required or demanded by the constituted authorities.

The riotous condition of affairs in Luzerne county during the months of April and May last, demonstrate the necessity for and efficiency of those voluntary military organizations. For a full account of these disturbances of the peace, and the operations of the volunteers ordered into service, you are referred to the report of Major General Edwin S. Osborne, commanding the Ninth division of the National Guard, which will be found in the report of the Adjutant General. From this document and other facts daily communicated to me during the existence of the Scranton troubles, it is evident that our citizen soldiery cannot be too highly esteemed for their services on that occasion; and their usefulness is demonstrated should similar, or any other civil disturbances, hereafter occur.

But for the prompt appearance and judicious management of the National Guard on the occasion of these riots, one of our most prosperous cities might have been reduced to ashes, millions of property destroyed, many valuable lives sacrificed, and scenes of general ruin and devastation produced.

By act of the Legislation provision was made for the expenses necessary for the suppression of the disturbances in Luzerne county. They amounted to thirty seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents. The various items comprising this sum, properly audited, and paid by the State Treasurer, will be found in detail in the report of the Adjutant General.

The history of the volunteers in the late war is completed and ready for distribution. It embraces five royal octavo volumes, and bears evidence of being a work of much labor and research. Accompanying this you will receive the final report of the Historian.

WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES.

At the session of 1870, the Legislature passed an act, entitled "An Act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter," the first section of which provides that a writ of error "shall be of right, and may be sued out upon the oath of the defendant or defendants, *as in civil cases.*" The second section makes it the duty of the judges of the Supreme Court, in all such cases, to review both the law and the evidence. The importance of this subject, and the neglect of the Legislature to act upon it in response to the request in my last annual message, makes it incumbent upon me to repeat my recommendation. Before this enactment the law required the defendant to allege that some error had been committed by the court on the trial, and to show cause, within thirty days, why the writ of error should be granted; but this law gives a writ, whether any error is alleged or not, and allows the defendant seven years in which to issue it, *according to the practice in civil cases.* Heretofore the Executive did not ordinary issue the warrant for execution of any criminal until the expiration of the thirty days within which he was permitted to apply for his writ of error. That limitation of thirty days being now virtually repealed, and seven years substituted therefor, it is expected the warrant shall be withheld for the seven years? If not, when may it properly issue? And if issued at any time within the seven years, may not the criminal supersede it at any time he pleases by his writ of error? And may it not be reasonably expected that this will be the practical result in many cases? This would seem like trifling with very serious matters; and I respectfully submit whether the act should not be repealed, or very materially modified, without delay. In my message of 10th February, 1870, returning the bill with my objections, I gave sundry reasons why it should not be approved, and the views therein expressed remain unchanged; and the Supreme Court of the State, in the Shoppe case, expresses its opinion of this enactment, as follows:-

"It is not improper before closing to say a few words in reference to the act of 1870, to draw attention to some of its defects, and to the radical change in our criminal jurisprudence it will produce. It was passed for this case, but owing to the Governor's veto it came too late. It is another evidence that laws which are the offspring of feeling are seldom wisely framed. It commands this court to review the evidence and to determine whether the ingredients to constitute murder in the first degree were proved to exist; and yet in forgetfulness of the former law, it provides no means to take, preserve and bring up the evidence. This, the first attempt to act under it, proves its inefficiency, the judge below returning to our *certiorari* that he was not able to make the return of the evidence. He is not bound by law to take the testimony or to certify to it. A bill of exceptions brings up only so much of the evidence as may be required to explain the point of law contained in the bill.

"The effect of this law seems not to have excited attention. It has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment, and left to the felon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, and all the various means of avoiding retributive justice. At this moment, two cases occur to my memory of convictions of murder in Allegheny county, delayed by dilatory motions, where the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though like Probst he may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under sentence, or stepping upon the trap of the gallows, with cause, or without it, and suspend his case until the next term of the Supreme Court. No one could condemn him, if the death warrant not preventing, he should wait till the term of the Supreme Court be passed, and then take out his writ of error to delay the execution of his sentence for a whole year. That only security to the public, the examination of the case and allowance of the writ for cause, is repealed."

PROCLAMATIONS FOR ELECTIONS.

