COUNTY AFFAIRS

Court Proceedings.—Adjourned Court, January Term, 1864.

Lorin Blowers adm'r of Joseph E. Webster, dec'd, vs. Jonathan Ross. Verdict for plaintiff.

S. H. Sayre & Bros. vs. H. W. Doudney. Verdict for plaintiff, for $69 60.

Levi S. Page vs. Robert Murphy. Verdict for plaintiff, for $500.

Henry Abel adm'r of Silas Torrey, deceased, vs. John H. Claflin. Verdict for defendant.

H. P. Doran vs. James Gillespie. Jan. 16, plaintiff takes non pros.

Legal Notices.

The Register of Wills gives notice that the final accounts of the estates hereinafter named will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation on Friday, Jan. 22d, 1864:

Estate of Wm. Powley, dec'd, late of Franklin, Jane Powley, adm'x.

Estate of Luman Hawes, dec'd, late of Forest Lake, W. G. Slatter, adm'r.

Estate of Annie E. W. Carmalt, dec'd, late of Apolacon, J. E. Carmalt, adm'r.

Estate of Warren Wells, dec'd, late of Springville, Wm. White, adm'r.

Estate of Lillibridge Mumford, dec'd, late of Herrick, John M. Myers, adm'r.

Estate of Eugene and Ernest Reynolds (minors) dec'd, Amanda Reynolds, ad'x.

Estate of Nahum Newton, dec'd, late of Montrose, J. B. McCollum & E. W. Smith, adm'rs.

Also, on Friday, Jan. 29, estate of E. H. Warner, dec'd, Forest Lake, Eli Warner, adm'r.

The Clerk of the Orphan's Court gives notice that the administrators of the estates named below have filed in the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna county, the inventories and appraisements of property claimed by the widow and family of each of said decedents, and set off to them under the act of assembly, in such case made and provided; and that the same will be presented to the Judges of said Court on Friday, the 22d day of January, 1864, for final confirmation:

Estate of David Lamb, dec'd, Jackson.
" W. N. Williams, dec'd, Harford.
" Sam'l Burritt, dec'd, Herrick.
" J. T. Carlisle, dec'd, Great Bend.
" J. E. Webster, dec'd, Liberty.
" G. Mitchell, dec'd, Franklin.
" Eran James, dec'd, Middletown.
" E. G. Tewksbury, dec'd, Lathrop.
" S. A. Woodruff dec'd, Montrose.
" G. W. Crandall, dec'd, Liberty.
" H. W. Barber, dec'd, Jessup.
" Allen Jewett, dec'd, Bridgewater.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Laban Russell, late of Harford, have been granted to Sewall Willmarth of that township.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Isaac Porter, late of Springville, have been granted to the executors, P. H. Porter, and Charles Avery of Montrose.

Letters of administration upon the estate of James Giddings, late of Herrick, have been granted to the executors, Spencer Watrous, and John B. and Walter Lyon of Herrick.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Aruuah Tiffany, late of Gibson, have been granted to the executors, Frederick Lines, of Franklin, and Clarissa Tiffany, of Gibson.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Edward C. Decker, late of Clifford, have been granted to Mary Decker and Charles D. Wilson, of Clifford.

Letters of administrtion to the estate of Andrew Magavern, late of Rush, have been granted to the executors, John Murray and Michael McManus.

Letters testamentary to the estate of Henry Wellman late of N. Milford, have been granted to Elliot Aldrich.

Deeds.—Very superior Deeds are sold at this office, at moderate prices.

Killed.—A man named Michael Gaffney, aged about 60 years, a car repairer on the Erie Road, was killed on Thursday morning, 14th inst., while under a caboose, repairing it, at this station. The switch-engine was backed on the caboose, the engineer not knowing that any person was under it. Gaffney's back was broken, his legs mangled, and he was otherwise severely injured. He lived about three hours.—*Northern Pennsylvanian.*

Donation Visit.—The Friends of the Rev. J. R. Stone, will make him a Donation Visit, at the basement of the Baptist Church—reception room at the left as you pass in—Jan. 26, 1864, afternoon and evening. All are respectfully invited to attend. Committee—Mrs. N. Mitchell, Mrs. A. Chamberlin, Mrs. W. A. Crossman, Mrs. D. R. Lathrop.

