

—the extent of its jurisdiction in the promises being determinable by itself, as always must be the case with courts of last resort.

I owe the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Lawrence] an apology for consuming more time than it was stipulated I should occupy, but I have been interrupted with questions.

Mr. Garfield. Allow me to make an inquiry. I have listened with profound attention and respect to the gentleman's remarks. I wish to know whether I am right in understanding him to say when the Senate is sitting as a high court of impeachment it is in the power of the Senate to determine by its own judgment alone what constitutes high crimes and misdemeanors, and are they to have no guide, either in the statute law or in the common law, which shall limit and control the meaning of these terms; that whatever in the judgment of that body at that particular moment of time is a high crime and misdemeanor may be so regarded, and they can for that judgment of their body turn out of office? Is the President protected by no defined law so that at any moment in his official career he has no other protection than the pleasure of two thirds of the Senate of the United States?

Mr. Woodward. I will answer the gentleman by saying I understand the Senate of the United States in the case he proposes to be exclusive and final judge of the impeachable character of offences tried before it; that they are to proceed according to the principles of common law and common sense and common justice, no man in his senses will doubt. If you can suppose the Senate will violate the ordinary proceedings of a court of justice, which I admit is not a supposable case, the gentleman's case may arise. I have endeavored to indicate, not to argue, that every man in office holds his office subject to the impeaching power under the Constitution; that that impeaching power is in its nature a popular power in defense of popular rights, and is therefore entitled to be liberally construed. While the gentleman may suppose many cases of hardship and danger and wrong, I submit to him there is no practical danger. It is more likely unfaithful officers will be impeached than that a faithful man will be impeached. There is no practical danger. I stand upon the history of the country; there has been no effort to impeach any man which was not authorized by the common voice. The danger we are now in is of making a bad precedent, and it is that danger which has induced me reluctantly and unexpectedly to enter into this debate.

Mr. Boyer. I should like to ask my colleague a question suggested by the inquiry propounded by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I should like to ask my friend whether he believes the legislative power would define an offense as impeachable, create an impeachable offense, which was not already defined and created by the words of the Constitution? That is, whether the Constitution does not fix and limit high crimes and misdemeanors for which the President can be impeached, and whether it can be possible for the Legislature to pass an act which would create or make a crime other than those already comprehended in and defined by the words of the Constitution?

Mr. Woodward. I do not know that I precisely understand my friend's point. I suppose no man can be impeached for that which the Constitution does not make a crime or misdemeanor. The Legislature cannot add to or subtract from the constitutional provision. We were born under it, and I suppose will die under it.

What does the Constitution contemplate as a high crime or misdemeanor? That is the question we are discussing. Shall we answer that question by going to the common law of England? It has been shown by my friend from Ohio [Mr. Van Trump] why that should not be done. The Federal Government has no common law—certainly no common law in regard to crime. In the extract which was read from the Madison papers the grounds and reasons of this position are exhibited. The colonies brought over all the common law that was brought. The States succeeding to the colonies had all the common law of England that was adapted to their circumstances and that was ever imported into this country. The Federal Government was an after thought. It imported no common law. It has no common law and so in respect to crimes the Federal courts have decided.

From this fact in the criminal jurisdiction of the United States I deduce very much of my argument. It is incredible that the people of this country in adopting their Constitution meant merely to guard themselves against such delinquencies of public officers as should be indictable under the narrow criminal code of the United States. I say that such a construction restricts this constitutional provision far too much. And this is the view of Mr. Curtis. If a man in office has committed an indictable crime, let him be indicted; and that will remove him from office; that will send him to the penitentiary or the gallows. You do not need the impeachable power for the criminal offender. But what if an officer has not committed an indictable offense, and yet has done that which by common consent violates the purposes for which his office was instituted? If I understand my friend from Ohio [Mr. Van Trump] and other gentleman to whom I am extremely sorry to find myself opposed, and for whom I entertain great respect, such an official must go unwhipped of justice, because forsooth, the wrong which he has committed has not been defined in the criminal statutes of the United States!

