they had attained a population equal to that ratio. The results have become historical.

The last expressive vote of the people of Kansas against the act of Congress, commonly known as the English bill, had for some time arrested Congressional intervention. Peace has resulted alone from the vote of the people, not from the suggestions of outside influences. But, during the angry feelings which this controversy had aroused, the theory had been insisted upon, that it will henceforth be the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the territories, if the people of the territories shall fail to do so. The warrant for this extraordinary assumption is alleged to exist in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott. Entertaining as I do, a profound reverence for the decisions of that august tribunal, and standing ready to obey them, whenever they are enunciated, I have yet to be convinced that any such construction can be fairly given to their action in the case referred to. Such a doctrine, no matter how sanctioned or supported, will shake the very pillars of our constitutional fabric. It would compel every territory to elevate property in slaves above every description of property—and to establish a slave code in its early municipal regulations; or else it would convert the Congress into a theatre of crimination and confusion, and fill the whole country with strife. And all this, without securing a single advantage to the North, or protecting a single right to the South.

Regarding myself as fully committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty in its broadest sense, I can never subscribe to the theory of Congressional intervention, as understood and supported by the opponents of this doctrine. By popular sovereignty, I mean no violation of the rights of the States, —no assault upon the institutions of the South—no appeal to sectional prejudice. On the contrary, I regard the doctrine as the embodiment of the popular will in the States and Territories, as the conservator of the rights and the equality of States and people—and as the only means by which a vexed and dangerous agitation will be satisfactorily and perpetually "settled."

A theory equally heretical has been advanced in another portion of the Union. It has been held that this Government, divided into free and slave States, as it was framed by our revolutionary fathers, cannot endure—that all must become free, or all become slave. When such a doctrine shall be enforced, the constitution will have been subverted—Sovereignty prostrated—State rights disregarded, and the liberty of the people destroyed. It should meet an indignant rebuke from every lover of his country, and the blood-bought right of the people and the States to self-government.

Under the various amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the influence of the Executive has been greatly reduced by the transfer of patronage from the Governor to the people. This is in accordance with the principles of self-government, but it must be acknowledged that in relieving the Executive from many serious responsibilities, it has diminished his ability to maintain the rights of the States against Federal and other encroachments, and has thrown a greater share of responsibility upon the people. The extensive patronage of the Federal government, and the large salaries paid to its officers, in comparison with those of the State, present constant inducements to our citizens to overlook the State in the pursuit of more lucrative employments under the United States. It is, therefore, the more necessary that the people should guard the sovereignty of the State with increasing watchfulness.

The constitution of the United States contains the great fundamental principle which should govern its construction on every question, respecting the extent of the federal power. "The power not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." It is on this broad platform that every claim of the federal power not granted by the constitution, should be sternly resisted. The tendency to centralization is so great, and the overwhelming influence of power and patronage so seductive, that liberty cannot long be preserved without the exercise of sleepless vigilance in enforcing a strict construction of the federal compact. The doctrine of State rights is the doctrine of true liberty. Popular sovereignty is the life-blood of our free institutions, and the palladium of our safety. Every patriotic inducement to sustain those great principles should be fearlessly held out to our citizens, and every unauthorized assumption of power should be resisted with unceasing energy, and by all constitutional energy.

Having now discharged the duty imposed on the Executive, by the constitution, I cannot conclude without congratulating you upon the peculiarly favorable auspices under which you enter upon the duties of the Session of 1859. Few important subjects of legislation press upon your attention. Prudence, firmness, fidelity—a watchful regard for the interests of the Commonwealth—a jealous guardianship of her finances—on the part of the government—are all that are required under Providence, to secure the continuance and increase of onward prosperity. Pennsylvania may then, at no remote period, rejoice in the extinguishment of her public debt—the repeal of her onerous and burdensome taxes—a fame and credit untarnished—a free and popular educational system—and an industrious and loyal people, prosperous and happy.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1859

◆

What is legal Tender?

Some people are at loss to know what is a legal tender of money. Most persons are greatly in error in supposing that cents are a legal tender for any amount, and sometimes captious people make large payments in copper coin, which creditors suppose they are obliged to receive—from the fact that it is coined at the mint, and bears the impress of the United States upon it. From the following, which is a synopsis of the act of Congress upon the subject it will be seen what is and what is not legal tender. The law regulating the payment of debts with coin, provides that the following coin be legal tender:

1. All gold coins at their respective value for debts of any amount.

2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime, at their respective value for debts of any amount under five dollars.

3. Three cent pieces for debts of any amount under thirty cents; and

4. By the law passed at the last session of Congress, we may add one cent piece for any amount under ten cents.

By the laws of Congress passed some four or five years ago, gold was made the legal tender for large amounts. Those who, to get rid of large quantities of cents and small coin, sometimes pay their bills with it, to the annoyance of the creditor, will perceive that there is a stoppage to that antic by the law.

