally suppose that Mr. Wilmot would have been the first man to sound the alarm, when he saw this new element springing up and overshadowing the slavery question. And, if he is an honest man, and not a member of the Order,—honestly anxious only for the success of his principles, would he not at once have come out like Seward and others, and warned free soil men not to become entangled in the Order? Certainly he would. But instead of doing it, he has openly participated in its elections,—and in this country formed the so called Republican party of which he is the acknowledged leader, and which is controlled entirely by the Know Nothings, aided to establish a press here, the Editors of which are members of the Order, and which is almost solely devoted to the interests of the Order and himself. This is not all. Previous to his speech in this place last Court, friends called upon him, and asked him if he did not think Know Nothingism was prostrating the free soil sentiment, and aiding the south to perpetuate its wrongs. He was forced to acknowledge that such was its tendency. He was then asked if in his speech he would not warn free soil men to stand aloof from the Order. He replied in these words: "If any one wishes to know my opinion of the Know Nothings they may come and ask me." Now, we appeal to any candid mind and ask, what other construction can you put upon his conduct than that he is a member of the Order, or what is just as bad if not infinitely worse, is willing to see the free soil sentiment prostrated, by the discussion of another issue, if by it he can bring a new party into power, of which he shall be the leader, and thus obtain high places of trust and profit? Why does he not say that if any one wishes to know his views on the slavery question he may come and ask him? This is not all. Mr. Wilmot, for the past four months has been a candidate of the Order for the United States Senator,—was a candidate for the nomination in the Know Nothing Caucus at Harrisburg, voted for and declaimed for, by members of the Order, and openly claimed as a member, himself, to his own knowledge, and without contradiction! Now would he have asked an election by that Order to an office which they are most anxious to fill with those who agree to their principles,—because it is in Congress that they must carry out their reform in the naturalization laws,—we ask if he would have permitted himself to have been a candidate of that party if he did not belong to them, or endorse their principles? There can be but one conclusion,—he either belongs to the Order, or he has been acting the part of a hypocrite and political impostor, by endeavoring to palm himself upon a party whose principles he repudiates, and whose confidence he would sacrifice after they had elected him.

No honorable and honest man would seek an election from a party to which he did not belong, and to whom he was opposed in principle and practice; especially to a legislative office, where he would be obliged to trample upon the principles of those who elected him, if he was really opposed to them. But this is not all. We have before us a Know Nothing document, containing amendments to their Constitution, and the decision of the State Council, and we find that decision No. 9, reads as follows:

The obligations of the Order compel a member of the Legislature to vote for members of the Order in preference to those who are not."

Now does any one suppose that the Know Nothing Caucus at Harrisburg would have allowed the name of Mr. Wilmot to be brought before them if he was not a member of their Order? And would the members of that Caucus have voted for Mr. Wilmot, thus violating their obligations in the very presence of the Order, if they had not known that he was a member? Certainly not. When Mr. Wilmot went before that Caucus for a nomination, he went as a member of that party, and if he was not a member he was playing a dishonest and dishonorable deception. In fact, by the very act of being a candidate of the Order he admitted his membership, and he ought now to be ashamed to deny it. He cannot belong to three parties and be honest to all.

It is now apparent that Know Nothingism has almost entirely cut out from the public mind the deep seated purpose which was once fixed there, to resist the extension of slavery. It has brought up another issue, which has distracted the organizations of the North, and directed attention to the dangerous encroachments of another power,—that which seeks to trample men's consciences in the dust, and overthrow the dearest rights we hold on earth. And here has this issue been permitted to grow up under Mr. Wilmot's fostering care,—without one word of discouragement from him, and with his approbation,—for instance in such circumstances gives approval. We care not what he may say, or do hereafter, he cannot atone for the past. When his voice, above all others, should have been heard, it was silent,—when his arm should have been stretched forth in defence of the God-given rights of his fellow men, and of doctrines they have learned from his lips, it was stretched forth only in friendly beckoning to this secret power, asking with approving smiles that it should aid him to a seat in the United States Senate! Yes, a seat in the Senate, to be obtained only over the prostrate fortunes of his long-tried, true and earnest friends,—obtained at the bleeding sacrifice of his principles, and by carrying aloft the banner of religious persecution, hideous with the bloody finger-prints of the "dark Ages" and smoked and scorched by the martyr-fires over which it waved two hundred years ago! Ah, could a seat in the United States Senate make good a sacrifice like this? Would it bind up the mangled conscience, and make the heart bold with honest and noble intention? If so, of plastic material it must be constructed.

