of the administration, from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried, with few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same term, *i. e.* as a missionary work. The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them, and aid them as missionaries, and Christianize and civilize the Indian, and to train him in the arts of peace. The government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will in a few years bring all Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have school-houses and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for full information on this subject.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year 809,541,300 acres of public lands were disposed of. Of this quantity 869,891,005 acres were taken up under the Homestead law, and 21,595,581 acres were sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrant, college, or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads or for other public uses. The entries under the Homestead law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claim of the settler under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws is not, however, limited to land subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited extent, be acquired under the former laws if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to residence and cultivation. The actual settler's preference right of purchase is even broader and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was formerely confined within much narrower limits, and, at one period of our history, was conferred only by special statuyes. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue, is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now justly considered of more importance to our well being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the danger and privations of a frontier life' and thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection. The laws secure that object, and largely promote the general welfare. They should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time-honored and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the New States should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit, as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to States in which they are situated, the lands taken under the Agricultural College acts and for internal improvements purposes, under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplementary thereto, there had been conveyed to the close of the last fiscal yea., by patent or other equivalent evidence of title, to States and corporations 2,783,625,763 1-100 acres for railways, canal, and wagon roads. It is estimated that there are an additional quantity of 174,735,523 acres still due under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvements was inaugurated more than forty years since in the grants to Indiana and Illinois to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed, with some modifications, in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction. As the several sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus, in many instances, indemnified the Treasury for the granted land. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has, undoubtedly, given a vigorous impetus to the development of our resources, and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance unless the projected work is of acknowledged material importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description; but should Congress determine otherwise I earnestly recommend that the right of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

PATENTS.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 18,411 applications for patents, 3,574 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents; 13,622 patents, including re-issues and designs, were issued, 11,094 tended, and 1,069 allowed, but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were $18,630,429 in excess of its expenditures.

THE CENSUS.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the despatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus at no distant day be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade which has just closed it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity and perpetuate our free institutions.

PENSIONS.

During the last fiscal year, the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement, was $27,280,811,11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants were issued. At its close 126,686 names were on the pension rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of low claims and to the discovery of fictitious claims, which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds have been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, and our happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the interest of one a bureau has been established in the Interior Department—the Bureau of Education; and in the interest of the other, a separate department—that of Agriculture. I believe great general good is to flow from the operations of both these bureaus. If properly fostered I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as to secure their efficiency.

IN CONCLUSION,

I would sum up the policy of the administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of the tax provided for; economy in the disbursment of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit—reductions of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest numbers; honest and fair dealings with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any righ tor obligation due to u s; reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country; and, finally, in securing a pure, untrammelled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity, or color.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, December 5, 1870.

The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1870.

The Message.

We give the major part of our columns this week, to the publication of the annual Message of the President, It is a document, which we think, will be read with interest by all parties. It is astonishing to us, that a message of such great length could have been written without recommending any line of distinct policy upon the most important measures which are now agitating the people. After quoting from the last Message, "That this year has been one of peace and plenty," he cannot withhold his feelings longer upon the marked rebuke which his administration has received at the ballot box during the last year, and he at once plunges into politics, and endeavors to pettyfog his own partisan action in the matter, and presents this remarkable paragraph.

"It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has been disturbed by violence and intimidation, and denied to citizens, in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed."

If by this, the President means to excuse his unprecedented action in filling both Northern and Southern cities with bayonets, to secure the extended rule of Radicalism, and in a manner unworthy the lowest politician, he wishes to avert the wrathful indignation of an outraged people, by that most dangerous of tyrants, pleas, necessity, it is a statement which is void of any facts or proof, and one which the people will not accept as true, even from President Grant. But if he intends to confess to the people, what all the world knows, that he has sent Federal troops into the South to control elections by "violence and intimidation," the public will be prepared to believe it, as it is in accordance with all the facts. We leave it for the people to decide, if ever a President before, in an annual Message, attempted to bolster up a partisan organization and misinterpret the voice of the people. He has assumed premises that a large majority of the press of his own party will not undertake to defend. The people of both the Northern and Southern States, were now fully prepared to expect some recommendations of general amnesty for honest political offenders, and it has been intimated that such would be the policy of the administration at this time, but no such important and magnate allusion whatever is made. Except to bewail Radical defeat in the South, very slight allusion is made. From any thing which this document contains we must expect the same line of policy in reconstruction as that in Georgia and other States, as there is none given and we are left only to judge from the past. It does not breathe one generous sentiment towards the South. The magnanimity of a tyrant like King William toward a fallen foe, is not manifest, nothing but a wail for the downfall of the Republican party in Missouri, and other places in the South, seems to engross his mind at this time, which may be accounted for, as it lessens his chances for 1872, and has undoubtedly excited his renowned mulishness, and he has fully determined to "fight it out on this line" and from the experience of the last session of Congress it will certainly "take all summer." So far as he refers to the action of this government towards the belligerents now contending in Europe, and the recognition of a republic, and a hope that it may be established in France, and a determination to maintain a neutrality in the struggle, it is the most worthy feature in the Message, and should be commended by all. Cuba meets with the same cold shoulder as heretofore. The principles of self government which are striving in that little island do not seem to call forth the least sympathy.

