Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

J. B. McCOLLUM, J. GERRITSON, Editors.

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. W. FORNEY,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

The Democracy of Susquehanna County are requested to meet in Mass Convention at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday evening of the first week of January Court, to appoint two delegates to attend the above Convention.

AZOR LATHROP,
Chairman of Co. Com.

WOOD AND CASH wanted on subscription at this office immediately.

☞ The January term of Court commences on Monday the 19th inst.

United States Senator.

Tuesday, the 13th, was the day fixed by law, for the election of a U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. Col. John W. Forney is the candidate of the Democracy for that position. Mr. Forney is an eloquent and logical advocate of sound Democratic principles, and his nomination by the Democratic caucus will give, we apprehend, satisfaction to the party, whose faithful and efficient champion he has been. We notice the Senate has refused to consider the resolution to go into joint ballot with the House on the Senatorial question. This proceeding is clearly revolutionary, and should be discountenanced by all parties.—The attempt of one branch of the Legislature to prevent the election of a U. S. Senator is shameful, and we trust will prove unsuccessful. Mr. Forney, having the necessary qualifications, and being the choice of the dominant party, ought to, and we doubt not, will be our next Senator.

Bribery in Congress.

In the House of Representatives on the 9th inst., a member from New York called attention to an editorial that had appeared in the N. Y. Times, charging that efforts had been made to procure the passage of the Minnesota *Land Bill*, through the agency of bribery. Mr. Payne, a member from North Carolina, intimated that the charge was true, and stated that he had been offered a large sum of money to vote for said Bill. A resolution was submitted for the appointment of a committee with power to send for persons and papers to investigate the charge; which resolution passed unanimously. The investigation will therefore take place, and probably show a condition of things at Washington capable of much salutary reformation.—While the people have been thinking and talking only of slavery, we fear their representatives have been getting rich faster than honest men usually do.

Whitfield and Reeder again.

When Mr. Whitfield was admitted to a seat as Delegate from the Territory of Kansas it was natural and reasonable to suppose that the agitators would permit him to occupy it in peace. But such is not the case. On Saturday last Mr. Grow presented a petition, which he said was signed by 1500 voters of Kansas "remonstrating against the right of Mr. Whitfield to a seat as Delegate from that territory." At noon Mr. Reeder claims the seat for himself, by virtue of the voluntary election held in October, 1855. Last session the black republican House voted against Reeder's claim to a seat, and we cannot discover that anything has occurred since to strengthen that claim. The only object of the petition is to afford an opportunity for the black republican members to treat the country to a few more harangues about the wrongs perpetrated in Kansas. They will not of course vote to admit Reeder, because the committee sent out by them to collect and report the facts connected with the dispute between the contestants reported against his claim to a seat. It is plain therefore that the design of the present proceeding, is to keep up an excitement in the country, which cannot possibly benefit any body.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

DAVID TAGGART (Rep.) of Northumberland county was chosen Speaker of the Senate on first ballot by a vote of 18 to 15. J. LAWRENCE GETZ (Dem.) of Berks county was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of 52 to 40.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate, granting equity powers to Courts of Common Pleas; also bills to incorporate the Bank of Pottstown, the Tioga County Bank, and the Bank of Connestoga.

DURING the late Presidential canvass, and at the moment a gallant Senator from the South was proclaiming the certain election of Mr. Buchanan, a feather dropped at his feet, from the wing of an eagle that was flying over. The gentleman preserved the quill, and, to-day, had it forwarded to Mr. Buchanan, to write his inaugural address with. It was not plucked by man from the wing, but was the *free gift* of our national bird.—*Wash. Cor. Alexandria Sentinel.*

The above statement is correct. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, is the gentleman referred to. The quill is now in possesion of Mr. BUCHANAN, at Wheatland, where we saw it on Friday, and in accordance with the request of the "gallant Senator," it will be used by the President-elect in writing his Inaugural Address.—*Lanc. Intel.*

For the Democrat.

