Montrose Democrat.

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

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1866.

Proceedings in Congress.

Most of the time in each branch of Congress is occupied in the presentation of bills, &c., which are referred to committees; and but little legislation will be completed until after the holidays. We only note some of the most important measures.

A. J. Rogers (Dem.) has offered a bill to repeal the neutrality laws.

The House has passed a bill to prevent the Clerk of any future House from placing upon the roll of members of a new Congress, any names of members from States not allowed representation in the previous Congress. The object of this is to render disunion perpetual.

In the Senate, a bill providing for unqualified negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, was passed by a vote of 32 to 13. The House will doubtless concur, and send the bill to the President, who will veto it; when it will be returned and adopted over the veto by the disunion majority, who intend to force negro equality upon the people, against their wishes, and under severe penalties.

—Since the above was written, the House passed the bill by a vote of 118 to 46.

Disunion and negro equality are the settled issues made by Congress, and for which the people must hold the members accountable.

Circulate Democratic Papers.

We don't know who is responsible for the following sensible remarks, as we found them floating around in our exchanges without being credited to their author. But we beg to call the attention of the Democracy to them, and particularly the three thousand Democrats in Susquehanna county:

The constant iteration of the cry "Circulate Democratic papers," has, we believe, done some good. We believe that a more general conviction now exists with Democrats generally that it is their duty to aid in circulating sound papers, and in discouraging the circulation of unsound ones, than at any former time. But we are also convinced that in this respect we are still far behind our opponents. They will rarely ever touch or read a Democratic paper, and while this is carrying bigotry too far, yet Democrats often err in exactly the opposite extreme. For some trifle they will be induced to subscribe for a paper that will poison the minds of their children, and make them inveterate abolitionists. It is no more than justice to say that every man who now publishes a Democratic paper, does a self-sacrificing work, and, taken as a class, we know of no more true or patriotic men than the Democratic editors of the Northern States. As a body, they are far in advance of the politicians, who in many instances, are dead weights upon them. We say, therefore, that if there is any class of men who deserve well of Democrats, it is, taken as a whole, the Democratic editors. We urge, therefore, that Democrats generally should try to understand the difficulties under which their editors labor, and when they see what advantages the abolition press have over them, they will feel like taking hold and aiding them with material aid in their unequal fight.

As the new year approaches, let a systematic effort be made to give a wide extension to Democratic journals. Active Democrats should commence early making out lists of those who ought to, and probably will, (if called upon) take either a local or a city paper, or perhaps both. Let it be the business of some one to see his Democratic neighbors, and urge upon them the necessity of sustaining their papers. Democrats must be doubly vigilant, if they would perpetuate their principles and save republican principles from complete overthrow, and their children from the crushing taxation of a moneyed aristocracy and a monopolist's despotism.

That's sound doctrine!

The Pardoning Power.

When you hear radicals denouncing President Johnson for pardoning repentant confederates, just refer them to the following clause of the act of Congress passed by them, and approved July 17th 1862, by President Lincoln. Sec. 13, reads:

"The President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any state or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time, and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

If this is not satisfactory let them refer to the 2d sec. article 2d of the constitution. It vests in him the same power repeated by act of Congress. The course of the President in this as in every other respect is strongly fortified against the outrageous assaults of the fanatics in Congress.

Charles Minot, formerly Superintendent of the New York and Erie Railroad, died suddenly, at his residence in Somerville, Mass. recently.

Interesting Report.

