

[Continued from first page.]
one quarter of a million of troops of this description.

The measures above mentioned would establish the following points in the policy of the Government:

1st. The employment of black troops generally, both slave and free.

2d. The equality of black troops with white as to compensation and supplies.

3d. The payment to a loyal master of a slave of a bounty of one hundred dollars when the slave is drafted into the service, or of a bounty not exceeding three hundred dollars when he volunteers.

The practical results of this policy are, to obtain an inferior quality of troops at the highest rate of expense; to impose upon the Treasury the support of an enormous number of ignorant and undisciplined negroes; to recognize the principle of buying negroes from their masters, whether the public interests require it or not, and to incur the risk of breaking down the war because of the inefficiency of the forces employed in its prosecution. Besides, it is notorious that in pursuing this policy, the negro women and children must, to a great extent, be thrown upon the government for support or be left to perish.

There has never been extensive objection to the employment of negroes under the act of 1862, in those war employments for which they are fitted as laborers and teamsters, and for camp service. In the warm parts of the country, especially, they could be thus usefully employed, and a reasonable number doubtless might also be employed for some sorts of service in the navy. But to employ an unwieldy number of them at such prodigious expense, is most evident folly and wrong, and it will be well if signal disaster does not result from it. We know no reason for this extravagant, costly, and dangerous policy, except a desire of the majority in Congress to establish (if indeed their enactments could accomplish such a thing) the equality of the black and white races with each other. But doubtless, the employment of blacks in the war is to be made the pretext for extending to them the right of suffrage and also social position, and to be followed, probably, by the organization of a considerable body of them into a standing army.

INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

The immediate result of this policy of negroism in the war has been to postpone and to limit the increase of compensation to our citizen soldiers. Bills providing for such increase were permitted to lie unacted on in Congress for more than five months of the present session, and the bill finally adopted for that purpose was inadequate, and made to take effect only from the 1st day of May, 1864. It increased the pay of privates from thirteen to sixteen dollars per month, (with-out distinction of color,) and the pay of officers in somewhat similar proportion. But the smallness of this increase, as well as the delay in enacting it, was occasioned by the extravagant measures above mentioned. The treasury, strained by the payment of the enormous sums to the negroes by reason of their employment in increased numbers and at increased rates of expense, could only respond to the just demands made upon it in behalf of our citizen soldiers.

Besides it is instructive to observe that in this legislation by Congress, while increased pay to white troops begins on the first of May, an increase to colored troops dates from the first of January. And a provision contained in the act of 15th of June authorizes the attorney general of the United States to inquire whether increased pay under former laws cannot be allowed to negroes employed in the public service before the beginning of the present year, who were free on the 19th of April, 1861, and if he determines in favor of such allowance his decision shall be carried into effect by orders of the War Department. The majority in Congress in pursuing the phantom of negro equality, are as imprudent as they are impassioned. The decision of the War Department (in accordance with the opinion of its solicitor) as to the compensation of negroes under former laws, is to be opened and subjected to review by the attorney general, in the hope that some additional meaning may be wrung out of the old statutes justifying additional expenditure upon a favorite object.

It ought to be manifest to every reasonable man that negroes in service should be paid less than white troops, and that the increase of their pay from ten to sixteen dollars per month was unnecessary and profligate. The market value of their labor is known to be less than that of citizens, and it is equally clear that their services are much less valuable to the army. We have but to add under this head that additional pay to our citizen soldiers in service is but just and reasonable, and ought long since to have been provided. The great depreciation in the value of the currency in which they are paid, and the increased rates of price in the country affecting all their purchases and outlays, have demanded the notice and consideration of the Government. It is upon their exertions that reliance must be placed for success in war, and even for the preservation of the Treasury from embarrassment, and this country from pecuniary convulsion; and whatever differences of opinion may exist as to measures of Government policy, their merits and sacrifices demand recognition and gratitude from the whole mass of their countrymen.

This gigantic scheme for the employment of negro troops at full rates of expense is, therefore, unwise as regards the prosecuting the war, and operates unjustly as regards our citizen soldiery in service. In other words, it is dangerous, profligate and unjust.

But limited space requires us to forego further examination of particular points of administration policy, (however in-

structive and useful such examination might be,) and to confine ourselves to some general considerations which may be more briefly presented. And these will relate to the dangers which will threaten us (as results of administration policy) during the war and afterwards.

DANGERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

Under this head may be mentioned the state of our

FINANCES AND CURRENCY.

