dissolation of the Union. But national liberty, regulated by law, will have passed beyond our reach. It is the best frame of government the world ever saw; no other is or can be so well adapted to the genius, habits, or wants of the American people, combining the strength of a great empire, with unspeakable blessings of local self government, having a central power to defend the general interests, and recognizing the authority of the States as the guardians of industrial rights. It is "the sheet-anchor of our safety abroad, and our peace at home." It was ordained "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defence, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to posterity." These great ends have been attained heretofore, and will be again by faithful obedience to it; but they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations. It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution, and to vindicate its supreme authority, that we carried on a bloody war of four years' duration.

Shall we now acknowledge that we sacrificed a million of lives, and expended billions of treasure, to enforce a Constitution that is not worthy of respect and preservation? Those who advocated the right of secession, alleged in their own justification that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property, life and liberty, would not be safe under the Constitution, as administered by us. If we now verify this assertion, we prove that they were in truth and in fact fighting for their liberty. And instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitors against a righteous and legal government, we elevate them in history to the rank of self sacrificing patriots; consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden and Sydney. No. Let us leave to the infamy they deserve. Punish them as they should be punished according to law, and take upon ourselves no share of the odium which they shou'd bear alone.

It is a part of public history, which can never be forgotten, that both houses of Congress, in July, 1861, declared in the form of a solemn resolution, that the war was, and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to enforce the Constitution and laws; and that when this was yielded by the parties in rebellion, the contest should cease, with the constitutional rights of the States and of individuals unimpaired.

This resolution was adopted, and sent forth to the world, unanimously, by the Senate, and with only two dissenting voices by the House. It was accepted by the friends of the Union, in the South as well as in the North, as expressing honestly and truly the objects of the war.—On the faith of it many thousands of persons in both sections gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause. To repudiate it now, by refusing to the States and to which the Constitution and the laws of the Union would secure to them, is a breach of our plighted honor, for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot voluntarily become a party.

The evils which spring from the unsettled state of our government will be acknowledged by all. Commercial intercourse is impeded; capital is in constant peril; public securities fluctuate in value; peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired. To avert these calamities from our country it is imperatively required that we should immediately decide upon some course of administration which can be steadfastly adhered to.

I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement, or compromise, or plan of action which is inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, will not only be unavailing but mischievous; that it will but multiply the present evils instead of removing them. The constitution in its whole integrity and vigor throughout the length and breadth of the land is the best of all compromises. Besides, our duty does not, in my judgment, leave us a choice between that and any other. I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed, and that if the co ordinate branches of the government would unite upon its provisions, they would be found broad enough and strong enough to sustain, in time of peace, the nation which they bore safely through the ordeal of a protracted civil war. Among the most sacred guarantees of that instrument are those which declare that "Each state shall have at least one representative," and that "no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." Each house is made the "Judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may "with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member." Thus, as heretofore urged, in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all the states, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House, of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member, for want of due allegiance to the government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the government, and fidelity to the Union. And is it not far better that the work of restoration should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the Constitution, than by a recourse to measures, which, in effect, destroy the states, and threaten the subversion of the general government?

All that is necessary to settle this simple but important question without further agitation or delay is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operation. If to-morrow either branch of Congress would declare that upon the presentation of their credentials, members constitutionally elected and loyal to the general government, would be admitted to seats in Congress, while all others would be excluded, and their places remain vacant until the selection by the people of loyal, qualified persons, and if at the same time assurances were given that the policy would be continued until all the States were represented in Congress, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land, as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquility to the public mind.

While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people, and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten states are denied representation, and when the Fortieth Congress assembles on the 4th day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the house of representatives. This grave fact, with the important questions before us, should induce us to pause in a career of legislation which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates, or the Constitution which it imperils.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, March 2, 1867.

THE TENURE OF CIVIL OFFICES.

The message of the President vetoing the bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, is about half the length of the document given above. After setting forth the provisions of the bill, the President states that in his judgment they conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The power of the removal is constitutionally vested in the President of the United States, is a principle which has been not more distinctly declared by Judicial authority and judicial commentators than it has been uniformly practiced upon by the Legislative and executive departments of the government.