The Provost Marshal General at Washington has published his Report in full, concerning the war. It contains some interesting facts. It appears that the Federal Union side of the contest, there were the enormous number of 2,670,481 men put into the military service as soldiers. Of these, 280,738 officers and men lost their lives. The whole number called for by the President Lincoln during the war was 2,942,748, so that all the quotas were not filled. There was a lack of 252,347 men. The general government paid bounties amounting to $300,223,500. The whole number of representative recruits furnished by men not enrolled and not liable to draft, was 1,292. The average number of desertions was sixty two and fifty one one hundredth to every thousand men. California and Kansas had the largest ratio of deserters, and the New England States rank next on this score. The desertions from the New Hampshire rolls were one hundred and twelve and twenty two one hundredth for every thousand men. The total number of negro troops put into the service was 186,017, who, the radicals declare, fought about all the battles and won the final victory, which is a libel on every white soldier in the service. But this Provost Marshal's Report settles the matter. It shows that the negro deaths by disease in camp were vastly greater than by the casualties of battle, and that in fact but very few of these negroes were ever in battle at all. The report says that the ratio of mortality among the negro troops was no less than one hundred forty one and thirty nine one hundredths to every thousand, while the highest ratio on the white volunteer list is one hundred fourteen and two one hundreths, and the general volunteer ratio was fifty nine and twenty two one hundredths. The report adds:

"This disparity is the more remarkable because the colored troops were not so severely exposed during the war to hardships of field service proper, as is evident from the fact that their battle mortality is but sixteen and eleven one hundredths per thousand, while that of the volunteers is thirty five and ten one hundreths. The ratio of deaths by disease among the colored troops compares still more unfavorably with that of the regulars, which is but forty two and twenty seven one hundreths per thousand. It seems to indicate that the negro, in the condition in which the war found him, was less able than the white to endure the exposure and annoyances of military service. It may be assumed that where one man dies of disease, at last five others are seriously sick, so that a large proportion of the colored troops must have been constantly upon the sick list."

That places this negro business in its true light. A large proportion of them were not only unfit for service, but a large force of whites had to be constantly detailed to take care of the sick and worthless negroes in camp, so that the white troops would actually have been stronger and more effective if no negroes had ever been put into service. Let the radical negro worshipers put that in their pipe and smoke it.

The Sheshequin Tragedy—Further Particulars.

On Tuesday, 21st inst., one of the most distressing occurrences we have ever been called upon to record, took place in Sheshequin township. The facts as we have received them from reliable persons are as follows:

In the forenoon of that day, Mr. John Kingsland, a respectable farmer, residing in the upper part of the valley came into his house from the field, and commenced changing his clothes. The servant girl, heard some words pass between Mr. K. and his wife, when the latter rushed from the room, pursued by her husband, who was evidently bent upon inflicting personal violence upon her. The girl alarmed, hurried out of the house, and cried for assistance. Meanwhile Kingsland had caught his wife, knocked her down, and was stamping upon her head with his feet, when her mother, an aged woman, entered the room and pushed him off the prostrate body. He endeavored to recommence his brutal work, but the mother successfully resisted his efforts and he left the house.

From his house he went to Wm. Snyders, a distance of two miles, where his son, a young man, was at work, and after a few words, pulled out a revolver, firing twice at him, happily without effect.

Kingsland was immediately arrested, taken to Athens, and after an examination, committed to the jail of the county to await his trial.

Mrs. Kingsland was terribly bruised about the head, and lingered insensible until Monday morning, when death put an end to her sufferings. A post mortem examination disclosed the fact that her skull was crushed in several places. She was aged about 48 years, and leaves three children to mourn her loss, aggravated by the unfortunate manner of her death.

Kingsland is, a respectable farmer, in comfortable circumstances, and but for occasional paroxisms of passion, a temperate and well disposed man. Some difficulty which had occurred in the family, seems to have aroused all his evil passions, and in a moment of ungovernable fury had led him to the commission of a crime too shocking to contemplate, and which plunges a large circle of relatives in the deepest affliction.—[Bradford Re.

