

A fierce impetuous, followed by a blow, replied to the despairing felon. A constable, attracted by the increasing uproar, soon arrived; the thick coat collar was ripped, and in it was found a considerable sum in Exeter notes, the ruby ring, and other valuables well known to have belonged to Mr. Bradshaw. Berry was quickly lodged in jail. A true bill was returned the next day by the grand jury before noon, and by the time the clock struck four the murderer was, on his own confession, convicted of the fatal crime of which an innocent man had been, not many hours before, found guilty.

Edward Drysdale, I need hardly say, liberated by the king's pardon—pardon for an uncommitted offense; and he and his true-hearted wife, the mistress of her uncle, are still living, I believe, in competence, content and harmony.

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNSA.



J. B. McCOLLUM, Editor.
A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Montrose, Thursday, Jan. 1 1857.

All Communications, Advertisements, and Notices of any kind, must be received in person, or by mail, on Wednesdays by 8 o'clock A. M.

Blank Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., constantly on hand at this office. We also give notice that we will fill any of the above instruments at charges so moderate as to prove a saving to those having that kind of business to do.

The Democratic State Convention for 1857.

The Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be voted for in October next, will be held at HARRISBURG, on MONDAY, the second day of March, 1857, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. V. FORNEY,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

Nothing of importance is transpiring in Congress. Law-givers like other people dislike to work about holidays.

On fourth page, will be found two columns of reading matter.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE, published monthly at New York by Dinsmore & Co., at 12 1/2 cts. per copy or \$1.25 per annum in advance, is a valuable travelling companion and in this age of Steamboats and railroads, ought to be in the hands of every business man.

THE SATURDAY BELLETTIN, published at Philadelphia by A. Cummings is an excellent family newspaper which we hope to receive regularly. Terms, one copy with books to amt of 50 cts, \$2.00. Four copies \$5.00, and one to get up of club. For \$20.00, 24 copies and one to get up of club.

THE SATURDAY EVENING MAIL, is published by J. Patrick at Philadelphia, for \$2.00 a year. It presents each week comic and descriptive pictorial illustrations, and is a pleasant companion for the long winter evenings. Will the publisher continue to favor us with an exchange?

School House Burned.
The school house near N. O. Fassmore's in East Bridgewater was burned to the ground, on Sunday night Dec. 21st. This is the third time that the school house in that district has been destroyed by fire. A few years ago it was set on fire by some person unknown, but the flames were discovered and extinguished before any serious damage was done to the building.

A NEW JUDGE FOR KANSAS.—The President has removed the Chief Justice of the Territory of Kansas, Judge Lecompte, and appointed James O. Harrison of Kentucky in his place. Mr. Spencer has also been nominated as Marshal of Kansas, vice Donnell, and Thomas Cunningham of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Burrill, deceased.

The New York News, is an able, bold and reliable democratic paper and is permanently established. It commands the ability and the means to compete successfully with any of the metropolitan journals and for general news, correspondence &c., it is second to none in New York. We advise our democratic friends who wish to subscribe for a New York paper to take the News. Terms, single copy \$1.50 per annum or ten copies for \$10.00. Address McMillan & Parsons, 102 Nassau st. New York.

The Northern agitator displays great industry and tact in collecting for publication all the extravagant and foolish speeches and paragraphs of the Southern "fire eater," pronouncing them fair specimens of Southern public opinion. His design is to make us hate the South and willing to engage in a war against her domestic institutions. He is careful to keep out of sight the opinions of leading Southern Statesmen and to thrust in their place the absurd propositions of some ranting fanatic—some ambitious aspirant whose zeal in behalf of error ought to be his passport to a Janatic asylum. This crazy politician in return, anxious to prove his fidelity to the institutions of the section in which he resides, and to convince the slaveholder, that the whole North is arrayed against him, copies and circulates the absurdities of the abolitionist, as genuine samples of public opinion in the free States. Thus do these mischief-making creatures alienate one section from the other and encourage prejudices that may yet produce violent and dangerous collisions of the States. We trust that the

common sense of the people will discountenance the incendiary efforts of these extremists and compel them to abandon a practice so unfair and unpatriotic and so plainly opposed to the peace and security of the republic.