Complaints have been made to me of a want of uniformity in the sheriff's proclamations for elections, to which I deem it important to invite your attention. There are sundry local laws on the subject of elections, to which the local proclamations must necessarily conform. The election laws are generally uniform; and there are no good reasons why the main body of the sheriffs' proclamations should not also be uniform. For many years scarcely any two proclamations have been alike; and they seem, in many instances, to have been prepared with more regard to supposed partisan advantages than to a compliance with the plain requirements of law. Many things are included which are unnecessary, and frequently other things are excluded which the law positively requires. This evil should be remedied; and I can suggest no better way of doing it than for the Secretary of the Commonwealth or the Attorney General to prepare and distribute such a form of proclamation as the law prescribes.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

The consolidation of railroads and railroad companies has lately become quite common, and the interests involved are very great. The laws heretofore created, authorizing this to be done, only require that the articles of merger shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, but confer no authority for recording. In view of the magnitude of these interests, I recommend that authority be given to the Secretary to record, in suitable books, all articles and agreements of consolidation and merger heretofore filed, and all that may hereafter be presented for that purpose.

CAPITOL AND CAPITOL GROUNDS.

A suitable place is desirable for the proper exhibition of the painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, and, the flags now stowed away in the office of the State Historian. Few persons visit Harrisburg who are not desirous of viewing, not only the painting, but the worn and tattered colors carried triumphantly over many battle-fields, by our brave soldiers during the recent war. These should not be hidden from public inspection as so much useless and condemned rubbish. The rooms in the Capitol used by the State Historian and the Board of Charities, would, conjointy, answer the purpose indicated, and but small expense need be incurred to put them in proper order.

The Legislature has frequently had under consideration the propreity of purchasing a small piece of land at the east corner of the Capitol grounds, necessary to complete the square. I recommend that further efforts be made to secure the object indicated, and that the iron fence enclosing the grounds be completed.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

In my last annual message the favorable consideration of the Legislature was invited to the revised civil code; but no action was taken on it other than the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to examine it and make report at the present session. The commissioners informed me that, in the interval of time, they have ingrafted into the code so much of the legislation of last winter as was necessary to harmonize the whole, and have also made some corrections of their earlier work, and that their production is now in the hands of the joint committee.

COAL MINES.

During the session of 1870 the Legislature passed a law "providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," which has been productive of beneficial results. Yet there are deficiencies to be supplied in order to fully accomplish the desired objects. In a previous message I endeavored to make it appear that no extensive coal mine could be safe without more than one outlet, and and not even then unless secured by incombustible material. The recommendation that at least two openings should be required has been incorporated in the law, but that regarding the use of wood in their construction was unheeded. It is comparatively of little importance how many means of exit there may be if these are choked up with the flames and smoke of burning timbers. This was demonstrated in September last in the terrible calamity at Pittston, which followed so soon after that of Avondale, and was less horrible only because less extensive, by which the lives of eighteen miners were sacrificed, and which, with the proper precaution against fire, might probably have been saved.

A still more recent casualty suggests another amendment to the act referred to. By the reprehensible practice of robbing the supporting columns, the roofs of the mines, the overlaying surfaces of which are in some places covered with houses, sinking into the vacuum, causing the destruction of many thousands of dollars worth of property, as at Scranton, Hyde Park and Wilkesbarre. It should, therefore, be made unlawful to remove the coal supporters without supplying their place with others of substantial masonry, or something equivalent.

The reports of Inspectors of Mines furnish much statistical information and other valuable and interesting matter, exhibiting their usefulness and vindicating the propriety of their appointment.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

The small-pox has, during the past year made its appearance in the cities and populous districts of the State. In July last it assumed an epidemic character, and its ravages still continue. During the last six months, in Philadelphia alone, over eight thousand cases were reported, of which eighteen hundred and seventy-nine proved fatal. On this point the Port Physician and the Health Officer of that city, in their report of December 11th, says "it is a deplorable shame that ten hundred and eighteen lives (the number reported up to that date) have been sacrificed this year, which could and should have been preserved by the known means of prevention." From this statement it appears that more than one per cent. of the population of that city was smitten with the infection, and that the mortality exceeded twenty-three per cent of the cases reported. The epidemic had spread widely over the State, and many neighborhoods have greatly suffered.

