THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual message to Congress, in this centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the colonies, one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering three millions; now we number more than forty millions. Then industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufactories absorb much of the labor of the country.

Our liberties remain unimpaired. The bondsmen have been freed from slavery. We have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, agriculture, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, law, medicine, etc., and in general education, the progress is likewise encouraging.

Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, which has taken the initiatory steps to become a State and eight territories, including the Indian Territory and Alaska, and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

On the south we have extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the west from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sewing, and modern printing machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown.

In 1776 manfactories scarcely existed even in name, in all this vast territory.—In 1870, more than two millions of persons were employed in manufactories, producing more than $2,100,000,000 of products in amount annually—nearly equal to our national debt. From nearly the whole of the population of 1876 being engaged in the one occupation of agriculture, in 1870 so numerous and diversified had become the occupations of our people then less than six million out of more than forty millions were so engaged.

The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to diversified occupations has built a market for the products of fertile land distant from the seaboard and the markets of the world. The American system of locating various and extensive manufactories next to the plow and the pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steamboats, has produced in our distant interior country a result noticeable by the intelligent people of all commercial nations.

The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extraordinary genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacturers and transporters, throughout the country would have been impossible of attainment.

The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal our production was small, now many million of tons are mined annually. So with iron, which formed duties half a century ago, we now produce more than the world consumed at the beginning of our national existence.

Lead, zinc and copper, from being articles of import we may expect to be large exporters of in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines in the United States and territories has not only been remarkable, but has had a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations.

Our merchants in the last hundred years have had a success and have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and integrity unsurpassed by the people of other nationalities.—This good name is not confined to their homes, but goes out upon every sea and into every port where commerce enters.

With equal pride we can point to our progress in all of the learned professions.

As we are now about to enter upon our second centennial—commencing our manhood as a nation—it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to preserve and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgression to the present day, no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us and remedy them, so far as lies in our power.

We are a republic whereof one man is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should have enough education and intelligence to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot for a considerable period oppose a successful resistance of tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions.—They are preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest number of the population of any form of government yet devised. All the other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action. As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century I suggest for your earnest consideration, and most earnestly recommended it, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within the respective limits, irrespective of sex, color birthplace or religion; forbidding the teaching in said schools of religion, atheistic or pagan tenets, and prohibiting the granting of any school fund or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by the legislative, municipal or other authority, for the benefit or aid direct or indirectly of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid or for the benefit of any other object of any other nature whatever.

In connection with this important question I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to much trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of church property.

In 1850 I believe the church property of the United States which paid no tax, municipal or state, amounted to about $83,000,000. In 1890 the amount had doubled. In 1875 it is about one thousand millions ($1,000,000,000), and by 1900 without a check, it is safe to to say, this property will reach a sum exceeding $3,000,000,000.

This vast sum, receiving all the protection and benefits of government without bearing its proportions of burdens and the expenses of the same, will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have to pay the taxes. In a growing country, where real estate enhances so rapidly with time as in the United States there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation.

The contemplation of so vast a property as here alluded to without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting place of the dead, and possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices.

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing. Increased intercourse, the extension of commerce and cultivation of mutual interests have steadily improved our relations with so large a majority of the powers of the world, rendering the peaceful solution of questions which from time to time necessarily arise, leaving few which demand extended or particular notice. The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad is transmitted herewith.

I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the general Cortes of Portugal, proclaimed since the adjournment of Congress, for the abolition of servitude in the Portugese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step toward the great consummation to be reached when no man shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, under any guise, excuse, or form of law, to hold his fellow man in bondage.

I am also of the opinion that it is the duty of the United States, as contributing toward that end and required by the spirit of the age in which we live, to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any other country, or be interested therein.

Chili has made reparation in the case of the whale ship Good Return, seized without sufficient cause, upwards of forty years ago.

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The arbitrator in the case of the United States steamer Montijo, for the seizure and detention of which the Government of the United States of Columbia was held accountable, as decided in favor of the claim.

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A reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands was concluded some months ago.

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In March last, an arrangement was made through Mr. Cushing, our Minister in Madrid, with the Spanish government for the payment by the latter to the United States of the sum of eighty thousand dollars in coin, for the purpose of the relief of the families or persons of the ship's company and certain passengers of the "Virginius." The sum was to have been paid in three installments, at two months each.