The Political Future.

As "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty" the American citizen should make himself familiar with the nature and design of his government and labor to preserve it in its original purity. The patriots who in the late Presidential contest successfully resisted the assaults of sectionalism, must not throw down their weapons and retire from the field. While the democratic party has won a victory of which it has reason to be proud it must by vigilance fortify its triumph, and prepare for other struggles and other conquests. The enemies of constitutional liberty are active and persevering and will spare no effort to keep alive unjust prejudices. Their revolutionary action during the last session of Congress illustrates the reckless and treasonable spirit by which they are animated. Their recent attempt to prevent Mr. Whitfield (the legally chosen delegate from Kansas) to take his seat in the House of Representatives, shows that though defeated they are not dismayed. Their bitter and malignant attacks upon the President because he faithfully discharged his duty, and published to the world the natural and fearful tendencies of sectional organizations, prove that they meditate the continuance of that agitation which has already seriously disturbed the repose of the country and threatened civil war. Although the American people have spoken through their ballot box in favor of self government and religious freedom, a combination of proscriptions and agitators led on by disappointed and desperate office hunters in the field and thirsting for power. To expose and combat its heresies and to make fruitless its efforts to create dissensions is the duty and should be the pride of the democratic party. While the election of Mr. Buchanan is a triumphant vindication by the people of the doctrine of State equality, it is incorrect to suppose that that doctrine will meet with no opposition hereafter. Whenever it is proposed to organize territorial governments on the popular sovereignty idea, a gang of anti-slavery fanatics will be found to condemn and misrepresent the principle, for the purpose of rendering it unpopular.

Every attempt of these men to prevent the application of a just and constitutional doctrine in the organization of the territories should be boldly met and defeated, so that each effort they make shall weaken, instead of strengthening them. All that the honest, fair-minded citizen desires, is that popular sovereignty be permitted to shape the domestic institutions of the territories, without interference from any quarter. Let Mr. Buchanan see that the organic law of Kansas is respected—that the bona fide settlers of that territory enjoy unmolested the right of self government, and what reasonable man will longer deny the correctness of the non-intervention principle embodied in the Kansas Nebraska act? Owing to the unlawful interference of Massachusetts and Missouri in the affairs of that territory, many have been induced to condemn popular sovereignty, without reflecting that the denial of its fair exercise occasioned all the difficulties there. Should Kansas act to be admitted into the Union with a constitution excluding slavery, the predictions of the so-called republican party would be falsified, and its chances of success materially diminished.

That Mr. Buchanan will enforce the organic law and protect the inhabitants of Kansas in the exercise of their rights at the ballot box, and as a consequence of such protection that Kansas will be a free State we have not the least doubt. The democratic party having vanquished sectionalism and being responsible for the manner in which the government is administered the ensuing four years, is commanded by policy as well as by its sense of justice to see that the men of Kansas enjoy the rights promised them in the territorial act. If it neglects to do this it will be justly overwhelmed in the next Presidential contest. Let it be just and true to its past history and its future will be glorious and successful. With reference to the prejudices existing in many localities against Catholics and foreign born citizens the duty of our party is plain and unmistakable. It should pay no regard to that prejudice, either in its legislation, or its distribution of patronage. Let it legislate in conformity to the liberal spirit of the fundamental law of the land; let it select good men to perform the business of the government, regardless of the place of their birth, or the religion they profess. It must not respect the clamor of the opposition, but guided by a just and patriotic purpose, fearlessly live up to its liberal professions.

