Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - Editor.

Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1863.

If any one doubts that a portion of the Republicans desire to protract the war, in order to make money and prolong position by its means, let him look to the recent developements of the New York Custom House, which revealinbolition office holders aiding in the shipping of torpedoes, fuses, infernal machines and warlike stores for the use of the rebels!

The revelations of the Canadian press show that there really was a rebel plot on foot to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island. Confed. officers ran the blockade at Wilmington to engineer the matter, which failed for want of caution. The plot was to man a propeller with 300 Canadians, surprise the garrison on the island, and take the rebel prisoners into Canada. The story about privateers and an intention to burn cities and towns, we think was the sensational addition.

Some accounts say the 300 men were to be rebel soldiers who were to separately travel through the North in disguise, into Canada.

Secretary Seward in Auburn.

The Secretary of State, during his visit to his native town, Auburn, made a characteristic speech, which contains positions full as startling as anything we have had: one of which, if it has any meaning at all, has one so pregnant with evil, that it is difficult to understand how a person occupying the position which he does, could have made it.

The first position taken in this speech is the one the radicals are everywhere taking, that the administration and the government are one. Mr. Seward says:

"You will succeed, because you voted for the government in voting to sustain the administration. Your opponents commit the fatal error of supposing that they can divide the administration from the government, and support the one and discard the other. No man can serve two masters."

The same Mr. Seward who made these remarks at Auburn, wrote as follows to Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, November 10, 1861:

"In this country especially, it is a habit, not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the administration at any time existing as distinct and separate from the government itself, and to canvass the proceedings of the one without the thought of disloyalty to the other."

And yet this man who thus palpably contradicts himself is relied upon by the party in power as a statesman competent to conduct the affairs of this great country. The speech of the politician Seward, at Auburn, completely stultifies the declarations of the Minister Seward, in his diplomatic correspondence.

But on another point Seward is bold to temerity. He is so rash, that were we a believer in the stories told of his habit of excessive drinking, we should suppose he had swallowed at least a couple of bottles of liquor before making his speech. As reported, he said at Auburn:

"What if, through battle and suffrage, the President who was elected in 1860 should, by his opponents, be kept out of the Presidency of the United States until another election? What if they should then succeed in electing a President in 1864, against the majority which elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860? Can that majority be expected to acquiesce, without voting and fighting, in the election of Jefferson Davis or John C. Breckinridge over Horatio Seymour? CERTAINLY NOT. And then you have perpetual civil war, which is nothing else but perpetual anarchy."

The salient point in this citation contains the infinite amendement—if it contains anything that the politician party which elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860, would not acquiesce in the election of Horatio Seymour in 1864 without bloodshed. The words we cite have this meaning or they are nonsense.

We perceive that a number of our Democratic exchanges—among them some of the most substantial in the State, have raised the name of Gen. George B. McClellan, as their choice for the next President.

The New York *Post* says, "everything is very high." We beg leave to differ with the *Post*. Things are no higher now than they used to be, but the stuff called money is very low. A good old-fashioned Democratic dollar would buy as much now as ever it did.

The Conscription Act Unconstitutional.

In the case of the application of Kneeder, Smith and Nichols, soldiers conscripted in Philadelphia, for injunctions to restrain government officers from sending them into the military service, the Supreme Court delivered an opinion at Pittsbug, on the 9th inst., pronouncing the law to be *unconstitutional*, and granted an injunction in each case for the protection of the plaintiff, on his giving bond, with surety to be approved by the prothonotary, in the sum of $500. Chief Justice Lowrie and Justices Woodward and Thompson each delivered an opinion, pronouncing the law unconstitutional. Justices Strong and Reed gave dissenting opinions.

The "government" refused to be represented by counsel at the argument, and does not intend to be controlled by legal decisions.

The opinions of the Judges are very lengthy. Woodward's closes as follows:

There are other features of the conscript law that deserve criticism, but not to extend my opinion further, I rest my objections to its constitutionality on these grounds:

1st. That the power of Congress to raise and support armies, does not include the power to draft the militia of the States.

2d. That the power of Congress to call forth the militia cannot be exercised in the forms of this enactment.

3d. That a citizen of Pennsylvania cannot be subjected to the rules and articles of war until he is in actual military service.

4th. That he is not placed in such actual service when his name has been drawn from a wheel, and ten days' notice thereof has been served upon him.

