The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

THE LEGAL ASSOCIATION BILL.

It will be seen by reference to our State Legislative report that a bill has been introduced into the House by Mr. Beardslee for the repeal of the "disposition of fines and forfeited recognizances" in this county. We notice by a Harrisburg correspondence of the Montrose *Republican*, under date of February 15th, that the bill had passed the House. As it was not introduced until Friday, March 1st, the *Republican* has either misrepresented its correspondent or its readers are to be served with the *earliest* news. The bill was again brought up before the House on Tuesday, March 5, and was "laid aside" a proceedure which brought it immediately before that body for action, and undoubtedly it has passed, but we have not as yet seen any official authority for it. Our authority is the *Legislative Journal*, which is official and should be correct. In case it has passed, (and we have no doubt of it) the people of this county will await with considerable anxiety to see how our legal Senator is going to "fix" it. Allowing us to be the judge of the wishes of his constituents, he will find himself badly *fixed* if it should fail on his hands. Delay may truely be said to be dangerous for him under the circumstances. We have no reason to presume he will adopt any such course.—He gave his word to the people, through the columns of the *Republican* just before his election, that he would carry out their wishes and we have it yet to learn that he will not do it.

The Interest Question.

Another bill has been introduced introduced into the State Legislature, making the rate of interest 7 per cent., but the detail of it we have not seen. As we before have said there is no use of meddling with the question unless legislation surrounds it with severe limiting penalties. In view of our proximity and business relations with the State of New York, it might be well "to do as the Romans do," making it 7 per cent. with forfeiture of debt, and a heavy fine and imprisonment for violating its provisions. The people of this county, as well as the whole State, must be casting about them for a relief in the premises and secure a wholesome protection from the ravenous harpies, who are now picking the bones of many of the laboring class. The right of petition is yet left you, and you have the power of the ballot to select your Representatives if those already elected will not heed your prayers, and time should not be wasted.

We are told by the Shylocks, that if a law of this kind is passed it will do no good, it will be evaded! What moral logic! No doubt their will is good enough, but such men are cowardly, with a few exceptions. You might say with the same force of argument that there should be no law against robbery and murder, because it is sometimes evaded, and you might apply their other falsity with as much reason, that without law to limit "the supply would regulate the market price." It is passing strange to what straits self-interest will lead some men. The only legitimate sphere which should be granted to surplus capital, is to force it by law to seek some other avenue for accumulation when it demands more than 6 or 7 per cent. interest. Let it take its proper position in agriculture, merchandizing, or manufacturing, and by remunerating labor produce wealth and prosperity to the country, instead of fettering it by enslaving the laboring masses with its damnable "cut-throat" schemes. Give us a stringent law and let them violate it at their peril. Few, indeed, will be these cowards who will dare take the risk.

Labor Reform, Ho!!

The Montrose *Republican* having read Horace Greeley out of the party proposes, we should think from its last issue, to assume the reins of party government itself. It has nominated a labor reform ticket, as is a labor reform ticket, which will be under the "ban of the Grant dynasty," and similar to its "Civil Service Reform."

Our neighbor says Grant is a tanner and Wilson, of Massachusetts, is a shoemaker, and nominates them for the workingmans ticket, with high tariff for a platform. What a happy idea! Boss Grant and his "hands" having got the *hides* off from nearly all of the laboring taxpayers, would, in four years more have time to *tan* them, and Wilson being a shoemaker could make them up into boots and shoes, which would be a splended "job," and the "High Tariff policy" to protect them would complete the monopoly. Perhaps the editor of the *Republican* has been promised a pair of boots for his share in the work. We think, however, that the *leather* is all *tanned*, and the boots and shoes ready made to set this possa up in the shoe and leather business on an entirely different plan, about November next.

The Stokes Trial.

Saturday, March 2nd the preliminary trial in the Stokes case came to an end. Judge Cardozo decided that the jury which found an indictment against Stokes was legally constituted, and that the indictment must therefore stand. Stoke's counsel, McKeon and Graham, declared that they apprehended assassination by the "Erie retainers," and actually asked the court to direct the Sheriff to place half a dozen men among the audience to control them, which they were informed had already been done. After Judge Cardozo's decision, had been given, Stoke's counsel took exception to the ruling, but succeeded only in procuring a stay of proceedings for twenty-four

"The Negro Kissing Scene."

