The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.

The Montrose Railroad.

We publish this week a call for a meeting on Saturday afternoon next, of all those who are interested in the realization of a Railroad from Tunkhannock to Binghamton by way of Montrose. We have not felt called upon before to say much through our columns respecting this project from the very uncomfortable position that we knew of nothing to say as we have not been furnished with any tangible information, and we have had but little opportunity to gain any knowledge of its workings for ourself. In the absence of any statistical facts, we have come to the conclusion to present what appear to us to be, some plain and undeniable conclusions in the premises. The very first of these conclusions is that if the zeal which has characterized this movement in the past, is all that may be expected in the future, then time and its elements will level these hills into one vast plain, and generation after generation, will pass away from earth long before the locomotive will be steaming through Montrose. Another is, *if the people in the vicinity* through which it is to pass, expect to awaken some fine morning in the full enjoyment of a Railroad, with all its many, and we may say vital advantages to them, without very liberally loosening their purse strings, then the sooner the delusive bubble is pricked, the safer it will be for their mental faculties; for Railroads at the present day are not built by *magic*, but by *money*.

Neither are they forced upon communities. Those only who zealously labor by using every means in their power, by awaking in time and "casting their bread upon the water" liberally, can expect to reap these benefits and enjoy their advantages. The plain unvarnished fact which all must understand is this. To secure a Railroad we must accept the proposition of the Lehigh Valley Company secured to us by the efforts of Judge Packer, which is this, nothing *more* and nothing *less*. *We must grade it for the ties and iron*, and then we have the official *assurance of that company, that they* will meet us and complete it. We find that some are hugging this delusive phantom of hope, that subscribe little or much, the Railroad will be built. We would here wish to disabuse the minds of all such by stating what we know to be the stubborn fact: that unless they propose to meet the proposition of the Lehigh Valley Company to the very letter, the sooner they "hang up the fiddle" the less ludicrous will they appear. What is to be done? This is just what must be done. There must be at least $300,000 of *unconditional* and *available* stock taken by those who are interested in the Road, and that too without delay. There is no use for us to further be throwing sand in our own eyes, but we may as well look the facts boldly in the face, and prepare to meet them. If this section was the only one through which a R. R. could pass, we might rest in apparent security. But beware! Other routes are practicable, and other communities are awake. Who are more interested than the capitalists, and business men of our Borough? The means to accomplish this end must come from those who have them, and no other. Montrose by the talents, energies and public spirit of those men of former times is the *County seat* of this county, notwithstanding its natural disabilities. But we make bold to say, that it is *only by the increased energy and public spirit of their decendants that they can further hope to retain their "birthright."* Remember that to day Railroads are the main arteries that furnish the life blood to the small veins in our business system, and without one, we are hoping against hope. Have you, who are interested in this enterprise in this vicinity done all you propose to do? Then we say, erase forever the name of Montrose from any connection with it. If not let your action speak on Saturday next.

A New Scheme.

Captain Hall, who, as it was reported has been seeking for some trace of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic regions, has returned, and is now at Washington, asking an appropriation from Congress, for the purpose of fitting out a new expedition of discovery to the northern part of our hemisphere. Numberless expeditions have been sent out since the disappearance of Sir John Franklin, and nearly all of them, started with the avowed intention of finding if possible, some traces of the many whose fate is still shrouded in the dark veil of mystery. In 1850, the crews of eleven vessels were engaged in the Arctic Regions endeavoring to discover the fate of Sir John Franklin, and they succeeded in finding sufficient trace to demonstrate that himself and party were lost. What cause can there be for a new expedition, what satisfaction and reward can there be, that will make up for all the trials, sufferings and privations, which those who engage in the enterprise must inevitably go through with?

The problem of the northwest passage, which was for years the pretext for the many expeditions, was definitely solved in 1853-4. Notwithstanding this the desire for adventure is not satisfied—new objects are formed by those who wish to make themselves conspicuous in adventure.

Dr. Hayes proposed to reach "the open Polar Sea," and now Captain Hall comes forward with the idea that extensive whaling grounds *might* be discovered in some unknown region. Nothing will be gained in such an expedition which will compensate for the unparalleled hardships, those who form the party must endure. We have all the knowledge of the Hyperborean regions which can be of practical advantage to us, and why then prolong the tale, and fill the pages of history with a record of prodigious suffering, sorrow and death. That part of the world which we know of, is vast enough, and cold enough, (at least for the poor) without spending the time and money, which might be used in bringing more warmth and comfort into poor houses, in useless research in a cold and desolate land.

