THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

Thursday, March 17, 1859.

$1.50 Per Annum in Advance.

☞ *All who have unsettled subscription accounts at this office of more than one year's standing must settle the same immediately, or the next notice will come from a Justice of the Peace. No longer delay can be allowed. A settlement costs less than a* SUMMONS.

* * *

☞ The absence of Mr. Gerritson must account for the editorial barrenness of this number. He left for Harrisburg last Monday morning to attend the Democratic State Convention in place of Mr. Azor Lathrop, who was elected Senatorial Delegate by the Democratic County meeting held at Montrose, last January. The Convention, which met yesterday, [March 16th] was called for the purpose of nominating State officers,—one person for Auditor General, and one for Surveyor General—to be voted for in October next.

* * *

Kansas.

It is getting to be an up-hill task for the Republican journals to squeeze any further capital out of Kansas affairs. The following report of the general condition of that Territory from the N. Y. Daily Times, an opposition print, is an admission of the wisdom of the policy of leaving Kansas to the management of her own internal affairs:

"Political and other affairs in Kansas seem to be settling down into a condition of quiet and general contentment. The people, as we predicted last Winter, do not seem specially anxious for admission into the Union, and will probably be very well satisfied to wait until their population shall come up to the mark required by the law of last year. At all events, they take the matter very cooly. They have passed a law authorizing a popular vote in March, as to whether they will hold a convention and form a Constitution or not. If they decide in favor of such a course, delegates are to be elected on the first Tuesday in June, the Convention will meet in July, and the Constitution they form will be submitted to the people on the 1st Tuesday of October.

Meantime there seems to be a very sensible degree of harmony among the civil officers and the people of the Territory. Gov. Medary received the compliment of a public dinner from the members of the Legislature and the citizens of Lawrence on the 5th, and made a very pleasant speech in which political differences were ignored, and the greatest possible harmony and good feeling prevailed. Even Judge Lecompte was present, and though hissed a little by some who could not forget his past partisan injustice, succeeded in making his peace.

The Territory seems to be prosperous,—the citizens generally seem inclined to forego political dissensions, and to devote themselves to the development and improvement of the country, and everything promises well for the future. It is quite possible that a little more *Buncombe* may be made out of the Kansas topics in Congress, but it will be difficult, we apprehend, very soon to renew among the people of Kansas themselves the feverish political exitment which has hitherto prevailed."

Kansas having demonstrated her capacity to take care of herself, and the efforts of the Republicans to keep Oregon out of the Union, to be used for political purposes, having been balked, what will they resort to next?

* * *

SENATOR BRODERICK.—The sole end and aim of this gentleman appears to be to make himself as odious and unpopular to the country as possible. Ever since he entered the Senate, his efforts seem to have been directed to this one object, and it is doing him simple justice to say that he has succeeded admirably. His own State, California, has almost unanimously requested him to resign, and no political party appears willing to acknowledge him as a member. The New York "Times" of Saturday thus curtly notices his course at the close of the late session of Congress:

"*Standing upon Dignity.*—Yesterday, while the session of Congress was drawing rapidly to its close, Senator Broderick became very indignant because a favorite measure had failed to pass; and to show his resentment he availed himself of his extreme right and called for the reading of a very voluminous bill, allowing that it was his object to exhaust the remaining hours of the session and prevent *any* business from being done, because his bill had been rejected. Being a Senator distinguished for "firmness," he persevered in this action for an hour or two, until finally the unanimous remonstrances of the other Senators prevailed upon him to withdraw and allow the public business to proceed. Is this statesmanship, or only pig-headedness?

* * *

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.—A Washington correspondent, writing on the 7th inst., furnishes the annexed information:

"An important decision was delivered in the Supreme Court this morning by the Chief Justice in the case of the United States vs. Sherman H Booth, the Supreme Court vs. Error to Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The case involved the right of State Courts to release on habeas corpus parties in custody under the laws of the United States. This was done by the Court below in the instance of an arrest under judgment by the District Court of the United States for a violation of the Fugitive Slave law. The whole conduct of the Court below was held to be totally illegal and virtually revolutionary; that the Marshall had a right and it was his duty, to resist by force any such interference on the part of the State powers; and that the Fugitive Slave act was clearly constitutional. This is, of course, a mere outline of the opinion, which is understood th have been unanimous. It must put an end for the future to all contests between the United States and States as to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law; and all attempts hereafter by State Courts to interfere with officers of the United States in carrying it out will be regarded as revolutionary, and treated as such."

* * *

HON. R. H. Gillet, who has been for a long time connected with the Law Department of the government, has published an argument to show that the revenues of the Post-Office establishment can be applied after June next, to pay for transporting the mail, and for other expenses of the Department, notwithstanding the failure of the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

* * *

EXTRA SESSION.—The Extra Session of the U. S. Senate was convened by the President immediately on the adjournment of Congress, and closed its labors on Wednesday last.—The business being chiefly executive, is not general public importance.