Jan. 8, 1864.

Notice.—The Ladies of the Universalist Society in Gibson will hold a Festival on Thursday, afternoon and evening, Jan. 21st, 1864, at the building formerly known as "Sweet's Hotel." The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Donation Visit.—The friends of Rev. L. F. Porter will make him a Donation Visit on Thursday evening, Jan. 21st, 1864, at the house of Robt. K. Bailey, in Brooklyn.

Donation.—The friends of Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker will make him a Donation Visit on Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1864.

Sewing Machines.—Save $5.—Those wishing to purchase a first-rate Sewing Machine of the Wilcox & Gibbs, or of the Finkle & Lyon patent, can hear how to buy one direct from either manufacturer, warranted as usual, at a discount of 10 or 12 per cent. from their regular prices, with reasonable credit on half the amount, by calling upon or addressing the editor of this paper.

Medical Society.—The Susquehanna County Medical Society met in Montrose on the 6th of January, when the election of the following officers took place: Dr. B. Richardson, Pres't; Dr. L. A. Smith, Vice Pres't; and Dr. E. L. Gardner, Sec. The morning session was a very interesting one; numerous questions were very ably discussed, and an adjournment made at 12½ o'clock of one hour for dinner. Dr. E. L. Gardner, Dr. John W. Cobb and Dr. A. B. Sherman were elected to meet with the State Medical Society, at Phil'a, in June. Dr. B. Richardson and Dr. L. A. Smith were elected to meet with the American Medical Association at New York. The subject of Diptheria was then brought up for discussion, when a long and very able discussion was had. An essay was then read from Dr. Tingley on quackery. The Society, by a unanimous vote, raised the Physicians' Fee-Bill for Susquehanna County, to one dollar per visit for the minimum price, and that after the first five miles the travel fee be 50 cts. per mile. The President then presented a petition to Congress in behalf of Dr. Morton, and it was Resolved, that the President and Secretary sign the same in behalf of the Society. Resolved, that Dr. J. W. Cobb be essayist for next meeting, and Dr. E. L. Gardner, alternate. Resolved, that the next meeting be held at Montrose. There being no other business, the Society adjourned.

E. L. GARDNER, Sec'ry.

The Sub-Agent.—Three years ago, when the agent of the *Republican*, (who had been reminded of failing to perform a trust,) authorized the editor to pay us a small sum of money, he did not do so; and the second year thereafter the money was withheld, and Mr. Oakley, (from whom it had been obtained) paid it to us, stating that he should have to depend upon getting it from the Fraziers who had for two years deferred refunding it to him or paying it to us. Frazier says he afterwards refunded to Mr. Oakley, and perhaps he did—we hope so, and give him credit for refunding money entrusted to him, even after two years.

But recently, when the agent was exposed in some of his sharp practices, and had no way to get out of the matter but to deny the truth and use scurrilous language, his efforts only caused a worse exposure, and he again makes brother Homer, the editor, his sub-agent. There is no money to refund, and sub-agent does not wait two years. Homer, the editor and sub-agent, is only required to suppress the truth, state things not true, repeat sundry words which blackguards use, and apply numerous libellous epithets to the editor of this paper. As this sub-agency requires a spontaneous use of the baser faculties of sinful man, (and there is no money to refund,) Homer is very prompt in coming to time. And we must say that of disgraceful exhibitions of human depravity, the mass of filth emitted at us under the "Personal" head in the *Republican* of Jan. 5th, beats anything we ever witnessed in newspaperdom. There are more than a score of falsehoods, and numerous scurrilous names, such as none but a very low class of abandoned blackguards resort to. Homer seems to be perfect master in his effort to show that he is no gentleman, but a matchless liebeller. He does much more in this way than the agent could do; not because the agent is incompetent for the dirty business—but he has had little experience, while Homer has practiced the thing until his hair is growing grey, and his tell-tale eyes seldom venture to range above the level of his toes.