For these reasons, I am for granting the injunction.

Peterson's Magazine.

We are in recept of this popular Lady's Magaziue, for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1864. It will contain nearly 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 900 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1864 four original copyright novelets will be given. Its Fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is only Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. It is the Magazine for the times! To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: three copies for $5, five for $7,50, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club at these rates, the publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ The *Republican* has a mania for quoting from rebel organs, but it has not yet copied the following from the Mobile *Register*, an intense seceeh paper:

"The Democratic party is not in power now, and we may thank God for it. The North is not less set on a purpose of final separation than we are. The Republican party are not fighting to restore the Union any more than the old Romans fought to establish the independence of the countries they invaded. The Republicans are fighting for conquest and dominion, and we for liberty and independence. There is only one party in the North who want this Union restored, but they have no more power—legislative, executive or judicial—than the paper we write on.

As long as the Republicans hold power they will think of conquest and dominion only, and we, on the other hand, will come up in solid column for freedom and independence, which we shall be certain to achieve, with such (foreign) assistance as we may now confidently expect, before the Democrats of the North get in power again, and come whispering in our ears, 'Union, reconstruction, constitution, concession, and guaranties.' Away with all such stuff! We want separation.—Give us rather men like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. THEY CURSE THE OLD UNION AND DESPISE IT, and SO DO WE. And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and the accursed constitution, let them keep down Vallandigham and his party in the North; then they shall never be troubled by us with such whining about the Constitution and the Union as they are sending up."

☞ We commend the following to our ancient antagonists of the Whig National Convention of 1858. It shows that the fanaticism of the abolitionists was not then at least a constituent element of Whiggery, and that the Whigs who have become disciples of the new Radical Church are apostates from their ancient faith:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States declare, as a fundamental article of political faith, an absolute necessity for avoiding geographical parties. The danger, so clearly discerned by the Father of his Country, has now become fearfully apparent in the agitation convulsing the nation, and must be arrested at once if we would preserve our Constitution and our Union from dismemberment, and the name of America from being blotted out from the family of civilized nations.

THE WAR.

Surgeon-General Hammond has been ordered to Nashville, Tenn., on a tour of inspection among the hospitals of our western armies. According to official reports there are 84,472 beds for patients in the United States general hospitals, and there are at present 20,195 persons under treatment.

The news from the army of the Potomac is unimportant. Reports state that a considerable body of rebels shelled Gen. Kilpatrick's camp near Stevensburg on Thursday, thus proving that some of the enemy are still on this side of the Rapidan. There is a great scarcity of tobacco and other necessary articles for the soldiers, in consequence of the extended prohibition against sutlers.

The United States steamer Massachusetts, from Charleston bar, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 13th. She reports that firing was still kept up on Sumter, and the fort was entirely demolished. The rebels put up a flag each night, which is shot away on the following day. There had been no firing on Charleston of late.

A fight occurred on the Little Tennessee river on Monday last, in which a rebel regiment was repulsed, with the loss of fifty killed and forty captured. General Chalmers, it is stated, is about to make another attack on Collierisville, Tenn. All is reported quiet between Memphis and Corinth.

The steamer Allen Collier, recently attacked by guerillas a short distance below Helena, was taken to the shore and the passengers and crew robbed. The boat was set on fire and burned to the water's edge. She was owned in Memphis and valued at $15,000.

Gen. Price has retreated with most of his army from Arkansas to the Red River Valley of Texas, where he hopes to do something in aid of his rebel confreres in Western Louisiana. Thus the entire state of Arkansas has been rescued from rebel rule, and is once more in the Union.

Affairs in the army of the Potomac remain unchanged. Considerable firing was heard on our extreme left, on the 15th, proceeding from our cavalry and the rebels, but so far as ascertained, nothing serious occurred.

It is known beyond doubt, that the rebel army, with the exception of detachments of cavalry, have moved to its former strong position.

General Meade was in Washington on Saturday, and held a long conference with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck.

A correspondent with the army of the Cumberland states that all danger arising out of the difficulty of obtaining subsistence is now removed; but the absence of forage was severely felt, the barge transportation not being able as yet to afford sufficient supplies. Great numbers of horses and mules had died in consequence, and large bodies of our cavalry had been sent back to be remounted. Nothing of an offensive nature can be undertaken by our army at present, as it will take considerable time to collect supplies in sufficient quantities at our new base at Chattanooga.

