TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

WOOD wanted on subscription at this office.

GT. BEND INSTITUTE.—The proceedings of the Teachers' Institute held at Gt. Bend nearly two months ago, have been sent for publication. The meeting appears to have been an interesting one, Profs. Stoddard and Brodhead, Supt. Tewksbury, Rev. W. Richardson, S. B. Chase, Esq., Dr. M. H. C. Vail, were the lecturers, teachers, etc. As the report is rather long, and has been a very long time in finding its way to us, we shall necessarily need a long time to decide whether to print it or not.

TEACHERS' MEETING.—We have received a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Students of the Normal School, held last August, at which a preamble and resolutions were adopted, expressing the deep sense of obligation the Students felt under to Prof. Stoddard for his earnest labors in their behalf, and referring to the establishment of a permanent Normal School in the county, by him, as a desirable measure; complimenting the County Superintendent for his efficient services; and extending a welcome to Prof. Brodhead. Had the committee sent the report in six weeks ago, it would have possessed much more interest than at this late day.

COUNTY FAIR.—The Fair was very well attended, and the display of articles in the various departments much better than had been anticipated. The fruits and vegetables were well worthy of especial notice. Our neighboring counties were not unrepresented, and among other things exhibited were some specimens of photographs, ambrotypes and daguerreotypes by Prof. Tubbs, of Binghamton, which were as fine as any we ever saw. The "faces" were those of Hon. D. S. Dickinson, and other well known citizens of Binghamton, which for their life-like expression and beautiful style of finish were much admired. The ring prepared for exhibiting the speed of horses, was a prominent feature, and attracted a large share of attention. The new grounds, altho' as yet very rough, gave far better satisfaction than had been supposed to be possible, judging from the appearance before being fitted up.

—We are as yet unable to obtain the Official report of the Fair, but have copied the award of premiums from the treasurer's books, and insert it this week.

List of Premiums

Awarded at the Susquehanna County Fair, held at Montrose, Sept. 28th and 29th, 1859.

Best Stallion, H. Shelp, second best, F. H. Hollister, third best, H. C. Conklin.

Best Stallion in the County prior to this year, J. S. Tarbell.

Best brood mare and colt, Elijah Brown, second best, George Walker, third best, O. Bailey.

Best single gelding, S. D. Townsend, 2d best Benj. Sabins.

Best match horses, L. Searle, 2d best mares, P. G. Birch.

Best pair 3 years old colts, H. C. Bertholf, best pair 2 years old, G. W. Kent, best pair yearlings, Post Bros.

Best pair mules, Sayre Bros., 2d best N. K. Sutton.

Best devon bull, Harry Smith, 2d best, A. Griffis, best yearling, James Casson, 2d best W. T. Austin.

Best cow, J. McCollum, 2d best, James Shaw.

Best heifer, Harry Smith.

Best durham bull, W. Jessup, 2d best C. Carmalt, best under one year, James Sterling.

Best cow, C. Carmalt, 2d best John C. Morris, best heifer, S. F. Carmalt.

Best grade devon Bull, C. M. Tingley, 2d best E. T. Tiffany, best cow, W. H. Jones, 2d best H. J. Webb, 3d best M. K. Tingley.

Best heifer, Harry Smith, 2d best Wm Harrison, 3d best, C. M. Tingley.

Best four yearlings, Harry Smith, 2d best, F. F. Hollister, 3d best, H Drinker.

Best five calves, Harry Smith, 2d best, C. J. Hollister.

Best grade durham bull, Eri Gregory' 2d best, W. Jessup.

Best cow, Eri Gregory, 2d best, W. L. Post, 3d best, O. Hancock.

Best four yearlings, Eri Gregory, 2d best, F. H. Hollister, 3d best, W. Jessup.

Best five calves, S. F. Carmalt, 2d best, H. Drinker.

Best native bull, E. R. Stebbins.

Best cow, Harry Smith, 2d best, F. H Hollister, 3d best, E. T. Tiffany.

Best four yearlings, J. Meacham.

Best five calves, H. H. Harrington.

Best yoke of oxen, E——Tiffany, 2d best, Harry Smith, 3d best, Milton Hunter, 4th best, John Young of Dimock.

Best pair steers, P. Bauker, 2d best, C. J. Hollister, 3d best, R. B. Truesdell.

Best pair two years old steers, Harry Smith, 2d best, H. C. Conklin, 3d best, Asa Brundage.

Best boar, Daniel Stuart, 2d best, Myron Carrier.

Best breeding sow, E. G. Babcock, 2d best, Orin Ely, 3d best, O. Lewis.

Best four spring pigs, Orin Ely, 2d best, E. G. Babcock.

