LETTER TO JUDGE WILMOT.

Junes Wilkor:-- ln your defence to the charges made against you before the Judiciary manner. The memorialists of Bradford County among other charges, to show your tyranny and biss in the exercise of your judicial functions, referred to the case in which you suspended me from practice. This they did without my pre-vious knowledge or consent, as they had a right to do, it being a matter of judicial record.

Neither myself or any petitioner in this county, has referred to this case on the question of sholishing the Thirteenth Judicial District. I mence upon me, and answer your hilsehoods and misrepresentations, as they occur, in due course.

First, you say: "An ejectment was pending in Susquehanns County. Amos Taylor vs. Jacob Denny and others, involving the little to a valuable property. The land had some yours before been sold the records before the ejectment was brought, ed by said Taylor, whose hand writing he well Soon after the bringing of the electment

b. Mr. Newton, as the attorney of Taylor, Mr. Chamberlain made a second examination of the records, when he found that the waiver of inquisition was cone. These are all clearly proved by the sworn statement of Mr. Chamber-Now, sir, the only point you make in the above

paragraph is, that the plaintiff and defendant's title depended upon the non production or production of the paper containing the waiver of inquisition, that is, the plaintiffs title depended upon the destruction or suppression of said paper, and that the defendant's title depended upon the production of it; and from what you say in the next paragraph, you would have the public inter, that I took said waiver of inquisition from the Prothonotaries office with a corrupt design. The anihority upon which you base these declarations, is the affid wits of Franklin Fraser and Albert Chamberlain. I leave the public to judge how much reliance can be placed upon the affidavi ts of these two men, when dictated by you to help you out of a tight spot. But admitting what you have said to be strictly true, it is diff cuit to perceive how you are to succeed in throwing any imputations opon me, after I have instructed you what the law is which controls the point involved. You say " the land had some years before, been sold by the sheriff as the property of Taylor."

This I admit. It was sold on a Fi Fa. and was bid off by the defendant in interest (Jacob Denny.) who received a good deed from the Sheriff. From the long settled law in Penn-ylvania, the waiver of inquisition in this case, at the time the ejectment was brought, was, of no legal consequence whatever to the defendents. Their title was just as good without the waiver as with it, and to prove that my position is correst, I will refer you to the case of Sprigg vs. Shriver, 1st Casev, page 282, where the aw is establish d as to lows: "A defend ant ,whose real estate is sold by the Sheriff without a regular condemnation or waiver of inquisition, must bject, in a reasonable time, and such reasonable time is before the confirmation of the sale, and the acknowledgement of the Sheriff's deed to the purchaser. The law is clear and explicit.

Taylor's real estate had been sold eight years

the public, or unpardonable ignorance. But sup- had fully arrived when you and Mr. Bentley got posing that, as you claim, the waiver of inquisi- to the Court House, and in my judgment no farthat was necessary for him to do to reap the full As before stated, you swore on this occasion, benefit of it, would have been to have sworn to and resterated it in the last issue of the Republican, and shown that it was not with the lican, that you were in the Court room that eventually the state of the state of the room that eventually the state of the proper files, or within his knowledge. Then he ning, about half an hour before the Court comcould have sworn to its contents; so that you menced waiting to take my deposition. I called and your confederates are equally unfortunate a large number of respectable men to prove that and your evidence, and annimitate it entirely, but you refused to let one of them be sworn. In whichever position you take in establishing you was not in the Court House until the bell you refused to let one of them be sworn.

After the evidence was closed, I asked perthe least necessity for taking my deposition.

It is not surprising that Mr. Chamberlain fused to let these witnesses be sworn. Why?

such ignorance of the Law. In your two next paragraphs you give your taking depositions. People were crowding into tersion of what took place on the Rule to take lepositions before Esq. Avery, and on the hear- choice of seats. If you had been there, setting depositions before E-q. Avery, and on the hearting of the Habens Corpus &c., which's untruthting of the Habens Corpus &c., which we have the ting of the Habens Corpus &c., which we have the ting of the Habens Corpus &c., which we have the ting of the Habens Corpus &c., which we have the ting of the Habens Corpus &c., which we have the ting of the Habens Corpus &c., which we have the ting of the Habens Corpus &c., which we have the ting of the Habens Corpus &c., which we have the ting of the Habens Corpus &c., which we have the ting of the Habens Co ful throughout. What part you intend to prove by the Record, and what part by the affidavits of have seen you. But instead of this, many per-Chamberlain and Fraser, you do not inform us; sons noticed your coming in after the beil rang. as you have been too cowardly to put those affi- If you was conscious that you had sworn to the davits in print, to hide yourself from the respon- truth, why was you afraid of the testimony of sibility of the truth of them.

