[FOR THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.]

The Great Conflict between Democracy and Abolitionism.

The Montrose Republican of May, 1866, says:

"It is not a question in this election what measures shall the Union party pursue, but shall there be any Union party, and shall it rule? During the war, we constantly differed on measures, but stoutly stood by the Union."

In the speeches made in Congress against the President, it is declared that "Andrew Johnson never had been with the Union Republican people at heart in the principles on which this war was fought."

What are the principles of this so-called "Union" party and who are the people that stood so stoutly by the Union? In May 1865, Mr. Forney, the leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, said in his Press:

"Of the Democrats who supported the rival candidates, Breckinridge and Douglas, thousands are now sustaining Abraham Lincoln, and many of the most eminent in the number will hold seats in the coming Baltimore Convention. And it is these latter who will rescue that body from all small men and narrow intrigues. In fact, I have never known of a National Convention composed of statesmen more experienced and patriotic. Fortunate it is for our beloved country that it is such men who will sit in this grave council, temper its proceedings, and give strength and dignity to our great Union party."

Mr. Forney suggested that it was right and proper that one of these Democrats should be selected for Vice President, and when the name of Andrew Johnson was placed by the side of that of Abraham Lincoln, he sustained him and recommended him to the people as a Democrat. He reprinted his speeches made in the beginning of the war, to show what "high ground he took, and with what ardor and power he placed himself in the front rank of the defenders of the Union." He says, in Dec. 1860:

"The cloud that has been hanging over the Capitol has lifted. The Union has found a gallant defender in the person of Andrew Johnson, the living Andrew Jackson of Tennessee. The tide has turned. Our threatened liberties have at last found a Southern defender. We shall now have Union speeches without number. It was only necessary that the good word should be spoken, and spoken boldly."

Mr. Forney gave Andrew Johnson the credit, at that particular time, of saving the Union by turning the tide against the secession movement in his own State and other border States.

According, therefore, to the doctrines of the Republican party, that the men who gave the most substantial aid in preserving the Union should now rule the nation, Andrew Johnson is the very man who is entitled to that right. As he has been made the Chief Magistrate of the nation by an inscrutable decree of the Almighty, he has a right to carry out the principles upon which he fought to save the Union. If he is a Democrat, he has a right to introduce Democratic principles into all the measures of his government, and, in so far as his influence extends, he has a right to restore the Union upon the Democratic principles upon which it was founded.

The founders of the Union discarded the philosophical principles of the French Infidels, who originated the doctrine of negro equality, and President Johnson has a perfect right to discard them also, in his policy of reconstruction. If a portion of the "Union" party choose to follow Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the first apostle of French Infidelity and their doctrine of negro equality in America, he is not bound to go with them.

Mr. Forney admits that the Baltimore platform, upon which he was elected to office, "discarded all the doctrines known as radical, and repudiated the idea that the Southern States were to be considered and treated as conquered provinces." He was elected upon a platform which thousands of Democrats supported, which they would not have done had it not discarded the doctrine of negro equality. In proof of this we quote again from Mr. Forney. He says:

"Senator Doolittle's letter shows the folly of making negro equality a test of fidelity to the Union party. 'To adopt such a test,' says Mr. Doolittle, 'would be an act of great injustice, especially to the thousands of Democrats in the field and at home, who, at our earnest invitation, came to the support of our cause two years ago, in the darkest hour of our trial, and whose coming made us in fact, as well as in name, a Union party, composed of Democrats as well as Republicans, the true, and only true Democratic Republican party.'"

Here is a public acknowledgment of the services rendered by thousands of Democrats in saving the Union. The Republicans admit that they came to their aid, not to establish negro equality but to save the government. All of these Democrats have a right to a voice in the reconstruction of the Union which they fought to preserve.

We shall now prove that Abraham Lincoln himself, who finally suppressed the rebellion, carried on the war from the beginning to the end, solely for the Union and not for the negro. This was so evident to the Abolitionists, that Horace Greeley wrote him a remonstrating letter, telling him that "a great proportion of those who elected him were sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy he was pursuing." "We complain," said he, "that you, Mr. Lincoln, elected as a Republican, seem never to give a direction to your military subordinates which does not appear to have been conceived in the interest of slavery. The seeming subserviency of your policy to the slave-holding interest, is the despair of statesmen of all parties."