In other words, the people have no power of protecting themselves against a delinquent or unfaithful public officer, except, indeed by defining as an indictable offense every possible delinquency, every possible act of maladministration, and thus imbedding it in their criminal law. I have no idea that the people of this country entertain any such view in adopting the Constitution. And I repeat that it is the only reason why I have taken part in it is that I perceive a disposition to so narrow and limit and restrict this most valuable provision of the Constitution as, in my judgment, virtually to emasculate the Constitution and deprive the people of one of their most important safeguards and securities. It was for the purpose of expressing my doubts of the soundness of all such views and my general concurrence in the legal argument advanced the other day by the honorable gentlemen from Massachusetts [Mr. Boutwell] that I sought the floor on this occasion.

Mr. Boyer. I desire, before my colleague takes his seat, to ask him one further question, in continuation of the inquiry I have already put.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio. I should be very glad to permit the continuance of the discussion to which we have been listening; but I yielded in the first place for only fifteen minutes; and I think I must resign the floor.

The Chairman. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Woodward] was extended, and he is entitled to an hour from the commencement of his remarks. Does he surrender the floor unconditionally, or does he yield to his colleague, [Mr. Boyer]?

Mr. Woodward. I surrender the floor that the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Lawrence] on whose kindness I have too far trespassed, may proceed with his remarks.

The Chairman. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Woodward] was extended, and he is entitled to an hour from the commencement of his remarks. Does he surrender the floor unconditionally, or does he yield to his colleague, [Mr. Boyer]?

Mr. Woodward. I surrender the floor that the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Lawrence] on whose kindness I have too far trespassed, may proceed with his remarks.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1868.

Judge Woodward's Speech.

We have copied from the Luzerne Union, and inserted in this week's paper, the able argument of Judge Woodward upon the law of impeachment. It will be seen that he regards the recent threat of impeachment as preposterous, and holds that it was properly rebuked by the House. He differs, however, from some other opponents of the late persecution of the President upon the theory of the impeaching power—hence the speech. He correctly argues that an officer can only be impeached for "treason, and other crimes and misdemeanors;" but that such offences need not be such as are especially indictable. The speech repudiates the idea that an officer can be impeached upon mere partisan grounds, as Ashley & Co., attempted to do.

The radical press made a bold attempt to damage our distinguished Representative by the false report that he had made a speech advocating impeachment; but the publication of the speech not only refutes the false report, but rebukes the slanderers. The people who have long and justly admired Judge Woodward for his masterly talent and the soundness of his judicial and political opinions, and who, in the face of a most unscrupulous opposition gave him (almost without his knowledge or consent) a nomination and election to Congress, are not to be alienated from him by misrepresentation. The speech should be carefully read, especially by those who may have seen the false report in reference to it.

Four Hundred Lives Lost at Sea.

BOSTON, December 28.—A letter has been received here from Rio, dated November 24th, and published in the Traveler, of this city, which contains the following appalling statement:

"This morning a Brazilian steamer has arrived from Montevideo, bringing the news of the loss of the English mail steamer Santura, in a terrible gale off that place a week ago. She was iron clad, and one of the finest looking steamers I ever saw. She left the harbor of Bahia, while we were at anchor there. When she went down she had on board 400 persons, including the crew and passengers. Among the latter was the English minister, who had just been relieved to enable him to make a short visit home. He, with the rest, was lost, only fourteen out of the whole being saved."

Removal of Revenue Officers.

It is understood that a communication is in course of preparation, under the direction of the President, in response to a resolution adopted by the House of representatives, calling for information respecting the removal and appointment of collectors and assessors of internal revenue, and the alleged failure to collect the taxes in certain cases. It will show a remarkable state of facts and figures, and effectually dispose of Radical clamor, about the loss of millions of dollars to the government through the inefficiency and dishonesty of officers appointed by the present administration.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—Doctors' bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many are avoided by keeping GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment" curing burns, cuts, scalds, bruises, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c.—Mothers, do not neglect to save your husband's hard-earned money, but purchase a box of this salve, only 25cts.

