The Montrose Democrat.

B. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1870.

Susquehanna County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Susquehanna county are requested to meet at the place of holding elections in their respective districts between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., on Saturday the 13th day of August next (unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committee) and elect two delegates to represent said districts in the Convention to be held at Montrose, on Monday, August 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing election.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

Auburn—G. L. Swisher, Wm. White, Wm. Donlin.
Ararat—N. J. West, Benj. H. Dix, S. A. Baldwin.
Apolacon—Patrick Ryan, Richard Ring, Patrick Niver.
Bridgewater—K. Bunnell, H. J. Stevens, C. J. Curtis.
Brooklyn—E. G. Williams, James Hewett, Wm. Crandal.
Clifford—John Stephens, Martin Decker, I. J. Cobb.
Choconut—Edward Burk, Ekanah Chalker, Ames Heath.
Dimock—Wm. Bunnell, H. E. Birch, A. B. Lathrop.
Dundaff Boro.—Dr. J. C. Olmstead, Thos. P. Phinny, C. C. Church.
Forest Lake—H. Birdsell, Elisha Griffis, Isaac Strange.
Franklin—J. L. Merriman, Henry Eldred, Joseph Marvott.
Friendsville—James Meade, Phillip Millan, Wm. Buffum.
Gibson—George Milliken, J. H. Claflin, E. F. Clinton.
Great Bend—Wm. K. Hatch, J. B. Brown, Ira Smith.
Great Bend Boro.—C. S. Gilbert, I. Reckhow, Reuben Stevens.
Herrick—Henry Lyon, E. R. Barnes, A. B. Tingley.
Harmony—Richard Martin, Levi Westfall.
Harford—Ira Carpenter, D. L. Hine, Stephen Carpenter.
Jessup—Charles Shelp, Joseph Stieger, W. C. Handrick.
Jackson—A. M. Benson, J. L. Dix, T. W. Clinton.
Lenox—A. L. Jeffers, A. J. Titus, Lucius Utley.
Lathrop—E. S. Brown, John Wood, D. Tooker.
Liberty—P. P. Butts, C. Stanford, M. L. Truesdell.
Little Meadows—Thomas O'Dowd, Jere. Kane.
Middletown—John Biglan, Owen Smith, Otis Ross.
Montrose—C. D. Lathrop, D. Brewster, C. L. Brown.
New Milford—E. Aldrich, Julius E. Deans, Spencer Lathrop.
New Milford Boro.—W. Hayden, F. W. Boyle, Joel S. Tingley.
Oakland—James Tillman, Lewis E. Shutts, E. C. Legget.
Rush—Geo. Harvey, Albert Picket, C. Flummerfelt.
Springville—William H. Gerritson, Samuel Quick, Wm. B. Handrick.
Susq. Depot.—G. Curtis, E. N. Smith, Wm. M. Post.
Silver Lake—Dennis Sullivan, Joseph Ward, Thomas Buckley.
Thomson—C. Stodard, L. S. Aldrich, J. B. Whitney.

C. M. GERE, Chairman.
O. M. HALL, Secretary.

Take Your County Paper.

We mentioned not long since that we deemed it important that all who are identified with the Democratic party should take a Democratic paper, that they may understand the status of the party, and be posted in the principles and cognizant of the issues that are being agitated in order to act intelligently, and more especially are they interested in the affairs of their own county; hence it becomes their imperative duty to give their support to the County organ of their party, and no one can be fully apprised of his duty, and know how to discharge it, unless he takes a paper that is interested in the dissemination of Democratic principles, and if he desires the promotion of those principles, there is not a man so poor in this county but that can afford four cents a week to spread them.

The cost of a newspaper is no excuse for not taking one. If you look about you, you will find that not a week passes but that you spend ten times four cents foolishly, which might have been much better invested in a year's subscription to the DEMOCRAT.

In one year you get more good substantial reading matter for two dollars than you can purchase in books for twenty dollars. We do not wish to be understood as advising you not to take any other than a Democratic paper, for we consider it the height of wisdom for all who can to take both kinds of papers, so as to act from knowledge upon all questions.—We have very many active Republicans' names upon our list, but we do say that no man who is honest in the advocating of Democratic principles will take an opposition paper, to the exclusion of his own.