President Lincoln pained and disappointed the Abolitionists to the day of his death, because he wanted to save the Union; and they are now suffering the same agonies under the policy of President Johnson.

Mr. Lincoln replied to Mr. Greeley in a letter dated Aug. 22d, 1862. He says:

"As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing,' as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and when I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union."

Mr. Lincoln here tells these complaining Abolitionists that he is not fighting for the negroes, or to make them equal with the white men, but to save the Union.

President Johnson, in his "Talk with a foreign correspondent," says:

"Mr. Lincoln offered to receive the whole of Richmond, a rebel legislature, and would have welcomed them with open arms."

The New York Tribune in Feb. 1865, says:

"Many people believe that Mr. Lincoln is disposed to concede even the slavery question to peace. That he will welcome back immediately, if the two Houses will admit them, Representatives and Senators from the rebel States, and welcome to their places and rights in the Union the States themselves, with their legislative machinery unsmashed, and take the risk of their setting it in motion to defeat the amendment abolishing slavery. Our politicians here think that both Mr. Seward and the President would be willing to lay down a golden pavement for those whom it is becoming fashionable to call our erring brethren, to walk back into the Union; to compensate the slave States for the loss of their labor and their property in their labor; to give them, say a thousand million. But the radical portion of the Republican party in Congress denounce their plans with unsparing severity. In both Senate and House there is an impulse to organize against it."

After Gen. Lee's surrender, and Mr. Lincoln had visited Richmond, but three days before his death, he made a speech from the window of the white House, defining his reconstruction policy. He says, in his speech: "In the annual message of Dec. 1863, I presented a plan of reconstruction, as the phrase goes, which I promised, if adopted by any State, would be acceptable to, and sustained by the executive government of the nation. This plan was in advance submitted to the then Cabinet, and approved by every member of it. The message went to Congress and I received many commendations, of the plan, and not a single objection to it from any professed emancipationist came to my knowledge until after the news reached Washington that the people of Louisiana had begun to move in accordance with it. As a general rule, I abstain from reading the reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer."

The facts contained in the above extract are 1st, That President Lincoln made a promise to the Southern people, that if they would adopt his plan of reconstruction, it would be accepted by the government, and he had every reason to believe that Congress would accept it also. 2d, That he was not afraid to trust the blacks with their former masters, and made no promises to them, which the nation is bound to keep, as the Abolitionists now pretend. Another fact is, that the same men, that are attacking President Johnson, made attacks also upon Mr. Lincoln, that were calculated to provoke him to make just such replies as President Johnson has made. They proclaimed to the world, that "the negro was nothing to Abraham Lincoln, and history will disgrace him for want of friendship to that race. Mr. Forney said "the Abolitionists cannot submit to Mr. Lincoln, and nothing but his sacrifice will appease them." He said also, that the very last utterance of Abraham Lincoln to the American people, was in condemnation of the Abolitionists and an undoubted difference from their policy," and he adds that "not one among the radicals denies that Andrew Johnson is carrying out the policy of reconstruction commenced by Mr. Lincoln."

This "difference" between the policy of the President and the so called Union party is plain. He is for maintaining the government which was founded by our Patriot Fathers. This was a government of white men. The Abolitionists are determined to overthrow the old government and establish a new one, which shall be ruled by Negroes, whenever and wherever they outnumber the white race. To gain unlimited power over the people, the republicans desire to change the American Union into an Empire, the ancient power. "To introduce negro equality, they looked to France and her colony in St. Domingo, and resolved to make the south another Hayti. To test the principles of the American people, they should unfurl their true colors, and inscribe upon their banners the names of their true leaders. Julius Ceasar and Maximilian, Robespierre, for the real *question now is*, shall the principles of these old tyrants, or the principles of Washington hereafter rule the people. The true Union party now stand by President Johnson, who is trying to restore, as they were first constructed, without the aid of the negro, the grand, old United States of America.

Lovers in a Fix.