THE SOURCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—Lift a bucket of water from the Mississippi River at New Orleans, and ask yourself the question, "from whence it came?" and the answer may be, "from the Sandy Deserts of New Mexico, from the pine hills of Carolina, from the rolling prairies of Nebraska, or the cotton fields of Georgia; from the British possessions north of the 49th degree of latitude, separated by a thin ridge of covered rocks, from the streams that flow into the Arctic Ocean, or from the bowers of orange and magnolia that perfume the cane fields of Louisiana; from the frozen lakes that gem the bosoms of Minnesota and Wisconsin, or from the sunny fountains that gush up from the flowery plains of Alabama and Tennessee, or from the lake-bound peninsula of Michigan, from the hillsides of waving grain in Pennsylvania and New York; or from the tobacco fields of Virginia and Maryland.

It may be a part of those mighty volumes that roll their never tiring waves through Iowa or Nebraska, through Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, through Kentucky and Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas. It is a part of the thousand little rills that come humming their way from that little range wherein arise the Colorado and Colorado of the west, or of those from whence the Delaware and Susque-

hanna hasten away to meet the rising sun. In the spurs of the Alleghany it has saluted springs of the Ronoka and Saluda, and far beyond the Black Hills it has locked arms with the mighty Saskatchewan, as he hurried on his cheerless journey to Hudson's Bay.

The springs of the Onondaga listen to the roar of Niagara, and the fountains of the Platte overlook the craters of the extinct volcanoes of Utah. It has fertilized a country greater than the empire of Alexander, and has carried a richer commerce than all the rivers tributary to Imperial Rome.

Sketches of some of the Leading Democrats of the Campaign.

Such is the title of a series of articles which are to appear in that high toned and able Democratic paper, The Republic, of New York, Belfast, Me. The first number is a remarkably well written sketch in reference to the eminent services of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and no one, we are certain, will read it without entertaining increased respect for that eminent, sincere and reliable Democrat, who has ever stood fearlessly forth in defense of true national principles, which too many have paused or loitered by the way. The editor of the Journal says: "We have thought, since the glorious issue of our late campaign, that such brief sketches of some of its leading champions as space and material at hand will allow us to give will not be uninteresting. The contest just closed has called out a power of argument on the part of the Democratic orators, alike honorable to their party and to the country."

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,

OF BIRCHINGTON, N. Y.

The prominent part taken by the Hon. D. S. Dickinson in the late contest, and in more remote political conflicts, and especially his sagacity in enunciating and efficiency in establishing the doctrine of Congressional non-interference with slavery in the Territories, now become the settled doctrine of the Democratic party, place him in the front ranks of American statesmen. The victory of '56 is not the result of one campaign, but of several. The conflict between Unionism and Sectionalism did not commence this year or the last, but in 1846. It sectionalism had its Waterloo in 1848, it had its Niagara in 1850. The struggle of sectionalism in its various forms, and localities since '46 have been but so many Leipsics and Jenas preparatory to the Waterloo of '56. "The Wilnots, the Kings, the Giddings," the Sewards, the Wentworths, and the Hamlins, ever since '46 have been drilling their forces in their respective States, now ordering the advance, now sounding a retreat, as would best suit their purposes, and might win the final great battle. The battle was not for want of tact or skill or effort on their part, nor was the victory gained primarily on account of the immediate superior generalship or extraordinary exertions of the victors. The foundations of the Union victory of '56 were laid broad and deep by the National men of '47, '48, and '50.

But for far-seeing statesmanship and self-sacrificing patriotism, the relations of sectionalism in 1850 would have been certain and overwhelming. Even with the aid of these, the Union has narrowly escaped shipwreck. Prominent and foremost of the national men of the North to whom the country is so largely indebted, stands the subject of this article. He is entitled to the high honor as a Senator of New York in 1847, of having initiated the policy which has since been followed in the anticipation of the acquisition of territory from Mexico, on account of the Mexican war. He is entitled to the high honor as a Senator of New York in 1847, of having initiated the policy which has since been followed in the anticipation of the acquisition of territory from Mexico, on account of the Mexican war. He is entitled to the high honor as a Senator of New York in 1847, of having initiated the policy which has since been followed in the anticipation of the acquisition of territory from Mexico, on account of the Mexican war.