Object of the Defeat of the Postal Appropriations.

It is now apparent that it was the deliberate purpose of Mr. Grow—who in this day, when small politicians ape the magnitude of great statesmen, has taken the position of the leader of the Republican party—to defeat the appropriation bills, for the purpose of compelling an extra session of Congress, and securing his election to the Speakership. He expected that the failure of the post office appropriations would impose upon the President the necessity of summoning an extra session. In that event the Opposition would have a majority; for nearly all the members of Congress from the North have already been elected, and many of those from the South are not chosen until next fall. The next Congress will be very close. A vote or two on either side may determine who will be Speaker. An extra session, if called at all, would be convened before the elections are held in all the States, and thus an undoubted Opposition majority be present to control the organization. Mr. Grow was the candidate of his party for Speaker at the opening of this session, and expects to be at the next. So it was a sharp trick on his part to defeat the postal appropriation, that the next Congress might be prematurely convened, and he elevated to the Speakership, in the absence of a large portion of the Democratic members.

What were the circumstances under which this necessary appropriation bill was defeated? The Senate adopted an amendment to the bill after it came from the House, taking the franking privilege away from the members, and increasing the rate of letter postage from three to five cents. The House did not pursue the usual course of disagreeing to the amendment, which would have resulted in sending it back to the Senate, and finally referred the whole subject to a committee of conference to decide upon its merits, but the extraordinary expedient was adopted, of returning the bill to the Senate, with the insulting declaration that it had not the power to adopt the amendment. This was the resolution offered by Mr. Grow and adopted by the House:

"*Resolved*, That the House bill No. 872, making appropriations for defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th June, 1860, with the Senate amendment thereto, be returned to the Senate as section 3d of said amendment is in the nature of a revenue bill."

The result of this insulting resolution was just what its author anticipated. It diverted the discussion from the main question—which was the rate of postage, and embroiled the House in a controversy upon constitutional power.

Mr. Phelps put the question in proper light when he said:

"The amendment of the Senate provides for no taxes upon the people, as contemplated by the section of the Constitution conferring upon Congress the power of raising taxes.

"But we look to the public lands as a source of revenue, and we look to the deductions from the pay of mariners for the purpose of supporting marine hospitals, as a portion of the revenue as well as to the postages. If the point made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania be correct, then the Senate has no power to provide for the sale of the public lands, because they are a source for revenue; the Senate have no right to provide for imposing light dues or tonnage dues, and has no right to provide for a deduction from the wages of seamen for the support of marine hospitals, because, in his opinion, they would be bills raising revenue."

But Mr. Grow's peculiar form of excepting to the Senate amendment accomplished his purpose of raising a secondary question of constitutional power, which the Senate could not shirk, and which procured the defeat of the appropriation and the probable necessity of an extra session.

The Washington *Union* comments with well deserved severity upon this proceeding, when it says:

"But Mr. Grow's object was not to defeat the amendment of the Senate; and he did not allow the bill to go through this natural and usual process of reference. His object was to defeat the bill itself; and this he determined to do, even if its defeat carried along with it, as he threatened, the defeat of all the other appropriation bills. He did not move to take up the bill and to non-concur in the Senate's amendment. He moved a resolution by which the House sent back the whole bill as a tainted thing which it would not touch or consider at all, accompanied by a resolution of insult, to the Senate. Such a resolution as that adopted by the House was never heard of in the Congressional history of this country, nor in the parliamentary history of Great Britain, and its unprecedented and wanton character made it all the more insulting to the Senate. It was intended to do so. It was intended to force upon that body a question of punctilio which it could not ignore, and thus to consume the expiring moments of the session in a debate which must exclude action on the bill.

"Well, the deed is done. There is no appropriation for carrying the mails of this vast country over any one mile of its immense territory after the first of next July. There is no power in the government to contract for its carriage, or to pay one cent in defrayal of the expenses of mail transportation. The old contractors may wantonly come forward and proffer to carry the mails on the old or on reduced shedules, and trust to Congress for their remuneration; but the department has no power to enter into contracts or to bind the government to the payment of a dollar. Either this state of things must ensue to the disgrace of a great people, able and willing to pay their just public debts; or else the new Congress must be called together before all its members can be elected, and Mr. Grow be made Speaker in consequence of his own sharp practice.

"It must be confessed that this is a new mode of electioneering for the Speakership. But an office won by this means, even though it be the third office in the American government, will bring its incumbent into conspicuous contempt rather than into conspicuous honor."

* * *

IT WOULD seem that nobody pays taxes in Chicago. The 'Democrat' of that city has a supplement of closely printed matter, representing delinquents of Chicago for the past year. No less than 13,600 lots are advertised for non-payment of taxes.