The *Northern Pennsylvanian* which claims such a "neutrality" in political matters, hoists its cloak sufficiently to show a very large foot, if not a "cloven" one, in coming to the defence of that pedagogue who has made his name, not immortal, but obnoxious by his introduction of a most reprehensible innovation upon the code of "dicipline" in teaching "the young idea how to kiss." It says:

We did not intend to make any remarks in regard to what the *Montrose Democrat* styles the "Negro Kissing Scene," that occurred in one of the schools of this township, as we did not deem the matter of enough importance for further notice. * * * * * * *

A grand-daughter of Dean, and another girl, frequently amused themselves and others of the scholars by "throwing kisses" to, or at the negro boy. The teacher detected them at this, and reproved them for it; but this did not deter them from repeating it. The teacher told them that if he caught them repeating the offence, he should make them kiss the negro boy "in earnest." They *did* repeat the offence—the teacher detected them in it—the result—the negro boy was kissed, and a sensation article was manufactured for the papers, reminding us of "Great aches from little toe-corns grow," &c. * * *

We have given this more space than its importance demands, but we wished to show that the incident was unpremeditated and trivial, and that the young man whose name is dragged into the public prints, had no other design than the enforcement of proper discipline in his school, and that the punishment, although perhaps *unpalatable* to the girls, was under the circumstances, just what they deserved.

We are willing to bar out all nominal politics in alluding to this outrage, and only view it in its general bearing upon the social and educational police of society, and taking that view alone, we are utterly astonished that a public journal will boldly assert that it was "proper dicipline" and "just what they deserved."

"The other side," as the editor so facetiously terms it, instead of being extenuating in its circumstances, makes the outrage still more infamous and its example before other aspiring pedagogues is more damaging in its tendency.

The offence, which was the mere playful action of two little children is more superlatively trifling than possibly could have been surmised from Mr. Dean's communication.

Where is the parent in Susquehanna county who would tolerate the schoolmaster who adopts kissing, for any offence as a punishment, even among children of their own race, barring out "No respect to color," and where is the public teacher of journal, save the *Northern Pennsylvanian*, or those of that ilk, who have modern chivalry enough to defend it, proclaiming it "just what they deserved?" Would the County Superintendent of Susquehanna county feel warranted in asking them to infuse their "art of teaching" into the minds and practices of the teachers of this county? If this Hendrick did it from lack of mental and moral sensibilities, it should be known and he needs more advertising than he has already had to prevent his imposing his services upon other locations and the profession of teaching needs to be purged from further scandal in that source. If he did it in an unguarded moment without thought, or in absence of judgement, let him manfully acknowledge his error, and sue for public pardon, and not disgrace the avocation which he has assumed by an attempt at defence. It is not a "trivial" matter.—Therein is contained a principle, if successfully defended, that would give precedence to the most wanton violations of decency and nature, and be productive of great evil. The act, if not the man, should be denounced by every citizen. We are inclined to be as charitable toward the editor of the *Pennsylvanian* as he is toward the "negro kissing" culprit, and consider that his article was written without "premeditation." As we are out of the profession, hence our motives cannot be impugned as desirous of supplanting any one when we say, that too many miserable apologies for teachers are misguiding our children in Susquehanna County and not all parents or school officers can shift the responsibilities.

The Editor Himself Again.

Our neighbor of the *Republican* has laid aside his apostolic robes which he had so lately donned, finding that under the "ban of the Grant dynasty" he could not wear them with grace and ease and pursue his calling. That the editor "is himself again" is patent by the use of his old argument of you're "a liar" in the following:

The New York Tribune, with all its bitter enmity to the President, is constrained, in speaking of the French Arms investigation, to make this admission, in its issue of March 6th:

"So far as Gen. Grant is personally concerned, we are convinced that the most rigid investigation would redound to his credit"

Yet we find in the *Montrose Democrat* of March 6th the allegation that Horace Greeley charges the President with being a thief, and *proves* it. This statement is made by one who signs himself "Veritas," which in this instance is properly interpreted "a liar."

