

sided in the State a year. Returning to Philadelphia, with rather a limited opinion of the profession in Bucks county, he asked the advice of Charles Chauncy, Horace Binney and John Sergeant, all of whom took great interest in his success.

Acting upon the advice these distinguished gentlemen gave him, Mr. Strong directed his steps to Reading, reaching that place in November, 1832, with less than \$10 in his pocket, owing \$400, unacquainted with a single individual in the county, knowing nothing of the practice of Pennsylvania courts, and being unable to speak or understand a word of the language spoken generally by nearly every one about him. These were rather discouraging circumstances, but Mr. Strong was bound to succeed, and he did, as every one else who has the gift of continuance. At the end of the year he found himself master of the German language, and in possession of a fair, living practice, his previous thorough legal education giving him an advantage over most young lawyers of that day. He thus realized the benefits of the many hours he had spent in hard study while his companions were sleeping.

We have thus followed the subject of our sketch, until we find him firmly established in that Gibraltar of Democracy, old Bucks. Although a Democrat, firm and unwavering, he always declined being a candidate for the Legislature and other positions which his friends were anxious for him to accept, preferring the walks of private life, until 1846, when, owing to his health failing, on account of severe application to his profession, he was induced to accept a nomination for Congress, which resulted in his triumphant election, and although comparatively a stranger, he ran nearly eight hundred votes ahead of the Democratic ticket. Mr. S. commenced his Congressional career in the XXXIst Congress, with William Strong, and being a new member, was not assigned a very prominent place on Committees, being placed on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. In this, as in all things else with which he was entrusted he discharged his duty faithfully. Among the speeches made by him during this Congress, was one in defence of the Mexican war, and sustaining the position of President Polk. The speech was highly eulogical and widely circulated at the time of its delivery. He also delivered a very able speech against the system of contracts for Ocean Mail Steamer service, which was the first important speech made in either House against this system of plunder.

In the fall of 1848 he was re-nominated unanimously, an event unusual in this district, and he acted by his handsomely, and with greater than that given the Democratic candidate for Governor. On the appointment of the Committee on Elections, and appointed a member of the Committee on Rules. At the expiration of his second term, he declined a re-election to Congress, and resumed the practice of his profession.

He has always been a sound, national Democrat, but more of a student and a lawyer than a politician. He is a fine, noble looking man, about six feet high, of pleasant and agreeable manners, with a gentlemanly and dignified bearing.

It will be seen at a glance that there now remains but little hope for the friends of freedom. Her little, but evidently soiled, virgin soil—our glorious climate will soon be desecrated by the accursed institution of human bondage. Soon the gentle zephyrs that now gracefully fan the wild untrodden prairie, will be made to echo to the sound of the clanking chains, and of the overseer's lash. It will then be no longer a home for the honest and unobscured, no longer will it be a mart for trade. No longer will the enterprising young man repair to this inviting field to seek a home and his fortune in the far West.

Thus discourses an alarmist print of the East, in the course of a rather lengthy article. Why it should do so we are at a loss to say. People of all shades of politics, here in Kansas, freely and unobscuredly say that this must be a Free State. The prospects of freedom never were brighter than to-day. The world moves and that right. Error may for a time hold sway, but Truth will eventually prevail. We are not of the desponding class, but we are ever hopeful of the right.

No person well acquainted with the state of affairs in Kansas would have truth written in the above, and we do not expect the friends of freedom to be cautious how the give circulation to such injurious reports. Such accounts from professed friends are doing much to retard the prosperity of our growing country. From reading the above article we are led to believe that our cause is hopeless. It is, however, a willful perversion of the emanations of ignorance. If these papers cannot speak of Kansas without making prophecies which will never be fulfilled, we advise them to be silent. Come to Kansas, and converse with the inhabitants about this matter and all the most dubious have not their doubts dispelled we will be much mistaken. Let the "enterprising young man repair to this present inviting field," and do not endeavor to discourage him. We do not intend slavery in Kansas at the present time, it is all humbug—*Kansas Herald of Freedom.*

The Third District of Ohio.—The contest for the seat in Congress between Mr. Vallandigham and Lewis D. Campbell will no doubt result in the success of the former. The Hamilton Telegraph says the evidence to be placed before Congress has been fully taken. Mr. Vallandigham has a majority of a thousand votes. Mr. Campbell has taken no evidence, but his opponents have taken evidence. [M. V.] received a single illegal vote, and it is now too late to do so. A sufficient number of negro votes, the proof shows, were cast for Campbell to make the full sum of his pretended majority. Take from him the votes cast in his favor by persons not "white citizens of the United States" and the "Pony" comes in forty lengths behind.