The unnecessary waste of the public resources in the war; the enormous sums expended upon fruitless military expeditions, (sometimes badly planned and sometimes badly executed and supported,) and the other enormous sums corruptly or unwisely expended in obtaining supplies and materials of war, would, of themselves, have been sufficient to deeply injure the public credit, and to create fears of our future ability to bear the pecuniary burdens created by the war. And what ought to sting the minds of reflecting men, is the consideration that the general public policy of the administration has been such that it has prolonged the war by depriving us of allies and sympathy in the enemy's country, and frittered away the public energy upon other objects beside military success.

In addition to which stands forth the fact, that this occasion of war has been seized upon to establish a system of government paper money, which has caused the public expenditure and the public debt to be one half greater than they would otherwise have been, and introduced numerous and most serious dangers into all the channels of commercial and business life. The crash of this system, and the failure of all the delusive hopes and arrangements based upon it, is not merely a possible but a probable event in the future. The ruin and suffering which such an event would entail cannot be overestimated, and to avert it or to mitigate its force is one of the main objects which should be had in view in settling our future policy. Upon questions of currency and finance, we must revert to the ideas of former times in which alone can safety be found.

In speaking of financial prospects and future pecuniary conditions, we do not overlook the fact that opinions very different from ours are expressed by the friends of power. But the appearances of prosperity to which they refer us, are delusive.

Production in the country is now decreased, for great numbers of laborers are employed in the war, and abstracted from industrial pursuits.

Increased rates of value press hardly upon persons of fixed incomes, and upon all who are disabled or engaged in unprofitable employments. The war does not create wealth but consumes it, and assumes also the laborers by which it is produced. It favors the products of past and present industry, and checks the growth of population upon which future prosperity depends.

And the inevitable evils of a state of war—the injury and destruction of material interests, the waste, spoliation and improvidence that characterize it—are aggravated by profuse issues of government paper money which incite to reckless expenditure, public and private, and disguise for the time the fearful consumption of wealth and the sure approach of a day of suffering and retribution.

This expenditure and the accumulation of debts, public and private, cannot go on indefinitely or for any considerable time. The day of payment, which will be also the day of trouble, will surely come.—Great suffering will fall upon the people. Those who suppose themselves independent of the frowns of fortune, will realize the retribution which always follows upon success, and even those wholly innocent of any complicity with financial mismanagement or other evil feature of public policy, will be smitten equally with the guilty.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Another danger to be apprehended under our present rulers; one which has been speculated upon often since the war began, and which is possible hereafter, is the intervention of some foreign nation in the pending struggle. There is an example of such intervention in our history, which deserves contemplation by those who would justly judge our present situation, and make provision against future dangers. Our fathers revolted and were sorely chastised therefor by their monarch. The sword smote them in all their costs; their wealth was dried up, their cities occupied by their foes, their land ravaged. They were pushed to the extremity of endurance; they became impatient and exhausted by the conflict. But in their hour of extremest peril, France, at the instance of a Pennsylvania diplomatist, extended them her powerful assistance, and they emerged from the struggle triumphant, and independent. In this war to be mismanaged and perverted and protracted, until a foreign power may be induced to assist our antagonists, as France assisted the revolted colonies of the third George? Unquestionably the feeble, changeable, arbitrary and unwise policy of the Administration, begets this danger of intervention, and will produce it if it ever takes place. Nor has its diplomacy abroad been calculated to avert the evil consequences of its action at home. That diplomacy has not been wise, judicious and manly, but

feeble, pretensions, and offensive. It should therefore be one of the leading objects in selecting an administration for the next four years, to avoid this danger of intervention by the selection of rulers who will not provoke it, and whose policy will command respect at home and abroad.

DANGERS BEYOND THE WAR.

But other dangers menace us under Republican rule, even if success in the war be secured. And as these, in a still greater degree than those already mentioned, deserve careful and earnest attention, we proceed to state them distinctly.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE undersigned having resumed the possession of his old stand in Hartford, and thoroughly repaired the machinery, is now ready to receive work, and will warrant all entrusted to his care to be done in a good and workmanlike manner. HARVEY WILBY, Hartford, May 10th, 1864.—3m

CALVIN C. HALSEY,
EXAMINING SURGEON,
For Pensioners, and Applicants for Pensions.
Office in Public Avenue, over the Store of J. Lyons & Son.
Montrose, Pa., May 25, 1864. 4

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!
A NEW CALL FOR 200,000!
NEW & CHEAP
GOODS,
For CASH or Ready Pay.
GEO. L. STONE & CO.
HAVE just returned from the East with a new and well selected stock of
Ready-Made Clothing

The Latest and most approved Styles.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,
GROCERIES,
Of every Description.
FLOUR
Of the choicest brands, including Hart's celebrated brand.

