The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

THE "NEW YORK WORLD."

The above-named journal resists with furious violence the acceptance of the liberal candidate for President by the Democrats. It bases its opposition, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, on the fact that Horace Greeley has been a life long, earnest and bitter opponent of the Democratic party, and selects as the most striking instance of his hatred of Democrats, an article from the *Tribune* in which Greeley pronounced Horatio Seymour a liar! Of course no further argument is needed to convince the logical mind that the liberal candidate ought not to be accepted by the Baltimore Convention.

This same newspaper a few weeks since advocated the nomination by the Cincinnati Convention of a life-long, earnest and bitter opponent of the Democratic party, and insisted that he would be acceptable to the Democrats. That man was Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, a radical abolitionist of the blackest type, differing from Greeley only in that his aristocratic, reticent, and freezing nature repels the mass of men, while the other, wearing his heart on his sleeve, moves among them as one of them, and attracts them by the Democratic bearing, and generous and charitable disposition. Now, we do not say that Mr. Greeley is, or ought to be, acceptable to the Democracy. We leave that for determination by the Baltimore Convention. But we submit that the *World* newspaper is estopped from making objection to his acceptance by the Democrats on the ground of his former opposition to Democratic principles and men, by the fact that it had recently advocated the nomination by the Democratic party of a consistent, thorough and unrelenting hater of its principles as its candidate for President. The eulogist of the political career of Charles Francis Adams should blush to become the censor of that of Horace Greeley.

In 1868, when the Presidential campaign was in the very incandescence of its heat, this indentical *World* hauled down its Democratic colors, struck its treacherous blade into the back of the chosen leader of the Democracy, and insisted that the standard should be placed in the hands of one whose treason to the party in the hour of bitter trial is a part of the political history of the country, whose life had been devoted to the cause of radicalism, and who was chief defender of the scheme to overthrow by fraud and force the reserved right of the states to control the question of sufferage. The editor who betrayed Horatio Seymour, in order that Salmon P. Chase might become the Democratic candidate for President, ought scarcely to scruple at supporting Horace Greeley because the latter used the plain Saxon in charging the devoted Seymour with falsehood.

If the logic of the *World* be correct, the Democratic party cannot support any candidate for President, who is not a Democrat, or who, if once a "republican," has not recanted all his former professions of principle. But when did the *World's* former candidate, Judge Chase, become a democrat, or renounce his republicanism? or when, where and how did its latest favorite, Mr. Adams, make confession of the Democratic faith, or recant his former opinions? When the first was presented to Democrats by that journal, as a proper candidate for the Presidency, he had done nothing to commend him to the respect or admiration of the Democracy except to fulfill his sworn duty as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in presiding with impartiality over the high court of impeachment before which President Johnson was arraigned. What the other has ever done, or left undone, to endear him to Democrats is, we confess, beyond our ken. Doubtless the omniscient editor of the *World* knows all about it, and when he shall have finished his diatribes against his late companion in journalism, will condescend to illumine the minds of others with his knowledge. Until then we, in common with the rest of ordinary mortals, will be left to grope in the darkness of ignorance.

We have a theory of our own which accounts, to the satisfaction of our judgment, for the bitter hostility of the *World* to Greeley. The hypothesis may not be just, but it is as clear to our mind as the Democracy of Charles Francis Adams is to the editor of the *World*. It has suggested itself to us in the following manner:

The *World* is the personal organ of August Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds.

The *World* is the personal organ of August Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds, because, first, its chief editor dines with the aforenamed Belmont once a week or oftener, and, secondly, because it is a convenient and pleasant thing financially to be organically so situated.

August Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds, has an abiding faith in syndicates, large gold balances in the treasury, in short, in whatever brings grist to his mill.

Horace Greeley denounces the syndicate, condemns the hoarding of gold by the secretary of the treasury, and favors a low rate of interest for money.

Ergo, Belmont is hostile to Greeley.

Ergo, the *World* denounces the Farmer of Chappaqua. We are thus constrained to believe that the journal of which we are speaking opposes Greeley not so much on account of his radicalism as because of his democracy.