The truth is, the whole proceedings on the there, why did you not commence taking the tes-Rule before Avery, and on the Habeas Corpus, timony of other witnesses who swore they were were a continuous exhibition of low meanness waiting there for that purpose? Why wait for and high handed oppression towards a citizen, we in particular? for no other sin than that of opposing an infam-

was argued before you, no one can doubt who

noticed your condicate. I objected to be sworn before Avery on the oay, and the next morning had another subpoeground of legal power. I contended that the na served apon me, well knowing that I would Rule entered had no legal substance, for the reason that no facts existed in the case, nor were tempt of Cout—and I submit that this is not an adverse party a right to compel my deposition de

I produced ample authorities to austain my position, but they were of no more avail before the this partizan Justice, than they were before the chiefing on the hearing of the habeas corpus, derstand—which can't be disputed, as it is in the chieftain on the hearing of the habeas corpus, when they were argued and enforced by all the legal powers of B. T. Case, Esq., who became

The mittimus from: Avery was, fortunately not do because I had any respect for your per for me, and unformately for the adversary, placed in the hands of a Democratic constable, who consented to wait until I could send to New Milford for Judge Boyle to come and liberate me on a Habeas Corpus, which took all day .-constable was surrounded in the streets by scores of irresponsible men, known to belong to the Know Nothing party, all howling at him and

The responsible men lav back in their dens. At my suggestion, Judge Boyle adjourned the hearing on the Habeas Corpus until Court, The legal point was then argued as I have before stated, by B. T. Case, Esq., and instead of giv-ing the authorities the consideration which the

like a swelled boy and laughed at us. Then you made an order placing upon the Record; that I was a contumacious witness, and remanded me back into the tender mercies of Know Nothing power. This was your last judicial act having ceased, and you committed Treamass by Nothing power. This was your tangent a victority and strength and stre

the new corpus. He asked me to draw a paper the reverse.

The new from the office against the remonstrance | Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Wesknesses, &c., has revoking the order, which I did, and you and the You say! refused to tell you what my business for the Clerk, and made up no equal. Read the advertisement in another.

You say! refused to tell you what my business for the Clerk, and made up no equal. Read the advertisement in another. wher Judges signed it. This was your only almost sever, it being professional business. This

not from any relaxation of your malignity.

You then proceed to give a detailed history of what occurred on the Rule to take depositions Committee, at Harrisburg, you took occasion to on the first week of the next January Court, assail me in the most untruthful and cowardly which is a concatenation of gross falsehoods and which is a concetenation of gross falsehoods and misrepresentations.

The first notice I had of this Rule, was by the service of a subpoena upon myself and others, the Saturday before Court, to test ity before act of Assembly, which was this you had powdray, January 32d, at 7 o'clock. P. H. I had presuppoena. When thus brought before you, and viously agreed to be absect at that time on im-portant prefessional business at Binghamton "It was not a contempt of Court, or of its "hiot but concluded to wait to meet the requirements" officer, but against a process of the Law." So of the subposers. At the appointed hour I was says he Supreme Court.

at the Court House for that purpose, and in a position to know for certain that you was not were matters consider of your jurisdiction; and will notice your speech, as appears in the Re- at the Court House for that purpose, and in a publican last week at the point where you com- position to know for certain that you was not there to take the depositions until the time set your meddling with them was an assumption of for that purpose had elapsed.

your meddling with them was an assumption of power on your part, the secret springs of which

You swore on the trial of the rule for the contempt, that you was there nearly one-half hour atea pretext of some kind to give you color of before, waiting for me, and now you repeat that

B. S. Bentley, your attorney and sycophant, by the Sheriff as the property of Taylor, the swore, when called up by you, as follows: "I left, yourself and your confederates maliciously plaintiff and defendant's title rested in the valid, was at the Court House on the evening when and insiduously circulated the story that I had the Sheriff's sale. Mr. Chamberlain, one the depositions were to be first taken before run away. This fact can be proven most clear-of the counsel for the defendants, had examined Judge Wilmot; was in my office and heard, the ly. You stated at Mr. Hatch's breakfast table the records before the ejectment was brought, Court clock strike seven. Heft my office direct the next morning that "Newton would not come the records before the ejectment was prougot, and there to the Court room and remained some little put him where you could find him when you have been a waiver of inquisition, in the lime, from fifteen to thirty minutes; saw nothing put him where you could find him when you wanted him." This threat you literally fulfilled the court room and remained some little put him where you could find him when you wanted him." This threat you literally fulfilled the court room and remained some little put him where you could find him when you wanted him." This threat you literally fulfilled the court room and remained some little put him where you could find him when you wanted him." misunderstanding as to the place where the de- for when I resurned, I was immediately seized positions were to be taken, and went to Judge by the Sheriff with the attachment, and taken Wilmot's room; remain d some few minutes before the indignant Judge. This was in the and returned with Judge Wilmot to the Court-morning, and you directed him to keep me in and returned with Judge Wilmot to the Court-

after he heard the clock strike to put on his coat my deposition which was of no earthly conseand get to the Court House. He says he re- quence to any one. Then you directed the Rule mained there from fifteen to thirty minutes, and to be entered for a contempt of Court. then went to Judge Wilmot's ruom. Stayed

your personal triends: George L. Stone being duly sworn, doth de- cast on me for that purpose, pose and say, that he served the defendant's subpoens, issued from the Common Pleas, on R. B. Little, Albert Chamberlain, and N. Newton, to appear before David Wilmot, for the purpose N. NEWTON—DEAR SIR:—Jake Denney came of having their depositions taken, at the Court here last evening from Montrose, and makes flouse, on the twenty second day of January, some hig statements. He says you will have to 1856, at 7 o'clock in the afternoon; that at the go to jail if you reluse to testify-if you testify time he served the subpoona on R. B. Little, he told deponent that he should be busy at the time to matters of Court, and that he would be Bar very soon at best. You must look for the obliged if deponent would remind him of it at Darkey, (meaning Mr. Chamberlain,) B S. Bent the time appointed, test he might forget it. In tey and Jake's clique, and others, for your most pursuance of this, he went to said Lattle at the featful enemies. Yours, Truly.

