THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY, Proprietor. MONTROSE, PA., WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1871. VOLUME XXVIII, NUMBER 47.

Business Cards.

C. E. BALDWIN,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Great Bend, Pennsylvania. 3m.

B. L. BALDWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Office with James E. Carmalt, Esq.
Montrose, August 30, 1871. tf.

LOOMIS & LUSK.
Attorneys at Law, Office No. 224 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa. Practice in the several Courts of Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties.
F. E. LOOMIS. WM. D. LUSK.
Scranton, Sept. 6th, 1871.—tf.

W. A. CROSSMON.
Attorney at Law, Office at the Court House, in the Commissioner's Office. W. A. CROSSMON.
Montrose, Sept. 6th, 1871.—tf.

McKENZIE. C. C. FAUROT.
McKENZIE, & FAUROT.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies and Misses fine Shoes. Also, agents for the great American Tea and Coffee Company. [Montrose, Pa., ap. 1, '70.

DR. W. W. SMITH,
DENTIST. Rooms at his dwelling, next door east of the Republican printing office. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Montrose, May 3, 1871—tf

THE BARBER—Ha! Ha! Ha!!
Charley Morris is the barber, who can shave your face to order; Cuts brown, black and grizzley hair, in his office, just up stairs. There you will find him, over Gere's store, below McKenzies—just one door.
Montrose, June 7, 1871.—tf C. MORRIS.

J. B. & A. H. McCOLLUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Office over the Bank, Montrose Pa. Montrose, May 10, 1871. tf

DR. D. A. LATHROP,
Has opened an office, at the foot of Chestnut street, near the Catholic Church, where he can be consulted at all times.
Montrose, April 20, 1871. 1y

J. D. VAIL,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Has permanently located himself in Montrose, Pa., where he will promptly attend to all calls in his profession with which he may be favored. Office and residence west of the Court House, near Fitch & Watson's office.
Montrose, February 8, 1871.

LAW OFFICE.
FITCH & WATSON, Attorneys at Law, at the old office of Bentley & Fitch, Montrose, Pa.
L. F. FITCH. [Jan. 11, '71.] W. W. WATSON.

CHARLES N. STODDARD,
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Leather and Findings, Main Street, 1st door below Boyd's Store. Work made to order, and repairing done neatly.
Montrose, Jan. 1, 1870.

LITTLES & BLAKESLEE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office the one heretofore occupied by R. B. & G. F. Little, on Main street, Montrose, Pa. [April 20.
R. B. LITTLE. GEO. F. LITTLE. E. L. BLAKESLEE.

LEWIS KNOLL,
SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING.
Shop in the new Postoffice building, where he will be found ready to attend all who may want anything in his line. Montrose, Pa. Oct. 13, 1869.

O. M. HAWLEY,
DEALER in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Paints, Oils, etc., New Milford, Pa. [Sept. 8, '69.

DR. S. W. DAYTON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, tenders his services to the citizens of Great Bend and vicinity. Office at his residence, opposite Barnum House, G't Bend village. Sept. 1st, 1869.—tf

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bounty, Back Pay, Pension and Exemption Claims attended to. Office 2d door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa. [Jn. 1, '69

M. C. SUTTON,
Auctioneer, and Insurance Agent,
and 69tf Friendsville, Pa.

C. S. GILBERT,
U. S. Auctioneer.
aug1 69tf Great Bend, Pa.

AMI ELY,
U. S. Auctioneer.
Aug. 1, 1869. Address, Brooklyn, Pa.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Chandler's Store. All orders filled in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

W. W. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. [aug. 1, 1869.

H. BURRITT,
DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes Groceries, Provisions, etc., New Milford, Pa.

STROUD & BROWN,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. All business attended to promptly, on fair terms. Office first door north of "Montrose Hotel," west side of Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, 1869.
BULLARD STROUD. CHARLES L. BROWN.

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Groceries, Glass Ware, Wall and Window Paper, Stoneware, Lamps, Kerosene, Machinery Oils, Trusses, Guns, Ammunition, Knives, Spectacles Brushes, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.—being one of the most numerous, extensive, and valuable collections of Goods in Susquehanna Co.—Established in 1845. [Montrose, Pa.

D. W. SEARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, office over the Store of A. Lathrop, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. [jan'69

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity.—Office at his residence, on the corner east of Sayre & Bros. Foundry. [Aug. 1, 1869.

DR. E. L. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Gives especial attention to diseases of the Heart and Lungs and all Surgical diseases. Office over W. B. Deans Boards at Searle's Hotel. [Aug. 1, 1869.