Another display of "firmness" is manifest in the Message by devoting a large portion of it to the "San Domingo job." It must be evident to the President that he cannot coax the Senate to sanction a treaty, and he now asks the passage of a joint resolution to enable him to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty. It is to be hoped that even this guise of his pet corrupt scheme may be defeated.

The people can well remember when "general Grant said he "had bottled up Butler," and also the announcement that he had "uncorked" him afterwards, but from the tone of the Message on England it seems evident that Butler by his late speech on the necessity for a war with that power to save the Radical party, has uncorked Grant on that subject, as he seems to expend a large amount of powder upon that question. That will be a poor rostrum to mount for 1872.

The President very mildly alludes to the perplexities of the Tenure of office Bill and evidently wishes that he was free to appoint his own advisers, as he would and ought to be, were it not for the miserable usurpation of Congress during Johnson's administration, where in he acted a conspicuous part; "Bread sown upon the water must return." He evidently does not like the appearence of the Revenue reform movement, and he endeavors to express very sage views upon the subject, and set himself right upon it before the people. He is obliged to confess that reform is necessary, but he is still putting off the day, and undoubtedly thinks that he would not desire a curtailing as long as he may be President. This telling the people that reform is necessary but never mentioning when it is to commence, and also the same manner respecting a specie basis of currency, is very much like the fellow who courted the girl and told her he would marry her but never told her when. Such declarations may feed a gossiping community but it will not long satisfy the girl. So it is with the tax burdend people of this country. They not only want professions but action. As the Message in full is before our readers we will not attempt further reference to it but leave them to read and form their own conclusions.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE.—Dec. 6.—In the Senate, a number of bills were introduced, but no other business transacted. In order to complete the revision of the standing committees, the Senate at 12:35 adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, a resolution for a new drawing of seats, was tabled. The Senate bill extending the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, came up, and was explained and advocated by Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, and Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, and opposed by Mr, Wood. After further discussion, the bill was laid on the table; a motion to reconsider was [illegible] next Tuesday. A number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Logan asked leave to introduce a bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the navy, but Mr. Hale objected. The President's message was distributed among the several committees, and the House, at 3:15 P. M., adjourned.

SENATE.—Dec. 7th.—A few bills were introduced and temporarily laid on the table. It was agreed to make the calendar the daily order of business on and after Monday next until finished, all unobjected bills to be considered in their order, and each Senator to be allowed to speak once on each question, and for five minutes only. The Senate at 12:30 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House several new members were sworn in. A bill granting pensions to the widows and minor children of Surgents Adams and Rudenstein was passed. Quite a number of bills were introduced and referred. A bill to revise consolidate and amend the postal laws wns reported and discussed. An amendment abolishing in part the franking privilege, was offered and ordered to be printed. At 3 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Dec. 8th.—A number of bills were introduced and a resolution offered by Mr. Sumner, calling for information in regard to the negro schools in the District of Columbia was adopted. At 12:40 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session. At 1:20 P. M. an open session was held. the Standing Committees announced, and the various bills on the table distributed among them. The Senate again went into Executive Session, and at 1:45 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House various bills were introduced and referred, and several resolutions adopted. The Tariff and Internal Revenue bill of last session was withdrawn from the Committee of the Whole and recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House then resumed consideration of the bill to revise and consolidate the Postal laws, the debate being on the amendment abolishing the franking priviledge. An amendment was offered by Mr. Hill, and adopted—yeas, 98; nays, 70—striking out of the bill the sections relating to the franking privilege. This virtually abolishes the privilege, as the last section of the bill repeals all existing laws. The death of Robert Ridgeway, late member from Virginia was announced, and after the usual eulogiums, the House at 3:20 P. M. adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—Dec. 9th.—Mr. Sumner offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of San Domingo; also, instructions to naval officers, and other information in regard to the same subject; laid aside temporarily. Mr. Casserly offered a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the use of troops and naval forces to aid the civil authorities; ordered to be printed. Among the bills introduced was one to regulate rank in the navy. The Committee on Indians Affairs reported favorably a bill to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from the Indian Territory. At 12:50 the Senate went into Executive session, and one hour later adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House was not in session.

