

Shall Treason Be Punished? At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to punish the crime of treason. Since that time there is scarcely a county in the State in which men have not been charged with treasonable acts. The cry of treason and traitor has become as familiar as household words. Persons have been branded as traitors; newspaper establishments mobbed for preaching treason; men imprisoned as traitors; and yet there has not been a single prosecution or trial before a court of justice under the law passed by the last Legislature. This is a curious fact, and proves one of two things—either that the charges so freely made were absolutely false, or that the authors of them had not the courage to test the truth of their allegations before a court of justice. It is certainly surprising that so heinous an offence against the government should be permitted to exist, and even to flourish, if we can credit the assertions of a certain class of party newspapers, which out a single attempt to bring the offenders to justice.

It is true that measures of extraordinary vigor have been directed by the Federal Government, and by tumultuous assemblies of individuals, commonly called mobs, against supposed traitors. Men have been arrested in the midst of social gatherings, where the laws are in full force and the Federal Courts ready to try and punish crime, and incarcerated in fortresses. Whether the atmosphere of these gloomy precincts is peculiarly favorable to the development of patriotism, or not, certain it is that after a time some have been released upon taking the oath of allegiance, no wiser as to the crime laid to their charge or the name of their accusers, than they were before undergoing this extra judicial discipline. This may be all right and proper. We should not pass upon military necessities without some knowledge of facts. But we submit that the system is liable to abuse—For example—if a citizen happens to be in the road of some other person who enjoys the confidence of the Government, and it would promote the success of some favorite scheme to get him out of the way for a short season. The confidential agent suspects that his enemy is a traitor—and forthwith whispers his suspicions in the ears of some zealous Government official. The suspected party is quietly arrested and silently immured in a fortress where he passes several months in wondering what he has done. At the end of this period he is invited to take the oath of allegiance, which he does not hesitate to do, having never harbored a disloyal thought towards the Government. He gains his liberty, but never knows why he was imprisoned or who made the information leading to his arrest. In the meantime his business may have suffered, his property may have been lost, and he may have incurred many weary years in hanging about the lobby. He may endeavor to discover his secret enemy without success. He passes through life a ruined and suspected man without being able to discover why he is suspected or who ruined him. This is a supposable case, and illustrates the danger of departing from the well established principles of law—that every man should have the opportunity of facing his accuser; of knowing the crime charged against him of having an impartial trial before a court of justice, and of being convicted before he is subjected to punishment.

Take another case which is not imaginary. A newspaper publishes an article that certain persons imagine is treasonable; but instead of making charges against the proprietor, and bringing him before court, these persons take the law in their own hands, and under cover of night, enter his office and destroy his material. The officers of law wake up, and arrest the proprietor, without inquiring about the mob—and, also taking possession of his materials, retaining them in his establishment. He is brought before court on a charge of treason. The Government prosecutor formally withdraws the suit because he has no evidence to sustain it. The proprietor goes forth free and acquitted. But just here the Government steps in and informs him that although he is acquitted and is not guilty of treason, yet he cannot be permitted to use the United States mails to disseminate his treasonable publication. It may be possible for a man to be entirely innocent of treason, and at the same time be a traitor, but we don't exactly understand how.

Now we should like to see a little open, manly, fair dealing. We should like to see some of the Government prisoners tried, and if guilty punished for their crimes. If they are traitors, the Government owes it to itself not to discharge them upon taking the oath of allegiance, because men guilty of betraying their country would not hesitate to commit the additional crime of perjury. If they are not traitors, then they should have an opportunity of establishing this fact before the United States Court. Throwing the innocent into a cell, and putting him in a dungeon does not strike us as a proceeding calculated to strengthen the Government—though perhaps we have rather a traitorous leaning towards law and justice. These old prejudices are hard to overcome. Then we should like to see some one of the thousands, who have been branded as traitors in this State, tried under the law of last session; otherwise we are compelled to infer that these charges have been made for political effect, regardless of truth or that the authors are afraid to back their words by deeds, and submit their accusations to the searching scrutiny of law and justice. Patriot and Union.