Now we submit, if the above is not conclusive proof of what our correspondent stated. We are willing, without fear of being charged with going over to the abolitionists to say that we fully concur with Mr. Greeley that if Grant, and his satellites, would not attempt to smother investigation, but rather, court it, the presumption might be that they were innocent until proven guilty. On the other hand when editors are read out of the party and Senators are threatened with the bastile for daring to ask an investigation to unmask the thieves, it is conclusive evidence of their guilt, for honest deeds will bear daylight as well as darkness.

Death of Salem Town.

Salem Town, the orthographer, whose name is indelibly stamped on the mind of almost every citizen in the United States, by a close familiarity with his reader and speller in their schoolboy days, died Feb. 17th, aged 92 years. Almost a century ago, a little waif was found in the streets of Salem, Massachussetts, by the authorities, and when it became necessary to give him a name he was called Salem Town after the town of Salem, which was the only known paternity he had. His death we here record, and this same little foundling became the teacher of a whole nation, and his name familiar to every person almost, from childhood to manhood.

Road Expenses.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over the "Annual Report" of the County Expenditures, my attention was especially attracted to two items, to wit:

Road and Bridge Viewers	1,183 60
Road Damages	$1,732 00
	$2,915 60

These two items, of course, do not cover all the expenses incurred in locating the public roads of the county, but only such as attach to "viewing, laying out," etc. The expenses in contested cases, taking dipositions, etc., the time of the court in hearing them, would surely or quite double this amount. I presume it would be safe to estimate the cost of the public roads of this county before opening at $5,000 00.

Now is the county benefitted to that amount, and if not, *why?* It appears to me that many errors have crept into our system of locating roads, some of which, I propose to point out; 1st, the court should provide by "rule," that no road petitions should be presented at the November or January terms of court, or at least that no "Report" would be confirmed when the "view" was made between November 1st and April 1st.

The reason of this is obvious. No viewers, however competant, can properly "view and lay out" a road when the ground is frozen or covered with snow. Swamps are closed, and covered up and no superficial examination can detect them. I have known roads located during the winter season upon ground that no sane men would think feasible, could they properly examine it. I have no doubt the court and viewers are frequently imposed upon in this way. Petitions are presented at the November term, in order that the view may be made in winter, knowing that if made in summer, no road would be located upon the route named. This necessitates exceptions, deposition, etc., to get the report set aside.

My 2nd objection is to the viewers. The custom has prevailed of appointing men living at or near Montrose, to "view and lay out" nearly all the roads in the county. I do not deny that these men are men of judgment. On the contrary, many of them are as good as could be found any where to discharge duties with which they are familar, but a man may be a successful merchant, or a competant mechanic in Montrose, and yet not be "the right man in the right place," when you send him to Ararat to lay out a public road.

Suppose a road is asked for in Springville. I would not have the viewers appointed from Springville, but I would select one from Auburn, and one from Dimock where as many men of good judgment reside according to population as in Montrose. These men living in adjoining townships would certainly know the wants of the community, and character of the country through which the road was prayed for, better than the best informed strangers. With a competant Civil Engineer from Montrose or elsewhere, as the third viewer, we should, in my judgment, obtain much more feasible routes for roads, with less expenses. It is generally supposed that the associate judges have charge of road matters, and at least one of the present judges knows from experience whether or not the above charges are not sustained by the facts.

ROADS.

The Legislature.

The following bills passed the Senate last week:

An act to repeal all laws that require constables of the several townships and boroughs of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna to make returns to the several courts of said counties, and also providing that the several townships and boro's shall pay the constables for attendence on elections so far as relates to the county of Bradford. Passed.

Mr. Fitch had a bill passed incorporating the Wayne County railroad company.

LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor on election day was passed. It allows no spirituous or malt liquors to be sold, furnished or given away, to be drank on election day, during the hours of voting Violation of this law is punished by one hundred days imprisonment and five hundred dollars fine. Constables are to enforce the law under the same penalty.

Mr. Beardslee, introduced a bill into the House, March 1st: Entitled An Act repealing an act relating to the disposition of fines and forfeited recognizances in the county of Susquehanna.

