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Montrose Democrat.

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Let all help to circulate the DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY.

Montrose, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1870.

A Word to our Friends.

With this number closes volume XXVII of the Montrose DEMOCRAT, and also the first full volume during our connection with it, as editor and proprietor, and before the issue of another paper the old year of 1870 will have been severed by the scythe of Time; and with all its joys and sorrows, successes and failures, will be garnered among the many ripened sheaves of the past.

While we would pronounce the customary benediction, of wishing you all a "Happy New Year," we cannot hope to reap more happiness in the year to come, or be crowned with greater success, than has attended our every effort during the eventful year that is just passing, except by improving on its lessons.

The many old years that are passed are to us of vast import, as they have been furnishing us with beacon lights for our future life voyage, that, if heeded, will enable us to stear our bark of happiness entirely clear from the wrecking shoals upon which too many times it has been stranded; and whether it be a happy or a sorrowful year will depend wholly upon ourselves, in cultivating the proper desires and circumscribing them with manly and virtuous actions. It is our privilege to quaff the fullest draughts of human happiness if we will, and the Present is the only time to secure it, as neither the Past or Future is with us.

Before entering upon another volume, we deem it a fit time to express our thanks and due appreciation of the many kind words, complimentary expressions, and the generous patronage which we have received at the hands of our friends. It is now about seventeen months since we placed our name at the head of the editorial columns of the DEMOCRAT, and during that time our most sanguine hopes have been more than realized, as our subscription list has nearly doubled, and job work and other patronage largely increased; and with our highest hopes for the year to come, we cannot expect greater success.

We have labored under the disadvantages of inexperience, but our generous patrons have winked at our imperfections, and scanned only our marked improvements; and we are proud to be able to announce that we have met their universal approbation, and many thanks are due them for their kind words, fitly spoken.

Our paper ever has, and so long as our name stands at the mast head ever will contain our moral and political principles, frankly and fearlessly expressed, tempered with candor and our best judgment, and will ever strive for the supremacy of Democratic principles, upon the sole belief and unavoidable conviction that it was upon those principles that this government in its purity was founded and that by a strict adherence to them it must stand, without which, destruction awaits it.

We propose to continue improving the DEMOCRAT in all its departments to meet the wants of our patrons, and make it not only as it now is, equal to any of its cotemporaries, but to excel them. This is an honorable strife, and with the assistance of those who should be interested, may be a fact realized.

Shall our subscription list be doubled in the years 1871-2? Let the 4,000 Democratic voters of Susquehanna county answer, and those who have not, subscribe at once, and all aid in increasing its numbers.

A word to advertisers: We have refused much foreign advertising which we might have introduced into our columns during the past year to furnish room for local advertisers, if they choose to be accommodated. We prefer to labor for our own town, and home interests, rather than for foreign sections and strangers.—We do not wish any one to give us an advertisement to accommodate us, for we can fill our advertising columns with all we have room for, but *they* are the persons who should feel obligated for the accommodation, that they have County papers for a medium to greatly advance their business interests. We do not wish to monopolize, or advise any one to transfer advertising from any of our cotemporaries, but wish to say, that 1,500 families reached by our paper and in the immediate vicinity where trade must come from, is of as much importance as 1,500 by any other journal.

Three hundred families who receive our paper at Montrose P. O. are important customers to the business men of this borough, as they are the parties from whom they receive support. The same may be said of every borough in the county, and these are (most of them) families that are not reached by any other county paper.

Business men of this county do not receive their patronage from Luzerne, Wayne, or Bradford, hence a circulation in those counties is of no importance to them. If large circulation alone is important in local advertising, the *World* or *Tribune* would meet the end.

We present these facts for the consideration of our business men, and if they choose to take advantage of our columns it will be a pleasure to present them to the public.

We ask a careful persusal of our Prospectus in another column, and the extended co-operation of friends in circulating the DEMOCRAT.

In conclusion we propose to spare no efforts on our part in maintaining and improving the DEMOCRAT, and we ask all our friends to assist us by helping to increase its circulation. With many thanks for well timed favors, we hope to wish you all increased happiness in many years yet to come.

The Gerrymander and our future.