Reviewing the legislation on this subject, and the debate consequent upon the department of foreign affairs, in 1789, and the decision of the house that the power of removal is vested in the executive, the President refers to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and says: "When the war broke out, rebel enemies, traitors, abettors and sympathizers were found in every department of the government, as well in the civil service as in the land and naval and military services. They were found in Congress and among the keepers of the Capitol; in foreign missions; in each and all of the executive departments; in the judicial service; in the Post office; and among the agents for conducting Indians affairs. As upon probable suspicion they were promptly displaced by my predecessor, so far as they held their offices under executive authority, and their duties were confined to new and loyal successors, no complaints against that power, or doubts of its wisdom, were entertained in any quarter. I sincerely trust and believe that no such civil war is likely to occur again.

I cannot doubt, however, that in whatever form and on whatever occasion sedition can raise an effort to hinder or embarrass or defeat the legitimate action of this government, whether by preventing the collection of revenue, of disturbing the public peace, or separating the states, or betraying the country to a foreign enemy, the power of removal from office by the executive, as it has heretofore existed and been practiced, will be found indispensable. Under these circumstances, as a depository of the executive authority of the nation, I do not feel at liberty to unite with Congress in reversing it by giving my approval to the bill."

Military Commanders in the South.

First District, State of Virginia, to be commanded by Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield. Headquarters, Richmond, Virginia.

Second District, consisting of North Carolina and South Carolina, to be commanded by Major General D. E. Sickles. Headquarters, Columbia, South Carolina.

Third District, consisting of the states of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, to be commanded by Major General G. H. Thomas, headquarters at Montgomery, Alabama.

Fourth District, consisting of the states of Mississippi and Arkansas, to be commanded by Brevet Major General E. O. C. Ord. Headquarters, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Fifth District, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas, to be commanded by Major General P. H. Sheridan, Headquarters New Orleans, Louisiana.

The powers of departmental commanders are hereby delegated to the above named district commanders.

By command of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt., Gen'l.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - - - Editor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1867.

The President's Message.

We publish on our first page to day the great message of President Johnson vetoing the military despotism bill. It is perhaps the ablest state paper which ever emanated from the executive department of the government. The position it assumes on the grave constitutional questions involved in the bill is incontrovertible, and its masterly logic unanswerable. No radical has yet been found bold enough to undertake to deny the one or answer the other. This great document should be read and pondered by every American citizen. As an able, earnest, and eloquent protest against the complete demolition of that constitutional form of government which has heretofore existed in this country, it will live in history as the most remarkable state paper connected with the annals of this republic. Congress having annihilated the civil rights and liberties of ten millions of people and created the most frightful and absolute military despotism of modern times, the commander in chief of the army protests against being converted, by statute, into a Czar, with limitless powers to murder and pillage the people of ten states. The veto of a bill which transforms an officer, whose powers are limited by the Constitution into a military despot, is the President's refutation of the charge that he is seeking to rob Congress of its powers. Congress places the lives and liberties of ten millions of people at the feet of Andrew Johnson, and he refuses to exchange his constitutional powers for the unrestricted authority of a despot. We search in vain the pages of ancient, mediæval, and modern history for a more splendid instance of exalted patriotism.

☞ On Tuesday last a resolution was offered in the Senate of the United States, declaring the sympathy of this country with the Irish people in their struggle against British oppression, but Mr. Radical Sumner objected to it, and it was not considered—a pleasant fact for the Fenians!

A similar resolution in the House met a like defeat.

Congressional Proceedings.

[illegible] Sumner introduced resolutions to add further conditions, to reconstruction—asking for schools upon negro equality basis, and a general system of confiscation, the lands to be divided among the negroes.

In the House Mr. Donnelly offered a resolution of sympathy with Ireland. Mr. Stevens objected to its introduction.

March 13 in the Senate, Mr. Nye introduced and asked immediate consideration of a preamble and resolution declaring the sympathy of the United States with the Irish people in their struggle against British oppression. Mr. Sumner objected.

☞ An illustration of the depth of degradation to which liquor used to excess will reduce a man, is afforded in the fact that a son of President Johnson was recently discharged from the Washington Home for Inebriates, located at Boston, Mass., as incurable. Unhappy father, whose pernicious example has destroyed his child.