To his low slang, we as usual, make no response—content to know that all respectable persons who read it will pronounce him, as its author, to be a meaner man than he falsely pretends we are. His general falsehoods can also pass, for in these columns we have more than once conclusively shown him to be so base a liar that he dared not attempt to make good his falsehoods. Some years ago he pretended our business was rapidly diminishing and our paper about to die. That was deliberate falsehood then, and becomes much more false every time he repeats it, for our affairs are improving each year; and in spite of Frazier's malignity we can continue our paper prosperously until the fanatical cause he advocates gives way to a new form of disgrace.

We need occupy no more space in vindicating the justice of our card referring to the agent. We printed it for good motives and upon reliable evidence. The Fraziers have not tried to disprove our facts. They ignore most of the facts—only admitting part of the truth in one case, and misrepresenting that; but avoid allusion to our most important cases, fully stated to the agent in person and referred to in our paper heretofore. They do not meet the facts—they cannot; while we have oral proof and written evidence that our allegations were well founded.

Homer alleges that we are mean, but his assertion fails to make us so, although it proves meanness in him in saying what he cannot sustain. We never picked holes in a partition to enable us to peep into a young lady's chamber to watch her while dressing, &c.; nor did we sneak, on sundry occasions, into her room, at midnight, in our under-garment, and attempt to make ourself the third person in the bed, to the terror of herself and chance lady companions. No family with whom we ever boarded, in Montrose or elsewhere, ever accused us of these things and asked us to find another boarding place. When the editor of the *Democrat* is guilty of such acts it will be time to call him a "miserable puppy and contemptible sneak;" but until some decent person truthfully accuses us of something indecent, the sneaking puppy must be looked for elsewhere.

—We seldom notice Frazier's habitual personal attacks, and our readers will excuse us for this deviation from our rule.

To Apprentice.—The Overseers of the Poor of Montrose desire to bind as apprentices, three children; one girl of 12 years, one of 6, and a boy of 3. Enquire of W. W. SMITH and C. N. STODDARD. 1tf

Farm for Sale.—A Farm is offered for sale, situated in Middletown township, Susq'a county, containing 150 acres, and about 80 acres improved, together with a good house and a new barn, also a good well of water, and a creek passes through the farm, also a public road; and some fruit trees thereon. For particulars call on or address Samuel M., or Samuel A. Williams, at Jackson Valley. *tn2

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK OF REGULAR TERM.

Apolacon: O. B. Haight.
Auburn: Henry Ross, Judson E. Hibbard, Isaac Carter.
Ararat: Warren Ballard.
Brooklyn: F. W. Bolles.
Bridgewater: C. W. Dayton.
Clifford: S. E. Millard, J. F. Hodgson, Benj. Smith, George Grahame.
Choconut: Elkanah Chalker.
Dimock: J. J. Wallace, Philander Cassady.
Franklin: S. D. Turrell, Ed. Summers.
Friendsville: John Rooney.
Great Bend: J. B. Johnston, George Buck.
Gibson: Jacob Dutcher.
Harford: Fowler Peck, J. L. Tiffany.
Jackson: Chauncey Lamb, E. Tucker.
Lathrop: Hiram Taylor.
Lenox: R. Westcott, S. S. Benjamin.
New Milford: Charles Brush, Jere. Brando.
Rush: Worden J. B. Granger.
Springville: Jonathan Nutt, James Kasson.
Susq'a Depot: Oscar Burrell, M. Halco.
Silver Lake: D. J. Murphy, R. Gage.