But we. Set out rather to show that there isone common ground on which those who desire to form a coalition for the overthrow of the Grant dynasty can come together, than to make extended comment on the position of our metropolitan cotemporary. We confess to a digression from our original purpose and beg the reader's pardon. That common ground is *Reform in the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government.* When the elements of the coalition unite there must be complete oblivion of the past. It must be agreed in advance by Democrats and Republicans thus coming together that no questions are to be asked by either element as to the political antecedents of the other, or of any of its individual constituents. Is it impossible that such an understanding may be had? Who wants to fight the battles of the last decade over again? What human ghoul is it that asks us to burrow with him in the foul and festering depths of the grave? Where is the man whose morbid appetite demands a dish of the dry bones of the past when the ripening fruits of the present hang within reach to be enjoyed for the plucking? We may stand upon the Cincinnati platform and gather these fruits with ease. The decentralization of the government, universal amnesty, domestic peace, fair play at the ballot-box, the deliverance of the South from pillage by the carpet-baggers, and the rescue of the whole country from the domination of a ruthless ring, will reward those who sacrifice prejudice, false pride, partisan hates personal grudges, and private interest on the altar of patriotism erected at Cincinnati. Since we must have oblivion of the past in order to be able to grapple with the present, and make provision for the future, why may not the past of Horace Greeley be forgotten as that of John C. Breckinrige, Robert Toombs, or August Belmont? Let us have peace, and let every man who desires peace learn to forget the dead past and forget not to learn the inexorable present.

To the Public.

At a public meeting held at the Court House, in the Borough of Somerest, on Friday, the 10th of May, A. D. 1872, the undersigned were appointed a committee to present to the public a brief statement of the terrible disaster inflicted upon our town, by the recent destructive fire, and appeal for aid in behalf of our suffering people. In discharging this duty, we will endeavor to convey a faint idea of the fearful calamity, in as few words as possible. About four o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 9th of May, a fire broke out in the western part of town; a fierce wind was blowing at the time, and all efforts to check the flames proved futile. In less than two hours this once beautiful town was laid in ashes. The extent of ground over which the destructive element raged, is about thirty acres in the central part of the town, including all the stores and hotels, save one of each; all the banks and offices, including the two printing offices, all places of business except the public buildings. One-third in area of the solidly built and nearly the entire business part of the town is in ruins, and certainly three-fourths of the wealth of the place is utterly destroyed. The fire raged with such relentless fury that terror-stricken people had to flee for their lives, and consequently but little of personal property was saved. Indeed, many escaped with no other clothing than that upon their person at the time. To a large number of the suffers it is a total loss of everything they possessed, and they are left houseless, homeless, without a thing in the world and dependant upon the public for bread. Others, upon whom the calamity is not so severe, are greatly in need of aid to enable them to take another start in the battle of life. The loss will not fall far short of a million dollars, and the total amount of insurance will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

Generous public, that in the past has responded so nobly to the cry for help from foreign lands, and to the appeal of our own countrymen who have suffered like direful calamities, we call upon you in behalf of this suffering, but hopeful people, *for aid—substantial aid.* Your charities will confer a lasting favor upon them, and we sincerely hope that in the exercise of your liberality and generosity, it will be like the quality of mercy, "not strained but twice blessing him that gives and him that takes."

Michael A. Sanner, Esq., of Somereset, Pa., is the treasurer of the relief committee, to whom contributions can be sent.

EDWARD SCULL,
WM. H. KOONTZ,
ISAAC HUGGS,
Committee.

Grant Indictment.

We have published the platform of the Cincinnati Convention. Here is the arraignment of the Grant Administration, which prefaces it:

"The administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of the citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility to the detriment of the public interest. He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization having attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuses to the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy. They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war to use them for their own advantage. They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable for a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to move a patriotic and hopeful national feeling. They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of executive power and patronage unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to stifle the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline. They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country. Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the republic, resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

Greeley's Nomination.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The following is the official notice to Mr. Greeley, of the Liberal Republican nomination:

CINCINNATI, O., May 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned, the President, Vice-President and Secretaries of the Convention to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Be pleased to signify your acceptance of the platform and the nomination, and believe us, very truly yours,

C. SCHURZ, President.
GEO. W. JULIAN, Vice-President.
WM. E. LEAN, JOHN G. DAVIDSON, J. H. RHODES, } Secretaries.

To Hon. Horace Greeley, New York City.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20th, 1872.