Best four pigs less than ten weeks old, J. F. Deans.

Best fine wooled buck, E. B. Goodrich, 2d best, Edwin Goodrich.

Best three ewes, E. B. Goodrich, 2d best, Edwin Goodrich.

Best three lambs, Charles Goodrich.

Best coarse wooled buck, Daniel Stuart, 2d best, H. W. Northrup.

Best three ewes, Daniel Stuart, 2d best, Latham Gardner.

Best three lambs, Daniel Stuart.

Best middle wooled buck, S. F. Carmalt, 2d best, C. J. Hollister.

Best three ewes, S. F. Carmalt, 2d best, Harry Smith.

Best three lambs, S. F. Carmalt.

Best firkin June butter, Wm. Melhuish, 2d best, Thomas Johnson, 3d best, J. F. Deans, 4th best' E. Rogers.

Best ten pounds made by a girl under 18 years of age, Mary Sterling, aged 15 years.

Best cheese, D. H. Wade, 2d best, E. A. Bennett.

Largest quantity of butter made from each cow, (115½ pounds,) Mrs. John Kelley, 2d largest, (112 pounds) Geo. Chapman.

Best Fall apples, Eri Gregory, 2d best, C. Perigo.

Best winter apples, E. N. More, 2d best, Orin Clemons.

Best peck of beans, E. W. Hawley.

Best quinces George Keeler.

Best variety of vegetables, H. C. Jessup.

Best maple sugar, L. A. Main, 2d best, Anson Tiffany.

Best cider vinegar, R. F. Bronson, 2d best Peter Jackson.

Best honey, A. O. Warren, 2d best, G. N. Allen.

Best double carriage, Hawley & Lathrop best single carriage, E. H. Rogers, 2d best, H. Clemons.

Best cutter; Hawley & Lathrop.

Best cabinet ware, Smith Bros., 2d best, B. A. Worden.

Best churning machine, Sayre Bros.

Best cultivator, Sayre Bros.

Best corn sheller, Sayre Bros.

Best side hill plow, Mott & Tilden.

Best horse rake Chancey Foot.

Best 6 horse shoes Hawley & Lathrop, 2d best, J. H. Weaver.

Best bushel ears of corn, H. C. Conklin.

Best half bushel of wheat, J. McCollum.

Best half bushel of rye, W. L. Brown.

Best half bushel of flax seed, J. Etbridge.

Best half bushel of timothy seed, John Wood.

Best three sides of harness leather, J. C. Stiles, 2d best, J. Moss & Bros.

Best three sides upper leather, J. Moss, & Bros., 2d best. J. C. Stiles.

Best three sides of sole leather, J. Moss and Bros.

Best carriage harness, G. F. Fordham.

Best pair fine boots, Keeler and Stoddard.

Best pair coarse boots Keeler and Stoddard.

Best piece fulled cloth, J. Harrington, 2d best, J. F. Griswold.

Best wool carpet, Mrs. S. W. Warren.

Best rag carpet, T. Moody, 2d best, Almira Palmer.

Best piece flannel Almira Palmer, 2d best Lydia Butts.

Best woolen socks, E. A. Weston, 2d best, John Harrington, also a premium to Mary Tewksbury.

Best woolen mittens, Mrs. W. Taylor, 2d best, Miss N. E. Ball.

Best patch work quilt, Mrs. Weston, 2d best, Mrs. E. Bullard.

Best quilt, Mrs. O. Coughlin, 2d best, Mrs. J. T. Atherton.

Best winter bonnet, Mrs. Bixby.

Best sacque, Miss, V. H. Dimock, also premiums to Mrs. Hyde and Handrick.

Best three turkeys, R. F. Bronson, 2d best, W. H. Galbraith.

Best six fowls, Harry Smith, 2d best, G Chapman.

Best six chickens, Elbert Fargo, 2d best, Mason Tingley.

Best six ducks, William Melhuish, 2d best J. V. Lewis.

Best plowing, John F. Deans, 2d best, James Young, 3d best, M. J. Harrington, 4th best, Augustus Faurot, 5th best, W. T. Austin.

Amount of premiums awarded $402.

◆

A Tremendously large bed of oysters, said to be three or four miles square, was discovered off Huntingdon, Long Island, by a party of fishermen from Norfolk, Ct. The value of the *placer* is said to be more than a million of dollars.

A hundred boats or more were, on Saturday, busily at work diminishing the value of this discovery as rapidly as hands could work. All kinds of implements for the capture of these strangers, which are said to vary in size from large to gigantic, have been sent for from Fair Haven, and other centres of the oyster trade.