Out of thirty-five hundred voters in this county, we have not quite half that number taking their county organ, which is not as it should be. We are pleased to acknowledge that our list has increased over fifty per cent. during the year we have been identified with it, and we have manifested our appreciation by additional expense and labor to improve its appearance and usefulness in commensurate proportion. Our subscribers are all men of business and know this fact, that they do not ask a man to labor for them in any kind of business for a year or so, and then tell him that they will inform him what his labor is worth; but they give him his price for his labor, and try him, and then if it is not worth what he asks, they discharge him. We only ask them to deal by us in the same manner.

With the full support of those who should support it in this county, we can make still greater improvements in our paper.

We are just on the eve of an important election, and every one who does not already take it, should have his party organ, that he may understand what is to be done and be prepared to do it.

Will not every subscriber call the attention of his neighbor who does not take it to this subject.

Our County Convention.

We hope the Democratic electors are fully aware that on Saturday evening next they are to meet in the respective election districts and select men to represent them in the Convention which is to be held on Monday next, and we would urge upon them the imperitive duty of being fully awake to the responsibility. Let nothing prevent a full and honest expression of the will of the Democratic voters of Susquehanna county, at the coming Convention. See to it that none but true and tried men are sent to represent you, in whom you can place the fullest confidence, that your rights will be maintained, so that, when they have met in cool and candid deliberation, and decided upon the candidates you will feel that your honor has been fully sustained and your principles fully represented, and that you will abide by their action. Let none who have either lowered the good old Democratic flag to half mast, or trailed it in the dust creep into any position of honor or trust. A people burdened with the most infamous tyrannical and corrupt partizan legislation, that ever cursed a State, are looking and honestly demanding a change and a hasty return to the former basis of true government. Let the old Democratic flag without *one missing star* be proudly unfurled, and time must bear it on to victory.

The War.

There was heavy fighting on the 5th and 6th along the whole line from Saarlouis to Bitsche. The affair at Weissenburg was but a prelude to the grand movement intended to encircle the French by a superior body of men and drive them back upon Metz. The Crown Prince won the hard fought field of Weissenburg, and followed that by an attack upon MacMahon's division, near Worth. The first reports in regard to this battle were very conflicting, but last night official dispatches from both Paris and Berlin announced a very decided victory for the Prussians. It would seem that the heads of the Prussian columns approaching the river Saar on the 5th, and on the morning of the 6th attacked the French under General Frossard, west of Saarbruck in a strong position in the mountains, near Spriehren. After a severe fight the French were driven from their position, losing two Eagles, six of the famed Mitrailleurs, thirty guns and four thousand prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded was very heavy on both sides. An official dispatch from Napoleon states that "Marshal MacMahon has lost a battle. General Frossard has been oblige to retire. His retreat was effected in good order." In another dispatch, dated Metz, August 7, 3:30 A. M., he adds: "My communications have been interrupted with Marshal MacMahon. I am going to place myself in the centre of the position." The Emperor states that on the left the action began about 1 P. M. but was not serious till several masses of the enemy had concentrated, before which the Second corps retired.

Our Extravagant Administration.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Boutwell's elaborate statements of our expenditures during the last ten years:

Years.	Expenditures.
1860	$ 63,029,789.24
1861	66,657,129.20
1862	474,744,781.35
1863	714,709,995.58
1864	855,234,087.86
1865	1,290,312,982.41
1866	520,807,416.09
1867	357,542,478.71
1868	337,340,284.8.
1869	321,490,567.75
1870	292,113,269.31
Total	$5,303,700,811.23

The *World* invites a comparison of the expenditures for the two years 1860–61, and 1869–70, respectively. It will thus be seen that our rulers expended during the last two years of profound peace, $613,603,867.66.

From this must be deducted in round numbers about two hundred and forty million dollars as interest on the debt during the two years, which leaves $373,603,866 expended in carrying on the government.

From this another deduction of about forty millions for pensions during the two years must be made, which the late war entailed, and the balance will be found to be $333,603,867.

The total amount expended in the two years of 1860–61 was $129,675,916. From this must be deducted, for interest paid in the two years—viz: $3,177,314 in 1860, and $4,000,173 in 1861—$7,177,487, leaving a balance of $122,399,429 expended to carry on the government during the aforesaid years of 1860–61. Now, we have increased during these ten years, or rather only eight years if strictly reckoned, say one fifth; and the expenditure should therefore be increased one-fifth, which if added to the $122,499,429 (being $24,499,885), amounts in a sum total of $146,990,314.

