Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, December 9, 1858.

TO ALL INTERESTED.

THE subscription accounts of the late firm of McCollum & Gerritson have been placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. L. Beebe,—he alone being authorized to collect and give receipts for the same. He designs canvassing the county, and it is desirable that all indebted should settle promptly, thereby saving further trouble and expense to all parties. J. B. McCOLLUM,
A. J. GERRITSON.

Montrose, September 21st, 1858.

Please Return Them.

The person or persons having the bound files of the *Montrose Democrat* for the years '50 & '51, and '54 & '55, belonging to this office, will please return them, as they are wanted very much.

☞ S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the Agents for the Democrat, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates.*

Clubbing with Magazines.

As the season is now approaching when it is customary for families to supply themselves with reading matter for the coming year, we take occasion to call the attention of our readers to the fact that they can obtain the best Magazines through us at the very lowest club prices, without the trouble of getting up clubs. We have arrangements with the publishers by which we are enabled to furnish Magazines in connection with our paper for one year, as follows:

Harper's Magazine and the Democrat $3 50
Atlantic Monthly and the Democrat $3.50
Godey's Lady's Book and the Democrat $3.50
Peterson's Magazine and the Democrat $2.75
Arthur's Home Mag and the Democrat $2.75

All other leading Magazines at similar rates.

The price of the first three is $3.00 each. per annum; of the last two, $2.00 each. By this it will be seen that you can have a Magazine sent direct to you, and your county paper included, at an additional expense of only fifty or seventy-five cents.

No order attended to unless accompanied by the money.

$3 $3 $3 $3 $3 $3 $3 $3 $3 $3.

Those of our subscribers who have not paid for their paper for the present year, which has now nearly expired, are reminded that if they wish to avoid the payment of arrearage rates they can do so by paying in $3 previous to the first day of January next, which sum will pay their subscription for the two years ending January 1st, 1860. There is but a few weeks to do this in, yet every one who is so disposed can do it if he will. There are plenty of chances to send the money to Montrose, or, it may be sent in a letter at our risk, if safely inclosed and properly directed, with acceptable proof of the fact. In such cases a receipt will be returned. We hope all will attend to this matter *at once*, and pay up their bills. It is impossible to publish a paper without pay, and those who refuse or neglect to pay up must expect that their bills will be put into collection, in which case we will be obliged to charge arrearage rates to cover the extra trouble and expense. Of those who are unable to pay cash, we will take Grain, at market prices. But remember that *promises* of payments in Grain, or other wise, are worthless, so send it along instead of the promises.

☞ An advertisement of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines may be found in another column. A specimen of machine sewing may be seen at this office. *It will not rip.* Persons wishing to purchase a machine will do well to call on us before making a selection, as we can furnish important and profitable information on the subject.

☞ Read the notice of Miss Bremer's New Work "The Four Sisters," in another column.

☞ Prof. J. H. Thomas, M. D., who has recently been elected to the chair of anatomy and physiology, in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, is a gentleman of high literary and scientific attainments, and a most efficient teacher in this important branch of the profession.—*Eclectic Medical Journal of Philadelphia, Dec.*

As many of our readers will doubtless remember, Dr. Thomas is a late resident of Gt. Bend, this county. We are pleased to learn that he is performing his duties with honor to himself and his profession.

South Carolina Senator.—The Legislature of South Carolina on Thursday made choice of United States Senator in the place of Mr. Evans, deceased—James Chesnut, President of the State Senate, receiving on the tenth and last ballot 92 votes to Mr. Adams 53.

☞ The Black Republicans in the Indiana Legislature have nominated Hon. H. S. Lane and John G. Davis for the seats of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, in the U. States Senate.

☞ Gen. Wm. H. Keim, an old Whig, has been elected to Congress from Berks county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, who was chosen Minister to Austria. Mr. Keim was supported by Whigs, Republicans, Know-Nothings, Tariff men, Anti Lecomptonites, and the special friends, supporters and office holders of Gov. Packer, and succeeds by a small majority. A light vote was polled.

☞ The official vote of the five great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for the present year, when compared with the vote of 1856, shows a relative gain of the Democracy over the opposition of nearly 250,000. A continuous gain in the same ratio for the next two years will give the Democracy a popular majority, in the five States, for their candidate for President in 1860, of about 120,000; enough to insure their whole electoral vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Abuse of Power.

