Deferred Articles.

SONG, INSCRIBED TO COMPANY D.

BY W. B. DEANS.

Sung at the Fourth Anniversary of its Organization, September 19th, 1865.

AIR—*Hoist up the Flag.*

Hurrah for our flag, boys, the red white, and blue,
Its old stripes and stars, boys, are just as good as new,
Though traitors have assailed it and trailed it in the dust,
It floats still aloft, boys, and float there it must.
Hoist up the flag, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

In April, Sixty-One, boys, you know what was done,
Those rascals down at Sumter this cruel war begun,
They hauled down our flag, boys, and with many a boast and brag,
They flaunted in its stead, boys, their rotten rebel rag.
Hoist not that flag, never shall it wave, &c.

Oh, then, through the North, boys, how quick the news did run,
How bravely many thousands, then, did grasp sword and gun,
Resolving, as they hurried on, that while life remained
The honor of that dear old flag should ever be maintained.
Hoist up the flag, &c.

In the town of old Montrose, just four years ago to-day,
A company was organized to go and join the fray;
With *Dimock* for their Captain they marshalled into line,
And swore that the *old flag* they never would resign.
Hoist up the flag, &c.

From friends as kind and tender as loving friends could be,
They tore themselves away, boys, to fight for you and me;
From Hilton Head to Richmond they proved their courage true,
Upholding well the honor of the red, white, and blue.
Hoist up the flag, &c.

And now we well remember how we gave the parting hand
To many of the heroes who composed that gallant band,
How well they did their duty, their comrades here can tell—
To bear aloft our banner, on the bloody field they fell.
Lower now the flag—slowly let it wave
O'er the spot we love to honor—the faithful soldier's grave.

But all their noble deeds, boys, I will not here recite,
For history will write them in characters of light;
A grateful land will not forget the honor which is due
To those who guarded well our flag, the old red, white, and blue.
Hoist up the flag, &c.

To brave Company D we sing, and many such as you!
Our land is saved for freedom by our noble boys in blue;
Long live our faithful soldiers and all our gallant tars,
And perish all who honor not the good old stripes and stars
Hoist up the flag, &c.

The Fenian Excitement.

Fenianism appears to be spreading in the south and west of Ireland as well as in the north. A prosecution was instituted at Sligo by the constabulary, against a militiaman, for using seditious language.

From the Limerick Chronicle, August 28th.

We have been informed, by persons who would not exaggerate in the slightest degree, that drilling is going on in Clare, Cratloe Woods, and the mountainous region at the opposite side of the Shannon, the movements of the Fenians in that quarter being exactly like what the Cork *Constitution* described as being carried on in the environs of that city. The mountainous districts of Ireland afford considerable facilities for the drilling of Fenians, and the well disposed need not wonder at reading in the papers of the doings of the rebels in such places as the mountainous parts of Cork, Kerry, Clare, Cavan and Fermanah, where they can carry on their drill exercises, and yet escape the vigilance of the police, who may not be stationed in these secluded quarters. The Fenians would seem to be wise in their generation in selecting the mountainous regions for their exercises, although those of Cork seem less cautious; but even the places described by our contemporary are rocky, and of a character to cover the movements of the Fenians, without being detected by the police, except through spies.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from a friend resident in New York, who, writing on the subject, says that numbers of Irishmen, who cannot find employment there, are coming home; and he adds that "Fenianism is getting stronger every day." We quote, however, the best part of his letter, in which he says, referring to a pic-nic of the Fenians held in New York, that "there were a few captains in the army present who spoke a few words to the effect that they intended to go next year to Ireland and plant the green flag on all the old churches and castles in one night." What is really significant in the foregoing is the reference of the parties returning to Ireland in quest of work. That those fellows are Fenians there need be little doubt. The war has thrown multitudes of them upon their own resources; their campaign life has partly unfitted them for industrial pursuits; the disaffection they took out with them they retain with increased intensity, and under pretense of returning to procure employment, they come over to carry out their evil designs. This is really a serious matter, which calls for the prompt attention and vigilance of the authorities, who cannot be too active.

From the Cork Examiner, Sept. 6th.