But the party in power have expended, after giving them credit for extra interest on the debt, pensions, and a fifth increase for the increase of population, $323,603,867 against $146,999,314; or in other words, for every dollar exclusive of interest and pensions, by the government in 1860–61, the rulers in 1869–70 expended as near as possible two dollars and twenty-five cents.

Well may all reformers of revenue or otherwise go with the above irrefutable record before the country, and let our people give their verdict.—*Albany Argus.*

The Tax on Farmers.

Congress has always been eager to pass burdensome laws and Radical officials have uniformly given them such construction as bears hardest upon the people. The latest decision is that which compels farmers to pay a special tax as produce brokers whenever they attempt to sell their produce any place else than upon their farm. Farmers when they come to vote should remember that this odious law was passed by a Radical Congress.

☞ Gold on Saturday last was active, but decidedly weak; $5,000 were sold at the Board at 121¼, on time; the opening and closing rates were 121¼, and the lowest figure touched was 120¾. The 4:30 P. M. New York quotation was likewise, 121¼. Sterling Exchange, 132½a134.

King William.

The gaze of all christendom is now turned toward William 1st of Prussia, who when he placed the crown upon his own head at Koenigsburg, in the month of October, 1861, declared that he received it "not of the people, not of the Constitution but from God alone;" and who has entered a struggle perhaps of greater moment than the world has ever known, to defend the "honor of his kingdom." The cool consideration and firmness which characterize his approach to the mighty contest are certainly no ill omen. Hatred to the Bonaparte family is as deeply implanted within him as that of Hannibal to Rome. Born in March, 1797, when Europe was waving to and fro in the first French revolution, and almost his earliest recollections being those of his father's humiliation by Napoleon 1st, we who would expect that a military spirit and "eternal hate" towards the family of despots that have ever manifested as much reluctance to let the fire of dissensions die out, would spring up afresh at this time. Being a younger son, he was educated as a soldier; and the 16th and 18th years inclusive of his life afforded him an opportunity of participating in the campaigns of 1813—15 against the French. In 1847 he was appointed Governor of Pomerania, whence he was exiled in 1848, during the revolution. His utter disregard for the inherent rights of the people, and his unmistakable contempt for every form of Domocracy brought him into disrepute with the Liberal party, and he was driven to seek refuge in a foreign land. After an absence of a few months in England he returned to Berlin; having been elected a member of the Constituent Assembly.

In 1849 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian Army, in action against the revolutionary force in Baden, and distinguished himself by a merciless but triumphant campaign. Five years later, in 1854, he became Governor of Rhenish Prussia, the position now held by the father of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, the nominal cause of the present trouble.

During this time his course is said to have been anything but conciliatory. About this time he exerted the remnant of his influence to bring Prussia into the Crimean war, so anxious was he to lead an army against the French.

In 1858 the mind of King Frederick William VI. became impaired and the actual rule of the kingdom was assumed by the present King, as Regent.—Now by a course quite different from that which he had formerly pursued, he paved the way to the crown which was in reserve for him, as his brother was without issue and died in January 1861. The crown fell upon William, regent, and from that time he was backed and almost guided by Bismarck. German Unity seems to have been the sole ambition of his declining years. Prussia has arrisen to the position of a first-class power, and the aggressions of William and Bismarck have arrested the attention of other powers. Hatred to Napoleon and jealousy of the German unit seem to act as balancing powers in the Europeon mind. The coming conflict will decide which is the strongest passion.

William on account of his arrogance and absolutism, is, in a measure, destitute of the love of his people, but with no nation is the love of country stronger. He is now 73 years old.—From his earliest childhood circumstances have conspired to render him firm in his antagonism to the forms of republicanism and to guard good with jealous eye the power he holds by "divine might." Surely one would think that both William and Napoleon had seen enough of contest and bloodshed to desire that the remnant of their lives be spent in spreading peace instead of discord.

State Elections.

The following is a list of the fall elections and the dates on which they occur:

Alabama	August 1
Arkansas	August 1
Kentucky	August 1
North Carolina	August 4
Tennessee	August 11
California	September 6
Vermont	September 6
Maine	September 12
Indiana	October 1
Florida	October 3
Mississippi	October 3
Iowa	October 11
Ohio	October 11
Pennsylvania	October 11
West Virginia	October 27
Delaware	November 1
Kansas	November 1
Louisiana	November 1
Minnesota	November 1
Missouri	November 1
South Carolina	November 7
Maryland	November 8
Illinois	November 1
Massachusetts	November 8
Michigan	November 8
New Jersey	November 8
New York	November 8
Wisconsin	November 8

New York, July 31.—The Nathans murder remains a mystery. Many people believe a son of the victim is the criminal, while another theory is that the murdered banker was followed from Morristown, New Jersey, by an unknown man, who concealed himself in the house for the purpose of robbery. It is probable that no real clue to the affair is yet in the possession of the police.