Below we copy from the Clearfield *Republican* an exellent review of the recent speech of the Hon. Willian A. Wallace, in Philadelphia, on the apportionment. Although the special election which called forth the speech of Mr. Wallace has resulted in a splended victory to the democrats, the suggestions of the *Republican* in regard to reform of the constitution are timely and fitting, and we, therefore, invite the attention of the reader to them:

"We print this week the speech of Senator Wallace, delivered on Monday evening 12th inst., in Philadelphia, to the people of the first senatoral district. It is an exhaustive argument, upon the canvass in that district, and of the need of energetic action to elect Colonel Dechert to the senate. No more powerful reason can be given why the democracy should carry that district than the facts and the figures given in this speech. They have everything to gain in so doing, and we justly add, nothing to lose. With the legislature and the governor against us, we will have a repetition of the infamy of 1864 and of the practical result shown by the figures of this speech. In a word, disfranchisement and outrage for us, and double representation for radicalism. With success in that election, we have the senate and will control its organization, and be able to command a fair bill and an honest apportionment of the state. So, too, in regard to a constitutional convention, with one branch of the legislature we will have our fair proportion of the delegates and our just share of representation therein. That reform in many matters of state government is imperatively necessary, can scarcely be controverted; the election of state treasurer by the people; the relief of an overburdened Supreme bench; a check to special legislation by some such provision as Senator Wallace offered in his amendment offered in the senate last session; the necessity to check the abuses and corruption always accompanying the election of a United States senator, as well as those surrounding the atmosphere of every bill affecting large interests, are each of them matters of grave moment and in our judgment demand the calm consideration that should be given them by a convention honestly composed of each shade of political sentiment. It will not do for the democracy longer to halt and drawback from the advocacy of reforms the necessity for which is self-evident. We must be in the van of healthy progress, not lagging in the train of ill-digested radical reform. We must recognize existing evils and apply the remedy. We must be true to the past and ready to guide the events of the future. Taking no step backward, we must appreciate at the full worth the evidences of disruption and disintegration shown by our antagonists and culminating policy upon the questions of the present and immediate future, from the great doctrine that "that people is best governed which is least governed" and re-enunciating the great land marks of our time-honored principles, we can move forward a harmonious and united party, whose ranks will be swollen at every step by the accession of thousands of our recent foes. We are not the party of antiquated dogmas or conservative retrogression, nor are we the party of offirmative ideas," and experimental "God and morality" reforms, but we are the party of healthful progress, in the light of established facts, in the channel of the rights of the people, and under the safe guidance of the cardinal doctrines of free government, ever our pride and our boast. Can such an organization idly fold its hands when every member of it recognizes the truth of the charges of iniquitous special legislation; of the sale and barter of seats in high places, and of corruption in legislative halls by those who govern us, and shall it hesitate to apply the remedy? With success in the first district we will be in a position to move with power; without it, we must [illegible] *ally be felt. If we are gerrymandered for the convention, and radicalism shall attempt therein to fasten its yoke upon us, their efforts will be futile, for no constitution that fails to obtain the hearty endorsement of the democracy will have a ghost of a chance at the polls. If our numbers are fairly represented in the convention there need be no fear of* our injury there, for when was it ever known in a representative body in Pennsylvania that we did not outweigh them in the ability of our representation. The amendments, too, can be submitted seperately, so that at the polls we can cast our united vote for certain propositions and against others, and here is the answer to very many of our cotemporaries who see in a convention the single idea of the negro. Were this and this all, we would be content with the existing condition, but many reforms have become a vital necessity, and we will be recreant to ourselves and to our mission longer to delay them.