◆

—The "glorious uncertainty of the law" was strongly illustrated a few days since in Baltimore. In a criminal case of considerable importance, the jury during the night rendered a verdict of "guilty," which was sealed for the Court. In the morning the prisoner's counsel moved for a poll of the jury, which resulted in a reversal of the verdict of the night before, five of the jury, having found counsel in their sleep, voting, "not guilty." The prisoner gets by the sudden change another chance, and the precedent is established that it is dangerous to allow a jury to sleep upon a sealed verdict. Truly, the operations of the law are the most uncertain of all doubtful things.

◆

A calculation has been made by a competent statistician to show that the "Republicans," as such, for Presidential election purposes are in a minority of 290,000 votes in the free States, and in a minority of 1,400,000 in the slave States. This being so, it must be very bad management, or treachery, which will hazard the Democratic success in the coming election.

◆

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We learn from the Lykenstown *Journal* that on Tuesday evening last, as Mr. Jacob Sheesley, of Millersburg, was on his way from Tremont to that place, on the road between the top of the mountain and Kimmeil's Tavern, in Schuylkill county, he was attacked by three men, one of whom seized his horses, and another, coming to the right of the wagon, presented a pistol, demanding his money. Mr. S. fired at him, and in return was fired at twice, one of the balls passing through his coat and lodging in the wagon. Villain No. 3 coming in just at this time with a club, knocked Mr. Sheesley's revolver out of his hand, and being powerless, he was forced to yield, and the robbers made off with $2,300. Mr. Sheesley offers a reward of $300 for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the perpetrators, or $150 for the money.

◆

CHASED BY A PANTHER.—A few nights since, as Mr. Charles Beatty and sister, of Armstrong township, Indiana county, were returning home from Shelocta, on horseback, they were chased by a panther, which, coming up with them near a run, sprang on the back of Mr. B.'s horse. The animal plunged violently, and the "varmint" not being able to retain his hold, fell, leaving in the horse's back abundant evidence of the ferocity of the attack. As soon as freed from his assailant, Mr. B. put spurs to his horse, and the girl doing likewise, they were soon beyond reach of his panthership, who, however, still pursued them. Panthers are numerous in the North part of the county.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

◆

SIMPLE MODE OF ASCERTAINING INTEREST.—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days interest desired, separate the right hand figure, and divide by six; the result is the true interest of such sum for such number of days at six per cent. This rule is so simple and so true, according to all business usages, that every banker, broker, merchant and clerk should post it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as a franction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can so decided information be obtained with so few figures.

◆

THE RESULTS OF SEWARDISM.—The idea of an "irrepressible conflict" advanced by Mr. Seward, has been wholly eclipsed by the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, a colored gentleman of New York, who advances in the *Evening Post* the startling assertion that in six hundred years from the present time, "according to the unalterable laws of God and nature, the whole American continent will be peopled by a colored race."

◆

—The Vicar General of New Mexico has written a letter, saying that he has made an accurate census of the population of Arizona, by direction of the head of the Church, and that it exceeds eleven thousand souls, exclusive of the Indians. This confirms Lieut Maury's last year's estimate.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.
$1.50 Per Annum in Advance.
A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.
MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.
Thursday, Oct. 13, 1859.

August 20th, 1856, Rev. George Landon, addressed a mass meeting at Montrose, and made use of the following language:

"THIS GOVERNMENT OUT DEVILS ANY THING ON EARTH."

"FIND A BLACK STATUE IN RUSSIA, AND I'LL FIND A BLACKER ONE IN THIS COUNTRY."

"I WISH I WAS AS SURE OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN, AS I AM THAT FREMONT WILL BE ELECTED PRESIDENT."

On the 20th of September, Mr. Landon left a religious meeting at Brooklyn to attend a mass meeting at Montrose, and in the course of a speech said that "BUCHANAN'S ELECTION WOULD BE WORSE THAN SHOWERS OF HELL FIRE AND BRIMSTONE upon the country."

Some time after this, he made a speech at Meshoppen, where he said, referring to Fillmore as a candidate—that he would dispose of him by relating an anecdote of Gen. Putnam, which was as follows:

One day at table, he took a pepper into his mouth, and, after chewing it, said to the company, "GENTLEMEN, WITH YOUR LEAVE, I'LL PUT THAT DAMNED THING BACK."

We published the above quotations last week, and the Republican of this week (published last Saturday) referring to them says:

"With regard to the language alleged to have been used by MR. LANDON, *some of it is quite proper and correct*, and some of it, though we have generally been present when he spoke on political questions in Montrose, *we never before heard of*, and presume it originated in the over-excited brain of the *Democrat* editor."