appointed time, and asked him if he was going This Jacob Denney was a leading influential appointed time, and asked him if he was going to have his deposition taken that evening. He said he was, but did not wish to go until he was a secret of the order to another, and he commuwanted, and asked him to go to Judge Wilmot's inicated it to me. So that it seems by the date room and see what was being done about it .- of this letter, that my punishment was fixed be-Deponent went to Judge Wilmot's room, and forethealleged contempt was committed, as the about taking the depositions. He said that he of Jan. 1856. supposed the depositions were to be taken in How could his room, that the time was set at seven o'clock? He took out his watch and bloked at it, and said that it was almost time for the Court to com-

mence, and should not retard the business of the Court to take depositions.

GEO L. STONE, Drp. Sher. Sworn and subscribed before me, April 3d,

JOHN BLANDING. There are other witnesses catled by you who

corroborate this statement. When Mr. Stone was at your room, Mr. Bentbefore at Sheriff's sale. Denny was the purchas- by had not yet been there You then said it er, who had a good and undisputed Sheriff's was almost time for the Court to commence, and deed. Hence, Taylor could not successfully refused to take the depositions, Mr. Bentley claim in the ejectment suit that the sale was ir- soon after went to your room and remained a regular, or if so, it could not benefit him in the few minutes, and went back to the Court House least.

With you. If it was " almost time for the Court So that your story about this waiver of inqui- to commence" when Mr. Stone was at your sition must be the result of malice, to mislead room, I submit to the candid reader that the time

themselves under the cloak of ignorance. But in progress, Large numbers of people were here. it is surprising that a Law Judge, who claims a Court adjourned to tea-the trial to re-comperpetual franchise in his office, should manifest monce at half-past seven o'clock that eveningthirty minutes preceeding this was assigned for honorable men, upon this point? If you was

Now, sir, I do not charge you with wiltul perous and dangerous political party, whose plans jury, you may have sworn from honest reco lec-were concocted in midnight darkness and secre-Record, and believe them to exist in parol, and

You, sir, was the chieftain of this party, and le ve the people to pass upon them. your minions did your bidding.

The solution of your motives in my judgment is this: You knew that I was intending to leave on its first inception, I am not certain; but that for Binghamton the next morning; hence you you adopted it when you came to the succeeding November Court, when the Habeas Corpus
was argued before you, no one can doubt who
You adjourned the time for taking the depositions till the next Friday at the same hour of the

any placed upon Record which would give the erromons hypothesis in view of the whole case. I went to the attorneys on the Rule side, both before and after the second subpoens was served, and asked them to wait till I returned before

Record of the case. There was a heavy snow storm at this time, so much offended at your conduct on that occasion, that he left the Court House in the midst of the argument.

The mittimus from: Avery was, fortunately in the roads were blocked up till Friday, the day i left, but before I started i addressed a politimote fo you on the subject. This I did not do because I had any respect for your per representing the dignity of the people.

This note Judge Boyle handed to you when setting within in the Bar, and I was told by respectable persons that when you reed it, you During this time I was compelled to witness ex- struck your fist upon the table with great force hibitions of the lowest human depravity and par- and swore like a pirate in the very sanctuary of tizan malignity. Many times during the day the the Law-and you, the chief officer of the Court -and directed an attachment to issue against

me forthwith.
Now sir, what was there in that letter to cause urging him to put me in jail before Judge Boyle such extraordinary conduct? Point out if you came. They tried to terrify him by telling him can one word that is not true and polite. To such extraordinary conduct? Point out if you that he would be ruined if he did not do i, he sure I claimed that you had no right as a commissioner to adjourd the taking of the depositions from Tuesday till Friday, without the consent of the parties and a waiver of another notice; and that it was not material which party was delinquent as respected the commission er's power to adjourn to another time. This was sound law, as sattled in Pennsylvania, and point required, you looked down from the Bench | the courts of the United States. I waived, however, all technical advantage, and told you I would be back in a few days, when you could take my deposition. You had no legal right to issue the attachment against me, your power

allowances I admit are to be made for your ig-norance, but you are not excusable when you tell wilful falsehoods.

What legal authority had you to exercise cen-

sorship over my ecuduct or motives! Supposng they were just as you state them! Admitting that you were a commissioner in full power, every step of your duty was pointed out by the "It was not a contempt of Court, or of its "hiet officer, but against a process of the Law." So

power on your part, the secret springs of which rested in your malignity and fixed d sign to crof vour malico.