The Next Draft.—All aged or infirm parents, (without reference to their property,) will be entitled to elect one son to be exempt from next draft. Papers made out and sent to the Board for the small sum of $1,50, at R. B. & G. P. Little's office in Montrose.

Meeting of Democratic Congressmen.

The Democratic and Conservative Members of Congress met on Saturday evening at the Capitol, the Hon. John L. Dawson in the chair, and unanimously adopted the following important resolution, offered by James Brooks, of New York:

Whereas, gold and silver is paid to our Ministers, Consuls and Commissioners, representing the nation in foreign countries and gold and silver only are received from the people at the Custom Houses in payment of duties, and whereas the people are taxed to pay the capitalists their interest in specie on their investment in the national debt, therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers, soldiers and sailors in the Army and Navy should be paid in gold or silver or their equivalents in amounts.

And be it also

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to prepare amendments to the Army and Navy bills to this effect.

The following resolution from a committee appointed to come before Congress was also adopted.

Resolved, That the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, is unwise inefficient, revolutionary, and unconstitutional, and is therefore disapproved.

Who Supply the Rebels with Arms.

When the civil war first broke out, the Confederates were supplied with information, by men high in civil and military office, under President Lincoln. Mr. Secretary Seward sent word to Charleston, through Harvey, of the sailing of our fleet to the relief of Fort Sumter, and afterwards gave Harvey the appointment of Minister to Portugal.

Maps were furnished to the Confederates from the War Department; and signals sent up from Washington gave their Generals notice of the movements of our troops on the eve of battle.

The vile surrenders and abandonment of supplies by Gen. Gilroy and other administration favorites kept the enemy in clothes, arms, equipments and ammunition. An inefficient blockade left open other channels of supply.

Now we find that during all this time the Goverment officials in the Custom House at New York and elsewhere, were supplying the Rebels with arms and ammunition through the Ports of Nassau and the Islands, in conjunction with Confederate commissaries.

The arms used against our soldiers, the very bullets that pierced their breasts, were placed in the hands of their Confederate enemies by Lincoln's officials, and by the Contractors who grow rich on the drippings of his Administration and who are determined to prolong this War.

The police of the political vultures and cormorants who are preying upon the corpses of our soldiers is to protract the war. More war, more debts, more contracts, more paper money, more jobs, more shoddy, and a wider sweep of plunder! That is all they care for; and the settlement of our difficulties would put a stop to this; so the war must go on! If the enemy are beaten, dismiss our Generals and hold back pursuit! If the Confederacy lack arms and ammunition, supply them through the Custom House! But let the holy war, and its holy profits go on! This is the policy of the demagogues, and they are steadily working at it.—*Atlas & Argus.*

M. C. SUTTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq'a co. Penn'a.

GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

We also advise all who desire to buy GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH to call and examine and price our Stock, which is complete in all particulars, and we will satisfy any reasonable person that purchases are quite a different thing from a credit.

CASH PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE.

Those who are indebted to us and have so many excuses for not paying, we would advise to bring Grain, Butter, Lard, Dried Apples, Gerse Feathers, Beeswax, Wool Stocking Yarn, or Socks, and we will allow them the cash price for them and place the amount to their credit.

MONTROSE, Pa., Jan. 4th, 1864. GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO.

A NEW TIME TABLE

TO MEET THE TRAIN of BUSINESS for 1864

ATTENTION, ALL!

MESSRS. GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO.,

OF MONTROSE, PA.,

Have concluded and are determined from this date to do NO MORE CREDIT BUSINESS: and further state that they are very desirous of settling up with their old friends and customers—We would advise them to come forward and pay up their old accounts, either with cash or settle by note. Cash we have to pay for everything we buy; and truth we must have if we sell any Goods hereafter. We feel we do not overstate when we say that the following prices are less than the same quality of Goods can be purchased elsewhere for Cash, and we are determined that no one shall undersell us. Therefore we would ask our old customers and friends in general to make due allowance for the above stated reason.