GENTLEMEN:—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant until I could learn how the work of your Convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by our fellow citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters and the comments of journalists, independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power.

The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased and unsolicited utterances, satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati, has received the stamp of public approval and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of a better day for the Republic. I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your Convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principals wherein your Convention so tersely, so decidedly and so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled and the principles which guided its course—a platform, which casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contentions and by-gone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, which the substance may be opitomized as follows:

First—All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion, must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected evermore.

Second—All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall re-unite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal manhood with impartial suffrage.

Third—That subject to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several states and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants, by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

Fourth—There shall be a real and not mearly a simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his name selfishly, by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

Fifth—That the raising of a revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him or withdrawing it from those who do not.

Sixth—The public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators and not recklessly squandered on the projectors of railroads, for which our people have no present need and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into a deeper and deeper abyss of foreign indebtness.

Seventh—That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve of them, irrespective of past affiliations.

Eighth—That the public faith at all hazards be maintained and the national credit preserved.

Ninth—That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow citizens, who as soldiers and sailors upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the Republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably requited.

These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your Convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent and national reconstruction and of a new departure from the jealousies, strifes and hates which have no longer an adequate motive or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity and mutual good will.

In vain do the drill sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whippers-in of parties, once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting, denounce men no wise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people already made your cause their own, and are fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph.

In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that if elected I shall be the President not of a party but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethern.

Yours gratefully,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Charl. Schurz, President; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Vice-President, and Messrs. Wm. E. McLean, John G. Davidson, and J. H. Rhodes, Secretaries of the National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States.

HORACE GREELEY.

WHAT THE POET WHITTIER THINKS OF HIM.

The following is an extract from a letter written by John G. Whittier to Edward Morton, Esq., of Boston:

"I have no hesitation in saying that I place a very high estimate upon the character, moral and intellectual, of Horace Greeley. He is a man of whom his countrymen, irrespective of politics, may well be proud. He has built up in his 60 years a noble reputation. The poor attempt to ridicule him and to undertake his eminent ability at the present time, on the part of some of our republican papers, are best answered by the eulogiums bestowed upon him in their own columns heretofore. He can well afford to smile at the feeble arrows of sarcasm which are expended on his "white great coat," and fail to reach the man beneath it. Personally he is the most popular man in the United States. It is very possible there may be good reasons why he should not be President, but they are not to be found in his moral character, his intellect, his principles, his purposes, his knowledge of the interest and resources of the country. I have no wish, as I have no reason, to withhold my good opinion of an old friend at a time when so many republicans deem it advisable, as a party expedient, to assail him personally as well as politically."

☞ Brother-in-law Casey does not retire without a consideration, but as he delivers up his Collector's commission takes a check for forty-five thousand dollars as a moiety to which he has not yet established his claims. Th is isexpensive business, but the service is well rid of him even at that price. Then the family are accustomed to that sort of thing. The rumor that Grant would withdraw at Philadelphia was accompanied by a project for a grand gift subscription amounting to a million dollars, as a consideration.

—The *Tribune* of Thursday published an expose of the milk frauds in New York, showing that the people are robbed of millions of dollars annually by dealers adulterating milk. More than seventy-five thousand quarts of water is daily sold as adulteration in milk at a positive loss in money of nearly if not quite ten thousand dollars per day, and incalculable cost of health and life. A list of the persons engaged in the nefarious traffic is given.

