reached the west coast, twelve miles south of Cape Isabella, and being unable to pass the cape, we dropped anchor, and on the 28th, I made a journey to the north side of the cape in a whale boat, and from an elevation of six hundred feet, obtained a view to the northward. In that direction fifteen miles above Cape Isabella, the ice was solid and unbroken as far as the eye could reach.

To the eastward, the pack ice was heavy and impenetrable. To penetrate the Strait under these circumstances with the view of reaching a practicable point for future sledge operations with my reduced force, (for I had now only five dogs,) was clearly impracticable, and believing that I was not justified in incurring the heavy expense of another year's absence, without a prospect of corresponding results, I reluctantly abandoned the field, and turned southward.

Taking Whale Sound on the way, I completed the survey of that remarkable inlet, and obtained there an excellent set of magnetic determinations, and some photographs of the natives, the glaciers, and other objects of interest.

After boring through the ice of Melville Bay for one hundred and fifty miles, we reached the Southern waters, and entered the habor of Upernavik on the 14th of August. There we remained ten days, engaged during that time in various scientific explorations. On the 1st of September we reached Gorham or Lievely, and were there similarly occupied. We were ready for sea again on the 6th, but a succession of S. W. gales detained us until the 17th, when we again put to sea, and having a fair wind we were, on the 22d, two hundred miles to the southward of Cape Farewell. From that time until the 9th of October we encountered constant southerly weather, with frequent gales. When off Halifax we sustained serious damage, and were obliged to put into that port for repairs. We are now again ready for sea, and expect to leave this port to-morrow.

I have to regret that we could not accomplish a greater Northing, but situated as we were with Smith's Strait to cross, and with a small force at command, I can but regard the summer explorations as fortunate and successful. The field of research, although more limited than I had anticipated, was however new and my observations in different departments of physical and natural science will, I feel assured, meet the approbation of the patrons of the expedition.

I am well satisfied that they will be found fully to justify the labor and expense which they have cost. The unfortunate accident which occasioned the untimely death of Mr. Sonntag, caused a serious loss to the expedition. The system of observtions and experiments which we had planned in concert had already accomplished important additions to Arctic science, when death deprived me of his invaluable assistance; and with the duties incident to Arctic exploration in the field pressing constantly upon me, I was not always able to execute the plans which we had devised.

My officers, however, on all occasions contributed their best assistance, and I was by them relieved of many onerous duties. I am especially indebted to Mr. Radcliff, assistant astronomer, for his zealous assistance in the work at the observatory, and for assistance in taking photographic views; and to Messrs. Knorr and Starr I owe obligations for valuable aid in collection specimens of natural history and other scientific duty.

I will mention, in conclusion, that I am still of opinion that Smith Strait can be navigated with steam. Under sails alone I am satisfied that it cannot. It is my hope to be able to renew the attempt with a small steamer. With this view I have left some stores at Port Foulke and at Upernavik.

With the hope that this will find you in the enjoyment of health and happiness, I remain, very sincerely, your friend and servant. J. J. Hayes.

Approaching by Slow Stages.

Abolition organs like the New York *Tribune* profess to see in the recent letter of instruction issued by the Secretary of War to General Sherman, commander of the forces attached to the Naval expedition, evidence of an advance by the Government towards their favorite doctrine of negro emancipation and slave insurrection. We have read the Secretary's letter carefully without discovering in it any material departure from his previous letter to General Butler. Indeed it is little more than a re-affirmation of that letter. The *Tribune*, however, is quite encouraged, and explains in the excess of its joy:—"We are content to see the "true position approached by stages, so "that the progress be steady and unmis-"takeable. The truth that slavery is the "sole impelling and sustaining cause of this "rebellion—that it is a traitor and worthy "of death—makes itself felt day after day "by larger and still larger majorities of "those who are strongly resolved that the "Great Republic shall emerge from this "terrible ordeal, stronger and more glo-"rious than ever."

The policy of the *Tribune* is to urge the Administration into a crusade against slavery, and the practical ignoring of the war—and this end it is content to approach by slow stages. As an evidence of the advance it has made in this direction we quote a portion of an article published in its columns about the middle of last May and ask our readers to contrast it with the extract above quoted:

"This war is in truth a war for the preservation of the Union, and not for the destruction of slavery; and it would alienate many ardent Unionists to pervert it into a war against slavery.

