Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867.

A Voice from the Grave.

While Senator Douglas and the late President Lincoln were holding their great discussion before the people of Illinois in 1858, the martyred President was pressed as to whether he was in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality, for Senator Douglas could very plainly see where the Republican party was drifting. Mr. Lincoln answered:

"*I am not*, nor never have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever prohibit the two races from living on terms of social and political equality.—And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

What a disloyal copperhead would this same Abraham Lincoln be to-day were he living! He thinks the negro inferior to the white man, and is in favor of having the white man assert his superiority.—Radicals who are very ardent in their support of negro suffrage, and who are at the same time great admirers of Mr. Lincoln, had better cut out this paragraph and paste it in their hats, so that it may be of easy reference. It is a voice from the dead, appealing to their common sense and self respect.

Reading them out of the Party.

The New York Tribune says:

"Men who hold that none but whites should vote may be well enough in their place; but there is no room for them in the Republican party."

We know a good many Republicans who have always professed to occupy that position. How will will they like being thus publicly read out of the party with which they have heretofore acted? Will they go at the bidding of the leaders of that mongrel concern, or will they abandon their honest convictions and cower like whipped spaniels under the lash? They must decide for themselves, now that they are plainly told what they are expected to do. Surely they cannot profess to be in doubt any longer. Greeley tells them in plain set terms that there is no room in the Republican party for "men who hold that none but whites should vote."

Petty Pilfering.

Almost every newspaper in the State, without exception as to party, has denounced the wholesale stealing done by the Radical majority of the recent Legislature. The Harrisburg Patriot and Union gives an account of the petty pilfering carried on under the auspices of that body. It shows a condition of affairs which is most disgraceful, but the account is unquestionably true in all respects.—The Patriot says:

We understand that all the nice rugs, mats, and other portable accessories in and around the legislative halls, have already disappeared. This we are told is the regular order of things after every adjournment of the legislature.

At the next meeting the halls, committee rooms, &c., will require to be completely refurnished, in these respects, at a cost of many thousand dollars. It is a singular fact, that, since the Radicals came into power, the public buildings and offices are annually refitted and refurnished, at a heavy cost to the State, and yet there has never been a sale—public or private—so far as the audited reports show, of surplus furnishings. Hundreds of desks, tables, chairs, &c., and thousands of yards of costly carpets, oilcloths, matting, drugget, to say nothing of thousands of small portable articles of many many kinds, have disappeared and "made no sign."

The "Maine Law."

Notwithstanding the vigilance displayed by our city officials, there is good reason to believe that as much liquor is drank to-day as at any recent period.—The effect of the effort to more rigidly enforce the law is to cause dealers and consumers to use more circumspection, resort to unusual expedients, and to change generally their mode of operations. Whether there is more, or less, drunkenness on our streets we are not prepared to state. Some say there is more; some, less. Probably the difference is imperceptible.—*Bangor Daily Times.*

—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says of the case of Wirz, the Andersonville captain, that "it is not known, and perhaps never may be, whether the crime was proved upon him or not. His was one of those military trials that constitute the darkest page in our recent political history, which we would be glad to blot out forever from human remembrance."

State Robbery.

Under this startling head the Pittsburg *Gazette* of the 10th inst., a Radical journal, publishes the following *expose* of the doings of the last Legislature of our State:

"Talking, a few years ago, with a noted lobbyist at Harrisburg, he frankly confessed that he and his kind had relieved the Commonwealth of pretty much all the property it had worth plundering.—During the past session a systematic effort has been made to gather up and carry off the fragments that remained, and this endeavor has been crowned with a large measure of success. If the accounts are true, and we think they are, the bottom of the Treasury has been cleaned out and a round deficit left. Nor is this all. An attempt has been made to rob the Sinking Fund of $800,000, for preventing which the people are indebted to Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He raised the point that by the words of the Constitution the revenue derived from certain sources were pledged to the liquidation of the public indebtedness, and could not be applied to general purposes.

