The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

A USURY LAW.

Our Legislature having adjourned without any action upon the Usury question, there is no prospect of any further relief for another year to come, in that direction, hence the only remedy we have is to make use of such means as are already upon our statute books, and by administering the laws we now have, much can be done to throw off the villainous yoke of the merciless extortioners, although they can escape merited penalties. We have a Court of Justice, (so called) and it convenes this week. We have a somewhat stringent usury law, barring out proper penalties, which was undoubtedly intended to protect the people against the ravages of these ravenous money coyotes, and we here say that it has become the duty of every citizen to urge and demand its execution. What was it placed on our statute books for, if there was no necessity for it and of what use is it unless executed? Let us try its virtue at this time. Let the Courts be forced to pass upon this question, and decide whether laws are made for the protection of the rights of the people, or to furnish means for Legislators and Judges to draw salaries. We cannot say that the people will get their rights by asking for them, but one thing we can say, they do not deserve them unless they do ask. The following is the present law against usury, and we ask a careful perusal by our readers:

"Where any rate of interest for the loan or use of money shall have been reserved or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay the creditor the excess over the legal rate, and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor at his option, to retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt; and in all cases where any borrower or debtor shall heretofore or hereafter, have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned together with interest exceeding the lawful rate, no action to recover back any such excess shall be sustained in any court of this Commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months from and after the time of such payment."

It will be plainly seen by the above provisions that a remedy for the oppressed victims is at hand. All that is necessary is for them to assert their rights and demand the interference of the Courts in their behalf, and not only the victims but every individual in this county is interested in removing the blighting curse of these infamous harpies who infest our streets, and carry in their own countenances the evidence of guilt as they sneak to and from their "barberous shops" and the offices of Record, and public indignation should fasten upon them such a stigma that a respectable dog will fail to notice them. Their "publican" prayers that blaspheme the House of God on the Holy Sabbath, and stand as a "stumbling block" to the rising youth in their christian training should not shield them from a righteous judgment. The combined indignation of this community should fall upon them as they *prey* upon the misfortunes of their fellow men during the week by their heinous extortions.

These modern "Publicans," in addition to their doctrine of "no law," but "let us regulate things," have had their mouths stretched from ear to ear, proclaiming the "SACREDNESS OF A CONTRACT," if made to them under *duress* of circumstances to rob the indigent of their hard earnings.—

Oh! How sacred such contracts have become in their eyes. They not only rob their victims and distress their wives and children, but they endeavor to intimidate them to prevent a public exposure of their damnable villainy by the cry that a "contract is sacred, you must not go back on that." How about laws? Are they sacred or were they enacted for bombastic flourish! A "Dick Turpin," or a "Sixteen String Jack" under this same principle of "sacredness of contract" might say that when he placed his pistol at the head of the benighted traveler and demanded "your money or your life," and then and there the victim made a "sacred contract" to deliver his money in preference, that he should not avail himself of the law to punish highwaymen and secure his stolen property. Oh no! It matters not under what duress of circumstances a contract is made, or by what law it is forfeited, it must be held sacred. We believe a contract made with a highwaymen, who displays some courage is more binding than with him who takes a cowardly advantage of the straitened circumstances of his neighbor.

Will the people be frightened by such infamous bugbears from claiming their rights under the law? We counsel every man who has not paid the usury demanded to withhold it as the law directs, and all who have, to not allow the allotted six months to pass without instituting proceedings to recover it back. "God helps them who helps themselves."

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN COMING HOME.—We understand that Governor Curtin, Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, has resigned that position, and will return to his home in Pennsylvania within a month or two. This resignation is not altogether unexpected, and has a political significance at this time, which will soon find authoritative expression in an important form. The friends of Gov Curtin have been systematically proscribed by the administration, through the controlling influence of Mr. Cameron, not only in the distribution of patronage, but in every form of political consideration in the Republican party. They are powerful enough to make their strength felt in the Presidential canvass, and have all the disposition to redress past grievances.

The Legislature adjourned at noon on Thursday, the 4th instant.

"Independent" Neutrals.