Will the Republican specify which passages are "quite proper and correct"? Not that we hope to get a fair expression of the editor's idea of decency and truth, thereby, but it will be amusing to see how far a paper will prostitute itself to shield an abolition fanatic from public contempt. Come, neighbor, tell us which you most heartily approve of. Do you believe with Mr. Landon that this government is not only worse than Russian tyranny, but that it is more devilish than "*anything* on earth?" Perhaps you, with him, would have been glad to hang your hopes of salvation upon Fremont's chances for the Presidency? If so, you are long ago aware that "you can't come in" without other claims; as poor John Charles was awfully licked. Or, it may be possible that you think, with him, that "Hell fire and Brimstone" is preferable to Democratic office holders; but we advise you to put off trying the sulphur as long as possible, lest it prove more uncomfortable than you imagine. The latter quotation—setting aside the profanity—might have been well enough, only there is the unpleasant recollection that the pepper, after being spit out, had to be taken up and swallowed in the shape of a fusion electoral ticket.

Again we must urge our neighbor to state which quotation he thinks "quite proper and correct."

The insinuation that we originated any part of the language we charged Landon with using, is a mean dodge on the part of the editor of the Republican, and his denial of ever having heard of it before, we sincerely believe to be a willful falsehood. Portions of it have been published in this and other papers, two or three times, and it would be strange if he never heard of it before. If he was at Landon's meetings and listened with any considerable degree of attention, he could not have failed to hear these and other vulgar and profane expressions. Plenty of perfectly reliable persons heard him use the language, who will tell the honest inquirer so if necessary.

"The *Democrat's* mean and cowardly attempt to injure a worthy man because he is a candidate for office before the people, by falsely alleging that he is incompetent, does not constitute or produce a "general impression that he is incompetent."—*Montrose Republican.*

"Mean and cowardly attempt to injure;" "falsely alleging." One would suppose that a *sane* man would not use such language without some slight pretext. Why, we never have uttered a word against Mr. Titus, anywhere! We merely stated, "*Of his qualifications we know nothing.*" Common decency ought to restrain an editor from such a foolish outbreak as the above from the Republican, if a regard for truth and civility does not. The idea of a "general impression that he is incompetent," originated in the Republican.

As we go to press Tuesday eve, we have little election news. Our gains, here, are large enough, proportionally, to give us majorities on Senator, Treasurer, and Dist. Attorney. The poor house is repudiated.

☞ A resort to garbling in order to creep out of a close corner, or to take advantage of an opponent, is perhaps the lowest trick which ever disgraces the editorial fraternity. A few weeks since we detected and exposed the Montrose Republican in an attempt to falsify the writings of Gen. Cass on the question of expatriation and naturalization. The last number makes some quotations from our article on Landon, and by making up sentences garbled from different paragraphs, attempts to create a prejudice in the minds of Methodists against us, by pretending that we had reflected upon the character of the Church! Any one who read our article can see that such was far from being the case, and the attempt to make party capital by such means is too *small* for any *man* to stoop to, and this trick of the Republican only has the effect to show the public the real character of our opponent.

The man who will misrepresent another by misquoting his language, will do so by falsehood, direct, if occasion would seem to afford opportunity.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Oct. 7.—The adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution is rendered certain by the reception of returns from the most important counties. The majority will probably reach four thousand.

HIGH WAGES.—The Mobile Register of Thursday says: The steamboat Dorrance has been compelled to miss a trip in consequence of inability to obtain a crew. We are informed that $75 and even $100 per month have been offered for hands without success.

New Books.

"Three per cent a Month or the Perils of Fast Living; a warning to young men," is the title of a new book recently issued by G. G. Evans of Philadelphia. It is by Charles Burdett, who is the author of a number of extensively read books, "The Second Marriage," "Never too Late," "The Elliott Family," &c. It is a very readable book, contains a good moral, and will doubtless be sough for with avidity.

From the same house we have received the "Life of Colonel Davy Crockett." It contains his early adventures, experience in the Creek war, speeches in Congress and out of Congress, his tour through the Northern States, and services in the Texan war. All this is detailed in his own quaint unembellished style, which renders the history of this remarkable man doubly attractive. An account of his death, while fighting at Alamo, is also subjoined. The work is well illustra ted, printed in good style.

The Perilous Ballooning.

The public has already been informed of the safe arrival at Ottawa, C. W., on the 3d inst. of Prof. La Mountain and Mr. Haddock, who ascended in the baloon Atlantic from Watertown, N. Y., on the 22d of September, and for whose safety much fear was felt. Mr. Haddock has written a long but interesting account of their wanderings and suffering in the wilderness. It appears the balloonists were up in the air some four to five hours, when finding themselves over a dense wilderness, and the darkness of the night around them, they concluded to descend. They did so and passed the night in the balloon fastened to the top of a tall spruce tree, and exposed to a drenching rain. At daylight they again ascended, and here we leave Mr. Haddock to speak for himself.