"This compelled a cutting down of the financial budget, which looked to the expenditure of $1,000,000 more than the estimated income; and this, notwithstanding what the Chinese call "a squeeze" of at least $700,000, had been on the four or five New York Coal Companies operating in Luzerne county. The slashing commenced on the penal and charitable institutions. Dixmont was lowered from $85,000 to $60,000; which signifies that the new wing may wait for completion. All the other establishments were cut down in a similar proportion. We do not hear that the $500,000 given to certain border counties, as indemnity for losses by rebel raids, was recanted. There was said to be $100,000 stealings in that arrangement.

"But the members got conscientious, or something else, over their salaries.—Having voted themselves more wages than the law allowed, they concluded not to take it, because the money could not be found."

The Radicals in the Legislature proposed to find the funds to meet the enormous appropriations they had made by taking out of the Sinking Fund the revenues from licenses and foreign insurance companies, which amount annually to some $800,000. These items of revenue had been placed in the Sinking Fund in 1858, under the constitutional amendment of 1857, and by its plain terms were specifically devoted to the reduction of the State debt.

This was the point raised and forcibly insisted upon by Mr. Wallace, and he so plainly demonstrated the correctness of his position, that several Radical Senators united with the Democrats under his lead, and defeated this most iniquitous proposition. Before this result was reached, a lengthy argument was had in the progress of which Radical Senators boldly asserted that the State debt was being reduced too rapidly. Finding it impossible to take these revenues from the Sinking Fund, and having no means out of which to pay the appropriations so lavishly made, the Senate was resolved into committee upon the bill, and with Mr. Wallace in the Chair, in a session of two hours, some $600,000 was cut out of the bill and saved to the people.

The services rendered to the tax-payers by Mr. Wallace illustrate, with great point and effect, the necessity of electing honest and able men to the Legislature.

Earthquake in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt about five minutes before 3 o'clock this afternoon, vibrating from north to south, and lasting about five seconds.

Articles of furniture, crockery, etc. were shaken quite vigorously, but no harm was done.

The same shock was felt throughout Kansas and Missouri, shaking the houses, cracking walls, and creating great alarm amongst the people.

KANSAS CITY, April 24.—A heavy shock of an earthquake, lasting for thirty seconds, was felt here at 3:40 p. m. to day, causing the people to rush out of their houses in much alarm. The plastering was shaken down in some of the houses, but no serious damage was done.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 24.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here at 3 p. m. to day. Buildings swayed and shook with a rapid motion, causing much alarm. No damage of a serious character has yet been reported.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, April 24.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 2:30 this afternoon.

The New Naval Station.

The League Island Bill, which passed last Congress, provided that before the site was accepted as a naval station, a Commision of Naval Officers should examine the Island, and report upon its advantages for the purposes proposed. This Commission has been appointed, and after due examination, reports unanimously in favor of the place as a station for iron clads. It only remains now for the government to take formal possession of the island, which lies in the Delaware near Philadelphia, and put it to the use intended by the law of Congress.

☞ A portion of the Radical party are becoming disgusted with "loyal leagues." These organizations are now used to dragoon public sentiment within the dominant faction, and hence the murmurs of discontent from those hitherto faithful.—As the "League" loses power in that party, the "Grand Army of the Republic" will be used as caucus machinery.

Thad. Stevens on Reconstruction.

A despatch from Washington says:—The health of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is much improved, and he expects to leave for Pennsylvania next week. To-day he wrote a letter, taking for his subject the following extract from a notice of Senator Wilson's speech near Hampton, viz:

"He (Mr. Wilson) said, there would be no impediment to Southern Representatives in Congress if they would select Union men, and closed his remarks by asserting that he would leave Virginia with a full conviction that a Republican Governor, Legislature and two Senators would be elected."

Mr. Stevens comments on this as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Mr. Editor:—Such articles as this are calculated to do much harm. They throw obstacles in the way of future reconstruction, being quoted and relied on as pledges by the Republican party. Hence much trouble arose from certain expressions contained in a bill which was reported by the Reconstruction Committee of the thirty-ninth Congress, though never passed. It was perverted by faction and folly into an argument against the whole party and Congress.

