

has been done? In Tennessee, under the direction of my lamented predecessor, we commenced the work of restoration, and we have succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception, and that was the relation of representation.

RETROSPECTIVE.

I came to Washington and under extraordinary circumstances succeeded to the Presidential chair. What then? The Congress of the United States had adjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded as I had done in my own State, under direction of Government, to restore the other States; and how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, the district attorneys and the marshals, "Go down and hold your courts, the people need the tribunals of justice to be opened. Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. What else? We looked out and saw that the people down there had no mails; they had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the rebellion. We said to the Postmaster-General, "let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think—that we are one people."

We looked out again, and saw that there was a blockade; that the custom houses were all closed. We said open the doors of the custom-houses and remove the blockade. Let trade and commerce and the pursuit of peace be restored, and it was done. We then traveled on step by step, opening up custom houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities, and restoring all the relations that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be done here that was not authorized by the Constitution, that was not justified by the great necessities of the case; that has not been entirely consonant with the Constitution and with the genius and theory of our Government?

TAXATION.

One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts, was that there should be no taxation without representation. How, then, does that matter stand? Who has been usurping power? Who has been defeating the operation of the Constitution? What now remains to be done to complete the restoration of those States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation, and when we say admit representation, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government, and where does that power lie? What remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized world, and to the people of our national existence, and proved that our Government was perpetual. A great principle was to be restored which was established in our Revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation, without representation. (Cheers.)

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

The Constitution declares, in express terms, that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judges of the returns, election and qualifications of its own members. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction of an oath, and can we believe that either House would admit any member into its body, to participate in the legislation of the country, who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and to participate in its proceedings. They have the power, not the two Houses, but each House for itself.

The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States, without its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question. "Oh, but some will say, a traitor might come in." The answer to that is, that each House must be the judge, and if a traitor presents himself cannot either House know that he is a traitor (applause); and if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, "you must send us a loyal man" (Cheers, and a voice, "that's logic.")

TRAITORS.

Is there any difficulty about that? If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him "No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back; we will not deny you people of the right of representation, but they must send a loyal representative." And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and laws? There is no one learned in the Constitution and the laws who will say that, if a traitor happens to get into Congress, the traitor cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and confirms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it the Government will be preserved.

While you have been contending against traitors, and treason, and secession, and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power here. (Cries of "good!") I think the consolidation of power here is equally dangerous with the

separation of the States. The one would weaken us and might run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and run into monarchy.

USURPERS.

But there is an idea abroad that one man can be a despot, that one man can be a usurper, but that a hundred or two hundred men cannot be. Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells us, and so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more vigorously and more tyrannically than by one.

What power has your President to be a tyrant? What can he do? What can he originate? Why they say he exercises the veto power! (Laughter.) What is the veto power? Who is your President? Is he not elected by the people, through the electoral college?

THE TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE.

The President is nothing more than the Tribune of the People. His office is tribunitary in its character. In olden times, when tribunes were first elected in the Roman Republic, they stood at the door of the Roman Senate, which was then encroaching on the popular rights and putting the heel of power on the necks of the people. The people chose a Tribune, and placed him at the door of the Senate, so that when that body ventured on oppressive acts, he was clothed with power to say "Veto—I forbid."

Your President is now the Tribune of the people; and, thank God, I am and intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me. (Cheers.) Your President, standing here day after day, and discharging his duties, is like a horse on the tread mill, and because he dare differ in opinion in regard to public measures he must be denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto power? The veto power is conservative in its character and affirmative. All that can be done by the veto power is to say, when legislation is improper, hasty, unwise, unconstitutional, "Stay I stop action, wait till this can be submitted to the people, and let them decide whether it is right or wrong." (Applause.)

That is all there is in it; and hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive. He is powerless and all that he can do is to check legislation, to hold it in a state of abeyance, till the people can consider and understand what is being done. Then what has been done? I have done what I believe the Constitution required me to do. I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity and the intelligence of the masses of the American people, the soldiers and sailors especially. Then, for my life, I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the purest and best acts of a man's life.