* * * *

Our own judgment confirms the testimony of cool observers that the conspiracy against the life of the nation is rather that of the political aspirants than the slaveholders of the South—that, as a general rule, the slaveholders have been but reluctant backers of Secession, nine-tenths of whose noisiest champions are as destitute of slaves as of loyalty and patriotism."

The *Tribune* has progressed far beyond this rational style, and is now laboring to drag the Administration along with it.

☞ The beauties of spiritualism are shown in the case of two young married men of Searsburg, Vt., who left for California some years since and returned home recently, to find their wives re-married, who having heard nothing from them since their departure, applied to a young lady spiritualist, who was very exact in describing to them the death and burial of their husbands, the date of the funeral, and the disease of which they died. Their wives supposing this to be reliable, re-married, and there was a funny time when the long absent husbands returned.

Thurlow Weed on Fremont.

We copy below, a letter written by Thurlow Weed to the Albany Evening Journal. The letter is dated at Washington, and, as the writer is known to hold confidential relations with the Administration, its publication is regarded as a confirmation of the reported determination to remove General Fremont. It is as follows:—

Since it cannot be concealed or denied that General Fremont's conduct in Missouri has been the subject of official inquiry, and is now the subject of executive deliberation, and of popular solicitude, I have made it my business to obtain, from various but reliable sources information from which the people, as jurors, may safely render a verdict.

In coming, as I have, to a conclusion unfavorable to General Fremont, it is scarcely necessary to say that I had, in doing so to "conquer" my "prejudices." My relations with General Fremont have been intimate and pleasant. I believed him eminently upright and patriotic. I thought him well fitted for the high command with which he was invested, and he went forth with my heartfelt aspirations that he would render good service to our country and win glory for himself.

Passing much that might be said, impugning the sense and taste of General Fremont, and confining myself to accusations undeniably true, I submit to the readers of the Journal some facts which will show them how lamentably a favored General disappoints the public expectations:

When General Fremont reached St. Louis he took as his headquarters, a house for which the Government is paying $6,000 a year.

He surrounded himself with a numerous staff, none of whom were residents of Missouri; organizing, simultaneously, a body guard of nearly three hundred horsemen, through which access to the chief is as difficult as the approach to a monarch in the darkest days of despotism.

He has appointed and commissioned, without the shadow of authority, more than fifty officers, with the ranks of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain, &c., &c. Colonel Andrews, the United States paymaster, was requested to pay these officers, and upon his refusal to do so was threatened with imprisonment.—He was also directed to make an illegal transfer of $100,000.

The officers belonging to Fremont's staff are interested in army contracts.—Captain Haskill, an aid, is a partner of Col. Degraf in mule, hay and other contracts.

Capt. Turnly, a United States commissary, was ordered to receive and pay exorbitant prices for inferior mules, from Capt. Haskell and upon protesting against this wrong, was ordered away from his post by Gen. Fremont.

Capt. E. M. Davis, of General Fremont's staff, received a contract for blankets, which, on delivery, proved rotten and worthless, and though condemned were paid for and sent to the hospitals.

The muskets purchased by Gen. Fremont in France, are worthless.

After Gen. Meigs limited the price to be paid for oats at 30 cents, corn at 28, and hay at $17.50, a contract was made with Baird & Palmer (Palmer, Cook & Co., of California notoriety,) at 33 cents for oats, 30 for corn and $19 for hay, amounting in the aggregate to $100,000.

General Fremont, on arriving at St. Louis, was met by the aid of General Lyon, accompanied by Maj. Phelps, M. C., asking for reinforcements, which was not sent.

The indebtedness of the quartermaster's department, for Gen. Fremont's command is over four millions and a half.

This disastrous condition of things, is attributable to the "malign influence" of Californians with whom General Fremont became unfortunately connected in mining operations, and who hurried from the Pacific on learning that he was entrusted with a high military command. These ill omened men, some or all of whom left a dark record in California, seem to have obtained either a voluntary or constrained control of the quartermaster and commissary departments of Gen. Fremont's military district. The results and consequences are fatal alike to the interests of the country and the usefulness and reputation of the commanding General. They impeach either his head or his heart, and so far as he is practically concerned, it is not material which, for whether a wicked or a weak General, he is unfitted for so great a trust.