An honest apportionment, constitutional reform and the administration of the government in accordance with the tenets of the democratic faith are the key notes to success, and will be the evidence of vitality in a harmonious, progressive and victorious democracy.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, Dec. 19th.—The House Joint Resolution to correct an error in the enrollment of the law in relation to the mode of drawing Grand and Petit jurors, passed. The House bill amendatory of the Revenue act of last session to remove ambiguity in the classification of sugars, was considered and finally laid over. The resolution relating to the printing of the Patent Office report, was discussed for several hours, and finally passed. At 2:45 P.M., the business of the morning hour was resumed and a number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Williams made an ineffectual effort to get up his joint resolution for a Joint Committee to take charge of all Ocean Telegraph bills. Mr. Schurz's Amnesty resolution was referred to the Committee on Disabilities. At 3;15 P.M., the Senate resumed consideration of the question of goverment liability for the appropriation of private property to public uses during the war, as presented by the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Kentucky, for the destruction of his house by Federal troops during an attack made by the Confederates. Messrs. Bayard, Howe, Davis and Pratt advocated the measure, and Messrs, Howard, Chandler and Sherman opposed it. Pending a motion to postpone, the Senate at 4 P.M. went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE—In the House a large number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Kellog offerd a joint resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of the immediate repeal of the income tax. The House refused to second the question by a vote of 64 to 71, and the resolution went over. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates $26,161,698. Mr. Jones offerd preamble and resolution setting forth that, as the right of secession was from the beginning debatable and the right of revolution affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, it was the duty of Congress to grant a free and unqualified amnesty for all political offenses; rejected, yeas 14, nays 142, several Democrats voting in the negative. Mr. Cox asked unanimous consent to offer the same resolution without the preamble, but Mr. Jones objected. A bill appropriating $30,000 for the removal of the Apache Indians from New Mexico and Arizona to a reservation passed. A bill giving soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war a right to enter under the homestead law, 160 acres of land, passed. At 3 P. M., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill. The bill was passed. Mr. Conner, of Texas, made a personal explanation. Branching out on to the subject of revenue reform, Mr. Dawes objected to his continuing. The House again went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Legislative, Executive and Judical Appropriation bill. It appropriates $18,635,480. At 4:30 the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE Dec 20th.—Mr. Sherman presented a bill to authorize the issue of $300,000,000 additional five per cent. bonds, authorized by the funding act of last session; objection being made, it went over. Mr. Morton moved to take up the resolution for the appointment of a commission to visit San Domingo. This motion was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour. A motion to proceed with the San Domingo business was carried—yeas, 30, nays, 23. Mr. Sumner was awarded the floor, but yielded to allow the bill, amendatory of the Revenue act in relation to the classification of sugar, to be considered. It was soon laid aside, and the Dominican question was again under consideration. Mr. Sumner proceeded to address the Senate, after which, Mr. Morton's motion was agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 17. The resolution was then read. Mr. Morton briefly advocated it. Mr. Schurz opposed it. Mr. Thurman also opposed sending the commission, making a very able argument. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Scott, Patterson and others. Without acting the Senate, at 4:15 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.—The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on our relations with Paraguay, was made the special order for January 5. Mr. Ingersoll made a personal explanation in reference to an attack made upon him by the New York *Evening Post*. At one o'clock, the House resumed consideration of Mr. Butler's Amnesty bill. Messrs. Degener and Manning made short speeches in favor of general amnesty. Mr. Bingham then addressed the House in favor of his amendment. He stated that the exceptions under his substitute, would not number over two hundred, while it would relieve from their disabilities about twenty thousand men. Mr. Fitch followed in favor of universal amnesty. Messrs. Sheldon, Shober, Duke and Tillman, made arguments on the same side. Mr. Posser, also, expressed similar views. Mr. McKee favored amnesty. Mr. Mercur opposed Mr. Butler's bill on account of its depriving citizens of their right of redress in the Courts. At 3:30 P. M. Mr. Butler moved the previous question, which was seconded—yeas, 91; nays, 84. Mr. Butler, being entitled to close the debate, yielded a portion of his time to Messrs. Cobb and Hoge. Without action, at 4:10 P. M., the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Dec. 21.— Mr. Sumner, obtaining permission to make a personal explanation, sent to the Secretary, and had read an article in the *Daily Patriot*, of Washington, stating that an attempt had been made by mutual friends to bring about a reconciliation between the President and Mr. Sumner; that the President utterly refused to be persuaded that the difference could be reconciled, and declared that, if he were not President, he would hold Mr. Sumner personally responsible, and demand satisfaction; General Babcock also stated that if he were not connected with the Executive, he would subject Mr. Sumner to personal violence. Mr. Sumner denied the charge General Grant had made that he had in Executive session and on his Western tour, disparaged the President. A number of important bills were introduced and referred. A long debate occurred as to the order of business. Finally the debate on Mr. Morton's resolution, authorizing the President to send an investigating commission to San Domingo, was resumed. Mr. Bayard, in a long and able argument, opposed it. Mr. Sumner followed in a speech reviewing the whole Dominican question, severely criticising the course of the administration. General Babcock, who conducted the private annexation negotiations, signing himself "Aid-de-Camp to General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America,", came in for a share of the Senator's sharp words. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's speech, the House bill, correcting an ambiguity in the revenue law relating to sugar, was taken up. Mr. Casserly submitted an amendment repealing the income tax; rejected, yeas, 12, nays, 48. The bill was then passed, and at 4:40 P. M., the Senate took a recess. In the evening session, Mr. Morton replied to Mr. Sumner.

