

On the outside of the Democrat today may be found the speech of a Republican Senator in defense of the restoration policy of the President.

As that paper refuses to let its readers see anything in defense of the President, or in favor of restoring the Union, we advise our readers to show Republicans Senator Cowan's speech in this paper, taking care to mention that Johnson and Cowan are both Republicans—a fact which members of that party are not allowed to know, if they rely upon their party organs for information.

Why don't the Republican sustain the President in his efforts to restore the Union?

Republicanism and Ignorance.

To secure the supremacy of the negro party, forever, Thad Stevens wants the Southern negroes to vote. He says:

"If they [the Southern States] should grant the right of suffrage to persons of color, I think there would always be Union white men enough in the South, aided by the blacks, to divide the representation, and thus continue Republican ascendancy."

Almost in the next breath he tells us how well fitted those blacks are for suffrage. He says:

"The infernal laws of slavery have prevented them [the blacks] from acquiring an education or from understanding the commonest laws, or from managing the ordinary business of life."

We infer therefrom that Thad thinks the ignorance of the negroes would insure their adherence to his party; and we believe and hope that such would be the case.

An Important Decision.

Superintendent Coburn has decided that an inhabitant of Pennsylvania, who entered the military service during the rebellion while yet a minor, is entitled, after attaining a majority, to as many years or months attendance in the common schools, as he could have enjoyed had he staid at home.

Let our legislature amend the School law for the benefit of returned soldiers, and then they will be entitled to something; but Coburn's "decision" amounts to nothing but an expression of a generous and just opinion that such a law ought to be passed.

The N. Y. Post and Tribune.

The Post, a leading radical organ, having favored the restoration of the Union, was lectured for it by the Tribune. This is the Post's response:

"It is true we do not wish to make the grant of the franchise, by the late insurgent States, to their emancipated slaves, a condition of being allowed to resume their political relation in the Union, for these reasons: First, that the terms of suffrage are left by the Constitution exclusively in the control of the States; secondly, because, before we grant the right to vote to any new elements we require a probation of natives, twenty-one years residence, and we ought to require some similar probation of the ignorant mass of late slaves; and thirdly, because it would seem to us an intense meanness to impose upon the Southern communities conditions which our Northern communities refuse themselves to accept."

As to returning to the Democratic party, we have this to say: that unless wiser, juster and more liberal counsels prevail at Washington, there will soon be no Republican party to hold to. If the Union, for which we have spent so much money and poured so much blood, be not fully restored before the close of the present session of Congress, the people—whose patients discern only grand general results—will sweep the party that has the power out of sight. The Union, in all its length and breadth, they will have, and potential differences they will adjust afterward; and such impracticable schemes as Sumner's and Stevens' and others will only succeed in separating the dominant party from the popular sympathy both South and North."

"Can any one," says the Tribune, "contending on this response," can any one deny that the Post is tending?" We think not.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Monday, the fifth (5th) day of March, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Congressional Proceedings.

We only note the important business transacted or in progress—omitting mention of a multitude of minor negro bills, &c.

Jan. 15.—The House debated the negro suffrage bill—Kasson (Rep.) of Iowa arguing against universal negro suffrage, and controverting the radical doctrine of his party that Congress can regulate suffrage in the States.

Jan. 16.—The Senate tabled, 25 to 12, Chandler's resolution to suspend all intercourse with Great Britain; and debated negro suffrage.

In the House, resolutions to prevent the restoration of the Union except upon the basis of negro equality, &c., were offered and considered. On motion of Thad Stevens the Senate resolution to give his anti-union committee power to send for persons and papers was adopted. The negro suffrage bill was debated at length, Thomas (Rep.) of Maryland, opposing the majority of his party, and arguing that its introduction was injurious. Kelly, a leading Republican from Pennsylvania, in reply to a question from Randall, declared himself for negro suffrage in this State!

Jan. 17.—In the Senate, Doolittle, (R.) of Wisconsin, made a speech against Howe's bill to inaugurate a new system of reconstruction in opposition to the President. He differs radically from his party—insists that the Union is not dissolved, and is opposed to negro suffrage, or the plan of forcing it upon the States. In the House, most of the time was occupied, as usual, by the Republicans in speeches in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality.