MOBILE, December 28.

The District Attorney, L. V. B. Martin, met Judge Busted, of the U. S. District Court, this morning in front of the Custom House, and accosted him saying, "Judge will you allow that indictment against me to take its course?" Judge Busted replied, "Sir, the law must take its course." Martin then drew a revolver and fired on the Judge, who fell to the pavement, having received two shots—one below the breast bone, and another in the right leg. Martin had been indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury for revenue frauds and extortion. He is now in jail. Judge Busted's wounds are considered mortal.

GENS. POPE AND ORD REMOVED.—Generals Pope and Ord have been removed by the President, and Generals Meade and McDowell have been appointed to succeed them. This is a condemnation of the management of the late commanders, and as the new officers are men of a more conservative disposition, this movement is an attempt to relieve the people of the South from the oppression of the military acts.

—The Circleville (Ohio) Union says a woman sold the clerk of a store in that place a roll of butter, the weight of which was materially increased by having a stone in its centre. The clerk found out the trick but said nothing. The woman took some coffee in exchange for her butter, and the clerk slipped the stone into the scales. "The woman, of course, made no complaint, but has left off trading at that store."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The establishment of equal suffrage by a Congressional enactment is still agitated. Sumner believes Congress has the power, but Trumbull, of Illinois, Conkling, of New York, Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and other able Republican Senators do not. Others propose to accomplish their object by a constitutional amendment, but it will not be passed before the Presidential Campaign.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 2.—The First National Bank of Bay City, Mich., failed to-day. Its affairs are reported to be in a rather a bad condition. The deposits amount to about \$75,000.

—Joshua Baker has been appointed Governor of Louisiana, vice B. F. Flanders, resigned.

List of Jurors

Drawn for January Term, commencing Jan. 13th, 1868:

GRAND JURORS.
Auburn—James Donlin, Milton Lott, Clifford—Ellery Burns, John Halstead, W. W. Watkins.
Choconut—John S. Stanley.
Dimock—Olney Bailey.
Franklin—Webster Turrell.
Harford—Levi R. Peck.
Jackson—Eli Barnes, Leander Griffin.
Liberty—Gilbert M. Smith.
Liberty—James Webster, Ogden Stanfort.

MONTROSE—Perry Barnhart.
Middletown—Ithamer Canfield, Newell Keeler.
New Milford—Belus H. Foot.
New Milford boro.—K. A. Johnson.
Oakland—George E. Barton.
Rush—James Logan, James Redding.
Susquehanna—D. A. Lyons, J. B. Scoville.

PETIT JURORS—JAN. 13.
Auburn—Floyd T. Kellogg.
Bridgewater—Perrin Wells, D.D. Hinds, Clifford: Ezra Coleman.
Dimock: Joel Compton.
Dundaff: George M. Rogers.
Forest Lake: Thos. Dow, Joel Turrell, Stanley Turrell, G. B. Johnson, Myron S. Towee.
Friendsville: Daniel Lynch.
Gibson: Geo. B. Tiffany, Timothy Carpenter.
Great Bend boro: Isaac D. Mapes, G. W. Brown.
Harford: Loren T. Farrar, Otis Grinnell, Collins Peck, Tyler Carpenter.
Herrick: John B. Lyon, Jr.
Jackson: E. B. Moxley, Henry A. Pope, Henry W. Tyler.
Jessup: David Olmsted, John Smith, Samuel Shelp.
Little Meadows: Preserved Hinds.
Lenox: S. H. R. Grow, Hiram White.
Montrose: C. G. Minor.
New Milford: Elliot Aldrich, E. S. Page, T. D. Tennant.
Oakland: George A. Brush.
Thomson: Stephen R. Gelatt.