ONE CENT REWARD,

WILL be paid for satisfactory information in relation to the whereabouts of one

"Prof." Charles Whitney.

His business is going from place to place about the world delivering lectures, in which he personates Webster, Haine, Clay, Randolph, Wolf Jim, Ralph Stackpole, &c., &c. These are well performed, but the most accurate personation he gives, is of *himself* in his "last act" of

LEAVING WITHOUT PAYING HIS BILLS;

which he is perfect master of. Printers and others to whom he applies, will save money and labor by kicking him into the street, and they will render justice a portion of her due by aiding him to a coat of

Tar & Feathers

in place of the attire of a *man*, in which he is usually *disguised*, to aid him in his apparent design of

IMPOSING UPON THE PUBLIC.

⁂ Will *The Printer*, New York, *Printer's News Letter*, Philadelphia, and the Press generally, please copy or notice the above? By so doing they will enable the "craft," and all others to avoid being duped by a professional swindler.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, SUSQ'A CO., PA.,

Thursday, January 13, 1859.

Terms:--$1,50
PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents, at 119 Nassau-st, New-York, and 10 State-st, Boston, are agents for *The Montrose Democrat*, and are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Susquehanna County are requested to meet in Mass Convention at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday evening of the first week of Court, (the 17th inst.) to appoint Delegates to the State Convention for the ensuing year.

A. N. BULLARD, *Chairman.*
Montrose, Jan. 12th, 1859.

◆

NOTICE.

ALL who have **unsettled accounts,** or **Notes due** to the late firm of **M'Collum & Gerritson,** are hereby notified that I will be at the "**Democrat**" **Office** during next **court,** where they are requested to call and settle **without fail** or **COSTS** will be made immediately thereafter.

WM L. BEEBE,
dec25tc Constable of Bridgewater.

Attend to it, one and all!

All those who are indebted for the *Montrose Democrat* for the years 1856 and 1857, or any part thereof, will please take notice that their accounts *must* be settled, at or before the coming January term of Court. As will be seen by the notice above, Mr. Beebe, who has the accounts in charge for collection, will be at this office during Court, and he hopes that no one indebted will neglect to call and settle, or send the funds by some of their neighbors, as he will be under the *necessity* of waiting upon ALL delinquents with a summons as soon thereafter as possible. This then, is to advise all to "walk up to the Captain's office" and settle, *without further notice*, and *save costs.*

◆

CALL AND SETTLE UP!

We are about closing up our old ledger accounts, and find numerous balances due for advertising, job work, &c., &c., which have been accumulating for the past two years. We desire to have all closed up as soon as possible, and trust none will neglect to call and look over accounts. None must be neglected longer than until Court week.

◆

From the Independent Republican.

New Year's Scene in the Republican Printing Office.

[*Editor and several other individuals standing and sitting around the stove—enter middle-aged lady.*]

Lady.—Is this the Printing Office?

Editor.—It is.

Lady.—Have you got my husband's name here as a subscriber? his name is Richard Roe.

Editor.—No, ma'am.

Lady.—Didn't A. B. come in here a few weeks ago with Mr. Roe, and get him to subscribe?

Editor.—A. B.!—oh, I presume it was at the *Democrat* office.

Lady.—What, isn't this the *Democrat* office?

Editor.—No, ma'am.

Lady.—Then where *is* the *Democrat* office?

Editor.—Just above Searle's Hotel—you will see the sign.

Lady.—I want to find it—I want to give them a piece of my mind—[*crescendo*] sending their paper to us and advertising us all over the county as *Democrats*, and *I ain't!*

[Exit lady energetically.]

We clip the above from the editorial columns of the Montrose Republican of last week, but cannot understand what idea the editor of that paper means to convey to the public. If it was that some "middle-aged lady" who "ain't a Democrat," wished to stop her husband's paper, it would be small business for an editor to detail it to his readers, but as no such case has been reported to this office, we conclude that the "scene" is altogether an imaginary one—doubtless the product of a fertile brain that had become wearied by confinement in hovering around a stove on New Year's Day, with nothing to do, and not enough stirring ambition to prompt its dull companion to a little exercise or recreation once a year.

We are not unfrequently favored with calls from ladies, not only middle-aged, but youthful, but never from those who have so little discretion as to be caught blundering into a Republican printing office retailing their political views to an idle gang of gaping loafers.

As the Republican chap relishes New Year's scenes in printing offices, we will relate one that can be readily understood, and which occurred about the time named in the bogus one above:

NEW YEAR'S SCENE IN THE DEMOCRAT PRINTING OFFICE.

