# Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - - - Editor.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1866.


## The President's Special Message.

We publish to-day, entire, the special message of the President, with the report of General Grant, and ask for them a careful perusal from all. They contain facts, and involve theories which sharply define the issue between the President and the anti-union, negro radicals of his party.

The President says that restoration is succeeding admirably, the people are earnestly submissive to the authorities, and entitled to representation in Congress. He sends Grant's report to the Senate because he thinks it reliable; but sends a report from Carl Schurz—a revolutionary fanatic from Europe, who is not familiar with nor friendly to a free system of government—because it was asked for, and hints that it is not to be considered fair or reliable. Gen. Grant agrees with the President, and thinks that a few troops should be kept South till civil law is fully restored, but tells us that black troops are worse than useless—positively injurious—and should be removed. Where the freed negroes are numerous, troops should be stationed to keep them in subjection; but where there are only a few negroes no troops are needed, as the whites can protect themselves. He agrees with the President that the South should be represented in Congress. He thinks the freedman's bureau is productive of much mischief, as its agents act according to their own notions, and are responsible to no authority, besides being a heavy and needless expense; and he suggests that the military officers take charge of their duties and send them home—a suggestion that will cause much growling among the plundering crew of mischief-makers that now infests the country. No wonder these documents aroused the shriekers in and out of Congress. Read them carefully, and preserve for future reference.

## The Number of States.

How many States are there in the Union? seems now to become a proper inquiry. The President and Secretary of State tell us there are 36; but Congress gives out that there are about 25. It would appear from this that several States have moved out, or have been put out since the shoddies got into power, and that the President, who is thus set down as a foreigner, has not learned the fact. Will some loyal organ, authorized to speak by authority for the government—or some of its Provost Marshal owners, tell us how many States there are, and where they are?

## Party vs. Conscience.

Thad Stevens is the slave-driver in the House, as Sumner is in the Senate; and an exchange, referring to the procrastination resolution of old cloven feet, remarks that

"The author of this resolution long ago discarded conscience in his political operations. In 1838, at the capital of Pennsylvania, he whipped his party followers into the wicked measure of attempting to set aside the elections by the people, and foist upon the Commonwealth a minority candidate for Governor and a minority Legislature. There were three honest members of the same party with Mr. Stevens who refused to carry out these treasonable practices, namely, Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant, of Luzerne county, and Montelius, of Union county. The latter testified before the committee of investigation that he told Mr. Stevens that his "conscience would not permit him to sanction these corrupt proceedings."—"Conscience, indeed," said Mr. Stevens, "throw conscience to the devil, and stand by your party."

And Thad's Buckshot war motto now prevails in the dominant party in Congress.

Mr. Sumner has ability and ought to be useful, but his mind seems to have taken an unfortunate bias, which now places him in the position of a factionist rather than that of a statesman.—Carbondale Advance.

Very true; but we remind the Advance that its entire party, almost, in Congress, votes to suit Sumner; and all who shall continue to belong to the Republican party will be compelled to sustain the unfortunate bias of the wicked factionist.

☞ Last Sunday night, in the Old School Presbyterian church at Meadville, Pa., one of the speakers was loudly applauded for the political remarks he introduced in a sham religious discourse. The Democrat thinks "John Brown's soul is still marching on." It is; but like a simoon, it leaves nothing but barrenness in its track.

—A collision on the Northwestern railroad, near Ridgefield, Ill., on the 20th, smashed several cars, killed a fireman, and severely injured a number of other persons.

## NEWS ITEMS.

—A disturbance occurred at Wilmington, N. C., on the 27th between some policemen and colored marines. The sailors were ashore on liberty, got drunk and disorderly, and when the police attempted to arrest them, drew pistols and fired a dozen or fifteen shots. Their ammunition being exhausted, they fled to their boats, and took refuge on board the man-of-war. The captain of the police was the only one wounded.

—Provisional Governor Holden, of N. C., has received orders to turn the State Government over to Jonathan Worth, the Governor elect by the people, notwithstanding the opposition of Carl Shurz and the radicals.

—Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, is in Washington. He speaks favorably of affairs throughout the South.

—A negro in Trappe, Md., cut his wife's arm's off and left her to bleed to death.

—Gov. Curtin is rapidly recovering, and it is supposed he will return home in a few weeks.

— Meeting of the Democratic State Committee will be held at the Democratic Club Rooms in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 4th January, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

— A fire at New Albany, Ind., on the 16th, destroyed property amounting to nearly $75,000.