The Irish Catholics are said to be organizing to prevent the Orangemen from celebrating the fifth of August.

The brig Cairo, laden with sugar, has been run into Perth Amboy in violation of the quarantine regulations, and is in the hands of an armed posse, put on board by the health officer of the city to defend her against the New York City authorities.

Four hundred extra men have been engaged at the Brooklyn Navey Yard to fit out the steamers Albany, Minnesota, Tennessee and Massachusetts.

Dexter trotted half a mile in 1:6¾ to the road wagon.

Taylor's saw mill, at Morrisville, was burned yesterday. Loss ten thousand dollars, partly insured.

—In the U. S. Circuit Court at Windsor, Vt., on Saturday, Gen. O'Neil, Col. Brown and Captain Monahan were sentenced, having pleaded guilty of violating the neutrality laws. O'Neil was sentenced to two years imprisonment and $10 fine; Brown to nine months and $5 fine; and Monahan to six months and $1 fine.

☞ Jim Fisk, Jr., has forbidden the sale of the *Tribune* on his railroad and boats. The obese swindler has no right to exclude the press from a railway which exists by public charter, than President Grant would have to prevent the circulation of Democratic papers.

Anarchy in North Carolina.

The outrages now being perpetrated in North Carolina under the leadership of Governor Holden, are without a parallel in a civilized State. Fearing that the State would vote against Radicalism at the coming election in August, Holden, the Radical Governor of the State, has organized a negro army of treason, outrage and murder, and placing at the head of it a worthless creature named Kirk, has directed the arrest and imprisonment of every man supposed to have influence against his devilish designs.

The accounts by telegraph and by mail, show the perpetration of the most shocking outrages on the part of these brutal marauders. At Greenboro, while the Conservatives were holding a meeting in the Court House, and while the candidate for Congress was speaking, the building was surrounded by these brutal soldiers, and the speaker and all the prominent persons arrested without warrant or without any form of law. Holden instructs the military leaders to pay no attention to any legal process that may be issued. No writs are therefore respected. The Chief Justice of the State issues a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Holden disobey and defies this writ by *armed force*, by an army organized for this as well as other unlawful purposes. *This is treason to the State.* Respectable unoffending citizens are arrested at their plows, and in their workshops, and hurried off under a guard of black soldiers, without the preferring of any charges. And the creature Kirk is to organize a court-martial to try them, in defiance of the *habeas corpus* or the action of the civil authorities.

This is the result of Radical government as taught and enforced in the "reconstructed" States. This is the way they proprose to prepetuate their power. When the sentiment of a State is likely to be against them, then they are to organize a negro army and quarter the soldiers among the people with directions to arrest all men who are supposed to differ politically with the ruling powers, and prevent them exercising the right of franchise. And this outrageous condition of things is endorsed by General Grant and the power at Washington! What a picture for the lovers of liberty and constitutional government to contemplate!—*Albany Argus.*

State Fairs.

The following are the dates and places at which the State Fairs, so far announced, are to be held this year:

Ohio, Springfield, September 12—16
Iowa, Keokuk, September 12—16
Central Michigan, Lansing, September 14—16
Minnesota, Winona, September 20—23.
Michigan, Jackson, September 20—23
Nebraska, Brownsville, September, 20—23.
Kansas, Fort Scott, September 27—30
Pennsylvania, Scranton, September 27—30.
New York, Utica, September 27—30
Wisconsin, Milwaukee, September 27—30.
Illinois, Decatur, September 20 to October 1.
Ontario Provincial, Toronto, October 3—4.
Indiana, Indianapolis, October 3—8
Kentucky, Henderson, October 4—9
Arkansas, Little Rock, October 11—14.
Georgia, Atlanta, October 19—26

To Destroy Potato Bugs.