—Two sets of Masonic jewels, stolen from lodges in Mississippi, and the charter of Eastport Lodge No. 94 were found in a pawn-broker shop in Indianapolis, Indiana, lately, and have been forwarded by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to the care of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

A. H. Stephens.

The National Publishing Co., of 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, have favored us with some of the advance sheets of a forthcoming work entitled "Alexander H. Stephens, in Public and Private, with Letters, Speeches, &c.," by Henry Cleveland, Esq., (formerly editor of the Augusta, Ga. Constitutionalist.) Judging from the sheets before us, the book, a large volume of 900 pages, promises to be highly interesting both in personal incident and political history. Mr. Stephens occupied a prominent and influential position in the political world before Clay, Webster and Calhoun—those masters in oratory and giants in intellect—passed from the scenes of their triumphs. In eloquence and ability he ranked high even in the noonday splendor of that intellectual triumvirate. During the terrible war crisis through which the country lately passed, the views of Mr. Stephens were well known, both at the North and the South, but amidst the reign of passion they received less consideration from the people of both sections than they deserved. His whole efforts were patriotically devoted to securing a reconciliation between the estranged sections. He fought against secession in the midst of it—risking life and fortune in the encounter; and he stood up for the conquered against the bigoted agrarianism of radical demagogues. While radicals prevail and extremists dominate, the labors and services of Mr. Stephens will not be thoroughly appreciated, but after the vindictive fires of sectionalism shall have died out, and when the Union shall be restored and harmony prevails among the people, he will receive the encomiums which his exalted peace-making efforts deserve.

The author of this work has had free and unrestricted access to all of Mr. Stephens' literary treasures, the accumulation of 30 years, and having long enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with the great statesman, is well qualified to perform his task. We have no hesitation in recommending our readers, of all classes and parties, to secure a copy for careful perusal by themselves and their children.—The private virtues of Mr. Stophens furnish a model which the youth of America might do well to imitate. Like many other great American statesmen, he is a self made man—having worked himself up from orphaned poverty to a comfortable competence and a most enviable prominence in history.

The work will be sold only by subscription. An agent is desirrd in every county. Address the "National Publishing Co. 507 Minor st., Philadelphia."

Gleason's Literary Companion.

This valuable Illustrated Weekly will commence a new volume January 1st, 1867, in grand style, with new type, new heading, and entire dress throughout.—The "Literary Companion" is an elegant, moral and refined miscellaneous Family Journal. Its literary department will be filled with Original Tales of the highest excellence by the most eminent writers in the country; popular tales of Sea and Land; Choice Miscellany; the rarest Gems of Poetry; Sketches of Travel; Home Amusements; Wit and Humor, etc. etc. An unrivalled corps of the best writers and artists have been engaged for the coming year, and several new and popular features will be introduced. Every department will be placed on the most finished and perfect system that experience can devise or money produce. Each number will be beautifully illustrated with the Wonders of the World, Natural Scenery, Races of men, Manners and Customs of various Nations, Beasts, Birds, Plants, Wonders in Art, Ruins, Curiosities, etc. etc. In size the Literary Companion will be some fifteen hundred square inches forming a mammoth weekly of sixteen octavo pages, making a volume for the year 1867 of 832 pages, with over a thousand fine engravings, and containing nearly twice as much reading matter and of a more refined character than any other weekly paper. No money or pains will be spared in order to render "Gleason's Illustrated Literary Companion" for 1867 the handsomest and best weekly paper ever produced in the United States.

TERMS—One subscriber, one year, $3; four subscribers, $10; ten subscribers, $20; and one copy gratis to a club of ten. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 5 cents. Address F. GLEASON, 40 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Radical Proscription.

Senators Cowan, Doolittle and Dixon, because of their conservatism and support of the President's policy, have been deprived of their chairmanships and placed at the foot of their respective Standing Committees. This act shows the petty malignance of the Radical leaders. However it should serve as a valuable hint to the President and the heads of Departments, who should at once oust every disunion radical now holding office. The causeless proscription of those Senators will be ample justification aside from all other considerations, for dispensing with the services of every officeholder who does not give the Union policy hearty and undivided support. Radical howls about proscription for opinion sake should now stop.