This generally arises from the carelessness of the reporters, and sometimes, doubtless, from the inadvertence of the speaker. No man should make promises for the party. By what authority does any one say that by the election of loyal delegates they will be admitted? By what authority does any one say that Virginia will elect two loyal Senators, while in truth there is no Virginia? Much is to be done by the people and Congress, before any Representatives, or Senators, or State can be recognized.—Who authorized any Senator to say there would be no confiscation, as in another place?

These things are too flippantly said. I think they had better be gravely pondered. Who is authorized to travel the country and peddle out amnesty?

I would say to the most guilty, expect punishment, and then quietude, but first a mild confiscation to pay those who have been robbed by disloyal men. These are my wishes, and mine only, perhaps.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Commutation to Prisoners.

Congress has provided by law that soldiers, sailors and marines, who were captured during the war and held as prisoners, shall be allowed, as a commutation for their rations, the sum of twenty-five cents per day.

This money is paid by the Commissary General of Prisoners at Washington, and it is necessary that the names of the claimants shall appear on his books. The act of Congress only permits the payment to be made to privates in the land and naval forces. Officers are not entitled to it. Notwithstanding this fact many of the latter have applied for commutation, and others may yet apply. To save trouble, it is proper that the conditions of the law should be understood.

As there are soldiers, marines and sailors, who have not made application, they should do so at once, before the payments are closed.

Affairs in the Indian Country.

The presence of a large force of United States troops in the Indian country, west of the Mississippi, does not seeem to put a stop to the depredations of the savages, or deter them from making combinations and preparations for a spring campaign upon the whites.

The Indians are all on the war path, and thus far have kept out of striking distance of the various parties of armed men sent in pursuit of them by General Hancock.

General Sully has had a talk with a party of Sioux near Fort Sedgwick, and made a satisfactory arrangement with them for the present. But how long they can withstand the importunities of their more hostile brethren remains to be seen. The Sioux are a treacherous and vindictive tribe. They hate the whites, and have on more than one occasion led other tribes into hostile arrangements against them, which resulted in loss of life on both sides. Even now a large portion of the Sioux are gathered on the road to Laramie, and some outrages on the whites have been perpetrated by them. In the neighborhood of Fort Mitchell, Dakota, a government train was attacked by the Indians recently, the teamsters murdered, the mules stolen, and the other property destroyed.

The Cheyennes and Sioux have also committed outrages near Denver. Gen. Hancock held a council at Fort Larned on the 12th inst. with the Cheyenne chiefs. It was fruitless. No understanding was come to by which the Indians would be bound. In the night they abandoned their village, and joined the more hostile Sioux, who were concealed in the vicinity.

These facts do not speak well for the preservation of peace in the Indian country.

HARRISBURG, April 28.

The Hon. A. W. Benedict, Clerk of the House of Representatives of this State, died to-day at Huntingdon, of erysipelas. He faithfully performed his duties during the winter, and left Harrisburg, at the close of the session, in good health, and expecting to return in a few days. He was widely known and much respected. It is believed that he started the first daily penny paper ever published in Philadelphia.

—The Republican State Executive Committee for North Carolina is composed of twenty-four white men and seventeen negroes.

ITEMS.

—A fire broke out in Petroleum Centre, Pa., on Tuesday evening, which destroyed the business portion of the town.

—Postmaster-General Randall will send agents in a few days to take charge of the vacant post offices in the country.

—Large quantities of American bonds are being sent from Germany to London for sale.

The receipts of the United States Treasury from June 30, 1866, to the 23d inst., aggregate $395,288,000.

—An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Ashland colliery in Schyulkill co, on Friday night. Twelve miners were killed.

—We are beginning to find out that the seeming prosperity over which we of the North rejoiced so loudly during the war was entirely fictitious.

—Contrary to report and expectation, it seems that the bill to commute the Pennsylvania State tax on personal property by a sum of $300,000, levied in the counties, was not passed.

—The steamer *Mountain Home*, for New York from Brazos, was wrecked on Padre Island on the 14th inst.