The same evening, and the next day ofter I charge until seven o'clock in the evening, and then It would have taken Mr. Bentley five minutes | bring me before you, which he d.d. and you took

To show that the Know Nothing party a tew minutes and returned to the Court House with Judge Wilmot.

with Judge Wilmot.

will also copy the testimony of another of in the Post Office when I returned from Bing hamton, which I will show to any one who will It was written by a personal friend, but a Re-

Gibson, Jan. 24, 1856.

found Judge Warner with him, and asked Wilmot sulpoena was not returnable until the 25th day

flow could Jacob Denney have known what cour designs were upon me previous to any al-eged offence, unless you told him, or it was fulunderstood in your Know Nothing Lodges? submit to the public whether this does not ing was concected by you and your contederat a before hand ! It I refused to swear I was to be put in jail-

f I should swear I was to be prosecuted for perjury, or I was to be thrown over the Bar; the last of which it seems you adopted as the most safe méasure. I must have been a great offender to have bro't down the vengeance of all Know Nothingdom upon me, whose decrees were nothing less than

upon me, who discrace and rum; to be executed by the ch'ef tain, whose judicial commission was to shield him trom the punishment to which the act might otherwise have subjected him. I will now give a brief history of your extrardinary proceeding or the hearing of the Rule for the contempt, and if it does not astonish the

world in general it certainly will the legal pro-

tion was of vital importance to establish the de-fendant stiffe. What necessity did the case But I will lay another fact before the reader present for compelling my deposition in regard which I submit is conclusive independe to oth the case breast for compelling my deposition in regard which I submit is conclusive independe to oth the case breast for compelling my deposition in regard which I submit is conclusive independe to oth the case before the reader present for compelling my deposition in regard which I submit is conclusive independe to oth the case before the reader present for compelling my deposition in regard which I submit is conclusive independe to oth the case before the reader present for compelling my deposition in regard which I submit is conclusive independent to oth the case before the reader present for compelling my deposition in regard which I submit is conclusive independent to oth the case before the reader present for compelling my deposition in regard which I submit is conclusive independent to other than the case before the reader present for compelling my deposition in regard which I submit is conclusive independent to other than the case before the reader present for compelled me to be sworn and and in my independent of the revidence is necessary to confirm this fact.

You first compelled me to be sworn and and in my independent of the revidence is necessary to confirm this fact.

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You first compelled me to be sworn and and in my independent of the revidence is necessary to confirm this fact.

You first compelled me to be sworn and an intermediation of power, and the Sum in t to it? You say that Mr. Chamberlain saw or facts, but when taken together places the question beyond all possible doubt; and that is this: ected the Prothonotary to swear you, and reck-easily swore to a state of facts contradictory to nipe, on the point of being in the Court House in Tuesday evening before mentioned. I had a large number of reliable witnesses there to re-

should have taken an erroneous view of the law upon this question, but it will be much more difficult for the defendant's other coursel to shield.

There was a very excitable trial for rape then the state of the case before the Court, which you refused me—

I asked permission to have your refused me—

I asked permission to have your refused permission to have your refused, and proceed
There was a very excitable trial for rape then

Now, sir, let us review your conduct. Where in judicial history will you find another case where the Respondent was obliged to answer interrog (tories before the contempt was proven The ancient and mod, rn rule is to compel the be compelled to do so, and it in his answer no parged the contempt, that was the end of it, alhough a thousand might have sworn against

But you have changed the order of ancient and modern rules. You first compel the Respondent to be sworn, and then call witnesses to contradict him, and failing in this, you have the Court scorn and then refuse to receive rebutting evi-

Where in judicial history can you find anothrease where a President Judge volunteered his own evidence in a summary criminal trial before him, and then gave judgment upon his own evidence! A Judge his no right to decide upon his own evidence, or upon his private knowle ige If he does, his judgment is void.

Where in judicial history can you find anoth er case where a person has been charged with a high penal-offence, and has been retured by the Court a h aring on the trial in his own defence! You acted as prosecutor, attorney, witness, and Court; although you had the whole Know othing wing of the Bar circling around you like spiniers, and glorying in your remarkable suc-

You closed the scene by shutting up my law office, destined, however, to be opened at the your great disgrace, if such a man can be dis-

graced. > After you had done this, on the same day, you said at the table at Mr. Hatch's Hotel, that "they send at the table at Mr. Hatch's riotel, that "they were making a d—d fuss about my striking Newton from the Rolls, but by G—d there are two others that I will strike off if they don't behave themse ves." Meaning, as every one supposed, R. B. Liutle, and E. B. Chise—the onwo Democratic attorneys left at the Bar .-Behave themselves" was a significant wordmeant they must not oppose me in politics. This outrageous conduct from you has been uffered here without just rebuke. In some plaes the sam : conduct would have compelled you

would be revoked at any time when he would express regret for his conduct."
Wonderful benignity! If I had done any disrespectful act towards the Court, my sense of justice to the public would have induced me to have made honorable amends; or if I had been onscious of having personally wronged blavid Wilmot, orany other person, my sense of justice would have led me to a just retraction. This is foiled at every turn and signally defeated. one of the highest attributes and the noblest entiments that the Deity has given to nan. But I knew that I had not committed any contempt towards the Court, nor did any, member of it except David Wilmot, pretend I had. It was you who was so sensitive about the dignity of the Court,—you who could use the most pro-fane language in its very sauctuary—you whose daily hubits were marked with the most wicked

Your twadling about what I did the day I left shows to what low depths you have been driven to me and said that he had not consented to your order, and if you did not revoke it before the public.

Your order, and if you did not revoke it before the public.

