

W at Law. Office over the First Nation Bank, Montrosc. Pa. W. A. CROSSMON. Montrosc. April 19; 1876.-tf.

D. LUSK, Attorney and Coun-W. D. LUDA, Renorman, Pa. Office over sellor at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office over First National Bank. Montrose, Dec. 13, 1876y1.

B. & A. H. McCOLLUM, AT J. torneys at Law. Office over W. H. Cooper & Co's Bank, Montrose. Pa. May 10, 1871.-tf

O'NEILL, ATTORNEY. AT Brick Block. Montrose, Pa. [June 9, '75.-tf]. Brick Block. W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT n



STAND BY THE RIGHT AT ANY COST.

MONTROSE, PA., MARCH 28, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

W. COOLEY, BUILDER,

STILL ON THE TRACK!

A. TAYLOR will hereafter turnish

B. DEANS,

to the people of Montrose and

T. PURDY, MANUFACTURER

Montrose Pa. Oct. 13, 1869

NTEW MILFORD MACHINE SHOP.

der. Repairing promptly attended to. JULIUS SHULTZ.

GRIFFIS & SAYRE, DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions: Wood, Stone, Jappaned and Pressed Tin Ware, &c., &c. march 15, '76.

SAMPLE SAFES.-FARRELL & CO.

(Herring's patent) constantly on hand.

New Milford, May 17, 1876.-1y,

All kinds of machinery made, or furnished to or-

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Housefurnishing Goods,

DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE

[april 26, 1876.]

W. B. DEANS.

A FITTING CLOSE.

Our State Legislature, whose first act was the passage, in defiance of all legisthe legality of a count of the Eiectoral vote by the President of Senate, closed on Friday last with a similar exhibition of BURRITT, DEALER IN STA ple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardits utter disregard for all the forms of law. A special despatch says:

"The scenes are of a bachanalian order and documents are flying about in interesting proxmity to the member's heads. The boys have determined to make a night of it." Material and a

The particular bill under consideration at the time, was the one repealing the present law, which makes it the duty of Sheriffs to keep the peace at the polls, so far as the same concerns Counties which contain cities of the first class. The bill had special reference to the City of Philadelphia, where, in order to enable the Republican party to maintain their power, as they only can through frauds on the ballot box, it became necessary to force upon the statute-book, by recourse to the most desperate and disreputable means, a special law clearly and Sheriff of that city from affording procection to the legal voters of that city against the roughs and repeaters who have so largely assisted during the late decade in nullifying and reversing the popular will.

In summarizing the doings of the whole session, our cotemporary at the Capitol, the Patriot, charges that for the purpose of putting the salary of a mem-

faith, when there were legal means for defeating the fraud that compassed the election of Hayes, and the whole country lative precedent, of a resolution declaring accepted it as the dawn of tranquility and prosperity.

NO. 13

4. If Ohamberlain is to be crowned with a foreign mission for his infamy, as now seems probable, it will be an indelible stain upon the administration; and if Packard shall be temporized with until he can succeed in his undisguised efforts to plunge his State into anarchy, Presideut Hayes will be the author of the unspeakable wrong. He has but to do right, and the right will vindicate itself; but to be honest with the honest men who accepted his plighted faith, and the nation will have peace."

THE YOUNG WINNEBAGO CHIEF.

At the ripe age of threescore and eighteen, Simon Gameron retires from his chair in the United States Senate to plot mischief and play tricks elsewhere. In the good time coming, when honest men shall be in a majority in the Senate, and when the great State of Pennsylvania palpably unconstitutional, to prohibit the shall begin to smash Rings and send public thieves to the penitentiary, the chair occupied by Simon through all these weary years will be taken out and burned, to get rid of the odor of rottenness which must ever ascend from it.

But for the present, Simon will be succeeded by his hopeful son, J. Donald, the young Chief of the Winnehagos, whose path thus far has been as tortuous and of the militia then joined the Indiana whose moccasins are said to leave as ber of the House into the pocket of a light a print as his will father's. He has the promise of protection, they induced

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MAS-SACRE.

The confession of John D. Lee, one of the chief criminals in the massacre of the Arkansas emigrants at Mountain Meadows in Southern Utah, in September, 1857, has just been made public.--Lee was tried at Beaver city, Utah, in the Territorial District Court, in July, 1875, upon the charge of having been concerned in the massacre, but the jury failed to agree. A second trial was had in September, 1876, in the same court, which resulted in a verdict of guilty, and the convicted man was sentenced to be whot, he choosing that mode of execution. After an appeal to the Territorial Bapreme Court which ended in the confirmation of the judgment of the lower court. the sentence was ordered to be carried into execution on March 23, 1877. To-day, therefore, this guilty and wretched man, who has gone unpunished for nearly twenly years, will expiate his terrible crime. The confession of the condemned, shows that the massacre was planned by certain Mormon leaders and directly implicates Brigham Young as an accessory after the fact. \ Lee also claims that the massacre was the direct result of Young's teachings, but it appears from the evidence that the original purpose of the Mormons was not to shed blood with their own hands, but to employ the Indians to execute their bloody intentions. An unforseen accident, however, caused them to participate actively in the murder of the emigrants. A few men who had escaped through the line of Indians besieging the fortified camp of the emigrants, came to the rendezvous of the Mormon milicia then organized to meet the United States troops, frantically appealing for help. They were shot down as they came and it was then determined by the Mormon leaders that every human being in the camp of the emigrants old enough to communicate what had happened, must be put to death. Some fifty.

and in the most treacherous manner, by