[*Editor busy attending to several patrons—entering names of new subscribers and receiving money for subscriptions, &c., &c.,—enter gent.*]

Gent.—I want to stop Mr. James Brown's paper. He says——

Editor.—I will attend to you in a moment take a seat, sir.

[*After getting through with those in waiting, Editor turns to gent and signifies his readiness to do his bidding.*]

Gent.—James Brown, of Smithville, wishes you to stop sending your paper to him. He does not want it, has ordered it stopped before, but you pay no attention to it.

Editor.—I am not in the habit of sending papers to persons without leave. [*Partly aside.*] Don't remember the name. [*Refers to his book, finds the Brown family well represented, but accompanied with credit in advance.*] *James* Brown? his name is not on my Books! What is the name of the paper he wants discontinued?

Gent.—The Independent Republican.

Editor.—This is not the Republican office,—you are in the "wrong shop."

Gent.—Where is the Republican office?

Editor.—Just below Searle's Hotel, on the right—you can see the sign.

[Exit gent, leaving the editor to wait upon a couple of patrons just entering.]

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☞ An advertisement of a Patent Hay Knife will be found elsewhere. We have no knowledge of Mr. Zehner, further than that he sent us the advertisement with cash to pay for its insertion. From the statements made it would appear to be a profitable investment.

◆

Another Fire in Montrose.

On Monday morning last, about 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the old building on turnpike street, next to the residence of B. Case, Esq., occupied by Millinery establishments. The fire companies, and numerous citizens were upon the ground promptly, and the fire was extinguished without doing serious damage to the building, but of course the effects were pretty much ruined. The arrangement of the pipe and chimney is reported as very dangerous in this building, and, indeed, fire is said to have broken out in the same place, on one or more occasions.

The cold on Monday morning, as well as since, was intense, the mercury standing at 21 degrees below zero, from 7 until nine o'clock, A. M., and at half past 12, was still at 11 degrees below. The effect upon the fire engines was to render them useless for a time, the water freezing in them almost instantly. Many of the firemen and others left the scene literally covered with a coat of ice.

AND STILL ANOTHER!

Our boro' was again startled by the cry of fire on Tuesday evening, and the small barn of B. Case, Esq., which is in the rear of, and in close connection with the stores of H. J. Webb, and Lathrop & Dewitt, was found to be enveloped in flames. As it was early in the evening, (before nine o'clock) the fire companies and citizens were earnestly at work in a few moments, and the flames were soon under control. The barn was burned to a shell, the frame, and fragments of the partitions, etc., in a half burned condition were left standing. Some damage was done to the rear of the other buildings where they came in contact, but the engines appear to have been used to good effect, as the business men along the square had little hopes of saving their property from the devouring element, and had a large portion of their store goods removed to the opposite side of the street.

How the fire occurred, is unknown, but many think it caught from a heap of coal ashes at the side of the barn, where they are daily thrown!

Had this outbreak been a few hours later, it would have been impossible to save a building on the whole square. Too much vigilance cannot be exercised to guard against further disaster. Three fires, in the heart of our town, within eight days, all of which might, perhaps, with proper care, have been avoided, should be a sufficient warning to all, more especially when it will be remembered that the place has been so terribly devastated on former occasions.

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Fire in Springville.

Dame rumor with her ever busy, and oft erring tongue, informed us last week that the Kasson School House was burned, but the appended statement from a friend,—who will please accept our thanks for the kindness,—will serve as a correction of our mis-statement:

On Tuesday evening, the 4th of Jan., inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. William B. Welch, in Springville, took fire and was entirely consumed. Fortunately the family escaped, and through the perseverance of kind neighbors the greater part of the household goods were saved. The provisions in the cellar were a total loss or nearly so. The grain in the cornbarn was also saved.

Forty-one years ago this winter Mr. Welch had his house burned, on the same farm, and everything in it, and what was still more afflicting one child was entirely consumed in the house, and another so burned that it died immediately. Thus the fortunes of life are very severe.

Mr. Welch is quite advanced in years and has the infirmities of age lingering about him. Will a generous public reach forth the hand of benevolence in this case and assist the unfortunate, so that he can rebuild a house for his comfort in his declining years?

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For the Montrose Democrat.

The Medical Society of Susquehanna County

Held its Annual Meeting at Montrose, Jan. 5, 1859.

Drs. Bingham, Blackman, Richardson, Patrick, Dimock, and Smith present. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and disposed of, W. L. Richardson was reinstated to membership, and Drs. Halsey, Blakeslee and Griffin were admitted as members of the Society.

Dr. Patrick proposed Dr. Cobb, and Dr. Bingham proposed Dr. Orchard both of which are to be considered at the next meeting.