We have not the full returns from the towns, with the names of the successful candidates, but will try to publish them next week. From the general result, though, it is seen that the Know Nothings are greatly on the wane in the county. If they fail from now till the election next fall, as fast as they have since the election last fall, the Democratic majority in the county will then be nearly double what it has been the past years.

These evidences, at this time, are peculiarly gratifying to the lovers of sound principles and equal rights. They show that reason and patriotism will triumph over fanaticism and error,—that "truth crushed to earth will rise again." We say then to our Democratic friends, the day is breaking,—your future triumph will be complete. Stand firmly by the plain and simple doctrines of our republican institutions,—defend them with all your strength, and they shall stand. The judgment of the people will always come right, however it may be misled for the day.

Know Nothing Violence.
On the first page of our paper may be found an abstract of the speech of Mr. Littlejohn, Speaker of the House of Representatives of New York, on the subject of Know Nothingism. We hope our readers will give it a careful perusal. He was induced to join the Order, but upon seeing its enormous character, he came out like a man, on the floor of the House and denounced it. But the chapter does not end here. Last week he was suspended in effigy, from a cross in front of the Capitol, in Albany, and burned. To the religious community this proceeding is of vast consequence. When they reflect that the symbol of our Saviour's awful agonies and death, can be thus publicly profaned and insulted by the drunken orgies of a midnight political mob, at this day, in one of the most enlightened and christian cities of the Union, with what startling tones does it speak to the christian believer. And yet this is but the natural sequence of dragging religious belief into the political arena. It breeds infidelity,—it familiarizes the profane and the wicked with the mirth of the sepiifer, and robs him of all reverence for religion or religious faith. And when he shall have satisfied his brutal and wicked infidelity upon one sect, with conscience seared and appetite sharpened for religious persecution, he is ready to turn his God-defiant arm to the work of exterminating another. This is human nature embolden in sin, and this is in accordance with the faithful history of all past Ages. Christian men of America! you have resting upon you now a responsibility more fearful than any before you. It is for you to rise up now, before it shall be too late and rescue "your altars and your fires" from the sacrilegious hands of the infidel vandal. It is your voice which must be heard to arrest this sweeping wave of persecution, before it shall have submerged entirely the religious rights and liberties of your country. It is for you to say that we want not the arm of political power to propagate God's truth, but the arm of God greater than man, and who alone can open the hearts of men to conviction, and reclaim them from the snares of error.

Wilmot and Cameron—Interesting Developments—More Letters.
When Mr. WILMOT was attending Court in this place last month, he caused to be circulated among his faithful admirers that he had received a letter from Gen. Cameron of a rather suspicious character, to wit, that Cameron had written him to come to Harrisburg immediately, as he, Cameron, had something to communicate to him which he dare not write. This has been construed by the faithful into an attempt by Cameron to bribe Wilmot to support him for Senator, and many have been the encomiums heaped upon the head of Wilmot, for his integrity to his principles and his firmness in resisting the seductive advances of Cameron! Surely, such insinuations on the part of Wilmot show that he is an adept in the art of impressing the public with his purity.

Now we suppose Gen. Cameron did write Mr. Wilmot a letter, and we also suppose Mr. Wilmot answered it, for we have accidentally come in possession of the following letter under the signature of the veritable David: MONTROSE, Jan. 22, 1855.

My Dear Sir—Your note of the 14th was forwarded by my wife from Towanda, and did not reach me until last evening. I do not expect to be at Harrisburg. My Courts here will continue till after the first of next month; thus leaving only a week in termination, which would be mostly occupied in the journey to and from Harrisburg. I have received, within the last few days, letters from friends urging my presence at the Capitol, but at this time, even I am obstructed by myself there. I am reluctant to show myself there at this time, even I am obstructed by myself there. I am reluctant to show myself there at this time, even I am obstructed by myself there.