We look with the deepest anxiety to that enormous power for mischief which exists in the anti English organization in America. We do not enter into the truth or reality of the feeling among the Irish States; and we have no hesitation in admitting that much allowance must be made for its existence. The great pity is that the passions of our people at home should be so recklessly played upon by those who run no risk, and that hopes should be held out which cannot be realized. We deplore it in the truest interest of our country, which is kept in a chronic excitement, fatal to steady industry and repellant to that capital which is essential to its progress. In God's name, let our country have repose, a few years of cessation from strife and faction, so that not only may the energies of her people be turned to the pursuits of industry, but that those who possess capital—the mighty miracle-worker of the day—may learn to understand that in no country in the world is there a wider or safer field for its investment.

Mr. Nasby Opposes the Nomination of Soldiers.

SAINT'S REST, (which is in the Salt nv Noo Gersy), Aug. 31, 1865.

Ther wuz wunst a doctor who hed a pashent; he wuz a physikin. While the phisik wuz a workin, he changed his mind and administered a vomick. The pashent's stumick wuz in wat might be cald a dilemmer. The pashent died, and I am happy to state that his estate wuz insolvent, and the ljeotik physician didn't git his bill.

Just so. Dimocrisy got the stumick ake when the war commenst. Fernandywood administered the Peace puke, and Mickellan dosed it with War physick. The panent is nearly dead, and neither doctor got rich onf of the assets.

I notice all over the North, Democratik convenshuns are nominatin returned sojers for offis, wherever they kin ketch one who will accept; and ther's but little trouble, for in every county ther's orfisers who went into the service uv the Republic, who, Shilloh inized their wives for continyoance, and who'll flop back to us on the most reasonable terms.

I hev persnal motives for objectin. Last winter these demons were to home on furlo. Twenty or em cum to my peaceful dwellin, at the ded hour uv nite, ceased my venerable form and dragged me 4th. They made me kneel into the cold snow, on my naked knees, and, with one hand uplifted, and my shirt-tale a waiving in the wind, they made me take the oath and drink a pint uv water. The oath gave me inflamation uv the brane, and the water inflammashen uv the bowels, and fer six weeks I lay a ravin maniac.

I good over look this, fer the Dimokrat who woodent sacrifice his aged grandmother for the party is unworthy the name; but I object to nominatin em fer the follerin reasons also:

1. Taint honest. In 1862 I called the sojers "Linkin pups," and the orfisers "holder-strapt hirelins," and I meant it. They wuz wagin a crooil and unholy war agin Dimocrisy, they wuz redoosin our majoritiee in the Suthern States at the rate uv sum hundreds per day, and now to nominate em is a flop I'll never make.

2. Won't pay. These fellers sold us out when they took commishins, they sold out the Abolisnists when they flopt back to us, and what guaranty hev we they wont sell us out the next turn of the wheel? If we cood git sum decent wuns, it mite do, but good Lord! the sojier who wood do this wood be lower down than we is, which would bother a man. All the votes that sich men cood controle, we hev allus owned in fee-simple.

3. Taint justice to us original Copperheds. We endoored the heat and burden uv the day; we resisted drafts, we dammed taxes, we wuz Fort Lafayetted and Fort Warined, twas us who died in our door yards. Where wuz these officers then? All the damage they dun the guvernment wuz in drawin pay and rashens.

4. The reconstructid Dimocrisy uv the South wont like it, and to them after all, we must look fer success.

5. They acknowedged Niger equality, by allowing niggers to fight with em.

6. We hev gone too fur to try the soldier dodge. We opposed the war, we opposed the votin, we opposed the Abolisim in votin pay and supplies, we opposed Aid Sociejeties, and lift at Sanitary Commishens, we opposed drafts at a time when they needed help, and to go back on such a record is rather renchin, and I wont do it.

7. Ef we undertake the sojer, we commit ourselves to payin his pensihuns, et settry. How wood the Suthern Dimocrisy like that?