If you come forward and propose certain things, your motives are suspected and condemned; and if you withhold your opinion, you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the other. So far as certain persons are concerned, on all questions pertaining to the interests of the great masses of the American people, for in them is my hope and the salvation of the country, I am with you, citizens, soldiers and sailors, who have sacrificed or perilled more than the humble individual who addresses you.

Has not my ill been put upon it? My life, my property, everything sacred and dear to man, have been staked upon it, and can I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation? Where is he, in public or in private life, who has sacrificed more, or who has devoted more of his time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end than I? and I have done it from the promptings of my own heart and conscience.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

I believe it was right; and with your help and your countenance and your encouragement I shall go through on that line; and when I come to talk about sailors and soldiers, about this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to wait and see, so far as the future is concerned. Wait, and see if I do not stand by you, although others may falter and fail.

I want to see measures of policy bro't forward that will advance the interests of the people, and of that portion of the people who have constituted the gallant and brave men who in both branches of the service have upheld the national flag and sustained the country in the recent struggle. I thank you, gentlemen, for this encouragement; I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me, and gives me strength to perform the work before me.

If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this Government will be restored. Let us go on and restore the Government; let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade, let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of prosperity and greatness. I know that some will find fault with me, and say I am too lenient and kind and all that. If we are all to be put to death or punishment or thrown away for one of these, as for the second offense, and were to be lost and excluded from society and communion with our fellow men, how many of us would be lost.

I have felt when I have done wrong and repented of it that I was as sincere and honest as if I had never done wrong at all. Then we must reason with each other, and understand our nature, and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony to a distracted and divided people. In time of war it is right to burn villages,

sack cities and desolate fields, to lay waste a country and cripple and reduce the enemy; but in time of peace, the reverse of that course is precisely the right one and the true policy, if a nation is to rebuild its cities, restore its villages, renew its fields of agriculture, and occupations of peace and prosperity are to be restored. I know there are some who have been at home calculating during the war, and who bring to the consideration of questions of peace and harmony and the occupations of civil life, all the feelings of resentment which animated us when the excitement was up and running high, but take the brave men who sustained the flag in the field, and on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better judgment on these questions than you will find with those who have been sitting in the closet and never smelt gunpowder.

Yes, from the private up to the commanding general, they knew better how to treat the present circumstances than any of these elevated patriots and humanitarians. Then, my countrymen, fellow citizens, soldiers, and sailors, let us rejoice that peace has come; let us rejoice that the relations of the States are about being restored. Let us make every effort we can on proper principles to restore the relations which existed between the Federal Government and the States.

I thank God that peace is restored. I thank God that our brave men can return to their families and homes and resume their peaceful avocations. I thank God that the hateful planet of fire and blood, which a short time ago was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the benignant star of peace. Now that the bow of peace is suspended in the heavens, let us cultivate the arts and relations of peace and all those associations which appertain to men in peace.

The time is not distant when we can have a political millennium, a political jubilee, and when we can proclaim to all the nations of the earth that we are again a united people, and that we have triumphantly passed through our third ordeal, having peace at home and power to bid defiance to all the world.

Remember one thing, gentlemen, that in my past life, though slanderers may have misrepresented me, no one can say that I ever deceived or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in the future who will redeem all his promises and who will be most faithful. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have done me.

After the President closed his speech he was loudly and continuously cheered, the band performing some patriotic airs, and the immense crowd dispersed.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

Judge Underwood, whose ridiculous decision was that the President's peace proclamation did not mean much of anything, has been rebuked by the President who orders him to release the prisoner to whom he had denied the writ of habeas corpus.

The President has commenced removing the dis-Union officials in this State, as hereunder stated:

General Kaipie is appointed Postmaster at Harrisburg, vice Geo. Bergner, removed.

A. L. Robinson Postmaster for Allegheny, vice S. Riddle, removed.
Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, Collector for the Allegheny district, vice D. N. White, removed.

A. B. Sloanaker for Collector in first district of Philadelphia, vice J.H. Taggart removed.

The "dimmyrats" in many places are huzzing for Johnson, because they say he vetoed the law "giving every nigger a new bureau," and they are opposed to giving them any furniture.—Republican paper.

