The Montrose Democrat.

J. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The following notice has been issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee, which convened at Harrisburg on Thursday last:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee this day adopted, a Democratic State Convention in numbers equal to the representation in both houses of the legislature, is hereby called to meet in Reading, Pa., on Thursday, May 30th, 1872, at 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and (should the legislature so determine) for Auditor General and delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, and also to form an electoral ticket and select senatorial and representative delegates to represent the State in the Democratic National Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Attest,

WM. M'CLELLAND, Sec'y.

HARRISBURG, February, 15.

PASSIVISM.

The *Times* has a special from Jefferson City, written by its editor, Stetson Hutchins, dated St. Louis, January 25, which says that the Liberal State Convention settles all doubt concerning the success or failure of the Passive Policy by killing it. In three months from now, I predict that you won't hear "Passivism" mentioned even in Missouri, where the unclean thing was hatched, and as for its tenure in the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, there is no need to waste a word upon a prospect so abjectly hopeless. The Liberals are to be the assassinators. They see as clearly now, as most men do who keep their eyes open, that the best way to succeed in the nomination of a candidate, who shall be able to make head against Grant, and concentrate all the elements of the oppositon, there must be two National Conventions, the straight Democratic, and Liberal.

It is probable that both will be arranged for the same time and place, and that their action will be similar. The Liberals will have the candidate, as the feeling is universal among the Democrats that if it is necessary to defeat Grant, they will fight under any decent leader; but under no other flag than that of the time-honored Democracy. Its folds have flaunted at the head of a brave and determined host, which ten years of disaster could not dismay, and will not be laid aside.

The Liberals have discovered that Gratz Brown has enough sagacity to see that Missouri is not the United States, and has advised that the Liberal movement be organized on a firm and broad basis, so that it can treat as a body with the Democracy, and have something more than empty words and measureless promises to offer in exchange for the suffrages of the *three million of Democrats.*

There is no doubt but that the National Convention, called to be held, and that it will be respectable in numbers, character and influence, as assurances have been received by the leaders here from all sections of the country. It is true no array of prominent names are promised, although a large number are looking in that way. But how large and how influential it will be, will depend entirely upon the developments of the next three months. That Convention, if at all probable, will provide for another to meet on the same day and at the same place with the Democratic Convention. The conundrum there will be, Who will nominate first and who will ratify? At any rate set this down as a fact, that PASSIVISM IS SICK UNTO DEATH IN THE HOUSE OF ITS FRIENDS. It will die, as it deserves to die, lamented by nobody.

Shall Fraud Triumph!

At a mass meeting at Germantown, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Col. M'Clure the anti-Grant candidate for Senator, charged the associates of the Radical Mayor Stokely with conniving at his defeat by the employment of roughs and repeaters to do the dirty work. Mr. McClure boldly proclaims;

I warn you, fellow-citizens, that the friends of Colonel Gray openly avow their purpose to carry this election by fraud. I do not generalize or speak vaguely. I charge that they have employed, and are now employing, gangs of repeaters, and systematically attempting to debauch election officers, and mean, if they dare, to defy the well known verdict of the people on Tuesday next. I warn Mayor Stokley and the citizens of Philadelphia that the Head Centre of this organized fraud is in the Mayor's office. That he has been almost daily, directly or indirectly, in consultation with notorious repeaters, and is not only cognizant of but is a party to the contemplated frauds. I assumed that Mayor Stokley is ignorant of this to-day; to-morrow he cannot be ignorant.

I have not made these charges hastily. The chief manipulator of the Diamond-Watt fraud has been brought here, and his services are engaged for the contest. I have, with much labor, watched and shadowed these desperadoes from the beginning of the contest, and their plans have not escaped me. I give them this notice to stay their stained and violent hands, and I give the authorities this notice of the fountains of these frauds. If they are still persisted in and perpetrated, the mark and doom of the felon shall be theirs. Ours is the cause of every honest citizen. Crime has clearly defined its purposes, and its chief criminals are well known. They cannot—they shall not triumph. [Applause and cheers.]

