Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, ... Editor.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1867.

The Democratic Party Vindicated.

The great issue between the Democratic and Republican parties during the war related to the power assumed by the general government to arrest civilians "without due process of law," and try them before illegal military commissions. The Democratic party earnestly protested against this assumption on the part of a Republican administration, as a flagrant infraction of one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, destructive of the personal rights of the citizen as guaranteed by that sacred instrument, dangerous to public liberty, and tending directly to the overthrow of our free institutions. This was the main issue between the two parties during the war.

Not withstanding the odium which attached to the Demacratic party for its noble defence of the rights of the people, during the perilous times through which we have passed, the day of its vindication has at last come. The highest judicial tribunal in the country—the Supreme Court of the United States—has just rendered a decision, affirming in the most positive terms, the position of the Democratic party on the right of military commissions to try civillians. The Supreme Court declare all such trials to be illegal and unconstitutional.

The case in which the decision is given, is known to the country as the "Indiana Conspiracy Case." Several citizens of the State of Indiana were arrested by the military authorities in 1864, for conspiracy, tried before a military commission and sentenced to be hung. Before the day fixed for the execution their sentence was commuted by President Johnson to imprisonment for life. The case was then brought before the United States Circuit Court for Indiana, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the discharge of the prisoners.—The two Circuit Judges being divided in opinion, the case was certified to the Supreme Court where the final decision was rendered as above referred to.

The opinion of the Court refers to the importance of observing the Constitutional guarantees for the protection of the citizen in his person and property, and declares that the "experience of our past history shows the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, in constructing it to be alike efficient in war as in peace." The learned judge who delivered the opinion then continues: "The powers of the Constitution should not be strained to suit emergencies, for on its maintenance in all its integrity, depend our liberties and free government, not only in the present, but for all time to come."

What Democrat does not feel an honest pride in being a member of that glorious old time-honored party, whose position on a fundamental question of Constitutional government is thus judicially endorsed by the highest Court in the land? What better vindication could ask? and what higher monument to its patriotism and fidelity to law?—*Valley Spirit.*

A Negro Competitor for the United States Senatorship.

At the recent meeting of the woolyhead society in Philadelphia, where Chief Justice Chase expounded darkness to his dark audience, Mr. Aaron Powell, editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, said in a speech, that in the Senatorial canvas in in this State he wished that one distinguished representative man of the State, one favorably known in this country and Europe, a man of marked ability, whose name is Robert Purvis, could be sent to the chair occupied by Senator Cowan. It wouldn't be long that the State of Pennsylvania would be dishonored in disfranchising the black. He knew that Kelly, if consulted, and believed that Curtin and Stevens, if consulted, would magnanimously stand aside and allow such a result to occur. He urged the putting forward of Mr. Purvis with all the energy the Society could command.

It must not be forgotten that Robert Purvis is a negro.

After the election of two negroes to the Massachusetts Legislature, no one need be surprised to find the little imitators of Pennsylvania following suit.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the central organ of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, makes a direct and most decided attack upon the *loyalty* of General Grant. It reads him a lecture after the following fashion:

"The public has been much disappointed and outraged by the knowledge that Gen. Grant has seen fit to endorse the application for pardon of" Gen. Picket, and others.

—Senator Doolittle writes from New Orleans that his views on the subject of reconstruction, as expressed in the Senate, and embodied in the policy of the President, have been confirmed by observation.

The Radical War—The Facts of the Missouri Troubles.

The unvarnished facts of the recent fights in Lafayette County, Missouri, are as follows:—The county went Conservative at the last election. The court records show that since the spring of 1865, no armed resistance to the laws has occurred. The Sheriff, Mr. Poole, enforced perfect order in the county, and neither asked nor wanted troops. The citizens are peaceful, loyal and industrious. General Vaughn, late of the federal army, is the Revenue Assessor, Jacob Price is Deputy Sheriff, and Mayor John E. Ryland is member of the Legislature from that district. These are all Conservatives and defeated for the several positions they occupy—Cooly for Assessor, John Adamson for Sheriff, and John Baty for the Legislature. These defeated candidates went to Jefferson City, saw Governor Fletcher, and told him the story of their griefs. Fletcher at once ordered Montgomery and a squadron of State militia to Fayette County, saying "there were certain Conservatives in Lexington—naming General Vaughn and several others who had taken an active part in the late election in the county—that he regarded as pestiferous men," and intimating that they should be attended to. Entering with ball and bayonet this peaceful and unsuspecting community, the first act of Montgomery and his band was to seize the office and house of Mr. Bowen, the Clerk of the County Court, and drive him from his house, on the threat of death did he return. Next day the United States Express Company's office in Lexington was entered and robbed of $2,900. That night the following highway robberies occurred: Alexander Mitchell, James Starbuck, Robert McPheeters, Walter Mansfield, Union citizens, and Arthur Apple, a United States soldier, were all knocked down and robbed, being fearfully beaten. The following murders also occurred the same night: Mr. Clemens and Mr. Mason, both fatally shot, only for the crime of having no money on their persons, after they had been knocked down with the butt end of muskets. The following arrests were made with every incident of violence and outrage, and the parties were imprisoned at once in the county jail: John Poole, found guilty of being Sheriff, Jacob Price, convicted of being his deputy; General Vaughn, for the crime of being United States Assessor, ordered to be taken "dead or alive," as Montgomery said "he wanted to kill somebody;" Judge Ryland, for being chosen, Conservative, to the State Legislature, and a large number of other citizens convicted by rumor of voting for him. All these were put in jail at the point of the pistol, set free the next day, and by threat of their life, compelled to flee the country and leave their families and homes. The next afternoon the Missouri Freeman, the only Conservative paper near by, was gutted, and the editor, Mr. Berry, Assistant United States Assessor under General Vaughn, was driven off at the point of the bayonet. No charge of "disloyal" antecedents could be predicated of the journal since, till this year, it had been the radical organ. This is the plain record thus far, and completes the round of unprovoked invasion, highway robbery, grand larceny, arson, murders, and unlawful imprisonment as the punishment for being Conservative sentiment.

