Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Thursday, Sept. 24th, 1863.

JEFFERSON ON THE HABEAS CORPUS.

As the modern abolition party falsely assume that they are the true Jeffersonian Democracy, we take this occasion to show the public that in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, they violate Jefferson's familiar teachings; as well as to remind our readers that opposition to the suspension, by the President, here in the North, especially, is an evidence that the present Democratic party is following Jefferson's advice.

Jefferson was opposed to the existence of any power to suspend the great writ of liberty, at *any* time, and thought the clause relating to its suspension a grave blemish in our Constitution, which ought to be annulled by amendment. He wrote to Madison from Paris, July 31, 1778:

"Why suspend the *habeas corpus* in insurrections and rebellions? The parties who may be arrested may be instantly charged with a well defined crime of course the judge will remand them. Examine the history of England. See how few of the cases of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* law have been worthy of that suspension. They have been either real treason, where the parties might as well have been charged at once, or sham plots where it was shameful that they should ever have been suspected.

Jefferson advised, however, that the Constitution should be adopted as it stood, and immediately amended by subjoining what he called a "declaration of rights;" which was in fact done. In a letter to Donald he says:

"By a declaration of rights, I mean one which stipulates freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of commerce against monopolies, trials by jury in all cases, NO suspension of the *habeas corpus*, no standing armies. These are fetters against doing evil which no honest government should decline."

Jefferson's ideas were not fully carried out, in all respects, in the amended arti- of the Constitution; though it may fairly be questioned whether the *habeas corpus* provision is not virtually annulled by the fourth, fifth and sixth amendments, which positively and absolutely forbid arrests without a warrant supported by oath, declare that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and guarantee to the accused a speedy and public trial by jury in the previously defined district where the crime is alleged to have been committed. At any rate Jefferson was as stanchly opposed to suspensions of the writ of *habeas corpus* when he was President of the United States, as he had been before the adoption of the Constitution. In the excitement of the Burr conspiracy, a bill was passed by the Senate, in secret session, suspending the writ for three months, and sent, in a confidential message to the House. Before describing the contempt it encountered there, at the instigation of the President, it may be instructive to look at the provisions of the bill. We copy it verbatim.

"A Bill to suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus in certain cases:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That in all cases cases where any person or persons, charged on oath with treason, misprision of treason, or other high crime or misdemeanor, endangering the peace, safety, or neutrality of the United States, have been, or shall be, arrested or imprisoned, by virtue of any authority or warrant of the President of the United States, or from the chief executive magistrate of any state or territorial government, or from any person acting under the direction or authority of the President of the United States, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall be, and the same is hereby suspended, for and during the term of three months, from and after the passage of this act, and no longer."

This bill was prepared by a committee, consisting of John Quincy Adams, Wm. B. Giles, and Smith, of Maryland, three of the ablest men in the Senate. It shows on its face that there was no thought, at that day, of putting it in the power of the President to arrest anybody he pleased.—The person must be charged, on oath, with a high crime or misdemeanor. Nor did the bill propose to delegate the legislative power to the President. It was proposed to be suspended by the act itself, and from its date. Besides, it applied only to a very limited class of cases, and was to be in force only for a brief and perfectly definite period. Now let us see what reception even this bill met at the hands of a House which had received its one from that staunch and ever true champion of liberty, the greatest of our Democratic Presidents, Thomas Jefferson. The bill, we have remarked, was sent as a confidential message to the House. The first blow it got was the immediate and contemptuous passage of a resolution that it "ought not to be kept secret" by a nearly unanimous vote—only one hundred and twenty-three ayes to three noes. Thereupon, John W. Eppes, the son-in-law of the President and a leading member of the House, moved that the bill be "rejected," an expression of parliamentary contempt which is thus explaimed by Colonel Benton in a foot-note to to the debates:

"The motion to 'reject' a bill is one of indignity to it. It is equivalent to declaring that it is unworthy of consideration, and therefore to be driven out of the House on learning what it is from the first reading, (which is only for information) without going to the second reading, which is for consideration."