The above scandal is copied from a radical paper. If there were any truth in it, either as to the alleged fact or the inference, we might ask: Why did the Republicans nominate and elect an "unhappy father" with such a "pernicious example," to office?

HARRISBURG, March 15.

The election to day passed off quietly, the Democrats have a majority.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 13.

Full returns of the municipal election yesterday give Cox, radical, for Mayor, 73 majority over Brown Democrat—a radical loss of 187 since last November.

—It is now believed that the trial of Surratt will be postponed until the next (June) term of the Criminal Court. Chief Justice Carter will then preside. The prisoner continues in good health, and is visited by his sister nearly every day. He is said to be cheerful, but spends most of the time in reading.

Shad in the Susquehanna.

The first shad caught in the Susq'a since the alteration of the Columbia dam, were netted near Fairview, Cumberland Co.—nearly opposite this city—on Friday last. It is now ascertained to be a fact that shad can come up the river, and the prospect is that numerous fisheries will be established. Pike, rock and other migrating fish are said to have made their appearance in great abundance.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

—The Legislature of Wisconsin, Radical, has passed a law directing the State Treasurer to pay the wages of its members and the salary of its Governor in coin. Rags for the people and gold and silver for the office holders.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

All persons who wish to

Save Money

IN THE PURCHASE OF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

will call at the Store of the subscriber, where they will find a Good Stock of

Choice Flour, Fish, Hams (sugar cured), Coffee and Tea, Sugars, Syrups and Molasses, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, etc. etc.

Also—A good Stock of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

School and Blank Books, and a few miscellaneous Books, Writing Papers and Envelopes of superior qualities and perfumed, Gents' and Ladies' Paper Collars, Canned and Dried Fruits, Oranges & Lemons, Condensed Milk, a choice article,

and in fact almost everything needed by all the good people of Susquehanna County who get hungry and dry, and by purchasing them of

A. N. BULLARD,

first Store south of the Court House and east side of the Public Avenue, you can save from 10 to 20 per cent.

Montrose, March 5th, 1867.

Clover & Timothy Seed

For Sale Cheap, by A. N. BULLARD.

Montrose, March 5th, 1867.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

DEALERS in merchandise &c. in Susquehanna County, take notice: That in pursuance of the several acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth to provide revenue to meet the demands upon the Treasury, and for other purposes, the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for said County, has prepared a list of merchants trading in said county, and placed each merchant in that Class which to him appears just and right, according to the acts of Assembly, to wit:

CLASS.

AUBURN.
Adams & Allen, 13
William White, 14
L. C. Swisher, 14
William H. Baker, 13
James A. Lacey, 14

APOLACON.
C. Donelly & Brother, 13

BROOKLYN.
Rogers & Foot, 13
William Craven, 12
D. A. & A. Titsworth, p. m. class 4, 10
L. B. Hinds, 14

CHOCONUT.
M. Hickey, 14
R. Clark, 14

CLIFFORD.
T. F. Johnston, 14
J. N. Baker, 13
Hull, Gardner & Co. p. m. 4 class, 13
Owens & Latham, 13
T. F. Johnson, 14

DIMOCK.
William H. Thayer, 14
Crane & Peabody, 14
C. S. Fargo, 13
Hiram Blakeslee, 14

LENOX / LUNDAFF.
W. J. Slocum, 13
S G Weaver, p m. 4th 11
E. P. Chambers, 14
Daniel Brownell, 14
Benj. Ayres, jr. 12

FRANKLIN.
J. L. Merriman & Son, 12

FOREST LAKE.
M. L. Bail, 14

FRIENDSVILLE.
M. McManus & Co. 14
Wm. Bagum, p. m. 4th 13
Carroll & Hagan, 14
Robert Winters, 14
James E. Fitzgerald, 14