☞ Civil Service Reform is in vigorous opperations in Wisconsin. A Deputy marshal, found guilty of the henious crime Liberal Republicanism, has been promptly removed. Undoubted proof of his guilt is found in the following pungent sentence from his farwell letter to his official superior: "Grant is not my choice, and I have had the independence to say so; I said so publicly and openly, regardless of paltry office conferred upon me, and shall continue to say so till a better man shall have been elected, next November, to take his place.

☞ If you want to make a Rad boil just now, tell him that Horace Greeley was the father of the Republican party.

New Advertisements.

RICH AND RARE!

GROVES & SAUTTER.—With Their united experience, both in the Old World and New, with over forty years close application. We both feel confident that we can not fail to please all who may favor us with their patronage. Strict attention to business and warrant all work to be done in the Best STYLE of the trade and the most approved FASHIONS of the day. ☞ Cutting and Repairing done in the neatest manner Shop over F. B. Chandler's Store.
GROVES & SAUTTER.
Montrose, May 22, 1872.—m3.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of McKenzie & Faurot has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect April 1st, 1872. The books and accounts are in the hands of C. C. Faurot for immediate collection. Notice of new firm next week.
R. McKENZIE,
C. C. FAUROT.
Montrose, May 22, 1872.

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.

NOTICE.—We will offer to let a road, on the grounds, on Saturday, June 1, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., in Bridgewater, commencing on the O'Brien road, at the corner of Conrad Berg, and ending on the road leading to Judson Stones, near the House of James Robinson's.
JAMES CALPH,
Z. M. BREWSTER,
KIRBY BUNNELL,
Bridgewater, May 15, 1872.—w3.

BILLINGS STROUD.
General Insurance Agent,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE,
Montrose, Pa.

Home Ins. Co., N. Y., Capital and Surplus,	$1,000,000
Royal Ins. Co. Liverpool "	$10,000,000
Liverpool, London & Globe "	$30,000,000
Franklin Ins. Co., Phil'a "	$3,250,000
Ins. Co., of North America "	$1,250,000
Pennsylvania Fire "	$1,121,000
Ins. Co., State of Penn'a "	$400,000
Union Mutual "	$400,000
Lycoming Fire "	$6,000,000
Williamsport Ins. Co. "	$110,000

LIFE.

Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Assetts	$35,000,000
American Life, Phil'a. "	$3,500,000

ACCIDENT.

Travelers Ins. Co., Hartford, Capital and Surplus	$2,000,000
Railway Passengers "	$650,000.

The undersigned has been well known in this county, for the past 17 years, as an Insurance Agent. Losses sustained by his Companies have always been promptly paid.
☞ Office first door east from Banking Office of W. H. Cooper & Co., Turnpike st. Montrose, Pa.
BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.
CHAS. H SMITH, Solicitor.
Montrose, May 22, 1872.

MONTROSE BAZAAR
OF FASHION!
Latest Arrival
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS!
FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
LACE AND FACNY GOODS
WHITE AND WOOLEN
GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.,
MILLINERY GOODS:
TRIMMED, AND
UNTRIMMED HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
LACES, ETC., ETC.,
READY MADE CLOTHING!
FOR MEN, BOYS, AND
YOUTH'S WEAR, PIECE
GOODS BY THE YARD,
AND CUSTOM WORK.
GENTLEMEN AND LADIES!
FURNISHING GOODS,
GENTS HATS AND CAPS,
OF ALL QUALITIES,
AND LATEST STYLES.
ALL IN GREAT VARIETY AT THE
Well-known Store of
GUTTENBERG, POSTNBAUM, & CO.
Established 1855.
Montrose, May 22, 1872—tf.

IMPROVED CIRCULAR
SAW-MILL!
Something new BASSETTS' PATENT, the latest and best in use.
SMITH'S TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
Portable and Stationary Engines, Manufactured and for Sale, by SAYRE & BROS.
Montrose, Pa., Feb. 7, 1872.—no6—tf.