The Election.
So far as we have heard from the township elections last Friday, they have resulted much more favorable to the Democratic party than was anticipated. With few exceptions wherever the Know Nothing issue was made, it has been signally defeated. In Montrose, the focus of Whig Know-Nothingism, no contest was made; but in Bridge-water, which gave such a tremendous majority against us last October, the battle was fought on the open Know Nothing issue. The whole Democratic ticket was elected by between eighty and ninety majority. Good for old Bridge-water,—she again swings round into the old Democratic harbor. In Franklin our friends had a severe contest and succeeded by about thirty majority,—considerable larger than the usual Democratic majority of the township. In Liberty, too, where we were so disastrously beaten last fall, the whole Democratic ticket succeeded by fair majorities. In New Milford after a heavy fight the Democrats are handsomely successful. In Rush, where the Know Nothings swept everything last fall, we learn that they are beaten badly. In the western towns proper, the Democrats are entirely successful.

who would stop at no falsehood that he believed could be made to work to my injury. I do not know that he has said a word not marvelous upon record if he had not. Great prominence was given to the issues connected with the policy of slavery extension and domination, in the election in this quarter of the state, and this should be kept in mind in judging of the conduct of our Representatives.

Let the result be what it may, I desire your good opinion, and that our friendly relations may remain undisturbed. Truly Yours, D. WILMOT.

Men of Susquehanna county! Can you read the above letter and believe your senses? Would you have believed that David Wilmot could sink himself so low,—could show himself the unprincipled demagogue, who has not hesitated to denounce Simon Cameron in public and private, as a man void of all moral and political integrity, as "a proslavery lack," who had endeavored to bribe him for his support,—we ask could you have believed him capable of the baseness, while taking such a position here, to sit down and write General Cameron that he was his preference over all rival candidates for United States Senator! We venture that our readers will not dispute us when we say, that in all the annals of political duplicity and intrigue, such another instance of deliberate double-dealing cannot be found. Read the article in the Republican, Mr. Wilmot's organ, last week; see what a character they give Simon Cameron in that article, and then reflect that such is the man whom Mr. Wilmot declares that he expressed a preference for over all his rivals, when he supposed an election was certain to take place! Yes, for so the man of Susquehanna! Read that article, and then reflect that such is the man to whom Mr. Wilmot prefers to commit the destinies of his "great principles of freedom" in the United States Senate! Read the letter, too, and then tell us whether you believe David Wilmot an honest man, or whether you do not believe him ready to sell his principles, and the principles of the people of this District, "to the highest and best bidder, for cash only, by me." We confess that we contemplate this revolting picture, with feelings of sadness and alarm. What faith can be placed in the professions of any man, when his ambition leads him up to the exceedingly high mountains of political power?

Says Mr. Wilmot in the letter: "I have said this much because I do not wish you to feel that I stand towards you in the attitude of a VOLUNTEER RIVAL." Why, if General Cameron be such a man as Mr. Wilmot has represented him, and as his organs in Bradford and Susquehanna represent him to be, should he hesitate to be a "volunteer rival" against him? Has Mr. Wilmot so soon forgotten that he said in his speech here last Court, that every man from President to constable, who was not right on the slavery question, must be struck down? What is the man meant? Is he crazy? Does he write in the letter as though he was afraid of being bribed?

We have no heart to write more on this subject, but leave the public to judge for themselves of David Wilmot in his new development; and we believe they will say to the Legislature, elect General Cameron—elect any man to the Senate but David Wilmot. Leave him to us,—let us repay his heartless duplicity, and gross neglect of every political virtue.

The following letter from J. W. Barker, the great Chief of the Know Nothings in New York, was addressed to a friend in Virginia, and published to show the South the faithful character of their new northern allies: NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1855.