Resolved, That true policy requires the Government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained; and that neither in such acquisition nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or institutions be provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereto, to form a free, sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy.

have been settled in 1847, was postponed to 1856. The stone which the builders then rejected was destined to become the head of the corner. Gen. Cass subsequently incorporated the principle of Mr. Dickinson's resolves into his Nicholson letter, and it formed the distinctive feature of the Compromise measures of 1850.

Nothing daunted by the defeat of his favorite policy, Mr. Dickinson labored on for the stormy session of Congress in 1848, in the fruitless effort to secure some form of government for the people of our newly acquired Territory. And when all hopes in this direction were lost, reviewing his conduct at the close of the session, he said: "I have carefully reviewed the positions I have taken, and would not essentially change them, were the efforts to be repeated. I have the gratification of believing that when the storm has blown over, my course will be approved by all honest men."

This gratification he was destined to experience at the very next session of Congress, when the contending forces returned to the conflict with feelings embittered by the strife of a Presidential election. The free Soilers of New York, who defeated Gen. Cass, Hillary B. Dickenson in no measured terms. "The hostility, however, he returned to greater force. He returned to the Senate in December, 1850, resolved more firmly than ever to secure the triumph of his favorite policy of popular sovereignty in the Territories. A twelve month's discussion of this doctrine had made a deep impression upon the minds of public men, and also upon the popular mind. What was treated as visionary in the summer of 1848, came to be regarded as the only practical mode of escape from civil war in March, 1850. The Union men, regardless of past differences, united for the sake of the Union, Dickinson and Clay, and Cass and Webster, and Cobb and Bright, and Douglas labored shoulder to shoulder for the accomplishment of the same end. The result was the application of the principle of Mr. Dickinson's resolves to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico—the triumph of popular sovereignty. Seldom has a statesman displayed greater energy in proposing, or more successful effort in applying a more important principle of legislation.

The cause had triumphed, but its champion was destined to a temporary martyrdom. In achieving a national triumph Mr. Dickinson had brought upon himself defeat at home. The vengeance of Free Soilers could only be appeased by defeating his re-election to the United States Senate. All this he knew beforehand, but he preferred the good of his country to personal aggrandizement. How his integrity as a man, attached to him like convictions of duty chose the latter alternative!

The prominent position of Mr. Dickinson in the United States Senate—the acceptance of his views upon the relations of Congress with our Territories by the country—the clearness of his exposition as to the limits granted to and the powers withheld from Congress, by just construction of the Constitution, and his integrity as a man, attached to him many prominent politicians of the country, who became delegates in the National Convention of 1852. In the private and personal consultations of members, when it became apparent that neither of the three prominent candidates could be nominated, no name was mentioned oftener than his. And on the thirty-fourth ballot his name was unanimously voted for by Virginia. Probably no new name could have been brought forward, which would have been better. But Mr. Dickinson was not to be lured from his fealty to Gen. Cass, even by the prospect of obtaining the prize for himself. We quote from our own report of the proceedings, what follows:

"Virginia, which had stood by Mr. Buchanan from the first, gave her thirty-fourth ballot, fifteen votes, for the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York. A profound sensation was caused by this change. Mr. Dickinson rose and as soon as recognized, the deepest silence ensued. He said he had come a delegate from New York; pledged to that distinguished statesman and patriot, Lewis Cass. His nomination he was bound by every consideration of fidelity, honor and friendship, to support. [Here there was a tremendous outburst of applause from the ladies' gallery, which the speaker gratefully acknowledged.] He was penetrated to his heart of hearts with gratitude to Virginia, the Mother of Presidents, for the compliment she had paid him. Also he was proud of the touching tribute a gentleman from another State had paid him, (referring to the votes of a Florida delegate) in casting the thirty-fourth ballot for him. These acts he would cherish in memory to the latest hour of his life. He fidelity to a man, attached to him like convictions, whose choice for Mr. Cass had been expressed, made his course plain. He should adhere to his former vote, trusting that yet the voice of the Convention would be in favor of the distinguished chieftain of the Democracy, whose eminent ability, long services to the country and unwavering nationality seemed to mark him as the man demanded by the times, and whose firm hand upon the helm of the ship of State would assure her safety and progress."