The following bill has passed both Houses and gone to the Governor:

AN ACT in relation to landlord and tenant proceedings, under the act of December 14, 1863.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to commence or to prosecute any proceedings to obtain possession of any lands or tenements under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act relative to landlords and tenants," approved December 14, 1863, unless such proceeding shall be founded upon a written lease, or contract in writing, or by a parole agreement, in and by which the relation of landlord and tenant is established between the parties, and a certain rent is therein reserved.

"A Queer School Marm."

A little girl in the South, old enough to attend school, had never heard a prayer. A missionary persuaded her to go to the Union Sunday-school he had recently started, and which was conducted by a lady. When the little girl saw the school was opened with singing and prayer, she slipped out and ran home, saying "Mother, mother, we've got the queerest school marm you ever saw or heard on. She sings songs and speaks pieces in school, and the fun of it is, she gets right down on her knees when she speaks her piece."

The Sunday-School Union might find work for a few more of its pioneer missionaries in that region.

"Blowing for the Settlement."

"I organized the first Sunday-school in this county and ran it myself," said a shrewd, but dissipated Wisconsin lawyer. "A few of us Americans came here early. We wanted to get in decent, industrious settlers, and keep the rowdies out. So I said, 'A Sunday school will draw the folks we want. It will be the best and cheapest way to blow for the settlement.' They all agreed to it. There wasn't a soul of us that pretended to have a grain of piety.—So they pitched upon me to carry out the plan. I did it, sending to Mr. Rice of the American Sunday-School Union for a library, and ran the school all summer.—It did the blowing for us splendidly. Several Christain families came in, and as they had a better stock of piety, I handed the Sunday-school over to them. It was a grand thing for us. We secured a good moral settlement. In fact, sir, it got to be so pious that I couldn't live there myself."

Impure Vaccine Matter.

We got the particulars, from an authentic source, of a distressing state of affairs existing in the town of Hartland, Shawano county, manifestly resulting from vaccination, although the precise and direct agencies which contributed to it are not as yet known. Small-pox having slightly prevailed in the county, the Town Board of Hartland resolved to have vaccination thoroughly performed within their borders, and accordingly made a stipulation with a well-known physician of Shawano to do the work. He visited the town last Wednesday, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, vaccinated 117 persons, old and young. Of this entire number, within six hours after each patient was vaccinated he was taken sick, exhibiting symptoms of having been poisoned. By the next morning three had died; two children of one family being among the victims. Very naturally great consternation siezed upon the community and fear added still greater danger to the situation of the unfortunate people. Messengers were dispatched to this city for medical aid, and on Friday, Drs. C. E. Crane and Rhode went to the scene.

By the time they arrived there the sick people had all begun to improve, and apparently needed little else than stimulants to entirely recover. As near as can be described, the arms of the patients presented an appearance similar to the results of a snake-bite, and the symptoms were those of persons recovering from overdose of morphine. Great care was taken to ascertain the origin of the vaccine matter used, and it appeared that it was taken from the arms of perfectly healthy children, disolved, as the physician insists, in glycerine, and inserted in the arm by the means of a patent spring instrument.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, March 4.—The House bill for the appointment of a Chief Medical Purveyor in the army was passed; also, the bill to create an additional land district in Minnesota. After some time spent in consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, the Senate, at 2:35 p. m., went into Executive session, and at 4 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, under the call of the State, a number of bills were introduced and referred. The Senate bill to continue in force a grant of land to the State of Nevada for College purposes was passed. At 2:20 p. m., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. Without completing the bill the Committee rose, and at 4:30 p. m. the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 5.—Mr. Caldwell made a personal explanation, denying the charge brought against him in the Kansas Legislature, that he secured his election by bribery. Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution referring the matter to a committee but in the absence of an official statement of the proceedings in the Kansas Legislature, the resolution was laid on the table. A bill passed to extend to the city of Pittsburg, the provisions of the act of 1870, relating to the transportation of goods in bond. The Senate proceeded to the election of the Committee to Investigate the Sale of Arms to France. The following committee was chosen: Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Ames, Harlan and Stevenson. An effort was made to get Mr. Schurz on the Committee, and Mr. Stevenson tried to be excused, but the Senate refused. The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed. Among the amendments adopted was one appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to carry into effect the Civil Service Reform schemes. At 4:35 p. m., without completing the bill, the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, a bill supplementary to the Apportionment bill was reported and recommitted. It proposes to allow an additional Representative to each of the following States: New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida. Several bills to remove political disabilities were passed. A bill granting the Central Pacific Railroad one-half of the island of Cerba Buena, in San Francisc bay, was debated. At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over. The House, at 2 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole, on the Deficiency bill. A discussion on the negro and Ku Klux questions arose between Messrs. Cox, Dawes and Rainey, the last a negro, which occupied some time. At 4:30, p. m., without completing the bill, the House took a recess till today, at 11 a. m., when the Japanese Embassy will be received.