HOUSE.—In the House, the Ocean Telegraph bill, was reported and recommitted. Mr. Stiles sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a dispatch from Hon. Samuel J. Randall, announcing the election of Col. Dechert to the Pennsylvania Senate. On Mr. Butler's motion, the vote seconding the previous question on the Amnesty bill was reconsidered, and the further consideration of the bill postponed to January 11, 1871. Several resolutions instructing committees were adopted. The Ohio contested election case of Eggleston, Radical, against Strader, Democrat, was decided in favor of Mr. Strader, the sitting member. A bill relating to Territorial Penitentiaries passed; also a bill for the relief of inhabitants of cities and towns on lands obtained from the Great and Little Osage Indians in Kansas. Mr. Jones made a personal explanation in regard to the amnesty resolution he introduced a few days ago. He stated that he had always opposed secession. A bill passed, extending to aliens serving in the navy, the same right of naturalization as is provided for aliens serving in the army. The death of William Smyth, late Representative from Iowa, was announced, and appropriate eulogies pronounced, after which the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Dec. 22.—At six A. M. yesterday, the Senate, which had been in session all night, passed, by a vote of 31 to 9, the resolution introduced by Mr. Morton, providing for the appointment of a Commission to go to San Domingo, and investigate affairs in connection with the project of annexation. The Senate at 6:45 adjourned. Upon reassembling at noon, the Senate went into Executive session. At one o'clock the doors were opened, and the House bill relieving certain citizens of Virginia from political disabilities, was taken up. Mr. Trumbell moved as an amendment, and advocated the Amnesty bill reported last session. Messrs. Lewis and Boreman explained their views, after which the bill was laid aside. A message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. William Smyth, late representative from Iowa. After a eulogy by Mr. Harlan, and the adoption of the customary resolutions, the Senate adjourned until January 4.

HOUSE.—The House met as in Committee of the Whole for general debate on the President's message. Speeches on the Amnesty question were made by Messrs. Jones, Porter, Bird, Booker and Barry. At 2:30 P. M. the House adjourned till January 4, 1871.

A Surprising Romance.

Many years ago, a man in Hartsville, N. Y., became attached to a young, and a beautiful damsel, who died before their intended marriage could be consummated. He then married the mother of the deceased, who was some twenty years his senior, but with whom he lived quite happily until she was eighty and he was sixty years of age. As the wife had by this time become decrepit they adopted a maid of some thirty summers, who had lived with them a year and a half when the old lady died.

Before the time appointed for the funeral, the man himself was taken sick, on which account the funeral services were potponed for four weeks. But in less than two weeks he sent for a justice of the peace and was married to the maid he had adopted. The next day the couple applied to the town for support, and a week later the man himself died, his funeral being attended before that of his wife, and the woman he had so recently married being the only mourner. Human folly is "vast and illimitable."

Enemies.

Have you enemies? Go straight on and mind them not, If they block up your path walk around them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has got no enemies is seldem good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has his hand in it. A sterling character, one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks, is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded with enemies, used the remark, "They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do as they but desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellow talk; there will be a reaction, if you perform your duty, and hundreds who were at once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

Important to Landlords.