—A terrible riot occurred among the miners at Belmont, Nevada, on the 18th inst. Twenty men were killed.

—The Spring fashions for 1867 are very attractive—particularly the elections. The Radical party is like the female bonnet—"growing small by degrees and beautifully less."

—Internal Revenue assessors are generally reporting income tax at from one third to one half what it was last year, and the revenue continue to range at from a quarter to a half million dollars daily.

—Rev. E. H. Hudson, a well known abolition clergyman, of Palmyra, Illinois, eloped last week with a negro woman, who has three pickininnies. That clergyman is an honest man, he practices what he preaches.

—Advices from New Orleans state that under General Sheridan's registry but a small portion of whites are being registered, Sheridan placing upon the proscribed list, all ex-parish or township, as well as county officers.

—The crevasses along the Mississippi near Baton Rouge are beyond control, and all attempts to control them have been abandoned. The richest sugar region in the State is ruined for the season. The most productive cotton region is also inundated.

—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, a Radical paper, condemns the action of the Senate in rejecting the President's nominations. It says: "Mr. Johnson has been remarkably liberal in his nominations so far as this section of country is concerned; more liberal than other President since John Quincy Adams.

—Governor Geary has appointed Col. George F. McFarland of Juniata county, at present the Statistical Clerk in the School Department at Harrisburg, to be State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, in place of Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster.

—The Radicals of Philadelphia are putting into operation a scheme to force negroes into the common schools. The shoddy aristocrats do not send their children to the free schools, hence theirs will not be brought upon the same benches with the negro children.

—Maximilian remains at Querretero, with 14,000 troops. Escobedo has been strengthened by 4,000 men. No decisive action has taken place at Colima. The Imperial General, Marquisa, eluded the Liberal armies, entered the city of Mexico, and levied a forced loan of one million dollars.

—Although the vote cast at the Constitutional election in New York was light, still the Democrats made gains of a noticeable and gratifying character. The present Senate of that State stands 27 Radicals to 5 Democrats. At the recent election for delegates to the Convention, the Democrats carried eleven Senatorial districts, thus showing they are on the increase.

—Napoleon and Bismarck are playing a deep game for the possession of Luxemburg. Napoleon would like Biemarck to take a stall in the great Exposition, but the latter says that all Prussia cares about showing France this summer is "the needle gun." Bismarck thinks it would make a great sensation in Paris.

—The despatches from Europe by the Atlantic telegraph, are becoming so contradictory that it is difficult for persons in this country to make up their minds as to the degree of belief that ought to be accorded to them.

Beecher on Radicalism.

The following picture of the Radical party is from the pencil of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Radical political priest. The likeness is striking:

"The men at Washington and Albany sold their country; they sold their humanity and their honor, and the trusts that were put upon them by their constituents. They were debauchers of the young; thry were the traitors; they that lifted the sword were not half so much traitors; they that despoiled the old banner and trod it under foot; they that fired upon the government of the United States, were not so much traitors as were those vermin who were crawling under the foundations and destroying by corruption the vital power of the government."

NEW FIRM.

MUSIC & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber having formed a partnership with Mr. J. A. STEVENS, wishes to make his best bows to his old Customers, and inform them that the Mercantile Department of the business will hereafter be carried on by O. D. Beman & Co. with increased capital and facilities, a large stock of New Goods in all departments, a store thoroughly refitted, and

Prices Reduced.

The Watch-Making Department

Is retained by me, and will receive my personal attention. I have secured the services of MR. C. H. WOLDBYE, a gentleman who has had twenty-five years in the best shops of Europe, and has no superior in the country. I shall therefore be able to do all work within three days from the time it is left.

The Clock and Jewelry Repairing

Will be owned by Mr. Stevens, who will do all work in that line promptly, and in the best style.

Nov. 27, 1866. O. D. BEMAN.

OUR STOCK

will consist of a full assortment of the following goods, suitable for this market, which will be sold as low, and many of them lower, than by any one else this side of New York city.

Read the Catalogue.