8. Ef we nominate men who served, we disgust the deserters and em ez went to Kanady fer the luv uv the coz.

We have cappytle enooff in the Nigger. Let us plant ourselves boldly on shoor ground. Let us Resolve that Godlemity wuz rite in makin the Nigger our slave, that he made a mistake in plantin in his hooven buxum a chronic desire to run away from his normal condishn. Let us hang out our banner and inscribe on its folds, "No marrying Niggers!" "No payin a debt inkurd in a Nigger war!" "Protect us from Nigger equality!" and such other precepts ez cum within range uv the Dimekratic Intellek, and go in and win.

May the Lord hasten the day.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Late Pastor uv the Church nv the Noo Dispenshun.

The Rebel Loan.

The English Speculators in the Rebel Loan Receive Some Plain Talk from Our Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1865.

Many of the holders of the Confederate cotton loan in England avoided the recent meeting in London, evidently for fear of an exposure of their individual complicity in the ridiculous transaction. As the London journals, therefore, seem at a loss to know who are the happy speculators, they will be enlightened by the following list of some of the British subjects who have thus invested, with an estimate of the lost sustained by them respectively:

Speculators.	*Losses.*
Sir Henry De Houghton, Bart	£180,000
Isaac Campbell & Co., of 71 Jermyn street, London, army contractors	150,000
Thomas Sterling Begby, 4 Mansion-House place, London, ship owners	140,000
The Marquis of Bath	50,000
James Spencer, Liverpool (correspondent of the *Times*, under an initial)	50,000
Mr. Beresford Hope	50,000
George Edw. Seymour (Stock broker,) Throckmorton street, London	40,000
Charles Joice & Co., Moorgate street, London	40,000
Messrs. Fernie	30,000
Alex. Collie & Partners	20,000
Fleetwood, Polen, Wilson and Schuster, directors of the Union Bank of London (together)	20,000
W. S. Lindsay	20,000
Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart	20,000
John Laird, M. D., from Birkinhead	20,000
M. P. Samson, editor of *Times*	15,000
John Thaddeus Delane, editor of *Times*	10,000
Lady Georgiana Time, sister of Lord Westmoreland	10,000
J. S. Gillet, director of the Bank of England	10,000
D. Forbes Campbell, 45 Dover street, Piccadilly, London	8 000
George Peacock, M. P.	5 000
Lord Warncliffe	5,000
W. H. Gregory, M. P.	4,000
W. J. Rideout, proprietor of London *Morning Post*	4,000
Edward Ardcrold	1,500
Lord Campbell	1,000
Lord Donnoughmore	1,000
Lord Richard Grosvenor	1,000
Hon. Evelyn Ashley (son of Lord Shaftsbury and private Secretary to Lord Palmerston)	500
Right Hon. Wm. Evart Gladstone	20,000
Total	£898,000

MR. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

The attitude of the United States Government on the subject is plainly set forth in the following official letter:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c.:

SIR—An impression is understood to prevail in Europe, especially among the holders of the insurrect loan, for which cotton was pledged as security, that in the event of the restoration of peace in this country, this Government will assume the public debts of the insurgents, or certainly the particular debt referred to.

It is believed, however, that no impression could be more erroneous. There is no likelihood that any part of that debt will be assumed or recognized by the United States Government. It is proper and advisable, therefore, that by any proper means at your command you should authoritatively undeceive the public in England on this point.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Reconstruction.