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS.
The undersigned having refitted, refurnished and restocked the store, formerly occupied by R. Kenyon, Jr., at Lawsville Centre, are now prepared to furnish the people with as desirable variety of
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES!!
BOOTS & SHOES!!
HARDWARE!!
CROCKERY! &c., &c.
As can be found elsewhere, and at as Desirable Prices.
O. M. CRANE. E. C. SMITH.
CRANE & SMITH.
Lawsville Center, Pa., April 24, 1872.

LIFE OF JAMES FISK.
Brilliant Pen Pictures of the
SIGHTS AND SENATIONS OF NEW YORK,
TAMMANY FRAUDS.
Biographies of Vanderbilt, Drew, Gould and other R. R. magnates. All about JOSIE MANSFIELD, the siren, and EDWARD S. STOKES, the assassin. Octavo of over 500 pages, profusely illustrated. Agents wanted. Send 1 00 for outfit, and secure territory at once. Circulars free. Address G. H. HARVEY, Rush, Susq'a Co., Pa.
April 24, 1872.—*

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.

AGENTS WANTED!
A POPULAR CYCLOPEDIA OF THE
SCRIPTURES.
With over THREE HUNDRED Elegant Illustrations. The Cheapest and Greatest Literary Production of the Nineteeth Century. The
Pictorial Home Bible
DEVOTIONAL AND EXPLANATORY.
Containing the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.
Address G. H. HARVEY, Rush, Susq'a Co., Penna.
April 24, 1872.—*w3.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION,
For the Relief and cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.
Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia

New Arrival.—FRESH AND SUPERIOR TEAS, just received and for sale low for Cash at H. J. WEBB'S.

New Crockery—FOR SALE AT H. J. WEBB'S.

Glassware FOR SALE AT H. J. WEBB'S.

Ashton Salt FOR SALE BY H. J. WEBB.

Oranges and Lemons AT H. J. WEBB'S.

ALL Articles in the Grocery Line can be bought at Low Prices AT the STORE of H. J. WEBB.
Montrose, May 15, '72.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due the late firm dating since January 1, 1872, must be paid to Billings Stroud, and all bills payable by them since above date will be settled by Billings Stroud. And all claims due of a date previous are payable to C. L. Brown.
BILLINGS STROUD.
C. L. BROWN.
Montrose, May 15, 1872.—

NOTICE.—In future the Insurance business of the late firm of Stroud & Brown, will be conducted by the undersigned, having an experience of over seventeen years and having adjusted and paid losses by fire in this State and the State of New York during that period amounting to over $400,000. And now representing some of the oldest and most reliable Companies in the United States, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. BILLINGS STROUD.
Montrose, May 15, 1872.—

FOUND!
AT the OLD COURT HOUSE, in MONTROSE, a FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKER, late of New York City. Entire satisfaction will be given to all who will favor her with a call. ☞ PLAIN SEWING done in the NEATEST MANNER.
Mrs. COLEY.
May 8, 1872.—m3

AGENTS FIND
Literature, Art and Song
Is the best selling book ever offered. It combines the humor of adecodote, the wisdom of essay, the information of history and biography, the sweetness and grandeur of poetry, the exquisite charm of music, and 400 beautiful illustrations.
"Solid reading for grave moments; pleasant pictures to illumine quiet hours; and gems of song for the social circle."
An Agent Writes. "Sold 127 copies this week. Will sell 300 this month easily."
Our new system of canvassing does away with objections to the business. Particulars free. A valuable present to every new Agent
INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 93 and 95 Liberty st., New York.
May 1, '72.—w10.

FOR SALE.
A Farm of about 60 acres, situated in the Neighborhood of SALT SPRINGS. LOW PRICE, EASY TERMS. Inquire of
J. B. McCOLLUM.
Montrose, May 12, 1872.—w4.