—Grant has taken down the American Eagle and put up the robbin. Next year he will put up the swallow.

Still More Incomprehensible.

A short time since, we compared in our columns, what to us seemed incomprehensible sentences, and our faith in impartial justice has been put to so extreme a test, that we can truly say that it is not comparable even with "a grain of mustard seed." Judge Elwell, in passing sentence upon Harry Ward, for the killing of Wesley Eugene Shader, made use of the following language:

"The lesson which this case teaches has its moral, which young men especially will do well to heed. It is this: that dissipation often leads to crime. It also shows that neither brilliant talents, a polished education, nor high social position, protect their possessor from punishment if he be guilty of an offence against the law."

The above reads well and is good in theory, but what do subsequent facts show. The subject (Ward), who brought out this solemn admonition to the young men of this section, had a fair trial, was convicted of manslaughter, and it requires *great* faith to believe in the impartiality of his sentence, when the law expressly says, that such convicts shall be adjudged to pay a fine, not to exceed $1,000, and to undergo an imprisonment by SEPARATE or SOLITARY confinement at hard labor, or simple imprisonment not exceeding *twelve years*, and in the discretion of the Court, to give security for good behavior during life, or for any less time according to the nature and enormity of the offence. What is this punishment of which his Honor admonishes young men of "brilliant talents, polished education, and high social position" to beware? Instead of that "separate or solitary" confinement which the law directs, it is currently reported that, he is occupying a pleasant, airy and richly furnished parlor, wherein he is allowed such entertainment and permitted to receive such company as is to him most congenial.

Our mind, from the necessity of the circumstances, can but revert to that poor friendless German, who was sentenced to one year and nine months in the Eastern Penitentiary, which proved to be for life, for stealing an old brass kettle, and ask, was he or would he in Tunkhannock jail, be allowed the liberty of a bare, unfurnished private bed-room, say nothing of a "richly furnished parlor!" Does the law admit of any such lenity? Will life and property be safe under such circumstances? Dissipation itself is a crime, and can it shield a criminal from the responsibility of his acts? As well might you say, that the pistol in the hands of Ward, or the car hook in the hands of Foster, was the offender, as to exculpate from crime for dissipation. The effects of whiskey mitigated the verdict of Carlin and Van Wormer, of New Milford, from that of murder to manslaughter, but, instead of the leniency of "richly furnished private parlors, one (Carlin) has served his two and a half years, in "Solitary confinement" at the State Penitentiary, and Van Wormer will his, of five and a half years, if he should live that long. Are the examples of the Judge, who gave the sentence, and of the jailor who executes, consistent with that precept of his Honor; "that neither brilliant talents, a polished education, nor high social position protect their possessor from punishment if he be guilty of an offence against the law." We leave the people to say. Where are the press of this community? Do they sanction this? If not, let them do their duty, which is as a watchman in the towers of Liberty and Justice.

Those "Hundreds of Millions."

It will be remembered that we referred, a short time since, to the "hundreds of millions of Radical defalcations" which so excited a certain New Milford "carpet-bagger," that he nearly went mad because he could not find any such thing recorded in "Webster" or the *Tribune*, and the *Republican* said that such records by the press were a "slander upon the people" with which we agreed, and further added, that it should be a burning shame and an everlasting disgrace to the journals and leaders who excuse and foster it by maintaining and upholding these culprits in power. We found the following very modest admission in the *Republican* of last week, which is a marvel to us, as the usual manner of that journal is that if it finds facts in our columns which it dare not deny it passes them by in the very chaste (?) language of "you lie," but we are, and its readers should be thankful for one lucid statement although a very "small favor" in proportion to the whole truth, and we give it as follows:

"The defalcations of Collectors of Internal Revenue, under the last three administrations for about the same periods of time in each case, foot up as follows: Under President Lincoln, $704,746; Johnson, $1,817,233; Grant, $135,186.
* * * * * * *
Where are the 'hundreds of millions of Radical defalcations?'"