GREAT BEND.
J. D. Sessions & Co. 13
Albert Knapp, 14
Richard Stack, 12
Henry McKinney, 14
L. W. Chichester, 14
A. G. Preston, 13
Estabrook & Clark, p. m. 4th class, 11
L. S. Lenheim, 10
Wm. A. Colston, 14
Geo. McNamara, 13
H. P. Doran, 14
Walter Paintin, 14
C. H. & T. P. Shipman, 14
W. S. Wolcott, 11
D. C. Bronson, 14
S. H. Dayton, 12
McIntosh & Marsh, 13
H. F. Beardsley, 13

GIBSON.
C. H. & H. D. Bennett, 13
J. Howard & Co. 12
E. Hughes, 14
D. M. Smiley & Co. p. m. 4th 9
Kennedy & Son, 12
S. S. Ingalls, p. m. 4th 9
Pierce, Rendell & Co. p. m. 4th, 11

HARMONY.
Brandt & Schlager, 13
do do 11
S. A. Lyons & Son, 13

HERRICK.
Morse, Nichols & Co. 12
W. A. Woodward, 13

HARFORD.
Guile & Eaton, 11
Very & Carr, 13
Oliver Paine jr. 14
J. C. Edwards, 14
Jones, Babcock & Tanner, p. m. 4th, 9
E. T. Tiffany, 12
E. S. Hines & Co. 12

JACKSON.
Benson, Munzer & Tucker 12
JESSUP.
J. W. Throckmorton, 12
J. E. Jackson, 12
H. W. Drake, 12

LIBERTY.
R. Kenyon, jr. 12
A. A. Beeman, 14
Joseph Webster, 14

LATHROP.
John Sherman, 14
Johnston & Rees, 14
Geo. Bowman, 14
E. M. Tiffany & Co. 12
W. C. Richmond, 14

Squires & Thomas, 14

LITTLE MEADOWS.
Beardslee & Moe. 13

MIDDLETOWN.
Patrick White, 14
Michael Keogh, 14

LENOX.
Grow & Brothers, 13
Oster and Rightmyer, 12
F. M. Robinson, 14
William Miller, 12

MONTROSE.
Wm. H. Boyd & co. 12
C. N. Stoddard, 14
Beman & Co. 13
E. C. Fordham, 14
Minor & Coats, 12
Wm. W. Smith, 14
Kirby & Bacon, 12
L. Juchman, 14
C. E. Crolut, 14
I. N. Bullard, 13
C. O. Fordham, 14
W. B. Deans, 13
Wilson, Griffis & Warner 9
Abel Turrell, p. m. 4th 12
C. F. Read & co. p m 4, 10
Guttenburg, Rosenbaum, & co. 10
A. Lathrop, 11
J. R. Dewitt, 13
[illegible] & Deans, 13
S. Langdon, 14
B. R. Lyons & co. 13
[illegible] J. Foster, 13
J. Lyons, 14
W. J. Mulford, 10
Stone & Warner, 13
A. N. Bullard, 14
S. H. Sayre & Bros. 11
Burns & Nichols, p.m.4, 12
Baldwin, Allen & McCain 9
L. C. Keeler, 12
Crane & Howell, 14
I. N. Hine & co. 9

NEW MILFORD.
R L Sutphin & co p m 4, 11
Hawley & Follett, 11
J. Pickerman, 10
H. Garratt & Son, 12
D. C. Ainey, p. m. 4, 12
Geo. Hayden, 12
Moss & Knapp, 14
H. Burritt, p. m. 4, 12
Geo. B. McCollem, 13
W. & C. Hayden, 14
John Hayden & Bro, 14

RUSH.
Wheelock & Shoemaker 13
Wm H. Sherwood & co. 13

SPRINGVILLE.
Justus Hickok, 14
Minot Riley, 12
Justus Smith, 14
Hungerford Bros. & co. 12
E. S. Handrick, 11