The Ten Per Cent. Scheme.

Mr. Lincoln's one-tenth plan is not unanimously approved even by his own party. The Boston *Commonwealth* condemns it because of its inconsistency with the principles of our government. Referring to the fact that the population of Tennessee was in 1860, 1,108,800, and the total vote 146,383, it says:—

"These figures thoroughly illustrate the anti-republican, undemocratic character of the President's proposition. Fourteen thousand voters have the power to establish a State Government for over a million of people; viz: a majority of this tenth, 7,265 voters, settle the whole question, whether it shall be a slave State, or a free State; and what is equally important, this insignificant fraction determines who shall govern the State hereafter.—They have the power to prevent every colored man from voting, and, in the present state of public opinion in all the slave States *they will prevent it*; and then, one-tenth of the white voters are to form the government for nine-tenths! Besides being such a burlesque upon popular sovereignty, the thing is impossible."

When a journal of the *Commonwealth's* radical views is compelled, from a sense of truth and regard for republican principles, to denounce Mr. Lincoln's plot, it is not difficult to conceive that it must be condemned by thousands of moderate and right-minded men in every State.

The Boston *Pioneer*, a paper which has hitherto supported the Administration, finds itself unable to go all lengths, and thus dissents:—

"We should like to know who has given Mr. Lincoln the right to reconstruct the seceded States on his own responsibility. He does not do so as Commander-in-Chief, but as President, by placing himself on the ground of existing things before the war. And whence this arbitrary restrict on of the Southern population to one-tenth? If the seceded State are still States, they must be readmitted with their entire population. For if a tenth part can represent and reconstruct a State, a dozen or perhaps a single inhabitant might do as well. Mr. Lincoln wants to consider these States on the footing of legality, and yet he treats them in a revolutionary manner, by granting the right to one-tenth of the population to control them. What, now, if nine-tenths refuse afterward to recognize the State of the one-tenth? Then military rule will again cut the gordian knot. Mr. Lincoln's plan confuses the question instead of solving it."

This is encouraging as showing that, though Mr. Lincoln can be driven into any position by the abolitionists, he cannot drag his whole party with him. It shows that there are men in that party who will not be dragooned into blind a quiescence in a scheme which common-sense condemns, and against which the conscience of every true lover of liberty revolts. Now that the Administration has shown its hand so plainly, its apologists will soon be reduced to those who are willing, with their eyes open, to sacrifice everything to the great object of abolitionism, and those who support the powers that be for the sake of the pecuniary advantages to be derived from that position.

Holy War and Holy Profits.

Mr. Lincoln's office-holders declare that this is a holy war, and ought to be prosecuted to the last man and the last dollar. His loyal custom-house officers in the city of New York, held to this view; so they thought it advisable to avail themselves of the holy war to make some holy profits. With this view they set to work, as late disclosures show, to supply the rebels, through Nassau and other island ports, with arms, ammunition, and other useful articles, just to keep the holy war going so they might realise holy profits! They are all orthodox war men, and every man who doesnt agree with them is, of course, a copperhead, a rebel sympathiser, and a traitor! If you want to be called a patriot of the first water, go in for the holy war and its holy profits—but don't tell that Lincoln's abolition officers are keeping up the war by sending military supplies to Jeff Davis, or they will say you are finding fault with the government, and are therefore a secessionist!

Afraid of Investigation.