House Representatives, Harrisburg Jan. 8, 1857.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.—Permit me to express the wish that you will forward your Petitions for all legislation either general or local at the *earliest possible moment*. There is a vast amount of business before the Legislature at this session, and bills that are not introduced at an early day, will stand a poor chance of being acted upon.

Complaints have frequently been made to me, that in sessions past, petitions have been [illegible] unheard. The difficulty unquestionably has been that they were not sent at an earlier day.

S. B. CHASE.

The United States Expedition to the River La Plata.

We have received the preliminary report of Capt. Page, who commanded the United States steamer Water Witch, and by order of the Government, made an extended and very successful exploration of this important river.

The attention of the Government of the U. States has, only within a comparatively few years, been properly directed to the value of explorations and geographical investigations with reference to the increasing and now vast commerce of our country. This description of operations has long been held to be of the most vital importance, by the powers of Europe, and in no inconsiderable measure, the wealth and commercial ascendency of Great Britain are to be traced to this policy. From the time of Capt. Cook, and even to date from a previous era to the present day, the naval explorations made under the auspices of the British Government have been of the most extensive character, and have been made in almost all parts of the world. People, before almost unknown to civilized men, have been visited, treaties entered into, and new markets opened for commercial enteprise, and a high and perhaps the most lasting fame has been awarded by the whole world, for those missions of peace and amity. The reader of the voyages of Drake and Cook, of Wilkes or Perry, of Ross or Franklin, will not feel his interest at all lessened by the consideration that these were essentially commercial in their objects and consequences.

The United States has not been behind other nations in this important auxiliary to the march of civilization. Numerous expeditions have been organized and have completed their proposed business with great success, and have added lustre to the National character. With a vast extent of previously unexplored territory, those explorations have necessarily been for much the greater part, performed by land expeditions. But the naval department has been by no means idle, and one of the most important of services of this description, to which we allude, has just been completed by the squadron under command of Capt. Page.

The River La Plata and its tributaries, amongst which is the river Parana, were thoroughly explored and surveyed, and were ascended to the astonishing distance of 2,000 miles from the ocean. The entire countries on their banks including the hitherto little known and almost mysterious country of Paraguay, were completely explored and a synopsis of their commerce and resources is given in the present report. When we remind our readers that among the products of those countries are classed many of the richest products of the mine—many of the most important of the medicines known, that they abound in cattle to such an amazing extent as to be almost capable of furnishing the entire world with material for the currier and the indispensable products of his art; that a vast number of woods rarely seen as yet by the cabinet maker, are produced abundantly in those forests, that in short all the inducements to commercial intercouse and most valuable accessories to the good of society are to be found in the countries visited, the importance of this expedition and its probable results may be estimated.

The *tea* of Paraguay, a favorite article of diet in all the countries of South America, is now attracting much attention in Europe, and very probably will become an article of extensive exportation. From the city of Ascension alone it is exported mainly to other States of South America largely, the value in 1854 reaching $282,489. The commercial investigations by Capt. Pages' expedition, are of the most valuable description.

In geographical science and matters of general interest, this expedition has also produced a vast accession of information. For the first time, accurate surveys were made, and the courses of rivers and positions of towns, in some cases containing large populations, carefully ascertained. The climate, customs of the people, diseases, in fact, no matter of general interest has been neglected. No less than sixty-six medical plants, used by the people of Paraguay, were obtained and brought home in safety. The superior quality of the tobacco grown in those countries is alluded to.

Much information was obtained relating to the curions and almost unknown tribes of Aborigines which inhabit the countries of the interior of South America. Twice the expedition was attacked by hostile Indians, fighting on horseback, armed with spears.—Large collections in natural history were secured and brought home in safety.

We hope to see the very important results of this expedition published at an early period by the authority of the United States, and venture to say that such a contribution to commercial, geographical and general information will have very rarely been made by any government.

Next Governor.

The prominent candidates for Governor are Hon. Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. F. Packer, of Lycoming; Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington; Col. S. W. Black, of Pittsburg. Other honorable gentlemen have also been named in connection with this post.

☞ At Charleston they take the daguerreotypes of all pickpockets and other rogues, and keep them in the police office for future use.