Department Reports.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the financial condition of the country has improved during the past year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending with June last were $411,265,477, and the expenditures $309,653,560, showing a surplus applicable to the payment of the public debt, including the amount pledged to the sinking fund by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, of $101,601,966. The Secretary goes on to say:

"From the 1st day of December, 1869, to the 30th day of November, 1870, inclusive, the reduction was $119,251,240.58, as shown by the monthly statements of the public debt; and the total reduction from the 1st of March, 1869, to the 1st of December, 1870, was $191,154,765,38. The consequent reduction in the interest account is at the rate of more than $10,000,000 per annum.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were $411,255,477.63. The expenditures for the same period were $309,653,560.75. This statement exhibits a surplus applicable to the payment of the public debt, including the amount pledged to the sinking fund, by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, of $101,601,916.88. The receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $115,101,240.75. The expenditures for the same period, excluding payments on account of the sinking fund, were $86,562,920.83. The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present year are $244,000,000. The estimated expenditures for the same period are $203,500,000. Showing a balance applicable to the payment of the public debt, including, however, the amount Payable on account of the sinking fund, of $69,038,309.92.

He estimates the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, at $320,418,000; expenditures for the same period at $309,639,319.61, showing but a very slight decrease of expenditures as compared with the past year. He thinks these figures will show a surplus applicable of the payment of the principle of the public debt, in addition to that made by the sinking fund, of $10,778,680.39. On the hypothesis that the expenditures will not be as great as his estimates, he anticipates a reduction the next year of $50,000,000 of the public debt. The war in Europe has made it impracticable to refund the debt, at 4 and 4 1-2 per cent. as proposed, and he advises the issuing of three hundred millions of additional bonds at 5 per cent. As new banks are to be organized, and many national bank bills are so worn as to be unfit for circulation, he favors an appropriation for the issue of new bills. He favors higher salaries in the Department. He favors a policy of revenue sufficient to pay ordinary expenses of the government, pay the interest on the public debt, and from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of the principle.

CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The Secretary of Currency reports 37 national banks organized since last report making a total of 1,731 organized. Aggregate capital of new banks $3,239'000. But one bank has been establish under the act for the issuing of circulating notes redeemable in species. Twenty banks have gone into liquidation and retired their notes; 1,064 banks pay interests on deposits; the sum paid aggregates $6,485-172.66. 540 banks pay no interest. On the 30th of September there were $299,728,617 notes outstanding. There are 1,[illegible] with a capital of $436,478,311, and circulating issue of 333,738,901. There are in actual circulation $299,728,879. The expenses of the office of the Comptroller of Currency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were $141,031.74.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the expenses of the War Department were $32,902,343.97, or $4,636,503.11 less than previous year. The estimate for expenses the coming year is $3,518,350.67 less than last year. The regular army is composed of 2,488 officers, and 34,370 enlisted men. They are stationed in 42 States and territories, at 203 organized military posts.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The navy consists of 181 vessels, calculated to carry 1,309 guns. 52 are iron clad, 30 sailing vessels without steam, and the remaining have steam power. The navigable waters of the globe, embracing 140,000,000 square miles, are divided for the purpose of our naval operations, into five cruising districts. The expenditures of the department for the year were about $9,000,000; about 1,000,000 less than previous years. The estimates for the next year are $21,638,317.

The Royal Family.

Just as the dynasties of Europe have each other by the ears, with thousands of poor fools to do the fighting—in fact, just as royalty in Europe is shivering with a mortal dread—a grand military officer in America has started a line of royalty. The New York Sun, a Radical paper, which helped to elect Grant to the position he now disgraces, gives the following summary of the royal line, all of whom will eat dirt at the command of Ulysses the Great:

1. Ulysses Simpson Grant, President of the United States.
2. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, postmaster at Covington, Ky.
3. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, cadet at West Point.
4. Orville L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the collector of the port of Chicago.
5. Frederick T. Dent, President's father in law, claimant of lands at Carondolet, Missouri, euchred by Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office.
6. Rev. J. M. Cramer, President's brother in law, minister to Denmark.
7. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brothar in law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, jr. and Jay Gould.
8. Brevet Brig. Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother in law, chief usher at the royal mansion.
9. Judge Lous Dent, President's brother in law, counsel for claimants before the President. Fees estimated at $40,000 a year.
10. George W. Dent, President's brother in law, appraiser of customs, at San Francisco.
11. John Dent, President's brother in law, only Indian trader for New Mexico under Indian bureau; place worth $100,000 a year.
12. Alexander Sharpe, President's brother in law, marshal of the district of Columbia.
13. James F. Casey, President's brother in law, collector of the port of New Orleans, place worth $30,000 a year.
14. James Longstreet, President's brother in law's cousin, surveyor of the port of Newleans.
15. Silas Hudson, President's cousin, Minister to Guatemala.
16. Geo. K. Leet, President's brother in law's cousin, public stores, New York; place worth $100,000 a year.
17. Orlando H. Ross, President's own cousin, clerk in the third auditor's office, Washington.
18. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother in law's third cousin, clerk in the register's office, Treasury department at Washington.
19. John Simpson, President's own cousin, second lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.
20. J. E. Simpson, President's own cousin, second lieutenant twenty-fifth Infantry.
21. G. B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, assessor of Internal Revenue, third district, Ohio.
22 B. L. Wyman, President's consin's husband, postmaster at Newport, Kentucky.
23. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother in law's second cousin, clerk in Gen. Spinner's office, Treasury Department.

☞ Few People unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all *should know* the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

☞ "Whoever indeed is useful cannot be unhappy." According to this creed, how happy must be the inventor of J. Monroe Taylor's Gold Medal Saleratus, and if rewarded according to the good he has conferred, how great would be his blessedness. When used exclusively in a household, it banishes dispepsy, gout and rheumatism, and covers the table with delicacies inviting to the palate of a king.

Escape from Jail at Owego.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 4, as Sheriff Pearle, of Owego, was locking the prisoners in his charge, in their cells, he was attacked by seven of them and overpowered. The prisoners then made their escape, but were persued by citizens, and all, except one, was recaptured. One prisoner, who was followed by a negro, turned upon his persurer, and as he supposed, disabled him, but the negro rallied and struck the prisoner on the back of his head with a stone, inflicting a wound from which he died at about twelve o'clock, yesterday.—*Binghamton Republican.*

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, Jan. 6th, 1871, at one o'clock P. M., the following described pieces or parcles of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Great Bend in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, known as the Elijah Skinner farm, lately deeded by said Elijah Skinner to George W. Scranton, and by said George W. Scranton to Elias T. Young and Edgar Thomas and now in possession of Osmer Reed, bounded on the north by lands of Moses Brown, on the east by lands known as the Young, Skinner and Thomas tracts, on the south by lands of A. T. Trowbridge and John Blanding and on the west by by lands of A. T. Trowbridge, David Thomas, and the late [illegible] containing 400 acres, be the same more or less, and all the right, title, interest, and claim of said E. T. Young and Edgar Thomas in the saw mill formerly occupied by the said Elijah Skinner, and the water and mill privilege appertaining thereto, and in about five acres of land on which said mill stands, under and by virtue of a lease made and executed by Moses Brown to George W. Scranton for said privilege and said five acres of land, being the same farm and tract of land, saw-mill and privileges which John Young, Esq., High Sheriff of Susquehanna county, aforesaid, conveyed to the said Benjamin S. Bentley, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1860 which said Bentley and wife conveyed to said Isaac G. Reed, with the appurtences, 3 dwelling houses, 4 barns, 1 saw-mill, outer buildings, orchards and about 200 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of G. V. Bentley vs. Isaac G. Reed and Marshall Frink; Ernest Ziemar, ——— Osterhout, and H. J. Preston, Terre Tenants.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Bridgewater in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, the nort-east corner of a lot of land now or late of Daniel Searle; thence along the line of said Searle lot south 89 degrees and 30 minutes west, 94 perches to a post; thence north 30 minutes west 85½ perches to a post; thence north 89 degrees and 30 minutes east 194 perches to a post; thence south 30 minutes east, 51½ perches to the place of beginning containing 97 acres, with allowance, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, 1 frame barn, 1 wagon house, 1 orchard, and about 75 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Jackson Baldwin vs. Alfred Baldwin.]

