be can reach the offenders, and this can only fact—after the inisomer may be come to confer the authority time to enable the President to convene them 1860, are fifty million four hundred and the city bearing the name of Washington, the occupation of the Constitutional Govern- upon the President in advance to furnish in any emergency, even immediately after twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars, and destined, I trust, for ages to be the capit ment. The most acceptable and less difficult stant redress should such a case-afterwards the old Congress has expired, it will have (\$50,426,400.) Of this amount it is estimated: at of our purised, free and prosperous Confedmode of accomplishing the object, will be to occur? Mart they wait until the mirchief not in concert with that government. Their has been done, and can they apply the rem-consent and their aid might, I believe, be ob-edy only when it is too late? To confer tained; but, if not, our obligations to pro- this authority to mest future cases under tect our own citizens in their just right, se- circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly cured by treaty, would not be the less imper- within the war declaring power as such an ative. For these reasons, I recommend to authority conferred upon the President by deem expedient, to employ a sufficient milita- oies must arise imperatively requiring that ry force to euter Mexico, for the purpose of Congress should authorize the President to obtaining indemnity for the past and security act promptly on certain conditions that may ing any suggestion as to whether this force already presented a number of such cases. shall consist of regular troops, or volunteers, shall refer only to the latest. or both: This question may be most approthise with our unfortunate fellow citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that republic. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the city of Mexico and extend its power over the whole republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government Lave ever evinced a strong derire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign Nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception! An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which the has proved wholly unable to extricate he self. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fale and in her fortune-in her power to establish and maintain a settled government-we have a far greater interest, socially, commercially and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor shall we not extend a helping hand to save her ?-'If we do not it would not be surprising should some other ustion undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under cira comstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message, that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chimuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexicancitizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless rovers on that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispe in Sonora, in a country now almost depopu lated by the ho-tile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of law-lessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure, The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, laws, or of any regulars administration of justice .-Murder, rapine, and other crimes, are committed with impunity. I therefore, again call the attention of Congress to the necessity of establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th of February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratfor reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has since been concluded be-Tween the parties bearing date on the 16th of March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will immediately be submitted to the Senate for their ratification, Its provisions, cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of

Our claims against the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, although they are pressed in an earnest manuer, and not without some hope of suc-

I deem it to be my duty once more earnest. ly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the aiguments employed in former messages in supthe lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on

I would, also, recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews, and cargoes, against lawless and violent seizure and confication in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, wo'd Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it would violate the Constitutionthat it would be a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place

this objection at rest. Congress possesses the sole and exclusive right, under the Constitution, "to declare They alone can "raise and support armies." and "provide and maintain a naof the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the splain language, and history proves that it was the well known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of pations term a public or perfect war, but also, an imperfect war-and, in the Post Office Department for the current six hundred and eighteen thousand eight short, every species of hostility, however con- fiscal year. fined or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the President cannot fire a hostile gue in any case except to repel the attacks Congress by refusing to pass the general apof an enemy. It will not be doubted that propriation bills necessary to carry on the under this power, Congress could, if they Government may not only arrest its action, the opening the companion of the loan and the course of legislation recommended by the and under this power, Congress could, if they Government may not only arrest its action, issue of treasury notes, the amount of sixteen the Postmarter General for the Della and under the proper, authorize the President to but might even destroy its existence. The million savan bundled and single-law all instruments from its proper. vessel belonging to an American citizen department of the Covernment, can no long-eighty-five cents, (16,797,565 85,) having ence, is deserving of your early and earnest which had been illegally and unjustly cap or perform their functions if Congress refuse been received during the quarter from the ortured in a foreign port and restore at to its the money necessary to their support. If dinary sources of public revenue. The astithe conclusion I would again commend to but the Congress only act after the this failure should teach the country the new mated receipts for the remaining three quer-

we can reach the offenders, and this can only fact after the mischief has been done ! cessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient ters of the present fiscal year to 30th of June, terests of the District of Columbia. Surely Congress to pass a law, authorizing the Press act of Congress after the deed has been done. such conditions as they may in the progress of a great nation many exigenfor the future. I purposely refrain from make for may not afterwards arise. Our history has