One of the greatest novelties of this "progressive age" was the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence within the walls of the Indiana State Prison at Jeffersonville on the 4th. Speeches, toasts, dances, foot races, and singing were enjoyed under proper restraints, and the orator of the day confined himself to his subject and the prison walls.

The balanced in the U. S. Treasury on the first of the month was \$18,164,044. The average daily receipts there have been about half a million dollars. Who would not like to be one of Uncle Sam's household?

Mr. Manderville, formerly of New York, has been appointed Surveyor General of California, in place of Col. Jack Hayes, who has been appointed to the same office in Utah.

One hundred bushels of new white Georgia wheat, the first of the season, was sold in New York on Thursday at two dollars and fifty cents per bushel.

## Montrose Democrat.



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

MONTROSE, PA.,  
Thursday, July 23, 1857.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
WILLIAM F. PACKER.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
NIMROD STRICKLAND.  
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
WILLIAM STRONG,  
JAMES THOMPSON.

### Still Another Chance.

We will furnish THE DEMOCRAT, from now until election, at the following rates, payable in advance.

Single copy, \$0.30  
Five copies, 1.25  
Ten copies, 2.00

The Sheriff sales and other transient advertisements are printed this week to the exclusion of our usual variety.

### "Axes to Grind."

The *Kansas Leader*, a free state paper denouncing the policy of the N. Y. *Tribune* as developed by their "special correspondents," very properly designating them as "shriekers," and charges them with desiring to keep Kansas in the field until certain ends have been accomplished. The *Leader* advises a participation in future elections, instead of standing back and "shrieking fraud!" as heretofore, but says it expects to be opposed in this by the *Tribune*, and gives its plain outspoken opinion of that monster of fanaticism in the following pointed expressions: "They (the *Tribune* and its co-workers) have 'axes to grind,' we have none.—They have a President to elect in 1860, and want to use Kansas to do it, and after that they will admit it into the Union as a free State."

Here we have, from a free State paper in Kansas, a full vindication of the truth of our assertion that the party claiming to be the special advocate of "freedom," was a base imposition upon community; that instead of really desiring the freedom of Kansas, it wanted to keep up anarchy and misrule in that unhappy territory, and then by charging it upon the Democratic party, to deceive the federal government under the control of its reckless and unprincipled leaders. Greeley & Co. had "axes to grind," in the last campaign but commenced grinding so early, and ground so furiously that long ere the fourth of November had arrived, their axes were ground to the poll and availed them nothing; BROWN'S majority was over half a million, and even the North, upon which they based their hopes, left the Rocky Mountain Nag 300,000 in the rear; while the whole Union, over which it is supposed a President is elected to preside, kindly permitted him whom the *axe grinders* delighted to call the "Path Finder," to pursue his lonely way along the fabled path that leads to the head waters of "Salt River," by a majority greater than his whole vote.

Let Greeley, Seward, Wilson, Wilmot & Co., pursue this axe grinding policy in the future if they choose, the records will watch them and be prepared to administer an appropriate rebuke. Let them attempt to play "bleeding Kansas" in the future if they dare; it will prove the certain and utter annihilation of their party organization. They have played upon the harp of a single string until thousands of their former victims have had their eyes opened, and as a matter of course have left them to pursue their own road to ruin.—They have yelled "Kansas! Kansas!" and resolved and re-resolved that the Topeka humbug was the only way of admission for that territory, until so far as we can learn not a single free state paper in Kansas is with them.

"A Pack of Hounds."  
It will be remembered that we copied an article a few weeks since from the *Kansas Herald of Freedom*, charging the papers and politicians of the East, who have based their fortunes upon the success of the "Republican" party, with having labored to make Kansas a slave state, in order that their position in the past might be maintained, and their reckless ambition, and thirst for office be satisfied. We invited the Editor of the *Republican* to copy the article, and he did so; but that he might destroy the effect he feared it might have upon his readers, stated that Brown, the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, was opposed to the policy of the free state party, and desired to "sell out," the cause of freedom. Brown brands this charge as a vile falsehood, says he never opposed the free state policy, unless it be the policy of that party, "to keep up anarchy and strife, and prolong the era of bloodshed and violence."