The cause evidently exists among ourselves, and it becomes our duty to devise means to arrest its progress, and to enact such legislation as will protect our people against its recurrence. This is a delicate subject, but it is one which so deeply affects the welfare of our citizens, and the general interests of the State and it becomes my duty to speak frankly and to the point. And it is also one in which every member of the General Assembly is equally concerned. Eminent medical men unhesitatingly declare that thousands of lives have been sacrificed for want of proper sanitary laws. There are none such in the State; and if they are not speedily enacted a weighty responsibility will rest upon whom the duty devolves.

I quote from a recent work of Dr. P. H. Chavasse, an eminent English surgeon, and Dr. F. H. Getchell, lecturer, Jefferson Medical College, the following paragraph:

"Small-pox is a pest. It is worse than the plague; for if not kept in subjection it is more general—sparing neither young nor old, rich nor poor, and commits greater ravages than the plague ever did.—Small-pox is a disgrace to any civilized land, as there is no necessity for its presence. If vaccination were frequently and properly performed, small-pox would be unknown. Cow-pox is a weapon to conquer small-pox, and drive it ignominiously from the field. My firm belief, then, is that if every person were, every seven years, duly and properly vaccinated, small-pox might be utterly exterminated. But as long as there are such lax notions on the subject, and such gross negligence, the disease will always be rampant; for the poison of small-pox never slumbers nor sleeps, but requires the utmost diligence to eradicate it. The great Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of cow-pox as a preventive for small-pox, strongly advocated the absolute necessity of every person being vaccinated once every seven years or oftener, if there was an epidemic of small-pox in the neigborhood." These eminent physicians also aver that very few fatal cases are recorded as occurring after vaccination, and some of them might be traced to the vaccination not having taken effect. They moreover say that persons who take small-pox after vaccination are seldom pitted, and the disease assumes a comparatively mild form. The necessity, therefore, for a compulsory vaccination law and its utility is also demonstrated by unanswerable statistics, contained in the report of the port physician, herewith submitted, and to which you are most respectfully referred.

A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Many eminent medical and other scientific gentlemen have suggested that the organization of a State Board of Health, under the auspicies of the Legislature, would be greatly conducive to the general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth. After mature deliberation I thoroughly accord in this opinion. Local boards of health may answer the purpose for which they are established; but their fields of operation are limited, and they cannot accomplish the objects contemplated by the appointment of a general State Board. The prevalence of yellow fever in former years, which spread beyond the boundaries assigned to the Philadelphia Board; the devastation produced by the small-pox during the past year; the fact that the Asiatic cholera is steadily marching over its old track to our very doors; and the many other influences which constantly threaten the health of our citizens, seem imperatively to demand the creation of as efficient a sanitary institution as legislative wisdom can possibly devise. The Board could be formed somewhat similar to Public Charities.—The expense of the State need be no greater, while the benefits to be derived are incalculable. The head of the Board should be a physician of undoubted respectability in regard to every necessary acquirement, and large experience in the practice of his profession, while the Board might consist of five or more medical men, resident in different parts of the State, who would perform the duties, if not gratuitously, at least at a very moderate cost. The general objects should be clearly specified and defined; and each member should exercise a careful supervision over the sanitary condition of the district of the State to which he might be assigned. The appointment of such a Board cannot result otherwise than in great sanitary reforms.

REMOVAL OF THE QUNRANTINE.

The propriety of removing the Quarantine station has for a long time been a mooted question. Popular opinion decidedly favors a change, and in a few years it will be an imperative necessity. The existing Lazaretto was established nearly a century ago in a sparsely populated district. Since then its neghborhood has become thickly settled, and many dwellings and towns are springing up in its immediate vicinity. The rapid growth of the city of Chester, and its being made a port of entry, will necessitate the removal. Besides, there are cities and villages of considerable size far below the Quarantine station, on both sides of the river, which should receive the protection now only inadequately afforded to Philadelphia. It should be located at the mouth of the Delaware river, or upon the bay, if a proper situation for the erection of the necessary buildings can be obtained.

No argument is necessary to show that quarantine, to be effective, should be as far remote from thickly populated districts as possible, and hence the necessity for the change suggested.