Under the resolution of June 2, 1858, " for triately left to the decision of Congress. I the adjustment of difficulties with the repubwould merely observe that, should volunteers. lie of Paraguay," the President'is "authorized he selected, such is force could be easily rais-ed in this country among those who sympa-in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what? For "the attack on the United States Steamer Water Witch," and "other matters referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to than ever of the vast importance of this rail-render this "just satisfaction." In this and road. I have never doubted the constitutional other similar cases Congress have conferred upon the President power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most

why may it not be employed for the purpose undertake this great work by agents of its own of protecting the lives and property of Amerappointment and under its direct and exclusive of protecting the rives and property approximately approximately approximately approximately and control. This would increase the patronngs of violently and unlawfully attacked in passing the Executive to a dangerous extent, and would one dollars and thirty four cents. (\$2,886, one over the transit routes to and from California, loster a system of jobbing and corruption which to the science of their vessels in a no vigilance on the part of Federal officials cold public debt. The ascertained and estimated to the final cear and the final cea foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy in a great degree useless for the protection of the lives and property of Amercan citizens, in countries where neither proteution nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty-fitth Congress terminated on ed the act " making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860." This actialso contained an appropriation "to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. presented a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress the remedy would have been plain. I might then baveiustantly recalled them to complete their work -and this without expense to the Government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three states which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called ogether, immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate regiod had been selected several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their Legislatures, at great nconveniences and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day, than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these ten not until October and November.

On the other hand, when I came to examne carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as reat difficulties as I had apprehended. Had he bill which failed been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companies only excepted) for car ying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commenc ng on the 1st of July, until the Ist of Decemer-less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is that the mail contractors for this current year did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th September last, and by the terms of their contracts sixty more days are allowed fer the settlement of their accounts before the Department could be called upon for payment.

The great difficulty and the great hardship port of this measure. Suffice it to say that consisted in the failure to provide for the pay ment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts in obedience to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to that it amounts to \$4,296,009. With the scanty means at his command the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion the contractors themselves, under these trying of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil. \_ circumstances, have behaved in a manner resource in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionsinterest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the Government .-payment of the principal had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated war and provided the force necessary to carry when contrasted with the great difficulties it on, the President, as Commander in Chief and embarrassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the states which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passpracticable, to provide for the payment of four cents, (\$4,839,275 54.) the amount, with interest due to these lastmentioned contractors, as well as to make first quarter of the present fiscal years comthe necessary appropriations for the service of mencing July 1st, 1859, were twenty million

cessarily gives birth to serious reflections. three million eight hundred and twenty-one resume the self-sustaining policy which had thought proper, authorize the President to but might even destroy its existence. The million seven hundred and ninety seven thou- partment from its present embarrassments, employ the force at his command to seize a army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every sand five hundred and rixty five dollars and and for restoring it to its original independs

mestic, which all parions must expect so encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be taked upon the as: sembling of Congress without delay. If, under such circumstances, the President should find himself placed in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with pearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequences might be dis-astrous. I. therefore, recommend to Congress-to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice President, and this measure has been approved by the coun-

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad for the reasons stated in my last two annual ossages. When I reflect upon what would be the detenceless condition of our States and Torritories west of the Rocky Mountains, in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the routes across the Isthmus, I am still more convince competency of Congress to provide for its con-struction but this exclusively under the warmaking power. Besides, the Constitution exressaly requires, as an imperative duty, that the Udited States shall protect each of them

The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be intrusted to incorporated companies, are, accordingly, seven million five hundred or other agencies, who would exercise that act- and fiffy thousand nine hundred and eightyive and vigilant supervision over it which can be inspired alone by a senso of corporate and individual interest. I venture to assert that the additional interest. I venture to assert that the addition for the ordinary expenditures of the vidual interest. The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on ditional cost of transporting troops, munitions the 3d of March, 1850, without having pass- of war, and necessary supplies for the army across the rast intervening plains to our possessions on the Pacific coast, would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to greate of sixty-one million two thousand. Committee is earnest contents for the rand. construct the road. And yet this resort would, after all, be inadequate for their defence and