Nor are these faults grave as they are, the only ones to which he is obnoxious.—The war is being prosecuted by the army under his command in a way which recalls, and deepens the horrors of vandalism.—Without conquering traitors, he is converting Union men into enemies. His line of march is marked and memorized by spoliations and ravages which disgrace an age of civilization. We have a letter dated "Tipton, Mo., Oct. 17," from an intelligent, observing, truthful friend, from which we take the following extract:—

"From Tipton to Warsaw the march was one continuous course of devastation without the least regard for principles or antecedents. One Union man who had kept five sons from joining the secession forces, had his place literally gutted, the men of Asboth's and Sigel's division killing, on his farm alone, forty sheep, three cows, two steers, and stealing eight horses. The cavalry galloped over prairies lassoing mules, and shooting oxen, sheep and hogs, and then chucked them into their already overloaded wagons. There is scarcely a feathered biped left within five miles on either side of their march; not a whole looking-glass or an unrifled bureau, or blanket that has not been seized. For all this there is no excuse, the army having an abundance of provisions and stores.

The army has now reached Warsaw, and can advance no further, and never was intended to advance further. Price and his army are to day more than seventy miles ahead of ours. Fremont does not expect, and never did expect to overtake him.

Let the least disaster happen to us in front, and not a man will ever return to tell the story—for we shall have left behind us a maddened, beggared, famishing frenzied population, in which those who were Union men ten days ago, are to-day our most bitter enemies."

Such license adds horror to the legitimate and unavoidable evils of war. An army that leaves such remembrances along its line of march will be forever execrated.

It is sad to record these things of a youthful general from whose career the country looked for heroism tempered with humanity. But high as our hopes were of General Fremont, we cannot afford, when—whether from fault or misfortune—so much depends on wisdom and integrity of generals, to be deceived. I am, by the force of evidence which cannot be resisted, constrained to admit that he has signally failed to discharge, with usefulness to the country, or credit to himself the duties of his station.

The Situation.

The advance of the grand army of the West still continues in the direction of Arkansas. General Fremont's headquarters on the 28th ult, was located at Camp Lyon, Springfield, several portions of his command having arrived there safely on the previous day. There were no professed rebels in the neighborhood, at least none were found. The Stars and Stripes once more waved over the town, and the troops were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants. Two rebel colonels are reported among the killed during the charge made by Major Zaconyi's cavalry. General Price and his rebel troops are supposed to be located near Carthage.

The rebels continue active, as far as firing shots from their batteries is concerned, along the Virginia shore of the Lower Potomac. It appears that the rebels at Shipping Point had been reinforced by several regiments of their troops. Reconnoisances continue to be made by the Union generals located on the Maryland side of this part of the river, with somewhat satisfactory success. A new battery was discovered in the neighborhood of Quantico creek.

A merchant of Brooklyn, recently arrived from the South, gives some interesting statements from that region. He reports that he had an interview with General Beauregard at his headquarters, about a mile outside of Richmond, and that the General stated that, as far as he was concerned, he preferred acting entirely on the defensive, satisfied with the repulse of the Federal army whenever it made advances of any importance. He spoke of Colonel Totten and Major Brewerton in the highest terms, as they were his superior officers in the United States Corps of Engineers. Also that Mr. Davis, "President of the Confederate States," was at Richmond on Tuesday of the previous week, and, in a conversation with a number of military officers, stated that his health was much improved, and that he was able to discharge all the duties which were imposed upon him. The whole of his remarks will repay perusal.

The trial of the captain and crew of the little privateer Savannah for piracy may be said to have concluded yesterday, the result being that the jury, after a consultation of twenty hours, could not agree upon a verdict; four members out of the twelve being in favor of an acquittal; the remainder considering the prisoners guilty on some of the counts only. The facts of the case have been before the reader on previous occasions, but a brief description may still be interesting. The Savannah, a little vessel of some fifty or sixty tons, was fitted out at Charleston as a privateer, under a commission from the rebel government. She got to sea on a Sunday in June last, and the next day captured the brig Joseph, laden with sugar, from Cardenas for Philadelphia. The Savannah was herself taken the same day by the United States brig Perry, and her officers and a crew of twelve men were sent to this port for trial. The fact of the offence was undeniable, the vessel, as it were, being "caught in the act;" but the question with the jury was, whether the act was or was not piracy.