Another Railroad Interest.

We noticed in the Northern *Pennsylvanian* of the 7th instant, an extract from the correspondence of the Utica *Herald*, setting forth the merits of a proposed extension of the Chenango and Susquehanna R. R. from Utica to some point on the Erie Railway, and presenting facts and figures, which clearly demostrate Great Bend to be the shorter and most feasible point as a terminus, its object being to furnish another outlet for the vast mineral resources of our state, and to form an unbroken line of communication from Utica to Philadelphia and Washington. We sincerely hope that the citizens of Great Bend will put forth every effort to bring about the realization of such an enterprise. Although we in this section are nearly sixteen miles distant, and do not expect to reap any direct local advantage from it, yet we are fully aware that Great Bend is one of the most important boroughs in our county, and whatever improves and increases its wealth and growth is a matter of deep interest to every individual who pays taxes or owns real estate in the county. Let the enterprise of the citizens of Great Bend again show itself by immediate and active exertion, and in not allowing this opportunity to pass, without forcibly striving to secure so valuable an acquisition to their already large and growing business and importance.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, March 7.—Among the memorials presented in the Senate was one by Mr. Cameron from the miners of the Schuylkill county anthracite region praying for adequate legislation to protect their interests. The consideration of the funding bill was resumed, and Mr. Bayard addressed the senate contrasting the debt of the United States with that of England to show that in proportion to accumulated wealth of the two countries, that of Great Britain was less than our own. Mr. Howe followed in support of the bill. At the conclusion of his speech the senate took a recess till 7 p. m. Upon reassembling, a number of bills of little general importance were called up and passed. The consideration of the Funding bill was then resumed, and Mr. Corbett addressed the senate in advocacy of certain propositions of his own. Mr. Cole made some remarks upon the necessity of the prompt extinguishment of the public debt. Mr. Scott also spoke, after which the senate adj.

HOUSE—The first business in order, the call of the states for bills for reference, having been finished, a resolution was offered to allow Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky, to withdraw his resignation, the Governor of that state having refused to accept it. After a long discussion, the house refused to entertain the motion. A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether a member present during the session may resign his seat without consent of the house, in order to evade his duties and responsibilities. At three o'clock, the consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed. Mr. Bingham addressed the house in opposition to the bill. Mr. Davis followed in support of the bill. The speaker read a telegram announcing the arrival of the steamship city of Boston at Liverpool. The house at 5 p. m., adj.

SENATE, March 8.—The committee on foreign relations reported favorably the bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships in aid of any foreign state against any colony engaged in insurrection. Several other important bills were reported. The funding bill was taken up and debated by Messrs. Sherman, Corbitt, and Davis. At 3:20 p. m. the senate went into executive session, and afterwards adj.

HOUSE—The committee on public lands reported a bill to prevent the further sale of lands in Dakotah, except under the pre emption and homestead laws, and the laws for disposing of mineral and town sites. On motion of Mr. Holman, the words limiting the bill to Dakotah were struck out, so as to make it apply to all lands. The bill was finally rejected. Mr. Voorhees made a personal explanation, contradicting a statement that he had appointed a non resident to the West Point military academy. The house then resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill. Messrs Wood, Cox and Woodward spoke against the bill. Mr. Butler then proceeded to close the debate, arguing in support of the bill. The amendment of Mr. Bingham, providing that the act shall not be construed to extend the official tenure of any officer of the state beyond the time for which he was elected, was adopted, and as amended the bill passed by a strict party vote. The adoption of Mr. Bingham's amendment was a defeat of the Butler wing of the radicals. Mr. Laflin addressed the house in support of a joint resolution in regard to printing patent office reports. After which the house, at 4:20 p. m. adj.

SENATE, March 9th.—Mr. Pomeroy introduced a resolution of censure against the conduct of the Spanish government in its treatment of insurgent prisoners; laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Ferry presented a petition from a Mr. Hatch, of Connecticut, setting forth that his father was illegally restrained of his liberty by the Dominican government; referred to the committee on foreign relations. The Georgia bill as passed by the house was reported. The house bill to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the contingent expenses of the house of representatives, passed. The consideration of the funding bill was then resumed. Messrs. Scott, Morrill and others gave their views, and several amendments were proposed. At 4:30 p. m. the senate took a recess. In the evening session a bill giving the consent of congress to the laying of a tunnel under the east and north rivers, from Brooklyn to New York and from New York to New Jersey was passed. The funding bill was again taken up and discussed till the hour adj.