Thaddeus Stevens, the venerable "Father of the House," addressed his constituents on "Reconstruction," at Lancaster, Pa., on the 10th inst. Mr. Stevens holds that the National Government should accept the position in which the Southern States placed themselves "as severed from the Union," (not *constitutionally* and *rightfully* severed, be it observed,) and treat and hold them as conquered territory. If, in spite of their rebellion, they are still *States within the Union*, then he contends that the National Government has no power to interfere with their domestic institutions or dictate terms of reconstruction. If, on the other hand, they are regarded as conquered territory, "then all things which we can desire to do, follow with logical and legitimate authority. As conquered territory, Congress would have full power to legislate for them; for the territories are not under the Constitution, except so far as the express power to govern them is given to Congress. They would be held in a territorial condition until they are fit to form State Constitutions, republican in fact, not in form only, and ask admission into the Union as new States. If Congress approve of their constitutions, and think they have done works meet for repentance, they would be admitted as new States. If their constitutions are not approved of, they would be sent back, until they have become wise enough to so purge their old laws as to eradicate every despotic and revolutionary principle—until they shall have learned to venerate the Declaration of Independence." Mr Stevens is in favor of confiscating the lands of leading rebels. "There are," he says, "about 6,000,000 of freemen in the South. The number of acres of land is 465,000,000. Of this, those who own 200 acres each number about 70,000 persons, holding in the aggregate (together with the State) about 384,000,000 of acres. By thus forfeiting the estates of the leading rebels, the Government would have 394,000,000 of acres, besides their town property, and yet nine-tenths of the people would remain untouched. Divide this land into convenient farms. Give, if you please, 40 acres to each adult male freedman. Suppose there are 1,000,000 of them. That would require 40,000,000 of acres, which, deducted from 394,000,000, leaves 354,000,000 of acres for sale. Divide into suitable farms, and sell to the highest bidders. I think it, including town propety, would average at least $10 per acre. That would produce $3,540,000,000. Let that be applied as follows, to wit: 1st. Invest $300,000,000 in six per cent. Government bonds, and add the interest semi-annually to the pensions of those who have become entitled by this villainous war. 2d. Appropriate $200,000,000 to pay the damage done to loyal men, North and South, by the rebellion. 3d. Pay the residue, being $3,040,000,000, towards the payment of the national debt."

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE WAR.—The Provost Marshal's Department has furnished the Governor of Pennsylvania with full returns of the number of men recruited in this State during the war, and the table sums up the surprising figures of four hundred and seventy nine thousand, four hundred and thirty-nine. This aggregate gives the total of men who entered the national service, either for short or long periods, and it is divested of the computations of the terms of service which, during the call for troops, counted two, three, or more men, in some cases, as one. It is also the army return, and does not include marines or sailors, who probably amount to thirty or forty thousand more. It is safe to assume that during the Rebellion Pennsylvania furnished half a million of men to the army and navy. We do not care to assert that no other State has done as well. Perhaps New York may show that more men were furnished for the army and navy. But in comparison to the population of the State, we feel assured that Pennsylvania has done more to sustain the National cause than any other State in the Union. She has suffered as much as any State our formerly identified with slavery. We would not put our losses against those of the Union men of Tennessee, Kentucky, or Missouri, but we have had our experiences of invasion at York, Gettysburg, and Chambersburg, and our losses have been severe.—In the political fabric, Pennsylvania long since was assigned the position of the Keystone in the Federal arch; in sustaining the Union by the blood and bravery of her sons, she has maintained the same place.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

POSSIBLY.—The Richmond *Bulletin*, speaking of Stonewall Jackson, says: "Possibly a prejudice may exist in their minds (those of loyal people) against General Jackson—a prejudice growing out of the fact that he drew the sword in the late war against the United States." Well, yes, we should think it not unlikely. We are not inclined to think as well of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, for instance, as our dead McPherson, or Mitchell, or Wadsworth, or Kearny, or Reno, or Reynolds, or Rice, or Sill, or Mansfield, or Lyon. Any one of them is his superior in true manliness of character. Indeed, we are so "prejudiced" that we value more highly the memory of the lowest private who died under the flag of the Union than we do that of a man who, educated at his own country's expense, used the training he thus received in a vain attempt to humiliate the flag which he had sworn to honor and uphold, and to destroy the country to which he had sworn to bear faithful allegiance. If men are to be honored for the possession of energy alone, of course Jackson will be highly esteemed; but if the use they have made of their energy is to be inquired into, then Jackson will get admiration, but not esteem. Benedict Arnold was one of the ablest and bravest Generals on our side in the Revolutionary war; but all his genius and bravery have not sufficed to conquer the "prejudice" which men have against turncoats and traitors.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber carries on Blacksmithing in all its branches in A. Henry Clemons's Shop in Montrose, where he will be glad to attend to the wants of the public. He is choosing done promptly, in a workmanlike manner.

Montrose, July 31, 1865.—tf. GEO. W. FRYER.