As this is the time of the year when landlords are thinking of sending notices to their tenants, it will be well to remember that Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, has recently decided that a landlord notice to a tenant for possession of property is not legal if dated on the 1st of January. It must be dated not later than the 31st of December.

—Another terrible calamity, caused by an attempt to kindle a fire by the use of kerosene oil, comes from Baltimore. The girl who made the attempt had her eyes burned from their sockets; the face was torn off in patches in several places, the hair was burnt from her forehead, and from her throat to her waist her flesh was lacerated most fearfully. Will not such a terrible fate prevent other people from following her example?

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, January, 13, 1871, 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 Dimock, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of James A. Bunnell, on the east by lands of Israel Reynolds and H. E. Burch on the south by lands of Wilson Burch, Albert Hazleton, and Marquis Hinsley, and on the west by lands of E. T. Tiffany and Peter Struppler, containing about 93 acres of land, be the same more or less with the appurtenances, 2 dwelling houses, 2 barns, 1 blacksmith's shop, 1 orchard and about 75 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Solomon McKeeby, use of Wm. McKeeby, vs. E. E. Moore.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Springville, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of D. J. Owens, on the east by public highway, on the south by lands of I. H. Lathrop, and on the west by lands of D. J. Owens, containing one half acre of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, 1 frame barn, 1 carriage shop and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of A. Beardsley vs. E. H. Culver.]

ALSO—All the interest of Theadore Doyle in that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ararat in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Justin L. Doyle on the east by lands of Justin L. Doyle on the south by lands of Silas Baldwin, and on the west by lands of Horace Barnes and Justin L. Doyle, containing 25 acres of land be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, 1 poor barn, some fruit trees, and about 20 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Oscar Washburn, administrator of D. M. Smiley deceased, vs. Theodore Doyle and Angeline Doyle.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ararat, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post and stones, the west corner hereof and the north corner of lot 194; thence by lands of A. C. Davis & Eli L. Avery north 47½ degrees east 112 perches to a post and stones corner; thence by lands of W. G. Bloxham south 42½ degrees east 71 and 4-10ths perches; thence by lands of V. O. Lake south 47½ degrees west 112 perches to a post; thence by land of Jos. D. Drinker north 42½ degrees west 71 and 4-10ths perches to the place of beginning; containing 50 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one log house.

ALSO—All that certain other piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ararat, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, the west corner of lot No 191 of Drinker's Tunkhannock tract, the north corner of No 192 and east corner of No. 189, being also the west corner hereof; thence north 47½ degrees east by land of Thomas Doyle 53 and 8 10ths perches to a post, the west cor, of laud this day conveyed to Edmond L. North; thence by said North's southwast line of land this day conveyed to Lydia Ann Doyle, being also said North's south corner; thence by said line of said land of Lydia Ann Doyle south 47½ degrees west 55 perches to a post in a line of land of Silas Baldwin, north 42½ degrees west 116 perches to place of beginning; containing 39 acres and 70 perches of land, be the same more or less, and being part of said lot No. 191; with the appurtenances, 1 small frame house, 1 small frame barn, 2 shanties, some fruit trees, and about 30 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Lydia Ann W. Doyle vs. William Bocket.]

W. T. MOXLEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Dec. 19, 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, Jan. 7th, 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 decded 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 Jabez McCreary, deceased, 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. Read, 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 Humphy 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 130 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 3d day of April, 1840, and taking the water as deeded to Lyman B. 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 southeast 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 line southerly 31 feet to land contracted to A. W. Larrabee; thence alone said Larabee's line westerly 121 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.

Office, 720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Wilcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machines

"I give my hearty preference to the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine."
FANNY FERN.

"The weight of reliable evidence being overwhelming for that of the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine, I decided upon it, procured it, *and am more than satisfied.*"
GRACE GREENWOOD.

"I have the Wheeler & Wilson, the Grover & Baker, *and the Willcox & Gibbs* Sewing Machines in my family. I use the Willcox & Gibbs most frequently, thinking it far superior to either of the others."
MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"My wife would not accept a Sewing Machine of any other patent *as a gift*, if she must receive it on condition of giving up the Willcox & Gibbs."
REV. OLIVER CRANE, Carbondale, Pa.