We have three of the most "independent" neutral papers in Susquehanna county that can be found in any section of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and perhaps we may say in the Union. We have one styled the "Independent" *Republican*, at Montrose, which seems to be very *dependent* on "Rings" and "cliques," and "independent" of saying any thing in favor of the flagrant abuse of their power for fear of injuring "our party at Washington," and neutral on all subjects of vital importance to the local welfare of the county, unless forced by circumstances to say "Amen." We have two others, the *Northern Pennsylvanian* and the Susquehanna *Journal* that are "independent" of saying one word that can be construed as conserving to promote true Democratic principles, and very dependent for their local support upon Democrats, which is the grand sequel to their bottled-up Radicalism, which usually, however, is uncorked a little just before every election.

We do not refer to this subject out of any "malice prepense or aforethought," but from pure motives of sympathy, and we ask the indulgence of a generous public, for any man or set of men who are affected with such cowardly fear are more the objects of pity than of censure. We are thankful that the malady is not contagious or infectious, but merely a constitutional deformity, or the DEMOCRAT might be "taken down" with it.

If we "come down," the people of this county must be pretty well assured by this time, it will be from some other cause.—We are fighting for no Ring or Clique, nor for the agrandizement of ourself or any particular individuals, neither shall we conserve our opinions to suit the fancy of any man or set of men nor allow our gun to be spiked by their asperity, but on all subjects of local as well as national interest we shall level our battery at injustice and corruption, and whether Republicans or Democrats be within its range they must beat a retreat or take the wounds.

Local Option Law.

As the saying is, and which may be correctly applied in this case, a Radical Legislature has "been and gone and done it" on the temperance question, in the passage of a local option humbug, in attaching to the bill a most flagrant monopoly and whisky life preserver in a very covert manner by the following provisions:

"Provided that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medical and manufacturing purposes."

This is local option with a vengeance.—It makes it merely "optional" with the people whether they will vote the sale of liquor into the hands of a few men to sell it by the pint and jugfull or allow equal rights in this matter. Will some one interested show us the benefits of prohibition "on that line?" We think it will 'take all summer." What an immense amount of "mechanical" work will be done, such as raising barns, etc., and how wonderfully prevalent the cholera-morbus and other colic afflctions will be when such a monopoly exists? If the sale and manufacture of liquor is a sin and a curse it is as much so in the hands of druggists as in the hands of landlords. It appears very much to us as if the framers and enacters of this law had a good large bottle of French brandy in their coat-tail pockets to "wet their whistles," presented them by some druggist, when they filled the halls of our Capitol with their fumigations of Radical temperance. Our faith in temperance politicians was very much tried in this county last fall, but our faith in temperance legislators is "clean gone" now by this specimen of their "labor."

The Memory of Morse.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—At a meeting of the National Morse Telegraph Association held last evening to arrange for a demonstration in respect to the memory of Professor Morse, a resolution was submitted and adopted requesting the people of the United States to meet in their respective cities, towns and villages on the evening of the 15th of April at 8 o'clock to give expression to the loss sustained by the world in the death of Professor Morse, and to hold simultaneous communication by telegraph with the assembly of the people's representatives and the citizens of Washington and the district of Columbia convened for a like purpose in the capital of the nation.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the committee of arrangements to correspond with the presidents of the different railroad companies, requesting them to issue commutation tickets to such persons as may attend by invitation the commemorative meeting in this city.

Mum is the Word.

"When you don't know what to say, say nothing," is an old saying which is most faithfully obeyed by the Republican press. They come out once in a while with a pleasant little chirp of satisfaction when they think they have something to say in favor of the Administration, but oh! how dark and shady they keep when there is any thing likely to damage their beautiful little coterie of the faithful. Mum is the word in regard to Dr. Howard, an American citizen in the hands of Spanish cut-throats, and mum is the word with the Lowery gang in North Carolina.

Another Republican journal deserts the dying dynasty. The St. Paul *Dispatch*, the most respectable and ablest Republican paper in Minnesota bids Grant a long farewell, goes in for the Cincinnati Convention, and a hurrah for Trumbull as the next President.

Prof. S. F. B. Morse, "the Father of Telegraphy," died on Tuesday night, April 2d, in New York, aged 81 years.

Constitutional Convention.