You say I had no business away; this you left town, he would relieve me on another you left town, he would relieve me on another revoking the order, which I did, and you and the

by-Judge Boyle on another Habeas Corpus, and a law Judge ought to have known; but great preme Court, where no one appeared against Mr. Disease of the Liver.—By this disease LITTLE & HARDING'S COLUMN.

may call on me for that purpose.

I took the whole files in the contempt case

I took the whole files in the contempt case

The quantity of corrupted humors in the re-

the Rules of the Supre ne Court. Jessup. Bent ey, Chamberlain and Turrell and yourself, all ad a hand in getting up your paper book, . Bentley and Turrell took them to the Supreme

Court. They, together with Jessup, represent ed your interests before that Court, and your poper books were handed to the Court as in other cases. They told me when I got there that you had been there a week, sleeping with Judge Knox on this subject, but the sequel shows how

every decent person as a high-handed outrage, and dictated by yourself to keep me from teing restored to the Bar. This looks reasonable from the fact that your counsel made an ineffect. unt effort to get the mafter put over on the plea of diminution of record, when in fact you knew the whole record was there. I will now copy the closing up of your labored effort of falsehood and misrepresentation.

"I submit if under the statements I have given there is anything in the case of Naham Newton, flecting upon my motives or elemancy as Judge. My relations with Mr. Newton had been uninterruptedly friendly; and I declare that in making the order of suspension I was governed by a desire to impose upon him the least publishment possible, at all commensurate with his contumacious offence. To have imprisoned him even for a few days would have been to disgrace him. To have imposed an adequate pecuniary fine, would, I supposed, have greatly embarrased him, if it did not result in a commit tal to prison for default of payment; and either sentence when once suffered, could not be revoked He had very little or no practice at the Bar which suspe sion would affect, and the door was

thrown wide open for his restoration." You state a wilful falsehood in saying that our relations had been uninterruptedly friendly, The people of this county well know that you had been pursuing me for a long time with all the bitterness that personal and partizan hatred raise a fair presumption that the whole proceed- could inspire, in my professional business in and out of Court. Many persons have told me they would be glad to employ me to do their legal business, but dare not for the reason of your marked hatred towards me. By this course you hoped to drive me from the Bar, but failing to do so you and your confederates assumed a pretext to

suspend me from practice.
We never had any relations that could be con strued into personal friendship but once. The Priday before your election, you came to me at twelve o'clock at night, apparently in great depressin of spirits, and told me that your ensures were conspiring to defeat you. Your relation of your pecuniary situation it is not necessary for me to repeat. You rame, however, like a men-dicant asking for bread. This excited my sympathy and turned me to your aid. I took charge of your tickets-and you went successfully theo the canvass.

If you had imprisoned me, it would have would have fallen uponyour head and not mine -If you had fined me, I should have taken it o the Supreme Court and been relieved from he fine. So that it could not have "greatly embarrassed" me or consigned me to prison

for "default of Payment." You executed the most destructive and withering decree that your tyranny and malignity could have imposed, by suspending me nom practice.

It was the most glaring usurpation of power that has ever been recorded in judicial ilstory, and was reversed by the unanimous

cision of the Supreme Court Nothing could have saved you from an impeachment for this act, but the fact that your idicial commission had since been renewed. In regard to my extreme poverty of which you so trium whantly speak. I answer that I having put my creditors to the necessity of they will be happy to wait on all who may please to favor them with f call.

FASTENINGS, FASTENINGS have found it convenient to ask for time in some instances), or ever having enforced the ollection of an individual claim by execution from those who owed me. I have always taken pleasure in sharing any surplus meins with friends and beggars perhaps too much so

n strict justice to myself. I have never asked the public for a judicial or any other salaty for support; nor could I truthfully do so upon the ground which you sked the voters of this judicial district to support you, to wit that you could not get a living by practicing at the bar.

You say that I had "little or no practice." It is sufficient for me to answer that I had no other business whatsoever. Studiously occupying my surplus time in my librarywhile your surplus time was occupied in politics and debauch.

Admitting I had no practice, as you say, (which, however, you know to be a great end of one year despite your opposition; and at falsehood), it is difficult to perceive how you can justify yourself upon this ground. Becan justify yourself upon this ground. Being an officer of the Court I had common ights with the Bar. Whether I made them lucrative or not rested upon lock and cities constances, and an invasion of my rights by constances, and an invasion of my rights by the same South 85 1-2 degrees east, sixty perches to a post and stones; thence by lands of Wyatt Sharp, South 13-4 degrees West, or when the ground that I had not been as you, upon the ground that I had not been as vou, upon the ground that I had not been as 73 perches to a post and stones in the warrantee fortunate as some others was a startlug line of Samuel Dewitt; thence by said Dewitt

precedent. I never heard the doctrine before that ches and five tenths to a post and stones; thence men's rights were to be measured by their by linds of Allen Gaige North 1 3-4 degrees pecuniary circamstances or their ability to East, eighty two perches to the place of beginning containing 27 acres and 28 perches in the pecuniary circamstances or their ability to of Tyrants only, and not the doctrine of our free institution, which guarantee to every man to a trial before Judge Lynch,
You next say that " at the time the order was equal rights of property and person, made, the Court signified to Mr. Newton, that it
Having answered your personalities

Having answered your personalities, I will now close by giving you what I believe to be

sound advice. You commenced a crusade upon me by which you hoped to drive me from the bar, and disgrace and ruin me, and you have availed yourself of all the machinery in cour power to accomplish it. You have been Now I would advise you to lay down your armour and behave yourself in the future, and I assure you that this course will be appre-N. NEWTON. ciated by me.