The last interrogatory we conclude was intended by its quotation marks, to be a Squelcher for us, but instead, we accept it as a favor, and will proceed to answer it in brief by simply pointing out a few of them, and also we will not go back of the present Grant Administration during the three past years of its power.

Take but two items in illustration: Congressman Garfield, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, estimates the amount of pension frauds—such as the exploits of ex-Congressman Stokes of Tennessee—at $8,000,000 a year. This gives a total of $24,000,000 during the three years of General Grant's administration. The Civil Service Commission estimates the loss to the Government by smuggling and fraud in the collection of customs—such as the investigation just concluded at New York has disclosed—at 25 per cent. of the entire income. This gives an annual stealage of $125,000,000, or $375,000,000 since the incoming of the present Administration. From these two sources, then, the nation has lost nearly 400,000,000 during the last three years.

This is from records and authority that the editor of the *Republican*, nor his "carpet-bags" can controvert by their usual argument of "you lie." When these are read and digested by lovers of Radical rule we can give them further doses of the same medicine. The supply is certainly very much greater than the tax-payers of the country demand.

"Lawful but not Expedient."

The caption of this article which we quote from the Montrose *Republican* of last week, "that things may be lawful that are not expedient," is a full digest of all the honesty, principles, and motives that govern the journals and leaders of the present party in power, and although unwittingly done, expresses clearly their only stock in trade. It is this accursed heresy that gave birth to their rule and is their only lease of future existance. "LAWFUL BUT NOT EXPEDIENT!" What a beautiful motto to be inscribed upon the banner of freemen by a mercenary band of tyrants, robbers and defaulters, who gained their power by the most oily gammoned professions to impose upon the faith of the masses. This banditti, who should be merely servants of the people and who have gone through the form of subscribing to a solemn oath, which should be binding, to execute the LAWS faithfully and who have been merely delegated powers in trust, after ignoring by their acts every principle of a republican form of government under the despotic ban of "necessity," boldly assert to those whom they consider their party slaves, that law and independence as freeman, must succumb to the "expediency" of sustaining a "Ring" of insolent masters and corrupt leaders.—The leading Radical organ in the year A. D. 1872, announces to the freemen of Susquehanna County that they should not do a thing that is "lawful," except that it be "expedient." Would it have been safe for a leading journal of this county twenty years ago to have announced that the members of its party should not be governed by "law," but by that damnable heresy and blighting curse to freedom and republican institutions "expediency."—How long a lease of power would the leaders of a party proclaiming such a doctrine have held? Would it have been safe to have insulted the intelligence and honor of the true men of those days with such a doctrine? Are the masses of to-day as corrupt as those who assume to control them? We shall await the sequel.

Hatred of Foreigners.

In his vindictive and unreasonable harangue on amnesty, the other day, in the Senate, Mr. Nye, rotten borough Senator from Nevada, could not, it seems, confine his personal bitterness to his half-hated countrymen of the South, but must fling a taunt at a fellow Senator for having been born in another land. Said Senator Nye, referring to Senator Schurz:

Mr. President, I may not be as fine-spun in theory as my friend; but I think I have observed as much about this rebellion, and know as much about the history of my county, and feel as deeply in her behalf as he can feel, *for I was born to this inheritance.* These points I shall not yield. I submit, therefore, whether it is becoming in the honorable Senator from Missouri to charge all those who have handled this mighty subject from the day the sword was sheathed to the present time with a want of consideration and magnanimity in their action.

To which Mr. Schurz replied:

* * There is only one thing to which I wish to call his attention as well as that of the Senate. It struck me as rather singular that the Senator from Nevada should have said to me, "I am to the manor born; I know something of republican institutions," intimating that I only came from abroad and still dare to have and express, on American affairs, an opinion of my own. Let me tell the Senator from Nevada, that as an adopted citizen I am determined to do that very thing, and there are thousands like me who will do the same. We came to this country with a desire to enjoy the blessings of republican institutions, and surely our desire to maintain them is by no means inferior to his. If he thinks that we deserve those rights only in case we follow his lead, let me assure him that he does not understand the spirit of American liberty. Had I sat at his feet trying to study the principles of Republican government by his teachings. I must confess that I should, so far, not have found it very profitable.