That bill thus received the fate it deserved, in being kicked out of the House with the noble scorn of freemen and patriots.

So we find Jefferson opposed to *any* suspension of the writ, and he even influenced Congress to refuse a very limited suspension for his convenience in crushing a treasonable plot to overthrow his administration and the government; and we cannot but insist upon the doctrine heretofore held by all prominent jurists in this country, that there is no power in the Union to set aside the writ, except, perhaps, by Congress itself, and then only in limited cases and specified districts.—But the suspension of the writ at this time all over the North, upon any pretence whatever, is an act of unmitigated and unparalleled tyranny, and a grossly despotic violation of the Constitution and American Liberty. Nobody has pretended that there was the least need of such a thing—all is peace and quiet throughout the North; and we can only conclude that the suspension is intended as an excuse to give petty abolition authorities a chance to perpetrate acts of violence for party ends. Persons not liable to the draft may now be seized and forced into the army without a hearing, or innocent men may be imprisoned until after election; and numerous outrages be perpetrated by villains who prefer anarchy to lawful rule.

☞ We appeal to our friends to see that every Democratic voter is assessed at once.

☞ As abolitionists falsely call Curtin "the soldiers' friend," let them read and print an article on our first page from a Republican Soldier-editor, who tells us that Curtin & Co. are worse than traitors and that it would be charity to hang some of them. Soldiers who have been in the State service, as that editor, and ourself have been, know what on outrage it is for Curtin and his thieving go-betweens to neglect, plunder and starve the soldiers, and yet claim to be their only friends.

☞ The abolition state committee resort to the disreputable trick of garbling the great speech of Judge Woodward, made at the Union meeting in Philadelphia, in 1860, in order to put words into the Judge's mouth which he never uttered. We shall print the speech next week, and show how it has been lied about.

☞ The Republican again repeats sundry libels upon Judge Woodward, which are known to be base falsehoods; but having no valid objection to him, the attempt is persisted in to get votes for Shoddy Curtin by bold lying.

☞ The abolition bragging about Maine, which has gone against the Democrats for many years, amounts to nothing; the black majority now is less by nearly 10,000, than was Lincoln's in 1860. In Vermont the Democratic gain is very large; and the full returns from Maine will not benefit republican estimates. The indications are fair for Democratic victories in the middle States, and to this end let the people exert themselves.

☞ The Democratic State mass meetings on the 17th, were immense successes, as are our meetings generally. The one at Scranton was attended by 8,000 or 10,000 people. Speeches were made from two stands, and the result was highly satisfactory to the friends of Liberty.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—The Johnstown Democrat says that an army contractor, who was formerly a resident of Cambria county, a few days ago exhibited to a friend in Harrisburg a government bond for one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and another for nine thousand. He states that he had assigned government bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars to each of his children. By his own showing he is now a millionaire. This is more notable from the fact that two years ago he was not worth a dollar. This one fact will serve to show the people where the public treasure goes, and why certain "loyal" gentlemen are so anxious for a "vigorous prosecution of the war."

—Dispatch from Milwaukie informs us that an Indian camp was broken up in Dakota and one hundred savages were killed. All their property was captured and the band dispersed.

—A few days since, we commented with some severity upon the reported assault by some Indiana soldiers upon the Hon. D. W. Voorhees. It now appears that no assault was made, and that the report was a pure fabrication.

A Soldier's Letter about the Soldier's Friend.

The following letter from one of our brave Pennsylvania boys in the army of the Potomac shows the feeling among our volunteers about Curtin's claim to be called "the soldiers' friend". The writer of this letter served through all the fearful campaign of McClellan on the Peninsula, and has shared in every battle of importance since. He bears the marks of two wounds received at Fredericksburg, which he will carry to his grave.—He is, nevertheless, what the abolition traitors, who are too cowardly to turn out, call a "copperhead," and is imperilling his life on the plains of Virginia under the flag of his country, while these pusillanimous wretches, under the shelter of homes which his arm has helped to keep secure, are reviling him and the great party to which he belongs as "disloyal." We give his letter, which is addressed to his mother, verbatim:

"My Dear Mother: I received John's letter last week, and was glad to hear that you were all so well. I have no reason to complain, although the damp weather reminds me every now and then that that rebel bullet is still buried in my shoulder. The doctor thinks that with care it will not trouble me much. Tell John I am so glad to hear that the old Democratic party is going to win this fall that I just feel like cheering; that is the way all our boys feel. We are sick and tired of hearing about 'the nigger,' and we want to see the abolitionist put down to his level, instead of having him put up to ours. All our boys would vote for Woodward if they could get a chance. They do hate Andy Curtin with all their might. The other day an abolition tract man brought Curtin's picture to our camp and gave copies out for nothing. Somebody stuck one up on a tree, and wrote 'The Soldier's Friend' over it. 'Yes,' said one man, 'my leg tells how much of a friend he is. I haven't walked right since I got the rheumatism under one his rotten blankets.' Another said: 'I've had the ague ever since the rain washed the shoddy uniform that he gave me off my back.' Another told of shoes with paste-board soles which he had got from 'the soldiers's friend.' Altogether, you never heard a rogue get such a good round scoring as Curtin did, and I wish that he and all his contractors could have heard it. The boys then amused themselves throwing tobacco-quids at the picture, and, before we were done, Andy's face was changed into the popular color of his favorite niggers. I wish we could get home to vote, but they say *nobody but abolitionists will be allowed to go*, and that they intend to send home yankees to carry the elections. Tell John to stand by his rights and vote for Woodward. Remember me to all inquiring friends. I must stop for the mail will soon go.

Your dutiful son, ——"

The Contest in Pennsylvania.

The Democratic party is especially fortunate in the candidate who heads its state ticket. Judge Woodard is a gentleman of confessedly high character and marked executive talent. So much his opponents are forced to concede. At the same time his political course has been consistent and, from a party view, unexceptionable. His long career as a judge has removed him from all temptation to indulge in mere partisan contests and has given his published views an elevation and judicial fairness that inspires respect among all sorts of people. As there is really nothing against the candidate, the Republicm press is compelled to attack him merely because he is the representative of the Democratic party.

The Republicans are not so fortunate in their candidate. Governor Curtin may be one of the purest men that ever lived, but what makes a awkward for him and his party is the fact that previous to his renomination he was taken sharply to task by his own party associates for downright corruption. The Pittsburg Gazette the most influential Republican journal outside of Philadelphia in the state, has from time to time specified glaringly corrupt acts by Curtin. It time and again said that his "nomination would be disgraceful to the party and his election impossible."

But apart from all questions of personal integrity, Curtin has deeply offended the just pride of the people of the state.—He allowed the cabinet at Washington more then once to cruelly snub him, and he was weak and unwise enough to admit it, and complain of their treatment, in a speech he made at Harrisburg. This was with regard to the defense of the state pending the last invasion by Lee. Curtin had positive information that an invasion was contemplated; but instead of calling out the state militia in season, he went to Washington for help. He was snubbed and put off from day to day until the rebels were actually in the state, and then Pennsylvanians had the mortification, of being compelled to depend upon the bayonets of the New York and New Jersey militia to defend her capital from destruction. The contemptible figure the state cut during the earlier period of the invasion was due entirely to the want of vigor and executive force in Governor Curtin.—*World.*

How the Soldiers Feel.

The Third Union League Regiment were on Friday mustered out of service. The men complain greatly of the attempts on the part of the officers to make political capital for their friends.

The feeling produced among the privates was apparent, on marching them into the city, as they were vociferous in their cheers passing the Age office and the Democratic Club Room on Walnut street, but the silence was scarcely broken at the palatial mansion of the Leaguers.—*Phila. Mercury.*

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

The Work is Before us.