Fucts .-- Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment cures Chronic Rhematism, Pains of all kinds, either external or internal Colic. Dyspepsia. daily hubits were marked with the most wicked Cuts, &c. It is warranted to cure all that is profanity and debauch could discover in my constant, or the money will be refunded by the agent. Price 25 and 50 cts. Depot, 56 Court-

preme Court, where no one appeared against air.
New ton, and no representation was made of the true facts of the case.

Now let us see how you will come out in these palpable falsehoods, and E pledge myself to prove every word that I say to any person that may call on me for that purpose.

I would be the whole files in the contempt case and severe name in the head.

When I got ready to go to the Supreme Court the bile. The liver when healthy, serves as a littock said files back, and asked the Clerk, Franklin Fraser, to put them in form to be certified to by the Judges, to take to the Supreme Court.—

by the Judges, to take to the Supreme Court.—

the said they should not go to the Supreme Court.

I remoustrated with him a long; time about 1t, may cause Jaundice, Consumption, insanity, &c., but he was firm in his refusal, and undertook and withholding the natural stimulus to the into take them out of my hands, which of course testi es causes Dispensia, Piles, and other comto take them out of my analys, water the did not succeed in doing.

I took the files to my office and made up the Record myself, and carried it to Judge Read.

A patient, suffering from this complaint, should resort to the Prothonotary's office, to see

if it was full and correct-found it so-and then medicines worth a cent in curing diseases. What he and Judge Burrows certified to its fullness then shall be done? We say, use Dr. Morse's he and Judge Burrows cortined to its juiness and correctness. No paper belonging to those files, or having any relation to the transaction was left out. Every material part of them were printed in the paper book, which was served on Judge Wilmot and his numerous counsel, and so cleanse and renew the blood, which is the n answer to which they made up their paper cause not only of the disease of the liver, and the book, and served it on me in pursuance of the inflammation of the kidney and bladder, but of every description of disease. From 3 to 4 of the above pills, taken every night on going to bed will in a 'ew days, relieve the body of everything opposed to health.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Sufes-With Hall's Pat ent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were a warded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 18much it availed you.

53. and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars, of any safe ever offered the public, and can only be had of the subscribers FOR SALE LOW, BY and their agents; who have on hand and make to FOR SALE LOW, BY order, all kirds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank FOR SALE LOW, BY Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Box- FOR SALE LOW, BY es, or Chests for Brokers, Jewelers and Private FOR SALE LOW, BY Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables. And are also Patentees (by purchase) and manufacturers of JONES PATENT PERMU. FOR SALE LOW, BY TATION BANK LOCK.

S. C. HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway, cor. Marray street, N.Y., ap 22 2m a.w.] Opposite the City HALL

WARRERD.

In Montrove, April 27th, by the Rev. B. B. Emory, Mr. WORDEN C. ROCKWELL of Waymart, Wayne Co. Pa., and Miss BETSEY

WILLIAMS of Lathrop. On the 28th, by the same, at the residence of he bride's father, Mr. AUGUSTUS P. BUSH and Miss ELIZABETH L. JACKSON, both of

In Brooklyn on the 27th inst., by Rev. N. Doolittle, Mr. HERMON STERLING and Misa

FRANCES STROUD, both of Brooklyn. BIED. In Jossup, April 12th, Mrs. ABIGAIL SHELP

GIVE CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE! THE original one price and ready-pay

1 St. re.of New Milford. HAYDEN BROTHERS, The People's Agents, are now receiving a large Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Wall and Window Paper, Wooden Ware Forks, Hoes, Plows, and Salt-by the barrel or ond,-Yankee Notions, Jewelry and Watcheswholes le and retail; at prices that would as-tonish those not posted in the ready-pay busi-

We nave nothing to do with Old Fogyism,he has "gone in"—has vamoosed without a NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, gronn or kick, and the last seen of him he was NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, olding on to the tail of "Hard Times," and he NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, grinned a ghastly smile as he passed his OLD DOOR TRIMMINGS, Our motto is—Live and Let Live.

ONE PRICE ONLY Can't be beat down!

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS! Every Article Warranted as Represented!

We thank our friends and customers for their DOOR TRIMMINGS. iberal patronage in times past, and we hope by DOOR TRIMMINGS, strict attention to business, to merit a contin-uance of the same. HAYDEN BROTHERS. New Misford, May 1st, 1858—18tc.

MILLINERA DRESS-MAKING. MISSES E. A. SHELP & J. M. BOGART

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Montrose and vicinity, that they have opened a shop for MILLISERY and DRESS-MAKING, three doors east of Posts' Store, where FASTENINGS,

Notice to Bridge Builders. SEALED Proposals will be received at the Commissioner's Office in Montrose on Wednesday, June 7th, 1858, for building a Bridge over the Wylusing Creek, near the Mill of N. Shoemaker in Rush township. Plan and Specifications can be seen at the Commissioners Office after the 20th of May inst. By order of

the Commissioners.
W.M. A. CROSSMAN, Clerk. Commissioners' Officer,

Montrose, May 4th, 1858.