We notice that H. C. Hickok, State Superintendent of Common Schools has removed J. K. Krewson, Esq., the very able, worthy and efficient County Superintendent of Schuylkill county, and appointed W. A. Fields as his successor. The circumstances connected with this affair are in substance as follows: On the 2d of Nov. last, Hickok sent a communication to Mr. Krewson which read as follows:

Sir:—You are hereby removed from the office of County Superintendent, for "neglect of duty and incompetency." You will immediately deliver to your successor, etc.

As Mr. Krewson had received no previous notice that he did *not* discharge his duties to the full satisfaction of the State Superintendent, and as this notice of removal contained no allusions as to when, where and how he had failed to perform his duties in a proper manner, nor yet any imitation as to what specific charges had been made against him, or by whom made, he proceeded at once to Harrisburg and sought an interview with Mr. Hickock, and asked the privilege of knowing for what he had been removed, but Mr. Hickok utterly and entirely refused to make known any specifications which had been made against him, whereupon Mr. Krewson demanded a hearing upon either or both of said charges, which was also refused. Mr. Krewson then called his (Hickok's) attention to his own decision as published in the "Common School Law of Pa., and Decisions of the State Supt." in 1857, (see page 53 decision 149) which reads thus:

"*Removal from Office.*—County Superintendents can be removed from office for specified causes. Superintendents, however, against whom accusations are preferred, have a right to a fair hearing upon the charges and testimony against them, if they desire it."

In response to this, Mr. Hickok said it was not law; and gave Mr. Krewson to understand that he was not to be "chatechised." Having failed to receive the least show of justice from the "powers that be," Mr Krewson has filed in the Prothonotary's office of Schuylkill county an affidavit setting forth his grievances in the case, and applied to the Court of Common Pleas for a writ of *quo warranto* against his putative successor. This will lead to an investigation of the matter, when, we trust, for the credit of our school system, justice will be fully done.

If it shall be established that a State Superintendent may, under our present system, without sufficient cause shown, or a hearing granted, remove County Superintendents at will, and appoint others, who, perhaps, were unsuccessful rivals for the office, or political or personal favorites, the sooner it, or such portions of it as justify the outrage, be wiped from our statute book the better: while if the true intent and meaning of the law has been violated, let Mr. Hickok's unjust dictum be set aside, and Mr. Krewson be restored to his rightful position.

From our personal knowledge of the matter, and the intelligence we have gleaned from the papers of the county, and other sources, we suspect that a political and personal war that has been waged against Mr. Krewson for several years by a small clique of would-be-officeholders and their tools, has at length terminated in this act of dastardy. That the parties engaged in it would do anything to accomplish their end, we could not doubt, but that a State Superintendent would ever be found ready to lend himself to such an act of baseness, is more than we were prepared to learn. No matter, how grossly neglectful of duty a Superintendent may be, or how incompetent, he is entitled to a hearing, and should have it.

Mr. Krewson was first elected County Superintendent under the act of '54, and so well did he discharge his duties, that at the end of his term of three years he was triumphantly re elected, with an increase of salary—a mark of approval bestowed upon few incumbents of the office. In perhaps no other county in the State has a Superintendent discharged his duties to the better satisfaction of directors, teachers, and the people generally, and rendered the law more popular than has Mr. Krewson. While in this, and other portions of the State, the system has failed to meet with that degree of popular approval which a system must do to succeed well, the law under Mr. Krewson's administration has met with universal favor.

We refer to this matter at this time, not because it matters to us who holds the office in that, or any other county, but because we see an exhibition of tyranny, which, if unrebuked, and practiced in future, will finally destroy any law or system of government, no matter how just may be the principles upon which it is founded, or how popular it may have been with the people.

Brilliant Idea.