HOUSE—Mr. Woodward presented petitions of 1,135 laboring men of his district, against any change in the general tariff, as suggested by the free trade League. After some unimportant business the bill for the air line railroad from Washington to New York, came up, and occupied the remainder of the morning hour. It went then over. A rule was adopted devoting the third Friday in each month, from two o'clock till the hour of adjournment, exclusively to the business of the district of Columbia. The house then resting the consideration of the joint resolution in reference to printing patent office specifications. After some debate the resolution passed. A number of bills were introduced and referred. At four o'clock the house adj.

SENATE, March 10th.—The committee on rules made a report on the future order of business, which was adopted. A number of bills of local importance only were acted upon, and several introduced. The funding bill was then proceeded with. The debate was continued till 4:30 p. m. when the senate took a recess till 7:30 p. m. In the evening session several bills of minor importance passed. The remainder of evening session was occupied in the consideration of the funding bill.

HOUSE—In the house the morning hour was occupied in the consideration of the air line railway bill. Mr. Swann concluded his argument against it. Pending the consideration of an amendment, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over. The house at 1:20 p. m. took up the bill to reduce the number of officers in the army, and Mr. Logan took the floor in explanation and advocacy of the measure. He stated that on the 1st of November last there were five hundred supernumerary army officers, and that the staff of the American army of 37,000 men was as large as the staff of the French army of 500,000, and of the Russian army of 800,000. "The staff corps of the American army in 1860 consisted of 350 officers, and in 1869 of 663 officers, being 313 more than in 1860. At that time those officers were mostly Lieutenants and Captains, but now they were all Majors, Lieutenant Colonels, Colonels and Brigadier Generals." Mr. Logan estimated that the bill would save about three millions. At the conclusion of his argument, the bill was considered by sections for amendments, the bill was then passed without a division, and at 5 p. m. the house adj.

SENATE, March 11th.—Mr. Revels had read a communication from the negro members of the Georgia Legislature protesting against the adoption of Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill. In accordance with the new order of business, the calendar of bills was taken up. The joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider all matters relating to the Indians was taken up and discussed. At one o'clock, it was laid over to make way for the funding bill. A number of amendments were considered and acted upon. The bill was at length reported to the senate as amended, and passed yeas 32; nays 10, and the senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE—A bill providing for two local inspectors of steamboats at Evansville, Indiana, passed. A number of patent bills were acted upon, and their consideration occupied all the morning hour. At half past one, the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. McCarthy, who declared, that, while in favor of a tariff for revenue, he also wished to keep in view the judicious protection of the labor and industries of the country. He favored a reduction of duties on tea, sugar coffee and spices. At the conclusion of his speech, the Tariff bill was laid aside, and the deficiency bill taken up. The bill appropriates an aggregate amount of $2,477,711 for deficiencies in the present fiscal year. Mr. Peck delivered a lengthy speech against the administration. Mr. Dawes addressed the house in reply.

The Investigating Committee.

The following is the letter handed by Gen. Irwin to the committee, upon his declining to be examined in relation to his management of the State Treasury:

To the Honorable the Finance Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania:

I have been subpœned to appear before you, and to give evidence upon a subject embodied in a resolution adopted by the Senate on 7th January, 1870. At the end of my term as Treasurer, I settled my accounts and handed over all moneys and effects in the Treasury to my successor. I made a final settlement on the first Monday of May, 1869, with the Auditor General. During my administration not a single dollar of the public money was lost, and all the affairs of my office was closed up to the entire satisfaction of the auditing department of the State. I defy any one to make any charge against me for malfeasance in office and to substantiate it with competent testimony. When that occurs, I will be ready to meet and refute it, but until then I will not recognize the right of the committee of the Senate or of any tribunal in this land to call me as a witness and examine me upon any question connected with my *personal or official integrity*. Whilst I admit the power of a legislative committee to inquire into my whole official conduct and the management of the affairs of my office, I desire to be distinctly understood as objecting to the *exercise of any such inquisitorial power* as referred to, in the absence of any charge, or accusation affecting my official integrity. It would be subversive of every principle of law and in violation of *that right which enables every man to demand* that his accuser meet him face to face.