The act passed by the late Legislature of this State, apportioning the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, provides for the election of one hundred and three Delegates on the plan of the limited vote. Twenty-eight Delegates are to be elected at large, fourteen by each political party. Philadelphia gets six Delegates at large, three from each political party; and Allegheny nine, an apportionment which will give the Democrats three from the county, if they make selections from their best men. Each Senatorial District sends three Delegates on the plan of the limited vote, except the double districts which choose six by the same process. As the Convention will be of a grave, momentous character, the Democrats in all parts of the State should nominate their best men, and only these. Better have no Representatives than stupid, incompetent ones.

The Whisky War.

The *Journal of Commerce* in commenting on the new born zeal of the administration in prosecuting the parties charged with being engaged in whisky frauds, says: "This is a late day to attempt the recovery of the many millions of dollars alleged to have been unlawfully withheld from the government when the whisky tax was two dollars a gallon. Years have elapsed since the frauds were perpetrated. Some of the offenders and witnesses are dead or out of the country. Proofs and records have been torn up or otherwise have mysteriously disappeared. The government thus puts itself in a most disadvantageous position, if the move it is now making is sincere and earnest. While we warmly approve of every effort, at however late a date, to vindicate the laws, we cannot refrain from asking why all this was not undertaken before. Rumors of whisky frauds were in all men's mouths four and five years ago. Some distillers and some government officials were currently reported to have made fortunes by cheating or conniving at frauds. The same administration agents who now exhibit such bustling energy in proceeding against the ancient whisky ring, or what is left of it, have been in office ever since President Grant took his seat. It would be far better for the cause of justice and the interests of the treasury had this novel exhibition of zeal been of much older origin. The effect of its display now is only to arouse suspicion that political motives have something to do with the demonstration. There is an inordinate amount of thunder, but little lightning. The government agents would have seemed to be more in earnest had they kept back from the administration organs those long details of secret operations and finding of grand jury indictments, which, being printed only serve to put guilty distillers on their guard and defeat the ends of justice. It would have looked more like genuine business had publicity not been sought for these facts before the first arrest had been made. Men belonging to the republican liberal wing declare that the whole thing is a trick to call off attention from the custom house frauds, of the present and set simple-minded people to thinking only of the old whisky swindles of President Johnson's day, and that the government does not expect to recover a dollar or care about convicting anybody, but look for a decided enhancement of political capital for the campaign. We have no evidence before us to sustain these opinions, the product, it may be, of faction feeling and prejudice. The future will show what the government is really after, and by that will we judge it. If the whisky delinquents, or any of them, are diligently prosecuted and money recovered, then we shall see that the government is not April-fooling the public. But while it is doing that good work it should by no means omit to deal out retribution on the custom house and other official swindlers now going scot free. Even as a petty questions of political policy—if such a consideration must have weight—we believe that the administration would stand much better before the country if it would carry the war right into the ranks of its friends. It might lose a few votes by the act, but it would give the lie to those statements current in the opposition press, which attribute to the President an undue desire to shield his appointees to office, and would make new friends. Too much delay will render conviction difficult in that class of frauds, as we fear it will in those of the whisky ring."

McClure don't suit the Radicals. They are already crying out "treason." If insisting upon a fair apportionment and refusing to be controlled by the "Ring" constitutes "treason," McClure evidently thinks they may make the most of it." They abused him without stint before the election, and denounced him for all that was vile for daring to contest the seat of Gray, and for exposing the corruptions of the Radical Philadelphia Ring. Since he has succeeded in gaining his seat, however, they expect him to further all their partisan schemes of legislation and because he is not disposed to do so, the howl of disappointed rage is set up by the journals of the extreme Radical Ring.

Somebody interviewed Ben Wade the other day on the political situation. He answered briefly, beautifully, pertinently and conclusively: "H—ll is to pay all round."

A State Convention of the Labor Reform Party of Pennsylvania will be held at Williamsport, on the 7th day of next May. The call states that a Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Auditor-General will be nominated. In mining regions and some other sections of the State, the Labor Reformers are able to make a formidable show of numbers.

Official Rascalities in Brief.

The New York *Guardian* condenses the following for digestion:

"My business in this State
Made me a looker-on here in Vienna,
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'errun the stew; *laws for all faults;*
But faults so countenanced; that too strong statutes
Stand like the forfeits in a barber shop,
As much in mock as mark."