* * *

SLANDER.—Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend; nor man deplore so fell a foe; it stabs with a word—with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most weary traveler cannot avoid; it is the heart-searching dagger of the dark assassin; it is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable; it the mortal sting of the deadly adder; murder is its employment; innocence its prey, and ruin its sport. Its foundation is in envy, jealousy and disappointed ambition. Its heralds are found in all classes, among all sects, in every vicinity. The slanderer is vindictive, malicious; a cowardly insinuating demon—worse than a murderer.

For the Democrat.

EDUCATIONAL.

In conformity to notice given, a session of the "Teacher's Institute was held in Brooklyn on the 4th and 5th inst. in the Presbyterian Church, many of the parents of the township being in attendance. The exercises were commenced by an appropriate speech by our County Superintendent, demonstrative of the fact that the teachers of our schools should so be qualified as to impart, not merely scientific knowledge, but mental, moral and physical instruction also *diffusively* and *equally*; on which the prosperity and social happiness of any community chiefly depend.

Prof. J. F. Stoddard followed, giving an able and interesting lecture on arithmetic and the application of numbers and quantities, showing conclusively that scholars should not be taught therein by set rules and formulas merely, but by such demonstrations and explanations as shall cause the student to think, investigate and discover for himself, and to be able to give the *whyfore* for every operation.

S. A. Newton followed by remarks upon the present condition of our primary schools, showing that they are not kept open long enough; that our youth do not and can not obtain the amount of education which the farmer and mechanic require, without attending select schools under adverse circumstances; but which they undoubtedly would, if the proper encouragement and influences were imparted.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. W. Adams.

Professor Stoddard delivered an eloquent lecture on the importance of fixing a purpose in life, and of directing our efforts to accomplish it.

R. B Little, Esq., also spoke in his usual entertaining style, urging, among other things, the necessity of mental and moral culture, having allusion to the mutual influence of parents and children with each other, and its effect.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The exercises were resumed by some cogent and appropriate remarks by the Superintendent, who was followed by Prof. Stoddard in an instructive lecture on philosophic topics and the best method of teaching those sciences.

E. A. Weston, Esq, followed by a voluntary lecture; but of which we forbear more to speak, a request being made for its publication.

AFTERNOON.

S. A. Newton gave a lecture on reading, showing the defective manner in which it is taught;—that it does not receive the attention in our schools which its importance demands. He also reprobated the malpractice of reading beginners and the juvenile classes but once in each day; an error that should be extirpated at once, and which the Superintendent and the directors are solicited to do, that every child may enjoy its full share of time and attention.

Professor Stoddard followed by enlarging upon Mr. Newton's remarks, and also showing that orthography should be taught by the sounds, indicated by the letters, and not merely by the letters. He also described the slovenly, filthy and unheathy appearance of many of our school houses, chargeable to the slothfulness of the teacher; showing good cause why all such teachers should be rejected. The correctness of which was corroborated by the Superintendent.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Adams, after which Rev. Mr. Doolittle, in a speech, treated upon a variety of topics, including the fact that the educational condition of Pennsylvania has been, and is yet, behind that of many of her sister States; and fluently urged the grand importance of the general diffusion of knowledge.

Prof. Stoddard spoke of improvements in the manner of teaching, and of the necessity that teachers should all understand the laws of mental development, etc.

Several other persons were invited to speak, but courteously refused on account of the shortness of the time.

The attendance was regular and full—perfect order was observed—attention, direct and intensive, and a deep interest was clearly evinsive throughout the entire exercises;—a surety that all were benefitted—that good was done.

There are some who may "doubt whereunto this will grow." To all such we would say, come and see for yourselves; and, if you see or hear any thing that is reprehensible, detect and expose it, as it is your right and privilege to do; diffusion and remark being ever open and free to an interested public.

The following resolutions were presented, before the convention closed, by O. G. Hempsted, in behalf of the audience, and were passed *nem. con.*, viz:

Resolved, That S. A. Newton, S. W. Breed and E. A. Weston, Esqrs., be requested to report the proceedings of this session of the Teacher's Institute for publication in the county papers, and that Mr. WESTON be invited to furnish a copy of his very excellent address for publication with the minutes.

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly recommends to every teacher a more intimate acquaintance with our School Journals, preeminent among which stand the "Teachers Journal," published at Allentown, and the "Pennsylvania School Journal," published at Lancaster.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, and of all friends of Common School Education, are due to the several gentlemen who have contributed so bountifully to our entertainment on this occasion; and especially to those gentleman from abroad,—Prof. Stoddard and R. B. Little, Esq.,—who, having no *special* interest, save that inspired by a good cause, have, nevertheless "held the laboring oar" with eminent ability.

Resolved, That the cause of Common School education has received a new impetus as the fruits of this meeting, and that, while we esteem it most worthy of our most earnest sympathy, we recognize in it also the most profound recognition to continued and increasing zeal and labors in its behalf.

Resolved, That our worthy County Superintendent is entitled to our gratitude for the zeal and ability he has exhibited in getting up and conducting the exercises of this occasion, as well as for his labors for the cause of Common School Education.