I only wish to add that I am not animated by any want of confidence in this committee, or by any disrespect toward its members, but impelled by what I conscientiously believe to be a proper respect for myself.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Feb. 9, 1870.] W. W. IRWIN.

☞ Many people prefer an *Endowment* policy, which is a double contract, consisting of an agreement to pay a certain sum to the person, provided he or she reach a specified age, and the pledge that if he die before attaining that age the *whole sum* shall be paid at once. By this means his family is protected until the children are able to care for themselves, and when the down hill side of life comes the whole sum being paid a home can be purchased and the remaining years enjoyed under one's own "vine and fig tree."

Lease of the Albany and Susquehanna R. R. Company.

We announce the favorable termination of the negotiations which have for some time been quietly going on for the lease of the Albany and Susquehanna R. R., to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The lease, which is for ninety nine years, is upon the following conditions: The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is to pay an interest of 7 per cent. upon $7,000,000 made up as follows:

On paid stock	$2,500,000
On Albany city bonds,	1,000,000
On 1st Mortgage Bonds,	1,000,000
On 2d " "	2,000,000
On Equipment Bonds,	500,0000
	$7,0000,000

To meet this interest will require an annual outlay of $490,000.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company assume the interest on all the bonds from the 1st of March ensuing; but the interest on the $2,500,000 of stock is not to be assumed *until* the 1st of January next.

The 6,500 shares of subscribed stock, upon which 10 per cent. has been paid, is to be paid in full as the necessities of the road may require. The shares will only bear interest as and to the extent that they are paid for.

The road will continue to be run under *its present management, the lessees, of* course, having power to make changes when and as they please, in the employees. The stockholders will continue to control the directorship of the road.

All existing contracts with other railroads and coal companies to be carried out, in good faith, by the lessees.

The lease has been made, we understand with the approval of the Jay Gould party, and with it, we suppose, will terminate the long conflict between the direction of the road, and that of the Erie railway company.—*Albany Argus.*

A Dreadful Disease.

The Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch* records the fact that a disease as fatal as the Asiatic cholera has broken out in that county. It first appeared some ten days ago, at a place called Albion, and in less than a week five grown persons, each of different families, died, and others were prostrated with the terrible disease. Death has thus far followed each individual attack, the victims dying in from twelve to seventy hours after the first symptoms. One of those who died within twelve hours was a hearty, robust, and apparently healthy young man. It is there called "spotted fever," from the fact that the victims become covered with crimson spots. The high medical authority call it *cerebro-spinal meningitis.*

—A barn belonging to James Francis, on late run, Potter county, was burned recently. The barn contained thirteen horses at the time of the fire, three of them perishing in the flames. No insurance.

—An astronomer predicts for this year a comet of such brilliancy and so near the earth that our nights will be almost as bright as our day.

District Convention of Good Templars.

Pursuant to call, the Eighth Quarterly District Convention of Good Templars of Susquehanna County, convened in Good Templar's Hall, in Hopbottom, Pa., Tuesday, March 1, 1870, and in the absence of G. W. C. T. E. B. Chase, was called to order by District Secretary, C. E. Whitney, at 10:30 A. M. The officers, regular and appointed, were as follows:

W. C. T., Stewart Mead, New Milford.
W. V. T., Laura Wilmot, Susquehanna Depot.
W. S., C. E. Whitney, Susquehanna Depot.
W. T., M. A. Hull, New Milford.
W. C., Rev. J. A. Jerome, New Milford.
W. M., G. W. Mackey, East Bridgewater.
D. M., Susan Packard, Brooklyn.
I. G., John W. Fisk, Silver Creek.
R. H. S., Anna Jenkins, Clifford.
L. H. S., Florilla D. Sloat, East New Milford.
P. W. C. T., E. E. Titus, Lathrop.

The Chairman of the Committee on credentials, reported representatives present from twenty-two Lodges and one Temple, viz: Great Bend, Crescent, Brooklyn, Sheridan, South Gibson, Harford, Susquehanna Depot, No-Compromise, Olive Leaf, Glenwood, Lathrop, South Harford, Lenoxville, Clifford, Silver Creek, East Bridgewater, Cambrian City, Earnest, East Rush, Gem, and Brookdale Lodges, and Good Will Temple at New Milford. Communications were received from Thompson Center, Rill, and Dundaff Lodges. The above Lodges and Temple were represented by upwards of fifty delegates, and a large number of the membership of the Order, and represented nearly 1,900 members.