"As the current was driving us still to the north, we dare not stay up, as we were drifting farther and still farther to the 'frozen tide' from which we knew there could be no escape. Mr. La M. seized the valve cord and discharged gas, and we descended in safety by the side of a large spruce. We made the Atlantic fast by her anchor, and for a moment talked over what we should do. We had not a monthful to eat—no protection at night from the damp ground—were distant we knew not how far from habitation—were hungry to start with—no earthly hope of raising a fire, and no distinct idea as to where we were. We settled in our own minds that we were in John Brown's tract or in the great Canada wilderness—to the south, we thought of the Ottawa, and knew that a course south by east would take us out if we had strength enough to travel the distance. La M. stepped up to the balloon and gave the edge of the basket a parting shake, saying, 'Good bye old Atlantic, and I fancied I could see a tear in his honest eye when he said it."

A minute account of their wanderings in a dense forest is then given. They traveled miles on foot along a creek, crossed and recrossed it on a log, slept on its banks, suffering intensely meanwhile from cold and wet weather. Subsequently they formed a raft, and on this slowly proceeded on by polling it, in the hope of reaching some habitable settlement. Here we quote:

"It had now been four full days since we ate a meal. All we had eat in the meantime was a frog apiece, four clams, and a few wild berries, whose acid properties and bitter taste had probably done us more harm than good. Our strength was beginning to fail very fast, and our systems were about to undergo an extraordinay change. I did not permit myself to think of food—the thought of a well covered table would have been too much. I thought over all of poor Strain's sufferings on the Isthmus of Darien, where he, too was paddling a raft down an unknown stream; but never believed we could stand half the amount of suffering he did. Besides, he had means to make a fire—we had none. He was upon a stream which he knew would lead to the sea and safety—we were upon waters whose flow we really knew nothing of, and were as much lost as though in the mountains of the moon. But we 'could not give it up so,' and took fresh courage as troubles appeared to thicken.

Soon after they heard the report of a gun, and the two lost men paddled their raft in the direction whence the report came, a distance nearly a mile. Seeing a shantee. Mr. Haddock rushed on shore. Here we quote again:

"I hallooed—a noise was heard inside, and a noble looking Indian came to the door. "*Vous Parley Francais*" was my eager inquiry, as I grasped his outstreched hand. 'Yes sir; and English too." He drew me into the cabin, and there was the head of the party, a noble hearted Scotchman, named Angos Cameron. I immediately told my story—that we came in with a balloon, were lost, and had been four days without food—asking where we were. Imagine my surprise when he said we were one hundred and fifty miles due north of Ottawa—in the dense uninhabited forest whose only limit was the Arctic circle. In a word, we were nearly three hundred miles in a due north course, from Watertown, in latitude 47.

Dinner was all ready. The party consisted of four persons—Mr. Cameron and his assistant who was also named Cameron, La Mab McDougal, a half-breed, and his son Baenceil. I dispatched the young Indian after La Mountain who came in after a moment the absolute picture of wretchedness. All that the cabin contained was freely tendered us, and we began to eat. Language is inadequate to express our sensations while doing so. The clouds had all lifted from our sombre future, and the 'silver lining' shown all the brighter for the deep darkness through which we had passed."

The narative concludes with an account of their return to Watertown, N. Y. They were conducted sixty miles through the Canadian wilderness, by Indians.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—The Overland California Mail from San Francisco on the 12th ult, reached Jefferson City to day.

Sufficient returns had been received to announce the election of the entire Democratic State ticket, with two members of Congress, the Supreme Judge, the State Printer, and a very large majority in the State Legislature,

Just previous to the departure of the mail, it had been divulged that Judge Terry had challenged Senator Broderick on the 9th. The latter, it appears, accepted the challenge and a meeting between the parties was prevented on the morning of the 12th by the police.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—The *Republican* received a note last night by the Overland Mail from the Postmaster at Santa Clara, California, stating that a duel was fought by Messrs. Broderick and Terry on the morning of the 12th ult., and that Mr. Terry received a shot in the throat, and the wound was supposed to be mortal.

—The overland immigration to Callifornia this season, according to the latest accounts from Salt Lake, reached 10,000.

Senator Broderick Killed in a Duel with Judge Terry.

St. Louis, Oct. 8, 1859.

The overland mail of the 16th ult. reached Jefferson City to-day.

The duel between Senator Broderick and Chief Justice Terry took place near San Francisco on the morning of the 13th ult.

Broderick fell at the first fire, having been pierced through the lungs. He lingered till 9½ o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when he died.

The community were profoundly agitated by the melancholy event.