—Nearly $7,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed by fires in New York during the year.

—Friday's internal revenue receipts were $1,300,000.

—The Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday received a note containing $60 restitution money.

—A boiler in a foundry at Logansport, Indiana, exploded on the 15th. Five children were instantly killed, and two of the foundry employees severely scalded.

—Delegation from the Shawnee Indian tribe has arrived in Washington, to ask their "Great Father" for some Christmas presents, and that he will use his influence to have their present reservation exchanged for one farther south.

—Lucy Stone says—"The cradle is a woman's ballot box." How about the legality of double voting—voting early and voting often?

—If the share of human blood shed within the last four years could be apportioned among those who caused it to flow, the senior editor of the *Tribune* could take a blood bath every day of his natural life.

—A convention of North western farmers was held at Bloomington, Illinois, on the 15th. Resolutions were adopted favoring a canal around Niagara Falls; the acquirement of free navigation of the St. Lawrence channel; cheap transit for Western produce, and internal improvements.

—Provisional Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has been relieved, and the executive functions transferred to the actual Governor Worth.

—But two soldiers of the Revolution, are now living: William Hutchins, of Penobscot, Maine, and Samuel Cook, of Orleans county, New York.

— A serious disturbance occurred in Philadelphia last Sunday between about one hundred whites and three hundred black soldiers who had just returned home. Bricks and stones were thrown, and pistols fired, but no one was seriously hurt. The police ended the fight by arresting some twenty of the rioters.

—The galleries of both houses of the Rump are daily filled with negroes of both sexes. They monopolize all the front seats and jabber and grin to their friends below with peculiar uniqueness and effect. Such remarks as "Go in Sum!" and "Put it to 'em, Thad!" are frequently cut short by the rat-tat-tat of the Speaker's gavel.

—An Inspector of election in Columbia county was indicted for refusing to receive the vote of a qualified voter on the ground that he was a deserter—the latter having failed to respond to the draft. After hearing, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. All offending election officers ought to be served in the same way.

—Take an ordinary paint brush or sponge, and run over the glass once or twice a day a little alcohol, and it will keep the window as free from ice as in the middle of summer, and it will also give as good a polish as can be got in any other way.

—The "Republican" protectionists don't practice what they preach. They are continually clamoring for a high tariff to protect the American manufacturers, but when they want a nice $7,500 carpet for members of the Rump Congress to cushion their feet in, they send to England for it. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

—Christmas passed over quietly at Richmond, Virginia. At Manchester, however, the freedmen surrounded the jail and released two colored prisoners.

There was no organized negro revolt in North Carolina on Christmas day, if we may believe the telegrams, but individual disturbances were numerous.

—During the year 57,000,000 letters passed through the Chicago post office. Chicago is the fifth city of the Union in population, but the post office business is second only to that of New York.

—Six men were suffocated by an escape of gas in a room of the Bremen Hotel, Chicago, on the 23d. Five of them were dead when found, and the sixth is thought to be past recovery.

—A number of laborers took passage on a railroad train, near Richmond, Indiana, on Christmas day, and when on the train refused to pay their fare. A "difficulty" followed, in which two of the laborers were killed and several wounded. The baggage master of the train was also wounded.

## The Divers in a Coal Shaft.

In the month of October last the valves of the pump in the Shaft of the Carbon Hill Colliery, Lackawanna Township, operated by DeWitt & Salsbury, got out of order. The pump being some fifteen feet under water, and in a shaft 246 feet deep, it was of course impossible to work at it. A Donkey pump, and buckets were put in but no impression could be made upon the water. Finally the idea was conceived of sending for Messrs. Conklin & Quinn, Coast Wreckers and Submarine divers, 89 Wall street. They came and took a hasty view of a *fac simile* of the pump, and understood at once what was to be done. Mr. Conklin was under the water the first time about two hours and a half, during which time he unscrewed some 30 bolts and removed the clack door, weighing 150 pounds, and put in a new valve. After this Quinn went down and screwed up the bolts—so that in four hours after the divers commenced work the pump was in operation.

Mr. John Haggerty, an excellent diver, also came with the party, but sickness contracted by exposure in the swamps of Virginia and in clearing the James river of torpedoes, prevented him from work. The whole party had recently been engaged in clearing the James. Hagerty was the man who recovered the Safe of Adams Express Co., from the James river.