The appended resolutions were also offered, (the one by E. A. Weston, and the other by R. O. Miles,) and adopted:

Resolved, That the method of teaching children to read by words and ideas, instead of unmeaning letters, which method has to-day been so happily and forcibly elucidated by Prof. Stoddard, and which is adopted in Webb's System of Reading, and also to some extent in Sargent's system, is founded upon the simple unerring wisdom of nature—the highest possible recommendation.

Resolved, That this meeting tender their thanks to the society worshipping here, for the use of their church which has been so generously offered this association for the holding of the present interview:

S. A. Newton,
S. W. Breed, } Com. for pub
E. A. Weston.

☞ On Monday evening a farmer-like individual stepped into various stores in our Borough (says the Scranton "Republican" of the 3d inst.) and purchased a small article in each, giving in payment in every instance, a ten dollar bill on the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven, Conn. They were taken without suspicion save we believe in one instance. Mr. Ziba Knapp, in Mr. Chase's employ, was not exactly satisfied with this bill and on examining it more closely on Tuesday morning, was still more suspicious. His suspicions became certainty, when comparing his experience with that of others it was ascertained that some $70 had been passed. Inquiry was started as to the whereabouts of the gentleman who was so flush in tens. It was ascertained that he had stopped in the Mansion House and left for parts unknown early in the morning. Dispatches were sent off on the various telegraph lines and at length a reply was received that a gentleman answering to the description had got on the cars at Clark's Green, bound for New Milford. Orders were sent to Montrose to arrest him, which was done, and on Tuesday afternoon he was identified by Messrs. Fisher, Chase and Mowry, and brought down to Scranton; a preliminary examination was held before Esq. Jay, and in default of bail, $600, he was committed to the lock up. His name he says it H. N. Southwell, and he is from Rush township, Susquehanna county. His brother was sent for on Wednesday to go his bail, but there are other warrants yet unserved, the bail on which we trust will swell beyond the means of his friends. Despite the prisoner's protestations of innocence he cannot avoid the fact that he offered no other money for his small purchases.

◆

☞ The remains of the late Postmaster General were sent to Tennessee on the 11th inst., in charge of Justice Catron, Senators Nicholson and Johnson, and Col. Savage of that State.

◆

☞ The trial of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles will not probably take place till the week after next, the Grand Jury not being inclined to give his case a precedence over others.

◆

☞ The New York *News* says: In selecting Mr. Holt the President acted upon his own judgment, not seeking or desiring advice from any quarter. He knew the kind of man necessary for the arduous and responsible post; he knew Mr. Holt; and time will justify the appointment as an excellent one for the Department and the country, and freely sustain the favorable opinion of it, already expressed from all sections.

◆

FARMERS AND THEIR WIVES.—Said a young person to a lady, who sat holding her child, "Now what good will all your education do you? You have spent so much time in study, graduated with high honors, learned music and painting, and now only married a farmer. why do not you teach school, or do something to benefit the world with your talents, or, if you choose to marry, why not take a teacher, a clergyman or some professional man? But, as it is, you did not need so much learning, for a rural life.

The lady replied, "You do not look very far into the future. Do you see this boy on my lap? I need all the study, all the discipline, both of mind and body, that I could posibly get, in order that I may train him aright. You see I have the first impression to make on the fair blank of his pure heart, unless my mind was first cultivated, my own heart first purified, how could I well perform the task now placed before me?—And, besides do you not suppose that farmers have hearts like other men, tasts just as pure, because they guide the plow and till the soil for their suppor? Do you not suppose their minds are just as susceptible of cultivation and expansion as other men? Have they no love of the beautiful, in their nature, of art? Cannot good paintings be just as much admired on their walls as others, or does the evening hour never pass as pleasantly with them, when they gather around the piano after a day's labor is finished? Ah my young friend, you have made a sad mistake in your reckoning.

Of all the occupatons, give me that of the farmer. It is the most beautiful; his life is freer from care, his sleep is sweeter, his treasures safer. A farmer need not be a slave of any, for he has none to please but himself. Not so with allmost any tradesman, mechanic or professional man.—They have more or less to do with the world at large, and have all manner of persons to deal with; so that they need the patience of Job to live! They are well aware that they must not freely speak their minds at all times, that if they do they will loose custom; for they depend upon the people for a living; therefore they are the servants of all. Then what can be desired more, what is more peaceful, prosperous, honest, healthful and happy than a farmer's life?

◆

Jury List, April Term, 1859.

GRAND JURORS.