The reports of delegates from the several Lodges, on the afternoon of the first day—were very interesting, and, in a measure, encouraging. Foes from without—in the form of veterans of the flowing bowl, and bigotted professing adherents of the cause—aided by dissentients and neglectful and inactive members from within, have, in a few instances caused the decline of Lodges; but new ones, composed of earnest, faithful, and persevering members, have arisen from the ruins, who will we trust, retrieve the losses heretofore sustained, by a consistent and strong effort to drive the demon from our land. A few Lodges have sought by extreme measures and inconsistent denunciations of private individuals, to banish the evils of Intemperance at one fell blow, and failing in this first and single endeavor, have relaxed all effort, and the cause for which they were supposed to be laboring has suffered more from their inconsistent and ill-timed zeal than from the combined efforts of their enemies. Thus have many Lodges fallen. Let it be a warning to those who still, and are working faithfully. The Evening Session of the first day in Good Templar's Hall, was very interesting, and the address by the Rev. Bros. Jerome, of New Milford, and Rogers, of Brooklyn, and Bros. Arta Sweet Watson Jeffers, G. W. Mackey, A. C. Blakeslee of Nicholson, Halstead, of Wyoming county, and others were brief, aggressive and appropriate. The exercises were interspersed and enlivened with good and appropriate music. The audience was large, attentive, and doubtless benefitted. Among the resolutions presented discussed and adopted at the second day's session are the following:

Resolved, That as a practical measure, looking to the Temperance Education of the children, we recommend the organization, wherever possible, of Bands of Hope, or failing in this, that efforts be made to enroll in some way all over ten years of age on the side of total-abstinence.

Resolved, That we recommend all church members to cooperate with us in pushing forward the Temperance cause. Nevertheless, if any Christians have conscientious scruples in becoming members of our Order, we recommend, and cordially invite them to organize Total Abstinence Temperance Societies for the aid of our cause.

Resolved, That public meetings should be held in every neighborhood for the purpose of educating the people up to the point of Legal Prohibition.

Resolved, That we welcome to our deliberations the Representatives from Luzerne and Wyoming, and exhort them not to weary in well doing.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Hopbottom, and vicinity, for their openhanded hospitality.

A resolution urging upon the people "the necessity of early organizing a new, or third party," was tabled without debate. In conformity with an expressed desire of that body, two delegates—Bros. G. B. Rogers, of Brooklyn, and G. W. Mackey, of East Bridgewater—were elected to attend the Wyoming and Luzerne Association, to be held in Hyde Park. The greater portion of the second day's session was devoted to the presentation of, and discussion on resolutions, appointment and reports of committees, unfinished business, and election and appointment of officers for the next Convention. By action of the Seventh, the Ninth District Convention will be held in Montrose, on Tuesday, June 7, 1870. The following are its officers:

W. C. T., Watson Jeffers, Harford.
W. V. T., M. A. Hull, New Milford.
W. S., C. E. Whitney, Susquehanna Depot.
W. T., Anna Jenkins, Clifford.
W. C., Rev. H. Boughton, Brooklyn.
W. M., P. J. Wright, Lathrop.
I. G., R. I. Vailes, New Milford.
O. G., C. C. Morse, Montrose.
R. H. S., Laura Wilmot, Susquehanna Depot.
L. H. S., Jessie Hartley, Glenwood.
P. W. C. T., Daniel Brewster, Montrose.

Brothers and Sisters:—Again let me urge upon you the necessity of laboring more actively and zealously in the cause, and of preserving the friendly relations that now exist between the Lodges of the county, without which our efforts are useless and will avail nothing. Thus far we have accomplished much, but nothing in comparison to what may be accomplished if you will labor with increased, and judgment-tempered zeal. *If you are but butterflies in the* cause—gaudy and brilliant when it is prosperous and flourishing, and absent in body and spirit when darkness gathers over it—I entreat you to be "born anew," or to consider yourselves as opponents—in effect, if not in profession.

Be diligent by day and by night, and never falter when sluggards point to signs of coming darkness. Never heeding the scoffs and jeers of the unthinking, manfully do your duty, and you shall not loose your reward. Respecting the opinions of others, respect your own by a prompt and frank expression of your convictions in every proper place, and at every needful time. Do not be intemperate in your actions, nor make public interests subservient to private grievances. Having once lifted the fallen from the gutter and into the light, cast him not again into the darkness by your neglect, or by battling among yourselves. Do not, by a month's "masterly inactivity," suffer to be erased the otherwise glorious record of a year. In other words, "Work bravely and well!" Under the Temperance banner may we live; possessed by the heavenly spirit of our cause may we die, passing away gently and softly as the night winds fall to the earth. Our trust should be in God, the giver of all good and perfect gifts and the rewarder of such as are faithful, without whose aid and guidance we can never succeed. Humbly depending upon Him, let us faithfully strive to do our duty, and our labors shall not be in vain. C. E. WHITNEY, Dist. Sec'y.