We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure, produced by our overflowing treasury, during several years prior to the commencement of my Administration.-The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The Executive Departments of the Government have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different re ent with the great public interests of the coun-

myself to examine closely the bills appropriat- three hundred and seven dollars and fortying lands or money, so that if any of these should indevertably pass both Houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration. At the same time we ought never to forget that true public economy consists, not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects, confided to us by the Constitution. But in hundred seventy-nine dollars and sixty-one taking care that the money appropriated for cents, (13,891,870 61.) these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally. But this balance as well

ful to say the least, whether we shall be able tain Indian treaties during the present fi year, without providing additional revenue.-This can only be accomplished by strictly conthe different Departments, without making an allowance for any additional expenditures which Congress may think proper in their discretion, partment for the last fiscal year, ending 30th to authorize, and without providing for the redemption of any portion of the \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes which have been already issued. resort to additional loans. It would be a ruinthe ordinary expenses of the Government .-This policy would cripple our resources and imshould render it necessary to borrow money.— Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports. I need not repeat the opinions exmode and manner of accomplishing this object, and shall now merely state that these have since undergone no change.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that Department of the Government.

The receipts into the freegury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, including the loans authorized their compensation as it became due. The by the act of 14th of June, 1858, and the isdeficiency as stated in the bill, amounted to sue of treasury notes authorized by existing \$3,838,728, but, after a careful settlement of laws, were eighty-one million six hundred all these accounts, it has been ascertained and ninety-two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and one cent, (\$81,692,-471, 01,) which sum with the balance of six The estimates of the Department for the next million three hundred and ninety-eight thouof this deficiency which occurred in the first sand three hundred and sixteen dollars and two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending ten cents, (\$6,398,316 10) remaining in the fiscal year, and half a million of dollars beon the 31st December last. In the meantime treasury at the commencement of that fiscal low the amount granted for this year at the year, made an aggregate for the services of last session of Congress. the year of eighty-eight million ninety thouwor by of all commendation. They had one sand seven bundred and eighty-seven dollars partment during the fiscal year ending on the

and eleven cents, (\$88,000,787 11.) eighty-three million seven hundred and fiftyand fifty-seron cents, (\$83,751,511 57)) Of from the treasury of \$6,996,009 26, against ble security. Still they were obliged to pay this sum seventeen million four hundred and \$5,235,677 15 for the year ending 30th June, dollars and forty-four cents, (\$17,405,285 44,) growing out of the expansion of the rervice were at plied to the payment of interest on This interest should commence from the date the public debt and the redemption of the mentarion of the expenditures. It is gratifywhen a warrant would have issued for the issues of treasury notes. The expenditures for all other branches of the service during that fiscal year were therefore sixty-six million three hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirteen cents, (60,346,226 13.)

the 1st July 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was four million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand two age of a bill, at as early a day as may be hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty- have been made in the expenditures amount

The receipts into the treasury during the bundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-five come a permanent and ever-increasing charge The failure to pass the Post Office bill necents, (\$20,618,865 85.) Of this amount,

been productive of great good. In a time of that five million seven hundred and fifty-six cracy, has strong claims on our favorable to sudden and alayining danger, foreign and do thousand four hundred dollars (\$5,756,400 gard, JAMES BUOHANAN. will be received for Treasury notes which may be re-i-sped under the act of 3d March last, and one million one hundred and sevents. thousand dollars (\$1,170,000) on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14, 1858—making six million nine hundred and

> (\$6,026,400) from these extraordinary sources and forty-three million-five hundred thousand dollara (\$49,500,000) from the ordinary, sources of the public revenue—making an atgregate, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, of seventy five million three bundred and eighty four thousand five hundred and forty one dollars and eighty nine cents (\$75,384,541 89) for the estimated June, 1860.

twenty-ix thousand four bundled dollars

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty million seven thousand one hundred and seventyfour dollars and reventy-six cents, (\$20,007,-174 70). Four million six hundred and sixtyfour thousand three hundred and sixty-six dol-lars and seventy-six cents cent (\$4,664,366.76) (it being the the first week of January Court). of this sum were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes, and the remainder, being fifteen million three hondred and forty-two thousand eight hundred It may be said that these measures will, at certainly is embraced within the power to least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign Nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an on the President in the case of Paraguay.