The Independent Republican

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENN'A, BY

H. H. FRAZIER,

AT $2,00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Office up stairs in Hawley & Lathrop's Building.

Rates of Advertising.

Space.	1 w	2 w	3 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 square,	$0 50	0 75	1 00	1 25	2 25	3 00	$5 00	$8 00
2 squares	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	4 00	5 00	9 00	15 00
3 squares	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 75	6 00	7 50	12 00	20 00
4 squares	2 00	3 00	3 75	4 50	8 00	9 50	15 00	24 00

Eight lines of this size Type, [Agate,] make a square.

Yearly Advertisers will have the privilege of altering or changing their advertisements occasionally without additional charge

Business Cards not exceeding five lines inserted at $5 per annum.

Advertisements, to insure insertion in next paper, must be handed in Friday afternoon or early Saturday morning.

Job Work.—The Office of the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN is provided with three printing presses a STEAM POWER PRESS, a No 4 Washington HAND PRESS, a Newbury Mountain JOBBER, together with a good assortment of Jobbing materials; and all kinds of Job Work, such as Cards, Circulars, Posters, Labels, Handbills, Pamphlets, &c., &c., will be done neatly and promptly

Blanks.—Justices', Constables', and School Blanks, Notes, Deeds, Leases Land Contracts, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN Office.

1865 **1865**

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons"
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c Exter's

is a paste—used for RATS, MICE, ROACHES, BLACK AND RED ANTS, &c. &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.

Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Elec'c Pow,r for Insects,

Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

HOWARD C. COSTAR,
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 482 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating RATS is a benefactor. We should like some of our correspondents to give us the benefit of their experience in destroying these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

"COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure,—the most perfect RAT DESTRUCTION meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can eat it, properly prepared according to directions, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where the medicine was taken.—Lake Shore Herald, Ohio.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction and it is worth what we could have for it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—Medina, Ohio, Gazette.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c. Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin than would pay for a ton of this Rat and Insect Killer"—(Lancaster, Wisconsin, Herald.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects said vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c. Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.
☞ Sold in MONTROSE, PA.
☞ By all Druggists and Dealers. 3m.

DOWN DOWN! DOWN!
HAS GONE GOLD!
LOW! LOWER! LOWEST!
ARE OUR PRICES FOR
Prints!
Delaines!
Sheetings!
Dress Goods!
Boots and Shoes!
Gaiters! Balmorals!
Groceries and Hardware!
Ready-Made Clothing!
Hats! Caps! Yankee Notions
☞ and all our ENDLESS VARIETY of stock. We must have more room for our NEW GOODS, and are determined to clean out the old stock. ☞ Come and see us before purchasing.
☞ The highest prices always paid for Butter, Grain, and Produce of all kinds.
Fairdale, April 8, 1865.—tf. J. E. JACKSON.

SCOTT'S
POPULAR REMEDIES.

These medicines are warranted if used according to directions. Try them and if not satisfactory return one half the medicine and the money will be refunded. I have sold thousands of bottles, but none have returned.

SCOTT'S CHOLERA CURATE.
FOR DYSENTERY,
CHRONIC DIARRHEA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
CRAMPS, COLIC,
NERVOUS, BILIOUS,
AND SICK HEADACHE,
SOURNESS OF THE STOMACH,
COLDS AND COLD CHILLS.

This medicine is composed of Gum and Roots, and causes an immediate reaction in the system, and is harmless to all. It has been used in the

SPOTTED FEVER,

in a number of cases, and proved effectual. Full directions on each bottle. PRICE 50 CENTS.

SCOTT'S
SANATIVE CERATE.
FOR BURNS, SCALDS,
OR SCALD HEAD,
FROSTED FEET,
INFLAMED EYES,
WOUNDS, OLD ULCERS,
CHAPPED HANDS,
INDOLENT TUMORS,
SPRAINS, BRUISES,
PILES, CORNS, &C.

It is composed of vegetables, and is entirely harmless. Price twenty-five cents a box.