In the last Legislature of Indiana the Fusionists—Black Republicans and Know Nothings—had a majority of two or three in the Senate, although the Democrats had a hand some majority in the Assembly. As two United States Senators were to be chosen, the Fusionists concluded they would sooner have the State unrepresented in the National Council, than to give expression to the popular voice, by the election of Democratic Senators, which they knew must result, and they accordingly refused to go in joint ballot. The Constitution of Indiana, however, requiring the two Houses to go into joint convention for the purpose of canvassing the votes for State officers, the Democrats wisely took advantage of the occasion and proceeded to elect the present worthy Senators, Messrs. Bright and Fitch. During the vote the Fusionists withdrew, but they could not, of course, by such means defeat the action of the convention, inasmuch as a majority of the votes of the joint convention were regularly cast for Messrs. Bright and Fitch, and they accordingly received certificates of election, and proceeded to Washington and took their seats. Remonstrances and protests were sent on by the Fusionists, denying the legality of their election. After considerable discussion, a committee of the most eminent lawyers and jurists of the Senate was appointed to investigate the matter; and they reported the Indiana Senators were clearly and unquestionably elected, and fully entitled to their seats. The Senate then pronounced them so elected, and consequently members of that body, for the term specified in their credentials. As each House of Congress is constituted the final court of judicature relative to the qualification of its own members, this was of course the end of the matter.

In the present Legislature of Indiana, however, there is a Fusionist majority of three or four upon joint ballot, and these sages have concluded to elect duplicate Senators, in the hope of being able to get up a new excitement, and in the present distressing dull state of Kansas affairs, Greeley and his Black Republican brotherhood are trying desperately to make up a tragical case out of the silly farce. As well might these simpletons allege some irregularity in Mr. Buchanan's election, and go through the farce of calling a new election at once to choose a successor. Poor fellows! no doubt they are hungry enough for office, but they will have to lick their chops, like the wolf in the fable, for several years yet, before they can disgrace the U. S. Senate Chamber. *Howl!* Greeley, Howl!!—*Banner of Liberty.*

A New Confidence Game.

The Carbondale Advance exposes a bold and successful scheme of swindling which has been practiced in various parts of the country, by a person calling himself John Wilson. His object has been to obtain money from members of the Order of Odd Fellows, upon the pretence that he was in distress. In order to carry on this game, he has obtained a forged Traveling Card, purporting to be from Olive Leaf Lodge No. 156, at Carbondale, Pa, the seal of which was counterfeit, and signed by Alfred Dart, N. G., and Solomon Arnold, S., both of whom are residents of Carbondale, but not members of the Order; the signatures of course are forged. The rascal's real name is thought to be Benjamin Wright, who has lived for a short time in Dundaff, this county, and other places, but never in Carbondale, nor has he ever been a member of the Order in that place. His operations seem to have commenced in Elk horn, Wisconsin, in May last. We next hear of him in Rockton, Ill., next in Cortland, Ill., next in Waukeegan, then in Jackson, Michigan. From thence he went to New Haven, Ct., next to Perth Amboy, N. J., next to Boston, Lowell and Salem. At these various places he obtained sums of money, ranging from seven to twenty-five dollars, with a pledge to return it by mail, as soon as he got home. His route toward "home," is apparantly a very circuitous one. He is no doubt an expelled or renegade member, as he was fully informed, wherever examined. He is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, square built shoulders, dark hair, high forehead with hair thin in the top of the head, countenance of foreign descent, and rather quick speech.

Assembling of Congress.

Both branches of Congress organized on Monday last. About 50 Senators and 200 Representatives were present. No business of importance was transacted except receiving and reading the President's Message. It is quite lengthy and at the late hour at which it was received here, we are unable to give a complete synopsis of it this week. The President congratulates the country upon the quiet which follows the settlement of the Kansas agitation; thinks it would have been better to have admitted her at once; was willing to acquiesce in any just settlement that would bring peace to the country: recommends the admission of States in future when they shall have the required population for a Member of Congress; thinks that by the time Kansas can legally frame and present a new constitution she will have the requisite amount.

He expresses his gratification upon the settlement of the Utah difficulties without bloodshed.

He advocates the purchase of the Island of Cuba, remarking that "if this were accomplished the last relic of the African slave trade would disappear."

In regard to the tariff he thinks as formerly, that sound policy requires that the collection of a revenue tariff should be done by specific duties in cases where it can properly be applied; citing as instances, iron, raw sugar, wines and spirits.

Advocates the construction of a Pacific Railroad, but advises that it be done by private companies, charted by the States or other agencies who e interests would be directly involved, aided by such grants of land or money as Congress might think proper.

Our relations with various foreign governments, Mexico, Central America, &c., are treated at length, as well as various other matters, which we have neither time nor space to refer to.

The tone of the Message is lofty and dignified, the positions assumed are maintained by incontrovertible arguments; and taken as a whole cannot fail to command the respect, and meet the approval of all who are not prejudiced beforehand.

We shall lay it before our readers next week, and ask for it an attentive perusal, alike from the friends and enemies of its able and trustworthy author.