A Wisconsin correspondent, gives the following suggestions in reference to meeting the inroads of potato bugs:

Let each man take a tin basin or an earthen dish which the bugs cannot climb and pass along each row from hill to hill, get right down on his knees and search out every bug to be found; turn up the vines, first on one side, then on the other side, and so all around the hill, and search out and gather every nest of eggs. The eggs are attached to the underside of the leaves, and are about the size of a pin head, crowded together in thick clusters, and are yellow, lightish and reddish yellow. The leaves are broken off and placed in the basin with the bugs, and when picked are all burned together in a stove, or better by a fire made in open air on purpose, as the fumes arising from burning bugs are poisonous. They can be burnt in the stove, if the quantity is not too large, by closing the stove immediately after put in. As the bugs lay their eggs on the leaves of pigeon grass, pigweed, and redroot, the potato should be kept clean of weeds, that there will be nothing in the way of extermination. As the bugs frequently drop to the ground when approached and remain on their backs, as still as death, a careful search on the ground and about the roots of the vines will be necessary to get them all.

An Important Amendment to the Bankrupt Act.

Congress, at its last session, passed an amendment to the act providing that what is called the fifty per cent. clause "shall not apply to those debts from which the bankrupt seeks a discharge which were contracted prior to the 1st of January, 1869." This enables a petitioner in bankruptcy to get a discharge from all debts contracted previous to January 1st, 1869 without paying his creditors fifty cents on the dollar.

Not For Joe.

Mowry B. Lowry won't go to Honolulu, as advertised. He means to run as an independent candidate for the Senate in Erie District. He understands the devious ways of the ring at Harrisburg, and thinks he can do more good there than any other place. This is cruel in Lowry, but his reappearance in the Senate would be accepted as a just judgment upon the corrupt conduct of that body.

The departmental estimate for "Miscellaneous Items" was $1,246,285,00 Congress, in its generosity, voted $3,155,158 18 under this head of the Appropriation Bill. The reason why the sum asked for by the administration was more than doubled in the appropriation is not apparent. But when we find items like this: "To Wm. Syphax, as *additional pay* as assistant messenger, $2,180," it is not wonderful that the departmental estimate was deemed short of the sum required for "Miscellaneous Items." Syphax is a colored individual who carries visiters' cards from the hall of the Interior Department into the Secretary's room for one hour each day. What his regular salary for this laborious service is we do not know, but it must be something handsome since his *additional* pay is $2,180! There are hundreds of radical Syphaxes, of all colors, hanging around Washington, who are provided for in the appropriations for "Miscellaneous Items."—*Patriot.*

—The Treasury will sell $6,000,000 in gold and purchase $6,000,000 in bonds during August.

—An order for the purchase of 50,000 tons of hay for the French army was received at St. Louis on Saturday last.

—It has been ascertained that the person or persons who murdered Mr. Nathan, in New York, obtained $60,000 from the safe which Mr. Nathan had placed in the room the night before.

—Wanted—a pupil from the school of reform; hair from the head of an old cape; a few tears that a man shed when he cried fire; the chair the sun sets in; the bed the moon rises from.

—A wise physician once said, "I observe that every one wishes to go to Heaven, but I observe also that most people are willing to take a great deal of very disagreeable medicine first."

Only a Shower.

The Pittsburg *Post* says:

It is amusing to read some of the Republican oracles on the probabilities of the complexion of the next Congress. They admit serious losses, but whistle to keep their courage up. The following is a mild admission:

There may be incidental losses of members of Congress—one or two in New England, two or three in New York, two or three in Pennsylvania, as many more in Ohio, ten or twelve in the Southern States, one or two in Indiana, one or two in Missouri.

If we were asked for an opinion we could give something nearer the mark in the way of Democratic gains:

New England	5
New York	7
Pennsylvania	9
Ohio	4
Southern States	17
Indiana	2
Wisconsin	3
Illinois	3
Missouri	3
Total	54

A Dark Cloud.

A darkie by the name of Sage, South Carolina, gives the white niggers of that State notice they cannot have the loaves and fishes of office any longer. He says of the scallawags:

"We placed them in position; we elected them, and by our votes we made them our masters. We now propose to change this thing a little, and let them vote for us. This movement has not been made without consultation. You will find no intelligent colored man who is not with me. Some parties thought they had worked their own schemes, but we worked too. There is not a prominent colored man in this State who is not pledged to stand by the doctrine which I pronounce."

This is the first writ of ejectment of the scallawags and carpet-baggers. Go it, nigs!