To effect this change the co-operation of the States of Delaware and New Jersey is desirable and important, in order that a joint Quarantine for the protection of the three contiguous States may be established. I recommend that two commissions be appointed to correspond with similar commissions of the other States named, for the purpose of successfully accomplishing this greatly desired object.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

The removal of the powder magazine in Philadelphia from its present location is a subject demanding prompt attention. It is nearly contiguous to the city gas works, coal oil refineries, the new League Island navy yard, many manufacturing establishments and dwelling houses; and consequently an explosion of the powder in the magazine might result in great loss of life and destruction of property. The magazine should be in some more isolated district.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

You will, in due time, receive a full report of the transactions of the Board of Public Charities during the past year.—The usefulness of the board will be shown by the facts to be presented. Several suggestions as to improvement of its organization and management will be made in the report, to which your attention is invited. Its importance to the cause of humanity and the intrests of the Commonwealth is generally acknowledged.

IN MEMORIAM.

During the last few years it has been my melancholy duty to chronicle the death of a number of eminent citizens, who had either heretofore been, or were at the time connected officially with the Commonwealth, and at the present time I would do injustice to my own feelings, were I to omit to notice the fact, that three noble and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania, whom its people had lately honored with their confidence, have terminated their earthly career within a brief period.

Hon. George Cornell, member of the State Senate from the Fourth Senatorial district, died in Philadelphia on the 26th of October last, aged fifty-six years. A brief tribute to his many virtues and excellencies is due to him as a faithful public servant. During the early part of his life he was engaged in mercantile, afterwards in real estate and law business, and subsequently, from 1859, a period of twelve years, was a member of the State Senate, during several years of which time he was chairman of the Committee on Finance. He was thoroughly conversant with the financial affairs of the State, an eloquent and courteous debater, a wise counselor, and an able parliamentarian.—He was elected by a majority of over seven thousand votes in October last to his fifth term. His death leaves a vacancy in the Senate, and will cause a void in the political and social circles of the State that will not easily be filled. His faithful and valuable services will long be remembered.

Hon. David Stanton, Auditor General elect, departed this life under distressing circumstances, at New Brighton, Beaver county, on the fifth of November last, aged forty-two years. He was a physician, having graduated at the Cleveland Medical College, and at the University of Pennsylvania. During the late war he was professionally engaged in several branches of the army, viz: Surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, Superintendent of Hospitals, Medical Director of the Northern department, and at the close of the war was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. He continued actively engaged in his profession until the time of his death. He was a scholarly, refined and thorough gentleman; kind in his deportment and eminently skilled in his profession. His departure is the more deeply lamented as he had just become the people's choice for another and more extended field of honor and usefulness.

J. W. Dickerson, Esq., of Bedford, departed this life on the 26th December last. He had distinguished himself as a successful teacher of our common schools, and as County Superintendent. Within the last few years he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was a young man of ability and much promise of future usefulness, and was elected, last October, a member of the House of Representatives from the district composed of the counties of Bedford and Fulton.

PARDONS.

Among the most embarrassing and responsible duties required of the Executive is the exercise of the pardoning power. There is scarcely a petition for pardon made, upon which strong conflicting interests and opinions are not brought to bear, all of which must receive close and unprejudiced scrutiny in order that mercy and justice may alike be satisfied. This demands much time and no small amount of patience. The pleadings of relatives, friends and humanitarians must be heard and duly considered on the one hand, and on the other the action and decision of the courts, and in many cases the earnest protests of either sincere or malicious prosecutors. And after his decision is fairly given in favor of an unfortunate convict, the Executive must, in almost every case, be prepared to encounter acrimonious criticism from parties who have never given the subject one moment's consideration.

During the past year the applications for pardons numbered one thousand and twenty three. Of these, sixty were granted, less than six per cent. of the entire number, being about one to every sixty thousand inhabitants of the State, and far below the average in any State, in proportion to the population; in which committees are appointed to exercise this power.

Accompanying this message will be found a pardon report, in conformity with a plan adopted the first year of my administration. These reports are made for the purpose of showing that no secrecy adheres to the exercise of the prerogative in question, and to inform the Legislature and the people, every one of whom has an interest in the subject, what reasons have been adduced for the liberation of persons convicted of crime, and what personal influences have been employed for the accomplishment of that object.

COMMUTATIONS OF IMPRISONMENT.