BURNS & NICHOLS,
DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Liquors, Spices, Fancy articles, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles. ☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded.—Public Avenue, above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa
A. S. BURNS. AMOS NICHOLS.
Aug. 1, 1869.

HUNT BROTHERS, SCRANTON, PA.
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, SHOVELS, BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
MINE RAIL, COUNTERSUNK & T RAIL SPIKES RAILROAD & MINING SUPPLIES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES, SKEINS AND BOXES, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS, PLATED BANDS, MALLEABLE IRONS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, BOWS, &c.
ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS and DIES; BELLOWS HAMMERS, SLEDGES, FILES, &c. &c.
CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS, BELTING, PACKING TACKLE, BLOCKS, PLASTER PARIS CEMENT, HAIR & GRINDSTONES.
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, LEATHER & FINDINGS FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
Scranton, March 24, 1863. 1y

IMPROVED HUBBARD!
PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURE!
CHANGEABLE Speed and Double Drive Wheel. It holds the Great New York State National Premium! Also the Great Ohio National Premiums, held at Mansfield, in 1870.
And the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia State Premiums!
The gearing is simple, compact, removed entirely from the drive wheels, and enclosed in a neat case, in the centre of the machine, effectually securing it from grit and dust.
The operation can be changed instantly from a high speed to one a third slower, without stop, thus adapting itself to bad places and light and heavy grass.
One cutting apparatus is perfect. No brake and one patent knife-head. It is beyond doubt the strongest machine in the world, and you can depend upon it, being perfectly reliable in every particular.
Montrose, May 3, 1871.—tf SAYRE BROS.

LEBANON Valley College, Annville, Pa. For catalogues, address L. H. HAMMOND, A. M. President.

Poet's Corner.

LEONA.

BY J. W. STEVENTON.

I.

In visions, when my heart was sad,
And midnight hung its pall above,
I've seen thy wild, dishevelled hair,
Thy young, pale face, white with despair,
Rush madly, closely past me there,
Leona! oft my heart hath plead,
By nightly dream and vision led,
To ask thee, "dost thou love me?"

II.

In lonely walks and silent woods,
'Mid sylvan aisles and love's tuition,
Thy music tones have spelled mine ear,
And ravished me as thou wert near;
Thy tender accents, soft, yet clear,
Seemed to illume the solitudes
With hallowed airs and holy moods
Of spirits sent on heavenly mission.

III.

Heavy on leaf, and flower, and tree,
The all-pervading sense seemed pressing;
Nor morn, nor eve, nor sheeny night,
High-zenithed noon, or gloaming light,
Possessed the pow'r but to indite
The spirit of my rhapsody.
Leona! Kindred souls are we;
What saith thy heart? Leave me thy blessing.

IV.

Mute Mona's lute of single sound
Scarce more than mine his love expressed;
Dumb but to sigh a sad, low plaint,
A smothered heart string's twang and faint
As that last sob of Attic saint,
No wordy tale my lips have found,
One endless thought one name had crowned:
Leona!—as it falls it blesses.

V.

Leona! morning noon and night,
And morning, noons and nights succeeding,
That crowning name, that endless thought,
Hath daily, since our meeting, brought
The self-same force to me unsought,
Swift rushing, close before my sight,
Thy flowing hair, thy face so wh'te,
Goes by me voiceless and unheeded.

OUR FLAG.

BY WILLIAM H. VAN NORTWICK.

Our country's flag, whose silver stars
Hath lighted land and flood;
Has been upheld by LABOR's sons,
And crimsoned with their blood.

Where'er thy banner has been borne,
Wherever yet unfurl'd;
It spoke of liberty to man—
Redemption to a world.

It speaks with silent voice to-day,
To ev'ry sighing soul;
Bids each press on with earnest zeal,
T'ward freedom's happy goal.

Why then should LABOR'S sons permit,
Corruption's hated throng;
To find protection 'neath "our flag,"
For tyranny and wrong?

Shame on the cowards who bow down
And worship sordid knaves;
Who meekly kiss oppression's rod,
And live the life of slaves.

Up, brothers up, the hand of time
Has mark'd the coming hour;
When tyrant might shall be o'erthrown,
And right assert its pow'r.

Up, brothers, let not our flag
Wave o'er a robber's den;
Come, swear that sheet shall symbolize,
A race of freeborn men.

Come bear it on from clime to clime,
A galaxy of light;
Whose silvr'y beams shall dissipate
The toiler's gloomy night.

Brevities and Witicisms.

—Never confide a secret to your relations; "blood will tell."

—Neat housekeepers are generally put out when coal is put in.

—Can an aunt who dotes on her nephew be called an antidote?