The Arago, from Southampton at this port, brings details of the news from Europe to the 19th of October. Our advices state that France and Spain had agreed on a programme of common action against the republic of Mexico According to this plan, an allied land force, numbering six thousand men, is to be thrown into the interior of the country, its commanders having orders to endeavor to penetrate to the capital itself, provided ample satisfaction is not given for all the past alleged injuries committed by the inhabitants of Mexico against the subjects of the Emperor and Queen. It appears as if the English government would content itself with supporting this movement by a strong naval demonstration in the Gulf. All the money claims of the executive or people of the three governments must be paid by Mexico. The French journals intimate that the offer of a Franco-Hispano protectorate will be held out to the people. Ex-President Miramon had arrived in Madrid and will, no doubt, approve fully of the intervention of the great Catholic powers. A detachment of British engineers was under orders for Canada. The London Times expresses the opinion—its own—that the United States will be reduced by a long continued civil war, the writer intimating, perhaps hoping that there is no prospect of the termination of hostilities in our country.—*N. Y. Herald, Nov. 1st.*

New Ways to Collect Southern Debts.—The firm of Morris L. Hallowell & Co., recently brought suit against certain parties in Alexandria, Va., to recover an amount due for goods. The Provost Court, Judge Freeze, was called upon to adjudicate, and the proceedings are of interest to every merchant in Philadelphia and the North.

The question appeared to resolve itself into this, viz:—Whether Alexandria was under martial law, and whether, if such was the case, it was legal for a military court to appoint a commission—hold the goods found in the store liable for the debt—value them at such prices as they would bring at a public sale in a fair market—approve the report of the Commissioners, and deliver the goods so appraised to the claimants within five days from the issuing of the order. The case was carried by the Alexandria merchants to the President and Cabinet for decision. If they sustain the action as proposed, Northern merchants having debts due them by Southern store-keepers, can collect them in this summary manner, as our forces advance into the rebellious States. It is alleged, upon what authority we cannot say, that the Secretary of War and Attorney-General are both in favor of the course suggested.

☞ We have examined and compared the various lists of the killed, and wounded and missing at the battle of Ball's Bluffs, and we are inclined to the belief that the following figures will not vary much from the official reports:

No. engaged	1,901
Killed	223
Wounded	161
Wounded among prisoners	100
Prisoners not wounded	429
Total	918

To the above must be added the killed and wounded of the Third Rhode Island battery, the First United States artillery, and the United States cavalry which will probably swell the number to nine hundred and thirty, or nearly fifty per cent of the whole force engaged.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT
TERMS—$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
A. J. GERRITSON,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1861.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Whereas, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty to whom it is meet, right, and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart Thursday, the twenty-eighth of November next, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: And for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates, and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders Beseeching Him, also, on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from those great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrages of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor: Eli Slifer,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Harrisburg, Oct. 16th, 1861.

☞ Court commences at Montrose on Monday, November 18th, and continues two weeks.

☞ The gale of Saturday was very severe along the coast, and did much damage; but up to Tuesday we have no word from the fleet which has been out a week, except that it passed Savannah on Saturday.

☞ After Monday, November 11th, old postage stamps will not be recognized in prepayment of postage at this office,—until which date they can be exchanged for the new issue.

By order of the P. O. Department,
J. M. Nicholson, P. M.
Hopbottom, Pa., Nov. 4th, 1861.

☞ The removal of Fremont is still a matter of doubt; although it has been reported as settled upon. The abolition pressure is very powerful against it, and they boast that Old Abe dare not interfere. We shall see. Read a letter from Thurlow Weed, the great Republican politician, in another column.

☞ Our patrons will please not to forget that we desire a settlement of all our subscription and other accounts, before the first of January, next. Those who pay up before that date will only be charged at advance rates; and a considerable number can save a dollar or two by attending to it promptly,—and a great many can save 50 cents.

Court week will be a good time to pay the printer. Let EVERY ONE who owes $1 or $5, feel that we refer to his case specially.

☞ The most unscrupulous attempts are now being made by the abolition fanatics to aid Jeff. Davis to destroy the Union. In both political and military circles they are laboring artfully and persistently to force abolition into the minds of the people and upon the Government. They pray that our arms may meet with reverses until frenzy prompts a servile war—and if they had the control of battles, they could not manage much more fatally for the Union, than our generals seem to have done, so far. But we hope that victory will ere long perch upon the Banner of Union, and depress the hopes of fanaticism. So sure as the constitution survives, abolitionism must die.