Jan. 18.—In the Senate a bill was reported to admit the State of Colorado into the Union. Howe's new system of reconstruction was debated; Nesmith, of Oregon, making a speech against it, and favoring the President's policy. Wade made a disunion, negro-equality speech, declaring that he "would keep the States of the South out of the Union until they gave the right of suffrage to the colored men." A bill was passed giving Mrs. Lincoln the franking privilege for life.—The bankrupt act was made the special order for the 30th.

The House resumed the consideration of the negro suffrage bill. Efforts were unsuccessfully made to require that negroes should be able to read, own property and pay taxes, before voting, and the original bill as offered by Kelly, of Pa., was adopted by a vote of 116 to 54. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word "white" be and the same is hereby stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed and annulled.

The Senate has yet to act upon it. Jan. 19.—The credentials of Wm. Marvin, Senator from Florida, were presented by Doolittle (Rep.) who endorsed his loyalty, and said he would like to see him sworn in at once. Sumner spoke in opposition, and read as usual from anonymous letters slandering the State. Doolittle rose to reply, but was ruled out of order, and the credentials were tabled.—Debate followed on the negro bureau.

In the House, Deming of Conn. spoke against the President's restoration policy, opposing the Union except on the basis of a negro despotism, and styling the very recent acts of the South, under the policy of the President, as rendering them a generation of vipers. Smith (Rep.) of Ky., made a speech in opposition to the secession and disunion theory of his party.

The Mexican Question.

In response to the House inquiry, the President on the 9th presented a voluminous budget of correspondence between Secretary Seward, Senor Romero, Drouyn d'Hauss and Marquis de Montholon, the gist of which appears to be the following:

On the 18th of October last, Minister d'Hauss wrote to De Montholon, at Washington that—

"He had renewed the assurance of the strong desire of the French Government to withdraw its auxiliary corps from Mexico as soon as circumstances will allow it. The French Government had been ready to adopt, without delay the basis of an understanding on the subject with the Government of Washington; what it asked of the United States was to be assured that it is not their intention to impede the consideration of the new order of things found in Mexico, and the best guaranty the French Government could desire would be their recognition of the Emperor Maximilian by the Federal Government."

On the 6th of December, Secretary Seward wrote to De Montholon, in reply to—

"After a review of all the facts, the President is gratified with the assurance you have given of the Emperor's good disposition. I regret, however, to be obliged to say, the condition which the Emperor presents, which seems to be impracticable."

This is not Monroe Doctrine, very stiff, but the "loyal" party leaders are so engrossed with the negro and the means whereby they shall continue their own supremacy, that the wily Secretary can not trust to put it any stronger. "Seems to be impracticable," ain't very "heavy."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Our State Legislature to assembled on Wednesday, after a recess of one week. Owing to the continued absence of the Governor, but little business has yet been transacted, and it is not probable that much will be done for several weeks to come. Curtin has since returned.

The Standing Committees were announced in both houses. On Wednesday both Houses met in Convention to elect a State Treasurer, when, William H. Kemble, Republican, was reelected, the vote standing—

W. H. Kemble, Republican 80  
J. Monroe Kreiter, Democrat 42  
Thus far but two bills have passed finally—one to pay the retiring officers and the other divorcing a daughter of Gov. Curtin from the bonds of matrimony.

A bill is now before the Legislature proposing to change the legal rate of interest from six to seven per cent. per annum; and allowing eight per cent. to be charged by special agreement between the parties.

Monday, Mr. Bingham, (R.) read a bill to increase the salaries of the State officers, as follows:

Governor, \$6,000 00  
Auditor General, 3,000 00  
Attorney General, 3,600 00  
Surveyor General, 2,400 00  
Superintendent common schools, 2,400 00  
Legislators, 1,000 00  
Chief Justice, 5,500 00  
Supreme Judges, 3,200 00  
County Judges, 3,200 00  
Judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, 4,400 00

Doolittle on Restoration.