The Vice President.—The Chair must remind the Senator from Missouri that he must address the Chair. Parliamentary rule requires it.

Mr. Nye.—I said nothing about my friend from Missouri being any other than native born. He told us, however, that he was wafted here upon an accidental wave of revolution.

Mr. Schurz.—I did not say so.

Mr. Nye.—Well, a wave of revolution.

Mr. Schurz.—Neither did I say that.

Mr. Nye.—Not now, but some weeks ago.

Mr. Schurz.—I do not remember ever to have said it.

Mr. Nye.—If I cannot show it, I am mistaken. I think that the expression that he was wafted on to our shores by a wave of revolution. I do not find fault with anything of that kind, but I do know upon what meat he has been feeding that he had grown so great as to turn instructor so quick to everybody.

To any sensitive mind, there is something grossly offensive, if not insulting, in this strain of remark on the part of the Senator from Nevada, which ought not to go unrebuked. To remind Mr. Schurz that he was a foreigner, and to convey the idea that, as such, he should not express his convictions too freely; or to taunt him with having been "wafted here on an accidental wave of revolution," is anything but creditable to the native born Senator. So far as the remark of the two Senators go, the sympathies of every right-minded man, whether native or foreign-born, will go unhesitatingly with Mr. Schurz.

—Col. John W. Forney has resigned the collectorship of the port of Phila. A fierce struggle is going on amongst the Radical politicians of the State as to who his successor shall be.

The Beauties of the Tariff System.

Nothing illustrates the beauties of the tariff system better than the following table, showing the duties collected at various places under it, and the amount of money paid for the collection:

	Salaries.	Duties.
Albemarle, N. C.	$ 4,040	$ 767
Barnstable, Mass.	7,362	2,624
Beaufort, N. C.	2,517	1,746
Castine, Maine.	11,363	708
Fernandina, Fla.	8,428	170
Georgetown, S. C.	2,028	70
Roucester, Mass.	8,655	3,044
Machias, Mass.	4,629	2,172
Marblehead, Mass.	2,303	2,106
Michigan, Mich.	6,777	31
Newark, N. J.	4,154	890
Newport, R. I.	7,533	8,395
Pamlico, N. C.	8,155	1,088
Saco, Maine.	783	995
Beverly and Salem, Mass.	12,915	106
St. Mark's Fla.	7,798	658
St. John's, Fla.	6,753	355
Stonington, Conn.	1,514	968
Quincy, Ill.	7,454	733
Wheeling, W. Va.	1,633	19

The chief duty of the salaried officials at the above points is to labor for Grant's re-election, and the retention of their own places.—*Rochester Union & Advertiser.*