Scene in the Illinois House of Representatives.

[*Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.*]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5th, 1857.

This morning an outrageous, and at the same time, an amusing scene occurred in the House of Representatives. It took place in this way: Nearly all the members being present, they proceeded to organize the House in the usual way, by electing a Speaker, Clerk, Assistant Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms *pro tempore*. The person chosen for Speaker *pro tem.* was Mr. Dougherty, of Union; for Clerk, J. L. McConnel; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Levin Greathouse, of Fayette. The Speaker and Clerk took their seats. At this time Mr. Bridges, the Clerk of the former House, made his appearance and declared himself the presiding officer of the House until it was regularly organized, and protested against the proceedings of the members in electing a Speaker and other officers. The members paid very little attention to him—inasmuch they had an intimation of the course he intended pursuing—and went on with the business. The Speaker then directed the Clerk *pro tem.* to call the roll of the House, and see how many members were present. Mr. Bridges again protested, called the Speaker to order, declared himself the presiding officer, and demanded that the members address him. The Speaker, several times, called Mr. Bridges to order, and Mr. Bridges again called the Speaker to order. Every one began to be somewat excited at this stage of the proceedings. Mr. Arnold of Chicago, commenced making a speech for the purpose of sustaining Bridges, and here we will proceed *verbatim et literatim.*

Mr. Arnold—"Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a few remarks."

Speaker—"Does the gentleman recognize me as the Speaker?"

Arnold—"No, sir."

Speaker—"Then the gentleman is out of order, and will take his seat. The Clerk will proceed to call the roll."

Bridges—"I protest. I have my rights here, and intend to maintain them. I am presiding officer of this House, and I intend to maintain my rights."

Speaker—"Order."

Bridges—I call you to order, sir."

Logan of Jackson—"Mr. Speaker, I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms, *pro tem.*, be instructed to take Mr. Bridges out of the House, if he persists in his course."

Bridges—I call you to order, sir."

Logan's motion being seconded, and the question being put and carried, the Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to show Mr. Bridges the door.

Mr. Greathouse, Sergeant-at-Arms, walked up to Mr. Bridges, and politely informed him that he was directed to show him out. Bridges told him to keep his hands off, or he would get hurt. Greathouse took him by the collar, when Bridges struck him, and then commenced the scene. They clinched, while many of the members made up to the scene of action to assist the Sergeant in the discharge of his duties.

After some considerable wrestling, knocking over chairs, desks, inkstands, men, and things generally, Mr. Bridges was got out with his coat "shockingly torn." Five or six Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms were then appointed to keep order, and the House proceeded to business. After the Members had been sworn in, the House adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

This is one of the most disgraceful affairs that ever occurred in our State, and by far the most impudent. Such a thing as the old Speaker organizing the new House of Representatives was never before heard of in this State, and Mr. Bridges himself knew that he had no such authority, for he himself had been appointed, two years ago Clerk *pro tempore*, and after the House was organized he was elected Clerk for the session. We think Mr. Arnold is responsible for trying to sustain him in his outrageous course.

Democratic Postmasters and the N. Y. Tribune.

Considerable discussion has been going on as to the duties of Post Masters in the distribution of the mammoth packages of this mammoth sheet. It has been claimed by Greeley that it was the P. Ms' duty to direct all such packages indivivually—the list of names being furnished—thus saving the publisher a large expense which is ground out of Postmasters and their clerks. The burthen has become so great as to lead officials to enquire for instructions from the Post Office Department. The result we copy from the *Plaindealer.*

"Greeley still persists in sending his papers unmarked to his 170,000 Western subscribers, relying on Postmasters to do this work for him gratituously, thus saving him a vast amount of clerk hire per year, which other clerks have to pay. The Post Master General has decided that it is no part of a Post Masters' duty to write the names of subscribers upon papers sent them for delivery, and they are forbidden so to do whenever it conflicts with official duty which in all cases it must so do. It is an idle plea which some Post Masters make, that when a Mail arrives they can lay aside the Tribune until other customers are waited upon, then write on and deliver them without infringing upon their legitimate duties. It is not true. Subscribers to the Tribune will have their papers just as soon as any one else, and their names must first be written or else there will be confusion in the delivery. It is clearly the duty of Post Masters to return all such papers to the office of publication "for proper direction." This is the law and the language of the instructions, and Post Masters who blink this duty should be reported to the Department without delay."