Auburn.—Edmund Bunnel.
Bridgewater.—Ira Foster.
Clifford.—Seril Peck.
Choconut.—Ralph Vail.
Dimock.—John DuBois.
Great Bend.—Stephen Hendrickson, Nathaniel Ives, Silas B. June.
Herrick.—Giles H. Lyon.
Harford.—Stephen Sweet.
Lenox.—Freeman T. Powers.
Lathrop - Ansel Sterling.
Montrose.—Jas. W. Chapman.
Middletown.—Darius Hoyt.
New Milford.—Judson H. Cook, B. H. Foot, Richard Hart, S. H. Morse.
Oakland.—Joseph McKune, jr.
Susquehanna.—Augustus Gilbert.
Silver Lake.—Reuben Meeker.
Thomson.—Luther S. Aldrich, Robert Gelatt, jr.

Traverse Jurors. 1st Week.

Ararat.—Edward Bloxham, Jabez Tyler.
Auburn.—Hiram Carter.
Bridgewater.—Bartlett Hinds.
Brooklyn.—R. F. Breed, Asa Crandall, Isaac H. Sterling.
Choconut.—D. O. Minkler.
Dundaff.—Wm. Wilbur.
Dimock.—George Gates.
Franklin.—Daniel H. Blowers, Luther Snow, 2nd.
Forest Lake.—J. W. Taylor, M. S. Trowne.
Great Bend.—Henry Terboss.
Herrick.—Ira Nichols.
Harmony.—J. H. Rogers.
Jessup.—Frederick Dayton.
Jackson.—Alonzo Perry, Asa Dix.
Liberty.—N. L Austin.
Lathrop.—Stoddard Quick.
Montrose.—Amos Nichols.
Middletown.—Samuel L. Williams.
New Milford.—A. Brant, John O. Doud, Daniel McMillon, Edwin Rice.
Oakland.—Calvin Brush.
Rush.—Ira Deuel, jr, Z. L. Cooley, Daniel Gary.
Silver Lake.—Isaac Gage, Joseph Whipple.
Susquehanna.—Samuel H. Seymour, Wm. C. Frith.

SECOND WEEK.

Ararat.—Abner B. Avery.
Auburn.—Nathan Green, P. G. Burch.
Apolacon.—Jonathan Barney, David Buffum.
Bridgewater.—R. Fancher, M. J. Hartington.
Choconut.—Michael Kain.
Clifford.—John Bolton.
Gibson.—Daniel Evans, O. M. Hawley.
Great Bend.—L. B. Crook, A. P. Stephens.
Harford.—Alfred Brainard, Fowler Peck.
Herrick.—J. T. Ellis.
Liberty.—John D. Turrell.
Lathrop.—John Wood.
Lenox.—Daniel O. Farnham, Jas. Halstead, Andrew Chamberlin.
Montrose.—Samuel Bard, William W. Smith.
Middletown.—John Bradshaw.
New Milford.—Gurdon Moxley, Richard Moss, Francis Moxley, M. C. Dykeman.
Rush.—David Goodwin, R. B. Swisher, A. F. Shaddock, Seth Shove.
Susquehanna.—O. S. Brigham, Peter Tate.
Springville.—Henry Williams, jr.
Thomson.—Chas. Brown.

By purchasing Goods of Ziegler & Smith, (*Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,*) corner of **Second** and **Green Sts., Philad'a,** you have the advantage of selecting your purchases from an extensive and varied stock of **white lead, zinc, col'rd paints** and **window glass** of assorted sizes and qualities. All of these articles are marked at such prices as cannot fail to suit the closest buyer. [feb3 1y$10*o jw

Important to females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, *Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, New York City.* The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES, these Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other pills, can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all they are represented to do.

NOTICE.—They should not be used during Pregnancy, as a mis-carriage would certainly result therefrom.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to any authorized agent.

R. B. HUTCHINGS,
165 *Chambers St, New-York,*
General Agent for the United States, to whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

Dr. J. W. LYMAN, Tunkhannock, and ABEL TURRELL, Montrose, *Agents.* jan20 1y

Notice to School Directors.

The four-month certificate *should not* be sent in with the interrogatories on the 3d page of the sheet *unanswered.*

The State Superintendent has decided that he will not issue a warrant for the State appropriation until they are properly answered by the President of the Board.

mar.10,w3.] B. F. TEWKSBURY, *Co. Sup't.*

MARRIED.

In Dimock, on the 6th inst., by Urbane Smith, Esq., Mr. JABEZ DOUGHERTY, of Dimock, and Miss SAMANTHA M. SMITH of Wysox, Bradford County, Pa.

In Cass County, Michigan, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. H. Caldwell, Mr. P. G. CUDDEBACK, formerly of Clifford, Susqu'a county, Pa., now of Michigan, and Miss M. E. MICHAD.

In the M. E. Church at Rohesburg, Pa., March 9th, by the Rev. B. B. Emory, Dr. F. M. ROE and Miss SARAH H. EMORY, both of the former place.

In Montrose, at the parsonage, March 13th, by the same, Mr. JAMES BLASDELL, of Jessup, and Miss REBECCA KIRBY, of New Milford.

In Montrose, Feb. 12th, by the same, Mr. JAMES E. HOWE and Miss HANNAH BISBEE.

DIED.