It may be said that these measures will, at certainly is embraced within the power to like States shall protect each of them to ordinary expenditures during the quarter. The estimated ex and eight dollars, (\$15,342,808,) were applied Of which sum two million eight hundred and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1860, on account of the public debt, the Government fifty three million four hun-dred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents (61,002,732 99;) leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of fourteen million three

> 381,808 40.) year ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six thousand seven hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventynine cents, (\$66,714,028 79.) Of this amount, required to pay the interest on the public. cebt; leaving the sum of sixty-three million In aid of the policy of retrenchment I pledge three hundred and twenty-eight thousand five cents (\$63,328,307 45) for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1361, of thirteen million eight hundred and ninety one thousand eight

hundred and eighty-one thousand eight hun-

But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the treasury on the Ist July, 1860, It will appear from the report of the Secreta- will be reduced by such appropriations as of the Treasury, that it is extremely doubt- shall be made by law to carry into effect ceryear, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of five hundred and thirtyfining the appropriations within the estimates of nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, June, 1850, amounting to four million two hundred and ninety-six thousand and nine In the event of a deficiency, which I consider dollars (\$4,296,009,) together with the furthprobable, this ought never to be supplied by a er estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, ous practice in the days of peace and prosperity to go on increasing the national debt to meet twenty six thousand three hundred and twenty-six three h ty four dollars, (\$5.526.324;) making an agpair our credit in case the existence of war gregate of ten million three hundred and sixtyone thousand six hundred and eighty three dollare, (\$10,361,683.)

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper Departments, the balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, will not, it is estimated, exceed three million five hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and ninety six dollars and sixty-one cents: (\$3.530.196 61.)

I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretailes of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secre ary of War that the army expenditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guaranty that the reduction will be permanent. year have been reduced nearly two million of dollars below the estimates for the present

The expenditures of the Post Office De 30th June, 1859, exclusive of payments for The public expenditures during the fiscal mail services specially provided by Congress year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to out of the general treasury, amounted to \$14,964,493 33, and its receipts to \$7,968. one thousand five hundred and eleven dollars 484 07; showing a deficiency to be supplied five thousand two hundred and eighty five 1858. The increased cost of transportation required by Congress explains this rapid auging, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year ending on the 30th June. 1859, equal to \$481,691 21, compared with those ending on 30th June, 1858.

It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be \$9,558,424 04, but that for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it The balance remaining in the treasury on will not exceed \$1,342,473 90; should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster General. Since the month of March retrenchments ing to \$1,826,471 annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commence ment of the present fiscal year. The period seems to have arrived for determining the question whether this Department shall beupon the Treasury, or shall be permitted to

In conclusion I would again commend to Medicine Dealers. S. H. SAYRE & BRO.,

Washington Criv. December 19, 1859.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT. \$1.50 Per Annum in Advance

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor. MUNTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

# Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860. Democratic

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic Counmeans of the present fiscal year ending 30th ty Committee of Susquellanna County met June, 1860. 4th, 1800, and organized by electing DANIEL Buewsten, Esq., of Montrose, Chairman, and S. W. Tawasnunt, Esq., of Lathrop, Secretaty. On motion, it was resolved that The Democrats of Susqueining County will

hold a mass convention at the Court House in o select Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The Chairman and Secretary were instruct

ed to invite prominent Democrats to address the meeting.

An Executive Committee was chosen, con-

sting of Daniel Brewster, S. W. Tewksbury, John Blanding, J. O. Bullard, C. L. Brown G. M. Denison, and J. B. McCollum, Esq's. The County Committee adjourned to meet t the Keystone Hotel, on Monday, January 6th, 1860, at one o'clock, P. M.

Names of Co. Com. O. L. Carpenter, P. M'Govern, H. Hill, A. Chamberlin, J. W. Curtis, J. N. Baker, E. Chark, G. M. Denison, C. C. Church, A. Carr, Mend, H. L. Bluwers, A. B. Whiting, C. N. Miller, J. Blanding, W. Lyon, L. Nurton, M. B. Wheater, J. Fauret, N. Tingley, S. W Tewksbury, S. Whited, S. Taggart, D. Brew ster, W. Hayden, O. Phelps, G. Picket, W. B. Handrick, T. Hartnet, C. Stoddard, E. N

The Executive Committee were also invit The attendance of every member of each

Committee is earnestly solicited, as busines of special importance will be transacted. DANIEL BREWSTER, Ch'n. S. W. TEWKSBURY, Sec'y.