ALSO—All those two pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, the first thereof bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at an ironwood in the original east line of the Robert Carson warrantee; thence north 20 degrees west 32 perches to a beech; thence north 34 degrees east along the line of said Carson survey to the corner of Peleg Hoadley's land; thence east to a post in a range with the line of land known as the Francis tract (being the Hannah Humply warrantee); thence south still in the range of the west line of the Francis tract to the south-east corner hereof being the south-east corner of the Justice Frank's warrantee; thence west along the south line of the said Justice Frank's tract to the beginning, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less. The second piece or parcel thereof adjoining the above described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hemlock tree corner a corner of land of Peleg Hoadley (now deceased); thence east 140 perches to a post, another corner of said Hoadley land; thence south 34 degrees west 42 perches to a post; thence south 20 degrees east 32 perches to a post; thence south 80 perches to a hemlock tree, the southeast corner of the original survey; thence west 168 perches to a post, the south-east corner of the original survey; thence north 17 degrees east, 149 perches to the beginning, containing 150 acres and 120 perches strict measure, be the same more or less; excepting and reserving out of the last above described land to the use of the school house where it now stands, being half an acre which Geo. Little deeded to the school directors of Rush township, for the site for a school house and no other purpose, and also the privilege of keeping up a milldam as it stood erected on the 2d day of April, 1840, and taking the water as deeded to Lymah S. Carter by the said Geo. Little for the aforesaid purpose and no other, with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, 1 frame barn, and other out buildings, 1 orchard, and about 100 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of R. G. Moore vs. John L. Moore.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lathrop, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania bounded on the southwest by lands of Loomis Wright, on the northwest by the road leading to maple grove, on the east and south-east by lands of E. Bell, containing one-half acre of land be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, some fruit trees and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of F. W. Griggs, assigned to E. W. Smith and C. G. Tiffany, assigned to E. Bell, vs. Harlow Quick.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Hopbottom, in the township of Lathrop, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake, the southeast corner of Austin Thomas's lot; thence south 10½ degrees east of 40 feet to stake and stones; thence south 77½ degrees west 6 rods, 11 feet, and 10 inches, to stake and stones; thence north 29 degrees west to stake and stones, the southwest corner of Cyrus Jackson's lot, thence along the same, north 77½ degrees east 10 rods and eight feet to the place of beginning, containing 25 square rods and 94 feet of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances 1 frame house, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of D. A. & A. Titsworth vs. C. W. Kittle.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the centre of the Abington & Waterford Turnpike, in the line of lands contracted to Samuel West; thence 2½ degrees east of north a distance of 23 rods to a stake and stones; thence south 90 degrees east 14 rods to the centre of the pike 36 degrees east to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances one frame house and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of R. Kenyon, jr., assigned to F. W. Boyle and assigned to Lathrop & Boyle, assignees of R. Kenyon, jr., vs. Charles W. Barry.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Great Bend, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Main Street in said Borough, at the junction of Water Lane with said Main Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said Water Lane 12 feet to land contranced to Cyrus Decker; thence along Decker's fine southerly 31 feet to land contracted to A. W. Larrabee; thence along said Larrabee's line westerly 124 feet to said Main Street; thence northerly along said Main Street 31 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3720 square feet of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame dwelling house, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Geo. Buck vs. N. W. Deyoe and Walter Paintain, in assigned to I. J. Stratton, vs. Newton W. Deyoe.]

WM. T. MOXLEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Nov. 12, 1870.

Railroad Time Tables.

ERIE RAILWAY.

1,200 miles under one management—800 miles without change of coaches. Broad gauge, double track route to all points west, north-west and south-west. New and improved Coaches are run through without change to Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

On and after Monday, Dec. 14, 1870. Trains will leave Binghamton at the following hours, viz:

GOING WEST.

2:55 a. m. Night Express, (Mondays excepted)
3:35 a. m. Night Express, daily.
6:34 a. m. Mail Train, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, and Dunkirk.
3:20 p. m. Binghamton Accommodation, Sundays excepted.
3:04 p. m. Day Express, Sundays excepted.
9:14 p. m. Express Mail, Sundays excepted.
2:35 p. m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.
1:00 p. m. Emigrant Train, daily for the west.

GOING EAST.

2:05 a. m. Night Express, Sundays excepted.
7:05 a. m. Cincinnati Express, Mondays excepted.
1:51 p. m. Day Express, Sundays excepted.
3:20 a. m. Accommodation Train, daily for Susquehanna.
8:45 p. m. New York Mail, Sundays excepted.
10:20 p. m. Lightning Express, daily.
9:10 a. m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

☞ A revised and complete "Pocket Time Table" of Passenger Trains on the Erie Railway and connecting lines has recently been published, and can be had on application to the Ticket Agent of the Company.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'n Agt.