TREASURE'S SALES OF UNSEATED LANDS in Susquehanna County. Notice is hereby given that agreeably to the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, directing the mode of selling unseated lands, the lands of which the warrantees, or owners, or the number, are given below, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday, 1 th day of June, A. D 1872, for arrearages due, and the cost accrued on each tract respectively, unless the same be paid before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Acres.	Warrantees or Owners Names, or Numbers.	Taxes.
	CLIFFORD.	
224	James Beach	$50 48
40	Andrew Beach	10 40
6	Peter Beach	1 62
40	Joseph Beach	2 70
116	Samuel Meredith, No. 1	31 32
29	No. 4	5 40
84	No. 2	22 68
7½	John Beach, part	2 05
7½	Philip Beach, part	19 23
17½	Elizabeth Newport, part	4 75
	FOREST LAKE.	
75	Sybilla T. Morris	6 58
	GREAT BEND.	
187½	Ward & Butterfield	32 73
148	W. Dayton	31 23
147	C. J. Skinner	10 40
	HARFORD.	
96	Anson Tiffany	5 20
53	George Walker	3 24
	HARMONY.	
82	C. L. Ward	14 76
129	Aaron Sharack	22 13
267	Nos. 6, 16, and 17	48 06
88	M. H. T. Vail, 4 years	27 79
71	L. M. Sturge, estate	36
86	Adam Sharack	7 74
	HERRICK.	
103	Thomas Gadwallader, part	5 73
50	Samuel Meredith	2 79
61	Oliver Potter	3 44
207	George Williams	18 09
27	James Rink	1 48
	LATHROP.	
125	Daniel Searle	5 00
	LENOX.	
100	Thomas Jordan	2 60
10	John Marcy	24
195	James P. Hartley	3 40
	LIBERTY.	
409	George Farnham	54 40
	MIDDLETOWN.	
188	John C. Morris	39 10
	NEW MILFORD.	
43	C. L. Ward	7 86
	OAKLAND.	
65	Paul Kughler	1 84
75	Samuel Dayton	1 50
	RUSH.	
240	Mrs. Watermans, estate	4 80
50	Clarinda Marquizee	1 00
	THOMSON.	
131	George McCall	6 60
130	Peter Bradley	6 50
100	Peter Snyder	5 00
22	James Mumford	1 10

ALSO—In pursuance of the provisions of the Act of General Assembly, passed the 21st day of April, A.D. 1841, section 41-4, at the same time and place will be exposed to public sale, the tracts or parcels of land or real estate, designated in the following list, unless the taxes due upon the same, and costs, are paid before that time:

Year.	Name of Taxable.	Acres.	Tax.
	ARARAT.		
1870	G. M. Dopp	50	$ 75
1870	Squire A. Campbell	6	15
	APOLACON.		
1871	Michael O'Neal	50	1 00
	AUBURN.		
1870	Thomas Bunghan	20	60
	Patrick Carney	50	1 50
	Norris Fargo	2	40
1871	"	50	1 00
1870	Thomas Hughs	50	1 00
	BRIDGEWATER.		
1870	David Port, estate	11	2 10
	Uberto Warner	12	5 00
	CLIFFORD.		
	Briggs, John and Silas	117	3 50
	Faulkner, Wm.	8	30
	Richmond, Wm. H.	100	3 50
	Rounds, Henry and Ocey	107	3 00
	FRIENDSVILLE.		
	Bridget McAloon	n a L	40
	James O'Shaughnessey	2 L	1 20
	GREAT BEND.		
	Mrs. W. B. Rockwell	1 L	50
	HARFORD.		
	W. J. Carpenter	40	1 48
1871	Abigal Cross	23	75
	Patrick Mesnane	63	1 50
	Thomas Wilmarth, estate	30	1 40
	Philo J. Snyder	80	2 40
	HERRICK.		
1870	A. P. Bunnell	67	2 35
	JACKSON.		
	Royal Thayer	67	2 42
	JESSUP.		
	Joseph Drinker	25	75
	LATHROP.		
	Eli L. Lord	30	2 10
1871	Wm. H. Lindsley	44	1 50
	W. C. Richmond	75	2 00
	Alanson Wright	7	30
	LENOX.		
1870	Vorhees Cafferty	50	11 00
	Ariel Gleason & Addison Porter	70	1 50
1871	J. Brundage	15	50
	Almon P. Dodd	96	4 25
	Henry Roberts	60	4 20
	Truman Tingley	87	1 40
	Eli Wright	44	1 50
	LIBERTY.		
	Jacob Brown	400	8 00
	MIDDLETOWN.		
1870	Cyrus Upham and W. L. Wesley	2½	2 60
	NEW MILFORD.		
	F. B. Travis	1 L	40
1871	W. M. Hunderhan	55	1 00
	OAKLAND.		
1870	John Brooks	233	5 49
	Alanson Chalker	1 L	20
	S. H. Dayton	10	15
	T. D. Easterbrook	90	1 80
	L. Lodgwick	80	1 50
	Patrick McCoy	n a L	45
	Amos G. Skinner	50	75
	Wm. Woolcut	300	4 50
	RUSH.		
	Bray & Sherman	100	1 00
	Briggs Case	131	1 81
	Hamilo Green	100	2 20
	P. H. McCracken	20	20
	Milner Bradshaw	60	1 80
1871	Briggs Case	89	90
	Benjamin D. Canfield	60	1 90
	P. C. Fassett	30	1 10
	Lambert Pickett	95	3 05
1871	Beralice Bisley	100	1 75
	Stephen A. Shoemaker	100	1 75
	SPRINGVILLE.		
1870	Thomas D. Baker	10	60
	George Card	30	1 20
	THOMSON.		
	Warren Pike	58	1 45