☞ That the stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company should be worth $350 a share, when all hope of working the wires has been abandoned, looks strange to the outside multitude; but the following paragraph, which we cut from the Louisville Journal, makes it appear that other operations besides conveying intelligence, are connected with this enterprise:

"Some of the papers express surprise that the stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company keeps up so well despite the failure of the cable. This is on account of the value of the tract of land in Newfoundland, purchased by them for their telegraphic purposes, on which is a very rich and extensive lead mine, now worked by an American company under Major Ripley, previously of the United States army. They take out one hundred and fifty tons a month, worth sixty dollars a ton."

Hon. Thos. L. Harris, member of Congress from the Springfield district, Illinois, died at his residence in Springfield on the 26th ult.

Republican Platform.

The Republicans are exerting every means in their power to effect a fusion with the Americans and others in opposition to Democracy. As some of those upon whom they are crying aloud for help in their unrighteous warfare are not fully acquainted with the Republican platform, we have thought proper to exhibit the following as a few of its planks from the forming hand of its most prominent leaders:

"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."—Horace Greeley.

"There is a higher power than the Constitution which regulates our authority over the domain. It (slavery) must be abolished, and you and I must do it."—Wm. H. Seward.

"It is the duty of the North, in case they fail in electing a President and Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas, to revolutionize the Government."—Weed.

"Let us remember that more than three million of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance. I tell you here to night, that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic."—Wilson.

"The times demand that we must have an anti slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti slavery God!"—Burlingame.

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South—when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master, when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns of the South, and blot out the last vestage of slavery; and though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."—J. R. Giddings.

"I am willing in a certain state of affairs to let the Union slide."—Banks.

☞ If the Republicans fail at the ballot box, we shall be forced to drive back the slaveocracy with fire and sword"—J. W. Webb.

"In the case of the alternative being presented of the continuance of slavery or the dissolution of the Union, I am for dissolution, and I care not how soon it comes."—R. P. Spaulding.

"The Whig party has changed to that of Republican, and is not only dead but stinks!"—B. F. Wade.

"The North must separate from the South, and organize her own institutions on a sure basis."—W. L. Garrison.

"The good citizen, as he reads the requirements of the fugitive slave law, is filled with horror! Here the path of duty is clear! I am bound to disobey the act,"—C. Sumner.

"If peaceful measures fail us, and we are driven to the last exteremity, where ballots are useless, then we'll make bullets effective."—Hopkins.

"I detest slavery, and say unhesitatingly that I am in favor of its abolition by some means, if it sends all the party organizations in the Union, and the Union itself to the devil."—N. M. Addison.

"We see not that the only hope of the slave was over the ruins of this Government, and of the American Church, the dissolution of the Union was the abolition of slavery."—O. C. Pusey.

"So near to Fanieul Hall and Bunker Hill, am I not permitted to say that the scoundrel, George Washington, had enslaved his fellowmen."—Remond.

"I think we must get rid of slavery, or we must get rid of freedom."—R. W. Emerson.

"I have great hopes of the overthow of the Union."—Rev. T. Foss.

"I deliberately say, better disunion, better civil or servile war, better anything, than the extension of the bounds of slavery."—Horace Mann.

"There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country! It does not know its own face if it calls itself national—it is not national—it is sectional. The Republican party is a party of the North, pledged against the South."—Wendel Phillips.

A Tight Fix.

The National Argus says:

"It so happens that the result in Illinois presents precisely the same features as were alleged to be presented in the case of the Lecompton Constitution, and upon which the whole popular sovereignty battle has been fought. The majority of the Representatives of the people of Kansas, to wit: the members of the Constitutional Convention, were pro slavery, but the majority of the people were free State; and, therefore, Mr. Douglas in obedience to the supposed will of the people, opposed the Lecompton Constitution. In Illinois the majority of the Representatives of the people, to wit: the members of the Legislature, are for Douglas, but the majority of the people are against him by over four thousand. Here's a fix to be in. What will Douglas do? He is on the Popular Sovereignty Platform, and the popular voice of Illinois is against him. If he takes a seat in the United States Senate with this result, down goes his platform; if he don't do it, down goes Douglas. It is a tight fix for a politician to get in, and a hard one to get out of. To take a seat, regardless of the will of the people, popularly expressed, and thus ignore Popular Sovereignty, will be a fatal test, and yet we cannot see how he is to avoid it if he desires to remain in the Senate. Consistency must, of course, by thrown to the dogs. What *will* Douglas do?