On the 2d inst., in Forest Lake, GEORGE W. BALL, aged 50 years.

In Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pa., February 8th, BENJAMIN S. SAUNDERS, aged 54 years, 3 months and 11 days.

Mr. Saunders was one of the first settlers in the country, and bore many of the privations incident to early settlement. He was a man much respected by all who knew him, and a very large concourse of people attended the consignment of his remains to the tomb. He died as a christian dies, in full view of immortality. He experienced religion in 1812, and maintained his integrity to the end. The writer of this notice was blessed with the privilege of hearing him say, a short time before he died, "My peace is made, I am ready to exchange worlds," and to his daughter he said, "O that I could fly away and be at rest." W.

NOTICE.

To Dealers in Merchandise within the County of Susquehanna.

IN pursuance of the several acts of Assembly, of this Commonwealth to provide revenue, to meet the demands upon the treasury, and for other purposes, the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile taxes for said County, has prepared a list of merchants, trading in said County, and placed each merchant in that class which to him appears just and right, according to the acts of Assembly, to wit:

Residence.	Proprietors.		Class.	P. M.
Auburn,	Waltman & Swisher		14	
do	J. H. McKune & Co		14	
do	J. P. Lambert		14	
Apolacon	Harry Barney		14	
do	E. B. Beardsley		14	
Brooklyn	E. S. Hinds & Co.		14	
do	R. T. Ashley		14	
do	E. S. Kent		13	
do	McKencie & Eldridge		13	
do	F. W. Allen		14	
do	S. D. Tompkins		14	
Chocunut	D. J. Donnelly		14	
Clifford	John Halsted		14	
do	J. N. Baker		14	
Dundaff	Thomas Arnold		13	
do	J. B. Slocum		13	
do	Church & Phinney		13	
Franklin	Jos. L. Merriman		14	
do	Edwin Summers		14	
Forest Lake	David L. Meeker		14	
Friendsville	Francis Hanraty		13	
do	Wm. Buffum		13	
do	J. Hosford		13	
Gibson	Walker & Holmes		14	
do	S. S. Ingalls		12	
do	C. P. & O. M. Hawley		13	
do	N. E. Kennedy		13	
do	John Smiley		13	
Great Bend	Jas. B. McCreary, jr.		14	
do	Samuel H. Dayton		13	
do.	Thomas & Whiting		14	
do	Henry McKinney		13	
do.	Reckhew & Co		14	
do	L. S. Lenhim,	liq	12	
do	J. T. Carlisle & Co	liq	14	4
do	Hyer & Simons		14	
do	S. B. June		14	
do	Taylor & Scudder		14	
do	John Colsten		14	
Herrick	J. Miller		14	
do	J. Richardson		14	
Harmony	S. A. Lyons		14	
do	B. R. Lyons & Co.		12	
do	Brandt & Schlager		14	
do	Wm. Tremain		13	
Harford	Whitney & Moxley		13	
do	C. S. Johnson		14	
do	Zerah Very		14	
do	H. G. Blanding & Co		14	
do	P. Carpenter		13	
Jessup	James Martin		14	
Lathrop	E. & T. Bell		14	
do	S. I. Newton		14	
Liberty	Roger Kenyon jr.		14	
do	Zebulon Blakeslee		14	
Lenox	O. F. Gunther		14	
do	E. R. Grow & Co.		13	
do	Shutts, Eaton & Co		13	
Middletown	S. C. Means		14	
do	D. Coleman		14	
do	B. L. Canfield		14	
do	Darius Hoyt		14	
Montrose	C. W. Mott		14	
do	Wm. J. & S. H. Mulford		12	
do	J. Lyons & Son		13	
do	F. B. Chandler		14	
do	Lathrop & Dewitt		13	
do	I. N. Bullard	liq	14	
do	Post & Bros.		11	
do	Read & Co.		11	4
do	Guttenberg Rosenbaum & Co.		11	
do	Abel Turrell	liq	13	4
do	M. S. Wilson & Son		12	
do	J. Etheridge		14	
do	R. Thayer		14	4
do	Keeler & Stoddard		14	
do	S. H. Sayre & Bros.		12	
do	H. J. Webb		14	
do	Z. Cobb		14	
do	Baldwin & Allen		13	
do	A N Bullard		14	
do	Boyd & Webster		13	
do	S. S. Mott		14	
do	S. A. Woodruff		14	
do	Bacon & Weeks		14	
New Milford	Young & Smith		12	
do	J. Moss & Bros.		14	
do	Hayden Bros.		12	
do	Henry Burritt		13	
do	J. Dickerman jr.		13	
do	Wm. C. Ward		13	
Rush	Norman Granger		14	
do	Alanson Lung		14	
do	James Tupper		14	
Silver Lake	J Brackney		14	
do	Timothy Sullivan		14	
Springville	Ira Scott		13	
do	H. N. Sherman		13	
do	J. Smith jr. & son		14	
do	A. M. Scott		14	
Susq'a Depot	Edward Carlisle	liq	14	
do	C. S. Bennett	"	13	
do	A. W. Bronson	"	14	
do	H. Cohen		14	
do	A. W. Rowley		14	
do	S. B. West	liq	14	4
do	James Bell		13	
do	Thomas Ingstrum		14	
do	Guttengerg Rosenbaum & Co		12	
do	Soba Bryant		14	
do	N C. & D. W. Norton		14	
do	Whitney & Pyne		13	
do	Gaylord Curtis		13	
do	Smith & Shutts	liq	14	4
do	A. J. Seymour		14	
do	Miles Cragan	liq	14	
do	Foot & Johnson		14	
do	Perrine & Son		14	
do	James Higgins	liq	14	
do	Dennis Casey	"	14	
do	Dennis McDonald	"	14	
do	William Shrimpton		14	
do	William Wiggmore		14	
do	Greeley & Cook		14	
Thompson	H P. Hathaway		14	
do	E. W. Lewis		14	