SENATE, March 6.—Mr. Morrill called the attention of the Senate to a circular issued by Gen. Giles A. Smith, formerly Second Assistant Postmaster-General, proposing to railroad companies to combine and get higher rates for carrying mails.—Mr. Bayard gave notice that at an early day he would call up the resolution asking the President to transmit the instructions given the United States District Attorney in New York in relation to the prosecution of merchants who testified before the Investigation Committee. The bill providing for the erection of public buildings in Utica, N. Y., passed; also, bill to authorize the appointment of certain officers in the Quartermaster's department. The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed. During the discussion Mr. Carpenter opposed an amendment making an appropriation for the Bureau of Education, and said there was no warrant for such Bureau in the Constitution, and remarked: "We are insensibly traveling towards a concentration of power in the Federal government." Mr. Thurman endorsed Mr. Carpenter's remarks. The amendment was rejected.—Other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then reported to the Senate. At 4:40 p. m. the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House assembled at 11 a. m., and the Japanese Embassy were formally received and welcomed to the privileges of the floor. The regular session opened at noon. The bill to grant the Central Pacific Railroad Company the use of one-half of Yerba Buena Island, in San Francisco bay, was discussed until half-past one, when it went over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. The discussion was of a political character, and was participated in by Messrs. Wood, Dawes, Brooks, Butler, Garrett, Townsend, of Pennsylvania, Beck and Coburn. Mr. Dawes offered an amendment for the payment of laborers and workmen in government employment at the rate of a full day's wages for eight hours work. After a long discussion on the labor question, Mr. Farnsworth offered as an amendment to Mr. Dawes' amendment a proviso that laboring men who work ten hours a day shall not be taxed to make up the deficiency for those who work only eight hours; agreed to. The Dawes amendment was then rejected. Mr. Butler renewed the amendment in a different form; rejected. The Committee then rose and reported the bill. Without action, the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE, March 7.—House bills passed making appropriations for the erection of public buildings at Albany, N. Y., Saint Louis, Missouri and Hartford, Connecticut. A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Commerce to make inquiry into the subject of immigration and the treatment of immigrants. Mr. Flanagan advocated the bill for the cession of certain lands by Texas to the United States for an Indian reservation. The bill was then laid aside, and the Legislative Appropriation bill came up. Some debate ensued on an amendment appropriating $50,000 to carry out the Civil Service Reform scheme. Mr. Carpenter moved, as a substitute, the repeal of all laws authorizing the Civil Service Reform Commission. On motion of Mr. Trumbull this was laid on the table; yeas 30, nays 19. After further debate, during which Mr. Logan denounced this pretended Civil Service Reform as a humbug, without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, after an informal discussion, the Senate bill for the redemption of the three per cent-loan was laid on the table. A bill passed to allow the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company to change its projected line of road between Fon du Lac and Esconaba, Michigan, the grant of land not to be increased or changed thereby. The House then took up the Deficiency bill. After disposing of all the amendments, and agreeing to one offered by Mr. Dawes, providing for the payment of full days' wages to laborers in the navy-yards working only eight hours, the bill passed. The Yerba Buena island bill was taken up and debated at length, and finally went over till Tuesday next. A resolution directing an inquiry into the administration of the Navy Department was objected to. At 4:45 the House adjourned.