Government officials selling Government arms and ammunition on their own hook, millions made and high parties connected, with the President implicated.

Gigantic frauds in the New York Custom House and the Washington ring a principal.

A specific deficit in the stamp account of the Revenue Department, $6,000,000.

The Seneca Sandstone Company jobs to squander $6,000,000, and the President interested.

Secretary of the Navy *Rob*-eson makes with one Brown a $500,000 contract to furnish Government "live oak and other timber," said timber to be cut on Government reserves; $300,000 alleged to have been made on this job, and shared between Brown and said Secretary.

Secretary *Rob*-eson, in conspiracy with one E. G. Cattell, of Philadelphia, whereby said Cattell, without competition, contrary to law, and at his own prices, supplies the Navy Yard freely. The arrangement, however profligate, must be profitable, if the following specimens are correct; 1,000 tons of iron, worth per ton $150, charged at per ton $224. Made on one nice little coal bill, $1,200,000.

January 1, 1872, Secretary *Rob*-eson helps himself out of the Treasury to a New Year's present for somebody, amounting to $92,000, and is called a "successful robber" for his pains.

The Postmaster General-Chorpenning-Cresswell swindle, which only took from the Treasury $144,000.

Bogus mail contracts, for one year, in Texas, $400,000.

The Washington Ring buy, in Chicago, for government buildings, the Bigelow property. The price argreed on exceeds the value a sum more than sufficient to pay for a block previously rejected because it would cost too much.

The mint robberies in Philadelphia, styled petty and contemptible compared with the "magnificent robberies" going on near the White House.

Davis, of Texas, for false and fraudulent election, continues Administration Governor of that State. Clayton, of Arkansas, for the same thing, has a seat in the United States Senate.

Next, we have Forney's two term arrangement with Grant, to make the thing pay, and Grant's re-election arrangement with Forney, to make the thing sure.

Then the Washington Alaska monopoly swindle, for protection—*i. e.*, exterminating seal, with, in close preparation, a like monopoly of walrus, the next best thing that costly purchase is fit for. Finally, to top off with, a snug $25,000,000 steamboat subsidy job, with Cresswell and Company to spend the money.

Civil Service Committee Report on Internal Revenue; stealing by collectors annually, $90,000,000.

Southern State and railroad bond robberies by Littlefield, Reed, Hopkins, Holden, Scott, and the rest, amounting at least to $3,000,000,000.

Public land robberies, footing up, easily, $1,000,000,000.

Since the war, sum total stealings, "loyal," patriotic, and protected, exceeding far $2,000,000,000.

In Chains Awaiting Madness.

There is a farm house about two miles from Arnold Station, Clay county, over which sadness, and sorrow, and terror are brooding, for in one of the rooms of the house are two strong men chained to the floor.

They are waiting there for a most terrible malady to take possessing of them, and after putting them to torture a thousand times worse than that of the inquisition, to destroy their lives.