Susquehanna Depot, March 10, 1870

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 Saturday, April 9, 1870, at two o'clock P. M., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Montrose, county of Susquehanna, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by Public Avenue, on the south by lot of E. L. Weeks & Co., on the west by lands of L. Searle, and on the north by lands of S. H. Sayre & Bro.'s, and lands of J. Etheridge, deceased, together with the appurtenances, one two story store house, and all improved. ALSO—All that piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Montrose, aforesaid: bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the west by lot of C. Cushman, on the south by lands of Benjamin Case, dec'd, on the east by lands of A. Lathrop, and on the north by Turnpike street; together with the appurtenances, one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, and out buildings, fruit and ornamental trees, all improved. ALSO—An interest in old Court House building, on west side of Public Avenue in the borough of Montrose, county and State aforesaid. ALSO—All that certain farm and piece of land situate in Bridgewater, in said county and State, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post the northeast corner of a lot of land, now or late of Daniel Searle, thence along the line of said Searle's lot south 89 degrees and 30 minutes west, 194 perches to a post, thence north 30 minutes west, 85 perches, and five-tenths of a perch, thence north, 89 degrees and 30 minutes east, 194 perches to a post, thence south 30 minutes east, 85½ perches to the place of beginning. Containing 97 acres and eight-tenths of an acre, with allowance, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, one frame barn, wagon house, an orchard, and about seventy-five acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of J. H. McCain vs. A. Baldwin and W. L. Allen, and Jackson S. Baldwin vs. Alfred Baldwin.

ALSO—The entire interest of Jesse B. Long, in all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Rush, county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania: bounded on the north by land of D. Gary, east by the Ridge road, south by a public Highway, and west by land of D. Baker. Containing forty acres, mostly improved, having thereon two dwelling houses, two barns, one horse barn, and one orchard. [Taken in execution at the suit of Pool & Bergen vs. Jesse B. Long.

ALSO—*All that certain piece or parcel of* land situate in Oakland township, Susquehanna county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: *Beginning* on the north side of the road leading from Great Bend to Levi Westfall's and at the southwest corner of lot deeded to Martin Wagner, thence along said Wagner's line north 9 degrees and 35 minutes west 75 feet to a corner, thence south 80 degrees and 25 minutes west, 60 feet to a corner, thence 9 degrees and 35 minutes east, 97½ feet to a corner on the north bank of the River road, thence along said road in a northeasterly direction to the place of *beginning*, it being the same deeded by Calvin Brush to Helen F. Williams, having thereon, 1 frame three-story house, now or lately occupied as tenant by VanWagner, W. N. Decker and Richard Slopes, late the estate of Norman S. Kenyon. [Taken in execution at the suit of Charles A Miller vs. Norman S. Kenyon.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Auburn, Susquehanna county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Widow Reynolds, on the east by lands of John Reynolds, on the south by lands of Wm. Donlin, and on the west by lands of Wm. Bennett. Containing about fifty acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, some fruit trees, and mostly improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Geo. P. Little vs. Thos. Donlin, 2d; Peter Benninger vs. Thos. Donlin, 2d.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the Susquehanna River, on the east by lands of —— Tarbell, on the south by lands of Levi Munson, on the west by lands of W. Dayton. Containing forty acres, be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances, one small house, and about twenty acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of John Phillips vs. Martin Hughes, and Almira Hughes.

ALSO—The Defendant's interest in all those two certain pieces or parcels, or lots of land situate in Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, Pa. 1st. Bounded on the north by lands of M. S. Wilson, east by another lot claimed by Henry Herkimer, and land of D. McCollum, on the south by lands of John Wood, and on the west by lands of Abiathar Millard. Containing ten acres, all improved. 2d. Bounded on the north and east by lands of D. McCollum, and on the south and west by the above described piece of land, contracted from L. Gardner, by said Henry Herkimer. Containing one acre, more or less, all improved, and on which is a small house. [Taken in execution at the suit of S. S. Mulford to the use of M. S. Wilson vs. Henry Herkimer.