☞ There has been filed in the Recorder's office of Cincinnati a formal article of agreement, in view of marriage, duly signed and stamped. It contained a provision that, whereas as Katrine was the possessor of some householdd furniture, and the proprietress of a female employment business, she in consideration of one dollar, and other valuable considerations, paid to Franz, was to remain the sole possessor of the furniture and of the business. It was further stipulated that the future husband should maintain the future household.

News by Cable—Colliery Explosions.

BARNSLEY, England, Dec. 12.—A terrible explosion took place at the Oaks Colliery, near this place, this afternoon. The shaft of this colliery is 270 feet deep, and the lateral works extended a distance of 2 miles from the bottom of the shaft. Nearly 400 men and boys were in the mine at the time of the explosion, most of whom perished. A few of the unfortunates have been brought out alive, but badly mutilated. The excitement among the families in the town is intense and painful, and the works and vicinity have been a scene of wailing and despair. A similar accident occurred some 20 years ago in the same pit, by which 73 lives were lost.

Dec. 13.—Another explosion took place in the same mine at 9 o'clock this morning, while working parties were finding and bringing out the dead. Eighty of the dead bodies had been brought out when the second explosion took place.—Several officials and a number of volunteers were in the pit at the time of the second disaster, and it is feared that all have perished.

—Some of the volunteers have been taken out alive.

Thursday Night, Dec. 13.—A third explosion took place at the Oaks Colliery at 10 this morning. The mine is on fire, and the flames are bursting from the mouth of the shaft; all in the mine have certainly perished. The mine is to be flooded with water.

HAULY, Staffordshire, Dec. 13.—A fearful explosion occurred at noon to-day in a coal pit near this place. Nearly two hundred persons perished in this explosion. Forty dead bodies have been taken out. The excitement is intense.

A Masonic Lodge Robbed.

The jewels belonging to St. John's Lodge, at Newark, N. J., were stolen last week. These jewels have a historic value. They were used by Gen. John L. Cummiage, who was Master of the Lodge before the Revolution. They were also loaned during the war to the Army Lodge at Morristown, presided over by Washington, and were used on the initiation of Lafayette.

The quantity of paper used every year in England represents a weight of about two hundred and twenty millions of pounds. France uses one hundred and ninety five millions of pounds; while the United States of America with a much smaller population, consumes more paper than England and France put together, viz.: four hundred and forty millions of pounds.

—The Rev. Dr. Priestly, a political priest, who was recently excommunicated from a Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg for adultery and other misdemeanors, is soon to come before another tribunal to answer the charge of all injured wife who asks for divorce, not only on the ground of improper intimacy but for shameful abuse, for violent and abusive language too disgusting for publication.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Saturday, Jan. 12th, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

The following described piece or parcel of land situate in New Milford township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake standing on the line between the land formerly of Archipus Parish and the heirs of Henry Drinker, deceased; thence north 88¾° east 169 perches to a stake and stones, being the northeast corner of No. 8, granted to Andrew Allen; thence South 1¼° east 102 perches to a stake and stones; thence north 88¾° west 141 perches to a line run for a road; thence north 16° west 105 8-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 93 acres and 35 perches of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, 1 framed house, 2 barns, one cider mill, one corn house, one shop, two orchards, and about eighty acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Henry S. Lyons, assigned to E. A. Pratt, vs. Floyd Lyons.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Lenox township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of D. Kintner, —— Davidson and J. Hartley; on the east by lands of —— Gleason; on the south by lands of P. Smith and east branch of Tunkhannock creek; and on the west by lands of Francis Sheridan and D. Kintner—containing about 124 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, two barns, one flouring and shingle mill, and about 60 acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Shapley, Hopkins & Robins vs. Hiram Buck.

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Ararat township, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Ira Nichols; on the east by land of A. B. Borden; on the south by land of Robert Dunn; and on the west by land of Widow Cudney—containing about fifty two acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one log house, one framed barn, one orchard, and about thirty acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Thomas J. Archer to the use of Nelson Potter vs. C. J. Simonds.