—The King of Sweden is said to be an excellent locksmith, and to devote much time to the improvement of that branch of mechanics. The King of Portugal excels as a turner of wood and ivory. The members of the royal house of Hohenzollern—possibly with a view to some future contingency—have all been trained up to some useful art. The present Crown Prince is said to be an expert bookbinder, and his wife an accomplished miniature painter. The Queen of Holland is a poetess, but poetry is an inspiration and not an art. Louis Napoleon and Queen Victoria have both essayed to write books. The wife of the Prince of Wales is a superb musician, and has but few equals among amateurs as a pianist. The Czarina of Russia paints miniatures well. The Queen of Belgium is a horse trainer and a fearless rider, while the Queen of Denmark is a great housekeeper and one of the best cooks in her dominion. It is also said that some of the junior male members of the royal family of England are proficient as practical composers, while the Prince Imperial of France is a first class typographer.

RE-ANIMATING THE HAIR.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use LYON'S HATHAIRON, which, when subbed into the scalp, will speedily re-animate the hair and prevent it from falling out. Besides that, this inimitable resuscitant and strengthener of the Hair nourishes and stimulates its young and tender fibers, removes all obstacles to their growth in the shape of dandruff and dirt, and ultimately produces a new crop of hair, stronger, glossier, and twice as abundant as the old. As a hair dressing it is notably the most agreeable, refreshing and serviceable article ever placed upon a dressing-table.

—It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." This, we believe, all endorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.

—Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive statet "Parsons' Purgative Pills" will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

AT A. N. BULLARD'S

Is the place to buy your

Groceries, Provisions, &c. &c.

Large and Medium Clover and Timothy Seed Cheap. Good Ground Coffee 10 cts per pound. Good Tea at 50 cents per pound. Good Salaratus 8 cents per paper. Choice Corned Beef, minus all the bones, CHEAP! A Large stock of Canned and Dried Fruits, and Vegetables and more in a few days.

Pure Ashton salt, in bushel sacks, Codfish, Mackerel and Smoked Halibut, and, in fact nearly or quite everything needed to keep house with and be happy, all extremely low for ☞ Cash or ready pay.

Montrose, March 13, '72.—no11—w3.

Sugar Cured Hams for sale at the Store of H. J. WEBB.

March, 13, '72.—no11—w3.

Prime Molasses and syrups At H. J. WEBB'S.

March 13, '72.—no11—w3.

Fresh Canned Fruits At WEBB'S

March, 13, '72.—no11—w3.

Legal 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, April 6th, 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in the township of Springville, in Susquehanna County, Pa., Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in centre of the road running west from Lynn Corners; thence south 75¼ degrees west 8 8-10 rods by land of E. M. Phillips; thence north 7¾ degrees west by lands of Abram Luce 4 6-10 rods; north 19 1-19 degrees east by land of F. L. Fish 8 8-10 rods; thence south 75¼ degrees east by said road 6 6-10 rods to the place of beginning, containing one fourth of an acre together with the appurtenances, one small frame house, one small frame barn, two or three bearing apple trees, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of W. H. Gerritson vs. D. W. Camp.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Herrick, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania Bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of J. W. Bennett and Walter Lyon, on the east by lands of G. H. and J. B. Lyon, on the south and west by lands of E. Barns, containing about one hundred and eighteen acres of land, be the same more or less together with the appurtenances, one frame house, two barns, a few fruit trees and about ninety acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of J. B. Lyon and Giles H. Lyon vs. A. G. Lyon.]

ALSO—All that certain piece of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north and west by lands of S. D. Ross, on the south by lands of Jared Warth, and on the east by steam mill property, containing about 12½ acres, more or less, and partly improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of F. B. Travis, assigned to Alexander McLeod vs. O. P. Mott.]