It is due the Spanish government that I should state that the payments were fully and spontaneously anticipated by that government, and that the whole amount was paid within but a few days more than two months from the date of the agreement.

The past year has furnished no evidence of an approaching termination of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for several years in the neighboring island Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare, of the just demands of humanity, which have heretofore called expressions of condemnation from the nations of Cristendom, have calculated to blacken the sad scene.—Desolation, ruin and pillage are pervading the rich fields of one of the most favorite regions of the earth, the incendiarist' torch, firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking alternate advance or retreat of the contending parties.

The protracted continuence of this strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations; but those of the United States more than others, by reason of its close proximity, its large trade and intercourse with Cuba, and the frequent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the Island.—Moreover, the property of our citizens in Cuba, is large, and is rendered insecure and depreciated in value and capacity of production by the continuance of the strife and the natural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing only in degree, with respect to the interests and people of other nations, and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of the conflict, of necessity must soon compel the States thus suffering to consider what the interests of their own people and their duty toward themselves may demand.

I have hoped that Spain would be enabled to establish peace in their colony, to afford security to the, property and interests of our citizens, and allow legitimate scope to the trade and commerce, and to the natural productions of the Island. Because of this hope and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the most remote manner in the affairs of another and friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our own existence must ever be remembered with gratitude. I have patiently and anxiously awaited the progress of events.—Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a government, distracted by a dynastic rebellion at home, at the same time that it has to cope with a seperate insurrection in a distant coloney. But whatever causes may have produced the situation which so grieviously affects our interests, it exiets with all its attendant evils, operating directly upon this country and its people. Thus far all efforts of Spain have proved abortive and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side now occupy nearly the same ground as in the past, with the difference from time to time of more lives sacrificed and more property destroyed, and a wider extent of fertile and productive fields and more and more valuable property constantly and wantonly sacrificed to the incendiaries torch.

In contests of this nature, where a considerable body of people who have attempted to free themselves from the control of the superior government, have reached such a point in occupation of territory, in power, and in general organization, as to constitute, in fact, a body politic having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability, and equipped with the machinery for the administration of internal policy and the execution of its laws, prepared and able to administer justice at home as well as in its dealings with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation. In such cases other nations simply deal with an actually existing condition of things, and recognize as one of the powers of the earth that body politic which, possessing the necessary elements, has in fact become a new power—in a word the creation of a new state. To establish the condition of things essential to the recognition of this fact, there must be a people occupying a known territory united under some known and defined form of government, acknowledged by those subject thereto, in which the functions of government are administered by the usual methods; competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers, to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs, and able to assume the correlative international obligations, and capable of performing the corresponding international duties resulting from its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty—in short a power should exist complete in its organization ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the earth.

While conscious that the struggle in Cuba has shown a power and endurance which makes it at least doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems unquestionable that no such civil organization exists which may be recognized as an independent government, capable of performing its international obligations, and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be inconsistent with the facts, and would soon compel the power granting it to support by force the government to which it had really given its only real claims to existence. In my judgment the United States should adhere to the policy and the principles which have heretofore been its sure and safe guide in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, and acting only upon the clearest evidence, should avoid any possibility of suspicion or of imputation.

A recognition of the independence of Cuba being in my opinion impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message to Congress I had occasion to consider the question and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now after this lapse of time I am unable to see that any notable success or any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents has essentially changed the character of the contest. It has acquired greater age but not greater or more formidable proportions. It is possible that the acts of foriegn powers and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed to in defence of such a recommendation but now as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid false lights which might lead into the mazes of doubtful law and questionable propriety, and adhere rightly and sternly to the rule which has heretofore been its guide—doing only that which is right and honest, and of good report. The question of according, or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged in every case in view of the particular attending facts. The contest is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversary. Considered as a question of expediency I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be unwise and premature.

The recognition of independence or of belligerency being thus, in my judgement, inadmissable, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils that result therefrom, affecting all nations, and particularly the United States, continue. In such an event, I am of opinion that the nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible—mediation and intervention. At the same time while thus impressed, I do not at this time recommend the adoption of any measure of intervention. I shall at all times, and as the equal friend of both parties, be ready to respond to the suggestion that the good offices of the United States will be accepted to aid in bringing about a peace honorable to both. It is due to Spain, so far as the government is concerned, that the agency of a third power, to which I have adverted, shall be adopted only as a last expedient.