ALSO—The following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the borough of Montrose, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south corner of W. D. Lusk's office (formerly F. B. Streeter's) on the northwest side of Public Avenue, thence along the Public Avenue south 37° west about 55 feet to the side of the alley running between the ground upon which formerly stood the Hotel building and Sayre's Store; thence along the side of said alley north 53° west 110¼ feet; thence south 37° west across the alley and by Sayre's store house 47 feet to Searle's lot; thence by said lot north 53° west 88 feet to a corner; thence by the same south 37° west 15 feet to a corner; thence by the same and Foster's lot north 53° west 66 feet to a corner; thence by B. S. Bentley's lot north 37° east 66 feet to a corner; thence by the same south 53° east 66 feet; thence by the same north 37° east about 51 feet to the west corner of H. J. Webb's lot; thence by the lots of Webb and Lusk south 53° east 198 feet to the place of beginning—containing about 72 perches of land, with the appurtenances, one house, two barns, and all improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of Wm. G. Hermance vs. J. R. Lyons, J. M. Lyons, and W. W. Lyons.

ALSO—The following described piece or parcel of land situate in the township of New Milford, and county of Susquehanna, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the junction of the Cocheeton and Great Bend turnpike road with the road leading to Dennis M'Keeby's, (or farm formerly owned by Dennis M'Keeby,) thence along the last mentioned road north 81¼° east 74 perches to line of lot conveyed to Dennis M'Keeby; thence along his line and line of lot late Jedediah Bingham's south 28¾° west 91 and five tenths perches to a corner; thence south 61¼° west 104 and one tenth perches to corner in line of James Vancott's land; thence along his line north 88¾ west 186 and eight tenths perches to a corner; thence south 2¾° west 6 and eight tenths perches to a corner; thence north 87¼° west 109 perches to a corner in Corwin's line; thence along the same north 2¾° east 59 perches to a corner of a lot conveyed to John N. Crane; thence along south line of said lot 87¼° east 109 perches to the southeast corner of said lot; thence along east line of the same north 2¾° east 7 and eight tenths perches to the southwest corner of David Mackey's land; thence along south line of the same north 86¾° east 226 perches to the center of aforesaid turnpike road; thence along the same south 13¾° east 85 and sixtenths perches; thence south 88¾ east 15 and eight tenths perches; to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres, strict measure, be the same more or less, being the same land which the executors of last will of S. Meylert, deceased, were empowered to sell in section three (3) of said will in the exception and reservation from said general powers, being the last of the land included in said exception, the aggregate of the sales of said excepted property exceeding twelve thousand dollars, and the same premises which said executors mortgaged to Henry Drinker, esq., of Montrose, to secure a debt of two thousand dollars, owing by said S. Meylert in his lifetime to said Drinker, (excepting school house plot,) with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, three barns, one wagon house, two orchards and about one hundred and fifty acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of William Coleman, M'Call vs. Amos Meylert.]