Fish, Dairy Salt, Teas, Coffees,
Spices, Sugars, Molasses,
At very Low prices for CASH. Call and see for yourself.

Cash paid for Grain, Butter, Eggs, &c.
2,000,000 doz. Eggs wanted.

THE Store formerly below Boyd & Webster's corner, in the Store recently occupied by N. I. Post.

JAMES R. DE WITT,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
CHOICE FAMILY
GROCERIES,
FISH,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
CROCKERY,
GLASS-WARE,
LAMPS AND OILS,
HARDWARE AND NAILS,
SOLE LEATHER, &c.

Produce taken in Exchange.
Montrose, Feb. '64. J. R. DE WITT.

BOOT, SHOE, AND EN'L FURNISHING STORE.
F. B. WEEKS & CO.
HAVE just opened their SPRING STOCK
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of everything in Gents' line of apparel, from Boots to the last, Ladies' Fine Spring Balminals and Gaiters, Men's Fine and Coarse wear, Trunks, Valises, and all the latest styles of New York. Come and see for yourselves. Boots & Shoes made to order.
Montrose, May 10th. F. B. WEEKS & CO.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.
AGENTS FOR
Thompson's "Black Star" Line of Liverpool Packets.
PERSONS wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can purchase passage tickets by the above line from the subscribers.
Also, Drafts on Ireland for sale in sums to suit.
WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers.
Montrose, July 11, 1863.

FLOUR! FLOUR!
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, by the load, barrel, sack or pound, for sale at the lowest cash prices by
A. H. BULLARD.

BUTTER, TALLOW, EGGS, DRIED APPLES and most kinds of produce wanted in exchange for Goods at the Grocery and Variety Store of
A. H. BULLARD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
BY
J. W. Burgess,
PENN AVENUE,
SCRANTON, Penn'a.
Aug. 6, 1863.

NEW FIRM.
BALDWIN & ALLEN, AGAIN!
WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC AVENUE,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FEED, SALT,
Garden Seeds,
Wheat, Clover, Timothy & Flax Seed,
Peas, Lard, Candles,
PORK, HAMS, DRIED BEEF,
Fish, Smoked Halibut,
Syrups, Molasses and Sugars,
TEAS, COFFEE, SPICES, BROOMS
AND NAILS!
Cash Paid for Butter.

A. BALDWIN, WM. L. ALLEN.
Montrose, April 14, 1864.

HUNT BROS. & BLAIR
SCRANTON, Pa.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE,
IRON,
STEEL, NAILS,
SPIKES, SHOVELS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE.

MINE RAIL, COUNTERSINK & T RAILS SPIKES,
RAILROAD & MINING SUPPLIES,
CARTRIDGE SPRINGS, AXLES, SKEINS AND BOXES, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS,
PLATED BANDS, MALLEABLE IRONS, HUBS, SPOKES,
FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, BOWS, &c.
ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS and DISS. BELLOWS,
HAMMERS, SLEDGERS, FILES, &c., &c.
CIRCULAR and MILL SAWS, BELTING, PACKING, TACKLE BLOCKS, PLASTER PARIS
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, LEATHER & FINDINGS,
FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

Scranton, March 24, 1863. 17

PENSION
Examining Surgeon!
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Commission of Pensioners a MEDICAL EXAMINER at Scranton, to examine and give certificates to all entitled to Pensions, will attend to all applications that may be presented to him, at Montrose, Pa. Rooms at "Hunt Bros. & Blair's" Hotel.
E. PATRICK,
Montrose, April 6, 1863.—1f

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PENSIONS, And Back Pay!
THE undersigned LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all claims intrusted to his care. No charge unless successful.
Montrose, Aug. 20, '63. J. B. McCOLLUM.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODGE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
Capital, \$50,000 shares, \$25 cash.
SHARES: 250,000.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. GEO. W. GRAPPLIN, Balt. Md.
F. H. JORD, New York. H. W. HANCOCK, N. Y.
W. S. COUG, New York. R. COLLES, N. Y.
Wm. MOLLAY, New York. J. TYLER, New York.
S. G. ANOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—HON. S. G. ANOLD, Dr. F. H. JORD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIS. (apt 17 2000-19)
Office No. 25 Cliff street, New York.