Many readers will be curious to know how these men can exist under water and perform such heavy work. Their armor is rubber, and that of Mr. Conklin weighed, with the leaden appendages to keep him down, nearly 500 pounds, his own weight being 160. The armor is tight in all parts except at the end of the left sleeve; has a brass top and glass front. Gum tubing extends from the top of the head of the armor to the surface, through which air is pumped to the diver and signals given. In this instance the air dump was placed in the second vein. A guy rope was attached to the divers to lower them down and hoist them. In most cases divers do all their work by feeling.—*Pittston Gaz.*

Oiling Farm Tools.—Every farmer should have a can of linseed oil and a brush on hand, and whenever he buys a new tool he should soak it well with the oil, and dry it by the fire or in the sun before using. The wood by this treatment is toughened and strengthened, and rendered imprevious to water. Wet a new hay rake and dry it, and it will begin to loose in the joints; but if well oiled, the wet will have but slight effect. Shovels and forks are preserved from checking and cracking in the top of the handle by oiling, and the wood becomes as smooth as glass by use, and is far less liable to blister the hand when long used. Axe and hammer often break off where the wood enters the iron; this part particularly should be toughened with oil, to secure durability. Oiling the wood in the eye of the axe will prevent its swelling and shrinking and sometimes getting loose.

## Report of the Surveyor General.

The annual report of the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania for the year ending November 30th, 1865. Though in the present exhibit of the affairs of the land department the receipts are less than were represented in the last annual report, the actual work done during the present year exceeds that of any former year. The work on the desks last year was greater than the clerical force of the officers was able to combat successfully, so that a large proportion of the receipts of 1864 were for fees and purchase money on unpatented lands, for which the necessary patents could not be issued in season. The Petroleum excitement was partly the cause of this almost unprecedented demand for patents in this State, New York parties especially, would not accept deeds for lands unless accompanied by patents from the Commonwealth.

By act of Assembly at its last session the Surveyor General was authorized to employ four extra clerk, and he therefore strengthened his clerical force by these additional appointments. The result was an increase of amount of work done, so that now the Department is not only able to keep pace with its ordinary daily business, but a large amount of the unfinished work of past years is being brought up. During the present year the patent fees amounted to ..... $9,703.16
Purchase money ..... 29,818.01
Copying fees ..... 1,951.50

Total receipts for the year ..... $41,472.67

A statement of the receipts for lands during two years and seven months from May 1st, 1853 to the present time, shows $143,503.71, to $129,708.73 received during nine years, from May 1, 1854, to May 1, 1863. Thus it will be seen that the receipts for lands during Mr. Barr's administration exceed by $13,794 the receipts during the three preceding full terms, leaving over $100,000 clear revenue to the State during the yet incompete term of Surveyor General Barr.

This report of the Surveyor General will be one of the most interesting that have ever emanated from this Department, inasmuch as it will embrace a history of the and affairs of Pennsylvania from the Penn charter to the present day.

## Loyalty Begins to Pay.

Geo. Stone, who was tarred and feathered and otherwise roughly handled, by a rebel mob, at Swampscott, Massachusetts, last spring, for having, as was alleged, expressed joy at Lincoln's death, has recovered $800 damages.

Lebbeus C. Berry has recovered $300 judgment in the supreme court at Poughkeepsie, against the marshal for arrest and imprisonment in 1862.

☞ Gen. Grant's allusion to Ben. Butler's being bottled up at Bermuda Hundred, is the occasion of some fun at Ben's expense. The Montrose, Pa., Democrat call him "Bottled Froth Butler," while another journal styles him the "*cork* eyed General."

The clerks in the various departments at Washington are signing a petition to Congress asking an increase of salary.

—Why don't they fill their places with crippled soldiers who are competent and willing to take the situations at the present high salaries.

☞ In Sumner's abuse of the President, he accuses Andy of WHITE-washing; but as the Senator loves nothing or nobody unless BLACK, we presume that it was the COLOR of the special message that mainly displeased him; if it only been BLACK, an eulogy would have greeted it.

—Right Rev. Bishop Rosecrans was attacked by robbers recently near Cincinnati recently and slightly wounded in the leg.

Our Elephant.—Gen. Howard, in his report, asks an appropriation of $11,000,000 for the support of freedman's bureau,—a free boarding-house concern for the negroes, and a lot of plundering, mischief-making, negro-tinkering officials—for the coming year. How much was ever asked of Congress for poor whites, whom we have always among us?