Harness the horses! The work is before us! This rank crop of Negro worshippers and Government speculators is over-running our land and must be plowed under or our beloved Country and Union is lost forever. Beware of wolves in in sheep's clothing, when men boldly say that they had much rather see the Union forces defeated before Charleston, and every other prominent place of action, in their attempts to wipe out this cruel Rebellion, than to have their political party candidate overthrown in the coming election. With such assertions before the people, we think it high time for honest men to begin to pull the wool from their eyes, and see and think for themselves. Politicians have held our noses to the grindstone about long enough, and we should begin to ask ourselves where we are drifting with our Republican form of government, when the voice of the people is not allowed to be heard, and the right of suffrage denied unless opinions exactly jibe with the party in power.

What kind of rulers will those men make who had rather sacrifice the Union than their party, and men who claim to be "no party" men at that. Do men ever say and do things for other than pure and lofty motives? They cry, we want a "united North", but do not or will not yield a single hair towards uniting the feelings of the peole, only by flinging reproaches and heaping abuses upon those who do not endorse every idea that they may promulgate in their mad career. Neighbors can no longer live in peace and harmony while the one is trying to force the other to submission with bullets or at the point of the bayonet. I know two good(?) republicans, I am ashamed to say it—who say they have run a hundred bullets apiece to shoot Copperheads—which, to take the long and short of it by Republican definition, means any one who opposes them in any of their notions. Will such demonstrations tend to unite us firmer? If so, I would like to know when that law was discovered, and by whom? I certainly have been unable to discover such a law in mental philosophy, or any other philosophy. I feel quite certain it is not in moral philosophy. Does it tend to unite the whole North, by stimulating and throwing out that Democratic meetings must and will be broken up by mobs, if it can be done in no other way? Is it a criminal offence to the Government for Democrats to organize into free and open societies to consult upon and consider how the Union can the soonest and best be restored and rebellion wiped out; while Republicans can hold Union Leagues, into which a citizen can enter, if he happens to know the password and takes the oath of allegiance? Does it tend to make Democrats respect the Republicans, when Democratic documents are stolen from the mails or Post Masters refuse to deliver Democratic papers to regular subscribers? Does it unite us, when "men are endowed with certain inalienable rights", means the Republican party alone? Does it make us more of one purpose, when, if a man's property is destroyed by fire with the cause unknown, that a Republican officer can go through the neighborhood and say to one Democrat you must pay twenty-five dollars towards the damage—to another fifty dollars, to another five hundred, and unless you pay it in three days you are subject to imprisonment? Shall we be stronger when we see our officers taking every advantage in their power to gouge out of the Government a pocket full of "Greenbacks"? Can we repose more confidence in each other when we see one another strving by all manner of dishonest strategy to get a stall to Uncle Sam's crib—and when a certain class of people or party can no longer be protected in their rights? But enough. The crisis is approaching when it is to be decided who is to be our Governor. Do we want a man who has upon one occasion, at least, so far given up the rights of the State and his own rights as Governor, as to wait until the President gave him permission to defend the lives, property, and honor of the citizens of Pennsylvania. I refer to A. G. Curtin at a meeting in Harrisburg a short time since. Here is an extract from his speech. It is in regard to the last rebel invasion in Pennsylvania:

"He thanked the brave militia for the support they were ready to give, but he was sorry for the lateness of his call; *he desired to make it a week ago, but the President refused it.*"

Under the administration of such a man, in the words of another, "we are called upon to place our liberties, the freedom of speech and of the press, and even the Constitution itself, in the safe-keeping of the President! We are asked to surrender state rights and state sovereignty to the blunderers in Washington who, when we are invaded, have not a soldier to spare for our protection; while the sons of Pennsylvania are by thousands watching over President at Washington."

Would it not be well for us to have a man at the head of the executive department who would act for the rights of Pennsylvanians. While the general government must be sustained, is it necessary for Pennsylvania to yield her State rights and become subject only to rule of President. Ponder these things in your hearts, and weigh well who is the best man for the position. Sacrifice party and cast your vote for the man you deem most worthy of public trust. If you think A. G. Curtin is the man—a man over whom his own party are quarrelling—vote for him; but unhesitatingly we think you will decide to place that honest, patriotic scholar and lover of the Union, the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, in the chair of state. So mote it be. UNION.