THE MURDERER FOSTER.—The counsel of the murderer Foster have argued before the full bench their motion for a new trial. The Court resolved its decision. It seems now that Foster's intention of smashing Mr. Putman's head to a jelly was merely to maim him and teach him not to speak to a gentleman in liquor. That death resulted was due simply to a fact in physiology for which Foster was not responsible. If Mr. Putman's skull had been an inch or two thicker he would not have died.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, Feb. 12.—Mr. Sumner introduced an inquiry into the sale of arms to France during the late war. Mr. Wilson introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the expediency of passing a joint resolution authorizing the President to communicate to the Government of Spain the protest of the United States against the action of the authorities of Cuba towards the Chinese laborers of the Island. Adopted. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago Relief bill was passed, was taken up and carried—yaes, 25; nays, 22. At 5 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House a large number of bills were offered, among others several for the revival of commerce, and to carry out Civil Service. A bill was passed allowing respondents in criminal cases in the United States Courts to testify in their own behalf. A resolution allowing Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Stanton to be heard at the bar of the House in support of their claim to the right to vote was defeated. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to remove political disabilities from all who have applied for such relief. A motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee, was adopted—yeas, 140; nays, 37. The Pacific Railroad Committee was instructed to examine into the report as to the condition of affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to any intention on the part of Great Britain to withdraw from the treaty of Washington; rejected—yaes, 62; nays, 69. At 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE, FEB. 13.—The bill to reimburse soldiers for the loss of their clothing by the Chicago fire was passed; also, the bill modifying the law so as to permit the removal of goods in bond from the original packages in cases of accident or legal interference. The bill to authorize the President to retire Judges of the United States Court on full salary whenever he is satisfied that they are permanently disabled for the performance of their duties, was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over. After some discussion as to the order of business, the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up. At 4:10 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures reported a bill revising and amending the Mint laws. A bill appropriating $350,000 for public buildings at Albany was discussed and finally passed. Mr. Dawes reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill to repeal the duties on tea and coffee, and asked that it be recommitted.—But objection being made to his making a statement in reference thereto, he said that he was not authorized to report this bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Hale explained the bill, and entered into a defense of the present administration of the Navy Department. Mr. Morgan replied, charging the Navy Department with waste and extravagance. After further debate the Committee rose, and at 4:20 P. M. the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 14.—Mr. Sumner, after strong opposition from administration Senators, called up his resolution providing for a special committee to investigate the alleged manufacture of arms for the French government, in the Arsenals of the United States, during the late war. He made a lengthy speech in explanation of it, and reflected severely on the administration. At the expiration of the morning hour another determined effort was made to stop debate on the French resolution, but Mr. Sumner carried his point, and continued his speech. Messrs. Wilson and Conklin replied. Without action on the resolution, the Senate at 4:10 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to repeal the duty on tea and coffee, in obedience to the order of the House, the majority of the committee being adverse to its passage; referred to the Committee of the whole. Bills passed making appropriations for the erection of Public Buildings at Indianapolis and Hartford. The appropriation for Quincy, Illinois, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was opposed, but the house refused to lay it on the table by a vote of 105 to 79. The Army Appropriation bill for $29,548,000 was reported. Mr. Beck offered a resolution, which was adopted, for information in regard to the sale of naval material.—The Senate amendments to the Postoffice Deficiency bill and the Pension Appropriation bill, was concurred in. At two o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. After general debate, the bill was taken up by paragraphs for amendment. An amendment was incorporated to provide against the employment of laborers at Navy-yards for political purposes. At 4:20 the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 15.—Mr. Brownlow made a personal explanation in reply to Mr. Beck's statement in the House that he (Mr. Brownlow) while Governor of Tennessee, made the State a pandemonium, and that he and the other reconstruction Governors were hated and despised by the people, and seemed to find no refuge from the penitentiary except in the Senate of the United States. The Senate then resumed consideration of Mr. Sumner's resolution, and Mr. Hamlin continued his explaination of the sales of armes during the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. Frelinghuysen also spoke in defense of the government. Mr. Schurz followed in support of Mr. Sumner's resolution. Without reaching a vote, the Senate, at 4:30 P. M., went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, the bill for a government building at Quincy, Illinois, to cost $16,000 was passed. The duties collected at this port for the last fiscal year amounted to $773. The bill to regulate the employment and compensation of clerks in the House was reported, and, after some discussion, went over. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Naval Appropriation bill being completed in Committee, was reported to the House, and passed. At 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—The bill supplementary to the act providing for the erection of public buildings at Trenton was passed; also, a resolution to print twenty-five thousand copies of the United States case against Great Britain. The bill to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from the River St. Croix to Lake Superior, was debated and passed. The Senate then resumed consideration of Mr. Sumner's resolution in regard to the sale of arms to France. Mr. Morton took the floor in defence of the Administration. A colloquial debate ensued between Morton and Edmunds on the Administration side, and Sumner and Schurz in opposition. Without reaching a vote, the Senate at 4:40 P. M. adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—In the House, after some unimportant business, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, asked leave to make a personal explanation. No objection being made, Mr. Beck delivered a very powerful defense of himself, and invective against Senator Brownlow, and the other Governors of Southern States. He said, that they had put forward Brownlow to attack him, because Brownlow was a cripple and an imbecile, but that Messrs. Bullock, and Reed and Scott, were not cripples, and he was ready to back what he had said, in the House or anywhere. He was several times interrupted by Messrs. Stevenson and Garfield, but the Speaker decided he was in order. He was listened to with marked attention by a crowded house, and was warmly congratulated at the close of his speech. The House passed a large number of private bills, and at three o'clock adjourned.