☞ James A. Bayard, Senator from Little Delaware, is the best billiard player in the United States.

☞ The Long Island Railroad track was snowed under when our first snow storm came, and has not yet reappeared in all its length.

☞ During the past year thirty revolutionary soldiers have died. The number on the pension list in July last, was 514.

☞ A trader in Hartford distributed to the poor children of the city, 1000 pairs of rubbers on Christmas day.

☞ It is estimated that the number of persons afflicted with insanity in the United States, reaches at present 25,000.

SOMETHING OF A RUSH.—It is said that the Hon. S. A. L[illegible], when he set out for Washington, was not allowed to pass a station between Chicago and Cleveland without being called out. While acknowledging the compliment of an impromptu demonstration at Toledo, he said it "was but a short time since he might have travelled from Boston to Chicago by the light of his own effigies burning in every village where abolitionism could muster caurage enough to attempt the disgraceful act, the only provocation for which was that he had dared to introduce a bill allowing the people of every State and Territory to regulate their own affairs in their own way. But he congratulated his hearers that the just principles of that bill had been adopted and made a fundamental principle of our government; and he felt a proud satisfaction in the approval of his own course, and that of his gallant colleague Gen. Shields, embodied in the triumphant election of the veteran Statesman, JAMES BUCHANAN, to the Presidency.

Department News.

The pre-payment of all Transient Printed Matter Compulsory.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday contains the following:

We are requested to publish the following Regulations made by the Post Master General, in order to carry out the provisions of the act just passed, requiring pre-payment of postage on all transient printed matter, viz:

1. Books, not weighing over four pounds, may be sent in the mail pre-paid by postage stamps, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided, they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at both ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, except books, not weighing over three ounces, sent by mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by postage stamps. Where more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and a letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lotteries and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous master in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper, sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole package to letter postage, from being sealed or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the post master at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage and to detect fraud. At offices where postage stamps can not be procured, post masters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF WISCONSIN LOST IN A SNOW STORM!—The Electoral Vote of Wisconsin was lost in a snow storm as we learn from the papers in that State. Though as the facts stand, the loss was not one of any great importance to the result, yet circumstances might very easily concur to make such an event of serious importance. The first Wednesday of December being the day for the assembling of the electors of the several States at their respective State Capitols, the electors of Wisconsin started in time, from their homes, to reach Madison, under ordinary conditions of the weather and roads on the day. But a snow storm on the Tuesday previous, shut in the Capitol, and prevented all ingress. The legal day passing over without any action of the College, of course the functions of the Electors no longer continued, and all ther had to do was to return home, private citizens. Consequently, Wisconsin had no voice in the election.—*Albany Statesman.*

A MONSTER TURN-TABLE—A CURIOSITY.—The Messrs. Sellers, corner of Sixteenth street and Pennsylvania Avenue, have just completed a monster turn-table at their extensive works, where the curious and the public in general are invited to see it. It is 54 feet in diameter, manufactured of cast iron, weighs 32,276 pounds, and revolves on *Parry's celebrated Anti-Friction Box.* Notwithstanding, however, its great size and weight, it can be started and kept in motion with ease by four pound pressure, a fact seemingly incomprehensible, yet susceptible of proof by examination. A cord placed upon a pulley, one end being attached to the table, while a four pound weight is tied to the other, is all that is necessary to move the table. Mechanics and scientific men, and all interested in railroads should not fail to embrace the opportunity to examine this superior arrangement. It will be open for inspection at the establishment of the Messrs. Sellers until Monday next, when it will be taken down and removed to Great Bend, its future destination, having been ordered for that depot, by the Delaware, Lacawana and Western Railroad Company—*Pennsylvanian.*

Dispatches from Kansas.