—Josh Billings says, to "Kure a weak back, lay still for a week to come.

—A dandy on shore is disgusting, but a swell of the sea is sickening.

—Every man who goes out West returns with his story of an arrow escape.

—You may find fashion in town, but you meet with more style in the country.

—Said Eve to Adam when she wanted him to assist her at toilet—"Releave me."

—When a wife reigns, it seems natural that she should storm too. She generally does.

—Why is a beefsteak like a locomotive? It is not of much account without its tender.

—An "out-and-outer"—a club man; so wives who wait and watch to the wee small hours say.

—An indignant Kentucky wife offered to swap her bigamous husband for a sewing machine.

—An old "settler"—The old lady who sent a farmer ten cents that had been due twenty-nine years.

—Ought an advocate of policy of non-interference in every difficulty be rewarded with a *meddle?*

—King says it is a dangerous proceeding to fool with a married lady who has a red-headed husband.

—A Wisconsin judge has granted himself a divorce on the principle that "charity begins at home."

—As Mr. Asbury couldn't take the silver cup, he consented himself by going home with the "China."

—The new euphemism for red hair is "Skanateless color," Skanatales being a little beyond Auburn.

—A popular lecture has chosen for his subject—"What shall we do with Turkey?" Why, eat it, of course.

—The Mormons, once more compelled to move on, may well consider their religion a progressive one.

—The Bohemian Diet, about which so much has been said of late, is believed by the initiated to be a free lunch.

—A correspondent of Woodhull's paper sings herself, "Yours, thelemically, pantagreistically, pantisocratically."

Miscellaneous.

From the Montrose *Republican.*

ANNALS OF RUSH TOWNSHIP.

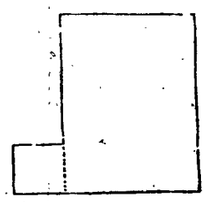
We are permitted to copy the following history of Rush township from Miss Blackman's forth-coming History of Susquehanna County:

RUSH.

[The fifth of those townships of old Luzerne of which the area was comprised wholly, or in part, of territory afterwards set off to Susquehanna county.]

1801. At January Sessions of the Court of Luzerne county, a petition was presented for the erection of a new township to be called Rush, its boundaries to extend from the 40th to the 27th milestone on the State line—the northwest corner of old Lawsville—thence south eighteen miles to a corner in the line north of old Wyalusing township, south of Wysox, to a point due east from Standing Stone, thence north five miles to a corner, thence north five miles, thence to the place of beginning. Viewers then appointed, made their report in November following. Though it was accepted, it is evident, from the bounds of the township as ever afterwards recognized, that an error occurred in their statement of the limits of the northern line—"To begin at the 41st milestone and extend thirteen miles to the 28th milestone"—thus failing to reach Lawsville by one mile. [The milestones were numbered from the Delware River westward.] Also, upon the erection of Susquehanna county, its west line extend south from the 40th milestone, and from all that can now be ascertained, the west line of Rush was the county line for thirteen miles; five miles square remained in Bradford (then Ontario) county. The whole comprised 172,660 acres.

The following diagram represents the bounddaries of Rush in 1801. The dotted line marks the division made by the erection of Susquehanna:



Practically the township extended east to the line of old Nicholson, and south at least to the line of Susquehanna county, as afterwards run. A portion of Braintrim (now Auburn) may be excepted, but the taxables of Rush,* for the year 1801, included residents of Springville and Brooklyn, or those who, without change of locality, were afterwards included in the latter townships. Rush was then the ninth of ten districts for Justices in Luzerne, and, apparently, also for elections; the tenth included Nicholson, Lawsville, and Willingborough. Isaac Hancock was Justice for the former district, and Asa Eddy, Thomas Tiffany, and John Marcy were Justices for the latter. Nicholson, as well as Rush, extended beyond the line of our county, and Justices Hancock and Marcy were never its residents.

Upon the erection of Bridgewater, November, 1806, Rush received definite limits, being left eight miles on the State line, by eighteen miles north and south.

The township was named in honor of Judge Jacob Rush, who was appointed, August, 1791, President of the Courts of Common Pleas in the circuit consisting of the counties of Berks, Northampton, Luzerne, and Northumberland. For seven years previous he had been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but, on the re-appointment of Judge McKean to that office, Judge Rush accepted that of Circuit Judge, as just stated.

In 1812, twenty four of the residents of Rush signed a petition to have a new township formed from it, eight miles square, adjoining the State line, to be called *Bennington.* But, January, 1813, the first Court of Susqushanna county, was petitioned to divide Rush into three parts, viz:—Choconut, Middletown, and Rush—the latter to be left eight miles east and west, by six miles north and south. The petition was granted "nisi," November, 1813, and "finally" January, 1814.