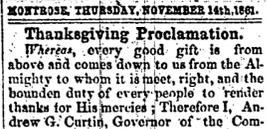
Gen. Hunter, the reported successor of Gen. Fremont, is about sixty years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1822, the twenty-fifth in rank in a class numbering forty, and was appointed second lieutenant of infantry. Having risen to a first lieutenancy, he was, in 1836, made captain of cavalry, but shortly after resigned. In 1842, he rejoined the army as paymaster, in which position, with the rank of major, the present Administration found him. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln from Springfield on his tour of Washington, as far as Buffalo, where, owing to the pressure of the crowd, he suffered a dislocation of the collar bone. Shortly after he was made Colonel of the Third Cavalry, and then Brigadier General. He commanded a leading division at the battle of Bull Run, but was wounded so early in the day that he reached Washington, traveling in an ambulance, almost as soon as Mr. Russell. He saw no service in the Mexican war, nor in any of our Indian wars.

The Normal School at New Milford opens on the 27th day of November. See card.

THE MONROSE DEMOCRAT

TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A. G. CURTIN,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.



MONROSE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 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 fruit of the earth, and the gathering in of the harvest, 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 with which she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrages of perverse, violent, unrighteous 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 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.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN,
ELI SLIPPER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, Oct. 10th, 1861.

The Susquehanna Valley Rifles will leave for Camp Curtin, next Friday, November 15th, between one and two o'clock, p. m. All who have enlisted, and those who may wish to enlist will meet on Thursday, the 14th day of November, either at Susquehanna depot, or Montrose, as may be most convenient. Early Friday morning all recruits at both head quarters, will be conveyed to New Milford, where the company will be organized. After dinner, the company will take the cars for Harrisburg.

The New York Independent of the sixth instant, has the following sensation item:

"Just as we go to press we have advice that Secretary Seward has expressed the conviction that the government cannot succeed in this war, that the Confederacy will probably be recognized by the European powers, and that peace will be the result in sixty days. In view of this, Mr. Thurlow Weel has been sent to England, and if he shall find the British Ministry determined to recognize the Confederacy, the Administration here will prepare at once for peace."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The November number of Harper's Magazine is a first class one. The opening article on benevolent frauds by Mr. Lossing is valuable historically, and the excellent illustrations greatly enhance its interest. There is an instructive article, with numerous woodcuts, on the New York Assay Office, and Mr. T. B. Thorpe contributes a pleasant paper on the Fox and Fox hunters. There is a spirited poem, "The Tenement House," by Fitz James O'Brien, well illustrated, and there are a number of other articles with illustrations. The notes of Thackeray and Trollope are continued. Bayard Taylor contributes a paper on Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of Prince Albert, and there are a number of good stories and other pleasant reading. The various editorial departments, too, are well filled. This number closes the twenty-third volume of Harper's, and a better one would be hard to find.

It is said that Scott's last advice to McClellan was:

"General, do not allow yourself to be embarrassed by men who do not comprehend this great question. Carry out your own ideas, act upon your own judgment, and you will conquer, and the Government will be vindicated. God bless you."

The following is copied from the United States Post Office law:

Sec. 72. The great mails are to be closed at the distributing offices not more than one hour before the time fixed for their departure; and all mails at all other offices not more than half an hour before that time, unless the departure is between 9 o'clock, p. m. and 5 a. m. in which case the mail is to be closed at 9 a. m.

A bold spirit of mutiny has been exhibited by the abolition press on account of Fremont's removal. Read the following from the Republican organ at Honesdale:

"Lincoln has ordered Fremont to make a retreat which will prove as disastrous as the defeat at Bull's Run. This order is most mischievous. Fremont is the only public man who has touched the hearts of the multitude throughout the North. This interference with him is strongly condemned."