New York, Jan. 5.—E. Hoagland, of Kansas has passed through this city on his route to Washington, with dispatches from Gov. Geary.

BLOODY AFFRAY ABOUT A YOUNG LADY—ATTEMPT AT COWHIDING—TWO MEN KILLED INSTANTLY BY STABBING.—The Rochester *American* publishes an extract from a private letter, dated Monmouth, Warren county, Ill., Dec. 12th, detailing a most horrid tragedy which occurred at the "Baldwin House," in Monmouth. The circumstances are given as follows:

"Mr. Fleming, an elderly gentleman, and two sons about 25 to 28 years of age, had called upon Mr. Crozier at his rooms at the B. House, armed each with a loaded pistol, to coerce the latter gentleman into a concession and retraction of a calumny affecting their daughter and sister, with which they charged Mr. C. Mr. C., after some pretty warm language passed between the parties, agreed to and did sign a retraction in the presence of a friend whom the Messrs. Fleming had brought with them.

"Immediately after delivering the paper into the possession of their friend, the Messrs. F., or one of the brothers, says to Mr. C., 'I am now going to cow-hide you;' and one of the boys holding a cocked pistol to his head, directed the other to inflict the threatened punishment. He had struck three or four blows, when C. pulled a dirk knife from a side pocket, and passing at the same time his left arm around the neck of the one who plied the lash, stabbed him in the left breast, and as quick as thought withdrew the knife and struck the one who held the pistol a back handed blow which reached, as did the first, the heart of its victim.

"Both brothers received their death wounds in less than two seconds, and were both bloody corpses in three minutes after they were struck. The old man had gone out into the hall and locked the door, and stood on the outside to keep out assistance. The affair has created an immense excitement here, I assure you. The young man Crozier is under arrest, having surrendered himself into custody, and is to undergo an examination tomorrow."

The Sure Road to Fame and Fortune.

We take it to be a demonstrable fact that no discovery or invention worth advertising at all can be advertised too extensively. The man whose mental vision is darkened by miserly instincts, whose soul lies in his breeches pocket, cannot understand this; and if such an one in his mole-hole gropings, should chance upon some new and useful truth, he would be afraid to take the sure road to celebrity, which lies through the columns of the press, lest he should be ruined by the *tolls.* What a contrast does the brilliant and beneficial career of Prfo. Holloway present to the blind stupidity of such a man. Having perfected, after many years of laborious research and experiment, two remedies which he knew, with positive certainty, were absolute specifics for nearly every internal and external malady incident to humanity, he determined at once to give them a wider publicity than any other medicine had ever attained. His motive was noble and benevolent. He felt that he possessed the power of mitigating suffering and successful war with diseases heretofore unconquerable, and like a good champion he fearlessly entered the lists. Had he been moved by avarice instead of philanthropy he could not have taken a surer or shorter path to wealth. The plan of advertising preparations, which actually *accomplished* all that empiricism had ever promised or medical orthodoxy attempted, of course proved self remunerative. He flooded every nation with his advertisements, he pervaded the whole world with his medicines, and the world repaid him with a shower of gold. We verily believe that there is no possible means of disseminating information among men that he has not adopted in giving notoriety to his Pills and Ointment.

The Hon Mahlon Dickinson, of New Jersey, once satirically likened the poles to big flagstaffs, and we have little doubt that if they *were* flagstaffs Holloway would contrive to have a bit of bunting nailed to each with his name and address inscribed upon it. In fact such is the enterprise and irresponsible energy of the man, that we should scarcely be surprised to hear of the virtues of his medicines being inscribed on the desert sands of mid Africa or traced in the eternal snow that caps the peaks of the Andes. His eternal office for this hemisphere (he maps out his advertising ground by hemispheres) 80 maiden Lane, has only been established about two years, and yet probably there are not five hundred adults out of our population of thirty millions who have not heard of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Be this as it may, it is a statistical fact, verified by the books of the establishment, that more than half a million of persons have within that time purchased the preparations at the New York Office and its country agencies. Could the amount of good they have effected in that period, in the United States alone, be computed and placed on record, it would of itself form one of the proudest monuments of success to which zealous philanthropy on the one hand and popular appreciation on the other, have ever contributed.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