Orphans' Court Sale. By virtue of order of sale, duly issued from the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna county, to the subscriber, administrator &c. of the estate of Winthrop Allen, dec'd., late of the township BUILDING MATERIALS, of Liberty in said county, will be exposed to BUILDING MATERIALS, public sale on Saturday the 29th day of May BUILDING MATERIALS, inst., at one velock P. M., all that certain lot of BUILDING MATERIALS, land, with the apportenances, situate in the township of Liberty, aforesaid, and bounded and bounded. described as follows, to wit: beginning at a post line South 87 1-2 degrees West, fitty-eight perof the said Winthrop Allen deceased. Sale to take place at the store of Zebulon Blakeslee, in said township of Liberty. Terms of payment made known at time of sale.

SAMUEL W. TRUESDELL,

Administrator, &c. Liberty, May 4, 1858-4w.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. (JUST PÜBLISHED.) TREATISE ON FERMENTED LIQUORS, or the

Art of Brewing, Distilling, Rectifying and Manufactoring Sugars, Wines, Spirits and all kinds of Liquors, including Cider and Vinegar-with Wood Cuts. This work which has been favorably reviewed by the New York Press, containing 1000 valuable directions in Medicine, Metallurgy, Pyrotechey, Artificial Gusno, Cosmetics, Artificial Gum Arabic, Artificial Gems, Bleaching of Shell Lac, Sealing Wax, Cements, Pastes, Cleaning Cleansing and Clearing Materials, Family Soaps, Starch Polish, Cologne and other Perfumed Waters, Dentrifices, Antiques Oils, Hair Dyes and Restorers, Solders and Silverings, Varnishes and Inks. Silverings. Varnishes and Inks.

Price \$2, mailed free by the author.
DR. L. FEUCHT-WANGER. Practical Dentist. 143 Maiden Lane, New York .- 18m2i.

COMPLETE sesortment of GROCERIES C. P. & O. M. HAMILEY

GRASS SEED

THE subscibers have just received a fresh large and medium clóvér seed LARGE AND MEDIUM CLOVER SEED, arge and medium clover seed, LARGE AND MEDIUM CLOVER SEED.

ALSO. TIMOTHY SEED OF SUPERIOR QUALTY,

OF SUPERIOR QUALTY, OF SUPERIOR QUALTY, OF SUPERIOR QUALTY, OF SUPERIOR QUALTY, OF SUPERFOR QUALTY, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, OF SUPERIOR QUALTY, OF SUPERIOR QUALTY, OF SUPERIOR QUALTY. FOR SALE LOW. BY

FOR SALE LOW, BY

FOR SALE LOW, BY

LITTLE & HARDING. NICHOLSON, MARCH 23d, 1858.

FARMERS

MECHANICS!

WILL please remember, when building, that the subscribers are furnishing DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS. DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

At the LOWEST Factory prices, and that they keep constantly on hand, a large stock of

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS. NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAIN S, OILS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS. NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, DOOR TRIMMINGS,

DOOR TRIMMINGS. DOOR TRIMMINGS. DOOR TRIMMINGS. DOOR TRIMMINGS. SASH AND BLIND

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FASTENINGS. FASTENINGS. FASTENINGS. FASTENINGS. FASTENINGS. fastenings,

LIME, &C., &C! Lime, &C., &C. Lime, &C., &C. LIME, &C., &C. LIME, &C., &C. LIME, &C., &C LIME, &C., &C.

BUILDING MATERIALS. BUILDING MATERIALS, BUILDING MATERIALS, BUILDING MATERIALS,

Of first rate quality, and will sell them at a very small advance from Cost for Cash. Therefore we confidently assure Builders, that they will materially consult their own interests by giving us a call, before purchas

LITTLE & HARDING.

FLOUR, SALT, AND LIME. AND LIME,

AND LIME, AND LIME, AND LIME, AND LIME, AND LIME, AND LIME AND LIME, AND LIME, BY the LOAD or BARREL, constantly on

hand, and for sale, at the very lowest rates, by LITTLE & HARDING. NICHOLSON.) MARCH 986 1888.

The transfer of the contraction New MUSIC-BOOK for Schools & Classes BY CHAS. BUTLER & L. H. SOSTHARD. JUST PUBLISHED.

CONTAINING \$50 pages of music, smbracting one of the most facinating popular Songs, Hymns, Duets, Trios, Etc., beautifully adapted to the school room and the family circle. It also contains the most important elementary principles of music, to enable the scholars to learn the notes, etc. This work has been examined by the musical Committee of Boston, with such satisfaction as to induce the teachers to introduce it into the Boston schools.

The SCHOOL BELL, was composed, selected and arranged expressly to please young singers and the musical public, and the publisers are happy to say that it has met with decided success wherever it, has been introduced. Copies for examination sent by mail to any address, on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Price, \$3 per dozen. The SCHOOL BELL contains the following collection of Songs, Duets, Hymns, Etc., arranged for the use of the school room and the family circle.