Another "affair of honor" has been nippdred and eight dollars and forty cents, (\$14,- ed in the bud at Washington, by the arrest of Hons. L. O'B. Branch of N. C., and G. A. Grow The estimated receipts during the next fiscal of Pa. They were each held to bail in the sum of \$5000, to keep the peace, and not leave the District to fight addel.

The affair originated thus: In the course of remarks in the House Branch referred to Grow's

success, as will appear from their different re. ports and estimates. To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress; for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicable, consistent will lower, if this be practicable, consistent will be seen to call an extra session. In response Grow accused Branch of unparlia-

mentary and ungentlemanly conduct. Branch asked an explanation of this language which Grow refused to give, whereupon he challenged him to fight. The parties arranged to leave the city with their friends, at 3 o'clock in the night of Dec. 30-31st, in the direction of Silver Spring, Md. The hackman hired by Grow, revealed the

scerot, and the gents were both arrested.

The saw mill of Joseph Gardner in Lathrop, was destroyed by fire a few days since.

Agricultural Society .--- The Annual lecting of the Susquehanna County Agricultur. al Society will be held at the Court House in Montrose on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17th, 1860,

nt 6:30 o'eloek, p. m. j5w3 ] WM. H. JESSUP, Secretary. Tue annual meeting of the Harford Agri cultural & Mechanical association for the lection of officers and other business will be held at the school house in Harford village, on Monday evening, Jan. 9th, 1860, at

### E. T. TIFFANY, Sec'y. LECTURE COURSE

By order.

# DIMOCK ACADEMY.

The Second Course for the Winter 1859 & '60. First Lecture Tuesday eve., Jan. 3d, 1860, by Dr. C. F. Harvey. Second Lecture Thursday eye. Jan. 12th, 1860, by B. S. Bentley, Esq. †
Third Lecture Monday eve., Jan. 23d, 1860, by

O. C. Tiffany, Esq. Fourth Lecture Tuesday eve., Jan. 31, 1860 by J. B. McCottum, Esq. Fifth Lecture Thursday eve., Feb. 9th, 1860.

by C. W. Tyler:
A. C. Blakeslee, M. D., has been engaged to teach the class in Physiology, and lecture on the subject. Dr. B. is a thorough and skilful practitioner, and has a faculty of explaining the human system in its most minute particles and relations, and students wishing to pursue this important branch cannot receive better instruction outside of a Medical College.

Jan. 2d, 1860 ] B. M. STONE.

Holloway's Pills, in spire of the prejudices of medical martinets, have found their way into the leading bospitals and dispensaries of Europe, and are now the established family medicines of all classes in the United States. Upon the stomach and liver, which prepare and temper the blood, upon the organs which vitalize it in the process of respira tion, and upon the excretory yersels, which discharge from the system the residum pot required for the purpo-es of nutrition, these pills operate in an almost miraculous mannes regulating, invigorating, cleansing, and fortitying the whole physique. In billious disorders, dyspepsia, asthma, diarrhea, dyseniery, sick headache, constipation, general dibility, and complaints peculiar to females, their effect is astonishing.

By purchasing Goods of Ziegler & Smith, (Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,) corner of Second and Green Sta, Philad'a, you have the advantage of selecting your purchases from an extensive and varied stock of white lead, zinc, colved paints and window gluss of assorted sizes and qualities. All of these articles are marked at such prices as cannot fail to suit the closest buyer. nyer. [feb3 19\*jw

A Curd.---Dr. Thayer of the Binghamton

Water-Cure, will be at Susquehauna Deput (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. The Great Female Medicine. - The functional

irregularities pecaliar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected by the use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. They are the salest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this climate. Ladies who wish to enjoy health should always have these Pills. No one who ever uses them once will allow herself to be without them. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood, and give to the skin that beautiful, clear, and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful obtained. A few doses, occasionally, will-keep the system so healthy, and the blood so pure that diseases cannot enter the body.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all

jan

Late Washington news show that the Congressmen are all alive and busy doing

Jury Last, January Term, 1860. GRAND JURORS. Anburg-Frederick Detrick. Bildgowater Eri Gregory, David B. Pan-

cher, H. P. Robins.
Clifford Elijah, Carpenter, Homer Burns. Dimock-Hirain Blakeslee. Forest Lake-Augustus Tilden. Friends illo Nelson Griffing Gibson-C. P. Hawley. .