New Advertisements.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

BY THE USE OF

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Dr. C. S. WEEKS, Dentist, of New York, will be in Montrose from Aug. 22 to Sept. 8, prepared to extract teeth for such as require his services and the Gas.

Having visited Montrose professionally with it every summer for five or six years past, and extracted for great numbers, any one can readily find neighbors, who having tested it, can assure that it is safe, pleasant to take, and the operations under it harmless.

Persons from a distance should embrace their first opportunity, as it is sometimes the case that Gas enough for all cannot be made toward the last of his stay.

Rooms at Dr. Smith's Dental Office. Hours of extracting, from 9 A. M. till 12 M.; and from 1 till 4 P.M. by appointment, or if Gas holds out.

Aug. 3, 1870.—tf

This valuable Family Medicine has been widely and favorably known to our own and foreign countries, upwards of

THIRTY YEARS.

It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

"It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician." In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives as well as European residents in those climates, a sure remedy; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine even in unskillful hands.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 per Bottle.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. [Aug. 1—1m

MONTROSE GRADED SCHOOL.

The Fall Term will begin Monday Sept. 5th, and continue fifteen weeks.

FACULTY.

Mr. A. H. BERLIN ..... Principal.
Miss A. J. MILLER ..... Teacher Mathematics, French & Grammar.
" P. E. BUTLER ..... Grammar School.
" MARY SHERER ..... Intermediate do.
" ELLA CARPENTER ..... Primary do.

The larger number of Teachers are graduates of Normal Schools, and bring to the School years of experience.

ORGANIZATION.

A complete re-organization of the different departments, and revising the standard of the grades, will afford a more thorough classification of the pupils. No one is allowed to enter any department for which he is unfitted, thus avoiding that multiplicity of classes so injurious to the prosperity of a school, and thorough instruction. The Grammar School will provide for the teaching of those classes foreign to the spirit of the High School. This avoids the necessity of placing pupils of different attainments in the same classes.

COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES.

It will be the aim to impart thorough instruction in the English branches, giving to them that attention which their importance demands.

HIGHER BRANCHES.

Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, &c., will be under the charge of competent teachers.

LATIN.

We would call special attention to the study of Latin. This branch is made prominent in our course from its importance to the understanding of the English. The number in this department is about fifty, who for thoroughness of parsing and facility of translating compare favorably with classes of any school. There will be classes in Virgil, Cæsar, Roman History, and Beginning Greek and the Modern Languages will also form a part of this course.

TEACHERS' CLASS.

Instruction in the Theory and Practice of Teaching will be given, and if it should be deemed advisable, the advantage of engaging at stated times in active instruction of classes in the different departments will be afforded. This would answer the same purpose as a Model School in Normal Institutes. This advantage cannot be overestimated by those desirous of perfecting themselves as Teachers.

INSTRUCTION.

The system of instruction includes the most approved methods, and is such as will make thorough practical scholars.

TUITION.

Languages	$7 00
High and Grammar School, each	6 00
Intermediate	5 00
Primary	4 00

Book keeping and Teachers' Class will be extra.

All pupils outside of the Borough, will be required to procure cards of admission (which will be the price of their tuition) from the Treasurer, J. R. DeWitt, previous to entering the school.

Tuition will be rounded in case of sickness.

R. TROWBRIDGE, Sec'y. W. H. ARNOLD, Treas'r.

Montrose, Aug. 3, 1870.—4

☞ Good Food and Plenty of It, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the Weak and Debilitated. It makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by William Houston, 281 Fulton St., New York.

Week ending Aug. 10, 1870.

Butter, pail	37@38
" firkins	32@34
Cheese, dairy, per lb	12@13
" factory	13@14
Eggs, per doz	20@23
Flour, per barrel	2.20@2.30
Corn meal, 100 lbs	1.20@1.50
Wheat, per bushel	1.00@1.06
Rye "	68@69
Oats "	1.16@1.18
Corn "	15@18
Hops, crop of 1869	13@15
Beef, sides, per lb	9@12
Hogs, "	1.60@2.60
Potatoes, per bbl	9@10
Tallow "	