We referred yesterday to the report that Governor Fletcher's armed mob of disturbers of the peace and plunderers had produced such a critical state of affairs in Lafayette County, that it had become necessary for the military commander of the Department to send United States troops there to keep the peace. The report is fully confirmed. It appears that General Grant himself, upon receiving reliable information of the condition of affairs in that county, issued an order to General Hancock to send there two companies of regulars to protect the people against Fletcher's guerillas, preserve the peace and protect life and property.—*St. Louis Rep.*

One View of Impeachment.

The Washington Chronicle alleges, as among the "impeachable offenses" of the President "usurpation of the legislative functions of the government," "a corrupt use of the appointing power," "bribery of people by promises of office," "corrupt exercise of the pardoning power," "wilful non execution of laws passed by Congress," and "appointing men to office after their rejection by the Senate."

These charges are contemptible. There is not a single instance in which the President has even been accused in any respectable quarter of usurping functions belonging under the Constitution to Congress; he made no corrupt use of the appointing power, but has used that power less than any predecessor of his within the last thirty seven years; he has not bribed people by promises of office, for no president ever made fewer promises than he, or kept promises with more fidelity; he has not exercised improperly the pardoing power, for he has granted fewer pardons than almost any other virtuous statesman in his place would have granted under the same circumstances; he has not been guilty of wilful non execution of laws passed by Congress, for there is not a case in which, bad as some of the laws of Congress have been, delinquency in their execution can be brought home to him; and, if he has appointed some men to office after their rejection by the Senate, he has appointed fewer such than any other President, to whom the Senate stood in opposition, ever did.

But if the congressional Radicals wish to impeach President Johnson, let them do so for whatever pretended reasons they like. One set of alleged reasons will be just as good as any other set—that is, good for nothing. Threatened impeachment of the President has no terrors for him; it has no terrors for his political friends; but, if it be carried out, it will have the darkest and deadliest terrors for the Radicals.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The Stroudsburg Bank.

We very much regret to learn that the Stroudsburg Bank has got into a very critical condition, through the inexplicable disappearance of a large amount of its assets. The board of directors, in their notice to the Stock holders, say it appears from an examination of the Books and Accounts of the Bank that there is a deficit of $43,409,95, after absorbing the Sinking fund, which can only be accounted for upon the supposition that a large amount of our own Bank Notes were in some way stolen from the vault, put in circulation and redeemed by the Bank.

We cannot understand how an institution of this kind should lose one half its Capital without the officers discovering it at once. A meeting of the stockholders is called, to be held on the 7th of January next, to look the matter up.—*Easton Sentinel.*

Outrage by United States Soldiers.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 24.

A sergeant and five soldiers of Co. D., seventh cavalry, from Ft. Riley, went to Ogden city in search of deserters. The sergeant stationed a guard around a house with orders to let no one enter. He then attempted to outrage the woman of the house, who was alone. The cries of her children alarmed her husband and brothers, at work in a field near by, and they came to her assistance. The sergeant, foiled in the attempt, ordered the husband to be shot, and the order was carried out by one of the guards who killed him. The citizens arrived and fought the soldiers, wounding and capturing the squad. They are now in the hands of the civil authorities.

ITEMS.

—It is suggested that if to-day you don't like the news from Mexico, wait till tomorrow and you probably will.

—At a negro ball, in lieu of "Not transferable," on the tickets, a notice was posted over the door. "No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."

—The State Democratic Committee of Illinois have concluded to establish a new Democratic paper in Chicago.

—A beautiful white girl in Albany become so much enamored of a jet black negro that she eloped with him.

—The mouth of the Amazon is large enough to take in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

—The six New England States, with a population—black and white—of 3,135,283 have 4,577 insane persons. Twelve Southern States, (not including Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky,) have a population—white and black—of 9,700,382, and only 4,429 insane persons.

—General Butler's New York "apple speech," was extensively copied in the French press. La France made an editorial reference to its translation, saying: "We publish General Butler's address with the omission of such words as would offend the French ear."