SUSQ'A DEPOT.
D. A. Lyons, 12
J. Allen, 14
James Sweeney, 13
B. Sheridan, 14
W. Baull, 14
F. D. Lyons, 13
Foot & Falkenbury, 12
Thomas McDonald, 11
E. B. Thayer, 14
Henry Lea, p. m. 4, 13
J. C. & J. H. Cook, 12
do do 14
James Bell, 12
Guttenburg, Ros. & Co. 9
Lewis Freeman, 14
E. Cady, 12
Walter Barber, 11
S. Bryant, 13
C. A. Miller, 14
Morris Myers, 14
Charles Holes, 14
W. A. Hoyt, 14
B. F. & C. R. Smith, 13
C. O. Vedder & co. 10
W. B. Mead, 13
Jones & Mackey, 11
Thomas Freeman, 14
E. N. Smith, p. m. 4, 14
Hathaway & Mersereau, 13
L. S. Page, 14
William Skinner, 14
Williams Pope & co. 11
Geo. L. Tiffany, 14
Miles Creegan, 14
William Burger, 13
O. T. Smith, 14
H. K. Newell, 14

SILVER LAKE.
Charles Mead, 14
Mrs. Ellen Phelan, 14
P. Sullivan, 14
E. G. Meeker, 14

THOMSON.
Geo. R. Lamont, 14

Classification of Venders of Merchandise.

Sales less than $5,000,				Class 14
"	$5,000,	and less than	$10,000,	13
"	10,000,	"	15,000,	12
"	15,000,	"	20,000,	11
"	20,000,	"	30,000,	10
"	30,000,	"	40,000,	9
"	40,000,	"	50,000,	8

And the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County will hold Court of Appeal at the Court House in Montrose, in and for said county, on Wednesday, April 17th, 1867, at one o'clock, p. m., at which time and place any of the merchants described, defined and classed as aforesaid, or their agents or attorneys may appear and appeal from said assessment if they think proper.

E. M. PHILLIPS, Mercantile Appraiser.

Lynn, March 5, 1867. 6w

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the farming business is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PATRICK QUIGLEY,
THOS. QUIGLEY.

Franklin, Feb 5, 1867.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO'S SEWING MACHINES,

699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOR FAMILIES & MANUFACTURERS.

THESE WORLD RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the highest Premium at the World's Fair in London, and six first premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866, and are

Celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world.

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, Elias Howe, Jr., the

ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF THE SEWING MACHINE.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of seamstresses, dress makers tailors, manufacturers of Shirts, collars, skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, boots, shoes, harness, saddles, linen goods, umbrellas, parasols, etc. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. Howe, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

The Howe Machine Company,

699 BROADWAY, Cor Fourth St., N. Y.

Feb. 23, 1867.

Fire, Life and Accidental

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,

Montrose, Pa.

Home Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus,	$3,000,000
Insurance Co. of North America, Phil'a, Capital and Surplus,	1,700,000
International Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus,	1,500,000
Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Co. of Muncy, Penn'a, Capital and Surplus,	2,500,000
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. York, Pa., Capital and Surplus,	500,000
Enterprise Insurance Company, Phil'a, Capital and Surplus,	375,000
Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, Phil. Capital and Surplus,	700,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., paying over per cent. dividends to the assured. Great care is given for half the premium is never to be paid under any circumstances, the policy will always be paid in full, and the notes given up. Capital,	10,000,000
American Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Capital,	1,000,000
Travelers' Insurance Co. Hartford, Conn., Insuring against all kinds of accidents Capital,	500,000
[illegible] Fire Insurance Company, Hartford Conn., Capital and Surplus,	$1,583,163
Putnam Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct., Capital,	$500,000
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, Insurance on all kinds of Live Stock, against theft and death from any cause. Capital,	$500,000

☞ All business entrusted to our care will be attended to on fair terms, and all losses promptly adjusted.

STROUD & BROWN, Agents.

☞ Office first door north of "Montrose Hotel," west side of Public Avenue.

BILLINGS STROUD. CHARLES L. BROWN

Montrose, Jan. 1st, 1867. 1y

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as Lung Fever, Glanders, Yellow Water, Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Fevers, Founder, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite gives a smooth and glossy skin, and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine looking and spirited horse.

TO KEEPERS OF COWS,

this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster

IN ALL DISEASES OF SWINE,

such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c, this article acts as a specific. By putting from one half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera. Price 25 cents per paper, or 5 papers for $1. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO,

at their wholesale Drug and Medicine depot, No 116 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md. For sale by Druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States.