Judge Terry escaped unhurt.

During the political campaign closed by the election on the 7th ult., Senators Gwin and Broderick hurled defiance at one another, while expressing their readiness to settle their private griefs in a private way, or in the manner usual among gentlemen. A duel was looked for after the election, and the report that they were to fight, therefore, excited no great astonishment, though the result was anticipated with intense interest. But instead of a duel between Broderick and Gwin, it turned out that the affair was to be between Broderick and Chief Justice Terry of the Supreme Court. In the Herald, about two months since, the difficulty that occurred between Broderick and a lawyer named Perley, in which Judge Terry's name figured, was detailed in full, and the subsequent correspondence between Broderick, Perley and Kewen was also given in full. Broderick on that occasion, at the breakfast table of the International Hotel, in San Francisco, said that Terry, (who delivered a speech at the Democratic State Convention attacking Broderick,) did not treat him well, and that if he had received his deserts the Vigilance Committee, when they held him (Terry) prisoner, would have hung him. He also said that when in that trouble Terry received his active aid, and his (Terry's conduct was a poor return for the services rendered him when he wanted friends. Perley challenged Broderick, and, as is known, he declined to fight, on the ground that Perley was an inferior. Soon after, Broderick announced from the stump that he would not accept a challenge before the election, but that after it was over he was ready for any of his enemies.

On Friday morning, the 9th ult., Broderick was waited on by Mr. Calhoun Benham as the friend of Terry, who delivered a challenge to mortal combat. It was at once accepted, and it is understood the conditions agreed on were that no person except the principals, seconds and surgeons were to know of the time or place of the duel. Broderick and Terry immediately left the city, a fact which soon became widely known and caused the greatest excitement. Expectation was on tiptoe, and the sole topic of conversation was concerning the contemplated fight. It seems that a correspondence was opened with the view of settling the difficulty. The report is that Broderick was ready to give satisfaction by stating that, although he used the language complained of on the spur of the moment and in the heat of personal debate, such were not the feelings of his heart. It is said this apology or explanation was not satisfactory, and a meeting was agreed on to take place at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 13th ult., the weapons to be six-shooters. At the appointed time that morning the parties were on the field in presence of about two hundred spectators and several police officers.

The spot selected, near the Lake House, beyond the Mission, and in San Francisco County, did not turn out satisfactory to the seconds, either in consequence of the nature of the ground, or the presence of the police officers, who expressed their determination to prevent the duel taking place. Two other places were examined, when at length the party crossed the line into San Mateo County, and at a little after 7 o'clock that morning fixed on the spot and commenced measuring the ground. The principals, with their seconds, in a few minutes took their appointed places. At this moment the Chief of Police and three other officers interfered. One of their number went up to Broderick and presented a warrant for his arrest, while another approached Terry. They denied the authority of the officers to arrest, as they were out of the limits of San Francisco; but it seems that the warrant was indorsed by a San Mateo magistrate.

After considerable time spent in deliberation, they surrendered themselves and were liberated on parole. Messrs. Broderick and Terry then agreed to appear before the Police Court at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 12th ult., the day before the duel. The result of that proceeding is a matter of little consequence now, as it did not prevent the hostile meeting.

It is said that Judge Terry resigned his seat on the bench before leaving Sacramento. His seconds were Messrs. Calhoun Benham and Thomas Hayes. Mr. Broderick's seconds were Messrs. J. C. McKibben and another whose name we do not know, but probably either Ex-Sheriff Colton of Yreka, or John A. Monroe of San Francisco.

On Thursday Mr. De Lave attempted to cross a tight rope over Genesee river at Rochester, with a man on his back. When near the centre of the river the rope began to away, and it was clear that the feat was not to be accomplished. Presently DeLave saw that he was about to fall, and threw his pole and caught by his arms. The man upon his back caught around his body and drew himself up on the rope. The two managed to reach the shore in safety upon the rope. De Lave attributed the failure of the feat to the wet rope—the spray flying upon it in quite a shower.

—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, as a citizen, is one of the best of men. His social and conversational qualifications are unsurpassed. An anecdote is told of him which is both characteristic and good. When he was United States Senator at Washington, he was one of a party of distinguished persons, among whom were the English, French and Austrian Ministers. Speaking of qualifications for office, one of them asked Mr. Dickinson if he had ever tried to trace his ancestors' coat of arms. He replied by saying that he had made the effort a number of times, and that he had found that his ancestors all of them had strong arms, *but the most of them had no coats.*—*Elmira Gazette.*

A Chinese Story.—A rumor has reached Boston, through a letter of an American gentleman residing at Hong Kong, to the effect that the Emperor of China repudiates the Peiho affair, and has ordered the decapitation of the Mandarins, alleged to be solely responsible for the firing from the forts. Also, that the American Minister has proceeded to Pekin, and that the British Minister has taken up his temporary residence at Japan. The letter speaks of the rumor, so far as it relates to the Emperor, "as a Chinese story."