The area of Rush was again reduced, in 1846, by the erection of *Jessup;* and more recently by the addition to the latter township of about eighty rods on the Wyalusing, north to the line of Forest Lake. Thus the present north line of Rush extends but 5¼ miles; the south line eight miles; and the whole area about thirty-five square miles. It once included, practically, in addition, two hundred and thirty-five square miles; but the latter, now absorbed by nine other townships, will require no further attention here.

Rush, as also Jessup, is traversed through the center from east to west, by the Wyalusing—one of the few streams of the county retaining (though in part) its sweet-sounding Indian name. The Iroquois word as given by Zeisberger, is *Machwithillusing,* meaning the "beautiful hunting grounds," a definition not unlike that given on a previous page—"*Plenty of meat.*" The Lenape or Delaware word, having only an additional *l*—*Machwithillusing*—is said to mean "at the dwelling place of the hoary veteran." The former definition best agrees with what is known of the vicinity when first occupied by a civilized race.

The north and middle branches join the main stream within this township; also, from the south, the Deer Lick Creek, and the outlet of Elk Lake, besides numerous minor tributaries. Bixby's Pond, on the line between Middletown and Rush, is the only sheet of water larger than a mill-pond.

Mineral Springs (see chapter on Mineral resources) of some prospective value, exist on the Deer Lick, but, singularly enough, salt is not one of their ingredients, though from the earliest times deer sought the locality, a Salt Spring being near.

Except when the roads follow the streams, they are hilly, but the traveler who gains the hilltops is amply repaid by the views he obtains from them. This is particularly true of the eminence just west of the Mineral Spring, from which one looks up the valley of Wyalusing to Cemetery Hill at Montrose; but the stream itself is hidden by the overlapping hills that border its winding course. Devine Ridge, in the eastern part of the township, was so named from a family who first occupied it more than fifty years ago.

At the mouth of the Wyalusing, about 14 miles south-west from Rush, a settlement was made by the Moravian Indians and their teachers in 1765, and in 1766 they laid out a town which they named Friedenshuetten, or Huts of Peace. "It was the habitation of a civilized community, a place where the everlasting gospel was fearlessly proclaimed by servants of Jesus Christ." In 1772 the mission was broken up, or rather removed to Ohio.

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary struggle, some of the Wyoming settlers pushed northward on the Susquehanna and along its tributaries, Wyalusing being one of them; other settlers came from the New England States, via the Susquehanna, to Great Bend, and over the hills; while still others kept the river in canoes, and so reached the Wyalusing, and gathered along its shores.

As early as 1794, Isaac Brownson and family (eight in all) were at the forks or junction of the North Branch. The place long occupied by the late H. J. Champion, and is now owned by N. Hillis.

Daniel Ross came in soon after I. Brownson, and located just below him. He was the first post-master.

In 1795, Dan Metcalf was on the farm next below, which has since been known as the old Hancock place. At this time, (we are told by Mrs. Ichabod Terry, one of Mr. Metcalf's daughters,) the settlers below her fathers's place were in the following order: Tillotson, (Andrew Canfield with him,) Solomon Bosworth, (who bought of Tillotson,) Preston, Benajah Bostwick, Ephraim Fairchild, Ezekiel Brown, Sam'l (Aden?) Stevens; Rockwell) Stevens; Rockwell, Elisha Keeler, John Bradshaw, Abraham Taylor, Jones Ingham, and Job Camp.

The graves of some of these early settlers may be seen in the Cemetery near the Stevensville church, four miles below the Susquehanna county line. Benajah Bostwick died in 1864—he was born in 1776. Isaac Hancock died in 1820, in his 80th year. His wife died two years later. Dea. Aden Stevens died in 1858, aged 88. John Bradshaw died in 1814. Daniel Ross in 1836, aged 68. Mr. Metcalf removed, in 1798, to a location about one and a half mile above the forks, on the East Branch.

Andrew Canfield moved from Litchfield Co., Connecticut, about the 20th of Jan., 1797, with his wife and six children, and reached the Forks, or rather a point a little below, on the 5th of Feb., 1797. There was then no road from Great Bend to the Wyalusing. They crossed the Delaware River near Port Jervis, and struck the Susquehanna at Skinner's Eddy; thence came up the river and creek to the place mentioned above, (outside of Susquehanna Co.,) to the house of Thomas Tillison, (or Tillotson,) where they lived two years before moving to Middletown. They drove what was then called a spike team—a yoke of cattle with a horse as leader—hitched to a wood-shod sled. His son, Amos, then 15 years old, now (1870,) in his 85th year, says: "We drove one cow, which we milked night and morning for the children;" and adds respecting the settlement: "A family of the name of Rossell, two brothers and a sister, lived three-fourths of a mile up the East Branch, on what has since been called the Capt. Howell place, and all were deaf and dumb. They afterwards removed to the 'Lake Country.' There was no clearing between them and Great Bend. This was just prior to the settlement of Lawsville.