The election of Officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of

Dr. L. W. BINGHAM for President.
" C. C. HALSEY for Vice President.
" W. L. RICHARDSON for Secretary.
" L. A. SMITH for Treasurer.

Drs. Dimock and W. L. Richardson for Delegates to the State Medical Society which is to meet in Philadelphia in June next. And Drs. Patrick and B. Richardson Delegates to the American Medical Association to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, in May next.

Dr. Smith made his report as Treasurer, which was accepted and placed on file. The Committee on the Biography of Dr. Griffin of Lodersville, was continued.

Dr. B. Richardson reported a protracted case of chronic inflammation, and the thickening of the mucus membrane of the stomach, with the treatment adopted, which was discussed by several of the members. Dr. Dimock then gave an address, setting forth the origin, object and success of the Society. A copy of the address was requested for publication. Drs. Dimock, W. L. Richardson and Smith appointed a committee on publication. Dr. Blakeslee was appointed to give a Thesis upon some medical subject at the meeting of the Society, at New Milford on the first Wednesday of June next.

It was moved and carried that the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings for publication.

In pursuance of the very generous and polite invitation of Dr. Dimock, all of the members of the Society present repaired to Searle's Hotel where they partook of a bountiful repast, prepared in superb style, by our excellent host, expressly for the occasion.

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UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—We are glad to learn that the Atlantic Monthly is meeting with great favor from all sources. Though the publishers printed nearly *thirty thousand* copies of the January number, this large supply was entirely exhausted on the very day of publication, thus compelling many new subscribers and others to wait a few days before obtaining a copy. The publishers have another edition of several thousand in press, which will be ready in a few days, and with their present facilities they will be able to supply the demand, however large it may be. Their subscriptions received by mail alone from all parts of the country, have averaged more than one hundred per day, for some time past. Mrs H. B. Stowe's new serial, "The Minister's Wooing," is immensely popular, as indicated by the success which is thus attending the enterprising publishers efforts to make the Atlantic the embodiment of all that is entertaining and instructive.—*Boston Traveller.*

We copy the above for the purpose of explaining why the Monthly may not have arrived in due season to any subscribers in this county.

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A Compendium of News.

DANGERS OF SKATING.—On Thursday of last week a young man named Henry L. Howland, was drowned in a mill dam in Manchester, N. Y. He was skating, and drawing a young lady, who was on a hand sleigh, when they both broke through the ice. Before they could be rescued, Mr. Howland sank and drowned. Miss Pierce meanwhile, rising near the edge of the ice, deliberately following instructions which she had read upon the subject, kept herself poised and from sinking for more than half an hour, till the assembled friends succeeded in rescuing her from her perilous position. Her presence of mind and deliberation may be assigned at the foundation of her escape. Even at the last, when her companion had sunk beside her, and the bursting grief of friends gave deeper tint to the gloomy prospect of her escape, she relinquished her grasp of the ice with one hand and safely adjusted a rope to the other wrist which secured her escape. Let ladies and gentlemen learn to *float* on the water.

During the recent election for U. S. Senators in South Carolina, one for the long term and the other for the unexpired term of Judge Evans, there were many balloting and much excitement. A gay, dashing young widow of great personal attraction was in Columbia at the time, and the nephew of one of the contestants became so confused between the calls of love and the lobby that he actually declared himself to the lady as a "candidate for the unexpired term of her late husband." We are pleased to say he was elected to the vacancy on the first ballot.

A CUNNING DODGE.—There is no end to Yankee inventions and contrivances. The following paragraph gives an idea of a recently discovered method to travel free on a Railroad:

"An ingenious man, who desired to go from Needham to Boston, but had no money, made believe that he was the murderer of Carnley, for whom a reward was offered, was arrested and taken to Boston, where he was immediately released, as not being the man wanted."

PLAIN SPOKEN.—A country paper refuses to publish obituary notices gratis, but adds, without any intention of a joke, of course, "we will, however, publish the simple announcement of the death of our friends with pleasure."

An interesting question of illegality is soon to arise in the Illinois Legislature. Mr. Norton, the member from Will county, in that State, is a native born American citizen, but some years ago he removed into Canada and became a British subject. He swore allegiance to the Crown, and was elected a member of the Canadian Parliament. As the American Government repudiate the English doctrine, "once a citizen, always a citizen," and insists that allegiance can be thrown off, was it not necessary for Mr. Norton, upon returning to the States, to take out papers of naturalization and forswear his allegiance to the Queen, before he could become an American citizen!

About two years since, John M. Bardard, Esq., of Boston, offered a premium of one thousand dollars for the best essay on temperance legislation, together with the outline of a law embodying the opinions of the writer. About forty essays were sent in, and were submitted to a committee, consisting of ex-Gov. Clifford, Rev. A. H. Vinton, Nahum Capen and Peter Cooper, whose decision, which has recently been returned to Mr. Barnard, is, that no one of the essays is, in their judgment, of sufficient merit to justify them in awarding to its author the prize or the preference.