ALSO—All that certain piece of land, situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of F. M. Cole, east by lands of Orrigon Spaulding, west by lands of Jonathan Ingraham and south by lands of David A. Worden, containing about 37¼ acres, more or less, together with the appurtenances, log house, log barn, about 10 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of David A. Worden vs. Henry C. Delemaster.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Bridgewater, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by public highway, on the east by lands of Mrs. Jennett Mischler, on the south and west by lands of Reform Smith, containing one-half acre of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, frame house, work shop, frame barn, some fruit trees, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of M. S. Wilson, vs. H. D. Barker & A. Britton Bender, vs. H. D. Barker.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Clifford, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at or near the south-west corner of lot No. 5, now or late of James Barrett; thence by lots numbered 5, 6, and 7 north 166 1-10th perches to a corner of lot No. 40; thence by said lot north 60 degrees west 98 8-10th perches to a corner of lot No. 33; thence by said lot, south 19 degrees west 157 6-10 perches to a corner in the south line of lot No 34; thence by the same and lot No. 33 south 68 degrees east 123 perches to the place of beginning; containing about 105 acres of land, be the same more or less with the appurtenances being lot No. 39 mainly of the tract in the warrantee name of Jos. Beach with a small part of Jas. Beach's warrant [Taken in execution at the suit of Otis Heptonstall vs. Joseph F. Brainard and Henry Rounds & D. K. Morse vs. Henry Rounds.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Franklin, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania. Bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Silver Creek road and N. P. Wheaton, on the west and south by lands of N. P. Wheaton, and on the east by lands of John Connell and Burrows, containing about 19 acres of land, more or less, together with the appurtenances, one small frame house, one large frame building or factory, with fixtures for manufacturing salt, one steam engine, and moving machinery. [Taken in execution at the suit of Lycoming Fire Insurance Company vs. Susquehanna Salt and Mining Company.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Oakland township, in Susquehanna county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the north side of the road leading from Great Bend to Levi Westfall's, and at the southwest corner of a lot deeded to Martin Wagner; thence along said Wagner's line north 9 degrees and 45 minutes west 75 feet to a corner; thence south 80 degrees and 25 minutes, west 60 feet to a corner; thence 9 degrees and 35 minutes east 97¼ feet to a corner on the north bank of the river road; thence along said road in a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning it being the same land deeded by Calvin Brush, to Helen F. Williams, having thereon one frame three story house. [Taken in execution at the suit of John Bryan assigned to Charles A. Miller vs. Normar S. Kenyon.]

ALSO—All those two certain contiguous pieces of land, situate in the township of Jessup, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, the first piece bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in a public road in the west line of Dr. Wm. Bissell's land, extending thence west along Levi Bisland's land 94 5-10 perches to the said road; thence along the same south 114 5-10 perches; thence by Caleb Carmalt's land east 94 5-10 perches to N. B. Cornwell's land; thence 114 7-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 67 acres and 119 perches, be the same more or less.

The second is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of R. P. Howe's lot and the southeast corner thereof, thence north along the highway 77¼ perches to post corner; thence west along Fredrick Dayton's line 60 6-10 perches to a post; thence south along George Devine's land 26 5-10 perches; thence West by the same 16 5-10 perches; thence south along E. P. Howe's land 29 perches, thence east 16 5-10 perches south along the same 29 perches to a corner, and thence east along said Howe's line 106 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 22½ acres of land, be the same more or less, containing together about 100 acres and 12 perches of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances; frame house, barn and out-buildings 2 orchards, about 60 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Cyrus Shiesls, assigned to S. N. Mitchell vs. Samuel Arnold.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Brush, in the county of Susquehanna and State Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the Wyalusing Creek Road and lands of Z. L. Cooley, and on the east, south and west by lands of Z. L. Cooley, and also on the west by the Wyalusing Creek Road, containing three-fourths of an acre, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances one two-story dwelling, one barn, a few fruit trees, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of L. D. Warner vs. Myron H. Edsell.]

ALSO—All that certain piece of land, situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit, it being the house and lot formerly owned by George M. & J. W. Fisk south 12½ perches to a stake and stones, east 13 rods, north 13 1-8 rods west 15 rods, containing about 1¼ acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, orchard and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of J. W. Howard, assigned to A. Lath op vs. S. H. Darrow and Jane E. Darrow.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Lenox, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bound and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of M. B. Hartley on the east by lands of Charles Smith, on the south by lands of James Hartley's estate, and on the west by land of L. M. Hardy, containing 114 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, frame house, 2 frame barns, corn house, some fruit trees, and about 75 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of John Van Loan vs. I. V. Hallock and Wm. N. Sherwood.]

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

A. H. SMITH, Sheriff's Office, Montrose, March 2, 1872.

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, decea ed, 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 Filan, 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.

E. W. SMITH, Auditor.

Montrose, Jan. 30, 1872. 4w.