Night before last, as the moon rose over the hills and tree tops, gilding the spires of our beautiful city with her beautiful rays, there might have been seen upon the roof of an Egyptian cottage, which is flat, and covered with pure white gravels and pitch, a couple of lovers, seated, enjoying the beauty of the scene, and

"Though few the hours, the happy moments few:
So warm with heart, so rich with love they flew,
That their full souls forgot the will to roam,
And rested there, as in a dream at home."

The sun during the day had been very warm, and thus they met to spend the fleeting hours of twilight, enjoying the pleasant breeze that floated up from the magnolia garden beneath, and interchanging those soul longings, and the warm affections for each other. Seated near each other, the lovers sat; with one arm he encircled the waist of the beautiful creature at his side,

"Her little hand lay gently confidingly in his,"

and all passed quietly and loving until the bell tolled the midnight hour.

"None but the loving and beloved,
Should be awake at this sweet hour."

The tolling of the bell reminded them that

"Tired nature's sweet restorer balmy sleep,"

was requisite for lovers as well others. Still seated near each other, the plighted vows were again and again exchanged, and sealed with kisses, like

"Honey sweetness long drawn out."

At length, after many vain attempts to sever these pleasant pleasures, the transported lovyears found that they were bound to each other by more sticking bonds than lovers' vows. The hot sun had melted the pitch, and after sitting so long, and the night air having cooled the resinous matter, they found they were both "stuck fast." The young gentleman first attempted to disengage himself, but found, like aunt Jemimas's plaster, "the more you try to pull it off, the tighter it sticks the faster." The young lady then attempted to get up, which she did, minus the skirt of her dress, and all her underclothes, as far as the tilters. In this plight she attempted to relieve her disconsolate partner, but it was of no use—he couldn't come. After some parley he came to the conclusion he could manage it by slipping out of his pants. Accordingly he asked of his companion if she could lend him a pair of pants until he could go home. She thought her pa's would do if they were not too long. With this information he slipped off his boots, loosing his suspenders, drew himself out of his pants as easily as possible, and the disconsolate couple took themselves down stairs in a very blushing manner, and looked very much like our first parents when they discovered that they were human. The lady procured, as quietly as possible, a pair of her father's pants, which were run into pretty quick, and the Adonis decamped with his pants rolled up about six inches. The joke was too good to be kept; by little and little it leaked out until the truth had to come to exculpate the happy innocents.—*Memphis Argus.*

Radical Hostility.

"OCCASIONAL," in his letter in yesterday's Press, made the following frightful expose of the reason so many Senators and Represedtatives are hostile to the President:

"When we reflect also how many men in Congress have looked to appointments from those who were elected to administer the government in the in the interests of the Republican party, and how natural it is for politicians to be operated upon by official patronage, their noble attitude is indeed unexampled."

This simply means that these disinterested Congressional patriots applied for admission into "the Bread and Butter Brigade," and were refused commissions in that popular corps. In other words, they applied for office and their claims were rejected. Hence their hostility to the President. It is well known that "Occasional" could never keep his own secrets or those of any body else, but such a candid and complete confession was hardly to be expected under the circumstances.—*Age, 11th.*

As Was Expected.

General Scott, commandant of South Carolina, has issued stringent orders in consequence of the increase of theft, vagrancy, and drunkenness among freedmen. It says the total disregard among the freedmen to keep their contracts must result in destitution and starvation, unless sooner checked. He therefore orders that all men and women who neglect their labors, be arrested and made to work on the public roads. Those convicted of non-capital crimes are to be imprisoned and compelled to labor as convicts on the island from sunrise to sunset.

If left entirely to themselves, without restraint, they would sink into abject barbarism in a very little time.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased the

Blacksmith Shop

of E. D. Clemons, near the Foundry of Sayre Brothers. Customers will do well to call, as they can get everything done in the Blacksmithing line neatly and promptly, for cash.

☞ Particular attention given to Horse Shoeing.

Montrose, Dec. 26, 1865. EDWARD P. STAMP. tf

Fire, Life and 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,	300,000
Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Co. of Muncy, Penn'a, Capital and Surplus,	2,500,000
Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co. York, Pa., Capital and Surplus,	500,000
Enterprise Insurance Company, Phil'a, Capital and Surplus,	375,000
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 60 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
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., Capital and Surplus,	$1,533,163
Putnam Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct., 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 first door north of "Montrose Hotel," west side of Public Avenue.