Dear Sir—Your valued favor of 15th inst., is received, and I hasten to reply. I am well aware of the importance which is attached to the election of U. S. Senator from this State in the Order, and beg to assure you that every means consistent with our rules has been and is being used to defeat the election of W. H. Seward. One point you are perhaps forgetful of. Even Mr. Seward is acceptable to the present Administration, and the Democratic adherents to it are instructed to vote for any one who can be elected, Whig or Democratic, to destroy the power of the K. N.—Hence, a new feature of antagonism presents itself in this unnatural alliance. However, every effort is being made to control the brothers belonging to the Legislature, and I have now hopes of success. The appliances of capital and publicity are of course brought to bear against us, but still the Order are using all the means in their power to counteract those influences. A spirit of harmony pervades our councils, and despite the efforts of outside factions we have sustained our position thus far, and are increasing in numbers beyond our anticipations. Hoping the result of the election will be such as we mutually desire, I am, yours fraternally, J. W. BARKER.

meanness, rallied to the rescue, and defeated their plans, by giving him the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket. An incident came to light during the day, which I think should be published to the world, so that all honest men who belong to the order, and those not belonging who have rather encouraged them, may see the iniquity and rottenness of the whole concern. I will write it as it was related to me, by a man of as good repute for integrity as any man in the county. He told me that he asked a man, when on their way to election, which ticket he intended to vote, the K. N. or Democrat, the reply was, "I am in a bad fix—I belong to the Order but I shall not vote their ticket,—and dare not vote the other, as they have threatened to prosecute me if I do." Our friend asked him how he came to join them. Said he, "I happened into a neighbor's house a few weeks ago one evening, when a number of other neighbors came in. After sitting a while they asked me to join the Lodge. I rather hesitated,—they told me I could withdraw from the order at any time if I did not like to remain with them. I finally was initiated. After they made their nominations, I told them I could not vote them, and asked a withdrawal. They urged me to remain with them until after township election, as this was a trying time with them; for if they were defeated now, their downfall was certain. I still insisted on a formal withdrawal, and again told them I should not vote their ticket. They then told me if I voted the Democratic ticket they would prosecute me for perjury." He made application for his withdrawal after arriving at the election house and was refused, and actually went home, not daring to vote as his conscience and judgment told him he ought to. I have no disposition at this time to make any comments on the above, but I must say that our liberties are in great danger, while there exists among us an oath-bound, secret Order, which would thus crush out the very vital spark which animates the bosom of man, and distinguishes him from an automaton. Franklin, Feb. 20, 1855.

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any other person that the statement is not "unqualifiedly false." In my judgment the simple fact of his refusing to order the paper discontinued, is prima facie evidence of an intention to take advantage of a poor man who could not read. The "saw-mill deliberations" in Dimock proved to be entirely successful. The K. N. swept the town by a two thirds vote. We did not expect to beat them, but we fought them resolutely. They had their ticket prepared and "tied up with a string" and tried to keep it out of sight, but we managed to get possession of a copy of it in the forenoon. Their majority last fall was about 100, now it is about half that much. They will find a few Spartans left in Dimock yet. Yours sincerely, O. S. BEEBE.

During the ceremony of administering the oath to Governor Pollock, just as the Speaker of the Senate said to him, "You do swear you will support the Constitution of the United States," the Governor bowed in token of assent, and as he did so the scaffolding upon which they stood in front of the Capitol broke down. Ominous sign!

Permit me, the subscribers, through your paper to express our thanks to the Officers and Directors of the Farmer's Union Insurance Company, for the prompt and liberal manner in which our losses, sustained by the late fire at Montrose, have been adjusted and paid; and do recommend said company to the favorable notice of all who may have property to insure. Their agent, O. S. BEEBE, Esq., is desirous of taking risks on very favorable terms. Very respectfully, W. H. BARNES & Co., F. H. FORDHAM & Co., P. A. LOCKE, ABEL TURRELL, C. D. LATROFF, LEONARD SEARLE. Feb. 1st, 1855.

Rev. N. Doolittle will preach in the Universalist Church, in Brooklyn, on the first Sabbath in March, instead of the last one in February, as previously noticed. 67-76.