Terrible Tragedy.—On the 25th ult., Theodore Rice, a negro, being drunk, entered the public house of Elias Harter, in the borough of Mill Hall, and demanded liquor of the bartender; upon refusing to give him the liquor, the negro seized two or three tumblers, and retiring a few paces, threw them at the head of the bartender; whereupon the latter seized a hatchet and threw it at the negro. In the evening, the negro being sober, again came to the hotel, when Mr. Harter ordered him to go out, which the negro refusing, the former struck him over the head, inflicting a wound which soon proved fatal.—*Lock Haven (Pa.) Democrat.*

Gold in Kansas.—Authentic advices from the Kansas gold region, Pike's Peak, leave no doubt of the reality of the gold discoveries. There were collected in the diggings about fifteen hundred persons, principally Americans, but embracing a number of Mexicans and a few Indians. Yankee enterprise has already begun to manifest itself in the founding of two towns—one, St. Charles, situated at the mouth of Cherry creek, and the other, Mozano, about eight miles above the former. Buildings are going up rapidly; provisions though not superabundant, are sufficient to supply the immediate wants of the miners, and no very great suffering for want of food or protection during the ensuing winter is apprehended. A special train has been despatched to New Mexico for provisions. Gold has been found north and west far into the heart of the mountains, but the diggings now worked are a shorter distance above the mouth of Cherry creek.

The Duty on Sugar.

We admire devotion to principles irrespective of personal interest, and the following article from the Daily *Mississippian*, shows an example of that kind. In speaking of the duty on Sugar, that journal say: "In the same spirit that we advocated the repeal of the fishery bounties, that have been so long imposed by the Federal Government to advance New England interests at the expense of the whole people, we desire also to protest against the Tariff for the protection of Sugar, a Southern product. We are opposed to class legislation in every form. The Government was not formed for any such purpose. The true doctrine is, equal protection to all, special favors to none.

A work has recently been issued by Congress, which contains some facts in reference to the cultivation of Sugar in this country, and the effect of the Tariff for its benefit, which is a matter of direct and positive interest to every man in the country. From the statements in this publication, we learn that four hundred thousand acres of land are cultivated in the production of Sugar, and the whole number of planters engaged in its cultivation, was only 2681 when the census of 1850 was taken. Last year we paid in duty $12,478,000 on this single article alone. The whole value of the Sugar crop in the United States was less than the amount of duty paid upon it! Now this is a direct tax upon those who consume this article, which is one of the necessaries of life that enters into universal consumption.

Doings of the Negro Emperor.

The Chronique Parisienne contains the following facetious story:

The Emperor Faustin I, who imitated France in all things, and has, like her, Princes, Marshals, Dukes, Counts, Colleges and Universities, recently resolved to establish an Academy of forty members, like the world-renowned French Academy. But it was not easy to select the forty—every inhabitant of the empire who could write his own name thinking himself qualified.

So His Majesty decreed that 3000 of his subjects who possessed the reputation of being the most learned of all, should, on a given day, assemble at his palace, and be subjected to a literary test. When they were collected, he announced that the test was the writing of the word "citron," and that those who made no error in the spelling should be members of the Academy. Pens ink and paper were brought; each of the 3000 people wrote the word, and the judges of the land and the bench of bishops were charged to examine the 3000 papers. They proclaimed that thirty-nine only of the candidates had written the word correctly—that is, with a C, the remaining 2961 having used an S. "Only thirty-nine," cried the Emperor, "and we want forty. Well, I will be the fortieth myself." "Sire," cried the judges, "your Majesty will no doubt deign to submit to the test?" "Of course," exclaimed Faustin, and in a large bold hand he wrote Citron with an X. The judges looked puzzled for a moment, and then, after glancing at each other, proclaimed that His Majesty had passed triumphantly through the ordeal. The Emperor was, thereupon proclaimed, amid the enthusiasm of the assemblage, a member of the Academy. "And I will be Perpetual Secretary, too," added his Imperial Majesty, with pardonable vanity.

A Feejean Execution.