AGE OF PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.—A correspondent of the Southern Monitor says the following figures will be the ages of the persons named in the year 1860: Crittenden will be 77, McLean, 76, Rives, 71, Bell 72, Com. Stewart 82, Seward 70, Choate 60, Cushing 68, Hunter 67, Hammond 70, Breckinridge 38, Bigler 50, Dix 69, Dickinson 70, Cass 71, A. V. Brown, 70, Wise 61, Slidell 71, Douglas 40. None of them will be the President.

From the 1st of January to the 27th of December, 1858, forty-nine murders have been committed in the city of New York, and seventy-nine persons have committed suicide. The number of murderers hanged during the same period amounted to one!

The Hon. S. A. Douglas was re-elected U. S. Senator from Illinois, Jan. 5th. The vote stood—Douglas 54, Lincoln 46.

Mr. Holmes, Dem., has been elected to Congress from the sixth district of Illinois, in place of T. L. Harris, deceased.

The Binghamton Standard printing establishment was badly damaged by fire a few days ago.

The House of Representatives has already passed a bill abolishing the Board of Canal Commissioners. The Senate will no doubt confirm this act as soon as practicable.

Ex-Gov. Bingham, of Michigan has been elected by the Legislature of that State to succeed Hon. Chas. Stuart, as United States Senator from that Commonwealth.

During the past five years there have been constructed in California 4,405 miles of artificial canals for gold washing, at a cost of $12,000,000.

The Oskaloosa (Iowa) Herald of the 19th ult., says a mail coach left there the day before drawn by six sprightly oxen.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Arkansas prohibiting the sale of patent medicine within that State.

Hiram Schoonover, a Pennsylvanian, convicted of murder in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, was recently sentenced to be imprisoned for life. Schoonover boarded with a man named St. Johns, with whose wife he was said to be too intimate. Last July St. Johns went fishing, and his body was found with his scull fractured soon after. Hence the trial and conviction of Schoonover, who leaves a wife and three children in Pennsylvania, to spend the rest of his life in prison.

George Mench, formerly first officer of the ship Waverly, and Mr. Weeks, the second mate, who were condemned to ten years imprisonment for endeavuring to suppress a mutiny, in which many coolies were killed, have been liberated by the Spanish government, through the intercession of Mr. Dodge, U. S. Minister at Madrid.

According to the law passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature, for the preservation of game, the season for shooting, trapping or destroying in any other way Pheasants, Partridges, Woodcock or Rabbits, closed on Saturday last. Any person who is found violating any of its provisions is liable to pay a fine of five dollars for each and every offence. Provisions are also made for those offering game for sale out of season. Any person offering a pheasant, partridge or rabbit for sale between the first day of January and the first day of October, in each year, is liable to pay a fine of $5.

Disturbances in Kansas.

The latest accounts from Kansas represent that the flames of civil discord have again been kindled in that Territory. Having tasted the blessings of peace and experienced the hardships of war, the residents of Kansas should feel disposed to put down promptly all attempts to stir up the dying embers of the late bloody controversy. It is stated that Mr. Baily, a free State man, was killed by a band of outlaws under Hamilton, for the offence of stealing a negro from Missouri. If Mr. Baily had not followed the advice of abolition counsellors, who maintain that negro stealing is no robbery, he might have saved his valuable life and preserved the peace of the Territory. In retaliation, we presume, for this outrage, a band of desperadoes, calling themselves Jayhawkers, commanded by Captain Brown, entered Bates county, Mo., stole four horses from one Jackson, and burned his house down—a proceeding not calculated to put the Missourians into good humor. The Governor of Kansas had adopted vigorous measures to put an end to these outrages, and the President has authorized the Marshal of the Territory to offer a reward for the arrest of Brown and Montgomery, the leaders of these marauding bands.

As there is nothing to be made politically, on either side, by Kansas outrages, the market having been glutted with the article, we do not apprehend much difficulty in putting down these disturbances, and restoring that peace to Kansas which it has enjoyed for the past year.

To What it Leads.—We notice the revolting fact that a young girl, the only daughter of a red-hot Abolitionist of Pontiac, Michigan, has run away with and married a negro.

The sooty individual with his young white bride were followed by her father, but she for some time resisted all efforts to induce her to leave her black lord and master, but at last she was pursuaded to return to her parents. She declares that the negro is her first and only lord, and that she will yet live with him.