By the arrival of the United States transport Continental, from New Orleans Nov. 6, via. Key West Nov. 11, we have accounts of operations in the Teche country. On the morning of the 3d inst. the advance of Gen. Washburn was attacked and driven in, but the rebels were in turn speedily checked and driven to a great distance, with a loss of two hundred men taken prisoners and one hundred killed.—Our loss was forty killed. The force in Western Louisiana is concentrating at New Heria and vicinity, where they will await further orders. Nothing was known of Gen. Banks' last naval expedition to the Rio Grande.

By the capture of the rebel blockade runners, R. E. Lee, Cornubia, and Ella and Annie, off Wilmington, N. C., our government intercepts a number of dispatches, letters, &c., from various rebel envoys in Europe which show the general ill success of confederate diplomacy both in France and England. A large part of the correspondence refers to the formation of a new trading company between the rebels and the Bermudas.

Nov. 17.—Our principal news to-day is from Texas. The land expedition to Opelousas, as reported yesterday, had received a check and was turning back, but the sea expedition, which sailed from N. Orleans on October 26, under General Banks' personal command, had successfully landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande. During the passage the fleet experienced severe weather. One steamer and two schooners were sunk, another sailing vessel injured, and a fourth has not been heard from. On Nov. 1, the expedition arrived off the mouth of the river, and the next day at noon the troops were landed, no resistance being made. Nearly forty blockade runners were found at anchor in the Mexican waters. An expedition of boats, containing about two hundred men, was sent to the Mexican shore, but the Mexicans there would not allow it to land. Brownsville, some distance up the river, and opposite Matamoras, so famous as a port for the receipt of blockade runners' cargoes, was evacuated by the enemy and burned. Nov. 5, General Banks occupied it. The enemy had no force in that section of the country, and Banks' policy will be to push eastward from Brownsville. His force is about fifteen thousand men, and he has three gunboats. The Rio Grande is a broad, shallow river, but will be of no use in the contemplated movements, as all the military manœuvres will be inland. The Confederate strength in Texas is cavalry; more than one-half of their force consists of that arm of the service.

We are in receipt of advices from Charleston as late as last Thursday. No change is reported in the state of affairs, and the bombardment becomes feebler every day. The enemy's works are said to have been almost impregnable, and the only possible way of capturing them is by a land attack. Even that the Tribune says will be extremely doubtful of success, and accompanied with immense loss. Sumter is still being battered, but still holds out. It is now a valuable iron mine, over three millions of pounds being already thrown into it. Already there are many indications of the early abandonment of the siege.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

Gen. Meade has made his official report of the campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the battle of Gettysburg, in July last. He gives as his reason for not laying his report before the Department at an earlier date, the severe wounding of several of his corps and division commanders, whose reports were necessarily delayed. In few words, Gen. Meade sums up the result of the campaign as follows: Union losses in the engagements of July 1st, 2d and 3d—killed, 2,834; wounded, 13,709; missing, 8,643; total, 23,186. 3 guns, 41 standards and 13,621 prisoners fell into our hands; and the enemy, defeated at Gettysburg, was compelled to evacuate Maryland and Pennsylvania, and withdraw from the upper valley of the Shenandoah. A high tribute of praise is awarded the officers and men for their uniform courage and gallantry in the battles around Gettysburg.

☞ A tavern-keeper at Leigh, Lancashire, has inscribed over his door, instead of the usual pictorial notification, "my sign's in the cellar." A man who lives opposite says that folks who go into that cellar most always bring out the signs thereof with 'em.

—Say, you fellows who voted for "Curtin and no Draft," how do you feel about now? In your pockets we guess.

—Those valiant gentlemen who, on the 13th inst., raised their voice for war, haven't gone yet—they are waiting to be drafted.

—The Holmes County (O.) *Farmer*, in speaking of the result of the late election, says "we all have the consolation of knowing that Lazarus was *licked* by the dogs and lived."

Dr. Adam Clark, the great commentator, declared against political priests. He said; "Political preachers neither convert souls nor build up believers on their most holy faith.

—The President has caused an order to be read in the army, threatening the severest punishment for speaking disrespectful of him. When the great Cæsar declared himself Dictator in Rome, he did not take such precaution as this.