INGHAM & WRENCH
Manufacturers and Dealers in
WOOLEN GOODS,
Camptown, on Wytheburg Creek, Bradford Co. Pa.
Rolls Garded and Cloth Finished.

WE Manufacture Cloth for Customers on Shares, or at the following prices per yard: Cassimeres, best quality, fine, 45 cents; Cloth, best quality, 50 cents; Gray and Mixed Cassimeres, 40 cents; Tweeds, 35 cents; Common Fulling, 40 cents; Trunks, 25 cents; Madras, 15 cents; Flannels, 15 cents; Gray Flannel, made with lard, and very suitable for Clothing.
We will card Rolls for persons from a distance to take home without delay.
HARVEY INGHAM,
AMOS WRENCH,
Camptown, May 10th, 1864.—1f

AGENCY OF THE DUTCH EAST-INDIA COFFEE CO. DEPOT:
168 Reade street, N. Y.

THE above Company are known all over the world as the owners of the Coffee Plantations of Java and Batavia in the Dutch East Indies, and are the largest and most successful of Coffee on the Globe.
The undersigned (who is appointed their sole agent in this country) has the honor to announce that he has the United States and in the British Colonies) will have for sale here different kinds of Coffee, with regularity of grade and cheapness of price, will duly compensation.
"BATAVIA COFFEE" never before introduced in this country, but extensively used in the Indies and Europe, and richly valued, will be sent to reach all consumers, and our Extra Java will be the Magnificent Bona Coffee of the East.
We will have for accommodation of Officers, Families, Government Contractors, samples (dried and drawn) for testing.
Orders solicited. On receipt of cash, Coffee promptly forwarded as directed.

A. LIPPMAN,
168 Reade Street, New York,
Sole Agent, Dutch East-India Coffee Company,
July 11.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
NO. 27 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston, are our agents for the above advertisement, and subscriptions for next lowest rates.

ABEL TURRELL
Now offers for sale on the largest and best selections
GOODS!

Ever offered in Scranton County, and probably comprising the greatest variety of most different articles of any Store in the Northern part of Pennsylvania, and parts of the entire State. An assortment is kept in about thirty different branches of trade, and the selections are made from about forty of the best Houses in New York, and more than fifty Dealers and Manufacturers out of New York. A large proportion of the Goods are brought direct from the manufacturers, thus Store must not expect to find everything in sight, but nearly every article wanted will be found by inquiry. The following general outline of the merchandise is impracticable to give, but the following list of articles is given for the sake of the public, and to show the extent of the Store's stock. The following list of articles is given for the sake of the public, and to show the extent of the Store's stock. The following list of articles is given for the sake of the public, and to show the extent of the Store's stock.

NEW GOODS
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED,
and will be sold
AT A LARGE REDUCTION
from April prices.
This Reduction will include the
ENTIRE STOCK
which will be found as large as usual, and will be sold on
THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS
FOR CASH!
ON TIME, or for PRODUCE.

H. BURRITT,
Nov. 1863. New Millford.

KEYSTONE HOTEL,
At Montrose, Pa.
Wm. K. HATCH, Proprietor.

THIS new and commodious Hotel is situated on Public Avenue, near the Court House, and occupies the corner of the business portion of Montrose. The Proprietor is confident that he is prepared to entertain guests in a way that cannot fail to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
The Hotel and Furniture are new, and no expense has been spared to render it equal in not superior to any in the county. It is well supplied with all the recent improvements and comforts, and obliging waiters will always be ready to respond to the wishes of the guests. The Proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of his countrymen, travelers, and the public generally.
JAMES H. HATCH

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
Run as follows:

MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Scranton, at	5.30 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
Kingston, at	6.40	12.30 p. m.
Empire, at	8.55	
Danville, at	9.24 a. m.	
Arrive at Northumberland, at	9.55	

MOVING NORTH.

Leave Northumberland, at	5.30 p. m.
Danville, at	6.10
Empire, at	6.45
Kingston, at	8.05
Arrive at Scranton, at	9.10 p. m.

A passenger train also leaves Kingston at 8.20 a. m. for Scranton to connect with train for New York. Arrive at Kingston at 7.00 a. m. Arrive at Scranton at 7.00 p. m.
Passengers taking train South from Scranton at 5.30 a. m. via Northumberland, reach Harrisburg 12.30 p. m., Baltimore 8.30 p. m., Washington 10 p. m., via Emp. they reach Philadelphia at 7.00 p. m.
Kingston, April 18, 1863. GEO. B. HUNT, Sup't.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.
JUST Published, new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the medical cure (without involuntary restraint, hypnosis, mental and physical incapacity, impediments to marriage, etc.) also, consumption, epilepsy, and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.
The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous and internal use of medicine, or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, in private or public life, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post paid, on receipt of six cents, or the price of the book. Address the publishers, CHARLES C. CLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post office box, 4366.