☞ Attend the Democratic meetings.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Private advices from New Orleans represent that considerable feeling exists in that city in regard to the question of intervention, it being known to the French consul there that the French had occupied Matamoras with 4,000 or 5,000 men, and a collision was feared between the French and federal gunboats at the mouth of the Rio Grande, in some matter connected with cotton and confederate stores in that vicinity. Ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky, who is now in Paris, is positively asserted to have written to friends in New-York, that Napoleon and Jeff Davis have formed, through Slidell, a secret treaty of recognition.

A correspondent at New Orleans gives us full particulars of the disaster to the federal advance against Texas. The expedition, under Gen. Franklin, Weitzel, and Emory, consisted of some 3,000 men, thirteen transports, two gunboats, and was joined at Berwick by the gunboats Sachem and Clifton. The expedition arrived at Sabine Pass on the 8th. A most mistaken notion seemed to prevail as to the character of the work to be attacked, it being thought to be contemptible. Acting on this supposition the gunboats Clifton and Sachem crossed the bar and fired at the rebel battery, which really consisted of seven first-class siege guns. The rebels held their fire until the near approach of the boats gave them a full opportunity, when they completely riddled the gunboats, piercing the steam drum of the Sachem compelling the apt. of the Clifton to fire a shot through the machinery of his own boat. The entire affair did not occupy more than fifteen minutes, and the two gunboats grounding the expedition started back to New Orleans.

General Rosecrans has had two severe battles near Chattanooga between Stevenson and Dalton. The first took place on Saturday, and lasted from eleven till six o'clock. This engagement was between the advances of the two forces. On Sunday, however, a terrible battle commenced at nine in the morning along the whole line, and lasted all day, and into night. The slaughter was undoubtedly terrific. It is estimated that the losses in killed and wounded are not less than thirty thousand. The precise result will soon be known. Meanwhile, it is evident that Gen. Rosecrans will be obliged to return to Chattanooga and there intrench himself till he receives re-enforcements. Gen. Burnside has taken Jonesboro, Tennessee, an unimportant place. The failure to re-enforce Gen. Rosecrans, since it was known that Gen. Bragg was receiving great re-enforcements, is a disastrous military mistake.

Our special advices from Cincinnati represent that the Federal losses were heavy in captures of artillery and men.—Nearly all the dead and wounbed fell into the enemy's hands. Gen. Rosecrans had taken but few prisoners. In the critical condition of Gen. Rosecrans, further disaster must follow unless he is speedily relieved by Gen. Burnside.

Burnside is said to have disobeyed orders in not joining the Army of the Cumberland. The number of killed and wounded on both sides will not fall short of 30,000.

Apropos to this defeat of Rosecrans, we have the first news of the defeat of Burnside's advance guard beyond Knoxville. This in natural. The enemy, having divided the Federal forces and defeated one part, would turn upon the other and attack it. The other military departments are quiet.

What his own Party Says of Curtin.

Democratic editors are saved all trouble of looking up the damaging record of Andy Curtin. They find him assailed so bitterly by his own party, and so many ugly truths confessed and sworn to by abolition journals, that all that is necessary is to reprint extracts from them. Read the article on our outside this week, and ask your Republican neighbor to do likewise. We have plenty more of the same kind of matter on hand, all taken from leading Republican newspapers. Out of their mouth shall he be condemned.

"It is better to lose a battle in the field then the election in Pennsylvania."

This spoke an Abolition orator at the Tenth Ward League House, in Philadelphia, on Friday evening last, as reported in the Philadelphia Press. The gentleman who made this startling announcement was W. H. Armstrong, Esq., of Lycoming county.

—White men should remember that Daniel Agnew, the Abolition nominee for Supreme Judge, on the same ticket with Curtin did, as a member of the Reform Constutional Convention of this State, vote in favor of conferring the right to vote upon negroes, the same as to the whites.

Advices from Gen. Meade's army inform us that none of his troops have crossed the Rapidan. The enemy still holds Cedar Mountain, six miles south of Culpeper. The military railroad from Alexandria now runs to Culpeper.