Washington, Jan. 17. Senator Doolittle (Rep.) delivered his speech on reconstruction to day, and occupied about three hours and a quarter. In his speech he sustained the President in his policy of reconstruction, contending that if this congress fails to carry out the present order of things for a complete restoration of the Southern States, the next congress will do it, and that those who continue to array themselves in hostility toward it are traitors. The speech produced quite a sensation.

All the daily newspapers in New York make large sums of money. The clear profits of the Herald during the last year, it is said will reach \$300,000; those of the Tribune \$170,000; of the Times \$150,000 and of the World \$90,000 to \$100,000 while the Evening Post has realized \$7,000; and the Evening Express \$40,000 in the same period.

With such large profits on their daily issues, it is any wonder that they furnish their weeklies—which are only reprints upon the same type—at less than the cost of the waste paper?

TAKING NATIONAL BANKS.—Hon. W. M. Meredith, Attorney General of this State, has decided that the stock held by National Banks is taxable for State purposes and upon this decision the State Treasurer calls upon the Legislature in his annual report, to enact a law compelling these banks to pay a tax of one per cent. on their capital stock. The amount of stock now held by the National Banks of the State amounts to over forty six millions of dollars.

The Philadelphia Mercury thus pays its respects to Thad Stevens and Carl Schurz: "And who is Mr. Stevens? Not a Pennsylvanian, but a Yankee intruder into this State, whose reputed wife is a negro, and whose children are mulattoes." "And who is Carl Schurz? A wretched adventurer, who, a traitor to his native land, fled hither for refuge, kept a larger beer saloon in this city; and failed in that, has lived ever since on the Government that has rescued him from the penalty of treason and the obscurity of a scullion."

Good.—One of our Northern "school mops," who is employed in teaching the "redmen," told a sprightly negro girl that he "must not call the woman with whom she lived, mistress; that she was as good as anybody." Pretty soon the girl asked her teacher what business she followed before coming South to teach. "Well," said the girl, gathering up her books and starting for the door "I'm not goin' to scold me wid you any longer— you say dat Fs ekil to my mist'us, and she don't scold me wid bonnet makers."

CONCOCK.—On Wednesday evening, an office seeker visited Senator Ben Wade at his residence, and made rather an imperative demand for the Senator's signature to a recommendation for employment in the navy. Wade went into another room and returned with a loaded revolver, which upon the applicant's refusal of his demand and the unsheathing of a bowie knife, he put close to the fellow's head and compelled him to vanish. This is Ben's story. The affair had no other witnesses than the dramatis personae. A sensation story.

A NEW SWINDLING GAME.—A number of peddlers are going about the country selling broadcloth, which is made of shoddy, and lacks three or four inches in width, but is finished off so as to look pretty well at prices apparently cheap, but in fact far above the real value of the article. These fellows have only the broadcloth with them, but they show samples of muslins, calicoes, &c., and pretend they can furnish those goods at one half the ruling prices. On the strength of these and other false representations they put off their shoddy broadcloth at exorbitant figures. People ought to know without being told of it, that any man who offers to sell standard goods at half price, is a rogue and a swindler.—Mercu-

NEWS ITEMS.

A correspondent of the New York Times contradicts the report that President Johnson's brother died from the refusal of rebel surgeons to attend him. He says there was no physician at Velasco when Mr. Johnson was wounded, but that the people showed him every mark of respect.

—Maj. Gen. Franklin P. Blair has brought a suit for \$10,000 damages in the United States Circuit Court, against the election judges at St. Louis, who refused to let him vote last fall because he would not take the Missouri test oath of non-sympathy with the rebellion.

—The subject of cotton stealing in the South was considered in the Cabinet on Tuesday. Men in both the civil and military service are implicated.

—The ex-rebel Generals Heth, Hood, Pillow and Longstreet have recently been in Cincinnati and bought eight hundred cotton ploughs and engaged 1,000 white laborers for Southern plantations.

—The radicals in Washington are opposed to the admission of Colorado until she grants the suffrage to negroes.

—Edward B. Ketchum, the forger, has been placed in the shoe shop of Sing Sing Prison.

—The aggregate of the bounties paid during the war amounted to \$301,500,000 paid to 1,730,340 men. Seven hundred and thirty one thousand received no bounty.