PETIT JURORS—JAN. 20.
Auburn: Minor C. Tubbs.
Apolacon: David Wood.
Brooklyn: John H. Chapman.
Bridgewater: Milton Griffin.
Choconut: Christopher Byrne.
Clifford: Alfred Merriman.
Dimock: Leland Blakeslee, C. J. Lathrop.
Forest Lake: John Brown.
Friendsville: Perry Birdsall.
Gt Bend boro: A. P. Stephens.
Gibson: Wm. W. Williams.
Herrick: Erastus Barnes.
Harmony: James Thomas.
Harford: Horace Sweet, Wm. E. Tingley, Peter Williams, M. S. Hines.
Jackson: Horace Aldrich.
Jessup: Sheldon Meacham.
Lenox: D. B. Clark, F. T. Powers, E. R. Tingley.
Montrose: Norman Mitchell.
New Milford: Andrew Gillespie, E. H. Hibbard, David Summers, H. M. Summers, Homer Tingley.
Oakland: A. E. Doolittle, Edward Doyle.
Rush: Norman Granger, E. H. Gray.
Susquehanna: Chas. A. Miller.
Thomson: Joel A. Lyons, Charles Wrighter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ABEL TURRELL is continually receiving new supplies of Genuine Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold as low as any other Store in Montrose.

DEAN'S, HILLMAN'S & CASAR'S treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 333 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10/19/71

To Owners of Horses—thousands of horses die yearly from Colic. This need not be. Dr. Tobias' Venereal Horse Liniment will positively cure it. Every owner of a horse should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use. It is warranted superior to anything else for the cure of Croup, Wind Galls, Swellings, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Old Sores, &c. This Liniment is no new remedy. It has been used and approved of for 20 years by the first horse men in the country. Given to our overdriven horses, it acts like magic. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England, for the celebrated Hiram Woodruff's Trotting Lotion, used for years, and sold in the West for \$1.00 per gallon. It is put up in pint bottles. Take no other. Sold by the Druggists and Saddlers. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Ten thousand Dollars worth of GOODS at wholesale prices, just taken, for sale by ABEL TURRELL, in the Brick Block. About this amount constantly on hand, and NEW GOODS continually arriving. The people can and nearly everything they may need at the Drug and Variety Store of ABEL TURRELL. Montrose, Pa., July 30, 1867.

Gardner's Business College, PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, and ADLERS ACADEMY—For the proper training of young men and ladies can obtain a practical knowledge of the most important branches of business. Every one should improve himself. The course is the most thorough of any College of the kind in Northern Pennsylvania. Life Scholarship, \$25.00. Send for Catalogue. Paper given to all applicants. N. GARDNER, Principal. Scranton, Pa. Aug. 13—6m.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild cherry.—Where this article is known it is a work of supererogation to say one word in its favor, so well is it established as a reliable remedy for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, as well as that most dreaded ailment, Consumption, which high medical authority has pronounced to be incurable disease. Those who have used this remedy know its value; those who have not, had but to make a single trial to be satisfied that all others it is the remedy.

The Rev. Jacob Seebler, well known and much respected among the German population of this country, writes as follows: HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs.—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I have no pleasure in recommending it to the public. Some eight years ago, one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and I procured an excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of it there was a great improvement in her health. In my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it. I would, however, be very happy to see your preparation because there is a good deal of spurious Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry about throughout the country. JACOB SEEBLER. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. Prepared by SEITH W. POWELL & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally, dec.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap. A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies, and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. May, 28 1867.—1/ym12

New Advertisements.

LOST! On Monday morning, Dec. 23d, 1867, between Wade's Corners and Nicholson Depot, a FINE COFFEE MILL, with red-brown stripes, and very plain, long legs, 20 lbs. on each, the top button on the right side off. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Gros's Store in Glenwood, or at Walker's Store in Nicholson. MRS. ELDRIDGE D. DAVIS. Lenox, Jan. 7, 1868.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL DOYLE, deceased, late of Choconut township, Susquehanna county, Pa. Letters testamentary upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. CATHARINE DOYLE, Exr. JAMES B. DOYLE, Adm'r. Choconut, Jan. 7, 1868.