The Administration had better let Fremont alone until it shall establish a higher claim than can now be allowed to it, even by partial judgment, either for economy, competency or vigor. The country is indignant, not at John C. Fremont, but at Abraham Lincoln, Winfield Scott, and Simon Cameron. What now smothered underneath the surface, will find public expression unless the Administration shall learn to meet the great emergency with more courage, resolution and capacity.

It is not time for these "traitors" were sent to Fort Lafayette? But perhaps abolitionists are headed for it.

A Man Shot in Lenox.

A correspondent of the Northern Pennsylvania says:

On Saturday, the 24th inst, a painful circumstance occurred in Lenox Township, in this county. The particulars are as follows: Jefferson Barnes, formerly in the blacksmithing business in Susquehanna, but of late keeping Hotel in Lenox, had his life threatened by a Mr. Decker, who entered his house, it seems, with the determination to satisfy an old grudge. After threatening the life of Mr. Barnes, and approaching him in his own house, with a spirit of unyielding determination, Barnes drew a revolver and shot Decker. Whether the shot proved fatal or not, your informant cannot say. Barnes hastened to Harford and relating the circumstances, gave himself up to the authorities.

"We hear a different report; that Decker, having had a difficulty at the house called and inquired for Barnes, and was told that he was in the field. Mrs. B. fearing violence sent a little girl out with a revolver to her husband, who it seems, thought he found use for it in self defence and fired three times; wounding Decker in the thigh, top of the head, and in the chest. Decker then took his team and went on towards Wood's old tavern stand and whipped, or tried to whip two men whom he met. Drove as far as Cameron's and walked some distance farther. Our latest report says he cannot live.

Barnes lives at "Hell's Half-Acre," in Northwestern Lenox, but does not keep a licensed tavern. He gave bail in the sum of \$400. After a legal investigation we shall be able to give a more reliable report.

Edwin Rogers, late of Brooklyn, has resigned the position of First Lieut., in Capt. Gates' company, 4th Reg. Pa. I. V. C., in consequence of ill health.

Fremont's removal was announced the day after the election, and although threats were made by the abolitionists to raise a new rebellion to destroy the government, no overt acts were attempted. Evidently the spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak.

It is "treason," punishable with imprisonment, for a man to say that war would not preserve the Union, what crime ought it to be for men to proclaim that this war cannot and ought not to save the Union? Plenty of abolitionists are now making the latter avowal, and insisting on emancipation and even threatening rebellion at the North. It really looks as if old Abe would yet have to ride the risk of standing by the constitution and being sustained by the people, be crushed by an abolition revolution, or of heading an emancipation revolution at the North. He must choose for himself, and we hope he may stand by the Old Charter, and deserve to be sustained.

Elections were held in several States last week. A Union State ticket was successful in New York, except a few counties, for which office three tickets were run. The Republican party adopted all the Union ticket except that, and ran a party man so as to control the patronage. The result was a strike between a Democrat and Republican, resulting in the success of the former.

In New Jersey a Democratic Legislature is elected over the Republicans, and a sort of Republican Union ticket in Democratic counties.

Massachusetts reflects "Andrew, the John Brownite Governor, who ran on the Republican ticket.

The official returns must determine whether a Republican or Democrat is to be Governor of Wisconsin. Maryland elects a Union ticket without opposition.

Parson Landon who represents the abolitionists of this district in the Senate, preached one of his sermons at Lynn, recently. After some preliminaries, he declared that it "would be necessary if the government was sustained, to proclaim liberty to the slave wherever our banner flows. He maintained that Gen. Fremont in his proclamation had struck the 'key note' and that nothing short of a plain adoption of the same principle by the Government would enable our ship of state to ride triumphantly over the waves of rebellion. A few more Bull Run or Edward's Ferry affairs he thought would 'go very far towards advancing public sentiment to the same position.' It will be amusing to hear what such fanatics will say about the 'key note' after hearing that Old Abe declares the 'Path Finder' so badly out of tune that, despairing of getting any "music of the Union" out of him, he has smashed the machine and kicked it out of the band!