TRACY HAYDEN, County Treasurer.
Montrose, April 15, 1872.—w3.

SUSQEHANNA MINERAL SPRING
WATER CURE.
THIS house is now completed and ready for accomodation of visitors and the treatment of invalids. The following are among the diseases known to have been cured, by the use of the Susquehanna Mineral Water.
DISPEPSIA, GRAVEL, DIABETIS, KIDNEY
DISEASES VENERIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, ALL IMPURITIES of the BLOOD,
LIVER COMPLAINT, ULCERS
PILES, CHRONIC DIARRHEA,
FEMALE DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA.
And all
Cutaneous Diseases.
To those who contemplate visiting the Springs; we would say that the HOUSE is FITTED with a view to the
COMFORT and EASE
of our GUESTS, and we shall spare no pains in looking to their welfare. We guarantee a cure or decided help, or no pay. For further particulars enquire of, or address
A. D. BUTTERFIELD, & Bro.,
Susquehanna Mineral Springs,
Rush, Penn'a.
April, 17, 1872.—m3

DOWN TOWN NEWS.
MINER AND COATS,
Main Street, 5 doors below Boyd's Corner, Montrose
FLOUR, GROCERIES, AND
PROVISIONS.
We are constantly receiving and now have onhand, a fresh stock of Goods in our line, which we will sell
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP
for cash, or exchange or produce.
GOOD TEAS,
COFFEE, SUGAR,
MOLASSES, SPICES,
PORK, FISH, LARD,
HAMS, DRIED FRUITS,
CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED, &c
We have refitted and made additions to our Stock of Falls and are now ready to forward Butter to the best commission houses in New York, free of charge, and make liberal advancements on consignments.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and convince yourselves of the
GOOD QUALITY & LOW PRICES
of our Goods.
G. MINER. W. R. COATS.
Montrose, April 16, 1872.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
On and after Dec. 20, 1870, trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad will run as follows:

	NORTH.				SOUTH.			
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m	a m.	p. m.	p. m
Elmira	9.45	5.35	12.40	9 10	7.40	11.55	2 45	5 30
Waverly	9.00	5.00	11.45	8.05	8.20	12.40	3 20	6.20
Towanda	8.13	4.29	11.20	7.10	9.25	4.45	4.25	7.35
Tunkhannock	6.50				a.m.			
Pittston	4.45							
Wilkes-Barre	4.20	1.15	7.10		1.15	7.15	8.15	
Mauch Chunk	p.m.	10.45	p.m.		4.10	8.10		
Allentown		9.14			5.25	8.25		
Bethlehem		9.30			5.50	8.30		
Easton		9.50			6.20	8.50		
Philadelphia		7.35			p.m.	p.m.		
New York		6.00						
		a.m.						

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