Brown says a "letter-writer" and "claqueur" of the leading eastern papers have made this charge, and a portion of the rank and file, (we quote his language,) "without understanding the subject, but blindly following the dictates of the leaders, echoed the cry that the *Herald of Freedom* was unworthy to be longer supported by freemen, and was recreant to the cause. Like a pack of Hounds unloosed from their kennels, they blindly echoed the bay of the master-spirit, and Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart, rushed madly after the offender."

As the editor of the *Republican* is fond of referring to us as "dogs," he must not complain if we remind him that the extract above includes him among the "hounds," (meaning a species of "dogs" with long ears, which bark a great deal, but seldom bite anything, except it be in the provender line,) who, "with-

out understanding the subject," blindly follow the dictates of such fanatical and reckless leaders as Greeley, and his irresponsible "Kansas correspondents."

The *Daily Sun* truly says that "all who are anxious to crush Americanism and have it put out of the way," are the "enemies of Judge Wilmot," and that those who oppose the "Catholic Irish" are his friends.—He freely admits that the Democracy are unworthy and implacably hostile to that Americanism recently represented at Washington by the "Plug Uglies," and which but a few years ago deluged the streets of Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis with the blood of suffering citizens; of that Americanism Mr. Wilmot is now the sworn representative. It remains to be seen whether the man residing in this locality, who has heretofore professed a willingness to maintain those provisions of the Constitution which guarantee to every man the right to worship as his conscience dictates, will violate those professions by supporting David Wilmot—a member of the odious Know-Nothing order—for the office for which the Mongrels have designated him.

We learn that the exhibition of Manny's celebrated Mower on the farm of John Harrington on Saturday last, satisfactorily proved that it could be used to advantage on our uneven lands. All that is required for successful management in our grass fields, is a familiarity with its mechanism, and a knowledge (easily obtained) of the manner in which it is used. This Mower is decidedly the most popular of any now in use. At the Syracuse trial recently had, it was pronounced the best, and was awarded the gold medal. Mr. C. D. Lathrop is Agent for the sale of the *Mowers* in this county, and on application to him one of these labor-saving machines can be obtained. It is no pleasing task to swing the scythe these sultry summer days, as our experience testifies; and we should think the farmers of this county would gladly improve the opportunity now presented to them of obtaining the most popular and valuable Mowing Machine in use.

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The Democratic citizens of the County of Susquehanna are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts, at the place of holding the General Elections, on Saturday the 15th day of August, 1857, and elect Delegates in each District to the County Convention to be held at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday the 17th day of August at One O'clock P. M.; for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the Democracy of the County for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing Election.

In accordance with the usages of the Democratic Party, the Standing Committee, having met at Montrose on the 15th inst, pursuant to the call of their Chairman, appointed the following Townships Committees, who are requested to give notice in their respective Districts, of the Delegate meetings, and attend the same, and serve as the Board for the Election of Delegates.