When a mad dog killed by Campbell, at Liberty, several days ago, was on its destroying mission throughout the country, these two men crossed its path and received its terrible bite. The mad stone was applied, but, fearing and doubting its efficacy, they prepared for the fearful ordeal of an attack of hydrophobia. Not knowing what hour the fell disorder might make its appearance, and fearing for the safety of their wives and little ones, and friends, they had heavy irons made for the purpose, and bound themselves so securely that it would require almost the strength of Sampson to break their fastenings. Their hands are securely manacled, a strong iron band is locked around their waists, and to this band is welded a heavy chain, one end of which is fastened to a heavy ring bolt in the floor—and there they stand, waiting.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.—The drug was that to revolutionize the modern medical system is fulfilling its work in a different way with alarming rapidity. In 1869, hydrate of chloral sold for $80 a pound; so that each "sleep" produced by cost, at wholesale prices $1. Now a German chemical factory sells it for $2 per pound. Its use as a narcotic has attained enormous proportions. According to official statistics, within the last 18 months four dealers have sold, in England, 40 tons, enough to put 36,000,000 people to sleep. The new drug is more dangerous than the old because the system gradually becomes callous to the effects of opium while every dose of chloral makes it more sensitive. A dose of 180 grains would be fatal; but, in the establishments we have mentioned, the ordinary allowance is stated at 120 grains.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, April 1.—The House joint resolution to errect a statue of Admiral Farragut was passed. The bill to provide for the mail steamship service between the U. States and Australia, was under consideration until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over, and the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and explained by Mr. Cole. The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were acted upon. The bill relative to private land claims in Alabama, Louisiana and Florida passed. Without further action on the Indian bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of the States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred in the House. Action on Mr. Hooper's Civil Rights bill was prevented by dilatory motions, until the expiration of the morning hour. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed, locating the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company on Sixth street, between the Pennsylvania avenue and the canal—Yeas, 115, nays, 55. The rules were suspended, and a bill passed repealing all laws giving portions of fines and penalties to informers in internal revenue cases.—The rules were suspended, and a bill passed extending the time for the completion of the Railroad from Cooper Harbor, Michigan, to Green Bay, Wisconsin. Mr. Sheldon, having asked leave to have an Amnesty bill passed, the Speaker required the names to be read, stating that objectionable names had been introduced in the last one that was passed. The pending bill was passed. A bill to establish the Western Judicial district of North Carolina was passed. The Judiciary Committee was authorized to report a special Amnesty bill, now in course of preparation, at any time. At 4:30 p. m., the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 2.—Mr. Robertson submitted a letter addressed to himself and colleague by General Wade Hampton, Kershaw and M. C. Butler, denying positively the statements made by Mr. Edmunds, that they were connected with the Ku-Klux. Mr. Blair called attention to equally unfounded statements made by Mr. Edmunds, asserting that Messers. Reverdy Johnson and Stanburry had abandoned the cases of the Ku-Klux prisoners in South Carolina. Mr. Edmunds made a lame reply. After some unimportant proceedings, the Senate resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Various amendments were offered and discussed until 5 p. m. A message was received from the House, announcing that the Senate substitute for the bill repealing the duty on tea and coffee had been laid on the table. The message was ordered to be printed. After a short Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House various bills were reported from the Committee on Public Lands and passed, including the following: A bill making it unlawful for any register, or receiver, or surveyor of public lands, his wife or clerk, to locate or purchase any tract of public lands, or to act as agent for the purchase of real estate, or for the location of lands for any person; a bill to declare the Osage Indian Trust Lands in Kansas subject to disposal for cash only to actual settlers; a bill in reference to the lands granted for improving navigation at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Ways and Means, offered a resolution that the the substitution by the Senate, under the form of an amendment to a bill of the House for repealing the duty on tea and coffee, of a bill to reduce existing taxes, is in conflict with that clause of the Constitution which requires all bills for raising revenue to originate in the House, and that, therefore, the bill be laid on the table. After debate, in which the speakers generally favored the resolution, it was adopted—yeas 153, nays 9. The steam boat bill was taken up and discussed until 4:45 p. m., when the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 3.—The bill to break up the system of straw bids for postal contracts was called up, amended, and ordered to be printed. A bill passed repealing a clause of the act of July 15, 1870, in regard to the pay of officers promoted in the Navy. The bill incorporating the North Carolina Extention Railroad Company was indefinately postponed. The bill assenting to the District of Columbia subscription to the Potomac and Piedmont Railroad was discussed until 5 p. m., when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House a bill was considered and passed granting the right of way for a railroad from Salt Lake City to Portland, Oregon; also a bill confirming to the Selma, Rome and Calton Railroad, the land certificates issued to the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. After considerable opposition to the bill to incorporate the Great Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad Company, was postponed till next week. A bill was reported to secure the public lands to actual settlers.—After an effort to pass it under the previous question it went over. At two o'clock the House resumed consideration of the steamboat bill. Without action, the House at 4:15 adjourned.