False and malignant as is the above, it is an average specimen of the truth and decency practised by the negro bureau organs towards the President and those of both parties who endorse his Union policy instead of the dis-Union acts of the negro equality faction.

The Legislature of this State has passed an act to disfranchise deserters from the U. S. army or the draft.—[Ex.]

Such an "act" is unconstitutional for the following among other reasons:

1. State laws cannot punish for offences against federal enactments.
2. If they could, an election board can in no case arraign, try, convict and punish a man for any crime. Court and jury must do that.
3. This bill was passed after the acts of desertion, is therefore *ex post facto* law, and clearly unconstitutional.

Election officers who reject legal votes under cover of this pretended law, will be subject to fine or imprisonment under our Constitution, which regulates suffrage as well as election officers' duty.

Against the Union and for the Negro.

The dis-Union majority in Congress, are true to their antecedents. When we were a united people, blest with peace, prosperity and amity, they and their associates attacked the Union of the States, and the Constitution of our fathers; the one was denounced, the other vilified. Concord, amity and forbearance—the silver chords that bound our people in a common destiny, were rudely snatched, and in their stead came a career of vituperation, hate and bloodshed; love for the negro prompted its inception, anxiety for his freedom nerved them in their progress, and a desire for his social elevation roused them to renewed exertion.—As the peculiar friends of the negro they nullified the plain provisions of the organic law, and violated laws enacted under its requirements. As his zealous advocates, they now violate the elementary principles of the Constitution, and refuse representation to people who are true to the laws and faithful to the government. They were against the Union at the beginning, and they are but consistent in opposing it now. They are for the negro and against the poor white man, and their policy of to-day is but the reflex of their sentiments in the past. Their true rallying cry is: UP WITH THE NEGRO AND DOWN WITH THE UNION. They are dis-Unionists in thought, dis-Unionists in word, and dis-Unionists in deed.

The dis-Unionists refused to vote the Gettysburg Heroes a Medal.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania on the 8th of April, 1864, Senator Lamberton, a Democrat, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to bring in a bill authorizing the governor of this Commonwealth to cause a suitable medal in gold to be struck and presented to General Meade, and such other suitable testimonial as it may desire, to be presented to the other commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of this State who wrought for this Commonwealth a great deliverance from rebel invasion, on the sanguinary and victorious field of Gettysburg."

Senator Johnson, dis-Unionist, moved to amend by directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of doing so.—The Democrats voted against amending the resolution, and the dis-Unionists for it. The amendment was carried. The committee did not consider it expedient and never brought in the bill, and no medal was ever presented to General Meade and his soldiers, because of the vote of the dis-Unionists. Look at the Record page 505.

The President's Speeches.

We publish the President's speech to the soldiers and sailors, and hope it will be read and circulated, as no other paper in the country will be likely to print it. A later speech to the negroes, we have not room for to-day; and the negro organs of course will copy that, unless they have abandoned their professed affection for the negroes as well as for the soldiers because the President speaks kindly to them.

Republican Love Affair.

On Monday night, the 2d inst., says the *Somerset Democrat*, a daughter of Mr. William Griffith, of Jenner township, this county, aged about 17 years, eloped with a full blooded nigger, black as Erebus.—Some time after night Miss Griffith slipped out from her father's house, met the nigger on the road according to previous arrangement, and the same night walked to Johnstown, 18 miles distant, with a view to taking the morning train for Harrisburg, where they were to be married.

Mr. Griffith discovering the absence of the parties, and suspecting their intentions, proceeded forthwith to Johnstown, the nearest telegraph office, and there telegraphed to the police at Johnstown to arrest them on their arrival, which was accordingly done. Miss Griffith was taken to her father's house, and the nigger was on the 4th inst. committed to the jail of this county, to await his trial at court, which will amount simply to nothing, as it is no legal offence, but purely a matter of taste and smell. This nigger has been in the employ of Mr. Griffith for some time. During the last winter he frequently took this daughter and Mrs. Griffith and other female members of the family sleigh-riding. He was on a perfect equality with the family—at the same table, slept under the same roof, and enjoyed all the rights and privileges that Mr. Griffith's children did.