Ararat—Nathaniel West, O. L. Carpenter, B. H. Dix.  
Auburn—H. Hill, Jackson Mowry, John Bridget.  
Apulcon—David Buffum, John Cimminis, James Lynch.  
Bridgewater—Simon Lewis, Reuben Wells, M. Patch.  
Brooklyn—Elisha Williams, R. O. Miles, Alston Tiffany.  
Clifford—John Stephens, Martin Decker, Henry Bennett.  
Chocomauc—M. J. Dunley, Hial Heath, E. A. Kenny.  
Dimock—Robt. Foster, G. M. Dennison, William Tyler.  
Dundaff—Thos. P. Phinney, Benj. Ayres, C. C. Church.  
Franklin—Danl. L. North, J. L. Merriman, C. P. Messinger.  
Forest Lake—H. N. Brewster, Elisha Griffith, Thos. Mehan.  
Friendsville—M. C. Sutton, N. Y. Leel, E. Brush.  
Great Bend—Chas. S. Gilbert, James Brooks, Isaac Reckhow.  
Gibson—R. Tuttle, A. Clinton, John Smiley.  
Harmony—L. Norton, Wm. Potter, Richard Martin.  
Harford—S. E. Carpenter, L. F. Farrer, Ovid Follot.  
Herrick—Alanson Tilden, Zily Barnes, S. Dimock.  
Jackson—J. J. Turner, Gurdon Williams, Leader Griffin.  
Jessup—James Farout, John Smith, Zenas Smith.  
Lathrop—S. W. Tewksbury, Daniel Wood, E. S. Brown.  
Lenox—Amos Carpenter, William Hartley, Benj. Young.  
Liberty D. O. Tarrell, Willard Truesdell, Jacob Chalkner.  
Middletown—N. Camp, C. L. Cobb, Joseph Tierney.  
Montrose—C. D. Lathrop, J. B. McCollum, Oliver Crane.  
New Milford—D. McMillan, W. Hayden, Walter Watson.  
Oakland—O. Phelps, M. Shotts, Levi Westfall.  
Rush—Isaiah Ellis, James Logan, Marvin Pickett.  
Silver Lake—Michael Mehan, Perry Gaige, Timothy Sullivan.  
Susquehanna Depot—John D. Darling, S. E. Smith, Wm. Neugent.  
Thomson—Chester Stoddard, D. Wrighter, Thos. Stoddard.  
H. J. WENB, Sec'y.

The Republican are fond of asserting that a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court are Slaveholders. This is not true. Four of them reside in free states where no one owns slaves. Chief Justice TANEY has not owned a slave for more than thirty years. He never bought, or sold a slave. Of those that have, he has the least, and he has sold the polluted soil of Maryland, some came to him by inheritance. After educating those who were young enough to be taught, and qualifying them to take care of themselves, he voluntarily gave them all their freedom.—Two, who were so old as to be unable to earn their living, he cheerfully supported during their old age. He has not retained a slave since the fall of 1831, and he has never taken a statement so often stated that a majority of the Court were slaveholders, and as such were influenced in making their decision in the Dred Scott case.

Another Falsehood Noted.  
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THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY has just reduced its operative force at different points between New York and Buffalo, by discharging nearly five hundred hands.

A gentleman residing in Boston has lost a member of his family every 4th of July for the last four years. His two sons and one daughter died on that day, in successive years, and on the last 4th his little daughter, aged 5 years, was seized with convulsive fits in the second of which she died.

"Montpelier," the magnificent estate of the late President Madison, was sold recently for the sum of \$37,250, or about \$32 per acre. Thomas J. Carson, Esq., formerly of Baltimore city was the purchaser.

The editor of the *Lynn (Mass.) News* thinks children's games are becoming purer in all parts of Texas have put the planters in high spirits, and raised hopes of excellent crops of corn and cotton.

### A Curious Case of Matrimony.

The *Paterson Guardian* of July 14th, relates the following extraordinary story: Not ten days have elapsed since we published a marriage, in our columns, whilst with the peculiar circumstances of the strange wedding we have until now been ignorant. A young lady of this place went to New York on a visit, and was introduced into a family residing in Fifth avenue. By rendering herself affable and engaging, she was invited to spend a few days with them as a welcome guest. All went smoothly, and acting with much propriety and possessing such apparent wealth of character, she gained the respect and confidence of the whole family, and upon her departure invited them up to see her at her residence. This whole party, representing her people as living in the first style, with every luxury about them. She then left for Paterson, after receiving a promise from them to return her visits in a very short time.

A few weeks after, a son and daughter of the family on the avenue, came up to Paterson, and found the young lady at home; but also found appearances very different from what her description had led them to anticipate. At night the young gentleman suggested to his sister that they should put up at a hotel; but this the young lady strenuously opposed, and insisted vehemently upon their remaining at the house, which they finally consented to do.