A dispatch from Independence says that the mail which left there on the 19th ult. for Santa Fee, was attacked by the Indians beyond Pawnee Fork, and the conductor and one man killed. The incoming mail, which was due on Tuesday, had not arrived, and fears were entertained of its safety.

The Wilmington Gazette says: Anthony Reybold cleared $40,000 the present season from his peaches upon the Cassidy farm, in Maryland.

Sir. John Franklin.

By the arrival of the Canada, we have interesting news in relation to this enterprising but unfortunate navigator and his companion:

The screw steamer Fox, Captain McClintock, sent by Lady Franklin to the Arctic regions in search of the traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition had returned to England, having been completely successful. At Point William, on the northwest coast of King William's Island, a record was found dated April 25, 1848, signed by Capts. Crozier an Fitzjames. The record says, the Erebus and Terror were abandoned three days previously in the ice, five leagues to the N. N. W., and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105, were proceeding to Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847, and the total deaths to date had been nine officers and fifteen men.

Many deeply interesting relics of the expedition were found on the western shore of King William's Island, and others were obtained from the Esquimaux, who stated that after their abandonment one ship was crushed in the ice and sunk, and the other forced on shore, where she remained.

The Fox was unable to penetrate beyond Beliot Straits, and wintered in Brentford Bay.

Minute and interesting details of the expedition are published.

Several skeletons of Franklin's men, large quantities of clothing, etc., and a duplicate record up to the abandonment of the ships were discovered.

—A colony of Danes have made arrangements to settle in Butler county, Missouri, next spring. They have, through an agent, purchased large tracts of swamp lands in that county, and have sent out twenty active young men, who are now engaged in clearing and fencing the ground, preparatory to a full crop next year, when about one hundred families will move in.

THE CROPS IN KANSAS.—The Leavenworth *Daily Register* hears from all parts of the Territory that the crops never were so large. Corn and vegetables are splendid—the quality and quantity can't be beat anywhere.

Manufacture of Steel Pens.

Every school boy recollects having seen the name of Joseph Gillott on steel pens. A letter from Birmingham, England, describes the manufactory where they are made. They now sell at sixty cents a gross; whereas, when their manufacture first commenced, they brought $35 for the same quantity. The letter says:

"The steel comes mainly from Sheffield, in thin strips of about three inches in width, and is first submitted to a rolling process to reduce it to the required thickness for pens. This is done by boys and men in a sort of basement, where dust and grease seem to be abundant. The other rooms are generally airy and spacious, and girls and young women the employees, numbering five hundred in all. The successive steps in the manufacture are very interesting. One machine—and they are all light in their construction—cuts the pen from the steel strip, another stamps it with the manufacturer's name, another bends it—another splits the point, and scores of small, buzzing grind-stones, from which, by contact with the pen, streams of sparks are emitted, are grinding the pens at the point and along the back, to give them the spring which is necessary.

"This is considered the most important operation, the one on which the value of the pen is most dependent. The tempering process comes next. The pens are placed in small metalic boxes, and submitted to an intense heat in a great oven. They come out almost malleable as putty. Another application of heat reverses this state, and makes them too brittle for use, while a third applied in a different form, gives them the temper which the buyer finds them to possess. The process of varnishing is the only one to which they are subjected after being tempered."

☞ During our visit to Lowell, we were shown through the Labratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. AYER. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of sond Pills, about 50,000 doses and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral. 120,000 doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty million of doses per year!!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood, is stricken also. Affections most assiduous care skills not, she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicinent shall go there, their last perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals, this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean in this world, be broken.

O Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil, to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give. *Galveston, Texas News.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bureaux of Health, hospitals and dispensaries, have never accomplished half the good that has been achieved through the agencies for the sale of these remedies. Fortunately for the sick, these agencies pervade all countries. Every dwelling, however, should be furnished with the preparations, for they may be suddenly and imperatively required at any hour. If universally and appropriately used in all cases demanding medical treatment, the average duration of human life would be increased, and the amount of human suffering greatly lessened. The effect of the Ointment on eruptions, ulcers, tumors, and all kinds of external diseases and injuries, is little short of supernatural.

In succession to Mr. Henry, Mr. Shannon of Harrisburgh is appointed Private Secretary to President Buchanan.

At the General Post Office there is a letter from Magnet addressed to "Signor Dearest Brother, London." It need hardly be said that the authorities have not succeeded in delivering it.