N. I. POST

IS NOW RECEIVING

FLOUR!

FROM new wheat, of the finest qualities at reduced prices. Also FRESH TEAS, Sugars, Mackerel, Cod, & Blue Fish, &c., all of which, and the balance of my

CLOTHING and HATS

Will be sold at LOWER PRICES than any DARE, CAN, or WILL sell.

Also, a fresh supply of Congress and Empire Water, in quarts and pints. Store below Wm. H. Boyd's corner.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

Montrose, Aug. 20, 1863. N. I. POST.

UNITED STATES TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the President of the United States, Assessor for the 12th Collective District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna. The following appointments have been made of Assistant Assessors:

In Susquehanna County.

Alfred Baldwin, Montrose. Division 1, comprising all that part of Montrose and Bridgewater north of the Milford and Owego turnpike, Middletown, Apolacon, Little Meadows Borough, Choconut, Forest Lake, Silver Lake, Franklin, Friendsville Borough, New Milford, and New Milford Borough.

William L. Post, Montrose. Division 2, comprising all of Montrose and Bridgewater south of the Milford and Owego turnpike, Dimock, Springville, Auburn, Jessup, Rush and Lathrop.

R. S. Lewis, Clifford. Division 3, comprising Gibson, Herrick, Clifford, Dundaff, Lenox, Ararat, Harford, and Brooklyn.

A. Truesdell, Great Bend. Division 4, comprising Great Bend, Great Bend Borough, Susquehanna Depot Borough, Liberty, Oakland, Harmony, and Thomson.

In Luzerne County.

J. G. Thomson, Carbondale. Division 5, comprising Carbondale city and township, Fell, Greenfield, Scott and Blakely.

Wm. P. Carling, Scranton. Division 6, comprising Scranton, Providence, (all east of Lackawanna creek,) Madison, and Jefferson.

Wm. Van Storch, Providence. Division 7, comprising Providence, Hyde Park, Ransom, Newton, Abington and Benton.

J. B. Shiffer, Pittston. Division 8, comprising Pittston township and borough, Spring Brook, Covington, and Lackawanna.

O. J. Baldwin, Huntsville. Division 9, comprising the townships of Dallas, Franklin, Exeter, Kingston, Lake, Lehman, and Jackson.

J. W. Eno, Plymouth. Division 10, comprising the towns of Huntington, Union, Fairmount, Ross, Salem, and Plymouth.

Wm. Cary, Wilkes-Barre. Division 11, comprising all that part of Wilkes-Barre west of the Pittston road, beginning at main street, Plains, Jenkins, Bear Creek, and Buck townships.

A. Y. Smith, Wilkes-Barre. Division 12, comprising Wards No. 2 and 3 of Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre township north of the road leading by the Prospect House, Hanover, Wright, Newport, Dorance, Hollenback, Nescopec, and Slocum.

Thomas Morrison, Morrison. Division 13, comprising Hazle, Foster, Denison, Butler, Sugar Loaf, and Black Creek.

All persons residing within any of these Divisions will make their returns to the Assistant Assessor of their proper district, and make applications through him for Licenses to transact any business requiring License.

All assessors and assistant assessors are required by law to note any breach of the Internal Revenue laws, both in affixing proper stamps, or in transacting business without license when the same is required, and to report the same to the proper officer for prosecution.

W. H. JESSUP, Assessor,
for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

Montrose, Sept. 17th, 1863.—4t

MILITARY EXEMPTION OFFICE,

OVER THE POST-OFFICE,

MONTROSE, Penn'a.

THE undersigned having made arrangements to procure exemptions from the Draft to those entitled, and having procured from the office of the Provost-Marshal at Scranton the requisite forms and instructions, will attend to that business at his office in Montrose during the continuance of the draft. Office hours from 1 o'clock, a. m. to 10 o'clock, p. m. Those desirous of availing themselves of my services, will present themselves at my office immediately on receiving notice that they are drafted, and I assure them that in so doing they will find it to their advantage.