The thieves who are plundering the people's Treasury, both in and out of Congress, are resolved to cover up their rascality by every means in their power.—They seem determined to reverse the old moral rule, which held that honesty, tho' in rags, was worthy of esteem; while now, under the Lincoln dispensation, thrifty rascality seems to be the only passport to respectability. Congress, it appears, is determined, so far it can, to protect all the thieves, both civil and military, from exposure; at least such is the inference from the action of the House on the 11th inst. On that day Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, accusations seriously affecting the official integrity of Major General Benjamin F. Butler in the discharge of his duties while in command at New Orleans have been publicly made; and whereas, other military officers have been charged with delinquencies, oppressive conduct, and connivance at fraud; and whereas, it is stated that inefficiency, collusion in procuring supplies, and malversations exist in the Navy Department; and whereas, recent disclosures show also in the custom house at New York, and in other branches of the treasury department the revenue has been defrauded and treasonable aid given to the insurrectionists; and whereas, it is apparent that general demoralization and incapacity pervades the Executive branch of the government to an extent which calls for the interposition and preventive legislation of Congress: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to investigate into and to ascertain the foundation for these accusations, with power to send for persons, to take testimony under oath, to make recommendations for the necessary reforms, and to report at any time.

No sooner was the proposition made than Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the abolition leader in the House, moved to lay it on the table; and the whole abolition party in the House, with, perhaps a few exceptions, united with him in this disreputable proceeding, and thus stifled the investigation of a mass of fraud so monstrous and putrescent that it stinks in the nostrils of the whole country. The industry of these rascals in robbing the country, is only equalled by their faithfulness in protecting and screening each other.—They are so afraid of exposure, that they carefully close every avenue through which light may be shed upon their misdeeds.

THE SPIRIT OF CONVERTED REBELS.—Some time last year, whilst Col. Campbell was Provost Marshal at Nashville, a rebel was carried before him, on some complaint, and got off by "taking the oath." After which the following colloquy occurred:

'I'm a *loyal* citizen, now; am I not, Colonel?' asked the rebel.

'Of course,' replied the Colonel.

'I can talk now, and express my opinion can't I?'

'Of course.'

'Well, Colonel, didn't the rebels *give us Hell at Shiloh!*'

The Old Adan was still in him, and he couldn't disguise it.

☞ Our western exchanges continue to tell of the severe weather in all that region, particularly throughout Illinois, Iowa, and Northern Missouri. A Clinton (Iowa) writer says the snow drifts along the railroad are from eight to ten feet in depth, and half a mile long, packed hard enough to hold up teams. The mercury was 30° below zero!

At Camp Chase, Chicago, although the guards were frequently relieved, not less than 80 of them had their feet, ankles and hands so badly frozen that they are all incapacitated for duty for some time, and many of them for all their lives. Two of the guard on Thursday night were found stark and stiff, and when found were not capable of moving a foot or raising a hand.

—Among the late items of news from New Orleans, headed "important" is the announcement of an abolition Convention to which "a delegation of colored men were admitted to seats," and this is deemed of sufficient importance to be heralded over the country by telegraph. This is the beginning of the end.

☞ Take no more unpleasant or unsafe medicines. For unpleasant and dangerous diseases use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, which has rec'd the endorsement of the most prominent Physicians in the United States. It is now offered to afflicted humanity as a sure cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from diseases and abuses of the Urinary & Sexual Organs:

Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Delicate ation of the Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysterics, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine cut this out, ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other, cures guaranteed. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment, in Pint Bottles at 50 cts., for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, splints, curb, callo slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the foot etc. It is warranted better and cheaper than any other article offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing stables of Eagle & Jet for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. Over 5,000 testimonials have been received. ☞ Remember that 50 cents laid out in time may save the life of your horse.

For sale by all Druggists, Office 56 Courtlandt street, New-York. (tfeb10

MONTROSE MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, ₩ bu.	$1½ @ $1,50	Flour, ₩ bbl.	$8 @ $9,00
Rye	1,00	Corn meal, ₩ cwt.	2,25
Corn	1,00	Dressed ho. ₩ lb.	6@7
Buckwheat	63	Butter	30@35
Oats, (32 lbs.)	65@70	Lard	12½
Beans	$1½ @ 1,75	Eggs, ₩ doz.	16 @ 18
Potatoes	44 @ 50	Wood, ₩ cord	1,50

MARRIAGES.