Abolitionism has long prayed and hoped that we might be beaten by the South, until frenzy drove us into abolition; and they chuckle over Bull Run and other defeats, hoping that their continuation will lead to their wicked ends. In 1856 Landon declared that "the constitution sustained the laws of slavery it ought to be torn in pieces and trampled under foot," and of course all such men are eager for the sentiment now if that good old instrument stands in the way of their political plans. It remains to be seen whether such fanatics can control their party, the administration, and the country. Success is far from certain, as yet.

Notice to Teachers.

Professional Certificates will be granted those Teachers holding Provisional Certificates numbered as follows, at the Teachers Institute to be held in Jackson the 21st, and 22d of this month provided they will furnish me at that time or before a short written thesis or essay on some educational topic to be read at the institute: Nos. 280, 212, 181, 93, 238, 145, 263, 105, 84, 218, 26, 3, 211, 68, 265, 37, 278, 2, 3, 37, 38, 68, 132, 141, 165, 145, 178. With two or three exceptions the Provisional Certificates numbered as above, were granted last spring and this fall.

A. N. BULLARD,
Montrose, Nov. 11. Co. Sup't.
N. Pennan please copy.

VERY LATEST WAR NEWS.

The important intelligence reaches us from Fortress Monroe that our grand naval expedition has captured two forts at Beaufort, South Carolina, on Port Royal Island, and are in possession of that town, and that the Stars and Stripes are flying from the Court House. This news was communicated by a steersman of a rebel steamer, bearing a flag of truce from Norfolk to Old Point to one of the hands of the Union steamer. The officers accompanying the rebel flag of truce refused to give any information on the subject.

STILL LATER.

The prefix "Hon." will be written upon sundry copies of the Montrose Democrat, this week, to remind the subscribers that the paper is not paid for, and that it will be honorable (and agreeable to us) if they pay up our week. Those not honorable enough to fork over will be let "slide" a few weeks, when a lot of the oldest and most rebellious delinquents will get covered by law. Come, now, compromise, pay up, secure Peace, and avoid the "costs" of war!

Extract from a letter dated "Camp Franklin, Nov. 3d," written by Jos. L. Ross, 2d Sec't, Company F, 27th Regiment, N. Y. V.

Our Brigade is situated in Virginia, about three miles west of Alexandria, in a very pleasant grove—a beautiful place for our officers' quarters. Brigadier-General Slocum, has his head quarters with our regiment, which makes it more convenient for us than for the other regiments of our Brigade. Our Colonel is rather severe with us—we have to go out at nine o'clock in the morning with our knapsacks on, till 11 o'clock, and we have to go out on Battalion drill in the afternoon and drill till five o'clock; and it is drill, drill, drill from morning till night, every day through the week. It is hard for us, but give me the soldier's life till we get our country saved from the great rebellion that now exists; and I hope that all our men who are in the field will stand by their country till we get the South subdued, and the stars and stripes waving in triumph once more over our country, and every man, woman and child shall respect them; and be friends once more, and live in peace and harmony in this glorious Union. We soldiers regret very much to lose our brave General Scott; but thank God we have got the gallant young McClellan to his place, and I think he will be as efficient a man as Scott ever was, for he is one of the noblest men I ever saw. Every thing is quiet on this side of the Potomac; there is nothing much going on just now, except drilling and picket duty. We have a host of soldiers here. It is estimated that there is 250,000 on this side of the Potomac, and I think there will soon be 300,000. Why don't our officers make an advance and whip out the rebel army, and let us go home? I think we have men enough in the field to gain the day if they would only make a strike.

Specimens of dirty assants being made upon Old Abe by those who elected him:

"Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was recently asked what he thought of Fremont's removal? Said he—'Sir, I don't choose to commit myself, and beg leave to withhold my opinion until I know how this Administration stands—whether for the North or South.'"