BILLINGS STROUD, CHARLES L. BROWN.
Montrose, Jan. 1st, 1866. 1y

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.

PREFERRED by all practical painters! Try it, and you will have no other.
Manufactured only by ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,
jan30 1y 137 North 3d street, Philad'a.

"THE FAMOUS BARBER."

Come and see the famous Barber,
Famous Barber, late of Hayti.
Late of Hayti, now at Weeks',
Now at F. B. Weeks' Store Room,
Find me shaving and shampooing,
Find me cutting hair to suit you,
Find me ready at your service,
At your service, CHARLEY MORRIS
Montrose, Oct. 15, 1865. tf

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS,

FORTY different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one gold or silver medals, or other first premiums awarded them.—Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
Sept. 2, 1865—1ysmp

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a few choice Building Lots in Great Bend Village, in close proximity to the extensive works of the D., L. & W. R. R. Co., now in progress. They are laid out in convenient shape and good size, and may be purchased at liberal rates and on easy terms of payment.
Great Bend, Dec. 7, 1864. B. PATRICK.

THE

NEW STORE

OF

MINER & COATS

Post's building, below Boyd's Corner, is the place to buy your

FLOUR, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS,

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

MINER & COATS

Would inform the public that they are now opening a New and Choice Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, just received from New York, which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for all kinds of Farmer's produce.

We have made arrangements with one of the best Commission Houses in New York for shipping Butter and Produce, and will furnish Pails free of charge, and make

Liberal Advancements

on consignments of Butter. Also, CASH paid for Butter, Grain and Eggs.

A fresh supply of GARDEN VEGETABLES, by Express, always on hand.

☞ Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, we hope by dealing honorably with our customers to still further extend our trade.

C. G. MINER, - - - - W. R. COATS.
Montrose, June 5, 1866. 3m

FLOUR!

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!

CRANE, HOWELL & CO.,

ARE now receiving a large and well-selected stock of new goods, consisting in part of choice & comm'n

FLOUR, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, CHOICE TEAS, COFFEE, SPICES, FRUITS, PORK, HAMS, LARD, FISH, DAIRY SALT, TABLE SALT, BBL SALT, CANDLES, BRUSHES, &c., &c. &c. NAILS, WOODEN-WARE, BASKETS, BROOMS, ROPE, &c.,

and in fact a choice variety of all kinds of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

which we are bound to sell **wholesale or retail, cheap for cash or ready pay.**

Call and see before buying elsewhere, for we take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you buy or not.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

taken in exchange for Goods at the best market prices.

☞ Shop in basement of Boyd's building next below Searle's Hotel.

Also, Meat Market Adjoining,

Where Fresh Meats and Fish of all kinds are kept for sale.

O. M. CRANE. JOHN HOWELL. P. T. FERGERSON.
Montrose, May 1, 1866.

DENTISTRY!

Dr. N. L. Brundage's

NEW DENTAL ROOMS,

Over Webb & Butterfield's Store,

IS the place to get your Teeth extracted without pain, and replaced with beautiful artificial ones.

The New Patent.

Dr. B. WOOD'S Plastic Metallic Filling, an improved fusible metal for filling teeth, for which I have the right, privilege and license, granted by him, to use for Dental purposes in my own practice as a Dentist. It is called Cadmium Alloy, and is designed to take the place of Amalgams in metallic oxyds, etc., for filling. It does not contain mercury, and hence an absence of the difficulties that in such a variety of ways occur, or are liable to occur with that agent.

Plates of Teeth,

Rubber as a base, from $25 to $40 per set. Also,

CONTINUOUS GUM WORK,

Platina as a base, Teeth and Gums being one continuous solid mass, for $100 per set.

☞ Please call at my office and examine specimens. Office hours from 9 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock, p. m.

Montrose, Pa., May 9, 1866. 10eod1y

ABEL TURRELL

Is continually receiving

NEW GOODS,

And keeps constantly on hand a full and desirable assortment of genuine,

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Teas, Spices and other Groceries, Stoneware, Wall and Window Paper, Glassware, Lamps, Kerosene, Benzole, Tanner's Oil, Lubricating Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Refined Whale Oil, Varnish, Whips, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Lead, Gun Caps, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oil, Brushes, Pocket Knives, Spectacles, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, and Ivory Handled Knives, Dentist's Articles, a general assortment of

Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.