—The Supreme Court of New York has decided that arbitrary arrests are unconstitutional, and that the President has no more right to order them than any other person, neither in time of peace nor in time of war. This is a matter so plain that we cannot see how any decent sane man can for a moment have any doubt upon the question; yet Republicans and their leaders will stand up and argue in favor of those arrests to the great disgust of sensible men.

—Says the Louisville *Journal*: We don't know that the President can raise 300,000 new volunteers, but he can place Buell and McClellan in the field, and that would be worth half the number.

—It is found by investigation that the number of men who have been actually killed in this war does not fall short of half a million.

—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was opened to Emporium, Cameron County, on the 19th inst. Eighty-five miles more of the road are under way, which will carry the road from Sunbury to St. Mary's leaving only a gap of twenty three miles unfinished between Philadelphia and Erie.

—It is one of the shames and disgraces of the day, that the Washington Associated Press Telegrapher, an honest man, is made to lie "by authority." He cannot help it. Paragraphs are put into his hands, known to be false, and newsmen publish them, knowing them to be false. And this is not only true of "army news," so called, but even of the most trivial political affairs. The Administration makes use of the telegraph and telegraphers to deceive the people.

A Mrs. Raymar and her two children, living at Berlin, Somerset county, met with a horrible death a few nights since. It appears that some time during the night a fire broke out in the house, and Mr Raymar, who was sleeping down stairs, had hardly time to escape before the apartment which he occupied was filled with smoke and flames. His wife and children occupied a room in the second story, and he shouted to her of danger, and begged her to lose no time in making her escape. The poor woman appeared at the window for a moment, but before she could be got out the floor fell in, and both herself and children perished in the flames.

—The Democrats polled one thousand more votes in Allegheny county then they ever polled before, and yet the Republican ticket had over seven thousand majority, more than it ever received before. If this isn't a stupendous fraud, it must be a miracle.

—An interesting exposure has recently been made in Connecticut. It appears that the Governor has been distributing the arms of the State armory to the Loyal Leagues, and when called to account by the Legislature he excused himself by the plea that there was no law against it, and that there were indications that there would be resistance to the draft; to which it is replied that the only mob ever known in the State was one which destroyed a Democratic newspaper.

ATTENTION DRAFTED MEN!

AFTER mature deliberation about our National and Financial affairs, we have come to the conclusion that

A DRAFT!

Is Actually Necessary!

for the following good reasons: First, we have on hand a splendid Stock of

Summer Shawls, Dress Goods,

Silk and Cloth Cloaks,

Delaines, Barages, Ladies' Cloth, Lawns, Ginghams Velvets, Silks, Bombazines, White Alapacas, &c., &c.

BONNETS!

In every variety of style, color and price, from 50 cents upwards.

Domestics. Prints,

from 12 cents upwards. *SHEETINGS* at almost any price. *BED TICKING, STRIPES, and DENIMS* from 18 cts upwards.

☞ Flannels of all colors and prices. ☜

MILLINERY GOODS.

We flatter ourselves that we can compete with any firm this side of New York, in prices, styles, or quality. For all of the above we wish the public to draw on us at

EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES

CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods

Of which we are the sole manufacturers.

We would say to those in want of such, that we can suit any one, no matter how particular the purchaser. We can furnish on the shortest and the most

REASONABLE TERMS

a suit of cloth which may be used for getting married, or face a Butternut Regiment. We guaranty a good fit and a well-made article, having a

Manufactory at 24 Dey Street, N. Y.

We certainly have advantages over the majority in this branch.

We call particular attention to those who know themselves in arrears with us to come and pay up, as we need the funds to carry on our business. We are no friends of long credits, and believe in the saying

"Short Settlements make good friends."

Yours, truly,

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co.

MONTROSE, Aug. 20th, 1863.

Register's Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned in the following estates, viz:

Estate of Caleb C. Newton, late of Herrick township, dec'd. Pamelia Newton, adm'x.

Estate of Evan Lumley, late of Herrick township, deceased. Benj. Daniels, adm'r.

Estate of Isaac Howard, late of Silver Lake township, dec'd, J. M. Howard, adm'r.

Estate of Wm. W. Hinds, late of Rush township, dec'd, F. M. Hinds, adm'r.

That the accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's office, in and for the county of Susquehanna county, and that the same will be presented to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said county on Friday, November 13, 1863, for confirmation and allowance.

Estate of A. J. Chamberlin, late of Gibson township, deceased, Wm. T. Case, adm'r.