Dec. 14, 1870.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and WESTERN RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement May 10, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE

WESTWARD. Mail Train. A. M.	Passenger Train. A. M.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. Mail Train. P. M.	Passenger Train. P. M.
4.10		New York	5.00	
11.15		New Hampton	1.53	
12.05		Manunka Chunk	12.40	
12.20		Delaware Dine	12.25	
3.15	11.00	Scranton	9.15	7.35
4.31	12.35	Nicholson	7.55	5.40
5.13	1.00	Hopbottom	7.38	5.12
5.33	1.40	Montrose	7.18	4.15
5.56	2.10	New Milford	6.54	3.45
6.15	2.30	Great Bend	6.35	3.20
P. M.	P. M.	*Foot of Liberty-st.	A. M.	P. M.

R. A. HENRY, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 20, 1869, trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Waverly Junction E. R. W.	8.40 a. m.	8.20 a. m.
Athens	8.52 "	8.32 "
Towanda	9.20 "	11.25 "
Laceyville	10.35 "	2.10 p. m.
Skinner's E'y	10.57 "	2.27 "
Meshoppen	11.16 "	3.00 "
Mehoopany	11.34 "	3.20 "
Tunkhock	11.53 "	4.45 "
L. & B. Junc.	12.35 p. m.	7.15 "
Pittston	1.25 "	7.30 "
Wilkes-Barre	1.45 "	8.40 "
White Haven	3.08 "	11.35 "
Mauch Chunk	4.20 "	1.55 "
Allentown	5.45 "	"
Bethlehem	6.00 "	7.30 "
Easton	6.30 p. m.	7.58 "
Philadelphia	8.25 "	"
Ar. at New York	9.55 "	10.20 "

UP TRAINS.

Leave New York	6.35 p. m.	12.00 m
Philadelphia	7.45 "	1.40 p. m.
Easton	10.00 "	4.25 "
Bethlehem	10.30 "	4.60 "
Allentown	10.45 "	5.20 "
Mauch Chunk	11.00 m.	5.45 "
White Haven	1.34 p. m.	6.58 "
Wilkes-Barre	2.50 "	8.15 "
Pittston	3.10 "	8.35 "
L. & B. Junc.	3.20 "	8.45 "
Tunkhock	4.21 "	"
Mehoopany	4.19 "	"
Meshoppen	4.57 "	"
Skinner's E.	5.15 "	"
Laceyville	5.18 "	"
Towanda	6.38 "	"
Athens	7.20 "	"
Ar. at Waverly Junction, E. R. W.	7.35 "	"

☞ No change of cars between Scranton and New York, or between Scranton and Philadelphia.

Nov. 3, 1869.

HARDING & HAYDEN,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IN BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, &c.

325 Washington Street.
New York.

G. S. HARDING.
BEN. E. HAYDEN.

REFERENCES:

Irving National Bank, New York.
S. Hutchinson & Co., 115 & 117 Worth St. N.Y.
Roberts, Smith & Co., 62 White St. "
Wagner & Kellam, 70 Murray Street, "
Mulford & Sprague, 83 Chambers St. "
C. B. Williams & Co. 268 & 270 Canal St. "

July 13, 1870—tf

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION,

For the Relief and cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.

Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia.

NEW WALL PAPER,

Just arrived, and selling cheap by
Montrose, April 20, 1870. ABEL TURRELL.

CONGRESS WATER, at TURRELL'S.

Special Notices.

PULMONARY CANCERS. Professors Buchanan & Dove of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumors and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plaster, no caustic burning. Medical remarks of this treatment, with testimonials, & separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Buchanan & Dove, University, or address, No. 614 Pine Street, Philada.

Nov. 16, 1870—1ecwac.

☞ Getting Married.—Essays for young men on the delights of home, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Bloomsburg State Normal School, and LITERARY & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—The Faculty of this Institution aim to be very thorough in their instruction, and to look carefully after the health, manners and morals of the students.

Apply for Catalogue to HENRY CARVER, A. M.,
Sept. 28—1y Principal.

☞ The Great Pictorial Annual.—Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of medicine, fill the Christian world. are fully set forth in 16 pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable receipts for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every town and village, and are extensively used throughout this entire civilized world.—Dec,

ESTATE NOTICES.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the same will be heard on Monday the 9th day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Dec, 14, 1870. DAVID HENRY.

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Dec. 14, 1870. RICHARD FURMAN.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Peter Albright will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Thursday the