"The next summer after we came, Joab Picket, from Conn., cut a fallow on the place now owned by N. D. Snyder, which was not burned till the summer of 1799. [Mr. Miner mentions him and family at the latter date.] Trees were marked from the Forks to Great Bend, but the route was west of Montrose some three miles.

"I recollect two brothers named Bennett, one of them Daniel—single men—who came in the next winter after we did. They drove an ox-team, and crossed the Susquehanna at the Bend, and made their way for the Forks. The snow was nigh three feet deep. They drove their oxen and sled until their team was about tired out, when they left their load and sled, and drove their oxen as far as Picket's fallow, where they left the oxen to browse in the yoke, while they made their way to the Forks, with their feet badly frozen. The next day they got my father to go after the cattle and sled. He took me with him. We took along a knapsack of corn for the oxen, and victuals for ourselves. The oxen had taken their track and gone back. We followed some three or four miles and found them feeding on top of a hill west of Montrose. We then drove on until we found the sled. As it was then night, we fed the oxen some corn, and cut down a bass-wood tree, to which we chained the oxen. We prepared for the night by building a fire and getting some hemlock boughs to make a bed of. We ate our supper and went to bed. It snowed all night. The next day we returned.

"One of the oxen which my father moved in with died the next Spring, and he made a short yoke, in which he worked the remaining ox by the side of his horse. He drove them the same as he did the oxen, without reins. For two years it was the fancy team in that region.

"There was plenty of game in the woods, and trout in the creeks. We could kill a deer or catch a mess of fish any day. Bears, wolves, and panthers were often seen and killed."

Silas Beardsley, afterwards on the North Branch, was then at the Forks.

A beautiful row of large maples now skirt the road on the flat where Joab Picket's first cabin stood—on the opposite side of the creek from Snyder's hotel—and where an old apple tree still stands. No name occurs more frequently in the early annals of the town than Capt. Picket's. (He rose to the rank of Major.) From his opposition to the claims of the Pennsylvania landholders, arose what is sometimes styled "the Picket war"—in which it must be owned he was the aggressor. This was a second assult upon Capt. Bartlett Hinds, (who was the first to give up the validity of a Connecticut title,) five years after the famous riot mentioned in the chapter on the Intrusion Law. An indiscreet use of fire-arms in carrying out his opposition to having the land surveyed under the Pennsylvania claim, brought him before the Court. He was indicted, April, 1808, tried the following November, found guilty, and was sentenced to pay thirty dollars and the costs of prosecution. The decision in this case, and the opportune influence of Dr. Rose about this time, finally quieted the people, if it did not convince them.

Captain Picket held several town offices. He removed from the flat and resided, at the time of his death, in that part of Rush now included in Jessup. He and his wife died on the same morning, May, 1832, both aged 61, and were buried in the same grave, in the cemetery near the Bolles school house.

Hon. Charles Miner speaks of Capt. Picket as "the famous painter killer."

He had the first saw-mill on the Wyalusing in the town.

His sons were Samuel, Comstock, (who did not settle here,) Almon, C. Miner, and Daniel. Miner Picket was the first male child born in Rush. He died Dec. 18, 1858, aged 59 years.

In 1798, Col. Ezekiel Hyde, the Yankee leader, was at the Forks in "Rindaw," the west line of "Uslier" being in Rush, between Metcalf and Hyde. He was engaged in surveying and selling lots under the Connecticut title. In what manner he became so much of a Pennsylvanian as to be appointed Post-master at Wilkesbarre so early as 1804, does not appear. He died in 1805.

Capt. Jabez Hyde, a near relative of Col. Hyde, was at the Forks, next east of Isaac Brownson, in 1799, with his family.

Jabez Hyde, jr., is said to have been there even two years earlier.

The year 1799 witnessed a rapid increase in the number of settlers on the East Branch or main stream of the Wyalusing.