The government of Spain has recently submitted to our minister at Madrid certain proposals which it is hoped may be found to be the basis, if not the actual submission of terms to meet the requirements of the particular grievances of which this government has felt itself entitled to complain. These proposals have not yet reached me in their full text. On their arrival they will be taken into careful examination, and may, I hope, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the questions to which they refer, and remove the possibility of future actions such as have given rise to our just complaints. It is understood also that renewed efforts are being made to introduce reform in the internal administration of the Island.

Persuaded, however, that a proper regard for the interests of the United States and its citizens entitles it to speedy relief from the strain to which it has been subjected by the difficulties of the question, and that the wrongs and losses which arise from the contest in Cuba, as well as the interests of humanity itself, demand that the whole island shall not be laid waste, and larger sacrifices of life be made, I shall feel it my duty, should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment, and of the early restoration of peace, and the removal of future causes of complaint be unhappily disappointed, to make a future communication to congress at some point not far remote, and during the present session, recommending what may then seem to me to be necessary.

Depredations by armed bands from Mexico, on the people of Texas, near the frontier, continue. Though the main object of these incursions is robbery, they frequently result in the murder of unarmed and peaceably disposed persons, and in some instances even the United States Postoffice and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances upon this subject have been addressed to the Mexican government without much apparent effect. The military force of this government, disposable for service on that border, is inadequate to guard the line at those points where the incursions are generally made. The experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas.

The proceedings of the joint commissioner under the convention between the United States and Mexico, of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims will soon be brought to a close. The result of those proceedings will be then communicated to Congress.

The President then says the government of Venezuela will pay the United States its due share of revenue allowed for the extinguishing of foreign claims. An exchange of treaty of commerce with Belgium for a reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, and an extradition with the empire of Ottomian. He further says.

The court of commissioners on the "Alabama" claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously and very satisfactorily.—Thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims have been presented, out of which 682 had been disposed of at the date of the report. I am informed that 170 cases were decided during the month of November.

(*Continued on Third Page.*)

We copy elsewhere what the Montrose DEMOCRAT has to say upon the question of organization. It agrees with us that a reorganization of the party in our state is necessary, and approves in the main the plan which we have suggested. It objects, however, to lodging in the hands of the chairmen the power of removing members of the committees. Our suggestion was that the chairman should have the power to remove members for cause, with the consent of the committee, so that we do not differ greatly from our friend of the DEMOCRAT. It would be better, we think, to put the responsibility upon the chairmen of taking the initiative step in the removal of inefficient members; for the simple reason that it should be some one person's duty to do this, since we all know that what is everybody's business is no body's business.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Grant's friends are one by one going to the penitentiary. It is very sad.—*Cour. Jour.*

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFFS' 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 Thursday, December 30, 1875, at one o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the twp. of Brooklyn in the County of Susq'a, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by the public highway, on the west by lands of the Widow Ellsworth, on the north by lands of Ferry Sweet, and on the south by lands of Charles Tingley, containing one-half acre of land, all improved on which is situated one one-story house and a three-story building used as as store and dwelling house. [Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Marks & Bean vs. J. H. Very.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of John and Daniel Jane, and land of Wm. Cooley's estate, on the south by lands of Colwell McMicken and E. Dawson, on the east by lands of Colwell McMicken, and on the west by lands of Daniel Jackson, containing 54 acres of land, more or less, and about 60 acres improved, with the appurtenances, one house, two barns, and two orchards. [Taken in execution at the suit of Robert Dunlap, use of Jacob Hall, vs. P. M. Loomis and R. N. Loomis.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Jessup in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of N. P. Cornwell, on the south by Adeline McKeeby, on the east by lands of John Dimon estate and J. Hoskinkraz, and on the west by lands of David Olmstead and Daniel Hoff, containing 103½ acres, more or less, about 80 acres improved, with the appurtenances, one house, two barns, corn house, and a few fruit trees. [Taken in execution at the suit of H. Adeline McKeeby, Administratrix of Solomon McKeeby, dec'd, vs. Thomas P. Neeley.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Oakland in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by Westfall Avenue, on the south, north, and west by lands of Marvin J. Westfall, being a lot of land conveyed by deed of James M. Westfall to Helen Mannering, containing 7,470 feet of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, one-two story house and out-buildings. [Taken in execution at the suit of Mrs. Mercy Mannering vs. Wilbraham Mannering.]