By 3 o'clock arrived, and both were shown to their rooms. At that time, after the young man had retired, the young lady, who is the heroine of our story, introduced herself into his bed chamber, and passed the night there. Extraordinary as this conduct seems to have been, it was not such an astonishing as the young gentleman received in the morning, for he found himself entrapped, the minister present, and a first generally by kicking up the dirt, and then by the introduction of a highly indignant, and astounded even more than the young man himself. Only one way presented itself to the young gentleman to escape from the wrath of the household and the meshes of the law. A marriage was quickly solemnized, a husband sooner than have legal measures resorted to. His wife returned to the city to accompany the family on the avenue with the scarp, and the young man, her brother, we believe slipped off in the next train. Nothing has been heard of the bridegroom from that time to this; but his mother came up and visited his newly made wife, and after reproaching all hands for their hypocrisy and deception, declared her son should never live with the woman he had been forced to marry; that sooner than he should see her, they should send him as far as water could carry him.

Thus the affair stands at present. Considerable excitement and a great deal of gossip has grown out of the affair, and how it will end time alone can tell.

TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.  
We were invited by an itinerant politician who visited our office during the present week to sign a petition to Congress to admit Kansas as a State under the Topeka Constitution. As a matter of course we declined lending our name to the cause, and any such humbuggery. We wish to see Kansas a Free State, and will do all in our power to aid in attaining that end, but we will not join in every foolish or fanatical project which some of our Free State brethren may choose to originate. Has not this thing of petitioning to Congress for admission under that Constitution been tried once, and has it not proved a failure? And why try it again? Has the completion of Oregon changed the chances appear more favorable for us merely for the purpose of keeping up agitation, and making party capital, to the detriment of the best interests of the people of Kansas? We had hoped that the day of agitation was passed, and the class of men who danced to the bidding of political jugglers in the States, had disappeared from the stage. But now we have an indign hope, for we are to have the old play acted over again, for the benefit of outsiders at our expense. It is time the conservative Free State men were looking after affairs, and be led no more into difficulties by fanatics, ultraists and unscrupulous politicians, who would see Kansas blotted out of existence, if it would make them notorious, and operate to their personal aggrandizement.—*Geary City Era.*

THE REPORTS on the greatest production, &c., will be received, and the premiums awarded at the meeting of the Society, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE in presenting the foregoing Premium List, would take occasion to remark, that it has been thoroughly revised and extended to the utmost limits of the Society's means, in order to give the greatest encouragement to competition.

On a full consideration of the subject, it has appeared to the Committee, that it would be more in accordance with the object for which the Society was instituted, to award all special premiums for grain or root crops, as they have a tendency to encourage an undue share of attention to these particular objects, to the neglect of the general interest of the farm. But in lieu thereof, premiums have been settled on the returns of the farmer's labor, which, after all, is the main object, as it is the best general management which deserves commendation, whether it be a large or small farm.

It is highly regretted that the interest in the Annual Fair continues to increase, thereby showing that the public appreciates the usefulness of the Society in promoting the prosperity of the County.

THOS. NICHOLS, } Executive  
F. M. WILLIAMS, } Committee.  
ALFRED BALDWIN, }  
N. B. A track will be prepared on the Fair ground, for the exhibition of horses.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

Religious Notices.  
Rev. Saul Marks will preach in the Episcopal Church Montrose, on Sunday afternoon July 26th, at 5 o'clock.

Religious Notices.  
Rev. George Landon will preach by Divine permission in the Grove near the M. E. Church in Forest Lake on Saturday the 1st August at 2 o'clock P. M.; also on Sabbath the 2d, at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Holloay's Ointment and Pills.—The idea that cancer is incurable cannot be entertained by persons who have witnessed the effect of these remedies on this terrible disease. The ointment penetrates the substance of the cancer, and reaches its minutest ramifications in the flesh, checking its progress, and gradually restoring the parts affected to a sound condition, while the pills, acting upon the blood as a powerful detergent, destroy the seeds of the maldy in the circulation. The testimony on this head is abundant and conclusive.

Notice.  
Agreeable to resolution of the Susquehanna Agricultural Society, the Executive Committee propose to hold an Annual Fair and Match in some one of the townships where suitable encouragement may be given. The Committee would therefore invite proposals addressed to Alfred Baldwin, Montrose, Montrose, June 6th, 1857.

### PREMIUM LIST.

Of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society.—Fair and Cattle Show: to be held in Montrose, on Thursday, the 15th day of October, 1857.