ALSO—All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Rush, County of Susquehanna, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mill race of N. D. Snyder's saw mill adjoining Loring Hewins land; thence along said line north to a stake and stone in line of L. Hewings land thence east along line of said Hewins land twenty five rods to a corner in line of Henry Drinker's land; thence south along the line of said Drinker's land and N. D. Snyder's to the mill race; thence along said mill race west to L. Hewins line the place of beginning containing twelve acres be the same more or less, it being the same piece of land which Ira Duel and wife conveyed to Loring Hewin by deed dated Sept. 30th, 1864. ALSO.—All that certain other piece or parcel of land situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post and stones corner in the north line of Ichabod Terry's lot; thence by the same south eighty eight and a half degrees, east sixty five perches to a beech corner on the north side of the main branch of the Wyalusing creek; thence by Ira Duels lot north one and a half degrees, east forty four perches and south eighty eight and a half degrees, east ninety six perches to a post and stones corner; thence by lot No. 21 the estate late of Mary Rhoads, north one and a half degrees, east 22 perches to a post and stones corner in the south line of No. 19; thence by said lot, and by lot no. 13, north 88¾° west 164 perches to a post and stones corner in the line of lot No. 17; thence by said last mentioned lot south ¾° west 138 and six tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing 113 acres and 64 perches more or less, being lot No. 18 as marked on the map or plan of re survey and sub division of Henry Drinker's body of Meshoppen land in Rush township aforesaid subject nevertheless to the contract between Loring Hewin and Uriah Terry dated the 28th day of June 1842. ALSO.—All that part of the tract conveyed to Loring Hewin by John Ross, by deed dated June 12th, 1849, lying on the north side of the Wyalusing creek road, supposed to contain about thirty acres of land be the same more or less, the above described pieces lying contiguous to each other and are used as one farm, making in all about 155 acres and 64 perches more or less with the appurtenances, one framed house, one barn, one wagon house, one orchard, and about one hundred acres improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Loring Hewin, vs. Thomas F. Dunn.

S. F. LANE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Dec. 17th, 1866.

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either as Register, Recorder, or Clerk of the Orphan's Court, that all such accounts remaining unsettled after January term of Court, will be put in other hands for collection.

J. H. McCAIN, Register, &c.

Montrose, Dec. 11, 1866. 2w

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

SIX School Teachers are wanted in Silver Lake township; three male and three female. Apply at once to MICHAEL LAUGHLAN,

Silver Lake, Dec. 11, 1866.3w Sec'y Board.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at his residence in East Dimock, on MONDAY, DEC. 24th, 1866, the following property, to wit:

1 span of matched Horses, 1 Beef Cow, 2 yearling Heifers, 6 Calves, 3 Hogs, Mowing Machine, Lumber Wagon, Plows, Harrows, Harness, and all the implements belonging to the farm, Dairy Utensils, Household Furniture, &c.

TERMS.—All sums of $5 and under, cash down; over $5 one year's credit with interest and approved security.

JNO. DUBOIS.

East Dimock, Dec. 11, 1866.*

Agents Wanted,

For the most popular and best selling Subscription Books published.

WE are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South.

Old agents, and allothers, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va.

Dec. 11. 4w*

STOVES! STOVES!

A NEW and select stock of Cooking, Parlor & Shop STOVES, just received and for sale on the most favorable terms.

H. BURRITT.

New Milford, Dec. 11, 1866.

MONTROSE GRADED SCHOOL

Winter Term commences Dec. 26, 1866, and continues fourteen weeks.

Principal	Prof. E. B. HAWLEY.
High School	Miss MARY J. CARR.
	" M. C. STRANDER.
Grammar School	" JESSIE BISSELL.
Intermediate	" ANNA DEAN.
Primary	" E. A. HOLLISTER.

Tuition, in Advance.

Teacher's Class	$7 00
High School	6 00
Grammar School	5 00
Intermediate	4 00
Primary	4 00

Board and rooms can be obtained on reasonable terms.

Abatement on tuition will be made for necessary absence over three weeks.

We have secured the services of one of the best Teachers ever in the County for Principal, and our other Teachers will all be persons experienced in their profession, and no pains will be spared to make the School just what the wants of the community demand

C. F. READ, Pres't of Board.

Montrose, Dec. 11, 1866. 3w

"To all whom it may Concern."

SANDER'S Union Readers, Spellers, and Kerl's Grammars, have been adopted and recommended by a large majority of School Directors of Susquehanna County as Standard Works for the County. The books will be furnished at the following places at introductory rates, until the 15th day of January, 1867:

General Depository, at

GEO. HAYDEN'S, New Milford.

Books can also be had of Eastorbrook & Clark, Great Bend; W. B. Deans, Montrose; Lingfelter & Slocum, Dundaff; Wm. Buffum, Friendsville; N. F. Wilcox, Nicholson; Sterling & Son, Meshoppen; Jones, Babcock & Tanner, Harford.