WM. T. MOXLEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, March 14, 1870.

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 Thursday, March 31, 1870, at two o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a large oak tree, standing on the north bank of the Susquehanna river, being the southeast corner of the old Wm. Taylor farm, and runs thence by the east line of said farm, north 162 perches to a stake and stones, thence north 28 degrees east, 84 perches, to a pile of stones in the line of James Worden's land, thence south 35 degrees east, 6 perches to a pile of stones, thence north 55 degrees east, 221½ perches to a stake and stones, thence south 69 degrees east, 131½ perches to a stake and stones, thence south 220 perches to the Susquehanna river, thence down the north bounds of the same to the place of beginning. Containing 123 acres of land, be the same more or less. About 45 improved, having thereon, one frame house, and two barns. [Taken in execution at the suit of Samuel H. Dayton, to the use of M. E. Gerritson, vs. Daniel Munson.

WM. T. MOXLEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, March 7, 1870.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—KELLOGG—At the residence of the bride's sister in Montrose, March 8, 1870, by Rev. A. L. Post, Mr. William E. Allen, of Dimock, Susquehanna county, and Mrs. Mary A. Kellogg, of Forest Lake, Pa.

CAMPBELL—MATHEWSON—In Clifford, March 6, 1870, by Elder Benj. Pitcher, Mr. Samuel R. Campbell, and Mrs. Olive Mathewson, both of Herrick Centre, Susquehanna county, Pa.

ALDRICH—APLEY—In Sidney, Delaware county, N. Y., January 1, 1870, by Rev. George Wells, Nathan Aldrich, of Montrose Depot, to Mrs. Frank Apley, of Sidney.

RECKHOWE—HARDING—At Great Bend, Pa., March 10, 1870, by Rev. A. F. Harding, assisted by Rev. I. N. Pardee, Mr. Adelbert L. Reckhowe, to Miss Mattie S. Harding, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

No cards.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—In Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa., February 14, 1870, Mr. Jonas Adams, aged 61 years.

CRANE—In New Milford, of consumption, March 3, 1870, Hawley Crane, in the 22 year of his age.

PAGE—In Jackson, March 1, 1870, Miss Margary Page, aged 51 years.

Special Notices.

☞ **The Season and its Dangers.**—The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole *physical structure will be enervated*. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.—*March.*

☞ THE FALSOM IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE. These machines make a strong, durable and elastic stitch, will sew with ease every variety of cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and of any required thickness at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine. Agents wanted in every town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular address A. F. HAMILTON,
No. 700 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., Sole Agent
Feb. 23, 1870. 4w.

☞ TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. (may12 1y.

☞ DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of diseases of the Eye and Ear (his speciality) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 805 Arch street, Philadelphia. Testimonials 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 for examination. feb17 1y jw6

☞ ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of Youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York. (may12 1y

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by William Hodsdon, 231 Fulton St., New York.

Week ending March 12, 1870.

Butter, pail	@
" firkin	30@38
Cheese, dairy, per lb	14@15
" factory	15@16
Eggs, per doz	27@28
Flour, per barrel	4.60@5.20
Corn meal, 100 lbs	1.80@1.90
Wheat, per bushel	1 22@1.45
Rye "	85@1.01
Oats "	57@62
Corn "	1.00@1.02
Hops, crop of 1869	17@21
Beef, sides, per lb	12@14
Hogs, "	11@12
Potatoes, per bbl	1.50@2.60
Turkeys, per lb	25@27
Chickens "	21@23
Geese "	16@18
Tallow "	9@10

HARVEY & STAMP,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Flour, Salt, Butter, Pork, Lard, Ham, Salt Fish, Tallow Candles, Crackers, Cheese, Coffee, Spices, Choice Teas, Sugars, Rice, Dried and Canned Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, and all other articles usually kept in a first class Grocery and Provision Store.

We will mark our Goods as low as we can afford, and sell for cash, or exchange for produce.

We will furnish Pails and ship Butter for those who desire us to, and endeavor to give good satisfaction.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

GEORGE HARVEY.
E. P. STAMP.

Montrose, Feb. 2, 1870. tf

THE LAST CHANCE.

STILL SELLING OFF AT COST.