Death of Hon. Henry S. Evans.

Death has again invaded the senate of Pennsylvania. Hon. Henry S. Evans, who represented the senatorial district composed of the counties of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery, died at his residence in West Chester, on Friday evening last at six o'clock. His disease was pneumonia. His age was about sixty years.

His death leaves the State senate once more a tie. Speaker Rutan will immediately issue his warrant for a new election, and within thirty days a successor will be in the senate. Of course the successor will come from the district which Mr. Evans represented namely, that of Chester, Montgomery and Delaware. It is not likely that the tie will produce any interruption of the public business. The senate is completely organized, the registry bill will no longer meet with factious opposition, and the parliamentary right of contesting the seat of Mr. Gray will be conceded to Col. McClure. There is at the same time an apparent willingness on the part of the republicans to make a fair apportionment of Congressmen. This removes for the present all practical questions in dispute between the two parties, and the work of legislation can go on without interruption or delay, while the people of the vacant district proceed with the election of a successor to Mr. Evans.—*Patriot.*

—Mr. Logan, of Illinois, now in the Senate, said in the House of Representatives; "We have in the navy, one office to every six men; $5,000,000 goes to the officers, and $2,000,000 to the men. I desire to call the attention of the country to the fact the takes paid by the people are being absorbed by men who have no duties to perform whatever.

—Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to allow half the custom duties to be paid in legal tender notes. If paper money is good enough for the people, it *ought* to be good enough for the government. Ours is probably the only government that will not receive its own paper money. We like Beck's proposition.

—We notice in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sehridan's Caverly Condition Powders* for the use of the Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

THE HARVEST OF THE HEAD.—When the comb acts as a rake, bringing away a roll of parted fibers every time it passes through the hair, baldness would soon be inevitable. But even if in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief can be arrested, the loss repaired. Lion's Kathairon, aided by a brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning-out process in forty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denude places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxurant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as the vitaliaing application is regularly continued.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION. JACKSON, February 12, 1872. All persons are hereby notified not to purchase two Promissory Notes—one for $250.00, dated Feb. 15, 1872, payable to Ira Brown, signed by Harvy Grinnell, and one dated Feb. 16, 1872 for a like amount, signed by Isaac Hillas; said notes were obtained by fraud, and will not be paid by us; also two other notes payable to said Brown and signed by B. H. Dix and L. S. Aldrich for like amounts and dated on the 16th or 17th of February, as these notes were obtained by fraud.
Feb. 21st., 1872.—n08 w3.

60 CORDS A DAY OF STAVE BLOCKS, SHINGLE Blocks, Railroad Fire-wood. Cut with two men and two horses. A new thing on *Cross-Cut Sawing Machines.* Half the time saved and twice the amount of work done. Cheap, simple and durable. Send for circular giving particulars and cuts of machine to the OHIO SAWING MACHINE CO., Canal Dover, Ohio.
Feb. 21, 1872.—n8-4t.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Cocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER. *PRICE $5.50.*

Over 1300 sold in six Months.

Terms: Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days, Net.
Feb 14, 1872. 3m.

Please Read This!