Mr. Griffith is one of the original abolitionists of the country, has voted that ticket for the last 22 years to our certain knowledge, and has advocated the cause of negro equality in a zealous manner. He often said before his family that "a negro was plenty good enough for a poor white girl," and similar expressions showing the bias of his mind. The daughter, having confidence in her father, imbibed his teachings, and concluded to act upon them.

—Justice Wayne, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is about to proceed to Georgia for the purpose of holding a Court there.—Chief Justice Chase still declines to hold a Court in Virginia; and this is the reason why Jeff Davis is not tried.

To TAXPAYERS.—This state must pay, as her share of the Freedmen's Bureau expenses, for this year, at least \$1,500,000. All who like to be thus robbed to support idle negroes, should vote for Geary and other Republican dis-Union candidates, who want to enlarge and perpetuate this system, so that it will cost the State five or six million dollars a year in future.

Horrible Murder near Philadelphia.

A family of seven persons by the name of Dearing, were found murdered on the 11th inst. in the lower section of the City of Philadelphia, they having evidently been killed by blows on the head with an axe. Mr. Dearing was a cattle dealer, and plunder was doubtless the motive of the horrible butchery. A hired man—a returned soldier—has been arrested for the murder, and has confessed the terrible crime.

The Test Oath.

President Johnson has sent in to Congress a message urging the modification of the Test Oath which Southern men are required to swear to before they can hold positions under the national government. The President says that as matters stand, it is impossible to get men to do the post-office work, or the work of the Courts.—It is not likely that the radicals in Congress will pay any heed to the President's request. The repeal of the Test Oath would go a long way towards restoring peace and harmony between the sections, and the material prosperity of the South; something which the radicals don't want to see.

A. H. Stephens' Testimony.

Among the mass of testimony submitted from the Committee on Reconstruction is that of Hon. A. H. Stephens. He thinks that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the Government, and for the State to take her former position in the Union and enjoy all her rights, and adjust all her obligations as a State, under the Constitution of the United States.

His opinion is, and the sentiment of the people of Georgia is, that the exercise of the right of secession was resorted to from a desire to render their liberties and institutions more secure, and from a belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary for that object. He thinks that the people are perfectly satisfied with the experiment, and that they will never resort to that measure of redress again. He believes that the only hope for their liberties now is the restoration of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Government under the Constitution.

Something New.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Duplex Elliptic or double Spring Skirt. Though a recent invention, it has become very popular, and is rapidly obtaining the preference over other kinds in use. The rods in it are composed each of two delicate and well-tempered steel springs, which are ingeniously braided together edge to edge, the lower rods heavier, and having a double covering. This peculiarity of construction makes the skirt very strong and durable, and also so exceedingly flexible that it rapidly adapts itself to the form of the wearer, and allows of any amount of doubling and crushing without injury to its shape.—These skirts are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical ever made. These are advantages which ladies, who have experienced the discomfort and inconvenience of single springs, will duly appreciate.

Thad Stevens has moved in Congress to send three copies of Forney's paper to every agent of the government in foreign countries. This will cost the federal treasury nineteen thousand dollars a year, and enable the d. d. to malign the President, abroad, at public expense.

—Samuel G. Courtney has been confirmed by the Senate as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, in place of D. S. Dickinson, dec'd.

—Anna, wife of Thomas Hughes, of Providence, committed suicide by hanging herself on Thursday last. She had been partially deranged for some time.

—Nearly all the coal operations in and about Pittston, with the exceptions of the Rough & Ready, Morgan's, the Twin Shatts, and Tompkins shaft, owned by Mercer & Co., have been idle for some weeks.

The President has approved the resolution protesting against pardons by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous crimes on condition of emigration to the United States.

The Democratic Platform.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve:

1. That the States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and Laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.
2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.
3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery) and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.
4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.
5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.
6. That the bold annihilation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of our nation contained in the recent annual message and freedmen's bureau veto message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.
7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.
8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

The Superintendency.

The convention of school directors to elect a County Sup't and fix his salary will meet next Tuesday, and every director should attend.

County Superintendent.

Mr. Editor: We suggest the name of Byington Thatcher, of Montrose, as a candidate, qualified by education, experience as a teacher, and moral character for the office of County Superintendent.
BRIDGEWATER SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
April 10, 1866.