The impression made by Mr. Dickinson's speech was one not soon to be forgotten. One could not but admire that Roman fidelity—that self-denying virtue—which forbade his grasping in his own hand the honors he had pledged himself to aid in securing to another. After the peremptory refusal of Mr. Dickinson to be held in the position of a candidate, couched as it was in the elegant language of the Hon. J. M. McKim, a high sense of honor, his friends more than ever regarded those obligations which to his mind were insuperable, and which deprived them of the privilege of bringing him before the convention as a candidate of the National Democracy, against whom or whose fitness, candor, or suspicion, nor malice could bring anything.

The Kansas Nebraska bill was but the development and application of the principle of Mr. Dickinson's resolves of '47. And as such he promptly indorsed the legislation of '54, and it is mainly to such endorsement, and his masterly advocacy of that measure, that the Democracy of the Empire State were able to poll so large a vote at the late election. Had other prominent New York Democrats exhibited, at the proper time, like fidelity to principle, the vote of that State would have been cast for Mr. Buchanan by an overwhelming majority. It is a significant fact that in sections of the State where Mr. Dickinson's influence was particularly prominent and concurring, the Buchanan electoral ticket received forty thousand majority!

It is, indeed, our deliberate conviction that if the position taken by Mr. Dickinson in 1853 had been unequivocally indorsed by the National Democracy of the country, the State of New York would to day constitute the noblest pillar in the pyramid of Democratic States.

Mr. Dickinson is no time server. On the contrary, inflexible fidelity to principle is the controlling element of his character. When therefore, in accordance with the policy of President Pierce, he was requested to consort with the Free Soilers of New York, upon equal terms with tried National Democrats, of New York, the pride and breast of the Na-

tional Democracy of the north, approved his decision. When, however, after the Cincinnati Convention, a portion of the Free-Soil Democrats of his State formally purged themselves of free soilism in the recognition of the Cincinnati platform, Mr. Dickinson cordially greeted them as members of a common political brotherhood. Although pressed by hosts of friends in various sections of the country to consent to have his name presented to the Cincinnati Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, he repeated the magnanimity he displayed in '52, and urged his friends to support Mr. Buchanan.

Whatever be the future of Mr. Dickinson, whether he be destined to spend the remainder of his days in public or private life, no living American Statesman, with like opportunities, has rendered the country greater services, or possessed stronger claims upon the gratitude of the republic.

We should judge Mr. Dickinson to be some fifty-five years old, though his head has those grey hairs that are popularly regarded as the mark of wisdom. His features have the fullness and placidity that accompany health and a well balanced mental organization. As a public speaker, whether in the grave deliberations of the Senate, or in the more popular field of American oratory, the stump, or before the courts, (he is a practicing lawyer in Birmingham, Broome county, N. Y.) Mr. D. has a happy command of language, a sharply defined logic, well separated, poetry and that power of illustration that comes of education. Like Mr. Webster, his speeches abound in illustrations from the Scriptures, which dignify and adorn, or give force to what he says, while they do not do violence to the sacred character of the book from which they are drawn. "Scripture says" is an appellation which has been applied to him by those most familiar with this habit. We had intended to quote from some speeches of Mr. Dickinson made during the campaign just closed, but must omit them for want of room. He devoted three entire months to the service of his party and the country in the late campaign, and was on the stump in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. At the immense Democratic mass meeting at Tippecanoe he was the leading speaker, and we doubt not his noble effort did much to secure the glorious result in Indiana.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The possibility of a submarine telegraph between this country and England seems to have almost reached the certainty of fact. Minute observations and careful experiments have made it evident that beneath the stormy surface of the Atlantic, and between the rocky ledges that skirt our shores and extend far seaward, there are immense stretches of plain along which the metal conductor can be extended with perfect safety. As this seems ever to have been the great impediment of consummating this immense scheme, and as there is now no doubt on the practicability of a continuous extension, we may consider the undertaking in the light of an institution.