GEO. HAYDEN

Is still offering a Large Stock of Goods for a short time ONLY—AT COST! And lots of Goods LESS THAN COST! (A positive fact,) TO CLOSE BUSINESS! Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Shawls, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, Wooden Ware, Hardware, Groceries, Trimmings, And lots and Stacks of Goods too numerous to mention.

When you hear other dealers say that we ask old prices and have an old stock of Goods, Don't believe it, but call and see! Examine and compare prices for yourselves.

This Stock must and shall be sold in a short time as I have to leave the building.

☞ Positively no Goods sold on Credit. Terms Cash, or No Sale.

GEO. HAYDEN.

New Milford, March 9, 1870.

New Advertisements.

DAUCHEY & CO.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE

FOR FAMILY USE—simple, cheap, reliable. KNITS EVERYTHING. AGENTS WANTED. Circular and sample stocking FREE. Address HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me. [mar 16m3

I was cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt free. [mar16 4t] Mrs. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. J.

THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.

For twenty-five cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer a package of Sea Moss Farine, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like *quantity of Puddings*, Custards, Charlotte Russe, &c. &c. It is by far the Cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.
53 Park Place, N. Y.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S.—T.—1860.—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all druggists. [mar 9—6m

FARMERS, Their Sons, and others, can make money rapidly selling the NEW ILLUSTRATED FARMERS' MANUAL, edited by GEO. E. WARING, JR., Practical Farmer and Author, and late Agricultural Engineer of N. Y. Central Park. The best book for Farmers ever issued. Adapted to every section. Fifteen thousand. Every farmer should read it before planting. It is a source of large saving, money making book. Thousands have been sold and thousands more want it. 15th Edition ready. Live agents wanted. Profits large. [mar9w4] E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS.

MORE THAN 500,000 PERSONS Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Send for a circular.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion, or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

In Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, these Bitters have no equal. For full directions read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages. English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor, 32 Commerce St., N. Y.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, and general Agents, San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and 32 & 34 Commerce St., N. Y.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.
March 9. 3m.

INFORMATION IN THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL." How Teachers, Students, Retired Clergymen, Energetic Young Men and Ladies can make $75 to $150 per month during the Spring and Summer. A copy free. Send name and address to People's Journal, Philadelphia, Pa. [March 14w.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY

KNITTING MACHINE

Is Presented to the Public as the most *Simple, Durable, Compact and Cheap* KNITTING MACHINE EVER INVENTED.

PRICE ONLY $25.

THIS MACHINE will run either backward or forward with equal facility.

Makes the Same Stitch as by Hand, but far superior in every respect. Will Knit 20,000 STITCHES IN ONE MINUTE

AND DO PERFECT WORK, leaving every knot on the inside of the work. It will knit a pair of stockings (any size) in less than half an hour. It will knit *Close or Open, Plain or Ribbed Work*, with any kind of coarse or fine woolen yarn, or cotton, silk or linen. It will knit stockings with double heel and toe, drawers, hoods, sacks, smoking caps, comforts, purses, muffs, fringe, afghans, nubias, undersleeves, mittens, skating caps, lamp wicks, mats, cord, undershirts, shawls, jackets, cradle blankets, leggins, suspenders, wristers, tidies, tippets, tufted work, and in fact an endless variety of articles in every day use, as well as for ornament.

FROM $5 TO $10 PER DAY

Can be made by any one with the American Knitting Machine, knitting stockings, &c., while expert operators can even make more knitting fancy work, which always commands a ready sale. A person can readily knit from twelve to fifteen pairs of stockings per day, the profit on which will be not less than forty cents per pair. March 2—4

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. Dec 29 '69

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA"

SMOKING TOBACCO is an excellent article of granulated Virginia.

—Wherever introduced it is universally admired.

—It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S "YACHT CLUB"

SMOKING TOBACCO has no superior; being denicotinized, it cannot injure nervous constitutions, or people of sedentary habits.

—It is produced from selections of the finest stock, and prepared by a patented and original manner.

—It is very aromatic, mild and light in weight—hence it will last much longer than others, nor does it burn or sting the tongue, or leave a disagreeable after-taste.

—Orders for genuine, elegantly carved, Meerschaum Pipes, silver mounted, and packed in neat leather pocket cases, are placed in the Yacht Club brand daily.

LORILLARD'S "CENTURY"

CHEWING TOBACCO

—This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no superior anywhere.

—It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS

HAVE been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.

—If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them.

—They are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

—Circulars mailed on application.

P. LORILLARD & CO.
Dec 15,—12 New York.