"'Tis strange; 'tis passing strange; 'tis pitiful;" but yet the father must alone bear the blame for instructing the daughter to believe in the disgusting doctrine of political and social equality of the black and white races. The practical application of this doctrine he finds more distasteful than he supposed, and he doubtless to day thinks less of the Abolition faith than heretofore. This is a lesson we hope he and all others like him will heed in future.

☞ The late Mr. Philip Thickness, father of Lord Audley, applied to his son for assistance. This being denied, he immediately hired a coblet's stall directly opposite his lordship's house, and put up a signboard, on which was inscribed, in large letters, "Boots and shoes mended in the best and cheapest manner, by Philip Thickness, father to Lord Audley." The consequence of this may be readily imagined; the board did not remain there many days.

A New Voucher.—A country dealer in Cincinnati, a few days since, found himself in possession of a check on a banking house, and hastened to "realize" the proceeds. The check was all right as to names and accounts, but the bearer needed testimony as to his identity with the legal holder. After searching the streets and hotels in vain for some acquaintance who could render this service, the check holder returned to the banking house, reporting: "It's no use; I can't find anybody that knows me, but I've got my name on my shirt." The check was paid.

☞ A little girl from the country, on a visit to her aunt in the city, was waiting impatiently, one morning, for her accustomed bowl of bread and milk, when her aunt told her that the milkman had not yet come. He came at last, however, and her want was supplied. 'Is it good, dear? do you like it,' asked her aunt. 'I don't like milkman's milk so well as I do cow's milk,' was her ingenuous reply.

A White Heiress Elopes with a Negro.

The daughter of a wealthy farmer, named Judson, living near Pontiac, Mich., recently eloped with a negro in her father's employ. Mr. Judson has been an Abolitionist, and held that negroes should be treated as equals, and fit associates of the whites in all respects, principles which he practically lived up to. The Detroit Free Press relates the affair as follows:

The first intimation that the father had of the intention of the parties was conveyed by the fact of their flight. They immediately crossed over to Windsor, upon reaching this city, fully sensible that they never could accomplish their unnatural designs on this side Some individual was found in Canada who performed the ceremony, however, and the two were made one. They are now in Windsor, enjoying the sweets of the honeymoon.

The brother of the girl came on the next day, arrived here on Sunday, and, ascertaining their whereabouts, went to her and implored her to return. She was contented, however—loved her ebony half—was happy in his arms, and couldn't think of going back. The emotions of a brother at such a sight can be better imagined than described. Some men would have blotted out their disgrace with a single blow, but he had been taught that it was no sin against God or man that his young sister should repose in the arms of a negro, and at the same time calmly look him in the face and say that she was contented. He went home as he had come, alone.

The girl is about eighteen years old. The family is said to have occupied a position in society which was first-class, and the blow is consequently a terrible one. The father is rich, and the girl an heiress, which makes it very nice for the African of her choice. The matter has caused an intense excitement in the neighborhood where the parties are well known, the girl having been born and brought up where her parents reside. It is difficult to imagine any train of circumstances by which a young and intelligent girl could be brought to form a connection so repugnant to all the senses, yet the fact exists. A more complete retribution for the crime of fanaticism we never heard of.

The Detroit Advertiser of the 6th instant says the father of the girl has induced her to return home with him. She declares that the negro is her first and only love, and that she will live with him. The father has had his eyes opened and is rather inclined to think less of his abolition doctrines. This practical illustration is distasteful.

Jury List for January Term.

GRAND JURORS:

Adams, Jas. W. . Brooklyn.
Brush, Addison . . Great Bend.
Butts, Abraham . . Liberty.
Barns, Erastus . . Herrick.
Comfort, George . . Harmony.
Coburn, W. F. . . Auburn.
Gardner, John . . Herrick.
Helme, M. B. . . Montrose.
Hughs, Edward . . Clifford.
Knapp, Justus . . Springville.
Lake, William . . Rush.
Lathrop, John . . Auburn.
McAlla, William . . Clifford.
Mead, Stewart . . Bridgewater.
Miles, Reuben O. . Brooklyn.
McKune, George . . Harmony.
Potter, Francis . . Thompson.
Phillips, H. H. . . Springville.
Sibley, Dexter . . Harford.
Smith, Rufus . . Franklin.
Turner, E. N. . . Silver Lake.
Upson, Allen . . Springville.
Wells, W. B. . . Dundaff.
Young, James . . Jessup.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—FIRST WEEK.