☞ Our readers are well aware that we have never advertised patent medicines—but we now publish an advertisement of Ayer's Pills, not because we are paid for it alone, but because we honestly believe that Dr. Ayer is one of the best Physicians and Chemists of the age, and because we know from experience that his Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine for a Cough, that was ever invented. We have been cured by it of a severe Bronchitis, and have given it to our family with unfailing success for Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c. Our Neighbors who have tried these Pills represent them as an extraordinary good medicine.—*Democrat, McArthur, Vinton Co., Ohio.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The sudden changes of temperature in this climate have a terrible effect upon the skin, the muscles, and the glands. Hence the prevalence of salt rhuem, erysipelas, blotches, boils, rheumatism, quinsy sore throat, and the many other complaints so frequently generated and always aggravated by this cause. Fortunately, in Holloway's Ointment we have the means of promptly removing this class of diseases, and of so thoroughly invigorating all the exterior organs and integuments as to prevent their recurrence. The Pills operating in harmony with the ointment, regulate the secretions, and discharge from the fluids of the body any acrid matter calculated to produce external inflammation or internal disease.

GEN. PACKENHAM—A CURIOUS FACT.—We copy the following from the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 11th ult.: We were yesterday credibly informed, by a gentleman who resides near the spot, that in September last, the well known pecan tree, under which the remains of Gen. Packenham were buried, a few miles below this city, was broken off, 30 feet above the ground, by a gale of wind, and a cannon ball, fired from the British lines during the battle, was found embedded, just where the trunk broke off. Thus it was that the brave Briton slept under one of his own missiles as his monument!

BURNING OF THE GREGORY HOUSE.—*Carmel, Jan. 12th.*—The Gregory House, on Lake Makopac, was destroyed by fire yesterday, with all the furniture. The loss is $20,000—partially insured.

☞ The Portland Advertiser states that there is in that city five thousand believers in Spiritualism.

☞ The total number of vessels of every description laid up in Chicago for the winter, is two hundred and forty-seven.

Trial List.—January Term, 1857.

Ward vs. Griswold,	Debt.
Osborne vs. Barton,	Ejectment.
Williams vs. Hickox,	Replevin.
Lyon vs. Waldron,	Case.
Austin vs. Thayer,	Appeal.
Chandler vs. Glover,	Debt.
Curtis vs. N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.	"
Reeves vs. D.L. & W.R.R. Co.	Case.
Thompson vs. Stephens,	"
Carr vs. Rounds, et al.,	Trespass.
Susq'a Borough vs. Scoville,	Debt.
Roe vs. Calph,	Trespass.
Young vs. N.Y. & E.R.R. Co.	Case.
Turner vs. Lamb, et al.,	"
Wilmarth vs. Titus,	Ejectment.
Ward vs. D.L. & W.R.R. Co.	Case.
Ward vs. D.L. & W.R.R Co.	"
Stillman & Brown vs. Miller,	Ejectment.
Griffis vs. Weston,	"
Lathrop Dis. vs. Lenox Dis.,	Appeal.
Green vs. Wartrous,	Ejectment.
Sutton vs. Soule,	Inquest.
Benedict vs. Sampson,	Case.
Pratt vs. Harding,	Trespass.
Taylor vs. Connor,	Sci. fa.
Carmalt vs. Bertholf,	"
Grow & Bros. vs. Buck,	Appeal.
Huntown vs. Young,	"
Roberts vs. Drake,	Sci. fa.
Roberts vs. Drake,	"
Cooper vs. Kellogg et al.	Ejectment.
Burritt vs. Curtis,	"
Fraser et al. vs. Mitchell,	"
Grow vs. Young,	Debt.
Corsney vs. Kishbaugh,	Appeal.
Bennett vs. Barnes,	Case.
Wesfall vs. Fritzley,	"
Grow vs. Chalker,	Debt.
Tewksbury vs. Adams.	Appeal.
Wellman vs. Wellman,	Attachment.
Reynolds vs. Salisbury et al.	Ejectment.
Pottinger vs. Jessup,	Appeal.
Perrine vs. Shaw,	"
Morse vs. Millard,	In Debt.
Skinner vs. Pope.	Appeal.
Young vs. Lenheim,	In Case.
Greene vs. Bronson et al.,	Trespass.
Williamson vs. Pratt,	Ejectment.
Cartmalt vs. Newcomb et al.	"
Alverson vs. Gelatt,	Appeal.
Schewerham vs. Stephens,	"