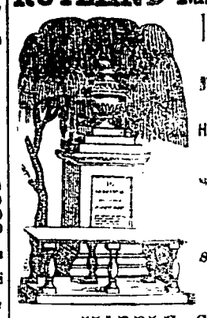
DEAR SIR.—We have had ample opportunity of testing the virtue of your Cerate for many years, and find it as you recommend it, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the public.
L. W. BINGHAM, M. D., New Milford.
CALVIN G. HALSEY, M. D., Montrose.
WM. H. FIKE, M. D., Wilkesbarre.

Manufactured by L. Scott, Scranton, Pa. and for sale by
J. N. BULLARD, Montrose.
W. O. WARD & SON, New Milford.
IRA SCOTT, Springville.
Scranton, Dec 14th, 1864.—tf

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and fifteen acres, situate in Bridgewater, one mile from Montrose, seventy-five acres improved, three good barns, a dwelling house, and a fine grafted orchard. For Terms apply to C. GLEASON, on the premises.
Montrose, Sept. 1st, 1865.

RUTLAND MARBLE.



I. VADAKIN
will manufacture
MONUMENTS,
and
HEAD-STONES,
Selected
and finished in the best
manner,
Out of a
Superior Quality of
Marble.

MARBLE SHOP

Removed to the street back of the Catholic Church. I keep no travelling Agents, and by calling at the Shop it will enable all customers to make a saving of 25 per cent.
Montrose, February 6th, 1865. tf I. VADAKIN.

Agricultural Implements.

THE undersigned desires to call the attention of the public to the sale of THRESHING MACHINES manufactured the long established and well known firm of

Wheeler, Melick & Co., at Albany.

These Machines are so favorably known and universally approved that any effort at recommendation I consider unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that experience in manufacturing, and long use have brought to us improvements which make them the

CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD.

I would call especial attention to their

Barger's Patent Cleaning Attachment

a new thing, and attached to single, double treble or any other horse power, and to either undershot or overshot threshers. This can be used as an ordinary band and is superior as such, as a fanning mill made. It takes no more power to drive the whole attachment, than it does to drive an ordinary separator or shaker—Different sizes of cleaning attachments, same patent, are made.

Horse Powers, single and double. Wheelers patent with recent improvements. Lawrence & Conklin's patent, one, two, and three horse powers. Saw mills for sawing wood, for cutters clover holders, horse rakes, &c. As our extended warranty gives to the public the strongest guaranty that it can have as to the merits of our work, durability, convenience, and economy.

For further particulars, address the subscriber for circular, or examine machinery. Orders solicited and filled with promptness and fidelity. Also Agent for

HUBBARD'S MOWING MACHINE,

light draft, manufactured by S. D. SAYRE & BROTHERS, Moscow, Pa.—the best mower for hilly country. Machines warranted to give satisfaction. Instructions for using, and Machines delivered, free of charge for freight or transportation.

All persons wishing to procure the best and cheapest Mowing Machines are advised to witness the work of the Hubbard's Light Draft Mower, before committing themselves to any other Mower now in use. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Post Office address, Harford Mills, Pa.

L. R. PECK, Agent.
Harford, Pa., July 2, 1865.—tf

Real Estate Agency!

THE undersigned have formed a partnership and opened an office for the purchase, sale and rental of real estate in the County of Susquehanna, Pa., and we shall try to make it for the interest of all who desire either to purchase, sell, or rent real estate, to give us a call. We design to advertise our entire business in all these counties both in New York and New Jersey from whence come most of the persons who buy lands in this county. Mr. Hoyt is extensively acquainted throughout the county and will give the matters entrusted to us his whole attention. We have

Several Farms on Hand,

suitable for dairying purposes. The larger part of the purchase money can run for a term of years, payable in installments.

No. 1.—202 acres of land, 8 miles from Lanesboro, 150 improved, good dwelling house, six barns, well watered and with support, room for 55 cows. Convenient to meetings, schools, and mechanics. A large part of the purchase money can remain for a series of years.

No. 2.—85 acres of land in Franklin, 45 improved, 30 more can be proved, well watered, two dwelling houses, two barns. Convenient to meetings, schools, and stores. Well suited for dairy purposes. Part of the purchase money may remain for a series of years.