BEER HOUSES, RESTUARANTS &C.

Brooklyn	Geo Aldrich
Dundaff	E. P. Chambers
Friendsville	Geo. Strupler
do	Lewis Buffum
Gt. Bend	Walter Paintin
do	W. A. Bowman
do	E. F. Simons
Montrose	I. N. Bullard
do	Bacon & Weeks
do	Z. Cobb
do	O. M. Crane
New Milford	Edward Cornwall
Susq'a Depot	Nelson Doolittle
do	Jerome Hartley
do	Wm. M. Howarth
do	D. A. Benson

BILLIARD TABLES.

Susq'a Depot	A. Thampson, license	$30
Gt. Bend	P. Tillman "	"

DISTILLERIES.

Clifford	J. McCalla
Liberty	A. McAlpin

And the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, will hold a Court of Appeal in the Court House in Montrose, in and for said county, on Thursday, the 14th day of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place any of the merchants described and classed as aforesaid, their agents or attorneys, may appear and appeal from said assessment if they think proper.

ALBERT TRUESDELL,
Mercantile Appraiser.

Liberty, March 16, 1859.

To Farmers And Gardners.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE
60,000 BARRELS OF THEIR NEW
AND IMPROVED
POUDRETTE,
OF THE
LODI MANUFATURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURED from the night-soil of New York city, in lots to suit purchasers. This article (greatly improved within the last three years) has been in the marked for eighteen years, and still defies competition, as a manure for Corn and Garden Vegetables, being *cheaper, more powerful, than any other,* and at the same time *free from disagreeable odor.* Two barrels, ($3 worth) will manure an acre of corn in the hill, will save two-thirds in labor, will cause it to come up quicker, to grow faster, ripen earlier, and will bring a larger crop on poor ground than any other fertilizer, and it is also a preventive to cut worm; also it does not injure the seed to put in contact with it.

The L. M. Co. point to their long standing reputation, and the large capital ($100,000) invested in their business as a guarantee that the article they make shall always be of such quality as to command a ready sale.

☞ Price $1.50 per barrel for any quantity over six barrels.

☞ A Pamplet, containing every information, will be sent [FREE] to any one applying for the same. Our address is—

GRIFFING, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agricultural Werehouse, 60 Courtlandt St.,
NEW YORK.

March 17, '59—doknow.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, '59.

Gents: I am requested by *Mr.* T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant, about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possible be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., have removed from **34 Walnut Street,** to their new store, **No. 629 Chestnut Street,** (JAYNE'S HALL,) where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.

FARREL, HERRING & CO,
629 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Jayne's Hall,)
march 17—tf. PHILADELPHI

LOST.

LOST on Saturday, March 5th, between Passmore's and George Isaac's five Sealed Notes: one of $20,00, against D. W. Rice, payable to R Thayer or bearer; one of $25.00, signed by Lyman Kellum; one of $14.00, signed by Thomas Adams; one of $7,00, signed by John Lathrop; one of $2,25, signed by Jas. Waldee; all made payable to R. Thayer, jr. Any one finding said Notes, by returning the same shall be rewarded. And any one is hereby cautioned against buying said Notes, or the makers paying them, unless to R. Thayer, jr., or the suberiber. LeROY THAYER.

March 10th, 1859.—w2.

Petitions for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, the following persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Session of the Peace for the County of Susquehanna for license to keep Taverns in said County.