Ayres, James . . Rush.
Bullard, Hezekiah . . Bridgewater.
Baldwin, J. M. . Susquehanna.
Baldwin, Miles, . Middletown.
Brainard, Lewis . . Gibson.
Belcher, Michael . . Lenox.
Brown, E. S . . Lathrop.
Carter, Royal . . Auburn.
Cole, N. R . . Forest Lake.
Carpenter, Amherst . . Harford.
Coleman, W. R . . Clifford.
Darling, John . . Susquehanna.
Falkenbury, Samuel . . Susq'a.
Finn, Harrison . . Clifford.
Faurot, Westley . . Jessup.
Griffis, Milton . . Bridgewater.
Glidden, Benjamin . . Friendsville.
Holmes, David E. . . Susquehanna.
Hewitt, James . . Brooklyn.
Hathway, Walter . . Ararat.
James, T. S. . . Rush.
Jenkins, Henry . . Thompson.
Lyons, David . . Harmony.
More, Elias M. . . Lenox.
Mott, Elijah . . Montrose.
Phinney, H. S. . . Dundaff.
Pailiman, A. C. . . Susquehanna.
Pickering, Alanson . . Lenox.
Roosa, Luke E. . . Gt. Bend.
Stoddard, Chester . . Thompson.
Strickland, Philer . . Springville.
Salisbury, George . . Clifford.
Tewksbury, E. G. . . Lathrop.
Westgate, Robt. . . Herrick.
Woodhouse, Alonzo . . Springville.
Wartrous, Dan. S . . Brooklyn.

SECOND WEEK.

Arnold, Samuel . . Clifford.
Allen, Luman . . Silver Lake.
Bishop, Austin . . New Milford.
Barnum, John . . Middletown.
Benson, L. D. . . Jackson.
Brush, George . . Oakland.
Beardsley, John . . Auburn.
Bailey, David . . Liberty.
Bullard, Z. D. . Bridgewater.
Bailey, Joseph . . Liberty.
Bingham, James . . Jackson.
Barnum, Elijah . . New Milford.
Crozier, E. F. . . Friendsville.
Chandler, F. B. . . Montrose.
Deakin, John . . Liberty.
Decker, Jacob . . Bridgewater.
Decker, John C. . . Lenox.
Graham, John S. . . Bridgewater.
Haywood, Adolphus . . Gt. Bend.
Hawes, Luman . . Forest Lake.
Hickox, James . . Springville.
Jenkins, Stephens . . Thompson.
Johnston, George . . Middletown.
Johnson, Jeremiah . . Silver Lake.
Kasson, James . . Springville.
Langdon, J. T. . . Bridgewater.
McKain, Joseph A . . Auburn.
Messenger, Ebenezer . . Thompson.
Perry, Oliver . . Jackson.
Parsons, John . . Oakland.
Robinson, Holloway . . Lenox.
Smith, John H. . New Milford.
Thayre, Horace . . Lathrop.
Thomas, Edgar . . Gt. Bend.
Williams, Hiram . . New Milford.
Wheaton, Wm. W. . . Jackson.

Beware of Quack Nostrums and Quack Doctors.—Use Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract Buchu for all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Sexual Organs. Read the advertisement, "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation. [tj30.

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

Meeting in Gibson.—There will be a meeting of the teachers and others interested in the subject of popular education at the School House in BURROWS HOLLOW on Saturday, the the 15th day of January, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Prof. J. F. STODDARD has *promised to be present without fail* and give instruction on topics of general interest in the afternoon, and lecture in the evening on "SYSTEMATIC LABOR THE PRICE OF SUPERIORITY IN KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM."

We should be much obliged to such friends as will provide accommodations for those present from a distance.

Let all attend—old and young—and make the meeting what it should be, one of general usefulness and interest.

1w2] B F TEWKSBURY Co Supt

Who will be without it?—Extract of a letter—Concord, Staten Island, New York, Dec. 17th, 1856.—DR. TOBIAS: Allow me to inform you, after four years' personal trial on men and beasts that I would not be without your Venetian Liniment in my house if the cost was $5 per bottle. I have never used anything of the kind to equal it, Yours, P. S. WANDLE.

Price 25 and 50 cts. Depot, 56 Cortlandt-st., New York. Sold by ABEL TURRELL,
1w3.] Montrose, Pa.

Holloway's Pills.—There is no hazard in saying that the popularity of Professor Holloway's remedies in this country is without parallel in our medical annals. The instances in which sick persons *professionally* condemned to death have recovered under the operation of his miracle-working Pills, are so numerous and so well authenticated, that the most stubborn incredulity is silenced. Hosts of dyspeptics and of persons afflicted with liver complaint, nervous debility, disorders of the bowels, epileptic fits, pulmonary diseases, and other internal distempers, have been cured by this unapproachable medicine since its introduction into this country. The press teems with the testimonials of the parties, and while we wonder we are compelled to believe.