No. 4.—191 acres of land in Dimock, 150 improved, well watered and fenced, good new dwelling house, 2 barns, 2 orchards, and good timber upon it sufficient to renew the whole in a few years. Two and a half miles from Dimock Corners and five miles from Montrose. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain for a series of years, secured by bond and mortgage.

No. 7.—Situate in the township of Forest Lake, four miles from Montrose. A daily stage passes the premises. 140 acres, 90 improved, a good dwelling house, two barns, one of them good, and new, and a good well. Plenty of water for a saw mill in good running order, and a saw mill, grist mill, and a good chopping mill within half a mile. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises, the balance in five annual payments.

No. 8.—Situate in the township of Gibson, seven miles from Montrose, contains 100 acres, 60 improved, well watered, and a good large new grafted orchard, and a very fine dwelling house, 40 by 50 feet, two barns, a good well, and a good school house on the premises. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises, the balance can be paid in four annual payments.

No. 10.—Situate in the town of New Milford, contains 75 acres—50 acres improved, 10 acres of good timber, 2 miles from New Milford, and about eighty rods from the Lackawanna and Western Rail Road; well watered, with a good house, good outbuildings, and a fine bearing orchard, and plenty of water for a saw mill, which is suitable for lies or telegraph poles—a school house in the immediate vicinity; and three different churches within two miles. This farm is one of the best farms in New Milford, and will be sold if the purchaser should not want the whole. Terms reasonable.

No. 11.—100 acres, adjoining the village of Susquehanna Depot, on the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, one of the most convenient farms in the vicinity from which to supply the village. Will keep 25 cows, and enough to work the farm. There are about 50 telegraph poles on the farm, worth 40 cents each, besides a quantity of Railroad ties and wood within a mile. The village has good churches, good houses, five hotels, one saw mill, and a grist mill. There is also on the farm a good saw mill, and a paint mill in good running order, two or three orchards. No less than one hundred dollars can leave the city of Philadelphia for a better farm, or one more desirable to the northern part of the State.

A. CHAMBERLIN,
P. HINDS,
address, CHAMBERLIN & HINDS,
January 18 1864.—tf Montrose Susquehanna Co., Pa.

WHEEL HEADS!
WHEELS AND REELS.

ALL those wishing to purchase any of the above named articles will find them at the shop of the subscribers, adjoining the shop in Sayre's Foundry, formerly occupied by H. Sayre & Brothers, at their Store in Montrose.

Flax Wheels, Wool Wheels, Clock Reels and Wheel-Heads!

Wholesale and Retail.

Reed Wheels and Heads that can not fail to be made, and every article warranted if properly used.
C. M. CHANDALL.
Montrose, January 1, 1865.
N. B.—Repairing done on short notice. C. M. C.

LAW NOTICE—NEW FIRM.

BENTLEY & FITCH having associated B. S. BENTLEY, JR., with them as a partner in the practice of the law in all its various branches, the business will hereafter be done in the name of

Bentley, Fitch & Bentley.

and all business entrusted to them will be attended to with prompitude and fidelity. Office over the office of Fitch & Bentley.
B. S. BENTLEY, D. S. FITCH, D. S. BENTLEY, JR.
Montrose, January 2, 1865.

P. REYNOLDS,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

SELLS DRY GOODS and all kinds of Merchandise, and also at vendues.
Montrose, Pa., Dec. 5, 1864.—tf

Examining Surgeon!

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, a MEDICAL EXAMINER at large, to examine and give certificates to all entitled to Pensions, will attend to the application at his office in Montrose, or at Mott's Hotel, Dimock, every Friday, at J. S. Tarbell's Hotel.
Montrose, April 8, 1865.—tf E. PATRICK.

McCOLLUM & SEARLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA

Office in Lathrop's New Brick Building, over Lathrop, Tyler & Filley's Store.
B. McCOLLUM. F. H. SEARLE
Montrose, February 17, 1864.

E. M. TURNER,
Attorney-at-Law!
OFFICE OVER WILSON'S STORE.
Montrose, August 15, 1864.—tf

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Assets 1st January, 1864 ..... $3,256,970,53
Liabilities 76,993,52

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President
JOHN MCGEE, Assistant Secy. A. F. WILMARTH, V. Pres't

Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned, at his office, over the Postoffice.