The persons for whom I propose to act, and who are entitled to exemptions, are as follows:

1st. Each person drafted who is the only son of a widow or of aged or infirm parent or parents.

2d. One of the sons of aged or infirm parents, where there is more than one son.

3d. Each person who is the only brother of a child or children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

4th. Each person, member of a family, where there are two members of the same family already in the military service of the United States.

5th. Each person who is the father of motherless children under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

6th. Each person "under 20 years" of age, "over 35 years" of age "and married," or "over 45 years" of age.

7th. Aliens or unnaturalized foreigners.

☞ Where there are two or more sons of an aged or infirm parent, and the parent desires to elect which shall be exempt, the election must be made before the draft or it will not be regarded.

There are many other matters pertaining to the business, which are important to the drafted man to understand, and of which they will be informed upon presenting themselves at my office.

FRANKLIN FRASER.
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and J. P.

Montrose, Pa., Aug. 20, 1863. 3w

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale by Vendue at the Court-house in Montrose, on

Saturday, the 3d day Oct. 1863,

at one o'clock, p. m., the following piece or parcel of land, late the estate of MATTHEW DUNMORE dec'd, situate in the township of Rush, in said county bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being the east half of a lot numbered 65 upon a draft of re-survey of Thos. P. Cope's land, beginning at an iron-wood, the northeast corner hereof, thence west 57 8-10 perches to a stake and stones, the northwest corner hereof in the line between lots No. 55 and 65; thence south 127 4-10 perches to a stake and stones in the division line between lots No. 55 and 69; thence east 57 8-10 perches to a post and stones the southeast corner hereof; thence north 127 4-10 perches to the place of beginning; containing 45 acres of land, all improved, on which is a frame story and a half dwelling-house, barn, horse-shed, orchard &c. Also all the interest of said Matthew Dunmore, deceased, in and to the following described pieces and parcels of land situate as aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: 1st.—beginning at iron-wood the northwest corner of the same; thence east 120 perches to a post and stones; thence south 55 8-10 perches to a post and stones; thence west 2 3-10 perches to a post and stones; thence south about 71 6-10 perches to a post and stones; thence west 130 perches to a post and stones; thence north 127 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, 95 acres and 119 perches of land more or less. 2nd—beginning at a post and stones the northeast corner hereof, being in the division line between lots No. 55 and 65 of said Thomas P. Cope's re-survey; thence, west 57 8-10 perches to a post and stones; thence south 127 4-10 perches to a post and stones; thence east 58 8-10 perches to a post and stones; thence north 127 4-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 46 acres and 146 perches of land, more or less. The greater portion of the last two described pieces improved.

TERMS OF SALE.—$25 down. One half of balance on final confirmation of sale, and the balance within one year thereafter, with interest from the time of the final confirmation of sale.

O. S. BEEBE, Adm'r.

Montrose, Sept. 3, 1863. 4w

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of E. A. Woodruff, dec'd, all persons indebted to said decedent will please make payment, and those having claims upon said estate will present them duly attested for settlement.

WM. H. BOYD, Adm'r.

Montrose, Aug. 13, 1863. 6w

ALLEN O. WARREN,

LICENSED GOVERNMENT AGENT FOR

BOUNTY,

PENSIONS, BACK PAY, and

DRAFT Exemption Claims.

ALL Business intrusted to him promptly attended to. Office west of the Court House, near Beardsley & Fitch

Montrose, September 15th, 1863.

TAKE NOTICE

ALL those indebted to us by note or book account will please make payment immediately. Our notes and accounts will all be put into the hands of an officer for collection after the first of Nov. next, if not arranged before.

The balance of our Stock of GOODS we will close out to cash buyers without regard to cost.

HAYDEN BRO'S.

New Milford, Sept. 15th, 1863.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary to the Estate of THOMAS FALLONER, deceased, late of Apolacon township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them to

WILLIAM FALLONER,
JOHN FALLONER, } Executors.

Apolacon Sept. 17th, 1863.—6t*