Public Sale. WILL be exposed to public sale at the residence of the subscriber in the Borough of Montrose, on Wednesday the 7th day of March next at 10 o'clock A. M. the following property to wit: A variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds, Stands, Crocheting Glasses, &c. Also Saddles, Harness, Plough, and (perhaps) one of the most perfect Carriage Horses 5 years old, in the county, with covered Buggy and silver plated Harness. Terms.—Nine months credit will be given, upon strong notes with interest and approved securities, for notes over \$5. M. C. TYLER. Montrose, Feb. 21, 1855—8w2r

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Montrose, on Saturday the 17th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. All that certain piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in the township of Lathrop in said County bounded and described as follows to wit:—Beginning at the end of a wall on the East side of the Lockport and Western Railroad and in the north bank of the brook that crosses near the Hopbottle Depot, thence north 64 deg. East, 9 6-10 perches up the brook to a post on the south side, thence south 5 1-2 deg. West, 12 1-10 perches to a post east side of a turpentine tree, thence north 50 deg. West, 5 1-10 perches, to a point opposite the bridge, north 83 deg. West 3 perches to a stake east side of Rail Road, and thence crossing the bridge, thence north 34 1-2 deg. West 3-10 perches to the beginning, containing sixty one perches more or less, with the appurtenances two stone houses or shops and all improvements thereon. Taken in execution at the suit of F. P. Catlin Ex'r, &c., of Putnam Catlin dec'd vs. Amos B. Merill. ALSO—One other certain piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in the township of Auburn in said county, bounded and described as follows to wit,—on the north by lands of William Clink, on the east by lands of Daniel Carter on the south by lands of John Beardsley, and on the west by lands of John Beardsley, containing about 88 acres more or less, with the appurtenances one log house and barn, and about 45 acres improved. Taken in execution at the suit of John Twibury in the use of Lewis F. Cook vs. S. C. Sherer. ALSO—At the same time and place, all that certain story wood building with brick front basement, situated in Lodersville, Great Bend township in said county, and a piece of ground and certain appurtenances thereon, on which said building is constructed, bounded on the northeast by the Newburgh turnpike road, on the east and southeast by lands formerly owned by C. J. Hart, on the west by lands of the Lockport and Western R.R. Co., and on the west and northwest by lands of Lewis Green, said building, occupying and covering half the lot, and known as the Hazard House, being some fifty feet front on the Railroad, and some 200 feet rear on the said turnpike road. Taken in execution at the suit of Elmer W. Brigham vs. Addison Bryant. ALSO—By an order of the Court, one other certain piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in the township of Lathrop and Lenox in said county, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lands of Lewis Baker, on the east by lands of John Beardsley, on the south by lands of David Mills and George Tiffany, and on the west by lands of John Wood, containing 336 acres or the same more or less, with the appurtenances. F. P. HOLLISTER, Sheriff. Montrose, Feb. 21, 1855—8w3

The Great Distribution Postponed. The Cosmopolitan Art Association ANNOUNCE a brief postponement of the Distribution, from the 30th of January to the 28th of February, at which time it will certainly TAKE PLACE. The managers find it necessary to make the above change, owing to the delay in completing the building of the Galleries, and the receipt of the Works of Art; which necessarily deferred the publication of the Illustrations Catalogue until late in December, thereby preventing the general circulation desired among the distant States and friends of the Association. To all those who have not subscribed. The last opportunity to be presented. Any one subscribing previous to the 28th of February, are entitled to the Magazines for 1855. The payment of \$3 entitles any person to all the other one of the following Magazines for the year 1855. Harper's Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Blackwood, Graham's Magazine of Art, and Godley's Lady's Book, and the Quarterly Reviews re-printed in London, New York, Edinburgh, Westminster, and the Quarterly Review, giving the holders an equal chance in drawing the \$2,000 Statue of The Greek Slave, or Venus, Bacchante, Hebe Flora, with Bronze Statuettes and several hundred magnificent Oil Paintings. For full particulars see illustrated Catalogue, which are sent free, on application to all parts of the country. Address C. L. BRAY, Astor's C. A. & L. A. Knickerbocker Magazine Office, 214 Broadway, New York, or 168 Water St., Sandusky, Ohio.