SENATE, April 4.—Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Labor Commission was taken up, but at the expiration of the morning hour it went over. The bill giving the assent of Congress to the subscription of the District of Columbia to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad came up, was discussed, amended and passed. At 4:35 p. m. the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE—In the House a concurrent resolution of regret at the death of Prof. Morse was offered by Mr. Cox, and adopted. Mr. Wood made some eulogistic remarks. After the passage of a few private bills the House resumed consideration of the Steamboat bill, and it was passed substantially as it came from the Committee. Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to amend the National currency act. The bill reserving the public lands for actual settlers was debated but without action went over till Tuesday next. The report of the Committee on Elections in the Alabama contested election case, declaring Hanley, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was adopted, and the contestant was voted his expenses to the amount of $5,928. The bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners in the interest of sailors and commerce was taken up, and Mr. Wood made an argument against it. Mr. Conger replied. At 5 p. m., without final action on the bill, the House adjourned.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says there is something ludicrous in the alacrity with which Forney got down from that stool of loftly independence. When people saw Forney climbing into it, and affecting such a patriot's indignation at the course of the Administration, they were supprised and said to one another, "John has got something into him after all," but when they saw him hustling down, that he might get his marrow bones into the Administration dirt again, they smiled and said, "Forney's himself again." You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

ROAD LETTING.

THE Supervisors of Bridgewater will meet at the North School House, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, at 9 o'clock a. m., to let the building of a road from near the North School House, to a point near C. F. Tylers. Said road to be let to the lowest bidder.

ALSO—At 2 o'clock, of the same day, at Jone's Lake, beginning near the outlet of said Lake and intersecting plank road.

JAMES CALPH,
Z. W. BREWSTER, } Supervisors.
KIRBY BUNNELL,

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between John R. Raynsford and Hugh Mitchell, of Montrose, Pa., under the firm of Raynsford & Mitchell, was dissolved on the 4th day of April, 1872, by mutual consent. The book accounts and notes of the said partnership are in the hands of B. L. Baldwin for settlement.

JOHN R. RAYSFORD,
HUGH MITCHELL.

Montrose, April 9, 1872.—no15—w3.

GROCERIES.—Teas in great variety and cheap for the qualities. Dried Peaches, the best in market. A nice quality of Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, and a full assortment of Spices, &c.

Montrose, Dec. 20, '71. ABEL TURRELL.

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 Friday, April 12th 1872, at two o'clock P. M., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All those two certain pieces or parcels of land, situate in the township of Springville, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, the first piece bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Mrs. Meeker, on the east by public highway leading from Montrose to Tunkhannock, on the south by lands of E. B. Lyman and E. L. Harris, and on the west by lands of A. B. Sheldon and Landis Lyman, containing 50 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 2 frame houses, barn blacksmith shop, orchard, and all improved.... The second piece, a wood lot, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Wm. Gerritson, on the east by lands of Jas. Quick, on the south by lands of Wm. L. Avery and on the west by lands of Wm. Gerritson, containing 5 acres of land, be the same more or less, wit the appurtenance s. [Taken in execution at the suit of C. P. Miller vs. J. V. Newell.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Great Bend, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Henry Hendrickson, east by lands of Hendrickson and Locust Hill road, south by lands of H. Gifford and Henry Gunn, and west by lands of Robert Rose and John Smith, dec'd, containing about forty-one acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, few fruit trees and mostly improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Luke Smith vs. Ira Odell, and Luke Smith vs. Fayette G Odell and Ira Odell.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Auburn, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, lying and being on main St., in New Laceyville, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot, thence south 29 degrees west 60 feet to corner; thence north 61 degrees west 60 feet to corner; thence north 29 degrees east 60 feet to corner; thence north 61 degrees east 60 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3 600 square feet of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, frame house, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of S. F. Tyler vs. Dana S. Lafrance.]

ALSO—All that certain piece of land, situate in the township of Middletown, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Miles Baldwin, on the east by lands of John Hickey, Miles Baldwin, and Mrs. Kellum, on the south by lands of Thomas Millmore, and on the west by lands of Timothy Minehan, containing 104 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, frame house, frame barn, orchard, and about 75 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of M. Keogh, use of A. Lathrop vs. John Degnan.]