The act approved May 21, 1869, authorizing communications upon the terms of prisoners convicted of crime, has produced a decidedly salutary effect. The discipline of the prisons is reported as being greatly improven by the voluntary good conduct of all desirous of availing themselves of the merciful provisions of the law; and reformatory influences have been manifest in many cases by the good behavior of those who have been the fortunate recipients of its benefits. The improved habits of prisoners during their confinement have gone with them into private life, and the wisdom of the Legislature in passing the law has thus been signally confirmed. In accordance with the act referred to, commendable conduct on the part of a prisoner, such as will merit and receive a favorable certificate from the warden of a prison, with the approval of its board of inspectors, secures the following deductions from the terms of sentence, viz:

"One month on each of the first two years; two months on each succeeding year to the fifth year; three months on each following year to the tenth; and four months on each remaining year of the term of sentence."

The number of convicts directed to be discharged, under this act, before their terms of sentence had expired, from the State penitentiaries and county prisons, during the past year, amounts to five hundred and fifty-three, and is a gratifying fact that thus far I have not heard of any one of them returning to habits of crime.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Herewith is submitted a communication from the President of the United States, in regard to the twenty-seventh article of the treaty concluded in Washington on the eighth day of May last, between the United States and Great Britain. It relates to the navigation of the lakes, rivers and canals along the northern boundaries of the United States. To which, and the accompanying copy of the treaty, your attention is invited.

In accordance with an existing law, the banks in the Commonwealth are required at stated periods to publish a correct statement of their business transactions and financial condition. A law similar in all respects should be passed in regard to all saving fund institutions.

A re-survey of the geological and mineralogical resources of the State has on several former occasions been recommended. The subject is again commended to your consideration.

The report of Col. James Worrell, Fish Commissioner, will be laid before you; from which it will be seen that although the work assigned him is progressing slowly, it is surely accomplishing the desired results.

In previous messages legislative attention has been called to sundry subjects upon which no action has been taken. Among the most important of these are the creation of an insurance department, the protection and multiplication of our fisheries, and the establishment of a bureau of statistics. With regard to the latter, it is important that the resources of the State should be more thoroughly ascertained and understood than they are at present. The extent and value of our oil, salt, coal and iron fields are unknown, and there is no reliable information to be obtained from any one source concerning the amount of these great staples, and the value of their annual production. The same may be said of all our productions, whether they result from mining, manufactures, agriculture or commerce. There should also be recorded in this proposed bureau all such facts and statistics as are accessible, concerning the condition, wages and treatment of all classes of our working people. Facts on all these and other subjects relative to the business and productions of the State should be collected and properly recorded by an officer appointed for that purpose, and who would not only keep them easily accessible to all persons desirous of using them, but publish them annually for general information. The expense of such a bureau would be insignificant when compared with the advantages to be derived therefrom.

The obnoxious doctrine of free-trade is again raising its hydra head with a view to destroy, as far as possible, some of the most important interests of the State and nation; but it is hoped and expected that our Senators and Representatives in Congress will interpose in solid phalanx between its advocates and the accomplishment of their designs.

My opinions, heretofore so fully and freely expressed in relation to a tariff protective of our products and manufactures, and especially upon salt, coal, iron and steel, remain not only unchanged, but are greatly strengthened by reflection and observation. Any attempt to reduce the protection now afforded cannot but be regarded as an effort to benefit foreign interests at the expense of our Home Industries, and to place our toilers on a par with the ill-paid labor of foreign countries, which must eventuate in the destruction of the very influences which have, since the war, made us so prosperous a people, and laid the foundation of such great individual and national wealth. The available teachings of experience on this important subject should not be heeded, and legislation on it should be for the welfare of the people and the nation. It should unhesitatingly protect American labor, maintain its compensation, hold out inducements to capitalists for investment, give the producer a home market, and afford the amplest opportunity for the development of the unbounded resources of the country, and not for the benefit of those who are industriously endeavoring to lure our capitalists to financial ruin, and bring about the impoverishment of our mechanics and citizens who are now prosperously engaged in all branches of trade and industry.

An "International Congress on the Preventation and Repression of Crime, including Penal and Reformatory Treatment," has been appointed to be held in London, on the 3d of July, 1872. By resolution of Congress, E. C. Wines, LL. D., has been chosen Commissoner of the United States. The philanthropic objects and benefits contemplated are too numerous to be here set forth. The accompanying documents will furnish all necessary information. Commissioners from nearly every civilized nation are expected to be present, and a number of our own States will, doubtless, be represented. It is suggested, very properly, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorize the appointment of one or more commissioners to represent the State in this important Congress.