Estate of James Gardner, late of Herrick township, deceased, Jeremiah Coon, adm'r.

Estate of T. R. Miles, late of Dimock township, dec'd, Jas. G. Blakeslee, adm'r.

Estate of George Backus, late of Bridgewater, dec'd, Eliza Backus, adm'x.

Estate of Israel Black, late of Rush township, dec'd, A. W. Gray, adm'r.

Estate of George Salisbury, late of Clifford township, dec'd, Ziba Burns and Geo. H Salisbury, adm'rs.

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 Orphan's Court of said county, on Friday Nov. 20, 1863, for confirmation and allowance.

To be presented, &c., on Friday, Nov. 27th, 1863:

Estate of Alanson Lung, late of Rush township, dec'd, A. B. Lung adm'r.

Estate of Hannah M. Welch, (a minor,) final account of Wm. L. Post, guardian.

Estate of Myron Carrier, late of Dimock township, dec'd, J. W. Carrier, Adm'r.

H. K. NEWELL, Register.

Register's Office, Montrose, Oct. 12, 1863.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS, BOUNTY, AND BACK PAY.

THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all claims entrusted to his care. Charges low, and information FREE.

L. F. FITCH.

Montrose, July 20, 1863. 3m

MILITARY EXEMPTION OFFICE,

OVER THE POST OFFICE,

MONTROSE, Penn'a.

THE undersigned, having made arrangements, to secure exemptions from the Draft to those entitled, and having procured from the office of the Provost Marshal at Scranton the requisite forms and instructions will attend to that business at his office in Montrose during the continuance of the draft. Office hours from 8 o'clock, a. m. to 10 o'clock, p. m. Those desirous of availing themselves of my services, will present themselves at my office immediately on receiving notice that they will be drafted, and I assure them that in so doing they will add to their advantage.

The persons for whom I propose to act, and who are entitled to exemptions, are as follows:

1st. Each person drafted who is the only son of a widow or of aged or infirm parents.

2d. One of the sons of aged or infirm parents, when there is more than one son.

3d. Each person who is the only brother of a child or children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

4th. Each person, member of a family, where there are two members of the same family already in the military service of the United States.

5th. Each person who is the father of motherless children under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

6th. Each person "under 20 years" of age, "over 35 years" of age "and married," or "over 45 years" of age.

7th. Aliens or unnaturalized foreigners.

☞ Where there are two or more sons of an aged or infirm parent, and the parent desires to elect which shall be exempt, the election must be made before the draft or it will not be regarded.

There are many other matters pertaining to the business, which are important to the drafted men to understand, and of which they will be informed upon presenting themselves at my office.

FRANKLIN FRASER,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and J. P.

Montrose, Pa., Aug. 20, 1863. 3w

"THE FAMOUS BARBER."

Come and see the famous Barber,
Famous Barber, late of Hoyt,
Late of Hoyt, now at Tarbell's,
Now at J. S. Tarbell's Hotel.
Find me shaving and shampooing,
Find me cutting hair to suit you,
Find me ready at your service,
At your service.

CHARLEY MORRIS.

Montrose, Oct. 15, 1863. tf

STERLING'S AMBROSIA, for restoring Hair, for sale by ABEL TURRELL.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND Commercial College.

THE next term of this Institution will commence November 19, 1863.

Since the late fire consuming the Boarding Hall, new brick buildings have been erected and the old ones entirely renovated. The new chapel is in the center building, is much larger than the old one, and by slide partitions can be made to include all the lower floors of the two new wings: altogether making the largest audience room in Northern Pennsylvania.

Recitation rooms, students' rooms, dining hall, as well as the buildings throughout have been made in every respect pleasant and convenient as those of any other school in the country.

The ladies reach the chapel, recitation rooms and dining hall without going into the open air.

A full board of thoroughly educated, experienced and successful teachers, a superior Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, a large and well selected Library, a valuable Cabinet together with all the appliances of a first class Seminary, insure the patrons of this Institution all the advantages they can desire at school for their sons and daughters.

Those who may wish to prepare themselves for teaching will have as good advantages here as at any exclusively Normal School.

Eligible and spacious apartments have been fitted and furnished for a Commercial College, no pains will be spared to make it equal in every respect to the very best Commercial School.

It will embrace two departments, THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL. In the former, will be taught the Spencerian System of Penmanship, a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, the best and most practical methods of computing Interest, Percentage, Brokerage, Insurance, Commission, Equation of Payments, Duties, Partnership, Settlements, &c., &c.