George W. Lewis,	Dimock Township.
Cyrus B. Jackson,	Boro' of Friendsville.
E. B. Gates,	Dimock Township.
Stephen Carpenter,	Gt. Bend "
Joel Steenback,	Gibson "
David Wilmarth,	Lathrop "
A. F. Snover,	Lenox "
Robert Gaige,	Silver Lake "
Jacob Kimble,	Choconut "
Edward Clark,	" "
Philander Phinney,	New Milford "
Elijah Barnum,	" "
James M. Tillman,	Susq'a Depot.
Thomas Carr,	" "
Robert Nichol,	" "
Wm. H. Sherwood,	Rush Township.
George Snyder,	" "
John M. Myers,	Herrick "
A. Tilden,	" "
C. D. Wilson,	Clifford "
Otis Williams,	" "
P. M. Tillman and Clara Edwards,	Gt Bend "
John S Tarbell,	Montrose Boro'.
Leonard Searle,	" "
Henry Langley,	Great Bend Township.
B. L. Canfield,	Middletown "
A. A. Beeman,	Liberty "
Patrick McGovern,	Apolacon "
F. W. Boyle.	New Milford "
E. L. Adams,	Auburn "
M. R Smith,	Susq'a Depot Boro'
John Hewitson,	Dundaff "
James J. Turner,	Jackson Township.

Petition for Wholesale Liquor Store.

Jackson Chamberlin, Montrose Boro'

G. B. K. WADE, Prothonotary.

March 14, 1859.

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.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Saturday, the 2d day of April, 1859, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit:

ALL that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Lathrop, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by the south line of John Groft's warrant; on the east by the east line of Andrew Tybout's warrant; on the south by land contracted by G. A. Grow to James Wescott, and on the west by the D L. & W. R. R. Co., containing fifty-four acres more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house one log barn, and about fifteen acres improved [Taken in execution at the suit of Bell and Tingley vs. Charles Withey.]

ALSO—All those certain pieces or parcel of land situate in the township of Oakland and Harmony, Susq'a Co., Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: No. 1 is a lot patented to Henry Drinker, on the outlet of Hale's creek, containing sixty acres, more or less, adjoining and east of lot No. 79, on the John Boyle's map of re-survey of the Wharton lands, and also adjoining and lying west of lot No. 60, on same map and bounded on the north by the Susquehanna river, with a saw mill and framed house and barn thereon, and about forty acres improved. No 2, also lot No. 79 on the same map of re-survey, containing seventy-six acres and twenty perches, with about six acres improved No. 3, also lot No. 60 on the same map of re-survey, containing ninety acres and sixty-two perches, wholly unimproved. No 4, also lot No 61, containing, as shown by the aforesaid map of re-survey, seventy-eight acres and eighty-six perches of land. No. 5, also lot No. 58 on the same map of re-survey containing eighty-four acres and one hundred and thirty-two perches, unimproved. No. 6, also lot No. 57 on the same map of re-survey, containing sixty-one acres and ninety-six perches, wholly unimproved. No. 7, also lot No. 34 on the same map of re survey, containing seventy-two and a half acres, to which has been added fifteen and a half acres from the south-west corner of lot No. 5 on same map, and nine acres and fifty perches from the north-east corner of No. 7, on said map—making in the whole of this parcel ninety-seven acres, with two framed houses, framed barn and sawmill included in this parcel, and one shanty and about fifty acres improved. No. 8, also lot No. 13 on said map, containing fifty acres and eighty-six perches, unimproved. No. 9, also lot No. 42 on said map, containing one hundred and six acres and thirty-seven perches, wholly unimproved. Number ten, also lot number forty-three on said map, containing one hundred and three acres and one hundred and two perches, wholly unimproved. Number eleven, also lot number forty-four on said map, containing seventy seven acres and sixty-nine perches, wholly unimproved. Number twelve, also lot number forty five on said map, containing seventy-eight acres and one hundred and thirty-three perches, unimproved. Number thirteen, also lot number forty-six on said map, containing one hundred and sixteen and sixty-three perches, wholly unimproved. Number fourteen, also lot number fifty on said map, containing eighty-five acres and one hundred and twenty-five perches, wholly unimproved. Number fifteen, also another lot or parcel of land known as having been warranted and surveyed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to C. L. Ward, lying on the Canewacta creek in Harmony township, containing in the whole two hundred and thirty two acres, with the usual allowance for roads, adjoining, and lying west of an older warrant in the name of Samuel Wallis, and wholly unimproved. [Taken in execution at the suit of A. J. Davis vs. F. A. Ward.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lathrop, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a hemlock tree the south-west corner of lands conveyed to Elisha Lord; thence by the land east one hundred and twenty perches to a post, the said Elisha Lord's south-east corner; thence south ninety perches to a post; thence west one hundred and twenty perches to a post, and thence north ninety perches to the place of beginning; containing sixty-seven acres and eighty perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house, one barn, one blacksmith shop, some fruit trees, and about forty acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of C M. Gere and L. A. Smith, Committee of Edwin Tiffany, a lunatic, vs. P. S. Bronson and Anna M. Bronson.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Middletown, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by the public highway and by Amos Canfield; on the east by land of Mrs Shipman; and on the south and west by Otis Ross and the public highway; containing about thirty acres, more or less with the appurtenances, two framed dwelling houses, one barn, one grist mill and about twenty five acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of D. Bailey, surviving partner of D. Bailey & son vs. Wm. F. Jones.]