The Rev. Thomas Williams, who was thirteen years a missionary among the Feejee Islanders, thus describes their mode of executing criminals:

Young men are deputed to inflict the appointed punishment, and are often messengers of death. Their movements are sudden and destructive, like a tropical squall. The protracted solemnity of public executions in civilized countries is here unknown. A man is often judged in his absence, and executed before he is aware that sentence has been passed against him. Sometimes a little fo in is observed, as in the case of the Vasu to Vuna. This man conspired against the life of Tuikilakila; but the plot was discovered and the Vasu brought to meet death at Somosomo. His friends prepared him, according to the custom of Feejee, by folding a large new mat about his loins, and oiling and blacking his body as if for war. A necklace and a profusion of ornaments at his elbows and knees completed the attire. He was then placed standing, to be shot by a man suitably equipped. The shot failed, when the musket was exchanged for a club, which the executioner broke on Vasu's head; but neither this blow nor a second from a more ponderous weapon succeeded in bringing the young man to the ground. The victim then ran towards the spot where the King sat, perhaps with the hope of a reprieve; but was felled by a death-blow from the club of a powerful man standing by. The victim was cooked and eaten. One of the baked thighs the King sent to his brother, who was principal in the plot, that he might "taste how sweet his accomplice was, and eat of the fruits of his doings." This is a fair sample of a Feejan public execution. Those who are to die are never, so far as I know, bound in any way. A Feejean is implicitly submissive to the will of his chief. The executioner states his errand, to which he replies, 'What ever the King says, must be done.'

Escaped from Texas Indians.

While at Cora last week, we learned from Judge Chandler, Chief Justice of Brown county, that two of the children of Joshua Jackson, a little boy about 11 years, and a little girl 9 years of age, had succeeded in making their escape from the Indians, and were found by some persons and carried in and delivered to their friends. The eldest daughter, 14 years of age, taken at the same time, was found dead and scalped. The two little ones made their escape from the Indians about four miles from the place where the Cora boys had their fight. They say there is with the Indians a white man, (supposed to be Tom Middleton,) who paints himself like the Indians every morning; and, also, a white woman, about 14 or 15 years of age, who does not pretend to talk English at all.

The children say that it was her that killed their mother. They say the Indians left them (the children) in charge of the white man and woman at their camp, and went off and were gone two or three days, when the white man and woman also left, telling the children that if they attempted to escape they would be killed. The children went in search of water, and while out, the Indians returned, and the little ones, remembering the threat, hid themselves in a thicket for three days, until the Indians left, and then started for the settlements, and were found, as above stated.—*Waco Democrat.*

☞ The report in circulation that an application would be made at the coming session of Congress for the organization of the Territory of Superior, is unfounded. No measures have been taken by the people of those portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, bordering upon Lake Superior, and denominated the "Territory of Superior," for any such application to Congress during the coming session, nor, in fact, have measures been taken for any direct application to Congress at any time.

☞ "The Four Sisters;" a Tale of Social and Domestic Life in Sweden, by Fredrika Bremer, Author of "The Neighbors," "Nina," "The H— Family," etc., etc., translated by Mary Howitt. Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1.25, or two volumes, paper cover, for $1.00.

Read what the Editor of the "Sunday Dispatch" says of it:

"We are sure that every lover of pure and healthy literature will welcome this translation, by Mary Howitt, of the last story of the gentle and amiable Swedish authoress. The purity of the writings of Miss Bremer, their sympathetic power, and the excellent morals which she ever inculcates, render her novels welcome to the family circle. They teach patience, affection and endurance in such a manner as to improve and gratify every mind. This story is quite equal to her best, and proceeds with a mild and artistic delineation to the denouement. We specially recommend it as a story which it will do any one good to read. This edition is authorized by Miss Bremer, and it contains a dedication by herself to the memory of her friend, the late A. J. Downing."

Read what the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post says:

"The Four Sisters," by Fredrika Bremer, is one of those novels, by this genial author, which have so pleasantly opened to us the doors of Swedish homes, warmed our hearts in their cheerful fire side glow, and made us familiar with the lights and shadows of Swedish life. Perhaps in this work the shadows predominate, or at least appear strongly, for the subject of the story is a woman's life and a woman's fate, in a country where, as Mrs. Browning puts it, there is

"no help for women weeping out of sight,
Because men made the laws."

Miss Bremer's adhesion to what is known in this country at 'Woman's Rights,' is well known, and this novel may be considered her illustration and defence of her views on that subject. Apart from all the considerations of this nature, the novel is full of rich humor, clever character painting, and felicitous descriptions of town life and country life, and indoor and outdoor scenery in Sweden. The translation has been made by Mary Howitt, who seems born to do two things remarkably well—write admirable stories of her own, and admirably translate the stories of Miss Bremer."