Upon all national questions the views then entertained and advanced in my last annual message remain unchanged. On this account, together with the belief that Congress will soon dispose of the subjects then discussed, and others that have since been brought prominently before the public, I deem it unnecessary to occupy your time with any especial remarks on the affairs of the nation.

I conclude with a sincere and earnest desire that your session may be characterized by universal kindness and generosity, while on my part I will be pleased to give a cordial concurrence in every measure calculated to advance the interests of our common constituents and the general prosperity of the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY

Executive Chamber, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Montrose Democrat.

J. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872.

☞Governor Geary, has the major part of our paper this week, in the publication of his Message in full. It has one thing to commend it—the rabid portion of the Radical press do not like it. We hope all our readers will peruse it carefully, and judge for themselves. Every individual in the State should take a personal interest in his State as well as National government.

FISK'S FINALE!

HE IS KILLED BY AN ASSASSIN!

The Murderer Arrested on the Spot.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

Jim Fisk, was shot by Edward Stokes, at the Grand Central Hotel, at 4:20 P. M to-day. The following are the circumstances: At 4:30 P. M., a carriage stopped at the entrance of the Grand Central Hotel, containing Fisk and a companion. The former alighted and entered the hotel for the purpose of proceeding to his room, and as he ascended the first step, Stokes came out of an adjoining passage-way, and unperceived by Fisk, unbuttoned his coat, drew a revolver, and rapidly discharged three shots at Fisk. The first lodged in Fisk's shoulder, the second whistled by his head, and the third, with more fatal direction, struck him in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Fisk at once staggered and fell, while Stokes, casting a look of hatred on his prostrate form, said in a savage tone: "I have done for the s—n of a b—h this time." Fisk evidently recognized his assailant before falling, but made no remark. Immediately after the shots were fired, the hotel employes rushed to the scene, and while some cared for the wounded man, others seized Stokes, who, seeing that escape was impossible, made no resistence, and was promptly handed over to the police. Fisk was quietly conveyed to his room, where the surgeon of the hotel was soon in attendance upon him. Meanwhile telegraphic messages were sent for further surgical aid and for the friends of Fisk. The scene at the hotel after the shooting was one of extraordinary excitement. The crowds coming from the various theatrical matinees, hearing of the affair, thronged the corridors of the hotel, eagerly discussing the event, and making inquiries about the particulars of the outrage. The officers who arrested Stokes took him to the Fifteenth precinct station house, where he is now lodged in a cell. Stokes, on being taken to the station-house, was interrogated on the subject of the shooting, but, on advice of counsel, refused to make any statement. Wood and White are in attendance on Fisk.

NEW YORK, January 7.—James Fisk, Jr., died at 10:45 A. M., to-day.

HIS WILL.

The following are the provisions of Fisk's will: Mrs. Hooker, his sister, receives $100,000 in Narragansett Steamship Company's shares; his father and mother receives $30,000 a year each; to each of the two Misses Morse he gives $2,000 a year; to the Ninth Regiment, $11,000 (this was made a week ago, but was legalized last night,) to his wife he bequeaths the balance of his property, of all kinds; to Jay Gould, for whom he entertained the warmest and most distinterested friendship, he leaves his personal effects, and entrats to him "the labor of love" (so it is called in the will) of carrying out all his (Fisk's,) projects in regard to public improvements. Mrs. Fisk inherits all her husband's shares in the Erie Railroad.

State Legislature,

The Legislature of our State convened at Harrisburg on Thursday. The House organized promptly by the election of Hon. William Elliot, Republican of Philadelphia, for Speaker, and Col. James L. Selfridge, of Northampton, for Clerk.

The death of Senator Connell, Republican, of Philadelphia, left the Senate a tie—16 Republican to 16 Democrats. The first seven ballotings for Speaker resulted in no choice. But on Thursday Mr. Buckalew asked for a recess of 30 minutes. On resuming their places, and being called to order, he stated that the time had arrived for organization, and he was authorized by the Democratic Senators to say that there would be an election on ballot. When his name was called he voted for Mr. Rutan, the Republican candidate, thus securing his election, and the organization of the Senate.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or some other way, of the success of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* in cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.