—*It is said that the reason the vote was so light in Boston at the late municipal election, was because the favorite candidate of the Radicals, a negro, was not nominated.*

—There are only thirty nine (39) democratic newspapers in the six New England States against one hundred and forty six radical organs. Is it any wonder that Egyptian darkness in politics prevails along the Androscoggin?

—The petition of six darkies of Alabama was presented in the Rump House, the other day, asking the impeachment of President Johnson. The world moves.

—It is authoritatively stated that almost every alternate section of land on each side of the Pacific railroad belongs to some Radical member of Congress.

—An exchange says "The Camp, the Battlefield and the Hospital," is an "infamous book," made up of "fugitive newspaper articles from the New York Tribune and its kindred, by a Dr. Brockett, who is either a rogue or a fool."

—When the chimneys of lamps become foul, or covered with a white dust that can neither be washed off nor removed in the usual way, rub the inside with whiting and strong vinegar, and then rinse with clean water and wipe them perfectly dry.

—A man was found in the streets of Louisville frozen to death with *nothing* on his person but a pair of stockings and a neck tie.

—The girl flogging schoolmaster of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been presented by his friends with $350. A lady school teacher in Louisville has been fined for punishing a boy. Does Kentucky outrank Massachusetts in civilization?

—That single sentence in the late decision of the Supreme Court with reference to military commissions, "The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, in war as well as in peace," heralds the return of constitutional liberty to the people of this nation. Ever since the breaking out of the rebellion that doctrine has been denied by the party in power.

—At an early hour on the morning of the 15th inst., four negroes approached the house of Mr. Gabriel Hardison, near Croaton Station, near Newbern, N. C., and applied for admission, saying that they wanted to light their pipes; but upon Mr. Hardison opening the door, the party fired upon him, killing him instantly by a shot through the neck. The family of the murdered man were sitting around the fire at the time. The robbers then entered the house, and plundered both it and the body.

"COSTAR'S"

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS!

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from all poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Extermin's
Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c, &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations. ☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address, HENRY R. COSTAR, 484 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Montrose, Pa., by ABEL TURRELL—and all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

"COSTARS"
CELEBRATED
BUCKTHORN SALVE,

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Boils, Cancers, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Bleeding, Blind and Painful Piles; Scrofulous, Putrid and Ill-conditioned Sores; Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eruptions, Cutaneous affections, Ringworm, Itch, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, &c.; Chapped Hands, Lips, &c.; Bites of Spiders, Insects, Animals, &c. &c.

☞ Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 sizes.
☞ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
☞ And by HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot 484 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ And by ABEL TURRELL, Montrose, Pa.

"COSTAR'S"
UNIVERSAL
CORN SOLVENT,

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c.

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☞ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
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"COSTAR'S"
PREPARATION OF
BITTER SWEET & ORANGE BLOSSOMS
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Used to soften and beautify the Skin, remove Freckles, Pimples, Eruptions, &c.
Ladies are now using it in preference to all others.
☞ Bottles, $1.
☞ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
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☞ And by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.

"COSTAR'S"
COUGH REMEDY,

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchial Affections, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

☞ Bottles, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 sizes.
☞ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
☞ By Henry R. Costar, Depot 484 Broadway, N. Y.
And by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.

"COSTAR'S"
CELEBRATED
BISHOP PILLS,
A UNIVERSAL DINNER PILL,

For nervous and sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation, Diarrhea, Colic, Chills Fevers, and general derangement of the Digestive Organs.

☞ Boxes, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 sizes.
☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere.
☞ By Henry R. Costar, Depot 484 Broadway, N. Y.
And by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.
Jan. 1, 1866. 3m*

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 1¾° east 102 perches to a stake and stones; thence north 88¾° west 141 perches to a line run for a road line; 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 township of New Milford, and county of Susquehanna, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the junction of the Cochecton 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 81¾° 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 23½° west 91 and five tenths perches to a corner; thence south 61¼° west 104 and one tenth perches to corner in line of James Vascott'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 87¾° 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 87¾° 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 96½° east 226 perches to the center of aforesaid turnpike road; thence along the same south 13¼° east 85 and sixtenths perches; thence south 26½ 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 ½° west 138 and six tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing 118 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 1862. 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.

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. COSTRANDER.
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 Keri'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 Easterbrook & Clark, Great Bend; W. B. Deans, Montrose; Lingfelter & Slocum, Dundaff; Wm. Buffum, Friendsville; N. F. Wilsox, 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 "	65
" " 3d "	40
" " 1st "	15
" " Primers,	10
" " Spellers,	15
Keri's, Common School Grammar,	00
" 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.

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,
Pres't Montrose Gold Co.

Montrose, Sept. 4, 1866.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ABOUT 2 weeks ago, a pale red two years old Heifer from the farm known as the Richmond Hill farm in Silver Lake township. Any one giving information where it may be found, or returning it, will be suitably rewarded.

S. H. SAYRE & BROS.

Montrose, Dec. 1, 1866. tf

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. 6, 1866. 2m

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. 16, 1866.

HEAVY SHEETING at the Fairdale Cheap Store.