Read what the 'Daily Times' says of it:

"Miss Bremer possesses, beyond any other living writer of her class, the power of realizing to the imagination every individual she introduces. The moral beauty and womanly purity which steadily illuminate her narrative, must receive implicit admiration from all persons. We would advise all persons to buy and read this book."

Copies of either edition of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, free of postage, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publishers, in a letter. Address all orders to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philad'a.

A Mastodon in Ohio.—The Cleveland Leader, on the authority of a party of hunters, states that the remains of a mastodon were recently found near Clarksville, Defiance Co., Ohio, in the bed of a pond that had recently been drained off. They are of enormous proportions. The bones of the leg below the knee measures six feet and a half in length, and one of them weighs forty-six pounds. One of the bones above the knee is ten feet long, and weighs about one hundred pounds. The ribs range from twelve to sixteen feet in length, and a tooth from the lower jaw weighs fourteen pounds. The story looks rather suspicious, but we give it for what it is worth.

☞ We learn from the New York "Herald," that some one, whose name it does not reveal, has been going out about the lower portions of the city purchasing goods on credit, of different parties, representing to them that he was doing business in the upper part of the city; but the goods were afterwards found at pier No. 2 North River, directed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where some of them have arrived, but no owner has yet called to get them.—*Scranton Herald.*

Chevalier Bonnelli, the well known electrician and director of telegraphs at Turin, is at present engaged in a vast project for connecting Genoa with Buenos Ayres by means of an electric cable. This plan possesses an advantage over the Atlantic cable between Valentia and Newfoundland, as it is divisible into various sections not exceeding 900 miles, while the Valentia cables measures 3000.

Underground Railroad.—We learn that a party of ten colored persons from Kentucky, reached this city on Monday morning, via the Lake Shore road, from some point in Pennsylvania, where they had been staying a few days, and were sent across the river to Fort Erie during the day.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Shocking Accident.—John Murphy, a man of some wealth, residing in Allegheny county, Pa., while returning along the railroad track, from church, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday morning, was struck by a car, run over and killed, his head being crushed to a jelly, and his body otherwise horribly mutilated. He was a single man.

Libel Suit Against the Tribune.—Mr. John B. Meader, has commenced a suit against the proprietors of the New York Tribune, for the publication of an alleged libelous paragraph, stating that he had been arrested for forgery. Damages are claimed at $5,000.

An Important Feature.—The great demand which exists for its graduates, and the high salaries which they command are the best possible guarantees of the practical and business value of those whom the Iron City College recommends.—Hunt's Merchant Magazine.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Far below the eruptions, boils, wens, sores, and other excrescences that disfigure the surface of the body, lies the acrid and poison which sustains and aggravates them. This virus, which usually lurks in the largest vessels springing from the great internal organs, can only be followed to its hidden recesses by a preparation like Holloway's Ointment, whose penetrating properties are irresistable. But this is merely, so to speak, the mechanical or motive characteristic of this famous salve. Having reached the poison, its chemical action immediately destroys or neutralizes it. Thus its cures are radical and perfect. The Pills, from their purifying effects upon the blood, are material help in such cases. 1w.

Six Reasons why everybody should use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment:

1. It will do all, and more than is stated in pamphlets.
2. It is the greatest pain reliever in the world.
3. It is perfectly innocent to take internally.
4. It is the cleanest and most agreeable article to apply.
5. It is an old and tried remedy.
6. It is warranted to do as recommended—or no pay.

Depot, 56 Cortlandt street New York. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by
47w3.] ABEL TURRELL, Montrose, Pa.

White-Man's Barber Shop,
—AT THE—
FRANKLIN HOTEL,
MONTROSE, PA.
oc 28 W. H. NEWEY.

WHAT THEY SAY IN
SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville, S. C., Aug. 21, 1858.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—The close attention which our affairs have required since the fire, has hitherto prevented us from writing you about the Safe.