ALSO—All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Herrick, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, comprising all of lot number 256 in the resurvey and allotment of Henry Drinker's Tunkhannock Tract, containing 126¾ acres of land, 20 to 25 acres cleared, being the same land which Joseph D. Drinker and wife, and Henry Clark and wife sold to said William Williams by contract dated the 5th day of October, A. D. 1868, with the appurtenances, one house, barn, and a small shop. [Taken in execution at the suit of John Torrey vs. William Williams.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Silver Lake, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the New York State line the northeast corner of a lot formerly conveyed to John Minkler, thence by the said State line south 87 degrees east 247 and three tenths perches to a post, a corner of a lot formerly conveyed in Wm. Whipple, thence south 81 and seven-tenths perches to a post, a corner of Isaac V. Gage's lot, thence north 87¾ degrees west 247 and three-tenths perches to the eastern line of John Minkler's lot, thence north 83 and nine-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing 128 acres, more or less, all improved, with the appurtenances, one barn, &c. Reserving from sale a piece of about 30 acres, formerly conveyed to Thomas Monahan. [Taken in execution at the suit of Philip P. Sharpless, use of James E. Carmalt, vs. John Monahan.]

ALSO—All the Defendant's interest in that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Harford, in the county of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—On the east by lands of S. Cooman, dec'd and G. P. and W. W. Wilmerth, on the north by lands of C. C. Richardson, on the west by lands of C. C. Richardson and C. W. Dorrance, and on the south by lands of Milton Alworth, containing about 65 acres and 49 perches, more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, barn an orchard, &c. [Taken in execution on sendry writs, S. B. Gulic vs. John D. Howell.

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, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Main Street, on the east by Fourth Street, on the south by lot of R. Fitzgerald, and on the west by lot of P. Lamb, containing 60 feet on Main Street and 120 on Fourth Street, with the appurtenances, one frame house and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of O. Sutherland vs. Mary A. Roney and W. Simonson.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Susquehanna Depot, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Bell Gallaway, on the east by Pine street, on the south by land of G. O. Sweet, and on the west by land of C. H. Ives containing 60 by 100 feet of land, more or less with the appurtenances, one frame house and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Charles Churchill vs. William Belcher.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of New Milford, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a beech tree an original corner, thence by lands of Lancaster Jennings north 44 degrees west 34 perches to a post and stones, thence by lands of Enoch Smith north 56 degrees east 80 and five-tenth perches to a post, thence by lands surveyed to Joseph Rice south 53 degrees east 37 and five-tenth perches to a hemlock stump, thence north 31¾ degrees east 9 perches to a post, and north 43¾ degrees east 12 and four-tenth perches to a point in the highway leading from New Milford to Jackson, thence along said highway south 53¾ degrees east 31 and five tenth perches to an iron driven in said road, thence by said Rice lot north 46 degrees east 51 and five-tenth perches to a post and stones, thence by land formerly in possession of the late Peter Pace, dec'd, south 44 degrees east 80 perches to a post and stones, and south 46 degrees west 31 perches to a point in said road thence along said road south 53¾ degrees east 47 and five-tenth perches to a point on the bridge, thence by land formerly in possession of Leonard Jones, south 46 degrees west 90 perches to a corner, and thence south 38¾ degrees west 61 perches to a post and stones thence by lands formerly in possession of the late Samuel H. Williams north 44 degrees west 160 perches to a post and stones, and thence by lands of Lancaster Jennings north 46 degrees west 38 and five-tenth perches to place of beginning, containing 189 acres of land, more or less excepting and reserving therefrom the following described pieces of land: First all that parcel containing about 4 acres heretofore granted to Anson Hall. Second all that parcel covering saw mill pond and mill privilege, containing about 22 acres conveyed by deed to Leonard Jones, and all that parcel of land containing about 22 acres conveyed by deed to ——— being the same land conveyed by deed to said C. S. Bennett by Minta Walworth and wife by deed dated Dec. 17 1867, also excepting and reserving all the piece or parcel of land conveyed by Jacob Wayman to William Wayman recorded in deed book no. 69, page 419 containing about 50 acres, with the appurtenances one large frame barn and about 75 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of F. W. Boyle vs. Jacob Wayman.]