ALL THE

Patent Medicines

advertised in Montrose, and nearly every GOOD KIND IN ANY MARKET.

In short, nearly everything to restore the sick, to please the taste, to delight the eye, to gratify the fancy, and also to conduce to the real and substantial comforts of life. Enumeration is impracticable, as it would fill a newspaper. Call at the Drug and Variety Store of

ABEL TURRELL, *Montrose, Pa.*

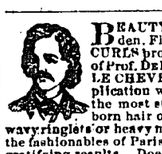
A FRESH LOT OF

NEW GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED FOR THE

Spring Trade,

At WILSON, GRIFFIS & WARNER'S.



BEAUTY.—Auburn Golden, Flaxen, and Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. DeBreux's FRISER LE CHEVEAUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, $1. Descriptive circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River street, Troy, N. Y. Only agents for the United States. my1 1ycfspq

Excelsior! Excelsior!

CHASTELLAR'S

HAIR EXTERMINATOR,

FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

TO the Ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, and does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory powder in existence. Price $1 per package, sent post paid to any address, on receipt of an order, by

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CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL,

FOR Improving and Beautifying the complexion. The most valuable and perfect preparation in use for giving the skin a beautiful, pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes tan, freckles, pimples, blotches, moth patches, sallowness, eruptions and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian ladies indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cts. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of an order by

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$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements, and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. [may29 1y*

New Firm.

Baldwin, Allen, & Mitchell.

BALDWIN & ALLEN

AGAIN!

After retiring for thirty days at "hard labor," have resumed business at the old stand, under the name and firm of

BALDWIN, ALLEN & MITCHELL,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Feed, Salt, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Dried Beef, Hams, Fish, Smoked Halibut, Candles, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Syrup, Molasses, Sugar, Seed Wheat, Clover & Timothy Seed, Flax-seed, Beans, Brooms, Nails, &c. &c.

Thankful for past patronage, we shall be happy to see and wait upon our old and new customers.
All Goods and Flour warranted.

A. BALDWIN. W. L. ALLEN. S. N. MITCHELL.
Montrose, April 10, 1866.

NEW MILFORD FOUNDRY!

HEAD OF NAVIGATION.

THE undersigned having rebuilt his Foundry, is prepared to furnish

PLOWS, PLOW POINTS, SAW-MILL GEARING, MOWING MACHINE GEARING, & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

such as farmers and others may require. Also,

The Improved Iron Chimneys.

☞ Foundry opposite Hawley's Store, next to Phiney's Hotel.

J. S. TINGLEY & SON.
New Milford, May 29, 1866. tf

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me. [ma29 1ly*

SLODIERS' 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.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PENSIONS, and Back Pay

THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT of the GOVERNMENT, having obtained the necessary forms, &c., will give prompt attention to all claims intrusted to his care. No charge unless successful.
Montrose, June 11, 1864. GEO. F. LITTLE.

New Skirt for 1866.

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX (double) ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THIS Invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom break or bend, like the single spring and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility, great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers,
97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade streets, N. Y.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A c np24 3m

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 good are coming down, and have been going down since 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 business 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 10s, better at 12s, and best at 15 and 16s 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

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

JUST published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

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The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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ON and after November 27, 1865, passenger trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Scranton,	5:50	10:50	4:50
" Kingston,	6:55	11:15	5:20
" Rupert,	7:15		5:50
" Danville,	7:50		6:30
Arrive at Northumberland,	10:30		10:15
NORTHWARD.			
Leave Northumberland,	8:00		4:00
" Danville,	8:40		4:40
" Rupert,	9:15	A. M.	5:15
" Kingston,	9:35	8:30	5:35
Arrive at Scranton,	9:45	8:35	5:50

Passengers taking train south from Scranton at 5:50 a. m. via Northumberland, reach Harrisburg at 10:30 p. m.; Baltimore 5:30 p. m.; Washington 10:00 p. m.; Rupert reach Philadelphia at 7:00 p. m. via Kingston, Nov. 25. H. A. FONDA, Supt.

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