Harford-Simeon Tucker. Liberty-Win. H. Ive. Lenox-Milo Hartley, John Clark. Middletown-Fredurick Taggart.
Oakland-S. II. Easterbrooks, E. C. Leavitt Rush Albert Lennard, R S. Slicemaker. Springville-David Lathrop, Benjamin Sie-

ens Samuel Quick.
Silver Lako-Isaac Griffith, Preserved Hinds. TRAVERSE JURORS.

Auburn - Daniel Q, Cooley, Edward Daw Apolacon-John Hickey, Jr., Brooklyn-A. O. Eldridge, A. J. Tiffany,

Clifford — Otis Williams.
Dimock — A. G. Hollister, James Wallace.
Finiklin — Win. W. Pierron, Covill Park. Gibson-William Roper. Great Bend-Elias Lee. Harmony-Jones Taylor, Jonathan Taylor Herrick-Erastus Bengett. Harford-L. T. Farrar.

Liberty -- Arthur Southworth, Rufus Fish, Kirky Marsh Lenex-Samuel Benjamin, Jared Colvin William Reese.

Jackson-William Powers.

Middletown-John C. Marris, Wm. Thom S.C. R. Hoadley, Montrose—Wm. L. Cox. New Milford -- H. Greenhill, B. B. Little. Rush--A. B., Lung. Susa'a Depol--A. B. Johnson, Geo. Kirk. Springville--Jonas Phillips, Thus, Risley.

Silver Lake-G. Minkler. SECOND WEEK. Auburn-E. J. Hollenback, Sam'l Tewks oury, Isanc Carter, Elijah Crane, Abijah S

Apolacon - Michael Nolon. Bridgewater-J. F. Deans. Brooklyn-E. P. Mack. Choconut -- Patrick McManus. Dimock-Samuel Sherer, Jav. S. Griswold Dundaff-T. P. Phinney. Forest Lake-Milon Birghard.

Great Bend-E S. Funnell, Henry Warner. Harford-Nathan Brainard, Inc. Blanding, lec. Leach, J. G. Hotchkiss, Ovid Follett. Herriek-Walter Dimmick. Jessup---Wm: Wheelock, Silas Baldwin. Jackson-Stephen Mann.

Montrose - L. Rosenbaum. Oakland-Bradley Beebe. Rush--Fredrick Fargo. Springville-O. Pritchard. Susq'a Depot-L. Marsh, A. J. Sermous Ephriam Carr, James Tillman, Frederick

Silver Lake-Henry Stade, jr., Chester Bliss Thomson - Wm. Stoddard.

Afflicted, Rend !- WILLIAMS' COMPOUND Socurion for the PILES, is warranted to effect a cure in every case, and in all stages of the discast, or the money will be refunded. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by Alci, Montrose; T. J. Babcock Dimock; O. G. Hompstend, Brooklyn; and Dr. J.W. Lyman, Tunkhangock. [decl 1y]

F. D. WOOD, with his CAR, is once Estate of Patrick McCauley, more located on the GREEN, opposite to the Rush twp, James Logan, extra COURT HOUSE, in MONTROSE, where he That the accountants have settled their accounts will cheerfully wait upon all who choose favor in the Register's Office in and for the county of Spaguehanna, and that the same will be presen-

Pictures in good Cases, 50 cents. Liberal deductions for Families. All work warranted not to fade. [Montrose, Dec. 14t, 1859

Important to females .-- Dr. Cheese man, New York City. The combination of ingredicing in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and certain in correcting all irregularies-painful menstruations, removing all obstruc tions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache ain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature. TO MARRIED LADIES these Pills are inval nable as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other pills, can place the

itinost confidence in Dr. Chocseman's Pills do ing all they are represented to do.