ALSO—All those two pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of New Milford, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, the first piece bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner of Samuel H. Williams and Lancaster Jennings north 44 degrees west 34 perches to a post and stones, thence by lands of Enoch Smith north 46 degrees east 80 and five-tenths perches to a post, thence by land surveyed to Joseph Rice south 53 degrees east 20 and nine-tenths perches to a hemlock stump, thence south 71¾ degrees east 9 perches to a post, and north 43¾ degrees east 12 and four-tenths rods to a point in the highway leading from New Milford to Jackson, thence along said highway south 53¾ degrees east 31 and five-tenth perches to an iron driven in said road crossing said road leading from New Milford to Jackson north on line of Joseph Rice 46 degrees east 80 rods and three tenths to a stake and stones parallel with said road 29 rods, stake and stones parallel with lands of Jacob Wayman 8 and three-tenth rods, middle of said road, thence westerly to said 29 rods above named iron, thence 19 rods along Cyrus Barlow's mill lot to a stake and stones, thence easterly along said Barlow's line 21 rods to a stake and stones, thence southwesterly parallel with the original line of Jacob Wayman 141 rods to stake and stones to lands of Samuel Williams decd, thence north 40 degrees west 21 perches to place of beginning, containing 50 acres and land more or less, with the appurtenances one orchard and about 35 acres improved. The second piece or parcel of land situateas above, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and east by lands of Levi Tanner, on the south by public highway, and on the west by land of Joseph Rice, with the appurtenances 2 frame houses, 1 barn, cattle house, and hog house, 1 orchard and containing about 21 acres more or less, about 17 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Jane Wayman vs. Jacob Wayman.]

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Brooklyn, in the county of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the centre of the State road the southeast corner thereof, thence by lands of J. P. Adams, north 8¾ degrees west 33 rods and a post, thence by lands of S. D. Townsend north three-fourths degrees west 15 rods to post, thence by last named lands south 8¾ degrees west 56 rods to centre of road, thence along centre of said road north 16 degrees west 20 rods, thence along same north 8 degrees west 18 rods to point therein, thence by lands of James Sterling south 82¾ degrees west 61 rods to centre of stone wall, thence by land of H. O. Watrous south three-fourths degrees east 108¾ rods to centre of State road, thence along same north 88¾ degrees east 34 rods, thence along same north 81 degrees ——— 48 rods, thence along same north 87 degrees east 84¾ rods to place of beginning, containing 69 acres and 80 rods, more or less, excepting therefrom 10 acres and 110 square rods to S. D. Townsend, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, barn, an orchard, and mostly improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of J. G. Porter vs. L. F. Porter.]

TAKE NOTICE.—All bids *must be arranged* on the day of sale.

M. B. HELME, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Dec. 8, 1875.

For good waterproofs, go to Cheap John's.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—In the estate of John Couley, late of Choconut twp dec'd, Letters of Administration in the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them without delay.

THOS. DOW, Administrator.

Dec. 15, 1875.—6w.

DR. ELLEN E. MITCHELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, graduate of the Woman's Medical College of the N. Y. Infirmary, then resident physician for a year in the Woman's Hospital in N. Y.; after four years' practice in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, has located in Montrose. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office at the foot of Main Street, in the old David Post homestead.

Montrose, Dec. 15, 1875.—3m*o50

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 Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Susquehanna, for licenses to keep taverns and for wholesale dealers in said County, for which they will apply at January Sessions, 1876.

J. N. Sackett, for Eating House, in Boro. of Gt. Bend.
Frank Kane " " " " " "

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons concerned in the following Estates, to wit:

Estate of George W. Park, late of Franklin, dec'd; W. C. Smith, Executor.
Estate of Joseph E. Whitney, late of Gibson, dec'd; Eliza A. Whitney and Jacob L. Gillet, Adm'rs.
Estate of Alonzo Walker, late of Gibson, dec'd; W. W. Williams, Administrator.
Estate of John Gard, late of Gibson, dec'd; George W. Conrad, Administrator.
Estate of Charles C. Chamberlin, late of Harford, dec'd; Homer Tingley, Administrator.
Estate of Gid Peck, late of New Milford, dec'd; Zady F. Peck, Executrix.
Estate of Sarah M. Walker, late of Dimock, dec'd; Geo. Walker, Administrator.
Estate of Sheldon Mecham, late of Jessup, dec'd; C. F. Read and Margaret Mecham, Executor.
Estate of Joseph Backus, late of Forest Lake, dec'd; C. F. Read, Executor and Trustee.
Estate of Armou Poter, Henry, and Francis D. Phillips minors; Howe Phillips, Guardian.
Estate of Mary E. Nichols, minor; Keziah C. Smiley, Guardian.