If, then, the two great nations of the world, commercially speaking, are to be as intimately united by inter-communication as by relationship, what are we to expect as to their future conduct? Will there be any greater harmony of feeling and interest than now exists? Will England cease her grumbling and criticisms, and be content with the quiet enjoyment of her self-sufficiency? Will the United States cast away the distrust which has ever marked her conduct toward her great rival? Will the wire which connects the commercial centers of the two peoples penetrate deeper, until it reach the popular heart?

These subjects we will leave till we find ourselves in a more speculative mood. There must, of course, be great changes wrought in the commercial aspects of the two peoples, which will influence heavily the general attitude of affairs. We see that England has already taken measures to secure for herself extensive privileges of communication, and if our Government joins in the movement, Washington and St. James will be the great telegraph offices of the line. There must, of course, be a Telegraphic Bureau established. Operators will be required, and thus a new outlet be made for the mechanical genius of the land. Private offices will be secured at, and during the inauguration of a new administration the people will have to suffer. As the utmost secrecy will have to be observed in respect to dispatches, and as there will be no occasion for conversation, it is probable a dumb man will be appointed as Chief Operator, with a score of dumb assistants—although the quality of deafness may be considered more desirable. At any rate this new sphere of usefulness will be filled with those most deserving of such good fortune.

What will be the use of diplomatic agents when the new era is inaugurated aside from the duties of a Consulship, there can be no necessity for a foreign agent. Our Minister, as it is, does little or nothing. The great requisites for the appointment is wealth, and the poor man, however brilliant or deserving he may be, is shut out from it. It is only, as now conducted, the nursery of aristocracy, and is at any rate but an unmeaning farce—a relic of the past.

Let the foreign ministers be abolished and dead and dumb operators take their place. The submarine telegraph will then be the means of doing some positive good, even though it does not completely harmonize the long-existing and seemingly inherent animosities of the two countries.—N. Y. News.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bureaux of Health, hospitals and dispensaries, have never accomplished half the good that has been achieved through the agencies for the sale of these remedies. Fortunately for the sick, these agencies pervade all countries. Every dwelling, however, should be furnished with the preparations, for they may be suddenly and imperitively required at any hour. If universally, and appropriately used in all cases demanding medical treatment, the average duration of human life would be increased, and the amount of human suffering greatly lessened. The effect of the Ointment on eruptions, ulcers, tumors, and all kinds of external diseases and injuries, is little short of supernatural.

The negro whippersnappers of Canada are getting tired of the darkies. A movement is on foot among them to secure the passage of an act of parliament by which fugitive slaves may be sent back to the United States.

Drawn to serve at January Term, January 10, 1857.

GRAND JURORS.
Auburn—Robert Manning.
Apollon—Elisha Austin, Husted Barton.
Brooklyn—Daniel Tewksbury.
Clifford—Homer Burns.
Great Bend—Henry McKinney, D. B. Tut-hill.
Gibson—Henry Abel.
Harmony—Eli P. Campbell, H. K. Newell, Jacob Schlager.
Harford—Richard Richardson.
Jackson—Asa Dix, Edgar Foster, William Hamilton.
Liberty—Wm. H. Ives, Levi Voeburg.
Middleton—David Thomas.
New Milford—Peter McCollum, R. S. Page, Jared Tyler, Rufus Washburns.
Springville—A. A. Root.
Thomson—Robert Gilott, Jr.