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, August 12, 1870, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in New Milford township bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post and stones in the west corner of C. Waldo's land; thence by land of said Waldo and S. Bradford's land, south 46 degrees east 96 perches to a post and stones; thence north 46 degrees, west 12 perches to a maple in a swamp; thence north 30 east 101 perches to a post and stones, corner of John Bradford's lot, being the east side of the Corse road; thence along said road north 44 degrees, west 27 perches; thence north 23½ degrees, west, 30½ perches to a post and stones, being the east of said road; a corner lot of land formerly surveyed to Alanson Merritt; thence by a line of said Merritt's lot, south 46 degrees, west 119 perches to a post and stones; thence north 44 degrees, west 65 perches to a post and stones in line of James Chapman's tract; thence south 46 deg. west 38¾ perches to a post stones an original corner; thence south 44½ degrees east 165 perches to the place of beginning; containing 94 acres 46 perches of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house. Taken in execution at the suit of H. Garratt & Son vs. Jacob Wellman

ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Liberty township, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Simon Welles and Isaac Howard, on the east by lands of Isaac Howard and John Seiger, on the south by lands of the heirs of O. E. Lord decd. Elias Tilman and Thomas Shannon and H. M. Boswell; containing about 88 acres of land be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one two story frame dwelling house, two barns and outbuildings, two orchards and about 10 acres improved. Taken in execution at the suit of Henry Crager et al. vs. A. Baldwin, W. L. Allen and J. H. McCain.

ALSO—

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Franklin, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 101 of Snake Creek purchase of Kirby & Lyle's settlement, so called, said lot 101 lately occupied by John Wesley Jr.; thence east 82 chains and 88 links along the road to a corner where the two roads intersect; thence north partly along and then across the road running to the northward Webster and 49 links to the southwest corner of Lot No. 26 and where lots of John Watson and John Dearborn corner; thence west 84 chains and 87 links to corner; thence south 49 chains and 87 links to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres of land, be the same more or less, it being the same land conveyed to Wm M Post by deed dated Jan 16th, 1866, and by him conveyed to Elizabeth Post April 11 1868, being that portion of the said premises set out to him by deed by the said Elizabeth Post to Henry Webster on the 26 day of June 1868, and containing 22 acres and 147 perches with the appurtenances, one frame house, two barns, outbuildings, one orchard, and about 20 acres improved. Taken in execution at the suit of Z. B. Sutton vs Elizabeth Post.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Clifford, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of David Thorpe, on the east by lands of Bard 4 Tiffany, on the south by lands of Charles Gay and on the west by lands of George Beach; containing about 110 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one orchard, one frame house, one frame cider house, one dwelling house, about 50 acres improved. Taken in execution at the suit of A. & D. R. Lathrop vs. George Stebbins.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Springville, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by road leading from Lynn corners to Auburn, on the east by lands of A. Lucas, on the south by lands of A. Lucas, on the west by lands of Matthew Furey; containing one fourth of an acre of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, and all improved. Taken in execution at the suit of R. B. & O. P. Little vs. R. B. & J. S. Satisbee.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Susquehanna Depot, in the county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, known and described as lot No. 342, being west of the Drinker Creek, as laid down on the map of a part of said village as surveyed by Wm. Weeks for the late New York and Erie Railroad Company, and reserved and allotted by Timothy Boyle, with the appurtenances, one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, and all improved. Taken in execution at the suit of Edward Bryant vs. Amanda Slatter.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harford, known as the Harford University, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the middle of the road, being a corner of lands owned by Wm. O. Briant, and a corner to lands owned by Caleb C. Rich; thence north 2½ degrees east, by lands of Caleb C. Richardson, 77 rods to a corner, thence north 44 degrees west, by lands of Caleb C. Richardson, and lands owned by heirs of Stephen Sweet late of Hartford, 26 rods to a corner, being a corner of land owned by Edward Allen, thence south 4½ degrees west, by lands owned by Edward Allen, 19 and 75-100 rods to the middle of the creek for a corner; thence south 44 degrees east, by lands of Edward Allen, 9 rods to a corner, thence south 43 degrees west, sixty-one rods by lands of Edward Allen to the middle of the road for a corner; thence south 50 degrees east, 4 rods in the middle of the road to a corner, being a corner of lands owned by Lyman Richardson, thence south 42 degrees west, 8 rods to a corner in a line of lands owned by Edward Allen, thence south 49 degrees east, by lands of Edward Allen, 19 and 20-100 rods to a corner, thence south 42 degrees west, 8 rods to a corner, thence south 53 degrees east, 11 and 20-100 rods to a corner, thence north 42 degrees east, 5 and 20-100 rods to a corner, thence south 48 degrees east, 8 and 75-100 rods to a corner, being the end of the wall, thence north 42 degrees east, 9 rods to the middle of the road, thence in the middle of the road north 48 degrees east, 42 rods to a corner, thence in the middle of the road south 44 degrees east, 21 and 22-100 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 33 acres and 16 rods be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, one barn, 5 school buildings, 1 carpenter shop, 1 orchard, necessary outbuildings and all improved. Also—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harford, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a heap of stones in the line of lands owned by the heirs of Darius Tingley, late of Harford, and being a corner of lands owned by Caleb C. Richardson, thence north 2½ degrees east, 31 and 27-100 rods to a heap of stones for a corner, being a corner of lands owned by William O. Briant, thence by lands of the said William O. Briant, south 45½ degrees east, 18 rods to a heap of stones for a corner; thence south 2½ degrees west, 31 and 27-100 rods to a heap of stones in the line of lands owned by the heirs of Darius Tingley, thence north 45½ degrees west by lands of the heirs of said Darius Tingley, 18 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 3 acres and 60 rods of land be the same more or less with the appurtenances. Also—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harford, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the centre of the road leading by Harford University, thence along the centre of the same, north 49½ degrees west 8 rods, thence by land of Hezekiah Allen, south 40½ degrees west, 8 rods, thence by the same south 49½ degrees east, 8 rods; thence by lands of the said Charles W. Deans, north 40½ degrees east, 8 rods to the place of beginning. Containing two and ½ rods of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, the building known as the Newark house and all improved. Also—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harford, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the road, thence along a line of land conveyed by William O. Bryant, to C. W. Deans, westerly to a stone wall, thence by land of said grantor, along said wall in a northerly direction to lands of said C. W. Deans, then bounded, on the north by lands of said C. W. Deans, on the east by the same and the road. Containing about 1½ acres of land be the same more or less with the appurtenances. Taken in execution at the suit of Jones, Babcock & Tanner vs. Chas. W. Deans.