Nathan Tupper and William Lathrop came in together from Unadilla, N. Y., locating at what is now Grangerville. They cut their road a part of the distance. Stephen Wilson's house was then the only one in Bridgewater. Deacon Lathrop's cabin had only a blanket for a door, and he was obliged to pile up wood against it at night, to keep out the wolves. His location was at the mouth of Lake creek. He lived here until his death, in 1865, when in his 90th year. Of the ten children of W. Lathrop, only two Nelson and Catharine, (widow of Eben Picket, of Jessup,) are living in Susquehanna county.

Hiel Tupper, son of Nathan Tupper, settled on the Middle Branch, in Rush, two miles from any inhabitant, in one direction, and three miles in another. He married Phalla Downer, Feb. 5, 1807, reared eight children, and lived on the same place until he died—January 19, 1865.

While preparing his log house in the woods he had his home two miles away, and was accustomed, Monday morning, to take a back load for provisions, and stay until Saturday night, often not seeing a human being during the week.

He was once hired to go to Great Bend for some cattle that had strayed away. He found them when he reached Snake Creek, where night overtook him; and, as it was cold, he was obliged to pass the hours in running around a tree to keep warm. He did not see a person while he was gone from home.

Harry and Loren Tupper, younger sons of Nathan Tupper, and two daughters, at least, (Mrs. Nehemiah Lathrop and Mrs. Amos Canfield) settled within a few miles of his first location.

Enoch Reynolds, of Norwich, Conn., establishment a store at Rindaw, (Hyde's place,) as an experiment. Hon. Charles Miner says of him: "A few years after, I found him at Washington, one of the Camptrollers of the Treasury, with a salary of $1,700 a year. He was a learned and accomplished gentleman, and would relieve the tedium of a journey through an uninhabited tract of road, by a story from Shakespeare (Macbeth or Lear with his heartless daughters) as perhaps no other settler could equal."

Cyril (or Seril) Peck came, at least to explore, in 1799, and afterwards cleared the Williams farm, in the lower part of the town, near Auburn, where he resided until his death, in 1811.

At April Sessions, 1799, the Court at Wilkesbarrie was petitioned to order a road "from near the Forks of the Wyalusing to intersect the road from Tunkhannock to Great Bend," &c., and viewers were appointed, who reported at August Sessions, 1801, thus: Beginning at the southeast corner of E. Hyde's store, thence running to Capt. Picket's, thence to the creek by S. Maine's, thence to Mr. John Reynolds, thence to Ogden Cook's, thence to Capt. Hinds, thence to Snake Creek, thence to the Barnum North and South road running through Kirby and Law's settlement, to a tree by D. Barnum's, thence on to intersect the road running from the Great Bend to Tunkhannock near the bank of Wyley's creek, about 120 chains south of Great Bend." Report approved.

This, with the minute details omitted, gives the route of a road which has again and again been altered in certain places along the Wyalusing.

The same year, Ezekiel Hyde and others petitioned for a road afterwards obtained from the Forks nearly North to the State line, and others petitioned for one from the Forks to Tioga Point.

In 1800, Walter Lathrop, from New London Co., Conn., (father of the late Judge Benjamin Lathrop) settled on what is known as the Levi Shove farm, but he remained there only two or three years, when he removed to the present town of Bridgewater, nearly 3 miles south of Montrose.

The farms on the Wyalusing below the present western line of Jessup were occupied by the first settlers in the following order: Levi Leonard, —— Adams, Nathan Tupper, Wm. Lathrop, Salmon Brown, John Jay, Joab Picket, Dan Metcalf, Jabez Hyde, Isaac Brownson, and Daniel Ross.

In 1801, when Isaac Hancock was appointed Justice of the Peace for Rush, he was located where Dan Metcalf began in 1795, on the farm adjoining that of Daniel Ross. When Susquehanna county was erected, its west line was run between them, and the name of the part set off with Bradford county was changed to Pike township.

Esq. Hancock was born near Westchester, Pa. Before the Revolutionary War he was at Wyalusing for a time, and returned there about 1785—[From Rev. D. Craft's "Wyalusing."] He is mentioned on the records of Luzerne county as a "traverner" for Springfield township, in 1788. At this time he was also one of the Overseers of the Poor for the district composed of the whole extent of Luzerne county from the mouth of the Meshoppen north to the State line. His sons were John and Jesse. Of his seven daughters, Mrs. Daniel Ross, Mrs. Jesse Ross, and Mrs. Benajah Frink, were residents of this county. The last named was twin with Jesse Hancock, and is the only one of the family now living. Mrs. Frink states that Polly Canfield (of the Middletown family) taught school *on a rock* somewhere on the farm of Daniel Ross, about 1798, and had six scholars.

Huldah Fairchild, daughter of Ephraim Fairchild, also taught early in this neighborhood.

Elders Sturdevant and Thomas Smiley were among the first preachers here.