☞ For sale in Montrose by ABEL TURRELL.

nov21 ypq16

Assistant Assessor.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Assistant Assessor of United States Internal Revenue has been appointed as hereunder stated:

F. M. WILLIAMS, Montrose. Divisions One and Two, comprising the borough of Montrose, the townships of Bridgewater, Franklin, Silver Lake, Choconut, Apolacon, Middletown, Forest Lake, Jessup, Rush, Auburn, Dimock, Springville, and Lathrop, and the boroughs of Friendsville and Little Meadows.

All persons residing within the above described divisions, having any business to transact with an assistant assessor, will call upon or report to the aforesaid assistant.

A. J. GERRITSON, Assessor,
Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

Montrose, March 1st, 1867. 4w

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Saturday, March 30th, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

The following described piece or parcel of land, situate in Gibson township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the center of the Cochecton and Great Bend Turnpike road at a corner of S. S. Ingalls land; thence along the line of the same south one and one half degrees, west fourteen and one tenth rods to a line of U. Burrows's land; thence along the line of the same, north seventy and a half degrees west seven and thirteen twentieths perches; thence by the same, north one and a half degrees east ten and nine tenths perches to the centre of said Turnpike road; thence along the centre of the same, north eighty and a half degrees east seven and two tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing about ninety eight rods of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house thereon, being the same premises sold by U. Burrows to R. C. Vail, and by contract to J. W. Gillespie. [Taken in execution at the suit of S. S. Ingalls, vs. J. W. Gillespie.

S. F. LANE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, March 4, 1867.

IF YOU WANT A PAIR OF BOOTS made to order, go down to CHARLEY PURDHAM. (You get a good pair.)

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. F. B. STREETER, President of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in the 13th Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Susquehanna and Bradford, and the Hons. R. T. Ashley and A. Baldwin, Associate Judges in Susquehanna County, have issued their precept, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in the Borough of Montrose, and County of Susquehanna, on the 2d Monday of April, 1867, it being the 8th day.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Susquehanna, that they be there in their proper persons at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by recognizances against the prisoners who are or shall be in the Jail of said County of Susquehanna, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Montrose the 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

S. F. LANE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of certain writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court-house, in Montrose, on Saturday, April 6, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