At Harford, by Rev. A. Miller, on the 31st Dec. Mr. FRANK S. TINGLEY, of Franklin, and Miss HILAH C. SHERWOOD, of New Milford.

At the same place and time, Mr. ALBERT P. SHERWOOD, of New Milford, and Miss JULINA I. TINGLEY, of Franklin.

In Binghamton, Jan. 4th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. M. DeLong, Mr. MYRON RAUGHT, of Brookdale, Pa., and Miss HARRIET M. FOLLET, of the former place.

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ANDREW MAGAVERN, deceased, late of Rush township, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them to JOHN MURRAY, MICHAEL McMANUS } Ex'rs.

Rush, Jan. 21, 1864. 6w

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Hayden Brothers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN HAYDEN, WM. HAYDEN, THOS. HAYDEN, GEO. HAYDEN.

Jan. 21, 1864.

☞ Notice to those interested, all notes and accounts except those in the hands of the Sheriff or a Justice, will be found at the old stand of Hayden Brothers, Jan 21, 1864. 6w HAYDEN BROTHERS

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned, late members of the firm of HAYDEN BROTHERS, have this day entered into a co-partnership under the name of HAYDEN & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business at the old stand, Montrose, Pa., and will continue to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

WM. & T. HAYDEN have purchased the interest of John and George Hayden in the Store of Goods of the late firm of Hayden Brothers, will continue the business at the old stands, Montrose and Peddlers supplied at New York Jobbing prices.

Teams will run regularly between Montrose and New Milford. WM. & T. HAYDEN.

New Milford, Jan. 9th, 1864.

Furs! Furs!

JAMES HAYDEN

New Milford, Jan. 9th, 1864. THOS. HAYDEN.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS, BOUNTY, AND BACK PAY.

THE Undersigned, LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all claims entrusted to his care. Charges low, and information ☞ FREE.

Montrose, Jan. 14, 1864. 6m L. V. PITCH.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary to the Estate of Thomas L. Guyton, deceased, late of Silver Lake 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 THOMAS H. KANE, MATTHEW KELLY, } Executors.

Silver Lake, Dec. 17, 1863.—6t*

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of BERRY WELLMAN, late of N. Milford township, dec'd, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

ELLIOT ALDRICH, Executor.

New Milford, Jan. 14, 1864.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.

AGENTS FOR

Thompson's "Black Star" Line of Liverpool Packets.

PERSONS wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can purchase passage tickets by the above line from the subscribers.

Also, Drafts on Ireland for sale in sums to suit.

WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers.

Montrose, July 17, 1863. tf.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION OFFICE,

Over the Post-Office,

Montrose, Pa.

BEING duly authorized to prepare the necessary papers for all applications for Soldiers, and the widows, parents, heirs and children of deceased Soldiers, for

Bounty, Back-pay & Pensions,

I will attend to that business for the sum of

"TWO DOLLARS"

for each claim—this to cover all expenses, including Justices' fees, Clerk's Certificates, and Postage.

This is about one-third the sum usually charged for the business.

All persons interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

FRANKLIN SHARP,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Claim Agent.

Montrose, Oct. 22, 1863. tf

ERIE RAILWAY.

CHANGE of hours, commencing Monday, Jan. 4th, 1864. Trains will leave Great Bend, Pa., at about the following hours, viz:

WESTWARD BOUND.	EASTWARD BOUND.
1. Buffalo Express, 1:00 p.m.	2. N.Y. Express, 7:25 p.m.
3. Night Express, 1:35 a.m.	6. Steamboat " 2:12 p.m.
5. Mail, at 7:40 p.m.	18. Cincinnati " 6:58 a.m.
17. Way Freight, 12:57 p.m.	20. Way Freight, 10:00 p.m.
21. Accommodation, 6:10 a.m.	

Train 21 runs every day. No. 16 runs Sundays, but does not run Mondays. Train 1 of Saturday, from New York, runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Jersey.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen. Sup't.