There was, in 1801, no settler on the east and west road between Elk Lake, in the present town of Dimock, and the mouth of its outlet, in Rush.

April, 1801, on petition of Seril Peck and others, viewers were appointed to lay out a road from Joab Pickett's south along the Deer Lick to Auburn. They accomplished their task, August, 1802, and reported at January Sessions 1803—Jabez Hyde, jr., was Assessor in 1802, and Jaob Picket and Stephen Wilson, were Supervisors; Aden Stevens was Collector. The latter two resided at the west and east extremes of the town, 18 miles apart; Stephen Wilson being one half-mile below Montrose and Col. Stevens at Stevensville, now Bradford county. The territory the Collector canvassed is now embraced in eight or ten townships; the county seat was 70 miles distant, "to which the scanty taxes—only $130—gathered by a thousand miles travel through trackless swamp and forests, were conveyed. Few if any men remain whose name were then on the tax list." Col. Adam Stevens died July 28, 1858, aged 88.

In 1804, elections were held at Jabez Hyde's.

Col. Thomas Parke was Supervisor of Rush in 1805. J. W. Raymsford, was at the time one of the Auditors. Soon after they were included in Bridgewater.

Not long after the beginning of the new century, changes occurred in the occupation and ownership of the farms on the Wyalusing. Most of the cabins of the first residents were nearer the creek, and across the road from the houses of the present. In several cases we have only the memory of survivors to indicate their sites—the old landmark and relics of former occupancy being obliterated. In 1806, Col. Epraim Knowlton came to the Leonard farm. He resided here until his death, in 1838. The Adams farm, now owned by Robert Reynolds, was for years owned by John Hancock, and the house of the latter is still standing. Ebenezer Picket, senior, came from Vermont several years later than his son Joab, and settled where Nathan Tupper had made the first clearing. The place was afterwards occupied by Warren Lung; and Robert Reynolds has recently moved to it. Mr. Picket's wife died here in 1808. He died in 1826, aged 80 years.

In 1810, a road was surveyed from Jonathan West's (then in Bridgewater) to John Day's, passing Nathan Tupper's.

In 1811, Jabez Hyde, Jr., was elected Sheriff of Luzerne, under circumstances which showed the strong hold he had on the public confidence. In 1814, he was in the Legislature, and two years later, on the election of Dr. Charles Fraser to the Senate, Mr. Hdye was appointed by Gov. Snyder, to take his place as Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, and clerk of Susquehanna County. These offices he held until 1820. The next year he was again elected to the Legislature, and in 1823, was appointed by it as one of the three Commissioners for expending $50,000, in improving the navigation of the Susquehanna River. He was a delegate to the State Convention for altering the Constitution. Under it, after the revision, he was appointed by Gov. Porter to the Bench of Susquehanna County. Perseverance was strongly characteristic of Judge Hyde.

Few men have in times of political excitement held so many important trusts, and had so universally the esteem of their fellow citizens for strict high minded integrity. He died at his residence in Rush, Oct. 8th, 1841, aged 66.

In 1812, Dennis Granger came from Vermont, and located near the cemetery.

In 1813 or 14, Levi Shove occupied John Jay's farm, on which W. Lathrop made the first clearing.

In 1818, Joab Picket's (now Synder's) was occupied by William Ross.

Dan Metcalf's was occupied by Ichabod Terry, who married Lucilla, daughter of Mr. Metcalf. Mr. Terry remained here until his death, in 1849, at the age of 66 years. It is but very recently that the large stone chimney of the old homestead disappeared.

Salmon Brown's place (now Elder H. H. Gray's) was for many years occupied by Alanson Lung.

Daniel Ross died on the place he cleared over seventy years ago. The homestead forms a part of the hotel of Wm. H. Sherwood.

After the organization of Susquehanna County, and consequent devision of Rush, one-fourth of the poor tax was allowed, in 1813, to that portion remaining in Bradford County. The list of taxables for 1813, within the present bounds of Rush in addition to the persons previously mentioned as residents, included the following: Elisha and John Brownson, sons of Issac Brownson, Esq. Fairchild Canfield, William Granger, Stephen Hyde, Hezekiah Lee, Ebenezer Picket, jr., Daniel Roots, Heman Robinson, John Swan, Jabez Summer, and others whose exact locality cannot be given.

Robert H. Rose, Henry Drinker, and others were taxed for unseated lands. Their names occur on the town records, for the first time, in the transcripts of 1810 and 1812.