List of Jurors

Drawn to serve at January Term, January 19, 1857.

GRAND JURORS.

Auburn—Robert Manning.
Apolacon—Elisha Austin, Huested Barton
Brooklyn—Daniel Tewksbury.
Clifford—Homer Burns.
Great Bend—Henry McKinney, B. B. Tuthill.
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 Vosburg.
Middletown—David Thomas.
New Milford—Peter McCollum, R. S. Page, Jared Tyler, Rufus Washburne.
Springville—A. A. Root.
Thomson—Robert Gilott jr.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Auburn—George Haverly, Daniel Seeley.
Apolacon—Rowland Barton, Harry Barney, Patrick Newell.
Bridgewater—Myron Baldwin, Daniel Stewart, M. S. Tyler.
Brooklyn—Chas. K. Palmer, Chancey Tingley.
Choconut—Michael Donnelly.
Clifford—Jno. Bolton, Ezra Finn.
Dimock—Jas. A. Bunnell, J. W. Tiffany.
Franklin—J. L. Merriman, Buck Noble.
Forest Lake—Eli Warner.
Great Bend—Calvin Markham
Gibson—S. S. Brundage, Jno. Brundage, jr. J. M. Potter, Joel Steenback.
Harford—Amherst Carpenter, Jos. More.
Herrick—Shubal Dimock, W. J. Dimmick
Jackson—L. D. Benson, G. E. Brooks, Orrin Barrett.
Jessup,—Timothy Depue.
Lenox—Mark Hartley, Wm. McDonald.
Lathrop—Daniel Baker.
Middletown—Jno. Bradshaw.
New Milford—Elliot Aldrich.
Oakland—Samuel Brush, Jos. McKune.
Rush—Chandler Bixby, H. J. Champion.
Springville—G. W. Bard, Jas. McMillan, Jonas Philips, Miles Pritchard.
Silver Lake—Daniel Gaige, Wm. Lawson.
Thomson—A. T. Galloway, Shernan Williams.

2ND WEEK.

Auburn—Samuel Carter, Nathan Green, Wm. White, jr.
Clifford—C. D. Brundage, Wines Bennett, C. D. Wilson.
Dimock—Abel Cassedy.
Franklin—Andrew Banker, Rufus Fuller, Levi Summers, F. A. Smith.
Forest Lake—Thomas Mehan.
Friendsville—Elwin Bliss.
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. Whited.
Lathrop—Wm. P. Sweet.
Middletown—Paul Riley.
New Milford—Norman Foot, Wm. C. Hendrick, Horace Seymour.
Oakland—E. A. Barton.
Rush—A. B. Lung.
Springville—Oliver Lathrop, A. P. Stephens.
Susq'a Depot—Joseph Erwin.
Silver Lake—J. D. Murphy, Jas, McCormick, jr.
Thomson—Wm. Witter, Jonas Blandin.

Notices.

A Perfumed Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice 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 so delicate their freinds 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 roseate 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. P. FETRIDGE & CO.
40m6.] Franklin Square, New York.

Rev. A. O. Warren will preach in Montrose Sunday Jan. 25th, Subjects "Religion in every day life."

The value of a *man* over a sheep. Also in Dimock in evening of same day.

THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS of Bridgewater will meet at Hatch's Hotel on Saturday, Jan., 17th, at one o'clock.

By order of the President.

The Susq'a Co. Medical Society

Will meet in New Milford on Wednesday, Jan'y 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. S. PARE, Sec'y.