NOTICE—They should not be used during reguincy, as a mis-carriage would certainly reult therefrom. Warranted purely vegetable, and free

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 ABEI TURRELL, Montrose, Agents

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver nvigorator and Family Cathartic Pills, in another column.

Moffat's Life-Pilts.-The high and envied celebrity which this, pre eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the discusses which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of estentations puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testily for them, and they thrive not by tiveness, dyspepsia, bilique and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, and general derangements of health. these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy ramedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the

estimation of every patient.
Dr. Moffat's Phochix Bitters will be found equally efficacious hall cases of nervous debility the Wharton Lands, on the west by land in the dyspepsia. headache, the sickness incident to femiles in delicate health, and every kind of warrantee name of Abiam Duncan, on the north weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by land in the warrantee name of James Morweakness of the digestive organs. For sale by gan, and on the east by land in the warrantee name of Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, N. Y. and name of Charles Butler, and containing four hundred and thirty-three acres, be the same by medicine dealers and druggists generally dask to medicino dealers and druggists generally bughout the country. dec8 1y by inedicine dealers throughout the country.

# MARRIED:

At the house of the bride's father in Meshop-

RE of Choconut, Susque Co., Pa.

and Miss Mary A. daughter of Dea. John G. Whiting, vs. Henry DeKay.]
Wetherby, all of Clifford. WELLS, of Chifford.

O. REYNOLDS of Bridgewater, Sasqa. Co., Pa.

### DIED: On Thursday, the 29th Czores W. Lenox.

On Monday, the 26th inst. Infant son of Mr.

In Bridgowater, D.c. 26th, Lyona Lavinilly berlin, aged 12 years 3 months, and 4 days. On the 26th, at the house of Sam'l. Benjamin

in Brooklyn, William Banthwick in the 79th year of his age.

In Springville, on Sunday, evening the 25th u.t., of Consumption, Mrs. ELIZA D. GILES, danghter of John and Sabra Davison, aged 25,

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Montrose Kerrigan, Patrick Adams, Edwin Knig, Edwin Legg, Mr. Morrell, P. R. Ball. Philander Biackman, D. R. Caton, Miss Clary. Marden, F. B. Cornha William C Owens, Miss Nanyctto Chatfield, Miss Victoria Picke ing, Sirana Singleton, J. 11. Carlin, Martha Dyer, J. S. Dean, Ezra Sturdevant, Jas. M. Tyler, C. T. Vanharn, J. W. Flarety, Patrick Faxall, Garage Vanover, A. C. Green, Miss Allico. Hamen, J. B. M. Warner, A. V.

Persons calling, for the above letters will lease say "advertised." H. J. WEBB, P. M.

ohnston, C. S.

Whiting, Henry.

Mostrose, Pa., Jan. 1st, 1860.

#### Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order duly issued out of the Orphuns Court Court of Snequehauns Co. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale to the highest and best bidder, on Friday, the 27th day of January, 1860, at one o'clock, p. m., at the Court House in Montrose, all that certain measuage, piece, or lot of land situate in borough of Susquehanna Depot. Susquehanna Co., bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of a lot for-merly occupied by Nathaniel Hill; thence south-erly by said Hill's lot, to the fence in the rear of said lot, about 72 feet; thence easterly along said fence 30 feet to a corner; thence at a right angle, northerly to the road; thence along the south side of the road, 30 feet, to the place of beginning; being part of a lot known and de-scribed on the map of survey of lands of the New York & Erie Railroad Company at Susqu Depot, as lot No. 29; and having thereon actwo story dwelling house now occupied by J. T. Cameron; late the estate of Frederick Pickering, deceased. Terms of payment made known at the time of sale:
FRANCES PICKERING.
Jan. 3d, 1860.—3w.] Administratrix, &c.

# NOTICE.

THE firm of Lathrop & DeWitt is

this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. LATHROP,
-Dec. 31st, 1859.

J. R. DeWITT. P. S.-The Notes and Accounts are in the nands of A. Inthrop for settlement and collec-

ALMANACS FOR 1860. ONE Almanac for every family in Susq'a Co., free of charge. Please call or set d and get one. ABEL TURKELL. Montrose, Jan. 2d. 1860.