CONTENTS. Away o'er the lake; Absence; Away, away; the morning freshly breaking; All by the shady, Beautiful Venice; Come to the forest; Down the dark waters; Dreams; Evening song; Ever lightly, Evening hymn; From our merry Swiss home; Firmly stand, my native land; Go where the mists are sleeping; God is love; Gently now, gondolier; Glad to get home; Good news from home; Harvest time; Hark! 'tis the Moorish evening drum; "Hear us, O Father," "Have you heard the old story?" "How aweet the hour," In the quiet peaceful vale; I love, I love the free; Labor ever; Land of the trumpet and the spear, Meet again—Duet; Moonlight; My eallor brother's grave: On a sloping bank; Oh! come, maidens come; "O charming May;" O'er the blue sea; Our native land; Oh! give me a home by the sea; O harmony! Patience; Proud world, good-by; Prayer from "Mose in Egitte;" Round "Come sing;" Rosalia, the prarie flower Rouse, brothers, rouse; Round—the hunter's chorus; Right well resounds; Spring has come; See the conquering hero comes; Shells of coean; The morning; The evening breeze—Duet. Thoughts of home; The hour of parting; The hour of rest; The Spanish flower-girl; The year decline; The gondolier; Try again; The Chorch which we do to the more than the more than the course of the comments of the comm within the wood; "Through meadow green;" The mountain shepherd's song; The Subbeth bell. The fisher's hymn; There's peace in the valley; The city in the sun; The skylark; The silver bird's nest; The world; The true gentleman; The graduate's song; The battle of life; The return of May; Do uncertainty of earthly thlogs. The silver lake; The snow atorm; Vocation song: We ride the foaming sea; Winter, "The daz-zling joy is over," With joy we hail the sacred day. HYMN TUNES.—Chants; Dundee; Fremont; Hebron; Italian hymn; Luther's chant; Nuremburg; Olmtz; Sicily; The Lord's prayer.

PUBLISHED BY RUSSELL & RICHARDSON, 291 Washington St., Boston, mporters, Publishers, Wholesal and Retail Deal-

ers in Foreign and American Music, Musical Instruments, and Musical Merchandise of eve-

THE MUSICIANS' GUIDE -A large quarto of 80 pages—containing the Life of Thatberg. Analysis of 4000 Musical Works, Musical Engravings, ard two beautiful pieces of Music, &c. A book of great value to all musicians. Sent to any address on the receipt of four cents, in tumps, to defray postage.

SUSQUEHANNA ACADEMY. A T the request of the Trustees, ALFRED. HAND, A. B., Gradunte of Yale College, has consented to take the supervision of the above Institution during the Summer Term.

The Term will commence on Monday, the 17th of May, and continue eleven weeks.

TUITION PER TERM, Latin and Greek. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5,00. Higher English Branches. - - 5,00 -Latin and Greek with Eng. Branches, 8,00 Primary Department, - . . . 3,00 No deduction for absence, except in case of

It is expected the Normal School will re-C. F. READ, Secry.
Montrose April 26th, 1858.—17tf.

An Entire Ach Stock! -AND-At the Old Stand of Lathrop & Co.

LATHROP & DeWITT DEG leave to announce to the public in general that they are now opening one of the largest Stocks of MERCHANDISE ever offered in Montrose. Comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c., which they ropose to sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES: Those are real Facts.

We wish to demonstrate to the public the difference between buying Goods for CASH and ON TIME.

LATHROP & DEWITT.

Montrose, April 26th, 1858. Steam Mill

BLACK-SMITH SHOP LIME, &C., &C.

LIME, &C., &C.

I is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing

LIME, &C., &C.

in the best style and at the lowest rates. For shoring horse. 87 1 2 cents; oxen per pair \$1.

75. For setting horse shore 8 cts., toring and setting same 10 cts. HARVEY PATRICK.

Montrose, April 28, 1858.—6w.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE. Flour, 10-18 Barrel Salt, Packing Salt, Dairy Salt, Table Salt,

Clover Seed, Large, Clover Seed, Medium, Canada, Club and Tea Seed Wheat, Seed Oats, Orchard Grass Seed.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet, Early Brown, Yellow Flint, Early Dutton. Large Flat White Turnip Seed. EARLY TURTLE SOUP BEANS, (Snaps.) LIMA BEANS, (Pole.)
CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED.

SEED CORN.

PEAS! PEAS!! Large Marrowfat, Early Emperor, Daniel O'Rouke, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS.

A. BALDWIN. Montrose, April 29th, 1858.-17w4.

NOTICE TO DAIRYMEN. T AM still in the FREIGHTING BUSINESS at Great Bend, will receive all kinds of PRO-DUCE and forward it to New York. The re-DUCE and torward it to New York. The returns will be promptly paid in current funds.—
Major Hammond will run his team from Harford and New Milford every Wednesday, receiving and returning the proceeds. Butter can be sent to me from the different Depots on the D. L. & W. R. R. and I will return the empty Pails free from Great Bend. I have also made arrangements of the C. Blanding & Co. who will re-

ments with H. G. Blanding & Co., who will receive and pay out the returns every week.
R. T. STEPHENS. Great Bend, April 14, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S Hair Restorative at TURRELL'S.

Clover and Timothy Seed WARRANTED PURE.—For sale, whole sale and retail. C. D. LATHROP, Montrope, Feb. 18, 1868.—td.