That is the "Republican" Congressman from Lancaster county. It is hoped that Old Abe will go for the Union, even if Stevens and party don't.

The Wyoming and Susquehanna Rifle Company, left for Harrisburg, one day last week. About 84 men were in the company when they left Scranton. We append the names of the officers, and the privates from this county:

PETER SIDES, Capt., of Philadelphia.
J. R. LYONS, 1st Lieut., of Montrose.
E. J. RICE, 2d Lieut., of Factoryville.
Montrose, Susq. Co.—Henry H. Hinds,
John H. Green,
Wm. H. Hinds,
M. H. Hinds,
Theodore S. Clink,
James Clink,
Adam Clink,
Daniel Devine,
N. T. Sherwood,
H. W. Potter,
W. B. Simpson,
John McClellan,
E. A. Granger,
G. B. Wilmarth,
Edward H. Holly,
Wm. H. Osborne,
S. M. Osborne,
M. O. Stark,
A. B. Robinson,
Asa S. Harding,
Jacob H. Wikison,
James Straney,
Wm. B. Keater,
John W. Devine,
D. L. Bump,
Isaac Brutzman,
Joseph Beeman,
E. L. Sutton,
J. Ryan J. Toles,
Samuel E. Lines,
Upperville, " Edger Williams,

The following is a list of Volunteers from Springville:

Charles Lyman, James Grow,
Henry Lyman, Alfred Grow,
Orville Spencer, Ed. Severson,
Daniel McCracken, Addison Avery,
Peter Allen, Nelson H. Gates,
Washington Stear, B. A. Brink,
Chas. Lambert, Chas. Brink,
Wm. Lawrence, D. C. Brink,
Peter Hanyon, J. Cokely,
J. R. Hanyon, Jas. Clarey,
N. G. Sherman, H. P. Loomis,
Geo. Palmer, Geo. Sheldon,
E. P. Scott, S. Hanson,
R. S. Handrick, Albert Phillips.

The following are the names of the Volunteers from Rush:

James Clink,
Nathan Sherwood,
Chas. Lung,
Henry Potter,
John McCauley,
L. A. Granger,
Book,
W. B. Simpson,
D. Devine,
Williams Potts,
O. W. Palmer,
D. W. Hightman,
James Cummings,
James Kenyon,
Wilson DeWig,
Charles Felge.

True as Frothing.

Young of the Erie City Dispatch, a conservative Republican paper, thus speaks of the long-monthed Abolitionists of our day: "It is a faithful and life-like description of that class of politicians and we commend it to their consideration."

"The loudest-mouthed Abolitionists have proved the greatest cowards—and when you hear a man say that he will not consent to a termination of this war until every vestige of slavery is eradicated from our soil, set him down as a coward, and as an Abolitionist, who hates the Constitution and the laws of the Government as if he were a secessionist and a rebel. The fact is becoming every day more apparent, that if peace and prosperity is ever again to bless our country, the administration of Mr. Lincoln must be supported firmly upon a constitutional basis—the Constitution must be our guide, our hope and salvation, and he who accepts the war upon any other basis, is a traitor at heart and an enemy to the Government. The time has passed for the prevalence of opinions, party tones and platforms. He who is not for his country is against it, and he who is in favor of this war upon any other than a strict constitutional basis, is as great an enemy to the United States as the men now found in arms against it. These are our opinions; they are true, and the sooner we all think alike the better it would be for our country."

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN FRANCE.