☞ On Friday last, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott asked leave to be placed upon the list of retired army officers, in consequence of his age, infirmity, &c. A cabinet meeting was held, his request complied with, and Major-General George B. McClellan was notified that the command of the U. S. Army would now devolve upon him. He accepts the position with its great responsibility, and it is hoped that the fearful issue upon the country, may be vigorously and energetically tested. Although the people and soldiers had confidence in Scott, yet his age and ill health could not but prevent him from exhibiting that energy and firmness now demanded. When he yielded to the abolition pressure, and was forced into the Bull Run disaster, his great prestige in a measure departed from him.—McClellan is thought to be the right man for the times, and if he can prove a match for Jeff. Davis in his treasonable attempts to divide the Union, and the fanatical efforts of abolitionism to pervert the war to its ends, and thus destroy the government, a brilliant future awaits him. Success to him in upholding the Right!

Gen. Scott went to New York and will take a trip to Europe. Go where he may, the good wishes of the people are with him.

Wicked Election Fraud.

The Republican party managers in Philadelphia have just been detected in another gross election fraud, designed to set aside the verdict, rendered against them by 70,000 freemen. Read the following despatch from Washington:

We were shown a copy of an election tally, this morning, which had been forwarded to the Prothonotary at Philadelphia. It purported to give the returns of an election held in the Thirty-ninth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and was signed by William Schimpfiller, Col. and attested by John Harkstein, Clerk, dated at Camp Schiller, on the other side of the Potomac. On this tally the returns appear as follows:

	For Sheriff.		
Robert Ewing,	56	Thompson,	912
	Register.		
McCullough,	72	Loyd,	835
	Clerk of Orphans' Court.		
Lawrence,	32	Stevenson,	896
	Treasurer.		
McClintock,	119	Bumm,	807
	City Commissioner.		
Johnson,	26	Shee,	887
	State Senator.		
Donovan,	34	Dickinson,	33

There are no such officers connected with this regiment as named above.—There is a Colonel A. Schimmelpfennig and a Captain Adolphus Von Hartung, of the Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment. This regiment is mostly made up from Pittsburg, there being but few Philadelphians in it. Col. S. says that only seventy votes were cast in his regiment, and they were for candidates for Allegheny county, and the returns sent to Pittsburg. There is no Colonel in the whole army whose name (A. Schimmelpfennig) is anything like his own, and he believes the whole tally paper to have been a fraud to deceive the people of Philadelphia.

Also the protest from two of the canvassers:

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1861.

The undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia, appointed by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia, to be present at the opening of the returns of the soldiers' vote cast at an election held October 8, 1861, not desiring to be silent witnesses of what they believe to be a gross fraud, respectfully present to the Prothonotary the following objections, as their protest against the pretended return contained in the envelope numbered by the committee "183," enclosure "one," purporting to be the return of the votes cast by the "Thirty ninth regiment," Pennsylvania Volunteers. We object to this paper for the following reasons:

First. It is upon its face a regimental return only, unaccompanied by the certificates of the officers authorized and recognized by law.

Second. While it purports to be from the "Thirty-ninth Regiment," it is signed by one "Wm. Schimpfiller, Colonel commanding," a name which is notoriously not the name of the Colonel of the "Thirty-ninth" regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Third. The name signed to the paper in question, viz: "Wm. Schimpfiller," is not the name of the Colonel of any regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, now in the military service of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania.

Fourth. We object to the pretence which has been set up, that this paper may be a return from the "Thirty-fifth" regiment, commanded by A. Shimmelpfennig, inasmuch as the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, of the 22d of October last, enumerates, as among the regiments recruited in Allegheny county, this very regiment of Colonel Schimmelpfennig, and specifies nine companies, which undoubtedly belong to that county, and therefore have no right to vote for officers in the city and county of Philadelphia.

And, further, we object to this paper being considered as a return from the "Thirty-fifth" regiment, Col. A. Schimmelpfennig, because it is publicly known through the newspapers of the city of Pittsburg, (which the undersigned have seen,) that some of the companies of Schimmelpfennig's regiment voted at the election held in the various camps near Washington, on the 8th of October last, for candidates for offices of Allegheny county, and their votes have been published as belonging properly to that county.

Fifth. There are other objections to this paper, contained in envelope "183," which the undersigned refer to only in this general way because sufficient has already been specified on the subject; and they, therefore, present to the Prothonotary this protest against its reception. If received—notoriously fraudulent, as the above facts show it to be, it opens the door to the reception of any return that evil-disposed persons see fit to manufacture; and to that extent defeats the will of the people as expressed at a solemn election.