In the Practical Department will be put in actual operation a BANK, with its Notes, Bills, Drafts, Checks, Deposit, Tickets, &c., &c. Wholesale and Retail Stores, Post, Railroad and Steamboat offices supplied with all customary fixtures. Special attention will be given to Business Correspondence, Rules, Laws, Customs and Operations, and nothing will be omitted which may tend in the shortest possible time and in the best manner to prepare students for success in the business duties and employments of life.

There will also be established in the College two Telegraph Offices furnished with superior instruments, and they will be rendered as complete in every respect as the best offices in the American Telegraph Company. The teacher of this branch is a practical operator, and will give all necessary attention to his department. Such will be the facilities for acquiring the art of Telegraphing that students can become practical operators in a very short time.

By combining this department with the Academic the entire expense for a Commercial course is reduced one half what is usually charged in schools exclusively Commercial and yet the advantages here are unsurpassed.

Diplomas will be awarded to those who satisfactorily complete the Course, and we shall take great pleasure in aiding all such to secure situations in business.

☞ Send for a Circular.

Application for admission to the College or Seminary or for further particulars in regard to either may be addressed to R. NELSON, Kingston, Pa.

October 22, 1863. 4w

THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW FALL GOODS!

ARE TO BE FOUND AT

JAMES R. DEWITT'S!

ELEGANT assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Delaines, Cashmeres, Paris Crapes, all-wool Plaids, black and colored alpacas, black silk prints & ginghams, Ladies cloths, Skeleton and Balmoral Skirts

DOMESTICS.

Brown and bleached muslins. White, red, gray, striped and domestic flannel, denims, ticks, and all other styles of domestics.

Men's Wear.

Particular attention is called to this department. Xtra fine black French cloths and cassimeres, army blue cassimeres, fancy cassimeres, Kentucky jean, sheeps gray, satinet, and Tailors' Trimmings, Hats and Caps, etc.

Ladies' Wear.

Hosiery, Hoods and Leggins, Ladies' Jockies, Fancy Goods and Notions, including an elegant and chaste style of Ladies' Dress Combs.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, brown, yellow and white, at prices not to be excelled, Japan, Black, and Green Teas, of the very BEST quality, coffee, spices, ginger, snuff and tobacco, Birds' seed, mackerel, codfish, etc., etc.

Crockery, Oil, Lamps, Glass, &c.

Crockery of all kinds, hardware and nails, coal, lamp, and linseed oils, coal oil lamps and fixtures, glass, sash, paints, paint brushes, etc., etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens' Kip and heavy boots, boys and Youth's kip and heavy boots, children's copper toed shoes, misses' morocco shoes, ladies' prime article walking shoes, ladies' gaiters and morocco shoes, ladies' balmoral shoes, ladies calf shoes.

The above goods are to be sold at prices that will satisfy every one.

TO DAIRYMEN.

I have constantly on hand a supply of butter pails. No charge for pails and cash for butter. Ashton salt for sale

Produce taken in Exchange.

Montrose, Sept. 21, 1863. J. R. DEWITT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ABEL TURRELL

HAS recently received, and is constantly receiving new supplies of

GOODS,

in the respective departments of trade in which he is engaged, embracing everything, with few exceptions. He tenders his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. The public are respectfully invited to call at his Store, and examine qualities and prices of his goods.

Montrose, Nov. 5, 1863.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black,	Magenta,
Dark Blue,	Maroon,
Prussian Blue,	Orange,
Claret Brown,	Pink,
Dark Brown,	Purple,
Light Brown,	Royal Purple,
Snuff Brown,	Salmon,
Crimson,	Scarlet,
Dark Drab,	Slate,
Light Drab,	Violet,
Dark Green,	Yellow,
Light Green,	

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ A saving of 80 per ct.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods, as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dying, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stephens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEPHENS, 260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Oct. 8, 1863. 6m

FAMILY DYE COLORS, with directions how to use them, for sale by ABEL TURRELL.

FLUID,

Camphene, candles, lamp oil, &c.

Cat Turrell's.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Friendsville and vicinity. ☞ Office in the office of Dr. Lott. Boards at J. Hosford's. [July 30, 1863. 1y

NEW GOODS!

A general assortment of GOODS, arriving at TURRELL'S.