The foreign papers give account of a terrible casualty in the department of Gard, France. In consequence of a powerful storm—the bursting of a water-pipe, according to some statements—the Lalle mine was flooded, and the sides fell in burying all the working men. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up. The number of men missing, and considered as killed by the accident is nearly 300. The casualty took place on the 13th ultimo. The Gazette de Madi published the following account:

The mine had been flooded by the late rains, a land-slip took place and more than one hundred workmen were either smothered or drowned. The Prefect of the Gard having been apprised of the circumstances at ten at night, left his residence accompanied by several public functionaries and by the chief engineer of the department. On arriving at the scene of the disaster it was ascertained that 117 miners were missing, and that 1,800,000 cubic yards of water had rushed into the mine, and caused numerous land-slips. The engineers are of opinion that it will require three months to pump out the water. The authorities returned to Nimes profoundly afflicted. M. Dumlinier, the Prefect, immediately opened a subscription for the relief of the numerous families who are reduced to a state of indigence by the death of their husbands and sons. Public notice pasts the blame on the engineers, but the general belief is that a water-pipe burst and caused a torrent, which rushed into the mine with such violence as to rapidly that even the overseers had not time to save themselves. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up. Though every means of rescuing the victims have been taken, there is but little probability of saving the lives of those who are buried in the mine. The utmost that can be done is to bring the dead bodies to the surface. The number of workmen missing—and considered as killed by the accident is nearly 300.

Modern Discovery.

ITS WONDERFUL RESULTS.

It is said of Columbus that "to Castile and Arragon he gave a new world." With equal truth it may be remarked of Thomas Holloway, the illustrious medical discoverer, that to mankind he has given a new medical system. As the great Genoa-belleverer that he unlocked the waters of the West by a mighty continent, so Holloway conceived that in the unexplored recesses of the vegetable kingdom, were hidden the elements of new curatives. He searched for them, found, combined them, and his labor accomplished, he proffered to all the nations two remedies, capable of reaching and rooting out a majority of the disease incident to the human race. In Spain, and in all the regions to which Columbus carried his banner, as well as throughout the rest of the known world, these remedies are now used and appreciated. Their inventor has escaped the jealousy which embitter the triumphs of the immortal navigator; for Holloway's discovery did not add to the profit of a single nation, but to all classes in all climes. His remedies were disseminated widely and freely; they were made accessible to king and commoner, noble and peasant alike. The traveler in Spanish America finds them at every stage of his route, from Cape Horn to Northern Mexico, and agencies for them are established in every city of Spain. They have become the household medicines of our people; and the state itself has set its seal to them. The consideration that they are held by all enlightened nations is shown by their adoption in the leading hospitals of Europe. War demands them in the field; peace sanctions them in her sanitary institutions.—They are the medical staples of civilization, and experience has taught even barbarians their value.

Is it asserted by venacious witnesses that no internal or external disease can resist their combined operation, and there seems to be no question, that they are everywhere superseding the ordinary prescriptions of the Faculty.

Against these matters of fact what can skepticism urge? There is not merely a preponderance of proofs in favor of the infallibility of the medicines; the whole mass of evidence is on one side, and there is nothing to impeach it. When all the world tells one story it must necessarily be true—*Rio Duris.*

The Register of Wills will present the accounts of the following named estates for confirmation, on Friday, Nov. 22d, it being the first week of court.

Estate of Thomas Burch, late of Clifford dec'd, Nancy Burch adm'r.

Estate of James E. Stone, late of Forest Lake, dec'd. H. F. Handrick and Reuben Beebe, adm'rs.

Estate of Joseph Beebe of Bridgewater, dec'd, O. S. Beebe, Executor.

Estate of N. H. Pierson, late of Franklin dec'd, J. L. Beebe, adm'r.

Estate of Alexander Martin, late of Jackson, dec'd, Henry M. Northrup adm'r.

Estate of James A. Bladell, late of Bridgewater, dec'd, Zipporah Cobb, adm'r.

Estate of John Thatcher late of Harford, dec'd, Charles Thatcher adm'r.

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,

New Commanding Camp Curtin.

Head Quarters and Drill Room

AT NICOL'S HALL,

Susquehanna Depot.

HEAD QUARTERS for MONROSE

AT THE KEYSTONE HOTEL.