That the accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's Office in and for the county of Susquehanna, and that the same will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court, on Thursday, January 13, 1876, for confirmation and allowance.

H. N. TIFFANY, Register.

Register's Office, Montrose, Dec. 15, 1875.

BARRETT'S

MUSIC & JEWELRY STORE

IS REMOVED TO

NOS. 2 AND 4 COURT STREET,

—IN HIS—

GRAND TEMPLE OF MUSIC!

Two stores in one—the finest store and the best display of WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE, ever offered in Northern Pennsylvania. Instruments bought in job lots for cash, at less than manufacturers prices, and I will sell them lower than any other house can sell.

Go to Barretts for Holiday Presents, and save money.

CHICKERING'S SUPERIOR GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,

AND

ESTEY'S UNRIVALLED PARLOR ORGANS.

And I have also the celebrated WEBER PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, which have gained great notoriety.

Also, Horace Waters & Sons Concerto, Orchestral and Cimbrella Organs, and the Binghamton Piano, a 7¾ octave finely finished instrument, made expressly for my trade, which I shall sell at $350, cash, ten per cent. added if sold on time. Don't buy or think of doing so until you have examined my stock. I have the largest stock of Sheet Music, Books and small instruments of all kinds to be found in Southern New York Come one come all to the New Temple of Music, 2 and 4 Court Street, next to the Chenango river.

S. W. BARRETT.

Binghamton, December 15, 1875.

TO THE

PEOPLE OF SUSQUEHANNA CO.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The question of

Who will be our next President?

is not of as much importance to you as the fact that

CHEAP JOHN,

of Montrose, is selling his entire stock of goods consisting in part of

Mens' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing.
" " " - Foots and Shoes.
" " " - Hats and Caps.

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS AND HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR LADIES' CLOAKS, FELT SKIRTS, TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, SHAWLS, SHOES, WATER-PROOFS, TIES, RUFFLES, &c., etc.,

At 10 per cent less than first cost. (the proof of the Pudding is the eating thereof.) for you can find out the truth of this by giving him a call at his store in Posts Building.

Our reasons for the above enormous reduction are several, 1st, our large and well assorted stock wants reducing. Second, we are making preparations to remove into Searles

New Brick Store,

now being built next door to the NEW BANK, and we do not want to move any more goods than we can help. Third, we want your custom for the future and the only way for us to gain and retain the same is to convince you that it is to your interest to purchase now and in the future, from very respectfully yours,

S. PILLMAN & CO.,
(Cheap John.)

Montrose, December 15, 1875.

Figures Do Not Lie!

SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

OUR NEW PRICE LIST FOR SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1875.

Heavy cottonade pants,	$ 1.00
Stout wool-mixed pants,	$ 1.75 to 3.00
Good all wool pants,	3.00 - 4.00
French cassimere pants,	5.00 - 7.50
Heavy workingmen's suits,	7.00 - 10.00
Scotch cassimere suits,	8.00 - 12.00
Harris cassimere suits,	12.00 - 17.50
Fancy check and stripe suits,	10.00 - 20.00
Black frock coats,	6.00 - 9.00
Black dress coats, imported,	10.00 - 14.00
Black cloth vests,	1.75 - 4.00
White linen vests,	1.25 - 2.50
Boys' Suits, 3 to 9 years.	
Boys' cotton suits,	$ 2.00 - $ 4.00
Boys' mixed suits,	4.00 - 6.00
Boys' fancy wool suits,	5.00 - 10.00
Boys' Suits, 9 to 15 years.	
Boys' school suits,	$ 4.00 - $ 7.00
Boys' fancy suits,	7.00 - 10.00
Boys' finest cassimere suits,	8.00 - 14.00
Youths' suits, all styles,	5.00 - 20.00
Good cotton shirts,	50
Good overalls,	50
Good rubber suspenders,	25

And all other Goods in proportion.

The above prices are for cash only, and are quoted for customers from a distance.

$100 FORFEIT if the above price list is not fulfilled; which prices are guaranted 15 per cent. lower than those of any other house in this city or vicinity.

WEBSTER, The Clothier.

Binghamton, May 5th 1875.—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned heretofore doing business under the name and firm of Hayden & Holden, have this day dissolved by mutual consent.