If we can benefit the readers of the DEMOCRAT any by recommending *Parsons' Purgative Pills* to be the best antibilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.

New Advertisements.

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, February 7th, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Franklin, in the county of Susquehanna, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of S. W. Truesdell, on the east by lands of John Watson, on the south by lands formerly of John Webster and the highway, and on the west by lands of Chauncy Turner, now Rebecca McKinney, it being lot number 56 in Lawsville tract, containing about 100 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, dwelling house, 2 barns and sheds, orchard, and about 35 acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of David Banker, Jr., and Jeremiah Banker, vs. David Banker.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Jessup, in the county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner hereof; thence along land of Byron Griffis and land of Daniel Pickett 50 rods to a post and stones in the centre of the road leading by Daniel Pickett and Lewis Blasdell's; thence west 150 rods to a post in line of L. S. Blasdell's land; thence north 50 rods to a post and stones, corner of Byron Griffis's land; thence east along said Griffis's line 150 rods to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres of land, be the same more or less (excepting therefrom 1 acre and 105 perches formerly conveyed to Timothy Blasdell and now owned and occupied by Levi S. Blasdell) with the appurtenances, 2 frame houses, 2 frame barns, frame hog pen and outbuildings, orchard and mostly improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Wm. R. Walker, assigned to D. D. Searle vs. Eben Whitney.)

Notice is hereby given that all bills must be paid in cash on day of sale.

WM. T. MOXLEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Jan. 8, '72.

THE PLACE

TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, ETC.,

IS AT

GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM, & CO.

The Largest Variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Domestic Goods, Flannels, Fancy and Millinery Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

Velvets, Velveteens, Ladies' Furnishing Goods always kept on hand.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Men's, Youths' and Boys Wear.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.,

for Custom Work.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS,

Best Selected in Town, and at

POPULAR PRICES!

Our Motto is, "Never to be undersold," whether at home or abroad.

HEAVY WINTER GOODS,

Furs, Etc.,

At greatly reduced prices for cash.

GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO.

Montrose, January 8, 1872-m3 m.

COAL AT HOPBOTTOM!

Choice Quantity For Sale by O. D. ROBERTS, by the Ton at the following low prices:

Small Egg	$4 70.
Stove	$4 00.
Chestnut	$4 50.

Hopbottom, Dec. 13, 1871.—3m

NOTICE—At a regular meeting of the Town Council of the Boro of Susquehanna Depot, held at their rooms in said Borough, October 13, 1871, an Ordinance was passed extending the limits of the Boro of Susquehanna Depot, according to Plot and survey, made by Timothy Boyle.

WM. H. BARTLETT, Burgess.

(Attest) GEO. N. BROWN, Clerk.

Susquehanna Depot, October 18, 1871. 3w.

ABEL TURRELL,

DRUGGIST, MONTROSE PA.,

Is continually receiving

NEW GOODS.

A nd keeps constantly on hand a full and desirable a sortment of genuine

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, LIQU

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Teas, Spices, and other Grocries, Stone Ware, Wall and Window Paper, Glassware, Fruit Jars, Mirrors, Lamps, Chimneys, Kerosene, Machinery Oil, Tanners' Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Refined Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Olive Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varnishes, Canary Seed, Vinegar, Potash, Concentrated Lye, Axle Grease, Trusses, Supporters, Medical Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Whips, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Lead, Gun Caps, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Violins, Strings, Bows, etc. Flutes, Fifes, etc., Fish Hooks and Lines, Bar and Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Hair Restorers, and Hair Dyes, Brushes, Pocket Knives, Spectacles, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c. Dentist Articles, a general assortment of

FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, and PERFUMERY.

All the leading and best kinds of

PATENT MEDICINES,

In short, nearly every thing to restore the sick, to please the taste, to delight the eye, to gratify the fancy, and give to conduce to the real and substantial comforts of life. Enumeration is impracticable, as it would fill a newspaper. Call at the Drug and Variety Store of

ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, Jan. 3, 1872.

THE EAGLE

Drug Store!

BURNS & NICHOLS,

PROPRIETORS.

BRICK BLOCK, MONTROSE, PA.,

Sign of the Golden Eagle and Mortar.