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.

Susquehanna Depot, Oct. 25, 1861.

Jury List—November Term.

GRAND JURY.

Auburn—Jonathan Bunnell, C. E. Davison, Uriah Hollenback, D. D. Willard, New Milford—Orestes Smith, Brooklyn—Daniel Tewksbury, H. W. Kent.

Dimock—Ames Burdick, Jr., Friendsville—Samuel Horton, Franklin—Charles Warren, Great Bend—Enos Stoddard, Herriek—Abel Kent, Henry Lyon, Jackson—Ambrose Benson, Liberty—Calvin Markham, S. Warner, Lenox—Asa Howard, Montrose—Solomon Langdon, Middletown—Richard O. Donnell, New Milford—Orestes Smith, Susquehanna—James M. Baldwin, Silver Lake—Reuben Meeker, Morris McDonnell, Thouson—Elias Bryant.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Auburn—George Carling, E. J. Lacey, Alton Whipple, Bridgewater—S. A. Pettis, Clifford—Elery Burns, Henry Cuddeback, E. S. Lewis, Chocount—Mathew McInnery, Dundaff—Charles Daniels, Dimock—Lorin Newton, Franklin—Edward Churchill, Gibson—Jacob Dutcher, Great Bend—Galen Newman, Harford—Oliver Payne, Jr., E. B. Thatch.

Harmony—Richard A. Webb, Jessup—W. F. Fausner, Jackson—Hollis Knowlton, John Steenback.

Lenox—Lyman Bell, Wm. D. Miller, Wm. Miller, Jr., D. S. Powers, Liberty—G. W. Craydall, B. B. Southworth, Henry A. Tresseld, Middletown—John S. Davis, New Milford—S. R. Bell, Rush—D. P. Hubbard, Susquehanna—A. C. Adams, James T. Cameron, James Tillman, Hiram J. Smith, Leroy Whitaker, Daniel Norwood, Thomson—Orvis Lewis.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Appacon—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—Pennel Carpenter, Herriek—Charles Giddings, Jackson—Frederick Bryant, Jessup—Byron Griffin, 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, Thouson—Chester Stoddard, Gilbert Witter.

The government examination into one of the horse contracts in Missouri produced the fact that out of a lot of four hundred and eleven horses, for which one hundred and twenty-five dollars a head was paid, seventy-six were sound, five were dead, and three hundred and thirty were either aged, stunted, ringboned, spavined, blind, foundered or had the heaves.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

GREAT CROWD EXPECTED AT THE STORES OF

Gutterberg, 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 mercantile world we have

GOODS FOR CASH,

FROM 10 TO 20 PER CT. LOW R 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
Fancy Pants worth 6 for 4.50
Fancy Cassimere Pants worth \$4 for \$2.75
Fancy Cassimere Pants worth 5 for 3.4
Fancy Cassimere Pants worth 6 for 4.1
Black Satin Vest worth \$3 for \$2.25
Black Satin Vest worth 4 for 3.00
Black Satin Vest worth 5 for 3.50

OVER-SHIRTS & OVERALLS only \$1 UNDER 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 Fall Outfits.

Christmas or New-Year's GIFT 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, MERTONS,

of all colors and shades.

DE LAINES, & C. & C.

OUR STOCK OF

DOMESTICS,

CANNOT BE EQUALLED IN

QUALITY OR PRICES.

Good Heavy Sheetings, 6 to 8cts. per y'd
Best Heavy Sheetings, 7 to 8cts. per y'd
DENIMS, from 8 to 12c. cents per y'd
TICKING, from 10 to 15 cts. per yard
GINGHAMS, from 10 to 15 cts. per yard
CALICOES, fast colors, 12c 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.

LADIES CORSETS.

Of the Latest Styles, &c., &c.

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

Gutterberg, Rosenbaum, & Co.

Montrose, Pa., October 17th, 1861.