WM. T. MOXLEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, July 18, 1870.

$25 THE FOLSOM IMPROVED Twenty-Five Dollar Family Sewing Machine! The cheapest First Class Machine in the Market. Agents wanted in every Town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circulars, address A. B. HAMILTON, Gen. Agent, No. 700 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. [may 18—3mos

TEA! Every kind of Tea in market, just arrived, and for sale at New York wholesale price. Also a fine assortment of COFFEE. A day, day of one and save expense charges. ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, Pa., April 20, 1870.

NEW WALL PAPER! Just arrived, and selling cheap by ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, April 29, 1870.

THE HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company wants a number of good agents in this county, and the Eastern States, also a good General Agent for Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. Address Home Office, 112 South 4th Street, Phil'a. [13jy 6

REMEMBER

DR. CLARK'S APPOINTMENTS.

REMEMBER

DR. CLARK'S APPOINTMENTS.

REMEMBER

DR. CLARK'S APPOINTMENTS.

REMEMBER

DR. CLARK'S APPOINTMENTS.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY APPOINTMENTS.

Montrose, at Turbell House, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Friendsville, Monday July 25.
Middletown, Tuesday July 26.
Friendsville, Wednesday July 27.
Choconut, Thursday July 28.
Silver Lake, Friday July 29.
Montrose, Saturday July 30.

Birchardville, Monday, August 1.
Rushville, Tuesday, August 2.
New Laceyville, Wednesday, August 3.
Laceyville (Wyoming Co.), Thursday, Aug. 4.
Auburn Four Corners, Friday, August 5.
Montrose, Saturday, August 6.

Dimock Corners, Monday, August 8.
Lymansville, Tuesday, August 9.
Meshoppen, Wyoming Co. Wednesday, Aug. 10.
Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., Thursday and Friday, Aug. 11 and 12.
Springville, Saturday, August 13.

Lawsville, Monday, August 15.
Great Bend, Susquehanna House, Tuesday, August 16.
Susquehanna Depot, Starucca House, Wednesday, August 17.
New Milford, Thursday, August 18.
Montrose Depot, Friday, August 19.
Montrose, Saturday, August 20.

Lathrop's Lake, Monday, August 22.
Brooklyn, Tuesday, August 23.
Hopbottom, Wednesday, August 24.
Glenwood, Thursday, August 25.
Lenoxville, Friday, Aug. 26.
Dundaff, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 27 and 28.

Uniondale, Monday, Aug. 29.
Ararat Centre, Tuesday, August 30.
Thomson Centre, Wednesday, August 31.
Gibson Hill, Th