BILLINGS STROUD, Agent,
Montrose, Pa., July 2, 1864.—tf

OUR COUNTRY SAVED!
Great Reduction in Prices.
New Firm and Low Prices!
HALLSTEAD & HOW

HAVING just returned from New York and Philadelphia, we are prepared to furnish all who may favor us with a call all kinds of Goods generally kept in a Country Store at immense low prices.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE
World Renowned Ohio Reaper and Mower.
We are prepared to furnish extra inducements to those having PRODUCE to dispose of—will pay the highest Cash Prices for the same.
Nicholson, May 22, 1865.—tf. HALLSTEAD & HOW.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

PERSONS wishing the best Machine should call at CHANDLER'S and examine Machines at work on exhibition daily—with either the Shuttle or Lock Stitch, or the Grover & Baker stitch.

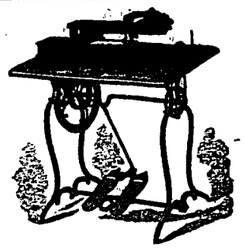
THESE MACHINES are the most simple, perfect, efficient, and durable machines yet introduced. F. B. CHANDLER, AGT.
Montrose, August 7th, 1865.

Misses' Jockeys and Hats.

A NEW and fine assortment, cheaper than ever, at
LATHROP, TYLER & FILLEY'S

NEW GOODS

AT WILSON, GRIFFIS, & WARNER'S.
Montrose, June 7th, 1865.



A WORD TO THE WISE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S,
The Best Family Sewing Machine
MADE,
☞ IS NOT A SHUTTLE MACHINE,—☜
But makes the Lock Stitch.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE
IS DECIDEDLY IN ITS FAVOR.

The fact of being more of these Machines sold THAN OF ANY OTHER

ATTESTS ITS SUPERIORITY.

For further particulars call upon the Agent, where the different styles of machines are on exhibition.

Parties that have used other so called Standard Machines have thrown them aside and give their testimony in favor of these.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

For several reasons it recommends itself above all others.

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch, alike upon both sides, working equally well on silk, linen, woolen, and cotton goods—seaming, quilting, gathering, hemming, felling, cording, and braiding.
2. Strength of seams that will not rip nor ravel.
4. The most simple in construction of any two-threaded machine in use; therefore less liable to get out of repair.
4. Sews without the use of a shuttle, thereby doing away with much cumbersome machinery, and the trouble of regulating the tension of the under thread.
5. Runs at a greater speed than a shuttle machine possibly can.

These machines with all the new improvements, warranted and delivered in Montrose, at Manufacturers' prices

The use of Home Raspberries given. Over ONE HUNDRED in use in Montrose and vicinity.

J. P. W. RILEY.
Montrose, Jan. 30, 1865.—tf

Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western

Railroad!

Summer Arrangement, 1865.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE.

WESTWARD. Morning Train. P. M.	Evening Train. P. M.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. Morning Train. A. M.	Evening Train. P. M.
5 40	4 00	New York	5 30	10 30
11 25	7 05	New Hampton	2 55	8 27
12 10	7 55	*Manunka Chunk*	1 50	7 45
12 18	8 03	Delaware	12 42	6 44
4 50	11 45	Scranton	10 15	4 20
4 42		Clark's Summit	9 28	
4 30	12 15	Abington	9 20	3 50
3 05	12 21	Factoryville	9 14	3 35
3 26	12 37	Nicholson	8 57	3 18
3 45	1 11	Hopbottom	8 38	2 57
3 10	1 30	MONTROSE	8 10	2 34
2 15	1 56	New Milford	7 49	2 17
1 50	2 15	Great Bend	7 30	2 00
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.

Connections.—Westward.

THE MORNING TRAIN from New York connects at Manunka Chunk with the train leaving Philadelphia (Kensington Depot) at 6 A. M., and at Great Bend with the through Mail Train on the Erie Railway, with sleeping car attached, stopping at all the principal stations on that road, and arriving at Buffalo at 4.30 A. M.

THE EVENING TRAIN from New York connects at Manunka