J. P. McFadden,
John R. Downing.

Teachers' Examination.

The examination of teachers for this county, will be held in accordance with the following programme. In two or three instances two townships have been put together, in order that the examinations may all be held before any of the winter Schools commence. Examinations will commence precisely at 10 o'clock a. m., and none will be examined who do not come in before 11, unless the delay be unavoidable. Each teacher must bring a fourth reader, the kind used in the District where the examination is held, as it is expected that each teacher will have a reader, two sheets fools cap paper, pen and ink, and a specimen of their writing in coarse and fine hand. All who intend to teach during the year, must come forward and be examined. None will be examined privately unless attendance upon the examination was impossible, and old certificates will not be renewed.

Nov. 7—Thomson, School House, Centre.
" 8—Ararat, Church, Centre.
" 16—Brooklyn, School House, centre.
" 19—New Milford, Borough, School House, Borough.
Nov. 20—Jackson, School House No. 2.

A. N. BULLARD Superintendent.

—During this month the careful farmer will make proper preparations for the shelter of his domestic animals during the approaching winter. A much less quantity of food is required by a stock of animals if they enjoy a proper warmth, and dairy animals yield, it is said, about one-third more milk and butter.

—Punch very sensibly says, if young ladies were less studious of dressing for dinner and would rather devote themselves to dressing the dinner itself, they would afford much more satisfaction than they do to their parents and friends.

An Accepted Company!!
The Susquehanna Valley
RIFLES
IS NOW ORGANIZING AT
SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT PA.,
Under the Supervision of
W. J. HUNTER

A few more recruits wanted to fill the Company, which, by special arrangement, will be attached to one of the

Best Regiments in the State,

Under the experienced, and universally popular

COLONEL MEREDITH,

Now Commanding Camp Curtin.

Head Quarters and Drill Room
AT NIEDL'S HALL,
Susquehanna Depot.

This Company has been accepted by the Governor, and full authority given to furnish pay and rations from the time of enlistment.

Pennsylvania's quota is now filled, so this is your last chance.

Those from a distance who wish the benefit of the drill will be supplied with board at one of the Hotels without charge.

DRILL EVERY DAY and EVENING.

Susquehanna Depot, Oct. 25, 1861.

Jury List—November Term.

GRAND JURY.

Auburn—Jonathan Bunnell, C. E. Davis, Uriah Hollenback, D. D. Willard.
Bridgewater—H. H. Harrington.
Brooklyn—Daniel Tewksbury, H. W. Kent.
Dimock—Amos Bardick, jr.
Friendsville—Samuel Horton.
Franklin—Charles Warner.
Great Bend—Enos Stoddard.
Herrick—Abel Kent, Henry Lyon.
Jackson—Ambrose Benson.
Liberty—Calvin Markham, S. Warner.
Lenox—Asa Howard.
Montrose—Solomon Langdon.
Middletown—Richard O Donnell.
New Milford—Orestus Smith.
Susquehanna—James M. Baldwin.
Silver Lake—Reuben Meeker, Morris McDonnell.
Thomson—Elias Bryant.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Auburn—George Carling, E. J. Lacey, Alonzo Whipple.
Bridgewater—S. A. Pettis.
Clifford—Ellery Burns, Henry Cuddeback, E. S. Lewis.
Choconut—Mathew McInnerny.
Dundaff—Charles Daniels.
Dimock—Lorin Newton,
Franklin—Edward Churchill.
Gibson—Jacob Dutcher.
Great Bend—Galen Newman.
Harford—Oliver Payne jr., E. B. Thatcher.
Harmony—Richard A. Webb.
Jessup—W. Faurot.
Jackson—Hollis Knowlton, John Steenback.
Lenox—Lyman Bell, Wm. D. Miller, Wm. Miller, jr., D. S. Powers.
Liberty—G. W. Crandall, B. B. Southworth, Henry A. Truesdell.
Middletown—John S. Davis.
New Milford—S. R. Bell.
Rush—D. P. Hibbard.
Susquehanna—A. C Adams, James T. Cameron, James Tillman, Hiram J. Smith, Leroy Whitaker, Daniel Norwood.
Thomson—Orvis Lewis.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Apolacon—L. W. Barton.
Ararat—Thomas Burman.
Auburn—R. S. Davis, Caldwell M'Mickins, Albert Seeley.
Bridgewater—C. J. Curtis.
Clifford—James Brownell, James Lowry, Wines Bennett, Datus Stephens, B. F. Wells.
Franklin—David O. Turrell.
Forest Lake—Harvey Birdsall.
Friendsville—Edwin Bliss.
Gibson—John Bennett, Rosman Ingalls.
Harford—Pennuel Carpenter.
Herrick—Charles Giddings.
Jackson—Frederick Bryant.
Jessup—Byron Griffis.
Lathrop—Charles R. Bailey.
Lenox—G. O. Loomis, D. Robinson.
Liberty—Orlando Ross.
Montrose—W. L. Allen, A. P. Keeler.
Middletown—Ithamer Dodge, Charles Wells, Jeremiah Canfield, Jr.
Rush—Mathew Dunmore, Ferris Shoemaker, Lorenzo Williams.
Silver Lake—Wm. Meeker, jr., Daniel J. Murphy.
Thomson—Chester Stoddard, Gilbert Witter.