### Register's Notice.

OTICE is hereby given to all persons con-Estate of Newton E. Walker, late of New Milford, Dennis Shay and Mary E. Walker, ex'rs. Estate of Merritt Turner, dec'd, late of Lenox township, Zina Bailey, administrator. Estate of Mehetable Tenant, dec'd, late of Har-ford, twp, J. D. Richardson, allmr. Estate of Robert Hughes dec, late of Herrick

wn. J. Thomas and Eliza Haghes, admrs. Estate of Edwid Kennelly, decd, late of Susq. Depot, Wm M. Post. admr., Pinal account of S. M. Whitney, guardian of children of H. A. Whitney, deed.

Estate of Patrick McCauley, deceased, late of

ted to the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said county on Friday the twentieth day of Japuars 1860, for confirmation and sllowance.
CHARLES NEALE, Register.

Register's Office, Montrose, Dec. 21st, 4w

# SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs issued by the Coun of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to me directed, I will expo c to sale, by public vendue, at the Court House, in

sale, by public gendue, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Saturday, 12th day of January, 1860, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being in the township of a Forest Lake, in the county of Sasquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, the first bounded and described as follows: to wit on the porth by land seribed as follows, to wit: on the north by land of Chauncey Wright, on the east by the public. highway, on the south by the Milifard and Owego turnpike road, and on the west by land of John Brown, containing about four acres and a half of land, be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances, one framed house and harn, and some fruit trees and all imby the Milford and Owego turnpike road, on the east by the Ridge Road, on the south by the Warner Road, and on the west by Caleo Car-mult, containing about fifteen and a half acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, one barn and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Seth Warner vs. David L. Mucker.] ALSO-By an order of the Orphans Court, the following described real estate, late the estate of Daniel Lyon, deceased, to wit: the lot situate in Gt. Bend township, Susquehanna county and

church is erected, and described as follows: beginning at the south corner of lot number ten of the Trowbridge survey, of the village lots; thence along Pine street south, fifty-six degrees west forty feet to a post; thence north, fifty six degrees east, forty-eight feet to the southwest line of said lot number ten; thence along the same south, thirty two and one half degrees east; eighty feet to the place of beginning, containing eleven perches and seven tenths, more or ALSO-All the undivided half part of thattract or parcel of land situate in the township of Great Bend, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as fol-

State of Pennsylvania, on which the Baptist

more or less, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of William Carpenter vs. N. V. Carpenter.] ALSO-All that certain piece or parcel of

pen, on Thursday, Dec. 29th, by the Rev. A. O. land strate in the township of Great Bend, Warren Mr. A. Carter of New Milford, to nia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: At the M: E. Parsonage in Brooklyn, on the asking south by land of W. S. Wolcutt, on the asking south by land of Truman and Daniel 28th ult., by Rev. J. F. Wilber, Mr. Joseph M. Chalker, of Jackson, to Miss Physics A. Chalkers, of Miss Phy acres more or less, together with the appurte-nances, one framed home, one barn and all im-At the Baptist Parsonage in Inckson, Jan. lat. nances, one tramed none, the suit of by Bid. William A. Miller, Mr. E. N. DECKER. Chauncey Gurnbey, to the use of Thomas &

By Rev. H. A Riley, Dec. 20th, Mr. William, land situate in the borough of Montrose, in the Riverseure, of Dundaff, and Miss. Canoline county of Susquehanna and State of Pennyl-ALSO-All that certain place or parcol of vania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: In South Bridgewater, on the 27th ult, by on the northeast by Turnpike atreet, on the Rev J. F. Deans, Mr. Joseph P. Besteder of south east by land of Mrs. Biddle, on the south-worthmotofand, Wyoming Co. and Miss Lydra west by Cedar, lane, and on the northwest by west by Cedar lane, and on the northwest by land of Dr E. Pavrick, being six rods in front, and measuring back twelve rods, containing seventy-two square rods, more or less, with the appartenances, one large framed dwelling house, one ice house, one barn, some fruit trees, and al improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of and Mrs. Jackson Fowler of Dimock, aged about John F. Dunniere vs. Chapman Buldwin, and E. W. Rose, Terro Tenant.