TRAVELING JURORS—1st WEEK.
Auburn—George Haverly, Daniel Seelye.
Apollon—Rowland Barton, Harry Barney, Patrick Newell.
Bridgewater—Myron Baldwin, Daniel Stewart, M. S. Tyler.
Brooklyn—Chas. K. Palmer, Chancy Tingley.
Clifton—Michael Donnelly.
Clifford—Jno. Bolton, Ezra Kim.
Dimock—Jas. A. Bunnell, J. W. Tiffany.
Franklin—J. L. Merriam, Buck Noble.
Forest Lake—Eli Warner.
Great Bend—Calvin Krakham.
Gibson—S. S. Brundage, Jno. Brundage, Jr., J. M. Potter, Joel Steinback.
Harford—Amherst Carpenter, Jos. More.
Herrick—Shubal Dimock, W. J. Dimock.
Jackson—L. D. Benson, G. E. Brooks, Omnis Barrett.
Jessup—Timothy Depee.
Lenox—Mark Hartley, Wm. McDonald.
Lathrop—Daniel Baker.
Middleton—Jno. Bradshaw.
New Milford—Elliott Aldrich.
Oakland—Samuel Brush, Geo. McKune.
Rush—Chandler Birby, H. J. Champion.
Springville—C. W. Bard, Jas. McMillan.
Jonas Philips, Miles Fritchard.
Silver Lake—Daniel Griggs, Wm. Lawson.
Thomson—A. T. Gallowsy, Sherman Williams.

2nd WEEK.
Auburn—Samuel Carter, Nathan Green, Wm. White, Jr.
Clifford—C. D. Brundage, Wines Bennett, C. D. Wilson.
Dimock—Abel Cassidy.
Franklin—Andrew Banker, Rufus Fuller, Levi Sumners, F. A. Smith.
Forest Lake—Thomas Mahan.
Friendville—Eli W. Biss.
Great Bend—Riley Case.
Gibson—Thomas Evers.
Herrick—Charles Ellis.
Jackson—Chas. C. Bennett.
Jessup—Wm. Wheelock.
Lenox—Humphrey Marcey, J. S. Scott.
Liberty—Richard Bailey Sam. White.
Lathrop—Wm. P. Sweet.
Middleton—Paul Hill.
New Milford—Norman Foot, Wm. C. Handrick, Horace Seymour.
Oakland—E. A. Bartoa.
Rush—A. B. Lung.
Springville—Oliver Lathrop, A. P. Stephens.
Succa's Dept.—Joseph Erwin.
Silver Lake—J. D. Murphy, Jas. McCormick, Jr.
Thomson—Wm. Witter, Jonas Blandin.

Notices.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Montrose Fire Company is on Monday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., January 5th, 1857.

S. M. WILSON, Sec'y.

A Perfumed Breath.

What lady or gentleman could remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is as delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of "Balm" on your tooth brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.

Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits. None genuine unless signed by W. F. FETTRIDGE & CO.

40m6.] Franklin Square, New York.

NOTICE.

In Jessup on the 20th, of Oct. last, Mr. J. Reynolds, in the 95th year of his age. Mr. Reynolds was one of the early settlers of this country, and with many and Christian fortitude and patience endured all the hardships of the early years. He was a good and faithful mechanic and engaged in the falling business for many years. He was a member of the Baptist Church—and maintained his profession with a Godly perseverance unto the end of his life.

The hoary head is a crown of glory, if found in the day of righteousness. He has left a number of children and grand-children, and a large number of friends to mourn his loss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Mustang Lintment cures Rheumatism.
The Mustang Lintment cures Stiff Joints.
The Mustang Lintment cures Burns and Wounds.
The Mustang Lintment cures Sores and Ulcers.
The Mustang Lintment cures Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples.
The Mustang Lintment cures Neuralgia.
The Mustang Lintment cures Corns and Warts.
The Mustang Lintment is worth 1,000,000 Dollars per Annum.

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galls, Wounds, Sift Joints, &c. Will you answer this question? Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Lintment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe Asia or America—who has not said "this was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; also.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors New York.

1-1m

BLASTING Powder, Safety Fuse, and Rifle Powder for sale by J. N. BULLARD.