HOWARD Association, Philadelphia.
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and genital systems—new and reliable treatment.—Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. H. HOWARD, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 8 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct18 '63

ERIE RAILWAY.
CHANGES of hours, commencing Monday, May 10th. O'LEAGS. Trains will leave Grap. Bend, Pa., at about the following hours, viz:

WESTWARD BOUND.

1. Day Express, 2:31 p. m.	3. N. Y. Express, 1:17 p. m.
2. Night Express, 8:15 p. m.	4. Scranton, 6:10 p. m.
5. Mail, at 7:30 p. m.	6. Cincinnati, 6:58 a. m.
7. Way Freight, 1:38 p. m.	22. Way Freight, 10:00 a. m.
21. Freight, 11:15 a. m.	

Train 11 runs every day. No. 8 runs Sundays, but does not run Mondays. Train 22 does not run on Sundays and Mondays. CHAS. H. MINOT, Gen. Supt.

"THE FAMOUS BARBER."
Come and see the famous Barber, Famous Barber, late of Bayl's, Late of Hayl's, now at F. B. Weeks' Store-Room, Find me shaving and shampooing. Find me cutting hair, and you will find me ready at any time.
At your service. CHARLEY MORRIS.
Montrose, Oct. 15, 1863. 1f

A. G. REYNOLDS,
WOOL CARDING,
Done as Usual.
MAY 25, 1864.—1f
BROOKLYN, Pa.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PENSIONS, and Back Pay.
THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, having obtained the necessary forms, to his care. No charge unless successful.
GEO. P. LITTLE,
Montrose, June 6th, 1864.

BUSINESS CARDS.
BILLINGS STROUD,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, Office in Lathrop's building, east end of Erie Block. In his absence, business at the office will be transacted by C. L. BROWN. Montrose, March 1, 1864.

H. BURRITT,
DEALER in Apple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provision, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fur, Bedsteads, Ropes, Groceries, Provisions, etc., New Millford, Pa., April 2, 1864.

PETER HAY,
Licensed Auctioneer,
At Home: Four Corners, Pa.

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bond, Back Pay, Pension, and Exception Claims attended to. Office next door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Frypsville, Susq. Co. Penna. Jan. 6, '64.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Friendsville and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Leet. Board at J. H. Hoffer's. July 30, 1863. 17

H. GARRATT,
DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provision, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wooden and Stone Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. Opposite Railroad Depot, New Millford, Pa.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Wood & Willow Ware, Iron Nails, Sole & Upper Leather, Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the very lowest prices. Lathrop's Brick Building, Montrose, Pa. April 8, 1863. 7

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Spence's Post-Office, Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

DR. WM. SMITH,
SURGEON DENTIST—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phoenix Block, over store of Read, & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finishing, cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan '64

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turpike street. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style, cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Jan '64

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's Store, Montrose, Pa. Oct 15, 1863.

WAL W. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURER, not of Main street, Montrose, Pa. 24 1/2

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF SHOES & HATS, Montrose, Pa. Shop over D. H. Hoffer's. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. 1st 7

ABEL TURRELL,
DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry Goods, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c. Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. Aug 17

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA AT PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Has Established an Agency in Montrose.

The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$500,000.
ASSETS OVER \$1,800,000.

THE rates are as low as those of any good company in New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among the first for honor and integrity.
CHAS. P. COFFIN, Pres. Montrose, July 15, '63. BILLINGS STROUD, Ag't

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York.
CASH CAPITAL, TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS 1st Jan. 1864, \$3,286,270.27.
LIABILITIES, 76,803.33.

J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Warrin, President. John McGee, As't. A. F. Warrin, Vice.

Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned, at his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. nov29 7

R. B. & GEO. P. LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
MONTROSE, Penn'a.
OFFICE on Main Street. Particular attention to Conveyancing. oct10 '64

NOTICE!
THE subscriber hereby respectfully gives notice that he has taken license to auctioneer in the County of Susquehanna, and offers his services to the public. Charges reasonable, and all calls will be promptly attended to.
LUTHER ELDRED,
Chicocton, March 3, 1864. 1f

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

The Montrose Democrat,
PUBLISHED ON THURSDAYS, AT MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, Pa., BY
A. J. GERRITSON,
AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
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