ESTATE OF WM. SMITH, late of Jessup, Susquehanna county, Pa. dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SMITH, Adm'r. Jessup, Jan. 7, 1868.

PLASTER. FRESH GOOD CAYUGA PLASTER, in ample supply at \$5.00 per ton. N. SHOEMAKER. Summersville, Jan. 7, 1868.

GARDNER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, SCRANTON, PA.

Young Men Prepare for Business. There is a time coming when you will be either a drone or a live man in society—a time when business men will be wanted, and those who have been practically educated will surely be preferred. Young men do not wait because your early education has not been completed, and think that it is too late now to make an attempt to resolve to improve the greatest opportunity ever offered to young men in this section of country for obtaining a PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION. I have established this College especially for educating young men for business, giving them the most thorough course of practical instruction, combining THEORY AND PRACTICE. with the assistance of Officers, Banks, etc., of any College in Northern Pennsylvania. Any student possessing a common school education is prepared to commence the business studies, and if deficient in these branches will be individually instructed free of charge. For terms and information send for College Paper giving full particulars. J. N. GARDNER, Principal. Jan. 7, 1868.—1/ym

Investors. If you wish to advertise you should consult GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y.

Book Publishers. Do you want agents? You should consult GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y., on the subject of advertising.

Newspapers. Do you wish to increase your circulation? You should advertise with us. Do you not practice it? Consult GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of 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 Friday, Feb. 7, 1868, at 10 o'clock, P. M., the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit:

The following piece or parcel of land situate in Dimock township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows: On the north and west by lands of P. Donohoe, on the east by lands of S. Sawyer, and on the south by State road, containing about 40 acres of land, be the same more or less, and mostly improved. Taken in execution at the suit of Milnor Parrott and C. Shay, executor of Jas. Farror, dec'd, vs. Benjamin McKeby. —ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Song, Depot township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands formerly owned by Gaylord Curtis, on the south by the public highway, on the east by lands of Mrs. Moody, and on the east by lands of J. T. Cameron—containing about 2,000 feet of land, one dwelling house, and all improved. Taken in execution at the suit of Nathan vs. James Purcell. —ALSO—