List of Jurors
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Liberty—Wm. H. Ives, Levi Voeburg.
Middleton—David Thomas.
New Milford—Peter McCollum, R. S. Page, Jared Tyler, Rufus Washburns.
Springville—A. A. Root.
Thomson—Robert Gilott, Jr.

TRAVELING JURORS—1st WEEK.
Auburn—George Haverly, Daniel Seelye.
Apollon—Rowland Barton, Harry Barney, Patrick Newell.
Bridgewater—Myron Baldwin, Daniel Stewart, M. S. Tyler.
Brooklyn—Chas. K. Palmer, Chancy Tingley.
Clifton—Michael Donnelly.
Clifford—Jno. Bolton, Ezra Kim.
Dimock—Jas. A. Bunnell, J. W. Tiffany.
Franklin—J. L. Merriam, Buck Noble.
Forest Lake—Eli Warner.
Great Bend—Calvin Krakham.
Gibson—S. S. Brundage, Jno. Brundage, Jr., J. M. Potter, Joel Steinback.
Harford—Amherst Carpenter, Jos. More.
Herrick—Shubal Dimock, W. J. Dimock.
Jackson—L. D. Benson, G. E. Brooks, Omnis Barrett.
Jessup—Timothy Depee.
Lenox—Mark Hartley, Wm. McDonald.
Lathrop—Daniel Baker.
Middleton—Jno. Bradshaw.
New Milford—Elliott Aldrich.
Oakland—Samuel Brush, Geo. McKune.
Rush—Chandler Birby, H. J. Champion.
Springville—C. W. Bard, Jas. McMillan.
Jonas Philips, Miles Fritchard.
Silver Lake—Daniel Griggs, Wm. Lawson.
Thomson—A. T. Gallowsy, Sherman Williams.

2nd WEEK.
Auburn—Samuel Carter, Nathan Green, Wm. White, Jr.
Clifford—C. D. Brundage, Wines Bennett, C. D. Wilson.
Dimock—Abel Cassidy.
Franklin—Andrew Banker, Rufus Fuller, Levi Sumners, F. A. Smith.
Forest Lake—Thomas Mahan.
Friendville—Eli W. Biss.
Great Bend—Riley Case.
Gibson—Thomas Evers.
Herrick—Charles Ellis.
Jackson—Chas. C. Bennett.
Jessup—Wm. Wheelock.
Lenox—Humphrey Marcey, J. S. Scott.
Liberty—Richard Bailey Sam. White.
Lathrop—Wm. P. Sweet.
Middleton—Paul Hill.
New Milford—Norman Foot, Wm. C. Handrick, Horace Seymour.
Oakland—E. A. Bartoa.
Rush—A. B. Lung.
Springville—Oliver Lathrop, A. P. Stephens.
Succa's Dept.—Joseph Erwin.
Silver Lake—J. D. Murphy, Jas. McCormick, Jr.
Thomson—Wm. Witter, Jonas Blandin.

Notices.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Montrose Fire Company is on Monday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., January 5th, 1857.

S. M. WILSON, Sec'y.

A Perfumed Breath.

What lady or gentleman could remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is as delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of "Balm" on your tooth brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.

Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits. None genuine unless signed by W. F. FETTRIDGE & CO.

40m6.] Franklin Square, New York.

NOTICE.

In Jessup on the 20th, of Oct. last, Mr. J. Reynolds, in the 95th year of his age. Mr. Reynolds was one of the early settlers of this country, and with many and Christian fortitude and patience endured all the hardships of the early years. He was a good and faithful mechanic and engaged in the falling business for many years. He was a member of the Baptist Church—and maintained his profession with a Godly perseverance unto the end of his life.

The hoary head is a crown of glory, if found in the day of righteousness. He has left a number of children and grand-children, and a large number of friends to mourn his loss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Mustang Lintment cures Rheumatism.
The Mustang Lintment cures Stiff Joints.
The Mustang Lintment cures Burns and Wounds.
The Mustang Lintment cures Sores and Ulcers.
The Mustang