☞ Sumner's amendment to count one negro equal to six white man, by making grand juries to consist of half negroes and half whites, in all localities where one-sixth of the population is black, is received with the utmost reprobation by the white men's press of Pennsylvania. The shoddy press are "mum"—they are wedded to darkness, and love it rather than light.

—Two English detectives are in Washington to procure information of Fenian movements.

—At Clarksville, Tenn., there was the anticipated negro disturbance on Christmas day.

—Five hundred dollars and a gold watch were stolen from the sleeping room of Postmaster Bowen, in Washington, on Wednesday night.

—The total population of New York State according to the census taken in June last is 3,831,777—a decrease since 1860 of 48,950.

—President Baez, of San Domingo, has just been inaugurated, and there is already a revolt against him.

—No less than one hundred negroes were arrested for riotous conduct in Wilmington, N. C., on Christmas day.

—President Johnson has relieved Provisional Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, and turned over the Executive functions of the State to the Governor elect.

—There was negro rioting in Alexandria, Va., on Christmas. Four white men are reported killed, and a number wounded. Six negroes are reported killed.


## CONSUMPTIVES,

READ WHAT DR. SCHENCK IS DOING.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir:—I feel it a duty I owe to you, and to all who are suffering under the diseases known as Consumption and Liver Complaint, to let them know what great benefits I have received from your Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in so short a time. By the blessing of God it has cured me thus far.

Dr. Schenck, I will now make my statement to you, as follows:—About eighteen months ago I was attacked with a severe cough, and it settled on my lungs; I could not retain anything I ate, and suffered with evening fevers and night sweats. I was very much reduced. The whites of my eyes were very yellow; likewise my skin; my appetite all gone, and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels swollen, irregular and costive. I was very low spirited, and had such violent spells of caughing when I laid down at night and when I arose in the morning that they would last one or two hours.

I then would be nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to lie on my left side. I cannot describe my wretched suffering as I would wish to do. Every organ in my body was diseased or deranged. Such was my situation at this time, and I was confined to my bed from the last of February, 1862 to June, 1862, not able to sit up. I had the best of medical attendance the whole of the time My cough was so very bad that it racked me very much. I at this time raised a large quantity of thick, yellow offensive matter, sometimes with blood, and it was generally accompanied by nausea and a furred and thick coated tongue. At the time of coughing so badly I would have sharp, shooting pains in my left side and heart, night sweats, and soreness all through my whole chest; had much inward fever, pain in my back and under my shoulder blades and in the small of my back, and at times so severe that it would throw me into spasms. Now my physicians gave me up to die. Others I had, and the best of them, but they could do nothing for me, and at that time I was nothing but skin and bones. I then was in the western part of Missouri In June last we left there for the East, and in August last we came to New York, and I was so reduced that I could only walk a little with my husband's help. After I had been here a short time the salt water breeze made me feel much better for a time and then I had again to call a physician for aid. We had four of the best physicians of New York on the diseases of the lungs, and doctors of all kinds, but of no avail. They said I was past cure, and that my lungs were too far gone for any one to cure me. But at this time I was on my feet about the house, not able to do much of anything. In November last I grew worse, and the consumption diarrhea set in and lasted about eight weeks. We had tried all and everything that I could grasp at like a dying person for my disease—consumption and liver complaint—but of no avail.

In January, 1863, I was brought down again on my bed, and was not expected to live the night out. My husband stayed at my side, and other friends, and they all give me up to die. At this time every one who saw me did not think I would ever leave my bed a living woman. The first night I was attacked with spasms, and was deranged most of the time. A friend, Mrs. Harris, came to see me the last of the week, and brought the Sunday Mercury. In it was an account of a great cure performed by Dr. Schenck. She read it to me, and it was so much like my disease that I asked my husband to go and see him for me. At this time I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again, and made my peace with God, to be ready whenever he called for me.