The whole list, including residents of Choconut and Middletown—as they were before the organization of Jessup and Forest Lake—was about 1800. The same year a bridge was ordered, near Josh Picket's across the Wyalusing, to be built at the expense of the County. A road was surveyed from the North Branch to the Middle Branch of the Wyalusing.

In 1816, Lloyd Goodsell (from Auburn?) Philander and Francis Pepper, from Connecticut, Robert Estes, and others were here.

John M. Brownson was then Town Clerk; and, in 1818, he was a merchant at the Forks. William Lathrop had a saw-mill at the junction, of Lake Creek with the Wyalusing.

Elections were held at Joab Picket's.

In 1819, Larry Dunmore, George Devine, Jacob Eaton, William Lathrop, jr., and John Hancock, were among the new taxables. The last named was afterwards Town Clerk, Overseer of the Poor, and County Commissioner.

Russel Very was here in 1820; Isaac Denel in 1823.

In 1824, Rushville Post-office was established; David Shove, P. M. About this time the Brownson farm passed into the hands of L and D. Post.

In 1825, there appears on the town records a list of "Ear-marks" by which the sheep and swine of the different owners in the town might be recognized.

J. Demmon Pepper was on the Mineral Spring farm in 1825. His father was located not far from it.

David Demons was here in 1827.

Tarbox Barrows, & Co., were merchants at Rushville in 1829. The building occupied by them, was consumed by fire on the 29, October, 1871.

In 1831, Samuel Shoemaker, was taxed with a grist mill situation near the confluence of the outlet of Elk Lake and Wyalusing Creek. Richard S. Shoemaker, a brother, purchased and took possession of this property in 1838. The present mills—grist mill and saw mill—were built in 1858, and make use of both of the above named creeks. Reuben B. Shoemaker had seven sons, of whom four reside in Susquehanna County.

In 1835, Rush Center Post-office was established.

Two years later, Bruce's Valley Post-office took its place. It was located at the present residence of H. H. Gray. Alanson Lung and A. Picket were the postmasters here. This is discontinued, and Rush Post-office at Grangerville takes its place. The East Rush Post-office, of which J. F. Dunmore was the first Post-master, was established prior to the last named. David Hillis, the first Irish settler, came in 1836, James Logan came in 1842, and—Redding was also among the early families. Mrs. Redding, who died at 85 years of age, was never obliged to wear spectacles.

Within a few years a Baptist church has been erected at Grangerville. At Rushville, the Presbyterian church was built in great part by Henry J. Champion and Chandler Bixby—both now dead. The Roman Catholic Church is at Bisby's Pond. There are three M. E. Churches in the township—at East Rush, Rush Centre and on Devine Ridge. The last named, was built in 1867–8, principally through the liberality of George Devine and his sons. Five live here on adjoining farms.

Among the physicians who have practiced in Rush, the first on record is Dr. Reuben Baker, who married a daughter of Isaac Hancock. He lived just below the latter, and consequently outside of the county; but was generally to be found, it is said, at the Deer Lick—his leisure being spent in hunting. He practiced extensively, over the western half of the county, prior to the in-coming of Dr. Leet, of Friendville. Dr. David James, among later physicians, has left the place. The present practicing physicians are Albright Dunham, Elijah Snell and ——Ruttan.

The Poor house for Rush, Auburn, Forest Lake, and Springville, is located at Larry Dunmore farm.

The Wyalusing Railway, to extend from the mouth of the Wyalusing to the forks, or junction of the North Branch, is projected.

[It is not too late for correction in the above, and if they are needed, even though trivial, they will be gratefully accepted by E. C. B.]

*Rush, or Rindaw—both names being given to the Election District—although "Rindaw," by the Yankees, was confined to a very small town, as marked on a map of Connecticut surveys, 1799.

Pat's Dicty.

Pat was an idle boy. One day he was suddenly called up, this question propounded by the pedagogue:

"Patrick, how many Gods are there?"

Patrick was not a distinguished theologian, but he promptly answered:

"Three, sir."

"Take your seat!" thundered the master, "and if you don't answer in five minutes, I will welt you."

The probationary period passed, and Pat, taking the floor, hesitatingly stated the number of Gods to be "five, sir."

He received the promised "welting," and returned to his seat with ten minutes for consideration.

Ten minutes up, Pat was up too, and satisfied that he hadn't fixed the number sufficiently high before, shouted out:

"There's ten sir."

He saw the female descending, and breaking out of the door, he cleared a five-rail fence and run like a quarter-horse across the meadow. Panting with exhaustion, he met a lad with a book in his hand, and the look of one in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, whom he asked:

"Where are you going?"

"To school, yonder," was the reply.

"How many Gods are there?"

"One," answered the boy.

"Well, you'd better not go down there.