—The steamer Agnes, with a valuable cargo of groceries, sunk in the Arkansas river on the 14th.

—The Hoxford and Chase mill, in Lowell, Massachusetts, was burned, Thursday. Loss \$150,000.

—Enough white laborers have been secured to cultivate some of the plantations in Mississippi.

—An old steamer named the "Illinois," which was bought by the government for four hundred thousand dollars, will not bring higher than twenty three thousand dollars.

—It is stated that an appropriation of \$10,000 will be required "to replace things at the White House which have been removed by some body."

—The military district of Western Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the Eastern Shore and Western Virginia have been discontinued.

—The Wisconsin State Reformatory at Waukesa, was burned on Thursday night. Loss \$30,000. The inmates escaped.

—Mr. DuChalla, the African explorer, has been heard from again. He has discovered eight new tribes in Central Africa.

—There has been another ice flood at St. Louis. Three steamers have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$800,000.

—Orders were received at Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, for the muster out of all the volunteer troops in Virginia.

—McKay, cashier of the sub-treasury at San Francisco, is a defaulter to the government to the amount of \$30,000.

—Miss Harriet Lane, who presided so gracefully at the White House during Mr. Buchanan's administration, was married at Wheatland, on the 11th, to Edward Johnson, Esq., of Baltimore. Ex-President Buchanan gave away the bride.

—A bag containing \$5,000 in gold, stolen from Adams Express, was found on Thursday, near a bridge on the New Haven railroad.

—A bill was introduced into Congress a few days since by Brandegee, a Representative from Connecticut, fixing death as the punishment for counterfeiting.

—General Grant has communicated to the Congressional Military Committee a plan for a reorganization of the army, differing materially from Senator Wilson's bill.

—The income of the "Union" League of Philadelphia during 1865 is noted in their annual report as \$134,043. Of this sum \$91,978 were expended last fall to elect Hartranft and Campbell, and \$42,765 remain to bribe and corrupt at the coming Governor's election.

A man arrested for rape, near Albany, N. Y., in May last, has been ever since at liberty on bail, and recently escaped, while his victim has been kept in prison as a witness, for the whole time—eight months.

—The Florida State Senate ratified the anti-slavery amendment on the 28th ult., by a vote of 36 yeas to 2 nays.

—The Republicans of Allegheny county have nominated General Moorhead for Governor of Pennsylvania.

—General Sherman has written to a friend in Louisiana that he wishes well to the South, and says: "If I have been a scourge, think how much better it was I than Butler, or some other of that school."

—The home of George T. Taylor, in Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was robbed on Thursday evening of eight thousand dollars in U. S. bonds and a gold watch valued at one hundred dollars.

—The pension applications have declined to an average of one hundred and sixty per day. At one time they were five hundred. About one in five is favorably acted upon.

—The order sent to Galveston discharging troops has been revoked.

—Secretary Harlan will retire from the Cabinet on the 1st of February.

—A messenger of the Farmer's and citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, was robbed Friday in William street, New York, of a satchel containing \$61,000, the property of the bank. The robbers have not yet been arrested.

—Martha Grindor, the poisoner, was hanged Friday at Pittsburgh. Previous to her execution she confessed to two of the murders, but denied the others.

—Very large swindle, implicating detective Lafayette C. Baker, is alleged by a New York paper. Some \$300,000 it is said were fingered.

—The Jamaica Legislature approves the measures of Governor Eyre for the suppression of the recent revolt.

—The President has recognized the actual Governor of Florida, relieving the Provisional Governor, Marvin.

—The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania will be held on the 7th of March next.

—A few days ago a party of some fourteen men (as we learn) in or near Hawley so basely and violently treated a young woman that she survived but a few days. Some escaped, and some were arrested and held to bail, but it is very doubtful if any ever appear.

—The infamous Jamaica negro butcher, George William Gordon, who murdered and outraged the white women and children during the recent insurrection, inflicting the most wanton cruelties, is canonized by Greeley and his followers, as second to none, save John Brown.

—A disastrous fire broke out on Wednesday morning last, at the corner of Lake and Carroll streets, Elmira, and before it could be subdued nine stores were burned. Loss \$50,000.

A Good Suggestion.