On the 27th of January, 1863, my husband called on Dr. Schenck, 32 Bond street, New York, and stated to him my case, with a request for him to call and see me, which he did, and examined me with the respirometer. When he was about to go I asked him if he could cure me? His reply was: "I cannot tell, both lungs are diseased, and the bronchial tubes are affected on both sides." And yet he seemed to think there were lungs enough left to effect a cure if the diarrhea could be stopped. He said in order to do this, he would have to give me Mandrake Pills in small doses at first, to carry off the morbid matter, and then, with stringents, he hoped to check it, which he did, but the constant coughing, night sweats, and diarrhea had prostrated me so that he was afraid my vital powers were too much prostrated ever to rally, and yet he seemed to think if I could live to get enough Pulmonic Syrup through my system to cause expectoration there were lungs enough left for me to recover. He wished me to try the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic at once, saying it would do me no harm, if it did me no good. The first week it seemed to give me strength, so that on Sunday after I sat up in bed and ate hearty for a sick woman; but the next week I lost all hope and wished my husband not to give me any more medicine. But the doctor warned him of this, and when the medicine was clearing out the system it made them feel somewhat restless, and to persevere; and he insisted on my taking it; and now I feel the benefit of it. For after eight days I began to gain my strength, and, with the exception of a cold that put me back some, I have been gaining strength of body, my cough is going away, and all my pains are gone; no soreness of the body, my bowels are regular, and my breath is sweet, and I thank God that I am now going about, and sew and read as well as ever I could. I have taken sixteen bottles of the medicine, eight of each. I now have a good appetite and rest well at night; my cough does not trouble me in getting up or lying down. I would here say to the afflicted with consumption or liver complaint, that Dr. Schenck is no humbug. You can rely on what he says. Delay not; it is dangerous to trifle with these diseases. If you would be cured, go at once; and any one wishing to know the facts as herein stated can call at my residence 117 West Houston street, New York city.

MRS. MARY F. FARLOW.

We, the undersigned, residents of New York, are acquainted with Mrs. Farlow, and know her statement to be true. We also know that she used Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, and have reason to believe that to this medicine she owes her preservation from a premature grave.

B. Farlow, 117 West Houston st.
Eugene Underhill, 676 Greenwich st.
Mrs. Eugene Underhill, 676 Greenwich st.
Augusta Underhill, 676 Greenwich st.
A. H. Harris, 117 West Houston st.
J. LCOLE, 33 Cottage pl.
M. A. Leighton, 463 Broadway.
Mrs. Benjamin Clapp, 19 Amity pl.

I am well acquainted with Mrs. Mary F. Farlow, and with her husband, Mr. B. Farlow, they having, for a few months past, attended at my church, and I am convinced that any statement which they might make may be relied on as true. JOHN DOWLING, D. D.,
jan) Pastor of Bedford St. Baptist Church, N. Y.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his principal office No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m., No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 9 to 8; No. 38 Summer street Boston, Mass., every Wednesday from 9 to 3, and every other Friday at 108 Baltimore street Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the charge is three dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. jan1 1y jw

For sale by all Druggists and dealers.

## HO, FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE FLORENCE

## Sewing Machine,

WITH REVERSIBLE FEED.

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE!

MAKING FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES.

Buy one for your Wife.

A Written Warranty Given if Required.

READ ITS VIRTUES:

We claim for the Florence the following advantages over any and all other Sewing Machines:

☞ It makes four different stitches—the lock, knot, double lock, and double knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric.

☞ The only machine having a self-adjusting shuttle tension—the amount of tension always being in exact proportion to the size of the bobbin.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seams, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, or breaking thread.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other machine will do so great a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time.

The taking up of the slack thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of wire levers. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached in any Sewing Machine hitherto offered in the market.

We furnish each machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperienced operators.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates, and our Letters Patent.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and will give a written warranty if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further reference may be had by addressing

H. C. TYLER,
Montrose, Pa.,
AGENT FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Dec. 19, 1865. 3m

## FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT in Montrose, (known as the Bush place,)—Also,

House & Lot,

containing about two acres of land, good Barn, and a large variety of Choice Fruit, pleasantly situated in Montrose—or

The Clemons Farm,

in Bridgewater, 1½ miles from town, has good improvements, nice Timber Lot, Good Fruit, and is a pleasant place.

D. BREWSTER.

Montrose, Pa., Nov. 28, 1865. tf

TO

## CONSUMERS OF TEA.

THE GREAT

## AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

35 & 37 Vesey Street,
New York,

Are now putting up an excellent article of Black Tea with Green Tea flavor that will meet the wants of lovers of Tea. The trade mark of this tea is

## THE LONG ARM CHOP.

It is put up in neat pound papers, 60 pounds in a box. It is rapidly becoming a favorite Tea with the community. From present appearances it is destined not only to become a great favorite, but standard Tea, in consequence of its fineness and sweetness of flavor and great strength—which makes it

The Most Economical Tea in Use.