Jan. 6th, 1857.

MARRIED.

In Kent, Conn. on Wednesday morning the 7th, inst. by the Rev. Mr. Whittlesy, Col. JOHN H. DIMOCK, of Muscoda, Wis. and Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Hon. David Comstock, of the former place.

In New Milford, Jan. 1st, by Wm. C. Ward, Mr. WILLIAM TURNER, and Miss FRANCIS FANCHER, all of New Milford.

Jan. 13, by Rev. A. O. Warren, Mr. PHILANDER J. PEPPER, of Rush, and Miss HELEN A. BULLARD, of Bridgewater.

DIED.

In Forest Lake, Jan. 6th, Mr. DANIEL LINCON, aged 61.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

40,000 CHOICE Pirkin Poles at Port Jervis, at 7 shillings per hundred loaded on the Cars in quantities to suit buyers, and warranted a good article. Address the subscribers at Hainsville Sussex Co., N. J.

H. C. & W. CLARK.

January 15th, 1857. 3w6.

The Last Notice!!

DELINQUENTS TAKE HEED!!!

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the late firm of CHASE & DAY, either by Note or Book account, for Subscription or Advertising, from January 1st, 1854 to January 1st, 1856, that they are requested to make immediate payment. The undersigned, into whose hands the foregoing accounts have fallen, will be in Montrose during January Court to settle with such as may avail themselves of this opportunity. All accounts, remaining unsettled after that time, will be left with the proper officers for collection.

ALVIN DAY.

Brooklyn, Jan. 13th, 1857. 3w1.

Look and Read!

SOMETHING NEW!

THE undersigned, Merchant at Dimock Four Corners, has lately discovered that for ready pay he can sell more Goods and make more money at one half the usual profits put upon Country Goods. Consequently I can sell Goods from five to ten per cent. lower than any other establishment in this section. But do not take my word for it. Call and see for yourselves. Bring a little Cash or some kind of Country produce, and buy your Goods at a price unparalleled in the history of Mercantile trade. My stock is large and well selected, and I am receiving

NEW ADDITIONS

every week. My Terms of Sale are READY PAY. It will certainly be for your interest to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

Flour and Salt kept constantly on hand.

WM. H. THAYER.

Dimock, Jan. 13th, 1857.

ABEL TURRELL

Keeps all the Popular

PATENT MEDICINES,

and a First Rate Assortment of

GENUINE DRUGS.

Montrose, Pa.

LOST

BTWEEN Woodbourne and Montrose, a Fitch Fur Victorine. The finder, on returning it to Henry J. Webb, will receive a suitable reward.

Montrose, Jan. 6th, 1857. 2w3.

CROCKERY,

Carpetings, Oil Cloths.

LOOKING GLASSES, AND

GLASS WARE

At the Crockery and House Furnishing Establishment of J. H. DEPEU,

Cheaper than any other in Binghamton.

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE AMERICAN HOTEL.

Home Again.

Friends and Patrons: Happy New Year to you. Rather late I know, but I have come all the way from Philadelphia to say it and here it is and a God bless you with it. And now "call round" right off and see me for I have something new to show you.

C. D. VIRGIL, Resident Dentist.

Montrose Jan. 7th, 1857.

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

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna County, to distribute the funds of the Estate of Stephen Harding, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Saturday, the 17th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in upon said fund.

FRANKLIN FRASER, Auditor.

Montrose, Dec. 17th, 1856. 52w4.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna County, an Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrators of the estate of Enock Thayre deceased, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office in Montrose on Friday the 16th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in upon said fund.

F. A. CASE.

Montrose, Dec. 17 1856.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna county, an Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrators of the estate of Henry Benson deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Montrose, on Friday the 16th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in upon said fund.

F. A. CASE.

Montrose, Dec. 17, 1856.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of JONATHAN ELLSWORTH, deceased, late of Middletown township, that the same must be presented to the undersigned for arrangement, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

M. C. ELLSWORTH, } Adm'rs.
SAMUEL TAGGART, }

Middletown, Dec. 17th, 1856. 52w6.