L. J. HOLDEN.

New Milford, Nov. 10, 1875.

All persons indebted to the above firm by note or book account are requested to call at the office of Dr. D. C. Olney, over the post office, and settle immediately.—L. J. Holden is authorized to settle all matters belonging to the late firm.

HAYDEN & HOLDEN.

New Milford, November 24, 1875.—4w.*

E. McKENZIE,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

Ladies' and Children's Shoes,

STRICTLY FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

With thanks to the public for past favors, I again ask a renewal of confidence and patronage, pledging fidelity to you in all our intercourse.

I am now receiving a large stock of all goods in our line, bought in the most favorable time and at the lowest figures. Please call and inspect our goods and prices.

Yours truly,

E. McKENZIE.

Montrose, Nov. 10, 1875.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

The People's Drug Store,

I. N. BULLARD, PROPRIETOR.

R. KENYON, Druggist & Apothecary.

PATENT MEDICINE EMPORIUM!

The undersigned would respectfully announce to all the people everywhere, that to his already extensive stock and variety of Merchandise in the Grocery, Provision, and Hardware line.

He has added a very choice assortment of PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c., which he flatters himself he can assure the public they will find it to their advantage to examine before purchasing elsewhere. To all Physicians in this section of the county he would respectfully announce that he has secured the services of R. Kenyon as Druggist and Apothecary, whose long experience and acknowledged care and ability, entitle him to your entire confidence in the line of compounding medicines or preparing prescriptions, and who would also esteem it an especial favor to receive calls from any of his old customers or new ones. Will make the Patent Medicines a specialty. Also Domestic and Foreign Mineral Waters—an extensive stock. Also fine Groceries—

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, FRESH SALMON PICKLED & CANNED CLAMS, LOBSTERS, PEAS, CORN, BEANS, OYSTERS, &c., &c.

In fact, anything and everything that is ordinarily needed. Respectfully soliciting a call I remain

I. N. BULLARD

Powder! Powder! Powder!

Blasting, Rifle and Shot Powder, Shot, Lead, Gun Tubes, Caps, Powder Flasks, Fuse, &c., &c., &c., for sale by

I. N. BULLARD.

Montrose, Sept. 9, 1874—tf.

We have reduced our 37 cent and 50 cent fine Dress Goods to 25 cents, at Cheap John's.

ALONE! ALONE!! ALONE!!!

All alone am I traveling abroad,
Heavily loaded with Silver and Gold
That always keeps bright and nice,
Sold at great bargains at one price.

My stock, which I now introduce, consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Elgin, Waltham, and fine Swiss movements, solid gold and plated Chains, a handsome assortment of Sets, Ear-rings, Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Bracelets, Charms, a great variety of gold Rings, in plain, chased or nicle, and everything in the Jewelry line, too tedious to mention. A large stock of Solid Silver Ware, from a Salt Spoon to a Silver Tea Set.—1848 Rogers & Bro's Ware a speciality. All patterns on hand.

I have reduced my prices as low as possible, that you may be able to purchase liberally, for the Holidays, and assure you that I may continue to enjoy the patronage for which I have labored six years in this county and am bound to increase it, having no respect for any one—even if my own relation—who acts against honesty and principle.

Examine my following notices and satisfy yourselves:

Notices of Importance!

First, pay no bills due me, trusted to you while I was traveling alone, or during the few weeks that I had my brother with me as help. Pay to no one but myself, as otherwise I will not allow it on account.

Second, beware of those who are representing their goods equal to mine, claiming to be partners, or related to me, as I have no partners in my business.

Third, purchase not of them that are selling cheap goods on my reputation, to spoil it after my laboring six years to establish it.

Fourth, recollect that I do not recommend any one even my own brother, as he, after helping him all I possibly could, has tried to defect my debts. I hate to make these remarks, still I must to save myself and my reputation.

I hope you will all pay attention to this, as it is more for your interest than mine. Remember my name if you wish to buy good Jewelry.

GEORGE LICHTENSTEIN.
NEW MILFORD, PA.,
At the Eagle Hotel.

Nov. 6, 1875.—3m

Who is the poor man's friend—Cheap John.

J. H. BARNES. | G. S. BARNES. | H. G. BLANDING

—O—

BINGHAMTON MARBLE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1840.]

BARNES BROS. & BLANDING,

DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Italian & American Marbles,

AND

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH GRANITES

Marble and Slate Mantles,

26 Chen