Notice to Teachers.

All School Teachers intending to teach in Bridgewater township are notified that they are required to enter into written contracts with the Board of Directors, according to law.
J. F. DEAN, Pres't.
CHARLES SPROUT, Sec.

Election of School Superintendent.

To the School Directors of Susquehanna County:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the 43d section of the act of 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the Court House, in Montrose, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1866, (according to legislative act of 1866), being the first day of the month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and elect, *in vacuo*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of Teaching, as County Superintendent for three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.

E. A. WESTON,
Superintendent Susq'a County,
Brooklyn, April 2, 1866. 3t

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid. Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, early loss of hair, and other ailments, by the means of self-care. By one who has tried himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, the author will send a copy of the book free of charge. The author's name is NATANIEL MAY, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. (Jan 20 1865)

Deafness, Blindness, and Catarrh.—Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of No. 101 Nassau St., New York, and now at 619 Pine street, Philadelphia). Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be sent on application. The medical office is in the same building as the residence, and is open to all who wish to consult with him. He has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. (Every body knows it.)

Strange, but True.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not sending this card. All others will please address their obedient servant.
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Dec. 25—1856—533 Broadway, New York.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, he offers a plan to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Croup, and all throat and lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to prove to the world that his remedy is not a humbug, but a simple remedy, which he has cured. Success is guaranteed. The advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13 Chambers street, New York. Dec. 25, 1855. 15mp

Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful excess, and who had tried every mode of suffering humanity, sent free to all who send it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Success is guaranteed. The advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13 Chambers street, New York. Dec. 25, 1855. 15mp

The Greatest Victory Yet.—A recent stroke in the mind. The above is a full and complete bulletin from the Seat of War in all respects applicable to the results of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, when brought in contact with hair of any color, restores it to its natural color, and removes the undesirable color, replacing it with the richest black or brown. No stain is left on the scalp, no damage is done to the hair by this fine emollient vegetable dye.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. (Apr. 15 1866)

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—A certain cure for pain in limbs and back, sore throat, croup, rheumatism, and all other ailments of the chest, and never fails. Read! Read! Read!

LIVONIA, Wayne Co. Michigan, June 18, 1852. My dear Sir:—I commenced to swell, and was so sore that I could not swallow, and coughed violently. I used your Liniment, and made a perfect cure in a few days. I firmly believe that your Liniment should have been in my house. JOHN H. HARRAN. Price 40 and 50 cents.

Sold by all druggists. Office 26 Cortland St. New York. Apr. 15 1866

Alcock's Porous Plasters.—These plasters have the compounds of lid leather and the flexibility of silk glove. They have cured various rheumatic and external ailments. For all affections of the chest, weight about the diaphragm, or upper part of the bowels, in colds and coughs, for injuries of the feet, for strains or bruises, for a weak back, for nervous pains of the bowels, and other persons affectional cramp, for heart affections—for all these affections they have to be used to be properly appreciated.

DR. I. T. HENDERSON'S LETTER.

FARWELL, La., March 8th, 1850. Dr. T. ALCOCK.—Sir—I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralgic disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried every thing known to the practice of medicine from the very best M. D.'s but truth prompts me to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything else I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure.

The counter-irritant effect of your plasters is produced in a mild and gradual way, they so regulate the circulation under the parts to which they are applied, and exert upon all nervous diseases a most salutary influence. The persons who place them at the head of every plaster now in use.

Yours, very truly,
I. T. HENDERSON, M. D.

ap. 15—18mp

The Montrose Democrat

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, AT MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA., BY A. J. GERRITSON.

AT \$3 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR \$24 AT END OF YEAR.

Business advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of 10 lines, three times, and 50c for each additional week. Yearly advertisements, with usual charges, charged \$10 for four squares, quarter column \$15, half column \$20, one column \$25, and other amounts in proportion. Business cards of three lines, \$3; or one dollar a line.

Legal notices at the customary rates.

Job Printing executed neatly and promptly at fair prices. Deeds, Mortgages, Notes, Justices', Constables', School and other notices, printed and bound. Terms: Cash Down.