The following described piece or parcel of land situate in Oakland township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by land of Calvin Brush, on the south by public highway, on the west by lands of Thos Reardon, and on the north by lands of J. B. Kettle, containing about 720 feet of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of P. Haining vs. Ann Keating.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Rush township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of J. C. Kean, on the east by lands of Peter Snyder, on the south by lands of David Case, and on the west by lands of John C. Graham, containing about 107 acres, be the same more or less, about six acres improved, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house and a few small apple trees. [Taken in execution at the suit of J. & W. Riley vs. John Sullivan and Kate Ford.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Oakland township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by the old public road leading from Great Bend to Windsor, east by lands of L. P. Hinds, and north and west by lands of Wm. M. Post, containing about one acre of land be the same more or less, and all improved. The other piece is bounded north by Prospect street, on the east by Walnut street, on the south by lot of S. M. Munson, and west by lands of Wm. M. Post, being 60 feet by 120 feet square, and known and designated as building lot No. 50, with the appurtenances, one framed house and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of E. A. Barton, to the use of the First National Bank of Susquehanna Depot, vs. E. P. Barton.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Bridgewater, county of Susquehanna, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a beech tree standing in a line of land now or late of J. B. Wallace, Esq., being also a corner of land surveyed for Edmund Stone, thence north 114 4-10 perches to a birch tree; thence south 87° 30 min. west 144 2 10 perches to a hemlock tree; thence north 89° 30 min. east 87 7 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 31 acres and 56 perches, together with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, a small orchard, and mostly improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of James C. Mulligan, assignee &c. of surviving Ex. of Henry Drinker, dec'd, vs Ebenezer Whipple, Jr.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Lenox township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of D. Kinther, —— Davidson and J. Hartley, on the east by lands of —— Gleason, on the south by lands of P. Smith and the east branch of Tunkhannock creek, and on the west by lands of Francis Sheridan and D. Kirtner, containing about 124 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, two barns, one grist and shingle mill, and about sixty acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Shapley, [illegible] vs. Hiram Buck.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Oakland township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the north side of the river road leading from the river bridge to Levi Westfall's, on the west by Branigan's lot, on the north by land of Michael Condon, on the east by a four feet alley reserved by said Condon, which alley adjoins J. Downs' lot, said lot is 3 rods and 12½ links on said road, and 11½ feet wide on the back end, and 6 rods and 19 links from front to rear, containing 1¾ rods of land be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Patrick Wooley vs. Martin Murphy.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Susquehanna Depot, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the west bounds of the Presbyterian church, at the northeast corner of the James Creegan lot; thence north 57¼° west 2 2 rods to a corner in the river road; thence along said road north 73¾° east 2 perches and 9 links, and north 10° east 9 links to a corner of O. S. Brigham's line, south 28° east 6 rods and 1 link to a corner in north line of aforesaid Church lot; thence along the same south 58¾° west 12½ links to a corner; thence south 5° west 9 links to the place of beginning, containing 9 2-5 perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one building occupied as a store, saloon, dwelling house, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Stack & Allen vs. Jas. C. Hickey.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in township of Great Bend, in the County of Susquehanna, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a chestnut tree in the north line of lands now owned by Thomas Hays, and thence along his north line west 6 chains and 96 links to a stake and stones, thence north 22 chains and 25 links to the land of Benjamin Spearbeck; thence east 6 chains and 96 links to stakes and stones, thence north 1° east 36 chains and 25 links to a post and stones; thence south 85¾° east 18 chains and 75 links to a beech sapling, thence by the Kelder lot, and by the Carlisle lot, south 1¾° west 17 chains and 50 links to a post; thence south 85¾° east 11 chains and 20 links to a chestnut; thence south 1¾° west 27 chains and 25 links to a post corner; thence south 24¾° west 54 links to a post; thence south 20° west 12 chains to a post, a corner of Lewis Monnells land; thence by the same and by the said Hays' land west 25 chains and 55 links to a place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty one acres of land, be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances, one framed house, framed barn, small orchard, and about eighty acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Luke Smith vs. David Wheaton and David B. McElwee and Eliza B. McElwee, T. T.

—ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harmony, and the county of Susquehanna, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a stone corner in the original line between the Joseph Mason and the Roger Wentz tracts; thence on said line south 42¾° east 150 perches to an original beech corner, thence on the original line between the Jesse Lane and Roger Wentz tracts south 47¾° west 116 perches to a stones corner in the Starucca creek; thence along said creek in its course as follows: north 27¾° west 8 perches north 8 degrees west 19 perches, north 15° east 18 perches, north 31¾° east 40 perches north 67¾° east 14 perches north 11° west 19 perches, north 29 degrees west 11 perches north 28 degrees west 15 perches and four links to a stone corner; thence south 47¾° west 4 perches to a small hemlock corner; thence north 42¾° west 48 perches to a stone corner; thence north 47¾° east 10 rods to the place of beginning, containg 45 acres, be the same more or less, being part of a tract in the warrantee name of Roger Wentz—also all that other piece or parcel of land adjoining the above tract, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Wentz and George Thrice tracts, and being also the corner of Geo. W. Whitneys' farm; thence by said Geo. W. Whitney's line, south 42¾ degrees east to the middle of the road leading from the Slocum road by the house of said Geo. W. Whitney, to the Wayne county line; thence along said line south 43 degrees west 16 rods to the Slocum road; thence along the same as it winds and turns to the line of above described land; thence along the said line north 46¾, east to the place of beginning, containing two acres of land be the same more or less, making in all 47 acres more or less, with the appurtenances, one building used as a dwelling house, one barn one orchard, and about 20 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of David Taylor, vs. J. B. Flynn, and Melinda Flynn.

S. F. LANE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose March 11, 1867.

TIMOTHY SEED, & SEED WHEAT,

FOR SALE BY

STANLEY TURRELL.

Forest Lake, Jan. 22, 1867.m2

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PENSIONS, And Back Pay!

THE undersigned LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all claims intrusted to his care. No charge unless successful.

Montrose, Aug. 20, '63. J. B. McCOLLUM.

HEAVY SHEETING at the Fairdale Cheap Store.