For the best Durham Bull, 2 years old, and upwards, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2.  
For the best Devon Bull, 2 years old, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2.  
For the best mixed blood, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2.  
For the best mixed blood, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2.  
For the best two year old Heifer, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2.  
For the best lot of Store Cows, not less than five, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2.  
For the best pair of three year old Steers, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2.  
For the best pair of two year old Steers, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2.  
For the best lot of Yearlings, not less than five, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2.

For the best Fine Woolled Buck, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best South Down, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best Long Woolled Buck, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best lot of Fine Woolled Ewes, not less than three, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best lot of South Down Ewes, not less than three, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best lot of Long Woolled Ewes, not less than three, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.

For the best Best, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best lot of spring pigs, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.

For the best Station, for all work, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2; 4th best, \$1.  
For the best lot of Hens, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best pair of Matched Horses, raised in the county, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2.

For the best lot of Chickens, not less than twelve, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best lot of Turkeys, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best lot of Ducks, not less than six, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.

For the best lot of Butter, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2; 4th best, \$1.  
For the best lot of Cheese, not less than 25lbs, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.

For the best specimen of Fall Apples, not less than 10, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best specimen of Winter Apples, not less than 12, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best peck of pears, \$1. For the best peck of Quinces, \$1.

For the best specimen of Cabinet Work, \$5; 2d best, \$3; 3d best, \$2; 4th best, \$1.

For the best lot of general use, \$3; best Cultivator, 2; best Straw Cutter, 2; best Corn Shelter, 2; best Churn, 2; best Cheese Press, 2; best Forks, not less than two; 2 best Horse Rakes, 2; best Hoe, 2; best Harrow, 2; best Single Carriage, 2; 2d best, \$2.

For the best lot of Horse Shoes, \$2; 2d best, \$1; 3d best, \$1.

For the best specimen of Flour, not less than ten yards, \$2; 2d best, \$1.  
For the best specimen of Filled Cloth, not less than five yards, 2d best, \$1.  
For the best Woolen Carpeting, not less than fifteen yards, \$3; 2d best, \$2; 3d best, \$1.  
For the best lot of Woolen Socks, \$2; 2d best, \$1.  
For the best Wool Mittens, not less than two pair, \$1; 2d best, 50 cts.  
For the best lot of Wagon Quilt, \$3; 2d best, \$2.  
For the best lot of Wagon Blankets, \$3; 2d best, \$2.  
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### Sabbath School Notice.

Henry J. Crane, having been appointed Sabbath School Missionary for Susquehanna County, for the purpose of organizing institutions, and aiding schools and furnishing Libraries, gives notice that he may be found on and dressed by letter at the residence of his father, Stephen H. Crane, New Milford, where the publications of the Am. Sab. School Union may be found.

GRAVEL AND STONE.  
By this we understand a collection of sand-like substance having been lodged in the passage of the urine. When the system is a healthy state this substance is carried off by the natural passages of the body; but when there is a weakness of any organ, especially the kidneys, they become incapable of expelling such sandy concretions, and consequently they are lodged in the kidneys, ureters, or bladder, causing great inflammation to those organs, pains and swelling, and difficult voiding urine. It has been ascertained by many physicians, that Morse's Indian Root Pills, are made of some particular plants that have a wonderful influence in dissolving the substance that has clogged the passage, and by their cooling properties, they cool inflammation, and leave the water passage active and healthy. From 3 to 4 of these Pills night and morning, from one to two weeks, will decide how this dreadful disease is to be treated, and as they remove the cause of the kind disease, it is utterly impossible for them to fall in curing the gravel, as they unclog the passage, leaving the parts in a healthy and lively condition.

Syrre & Bro's, Agents, Montrose, Pa. [im]

On the 26th of May, Mr. JOHN TYLER of Harford Pa., aged 80 years, the oldest of his brothers, and bearing the name of his father and Grand father.

On the 7th inst. Col. Jon TYLER, of Harford Pa., aged 77 years, a brother of the deceased above named.

They were born in Attleborough Mass.—whence they removed with their parents and other members of the family to Harford Pa. (Nine Paraders) in 1794 at the age of 17 and 15.

They were industrious, energetic, and successful, active and forward, with others in the Township and vicinity in converting a dense forest into a pleasant fruitful field.

In 1800 the elder brother, and in 1809 the younger united with the Congregational Church in Harford. They retained their strength