The New York Herald recommends Stevens Stevens, Sumner and the other radical abolitionists in Congress, to get up an amendment to the Constitution compelling negroes to work for a living, and intimates that this would be placing them as near on an equality with the white man as they should be placed by Congressional legislation. White men have to toil in order to support themselves and families, and we (in common with the Herald) can see no good reason why negroes should be kept in idleness and fed and clothed at the public expense.

See advertisement of real estate for sale in Dimock township, by L. H. Woodruff.

CONSUMPTIVES.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK IS DOING.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK: I feel it a duty I owe to you, and to all who are suffering from the disease, to state as a consumptive and Liver Complaint, to let them know what great benefits have resulted from your Pulmonic Syrup and Sarsaparilla. I was in a most deplorable state of health, and I had been cured by your medicine. I will now make my statement to you, as follows: About eight months ago I was attacked with a severe cough, and it settled on my lungs; I could not retain any thing I ate, and suffered with evening fevers and night sweats. I went to a number of physicians, but they could do me no good. I was very low spirited, and had such violent spells of coughing that I laid down at night and when I awoke in the morning that they would last one or two hours.

I then was nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to lie on my side. I cannot describe my wretched suffering as I would wish to do, but I feel that my body was as depressed or arranged. Such was my situation at this time, and I was confined to my bed from the last of January, 1865, to about a month ago. I had the most of medical attendance the whole of the time. My cough was so very bad that I could not sleep at night, and I was obliged to take a quantity of thick yellow offensive matter, sometimes with blood, and it was generally accompanied by nausea and vomiting of bile. I was so weak that I could not get up to attend to my business, and I was obliged to be carried to my bed. I was so weak that I could not get up to attend to my business, and I was obliged to be carried to my bed.

On the 27th of January, 1865, my husband called on Dr. Schenck, 25 Bond Street, New York, and stated to him my case, with a request for him to call and see me. When he was about to go I asked him if he could cure me. He replied: "I cannot tell, but both lungs are diseased, and the bronchial tubes are affected on both sides." And yet he said to take these wonderful pills, and he said in order to do this, he would give me Mandrake Pills in small doses at first, to carry off the phlegm, and then, with strictness, he would check it, which he did, but the coughing, night sweats, and diarrhea had frustrated me. I was so weak that I could not get up to attend to my business, and I was obliged to be carried to my bed.

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Home Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus, \$3,000,000  
Insurance Co. of North America, Phila., Capital and Surplus, 1,700,000  
International Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus, 1,000,000  
Glind Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus, 500,000  
Looming County Mutual Insurance Co. of Montrose, Pa., Capital and Surplus, 2,000,000  
Security Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus, 1,500,000  
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. of York, Pa., Capital and Surplus, 1,000,000  
Enterprise Insurance Company, Phila., Capital and Surplus, 750,000  
Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania, Phila., Capital and Surplus, 700,000  
Kensington Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Phila., Capital and Surplus, 300,000  
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., paying 60 per cent. on the face of the policy, 10,000,000  
American Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Capital, 1,000,000  
Traders' Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., insuring against all kinds of accidents Capital, 500,000

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READ ITS VIRTUES. We claim for the Florence the following advantages over any and all other Sewing Machines:—

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2. Every machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb screw, to sew the work from either the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or finish the work without turning the fabric.  
3. It is the only machine having a self-adjusting shuttle position—the amount of tension always being in proportion to the size of the bobbin.  
4. It is the only machine having a self-adjusting needle position—the needle being raised and lowered by a spring, and ready to be used while the machine is in motion.  
5. The needle is easily adjusted.  
6. It is almost entirely self-oiling, and can be used where oil is not readily obtained.  
7. The machine is of all perfect: there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables it to be used by any one who can use a needle and thread.  
8. It does not require a tread on the under side of the upper plate, and will sew across the head of the frame, or from one to the other, without the change of any of the parts.  
9. The Florence is made of the best materials, and is warranted to be the best Sewing Machine in the world.  
10. 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 wish to sell again. Further references may be had by addressing—

E. C. STROUD & C. BROWN, Agents for SEQUIMAHAN COUNTY, Dec. 18, 1865. 3m

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