On occasion of the fire 19th July, by which we suffered a large loss, our store, with a number of other buildings, was consumed. The Safe, of your manufacture, which we had in the store, was exposed to a most intense heat, as is well attested by the effects on its strong iron frame, which, from its flaked and scaly appearance looks as though it had been heated for a long time in a furnace. The Safe, with heaps of molten glass and kegs of nails, *fused into a mass*, fell into the cellar, surrounded by burning materials, and was suffered to remain there, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached us,) until the 2d of August, 14 days afterwards. The difficulty in cutting it open with the best tools that could be procured, convinced us of its power to resist the attempts of burglars, and when it was opened, we found the interior, to the astonishment of all, entirely uninjured by fire. This test has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we debarred the privilege of getting another. Yours, &c.

R. H. WARDLAW & SON.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Only Makers in this State of
Herring's Patent Champion Safe,
THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN. nov 4 2m ewc5

DIED.

In Harford, October 29th, ELMER NELSON, youngest son of Elias N. and L. A. Carpenter, aged one year and 9 months.

Yes, our beauteous bud is blighted!
Blighted ere it fully bloomed;
And we've laid it down all faded,
With the lifeless, in the tomb;
In thy coffin small we laid thee,
With sweet flowrets on thy breast,
And one pure white starry blossom
In thy tiny hand was pressed.

O, how sad our hearts are beating!
Thy bright eye no more we see;
And the music of each zephyr
Whispers to our hearts of thee;
Yet we will not wildly murmur,
For it is our Lord's behest,
And we know His hand has taken
Elmer up amongst the best.

In Choconut, August 21st, Mrs. SALLY PORTER, aged 32 years.

In Forest Lake, Nov. 25th, Mrs. POLLY WEBSTER, aged 85 years and 11 months.

Mrs. Webster emigrated to this county 36 years since, enduring the hardships of the early settlers. Adding to this the sorrows and trials connected with a widowhood of 26 years, her life has been remarkable for enfiurance and fortitude which sustained her even to the last. Her end was peaceful—trusting in Christ as her security. T.

GROVER AND BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
495 Broadway New York.
18 Summer Street, Boston.
730 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
127 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
58 West Front Street, Cincinnati.

A NEW STYLE.---PRICE $50.

This machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers, and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour.* Send for a Circular. F. B. CHANDLER, *Agent*, Montrose. dec9tf

BUFFALO ROBES.—A superior lot of new No. 1 selling for three quarters the price of last season, by H. BURRITT,
New Milford, Dec. 1st, 1858.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed an auditor by the court of Common Pleas of Susq'a county, to report upon the exceptions filed to the account of R. H. Mills and A. Virgil, assignees of Pickett & Woodcock, will attend to that duty at his office in Montrose on the 7th day of January, 1859, at 9 o'clock a. m., at which time all interested will please attend. F. B. STREETER,
d. 9 1t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Susq'a Co to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff of said Co., arising from the sale of real estate of W. M. Sherwood, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Montrose, on Friday the 7th day of January next, at 1 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,
dec9 '58 4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff of said county, arising from the sale of real estate of Nathaniel Billings, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Montrose, on Saturday, the eight 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.
Dec. 4th, 1858.—49w4

Susquehanna County
NORMAL SCHOOL.
J. F. STODDARD, A. M., Principal.

THE next term of the "Susquehanna County Normal School" will commence on Monday, the 22nd day of Nov., 1858, to continue two quarters of eleven weeks each, under the charge of Prof. Stoddard, aided by competent instructors.

LECTURES.

Prof. Stoddard will deliver lectures on Education and the Art of Teaching, and on such scientific subjects as the interests of the Students may seem to require. Lectures will also be delivered by Rev. J. C. Boomer and others during the session.

The Opening Address will be delivered by Rev. J. C. BOOMER, in the Academy Hall on Monday, Nov. 22nd, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The Primary Department of the school will be taught by Miss ELLEN C. PARK.

Students should not fail to be present at the opening of the school as the classes will then be arranged.

Expenses:

Tuition—Normal Department, for quarter of eleven weeks,	$6.00
Tuition—Primary Department, for quarter of eleven weeks,	3.50
Tuition—in English branches and Latin and Greek,	9.00
Board, per week,	2.00

It is desirable that tuition bills are paid in advance and no deduction will be made when students are absent, except in cases of protracted sickness. Students can board themselves as heretofore. Cooking stoves and furniture can be rented of Mr. Sayre at reasonable rates. For information in regard to rooms, board, &c., apply to the Secretary.

WM. JESSUP, President
C. F. Read, Secretary.
Montrose, Oct 24th, 1858