GROVER AND BAKER'S
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
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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 handneedle, 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

Holloway's Pills.—Swimming of the head, nausea, distaste for food, and a feeling of lassitude and exhaustion are infallible indications of a torpid stomach and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs and the circulation. But it is not therefore necessary to send for a doctor. A course of Holloway's great cathartic, alterative, and tonic remedy will remove every unpleasant symptom, and imbue both the body and the mind with unwonted energy. Every animal fluid will be purified, every obstruction in the evacuatory channels swept away, every organ regenerated. These may seem to be strong statements but the testimony of the sick of all nations is their source and basis. [1w.

Notice.—The Susquehanna Agricultural Society will meet at the Court House on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18th, 1859. M. L. CATLIN *Sec.*
Montrose, Jan. 8th, 1859. [1w.

Notice.—The "Bridgewater Educational Association" meets on Saturday of each week at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the "Free School House" in *Montrose.* The friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.
jan.14w2.] B. O. CAMP, *Sec.*

Donation—The friends of J. C. Boomer will give him a Donation at the house of Wm. L. Post on Tuesday, the 18th inst.,—afternoon and evening.

Mrs. WM. L. POST, *Committee.*
Montrose, January 11th, 1859.

MARRIED.

At Silver Lake, Jan. 1st, by Rev. Edgar Sibley, *Mr.* E. B. BEARDSLEE, of Little Meadows, Pa. and *Miss* ADDA L. ESMOND of *Silver Lake.*

We received a gold dollar with the above. We return them our thanks, and best wishes, hoping that they may find

> "The joys of marriage a heaven on earth,
> Life's paradise, great princess, the soul's quiet,
> Sinews of concord, earthly immortality,
> Eternity of pleasure."

In Harford, on the 5th inst., by Rev. A. *Miller*, *Mr.* EDWIN E. TITUS and *Miss* CLARISSA E MORGAN.

In Franklin, on the 6th inst., by Eld. W. C. Tilden, *Mr.* IRA ALLARD of Liberty and *Miss* ESTHER ANN STILLWELL of Franklin.

In Clinton, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. H. Smith, *Mr.* THOMAS BURDICK, Jr., of Herrick, Susq. Co., and *Miss* SARAH M. GAYLORD of Clinton, Luzerne, Co., Pa.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, the Founder and Publisher of Van Court's Counterfeit Detector, desirous of retiring from this branch of business, has merged that old established work in the popular Bank Note Detector of Imlay & Bicknell. Having published Van Court's Detector since 1839, the undersigned reluctantly parts with his old friends and subscribers; but this reluctance is lessened by the conviction, that in Imlay & Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter they will receive a work that matches the times. J. VAN COURT.

Notice.

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are payable scrupulously in advance. This is the oldest Bank Note Publication in the world. For thirty long years it has maintained an unsullied reputation, and continues to be the necessary companion of all business people over the whole continent of America.

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SUSquehanna County have fixed upon the following named days and places, for holding Appeals from the Triennial Assessment of 1859, to wit:

Forest Lake, Monday, February 21st, 1859, at the house of Mrs. Clark, in Forest Lake.

Silver Lake and Choconut, Tuesday, February 22nd, at Kimball's Hotel in Choconut.

Middletown, Apolacon and Friendsville Boro', Wednesday, February 23d, at Jackson's Hotel, in the Boro' of Friendsville.

Rush and Auburn, Thursday, February 24th, at the Snyder Hotel in Rush.

Springville and Dimock, Friday, February 25, at the house of Spencer Hickox, in Springville.

Brooklyn and Lathrop, Monday, February 28, at the house of James O. Bullard, in Brooklyn.

Harford and Lenox, Tuesday, March 1st, 1859 at the house of N. W. Waldron, in Harford.

Clifford, Herrick and Dundaff Boro', Wednesday, March 2nd, at the Dundaff hotel in Dundaff.

Gibson, Thursday, March 3d, at the house of Joel Steenback, in Gibson.

Thompson, Ararat and Jackson, Friday, M'ch 4th, at the house of J. J. Turner, in Jackson.

Franklin and Liberty, Monday, March 7th, at the house of Bela Jones, in Liberty.

New Milford and Great Bend, Tuesday, M'ch 8th, at the Summersville hotel in New Milford.

Harmony, Oakland and Susquehanna Boro', Wednesday, March 9th, at the house of Thomas Carr, in Susquehanna Boro.'

Montrose and Bridgewater, Friday, March 11, at the Commissioners Office in Montrose.

Jessup, Saturday, March 12th, at the house of Daniel Hoff in Jessup.

By order of the Commissioners.

Wm A. CROSSMON, Clerk.

Commissioners Office, Montrose. Jan. 7th, 1859. } jan13 tm10

Dr. H. Smith,

SURGEON DENTIST. Residence and office opposite the Baptist Church (north side) Montrose. Particular attention will be given to inserting teeth on gold and silver plate, and to filling decaying teeth.

January 1st, 1859.