WE Desire to inform the public that we have moved our Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, etc., into the Brick Store, formerly occupied by Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co.

We have recently fitted up this store in Modern Style, and shall endeavor to keep well supplied with all articles pertaining to the Drug Business.

We extend to everybody a cordial invitation to call and see us when in want of anything in our line, and when not in want, give us a friendly call. To all our old customers we desire to express our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. We shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

Very Truly Yours,

A. B. BURNS.

Montrose, Dec. 20, 1871. AMOS NICHOLS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna County, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Catharine McGrath, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Montrose, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., at which time and place, all persons interested in said fund must present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

B. O. CAMP, Auditor.

Montrose, September 20, 1871. 4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned an Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna county to distribute the funds in the hands of H. C. Tyler, Executor of the estate of Julia Dunmore, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Montrose, on the 31 day of January, next, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place, all persons interested in said fund must present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

R. B. LITTLE, Auditor.

Montrose, December 6, 1871.—49-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Judges of the Orphan's Court, of Susquehanna county, to distribute the funds in the hands of H. F. Breed, Administrator of the estate of Ward N. York, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Montrose, on Friday the 29th day of December, 1871, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at which time and place, all persons interested are requested to present their claims, or be forever debarred.

R. L. BALDWIN, Auditor.

Montrose, December 6, 1871.—49-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county, to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of the estate of William H. Williams, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of William H. Jessup, Esq., in Montrose, on Thursday, the second day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day. All parties interested are required to appear and present their claims at the above time and place or be forever debarred.

H. C. JESSUP, Auditor.

Montrose, October 4, 1871. 4w

Bounty Statement—Of Liberty township, for 1871.—

Amount due as per last statement, (1870,)	$1,154 83
Interest from May 1, 1870, to Nov. 1, 1871,	104 73
	$1,259 00
Ballance due on Judgment of Jessup,	80 00
Total,	$1,339 00
Amount of Bounty duplicated in hands of Collectors,	$1,259 83.

M. L. TRUESDELL, WM. M. BAILEY, JAMES DOWNS, Auditors

Liberty, November 19, 1871—48-3w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator, arising from the estate of John N. Keeney, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Montrose, on Friday, December the 29th, 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place, all persons interested are requested to present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Montrose, Nov. 29, '71.—48-4w. E. W. SMITH, Aud'r.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, late the estate of M. N. Walker, in South Gibson, Susquehanna county, Pa., on Tuesday, November 28, 1871, at precisely one o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz: One two Horse Platform Spring Wagon, one good Team Horse, (five or six years old), Five Tons Hay, Sixteen Bedsteads and one Gun.

S. N. MITCHELL, Assignee.

South Gibson, November 27, 1871.—47-3w.

Fresh Farina and Milk Crackers for sale by

Montrose, Nov. 1, 1871. H. J. WEBB.

UNIVERSALISM.

Send for free sample copy of the CHRISTIAN LEADER, a first class week'y journal, published by the New York State Convention of Universalists, and containing the views of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Terms $2 50 per year. Address, Publisher Christian Leader, 1858 Broadway, New York City.

WOOD'S HOUR AND HOME MAGAZINE is offered free during the coming year to every subscriber of Merry's Museum, the Toledo Blade, Pomeroy's Democrat, etc.,

which is an evidence of its worth and popularity. Horace Greeley, James Parton, Theodore Tilton, Gail Hamilton, etc., write for every number. In clubbing, it enables three first-class periodicals for the price of one of them. A variety of premiums on equally liberal terms. It is an original first-class magazine. Volume X begins with Jan. '72. Three specimen copies free. Address

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OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES;

Printed in Two Colors, on superb TINTED PAPER. Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, with descriptions and

TWO COLORED PLATES,

Directions and plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best FLORAL GUIDE in the World. All for Ten Cents, to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter the cost. 200,000 sold of 1871.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

PETER'S MUSICAL MONTHLY. (the Dec. No., price 50c., has 19 pieces Vocal and Instrumental Piano Music, worth $4 in sheet form. We will mail two back Nos. for 50c. four for $1, or Jan. to Dec. '71, for $2. (regular price, $3.) Bound copies for 1871, gilt sides and edges, $5. The Music is by Hayes, Thomas, Kinkel, Gounod, etc. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.—P. O. Box 5173.