RATS.—Parts of Illinois are so terribly infested with rats that one of the county agricultural societies, that of Logan, has offered three premiums of $50 $30 and $20, for the three largest exhibiters of rat scalps at the fair.

Startling but True.—Make way for the new Philosophy.

It is the weakness of small minds to reject new systems, simply because they are startling. They forget that apples had been dropping to the earth for 6,000 consecutive years under the noses of philosophers as well as fools, before Newton deduced the theory of gravitation from the fall of a pippin. Is there anything irrational, then, in supposing that Thomas Holloway, a man of deep research and strong practical intellect, may have discovered and applied successfully the natural antidotes to a large proportion of human diseases? Let it be remembered that for many years this indefatigable student, shrouded in the fumes of his laboratory, was engaged in pharmaceutical experiments, all directed to the great object which he claims to have attained. Nature is a strict custodian of her mysteries, and only discloses them when enforced by indomitable energy and perseverence.—While the disciples of old and effete medical theories were following the beaten track of routine, he struck out a new path, and founded a new sysem of treatment. What has been the issue? Ask the world, for nearly half its inhabitants have endorsed his remedies. Besides the name that authenticates his Pills and Ointment, it may be said that the broad seal of public approval is affixed to them, and that the certificate of their infallibility bears upon its face every written language in existence. Simple facts are the only admissable testimony in a matter which involves health and life—and the facts that go to establish the curative properties of these preparations are overwhelming. Of the sufferers from dispepsia, liver complaint, debility, scrofula, and almost every species of febrile, cutaneous and glandular disorder—"a multitude that no man can number" have cordially approved them. Surely, those who have recovered under the operation of the medicines, are the most competent judges of their virtues, and we acquiesce without hesitation in their decision.—Leeds "Mercury."

A Card.—Dr. THAYER of the Binghamton Water-Cure, will be at Susquehanna Depot (Nichol's Hotel) on the 6th of each month during the Spring and Summer for consultation. Invalids will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Patients received at all times at his establishment in Binghamton, N. Y., where every comfort and convenience may be found for the successful treatment of INVALIDS. [tf.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator and **Family** Cathartic Pills, in another column. sep8 1y

---

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*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

MARRIED.

In Bridgewater on the 6th inst., by Rev. J. K. Peck, Mr. HENRY N. WATROUS of Broome Co., N. Y., and Miss MARTHA A. GURNSEY of Bridgewater.

In New Milford on the 4th inst., by Rev. A. Miller, Mr. ELI E. CORWIN and Miss FANNY M. AVERY.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. W. Richardson, Elder JOHN WEBSTER and Miss JULIA B. SMITH all of Franklin.

F. D. WOOD,

THE WELL KNOWN

AMBROTYPIST,

WILL BE AT

SPRINGVILLE HOLLOW,

From the 15th of October, to the 15th of November. All persons wishing correct Pictures of themselves and friends will not have a better opportunity of obtaining them. Having made over

1500 PICTURES

Here in MONTROSE the past Summer, is flattering evidence that my efforts to please a generous public are duly appreciated.

AMBROTYPES in good cases, 50 CENTS, on Plates for sending in letters, 25 CENTS.

N. B. All work warranted to give satisfaction. F. D. WOOD.

Springville, Oct. 13th, 1859.

ESTRAY.

ESCAPED from the pasture of Stephen Hazleton in Dimock township on Sunday evening Oct. 2d, 1859, a Dark Bay HORSE of good size, with small star in the forehead, rather rough built, and from 12 to 15 years old, with something of an enlargement of the left fore leg near the ankle joint.

Any person having any knowledge where said Horse may be found will confer a favor by informing the owner immediately by letter, or otherwise, and all reasonable charges will be paid, EZEKIEL BEDELL.

New Milford, Oct. 5th, 1859.—3w.*

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned will make distribution of the proceeds of Sheriff's sale of Real Estate of John Tubbs, at his office in Montrose, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in on said fund.

FRANKLIN FRASER, Auditor.

Oct. 10th, 1859.—4w.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned will make distribution of the proceeds of Sheriff's sale of Real Estate of P. S. Bronson, Lake Bronson and Anna Bronson, at his office in Montrose, on Saturday, the 12th day of November next, at at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in on said fund.

FRANKLIN FRASER, Auditor.

Oct. 10th, 1859.—4w.

BAILEY & CO'S
Gigantic
CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,

Combined with the Exhibition of

SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S

Performing Elephants, Anthony & Cleopatra.

THE grand entree into town will take place on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock. Doors opened at 1 and 6. Performance commence at 1:30 and 6:30. Admission 25 cents

Will exhibit at Montrose Saturday, Oct. 22d.