The following piece or parcel of land situate in New Milford township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Peter Abright and R. McKeby, on the east by lands of A. J. Abright, on the south by land of Pruit and Moss, and on the west by lands of R. L. Sulphur—containing about 40 acres of land, the improvements thereon, framed house, one small barn, a small orchard, and about 25 acres improved. Taken in execution at the suit of R. L. Sulphur & Co. vs. Dexter Abright. —ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Oakland, Susquehanna county, Pa., known and described as lot No. 22, east of Dryden's creek, as laid down on the map of a part of said township as surveyed by Wm. Wentz for the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Co. and reserved and abutted by Timothy Boyle, and all improved, with one dwelling house, &c. [Taken in execution at the suit of James and Louisa Rogers, to the use of said Louisa, vs. A. J. Thorpe. —ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the borough of Susquehanna Depot, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of M. Dimhap, on the east by lands of D. W. Hillard and D. S. Hillard, on the south by lands of J. M. Smith, west by lands of A. C. Sterling and J. Hill, containing 10 acres, 50 acres improved, one house and one barn, and all improved. Taken in execution at the suit of A. Lathrop vs. E. N. Seelye. —ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the township of Bush, Susquehanna county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Samuel Smith, and E. Platt, east by Geo. Green and C. Canfield, on the south by lands of C. Cobb, on the west by lands of J. Hubbard, containing about 54 acres, 2 dwelling houses, one barn, one saw mill and orchard and all improved. Taken in execution at the suit of H. R. Seckman vs. D. P. Hillbard. —ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the township of Great Bend, county of Susquehanna, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of the Daniel Loyal, now owned and occupied by Betsey Loomis, running thence north sixty two degrees, east along the centre line of the Gt. Bend and Franklin roads, known as the "Hill Road" sixteen rods to a point opposite a large pine stump, at which said road thence north 72 and 45 minutes, west 120 rods to the centre line of the creek road, near Wylie creek, thence south 72 west along said road, 41 rods to the line between the lands of the late A. Hubbs and Paul Loomis, thence south 72 east along said dividing line 23 rods to said Loomis' north east corner, thence south 80 degrees east line, being the dividing line between lands of the late A. Hubbs, late lands of said Loomis, south 10° 50 minutes east 57 rods to the place of beginning, containing nine acres, and one fourth of an acre, be the same more or less. [Taken in Execution at the suit of N. Newman to use of Adelia Hubbs, vs. Joseph Dubois, Nicholas Hubbs, and S. B. Chase, Adm'rs of estate of Ad. Hubbs, dec'd. —ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the borough of Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of land, and on the north by the street thence running east along the northern boundary line of said Scott's lot ten rods to the place, thence along the ravine about north eight rods to the street, thence along the street about north eight rods to the place of beginning, containing about four acres, be the same more or less, and being the said lot of land which Milnera Post, and William N. Post, Executors of said Post, did by deed dated April 1st, 1855 convey to the said N. Post. Taken in execution at the suit of James S. Barren & Co. vs. N. J. Post. —ALSO—

The following piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Montrose, county of Susquehanna, State of Pa., and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of land, and on the north by the street thence running east along the northern boundary line of said Scott's lot ten rods to the place, thence along the ravine about north eight rods to the street, thence along the street about north eight rods to the place of beginning, containing about four acres, be the same more or less, and being the said lot of land which Milnera Post, and William N. Post, Executors of said Post, did by deed dated April 1st, 1855 convey to the said N. Post. Taken in execution at the suit of James S. Barren & Co. vs. N. J. Post. —ALSO—

The following piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Lenox, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of Bridger and Sinebaugh, on the east by lands of Lydia Miller, and on the south by land of D. K. Oakley, and on the west by lands of A. Sinebaugh, containing fifty-seven acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, and about thirty acres improved. Taken in execution at the suit of C. C. Edwards vs. E. J. Miller. —ALSO—

S. F. LANE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Dec. 24, 1867.

The following piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Montrose, county of Susquehanna, State of Pa., and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of land, and on the north by the street thence running east along the northern boundary line of said Scott's lot ten rods to the place, thence along the ravine about north eight rods to the street, thence along the street about north eight rods to the place of beginning, containing about four acres, be the same more or less, and being the said lot of land which Milnera Post, and William N. Post, Executors of said Post, did by deed dated April 1st, 1855 convey to the said N. Post. Taken in execution at the suit of James S. Barren & Co. vs. N. J. Post. —ALSO—

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The following piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Lenox, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of Bridger and Sinebaugh, on the east by lands of Lydia Miller, and on the south by land of D. K. Oakley, and on the west by lands of A. Sinebaugh, containing fifty-seven acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one house, one barn, and about thirty acres improved. Taken in execution at the suit of C. C. Edwards vs. E. J. Miller. —ALSO—

S. F. LANE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Dec. 24, 1867.

The following piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Montrose, county of Susquehanna, State of Pa., and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of land, and on the north by the street thence running east along the northern boundary line of said Scott's lot ten rods to the place, thence along the ravine about north eight rods to the street, thence along the street about north eight rods to the place of beginning, containing about four acres, be the same more or less, and being the said lot of land which Milnera Post, and William N. Post, Executors of said Post, did by deed dated April 1st, 1855 convey to the said N. Post. Taken in execution at the suit of James S. Barren & Co. vs. N. J. Post. —ALSO—

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