We have long made it a study to furnish a Tea which would suit all varieties of tastes, but never until the production of our Long Arm Chop have we felt that we had attained that much desired and long sought for object. The Long Arm Chop is a Black Tea with Green Tea flavor, and can be relied upon for its uniform purity and healthy effects. This Tea is composed of the choicest leaves, and cured without coloring matter of any kind, and in precisely the same manner as if prepared for native consumption. It is consequently more wholesome and delicate in flavor than the artificially colored Teas. Natives of Tea countries never color teas artificially nor sort them into Gunpowders, Imperials, Hysons, Twankays, &c., for their own consumption: they do so only when preparing them for other markets. It will be perceived, therefore, that the Long Arm Chop combines the virtues of all the varieties of original and natural Teas.

It is the aim of The Great American Tea Company in introducing this Tea to the public to make it mutually advantageous to them and ourselves.

☞ The Company warrant this tea to all tea dealers, and the dealers extend the guaranty to consumers, that if the tea is not perfectly satisfactory it can be returned and the money refunded.

FOR SALE BY

TEA DEALERS, GROCERS, AND DRUGGISTS

Throughout the Country.

Retail Price, $1,25 per Pound.

The Great American Tea Company,
35 & 37 Vesey Street,
dec12 New York.

## Claim Agency

To the Brave Soldiers of Susq'a Co.:

It is contemplated by the Union Claim Agency at Washington to ask of Congress, at its next session, the passage of a law authorizing the payment—

1st. To all Soldiers the bounties promised to them, no matter for what reason or reasons they may have been discharged, provided such discharges were not for disabilities existing prior to enlistment, or were not ordered as punishment.

2d. To three months' men one-eighth of $100—$12 50.

3d. To six months' men one quarter of $100—$25.

4th. To nine months' men three-eighths of $100—$37 50.

5th. To one years' men $100 bounty, as promised.

6th. To all men discharged within two years by reason of disabilities contracted while in the service (not alone on account of wounds received in action,) the full bounty to be given them by the act of Congress under which they were enlisted.

7th. To all men discharged by reason of promotion, a pro rata bounty according to the act under which they enlisted for the time they served as enlisted men.

8th. Of $100 bounty to all Soldiers of the regular army who enlisted in 1859, '60, or '61, (prior to the act of July 1861,) and who served their full term of five years, or who were discharged after two years from the beginning of the war, or who were discharged by reason of disabilities contracted in the war since June 15th, 1860.

9th. Of $100 bounty to all deserters who rejoined their regiments and served two years exclusive of the time they were absent without leave.

10th. Of three months pay proper to all officers who have been discharged by reason of disabilities contracted in the service, by reason of expiration of term of service, or by becoming supernumeraries on account of consolidation of regiments.

12th. Also a grant of 160 acres of land to all enlisted men who only received the $100 U. S. bounty, and a similar grant to officers in proportion to their pay proper.

The above are the different bounties, grants or allowances which we propose to have embraced in the law above referred to. Our great aim is to secure justice to the soldiers. We believe that they are entitled, by the plainest rules of the sternest justice, to all we shall ask. In order to secure this, all those coming within any of the above-named classes, should make application immediately to our Agent, who will prepare and forward the necessary papers.

Geo. P. Little,
Sole Agent in Susq. county for the Union Claim Agency.
Montrose, Sept. 5th, 1865.—tf

## THE REGULATOR!

HEAD QUARTERS for BARGAINS!

Great Inducements for 1866.

GEO. HAYDEN,
NEW MILFORD, PA.
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, TRUNKS,
TRAVELING-BAGS,

And lots of Goods too numerous to mention, at the very lowest market prices.

Call and examine—no charge for showing Goods—every article warranted as represented, and will sell

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

GEO. HAYDEN.

New Milford, Pa.

## FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENTAL

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,

Montrose, Pa.

| | |
|---|---|
| Home Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus, | $3,000,000 |
| Insurance Co. of North America, Phil'a, Capital and Surplus, | 1,700,000 |
| International Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus, | 1,500,000 |
| Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Phil'a, Capital and Surplus, | 800,000 |
| Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Co. of Muncy, Penn'a, Capital and Surplus, | 2,500,000 |
| Security Insurance Co. of N. Y. Capital and Surplus, | 1,500,000 |
| Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co. York, Pa., Capital and Surplus, | 500,000 |
| Enterprise Insurance Company, Phil'a, Capital and Surplus, | $75,000 |
| Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, Phil. Capital and Surplus, | 700,000 |
| Kensington Fire and M. Insurance Co., Phil'a, Capital and Surplus, | 300,000 |
| Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., paying 50 per cent. dividends to the assured, Capital, | 10,000,000 |
| American Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Capital, | 1,000,000 |
| Travelers' Insurance Co. Hartford, Conn., Insuring against all kinds of accidents Capital, | 500,000 |

☞ All business entrusted to our care will be attended to on fair terms, and all losses promptly adjusted.

STROUD & BROWN, Agents.

☞ Office over the Post Office, Foot of Public Avenue.

Billings Stroud, Charles L. Brown.

Montrose, Jan. 1st, 1866. 1y

LOWELL'S Commercial College AT Binghamton.

D. W. LOWELL, Principal & Proprietor

Of the above Institution, respectfully calls attention to the unsurpassed facilities of his course of Instruction, and the important additions and improvements which have been made in and to the several departments of his College. The course of instruction extended and perfected, present to

YOUNG MEN and LADIES

The best facilities for obtaining a

PRACTICAL, COMPREHENSIVE, BUSINESS EDUCATION.

The thorough, novel and interesting course of

ACTUAL PRACTICE

embraces a complete routine of transactions in each important branch of business. A Store, Bank and Railroad Steamboat, Telegraph, Post-offices, &., are in full and successful operation, representing in a pleasing and satisfactory manner, the daily routine of actual business life, in which the student becomes in progression an ameteur

CLERK, MERCHANT AND BANKER,

receiving, in each capacity, a practical & reliable knowledge of business in its multifarious forms and phases.

PENMANSHIP.

In this essential branch of business education no College offes better facilities to the learner. The Spencerian system will be taught in all its varieties by the most skillful masters of the art. Specimens of Writing from this Institution have received the highest encomiums from the press.

For general information, terms, &c., address for College monthly, which will be mailed free; for specimens of Penmanship, enclose two three-cent stamps.

dec12 1y Address D. W. LOWELL Principal.
Lowell's Commercial College, Binghamton, N. Y.

## CHEAP CLOTHING.

This day received our Fall and Winter Stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING!

OVERCOATS,
UNDERCOATS,
HATS AND CAPS, PANTS AND VESTS,
BOY'S CLOTHING,
FINE FLANNEL SHIRTS, UNDER CLOTHING.

*Look at Prices of a Few Articles:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Overcoats, heavy and warm, as low as | $8 50 |
| All wool Business Suits, Coat, Pants & Vest, | 15 00 |
| Union Business Suits " " " | 9 00 |
| Good Undershirts and Drawers, per pair, | 1 50 |

And other Goods in proportion.

☞ Garments made to order, and warranted to fit.

## Flour and Groceries!

Such as Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Saleratus, Soap, Spices, Salt, &c. &c., as usual.

Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted—Eggs, Chestnuts, and grafted Winter Apples, for which the highest prices will be paid in cash.

G. L. STONE & CO.

Montrose, Nov. 28, 1865.

## 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, '65. J. B. McCOLLUM.

LATE and IMPORTANT

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH!

☞ FORT FISHER CAPTURED ☜

THIS time, and the good people of Wilmington and other places in Dixie are said to be much TERRIFIED; but the good people of Montrose and vicinity need not be alarmed in the least as nearly all kinds of goods are *going down*, and have been going down (*into the Store of the subscriber*) almost every day for a long time past, and all wishing good Goods, had better call and examine qualities and prices before buying, as it is my purpose to sell goods strictly upon the principle of *live and let live*. In the Franklin Hotel building.

Montrose, Jan. 24. A. N. BULLARD.

## FAMILY GROCERIES,

Teas.—Choice Teas, good at 100, better at 125, and best at 150 and 160 per lb.

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses that are *sweet*, and Vinegar that is *some* sour.

Tobacco, (the "filthy weed") from 30 to 120 cts. per lb and some in the shape of snuff.

Yankee Notions, Books and Stationery, Pocket Diaries for 1865, Candies, Nuts, Crackers, Cheese, cider and domestic Wines, Butter, Lard, Potatoes, Onions, Fresh Oranges, Lemons and lots of other Good things quite too numerous to mention, for sale by

Montrose, Jan. 1865. A. N. BULLARD.