—The Buffalo Courier says, it has the authority of Thurlow Weed for the assertion, that Mr. Lincoln expresses the most intense regret that he did not urge the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise resolutions by his friends in Congress.

A GREAT
REDUCTION
IN
PRICES!
GREAT CROWD EXPECTED
AT THE STORES OF
Guttenberg, Rosenbaum, & Co.,
AT
Montrose, Susq'a County, Pa.,
Elmira New-York,
Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

WE proclaim to our friends and the public in general that in consequence of the present pressure in the money affairs in the cities we can purchase

GOODS FOR CASH,

FROM 10 TO 20 PER CT. LOWER THAN FORMERLY.

Therefore we are determined to offer the public our general stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING
AND
DRY GOODS,
which comprises the
largest and best
STOCK OF GOODS
Kept in ANY COUNTRY Store
this side of New York City,
At Prices which Defy Competition
as we will sell for CASH, at the small advance of ten per cent above the wholesale cost. We will sell the following GOODS at the annexed prices, viz:

Black Frock Coat worth $9 for $6,00
Black Frock Coat worth 10 for 7,50
Black Frock Coat worth 12 for 9,50
Business Coat worth $5 for $2,75
Business Coat worth 6 for 4,00
Over Coat worth $5 for $4,00
Over Coat worth 7 for 5,75
Over Coat worth 10 for 7,50
Over Coat worth 15 for 11,50
Over Coat worth 20 for 15,00
Black Pants worth $4 for $3,00
Black Pants worth 5 for 3,75
Black Pants worth 6 for 4,50
Fancy Cassimere Pants worth $4 for $2,[illegible]
Fancy Cassimere Pants worth 5 for 3,[illegible]
Fancy Cassimere Pants worth 6 for 4,[illegible]
Black Satin Vest worth $3 for $2,25
Black Satin Vest worth 4 for 3,00
Black Satin Vest worth 5 for 3,50

OVERSHIRTS & OVERALLS only 37
UND'R GARMENTS EQUALLY LOW

As Winter has fairly appeared, we invite the attention of
LADIES
PARTICULARLY,
Also GENTS who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to make some Fair One a nice
Christmas or New-Years
PRESENT,
to our large assortment of
FURS &
CLOAKS, SHAWLS
and
BONNETS.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
AND
TRIMMINGS
IS ALWAYS LARGE & COMPLETE,
COMPRISING
PLAIN BLACK, and
FANCY SILKS,
MERINOES,
of all colors and shades,
DE LAINES, &C. &C.
OUR STOCK OF
DOMESTICKS,
CANNOT BE EQUALLED IN
QUALITY OR PRICES.
Good Heavy Sheetings, 6 to 8cts. per yd
Best Heavy Sheetings, 7 to 8½cts. pr yd
DENIMS, from 8 to 12½ cents per yard
TICKING, from 10 to 15 cents per yard
GINGHAMS, from 10 to 15 cts. per yard
CALICOES, fast colors, 12½ yards only $1
" Best Merrimack, 10 yards only $1
Best Steel Spring Skirts,
A nice lot—selling at 4 cts. per spring.
Ladies' Saxony Wool Vests and Drawers.
LAMBS WOOL HOSE.
LADIES CORSETS,
Of the Latest Styles, &c., &c.

Thankful to the numerous customers for their generous patronage the past year, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum, & Co.
Montrose, Pa., October 1, 1861.