ALSO—All those 3 certain pieces or parcels of land, situate in the township of Herrick, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, the first piece bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a maple tree, the south-west corner of the Almon Spoor farm; thence south east along the line of said Spoor and C. C. Newton 145 perches to a post for a corner; thence southwest along said Newton's land 100 perches to a corner; thence northwest along adjoining lands of J. M Meyers 128 perches to a stake and stones on the east bank of the creek; thence along the east bank of said creek up the same adjoining lands of Almon Chandler 57 perches to a birch tree; thence northeast 52 perches to the place of beginning; containing 88 acres of land, be the same more or less.... The second piece beginning at a maple tree the southwest corner of A. Spoor's land; thence north northeast five perches to a stake and stones; thence south southeast to the Cochecton and Great Bend road; thence westerly along the said road to the said Charles A. Campbell's land; thence along the line of said land northwest to the place of beginning, containing about one acre of land, be the same more or less.... The third piece, beginning at a corner in the Great Bend and Cochecton road; thence along said road in a westerly direction 6 perches to a corner in line of Charles A. Campbell's land; thence along said Campbell's line in a southeasterly direction 40 perches to a point in said line, thence in a northwesterly direction 40 perches back to said road, to the place of beginning, containing ½ of an acre of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, frame house, 2 frame barns, shop, orchard, and about 50 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of T. F. Johnson vs. Abram Wayman, and P. H. Gardner vs. Abram Wayman.]

ALSO—All that certain piece of land, situate in the borough of Susquehanna Depot, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Washington street, on the east by lands of Miles Cregan, on the south by lands of John Tierney, and on the west by lands of Edward Lillie with a front of 65 feet and a depth of 125 feet, with the appurtenances, two story frame house, chickery, some fruit trees, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of G. B. Eldred, assigned to Susquehanna County Legal Association vs. H. McDonald & Jacob Tyler.]

ALSO—All that certain piece of land situate in the township of Thompson, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Sylvester King, on the east by lands of John Glover, on the south by lands of Stephen H. Gelatt, and on the west by lands of John Sumner, containing about 14 acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, frame house, barn, few fruit trees, and mostly improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Taylor vs. Daniel Taylor.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the borough of Susquehanna Depot, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, being the northwest part of lot number 27, of Addison McKee's allotment of James H. Smith's land, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the west side of a street of three rods in width, at the east corner of David E. Holme's lot, now owned by Mary Ann Bell, thence along said Holme's lot south 54½ degrees west 7 rods to a corner of William Howarth lot, thence along the same south 35½ degrees east thirty feet; thence along other land of aforesaid Seba Bryant, being the remaining part of said lot No. 27 north 54½ degrees east 7 rods to the west bounds of aforesaid St.; thence along the same north 35½ degrees west 30 feet to the place of beginning, containing 12 8-11 rods of land be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one two story farm house and outbuildings and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of J. W. Carlington, assigned to Martin Gering vs. S. Bryant and Geo. N. Brown, Louisa Bryant as signed to M. Gering vs. Geo. N. Brown and W. W. Williams vs Geo. N. Brown.]

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

WM. T. MOXLEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, March 16, 1872.

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:

Silas Winters	Harmony,	Wholesale
John Beaumont	Ararat,	Eating House
James O. Bullard	Brooklyn	Tavern
G. E. Fessenden	"	"
Judson Stone	Forest Lake,	"
Chas. Tierney	Great Bend Boro.,	Eating House
L. F. Rosengrant	Harford,	Tavern
E. B. Gary	Jackson,	"
Wm. D. Ketchum	Susquehanna Depot,	"
E. R. Abbott	"	"
Michael Doyle	"	"
Michael Doyle	"	Eating House
Thomas Fernan	"	Wholesale
Maurice Meyers	"	"
Dennis Mahony	Silver Lake,	Eating House
Jeremiah Stephens	Springville,	Tavern
Wm. N. Bennett	Auburn,	"
J. D. Linaberry	"	"
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. Tarbell	"	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
B. 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. Bedell	Great Bend Boro.,	Eating House
A. Miles	Susq'a Depot,	Eating House
Frank Hoffman	"	"
Achillie Trecco	Thomson,	Tavern

Montrose, March 13, 1872.—No. 11—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 Lawsville 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 180 acres, near Rome, Bradford Co., Pa. A. C. CAMPBELL.

March, 6, 1872.—no10—m4.

NOTICE.

MONTROSE RAILWAY CO.—Stockholders of the Montrose Railway Company are hereby notified that the remaining instalments 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. L. BROWN, Secretary
WM. H. COOPER, Treasurer.

Montrose, December 20 1871.—51—td

Prime Molasses and syrups
At H. J. WEBB'S.
March 13, '72.—no11—w3.