LICENSE PETITIONS.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Susquehanna for licenses to keep taverns, eating-houses, and to sell by measure in quantities not less than one quart, for which they will apply at April Sessions, 1872:

N. V. States	Clifford,	Tavern
A. H. Ayres	Dundaff,	"
E. L. Rhinevault	Forest Lake	"
Ann Tierney	Friendsville	Eating House
Mary McNamara	"	"
John Foster	"	Tavern
Michael Kilrow	Great Bend	"
T. J. Barnes	"	"
George McNamara	"	Wholesale
Samuel Holmes	Gibson	Tavern
William Thorn	Herrick	"
John M. Myres	"	"
David Wilmarth	Lathrop	"
Geo. W. Reese	"	Wholesale
A. F. Snover	Lenox	Tavern
I. N. Bullard	Montrose	Eating House
Burns & Nichols	"	Wholesale
Abel Turrell	"	"
John S. Turbell	"	Tavern
Charles M. Koon	"	"
Wm. Smith	New Milford,	"
P. Phinney	"	"
Ainey & Hayden	"	Wholesale
Wm. H. Sherwood	Rush,	Tavern
P. E. Brush	Springville,	"
Ellen Phelan	Silver Lake,	"
F. M. Whitney	Susq'a Depot,	"
Dennis Casey	Susq'a Depot,	Wholesale
David A. Chandler	Thomson,	Tavern
R. W. Pittsley	Jessup,	Eating House
Charles Morse	Rush,	Tavern
John W. Gow	Harford,	"
I. J. Stratton	Great Bend Boro.,	"
G. A. Wilbur	Great Bend Twp.,	"
R. O. Beilell	Great Bend Boro.,	Eating House
A. Miles	Susq'a Depot,	Eating House
Frank Hoffman	"	"
Achillie Trecco	Thomson,	Tavern
Silas Winters	Harmony,	Wholesale

Montrose, March 13, 1872.—No. 11—w3

New Firm.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS—MESSRS. COOLEY & STONE, are prepared to do all kinds of Building and Carpenter Work, Brick Work, Masonry, and Painting, by the Job or in any manner to suit customers. Also, Sash Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, of all kinds, and Window Frames, to order. Pine Lumber constantly on hand. Shop in North Factory Building, Montrose, Pa.

A. W. COOLEY. STANLEY STONE.

Montrose, December, 27, 1871—v7-4w.

New Advertisements.

Small Farm For Sale.—IN LIBerty Township, containing 57 acres—will be sold cheap. HENRY C. TYLER.

Montrose, March, 13, 1872.—no11—tf.

Fresh Teas Just received at the Store of H. J. WEBB.

March 13, '72.—no11—w3.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE!—of 75 acres, well improved, well watered, one good building, lying five miles from Great Bend and two miles from Lanesville Center, in Liberty Township, Susq'a Co., Pa.; and known as the Samuel Ireland farm, only twenty dollars per acre and two thirds of it on long credit. For further particulars enquire of H. A. Truesdell, on adjoining farm, or of A. C. Campbell, Owego city, N. Y.

ALSO, a good dairy farm of 150 acres, near Home, Bradford Co., Pa. A. C. CAMPBELL.

March, 6, 1872.—to10—m4.

TO ALL MOVING WEST!

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES!

TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST, NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-WEST!

FOR SALE at all principle stations on line of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway.

HO! FOR MISSOURI AND KANSAS!

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to Families and Colonies moving west can obtain Through Tickets to ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH, FT. SCOTT, DENVER, and all points in Missouri and Kansas, at the very lowest rates, and have their household goods and freight shipped at special rates

PASSENGERS

FROM MONTROSE, AND ON LINE OF

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway,

Will Please take notice that a Direct Connection is made at BINGHAMTON, with all express trains on ERIE RAILWAY. ☞ Be sure to ask for Tickets via "ERIE RAILWAY" which can be procured at Office of MONTROSE STAGE LINE, MONTROSE, PA.

L. SEARLE, Jr., Agent.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of E. M. Tiffany & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, and the books and accounts will remain at the Store for a time. All having unsettled accounts will oblige a favor by calling and settling at once.

The business in the future will be conducted by E. M. Tiffany, who being thankful for past favors, earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Hopbottom, Feb. 17, 1872—no9—

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