SO Many *False Statements* are in circulation, I desire to say to the public, and especially to Policy Holders, that the Companies mentioned below *Are All Right!* and "worthy the entire confidence of the People." Please call and see standing and condition of each:

Queen Fire Insurance Co.,		Liverpool and London, (Gold),		$10,000,000
Continental,	do.	N. Y.,	Assets,	2,509,520
Andes,	do.	Ohio,	do.	1,766,584
Amazon,	do.	do.	do.	758,098
Triumph,	do.	do.	do.	762,266
Niagara,	do.	N. Y.,	do.	1,256,249
Hanover,	do.	do.	do.	900,000
Republic,	do.	do.	do.	503,775
Farmers,	do.	York, Pa.,	do.	878,806
Girard,	do.	Philadelphia	do.	450,000

MINE is an "Independent Agency." I write my own Policies and have settled my own losses, can insure you FROM TO-DAY against damage by FIRE and LIGHTNING. I have long been acquainted with Thompson Derr, of Wilkesbarre, General Agent, "Queen Fire Insurance Co.," and "have FOR HIM A VERY HIGH REGARD."

Get a Life and Accidental Insurance, at Tyler's Insurance Office, over Wilson's Hard Ware Store. Very Respectfully,
Feb. 21, '71.—8-4w. HENRY C. TYLER,

Legal Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned an Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna county, to distribute the funds in the hands Clarissa Mathews, Administratrix of the estate of David Mathews, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Montrose, on Saturday, March 30, 1872, 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.
D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.
Montrose, February 14, 1872.—no7—w4.

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 Sheriff of the estate of John Flinn, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Montrose, on Friday, the 23d of February next at 1 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. W. SMITH, Auditor.
Montrose, Jan. 30, 1872. 4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna Co., an auditor to distribute the funds in hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of B. F. Titman, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Montrose, on Thursday, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested will appear and present their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said funds.
W. H. JESSUP, Auditor.
Montrose, Jan. 31, 1872.—no4—w4

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, March 9th, 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the borough of Montrose, in the county of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by the Oswego Turnpike, on the east by alley running to Main street, on the south by lands of Wm. M. Post, and on the west by lands of Amos Nichols, containing about 7 00 square feet of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances one large building used as Fork Factory, with the machinery attached, and all improved. [Taken in execution at suit of James R Thompson vs. J S Tarbell, A Lathrop, J P W Riley, D D Oates, Samuel Bard, G R Lathrop and A E Hawley.]

Notice is hereby given that all bids must be paid in cash on the day of sale.
WM T McXLEY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Feb. 17, 1872.

IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILL!

Something new BASSETTS' PATENT, the latest and best in use.

SMITH'S TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

Portable and Stationary Engines, Manufactured and for Sale, by
SAYRE & BROS.
Montrose, Pa., Feb. 7, 1872.—no6—tf.

FARM FOR SALE!—A farm of sixty-two acres adjoining the Boro' of Montrose on the South, is offered for sale. It is well watered and has about ten acres in timber, including a fine grove of beach and maple near the dwelling, being the homestead division of the Samuel Gregory farm.

For further particulars enquire of J. E. Carmalt, Esq., or P. Lines, Montrose, Pa.
Feb., 1, 1872.—no5—tf.

FURNITURE AT WILLIAM SMITH'S

Extensive Furniture Warerooms you will find the largest stock of

FIRST CLASS AND COMMON FURNITURE!

To be found in this section of the country, of his own manufacture, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. He makes the very best

EXTENSION TABLES!

In the Country, and WARRANTS them.

UPHOLSTERY WORK

Of all kinds done in the neatest manner.

SPRING BEDS!

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

PURE NO. 1 MATRASSES,

COMMON MATRASSES.

UNDERTAKING.

The subscriber will hereafter make the undertaking a specialty in his business. Having just completed a NEW and the most elegant HEARSE in the State, all needing his services will be attended to promptly and at satisfactory charges.
WM. W. SMITH.
Montrose, Pa., Jan. 31, 1872.—no5—tf.

COAL, COAL! FOR SALE!

STOVE, Chestnut and Egg, by the Car Load, Ton or Hundred. Leave orders at the EXPRESS OFFICE.
Montrose, Jan. 24, 1872.—no4 m3.

A GOOD INVESTMENT!