Sugar Cured Hams for sale at
at the Store of H. J. WEBB.
March, 13, '72.—no11—w3.

New Advertisements.

SHIPMAN & CASE.

Saddle, Harness and Trunk makers. Shop in C. Rogers' Store Building, Brooklyn, Pa. Oak Harnesses, heavy and light, made to order.

Brooklyn, April 3, 1872.—m6

LOOK. LOOK.

TO

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS!!

IN THIS COUNTY AND ELSEWHERE!!

DO U BUY OF

M. C. TYLER, 79 & 81 DUANE ST., N. Y

[WITH SMITH, CONY & CO.]

AND IF NOT, WHY NOT?

GENERAL HARDWARE. Cutlery, Scythes, Shovels, Looking Glasses, Lightning and many other X Cut Saws, Steel, and Iron pole Axes, (the best in the World,) every kind of Brushes, Door Locks, Pad Locks, Knobs, Guns, Hammers, Pistols, Revolvers, Fancets, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Bellows and Tools, Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, and everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Importing and Jobbing House. No Mistake!!

My sincere Thanks are tendered to the many in my own County, for the kind patronage, as also to the many in other Counties, who may read this, and a general invitation is hereby given for a continuance; as well as to those who are willing to give me trial, who have not done so, by orders or calls. Truly,

M. C. TYLER.

Montrose, March, 20, 1872.—tf.

M. D. SMITH,

DEALER IN

HARNESSES!
SADDLES!!
TRUNKS!!!
COLLARS!!!!
WHIPS!
SPURS!!
LIGHT
LEATHER!!
ETC., ETC.

Jackson Center, Pa.

March 20, 1872.—tf.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS!

LIGHT EQUAL TO GAS, AT ONE-EIGHTH THE COST! *Cannot be Exploded. No chimney or wick used.* MEN desiring a PROFITABLE BUSINESS, can secure the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT for the sale of DYOTT'S PATENT CARBON GAS LIGHT BURNERS AND OIL for COUNTIES and STATES. Write for information or call on

M. B. DYOTT,

No. 114 SOUTH SECOND ST., PHILA., PA.

N. B.—Churches furnished with CHANDELIERS and LAMPS of Every description, 25 per cent. CHEAPER than at any other establishment in the country.

March 20, 1872.—m3.

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.

TO ALL MOVING WEST!

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

AND

TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES!

TO ALL POINTS

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, LEVENWORTH, 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.

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, Clocks, 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 1800 sold in six Months.

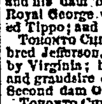
Terms: Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days, Net.

Feb 14, 1872. 2m.

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., 7, 1872.—no6.—tf.



TORONTO CHIEF, JR.

TORONTO CHIEF, Jr. This nearly thorough bred stallion will stand the present season for fifty mares, season commencing April 1st and ending July 5, Fridays and Saturdays, at the stable of J. S. Tarbell, in Montrose, the rest of the week at the subscriber's, one mile east of Auburn 4 Corners, on the road leading to Springville.

PEDIGREE.—The Toronto Chief Jr., was sired by Toronto Chief, who for speed and bottom is ahead of any stallion on record. He was sired by Royal George and his dam by Blackwood, out of an Eclipse mare. Royal George was by Black Warrior; and he by imported Tippo; and he by Messenger, of England.

TORONTO CHIEF, JR.'s dam was sired by the thorough-bred Jefferson, out of a Majesty mare. Jefferson was by Virginia; he by Sir Archie, the sire of Sir Henry, and grandsire of American Star—dam by Old Favorite, Second dam O d Bell Air.

TORONTO CHIEF, JR., is a blood bay with black points, full tail, weighs 1,200 lbs., 16½ hands high, has had no training, but has good gait, and for his weight is hard to beat. Call and see him, and judge for yourselves. Fillies of his get can be seen at the subscriber's. Mares pastured on reasonable terms. Accidents and escapes at the owners' risk.

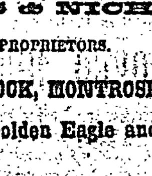
Other rules as customary. Terms to insure with foal, $15; insurance money payable March 1 1873.

J. M. CHISMAN, Proprietor.

Auburn 4 Corners, Pa., March 23, 1872.—no13—m3.

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.