"The Willcox & Gibbs is the *only* Sewing Machine whose working is so sure and simple that I could venture to introduce it into Syria."
REV. A. T. PRATT, Missionary American Board.

"We have used various Sewing Machines within our family, but it is the *unanimous* opinion of the household, that the Willcox & Gibbs is the best of them all."
REV. J. S. HOLMES, Brooklyn, N.Y.

"For simplicity and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no Sewing Machine equal to the Willcox & Gibbs."
ENOCH LEWIS, Of the Pennsylvania Central R. R.

A correspondence on the subject of Sewing Machines is respectfully solicited.

D. S. EWING,
720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dec. 28, 1870—3m

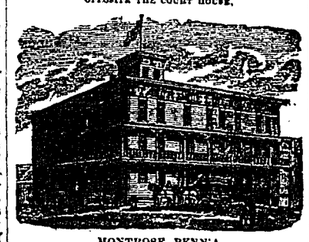
DR R. THAYER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Susq's and adjoining counties. Office at his residence, Meshoppen, Pa. Will be at Montrose Friday of each week. Special attention given to the treatment of Chronic Diseases. Those having failed to get relief from the treatment of all other Physicians are especially invited to give me a trial. Since my location in this vicinity, I have treated successfully some of the worst forms of Consumpting, Female Weakness, Dyspepsia, Cancer, St. Vitus Dance, &c.

Patients taken to board on reasonable terms.
Clergymen and their families treated gratuitously.
No charge for consultation.

Meshoppen, Nov. 16, 1870.—3m*

TARBELL HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,



MONTROSE, PENN'A.

JOHN S. TARBELL, Proprietor.

Eight Stages leave this House daily, connecting with the D. L. & W., the Erie, and the Lehigh Valley Railways.
[July 6, 1870—tf

HARDING & HAYDEN,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

325 Washington Street.
New York.

G. S. HARDING,
BEN. L. HAYDEN,

REFERENCES.
Irving National Bank, New York.
S. Hutchinson & Co., 115 & 117 Worth St. N.Y.
Roberts, Smith & Co., 63 White St. "
Wagner & Kellam, 76 Murray Street, "
Mulford & Sprague, 85 Chambers St. "
C. R. Williams & Co, 268 & 270 Canal St., "

July 13, 1870—tf

JEWELRY.....A. TURRELL

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

Week ending Dec. 24, 1870

Turkeys, per lb	18 to 20
Chickens "	15 to 18
Geese "	12 to 15
Ducks "	16 to 20
Butter, pail	40@41
" firkin	30@33
Cheese, dairy, per lb	13@14
" factory "	14@15
Eggs, per doz	30@34
Flour, per barrel	4.75@6.45
Corn meal, 100 lbs	2.20@2.30
Wheat, per bushel	1.20@1.50
Rye "	95@1.00
Oats "	51@55
Corn "	89@90
Hops, crop of 1870	10@20
Beef, sides, per lb	10@14
Hogs, "	9@12
Potatoes, per bbl	2.00@3.00
Tallow "	9@10

Special Notices.

☞ **Those who are sick, or** Afflicted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address,
R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
P. O. Box 4,952. New York City.*
Dec. 21.—4w

TUMOURS. Professors BUCHANAN & DOYE of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic burning. The most remarkable effect of this treatment is, it 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 & Doye, University; or address, No. 514 Pine Street, Philada. ULCERS.
CANCERS.
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 or 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 men; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL ALMANAC.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of no other half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its 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 kept 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 5th day of Jan., 1871, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend.
F. A. CASE, Auditor.
Montrose, Dec. 14, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the funds in the hands of E. L. Weeks, assignee of J. H. McCain, arising from an assignment sale of the real estate of J. H. McCain, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Montrose, on Friday, Dec. 30, 1870, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time all persons interested are notified to attend.
D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.
Montrose, Dec. 7, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna county, upon exceptions to the account of the administrator of Abel Sherman dec'd, and to make distribution of the funds in the hands of said administrators, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Montrose, on Wednesday the 28th day of Dec. 1870, at one o'clock, p. m.
A. CHAMBERLIN, Auditor.
Montrose