GRIST MILL and SAW MILL, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Grist Mill and Saw Mill, situated in Burrow's Hollow, Gibson Township, Susq'a Co., Pa. The Grist Mill is now undergoing a thorough repair and will be ready for business by Feb. 1st. Both Mills will then be in prime order. These Mills are situated 7½ miles from the D. L. & W. R. R. on a good road. For full particulars inquire of the subscriber, Gibson, Susqu'a Co., Pa.
J. H. CLAPLIN.
Jan. 17, 1872.—no3—w3.

Bounty Statement—Of Liberty township, for 1871.—

Amount due as per last statement, (1870.)	$1,164 23
Interest from May 1, 1870, to Nov. 1, 1871.	104 77
	$1,269 00
Balance due on Judgment of Jessup,	80 00
Total,	$1,349 00
Amount of Bounty duplicated in hands of Collectors,	$1,320 81

M. L. THURSDELL, WM. H. BAILEY, JAMES DOWNS, Auditors.
Liberty, November 18, 1871—48-3w.

FARM FOR SALE!—The subscriber now offers for sale his farm, situated about one and a half miles northeast from the village of New Milford. The farm contains one hundred acres, about 30 acres improved; the balance in wood and timber; it is well watered by several never-failing springs, and a never-failing creek runs through the pasture. It has kept during the past year 13 head of cattle 3 horses, and 3 sheep; and has produced hay, grain and other fodder sufficient to keep the stock till the middle of May next. It contains a large orchard of grafted fruit, and a fair supply of small fruit. The buildings are good and nearly new, consisting of one house, two barns, wagon house, etc. The hay barn, with shed attached, is 40x100 feet; it is roomy, handy, and complete, with cow stalls and root cellar underneath. The house is new and pleasantly arranged, contains 9 rooms, pantry, and closets. It is well finished, papered, and painted throughout, and has a good cellar for milk and butter. A wood house is attached to the house, and a never-failing well of water stands about 15 feet from the kitchen door.

This farm lies handsomely facing the south-east, and is considered one of the most desirable locations in the township. It has no stumps, less stone and much less than any farm of its size, and land dry. All the meadows can be mown by a machine, and a loaded wagon can be driven over any part of it. It is about 20 minutes drive to the New Milford Depot. If desired, the whole stock, utensils, furniture, and dairy fixtures can go with the farm. Possession given immediately. For further particulars call at the farm, or address
LEWIS WHITTER.
New Milford, Susquehanna Co., Pa.
Jan. 13, 1872.—no4.—tf.

GIVE US YOUR ATTENTION!

DO YOU WANT

THE BEST

Sewing Machine?

TO old friends and patrons of Susquehanna county—again in the field soliciting your patronage for

The Original Howe Sewing Machine,

ESTABLISHED, 1847. IMPROVED, 1871.

Please call and see it, with the improvements, at Wilson's store. Remember the Genuine Howe has no medallion head.

ROOMS AT—

56 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.,

AND AT

Wilson's Store, Montrose, Pa.

H. H. DUNMORE.
Montrose, Jan. 13, 1872. 3-tf.

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 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. H. BURNS,
Montrose, Dec. 20, 1871. AMOS NICHOLS.

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.—n3-m3.

COAL AT HOPBOTTOM!

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

Small Egg,	$4 75
Stove,	$4 50
Chestnut,	$4 50

Hopbottom, Dec. 13, 1871.—3m.

NOTICE.

MONTROSE RAILWAY CO.—Stockholders of the Montrose Railway Company are hereby notified that the remaining installments of five dollars per share each, called for by resolution of the Board of Directors payable as follows:

Fifth Instalment,	January 15th, 1872
Sixth Instalment,	February 15th, 1872
Seventh Instalment,	March 15th, 1872
Eighth Instalment,	April 15th, 1872
Ninth Instalment,	May 15th, 1872
Tenth Instalment,	June 15th, 1872

As the work is progressing most favorably, it is earnestly desired and absolutely necessary that the payments should be promptly met on the part of Stockholders.

C. B. BROWN, Secretary.
WM. H. COOPER, Treasurer.
Montrose, December 20 1871.—51-tf.