The following are the Introductory rates (which are about one half the ordinary retail prices.

Sanders Union 5th Readers,	1,00
" " 4th "	63
" " 3d "	40
" " 1st "	15
" " Primers,	10
" " Spellers,	15
Kerl's, Common School Grammar,	60
" 1st Lessons, "	25

N. B.—All who wish the profit of introductory prices will do well to purchase their books before the 15th of January.

M. L. HALL, Agent.

New Milford, Dec. 11, 1866.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS, BOUNTY, AND BACK PAY.

THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT of THE GOVERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all claims entrusted to his care. Charges low, and information FREE.

L. F. FITCH.

Montrose, Jan. 14, 1865. tf

LOOK!

A subscription paper to raise additional working capital for the MONTROSE GOLD CO., will be for the present in the hands of H. C. Tyler or J. B. McCollum, Esq., where those wishing to take stock with a fair chance of doubling their money in a few months can call and do so.

M. C. TYLER,

Montrose, Sept. 4, 1866. Pres't Montrose Gold Co.

FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

DRY GOODS

AT

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES,

AT THE

BINGHAMTON Branch Store.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

SECURE BETTER BARGAINS

Than will ever be offered to the people in this vicinity.

New Styles Coatings in

BEAVER CLOTHS,

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

AND BROADCLOTHS,

Made to order in the most Fashionable Styles.

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Under the Superintendence of

Mr. HENRY YOUNG,

A First Class Cutter, very highly recommended by the well known

JOHN G. STETTLER,

and others.

☞ Cutting done to order, on short notice. ☜

I. N. HINE & CO.

Montrose, Nov. 13, 1866.

HATS & CAPS for MEN & BOYS, at the Fairdale Cheap Store.

Now's the Time

TO have your Winter Clothing made up before the pinching cold weather comes on. I am prepared, as usual, to take the measure of my patrons, for any kind of garment they may wish.

THE LATEST STYLES

are always posted up in my shop, and satisfaction guaranteed, both in style and finish. Prices moderate.

☞ I take especial care in cutting and marking garments to be made up out of the shop.

***Shop over Chandler's Store, Public Avenue.

JOHN GROVES, Tailor.

Montrose, Nov. 4, 1866. 3m

EMPORIUM OF NEW STYLES!

NEW GOODS.

H. Burritt Is now receiving large and full supplies of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

Embracing extra varieties of Fashionable Dress Goods in plain, striped and figured Delanes, Imperial Lustres, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids and Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Broche and Wool Shawls.

Balmoral and Duplex Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Gents' Furs, Buffalo Robes, Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clocks; including also as usual a general assortment of other Dry Goods, Dress Trimmings, and Yankee Notions, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Nails, STOVES, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c. &c., which he will sell on the most favorable terms for Cash, Produce, or approved Credit.

New Milford, November, 1866.

THE BEST BOOTS & SHOES in market at the Fairdale Cheap Store.

A FARM,

CONTAINING 132 acres, two miles west of Montrose, for sale CHEAP, by

D. BREWSTER.

Montrose, Nov. 13, 1866. tf

DRY GOODS from N. Y. auctions, at the Fairdale Cheap Store.

NEW FALL & WINTER STOCK!

STONE & WARNER.

Have just received their full assortment of Winter

BOOTS & SHOES,

which we propose to sell lower than any firm in the County, for ready pay. Also,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

on hand, and made to measure when desired.

HATS & CAPS, GLOVES & MITTENS, NOTIONS, &c. &c.

Family Groceries

away down below the market, Binghamton, or any other man. Call and see and satisfy yourselves.

Farmers' Produce received and shipped to New York free of charge.

G. L. STONE. E. S. WARNER.

Montrose, Oct. 18, 1866.

HEAVY SHEETING at the Fairdale Cheap Store.