CLOCKS & WATCHES.

WATCHES.

American, Swiss and English, both gold and silver.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS,

All styles, including their celebrated Calender Clocks, which tell the day of the month and week, also the name of the month, making the changes for every month correctly, with no care but to wind them once a week.

JEWELRY.

Heavy, solid Gold Chains, Hooks and Keys. Fine solid sets of Jewelry—Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Ear Rings, &c. &c.

WEDDING RINGS.

A large, fine assortment.

SPECTACLES.

Warranted to fit all kinds of eyes.

SOLID GOLD ALBUMS.

A neat little Charm holding eight small Photographs.

GOLD PENS.

A fine assortment, with and without holders. Old ones repointed.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Made to order of pure Coin, consisting of Spoons, Forks, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, Vest Chains, &c.

PLATED WARE.

The best in market—single, double, treble and quadruple plate, and WARRANTED—from a full Tea Set down, including Castors, Cake and Card Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cups, Tea Bells, &c. &c. &c.

MUSIC.

PIANOS.

Manufactured by Decker Brothers, which, with their late improvements, surpass those of any other makers. Also, Bradbury's New Scale Pianos—a splendid instrument. Other Pianos from $350 to $500.

CABINET ORGANS,

From $110 to $1200—warranted for five years. They are the finest reed instrument in the world, and I have only to say that, I have sold nearly $15,000 worth of them in the last four years; and they are all in good order and have never cost my customers a cent for repairs.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, &c.

Violins from $5 to $50, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Banjos, Guitars, Bows, Strings, Tuning Forks, &c.

BRASS BANDS

Supplied with instruments of the best American manufacture, by the single instrument or full set, at the maker's price—also music for any number of instruments.

Instruction Books and Sheet Music on hand, and new supplies received every week. Piano Stools from $6 to $15.

Perfect Sewing Needles.

We have the exclusive agency for R. J. Roberts' Patent Parabola Needles—the best in the world. Try one paper and if not satisfied the money will be refunded.

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Allen's, Spencer's, and Henry's Breech loading Rifles, all styles Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, Shot Belts and Powder Flasks, Cartridges for all the U. S. Army guns; also U. S. and other Percussion Caps, Cooper Cartridges, all styles and sizes.

O. D. BEMAN. J. A. STEVENS.

Montrose, Nov. 27, 1866.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

At the State Fairs of

New York,	Illinois,	Virginia,
New Jersey,	Michigan,	N. Carolina,
Vermont,	Wisconsin,	Tennessee,
Pennsylvania,	Iowa,	Alabama,
Ohio,	Kentucky,	Oregon,
Indiana,	Missouri,	California.

At the Fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institute and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

Frst prizes have also been awarded those machines at the exhibitions of

London, Paris, Dublin, Litz, Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons,

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain, and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than any other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, New York.
730 Chestnut street, Phil'a.

Oct. 23.—1cm

The Montrose Democrat

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

A. J. GERRITSON,

AT $2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $2½ AT END OF YEAR.

Business advertisements inserted at $1 per square of 10 lines, three times, and 25cts for each additional week.

Yearly advertisers, with usual changes, charged $10 for four squares, quarter column $15, half column $20, one column $60, and other amounts in exact proportion.

Business cards of three lines, $3; or one dollar a line.

☞ Legal notices at the customary rates,—about 50 per cent. in addition to business rates.

Job Printing executed neatly and promptly at fair prices.

Deeds, Mortgages, Notes, Justices', Constables', School and other blanks for sale.

Terms: Cash Down.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. L. WEEKS & CO.

SUCCESSORS of I. N. HINE & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies and Misses fine Shoes. Also, agents for the great American Tea and Coffee Company. [April, 1, 1867.

E. L. WEEKS. C. C. FAUROT.

M. C. SUTTON,

Auctioneer, and Insurance Agent,

ap7 65tf Friendsville, Pa.

JAMES E. CARMALT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office next to Franklin Hotel. Montrose, Dec. 18, 1866. tf

WM. D. LUSK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Franklin Hotel, near the Court House. nov27 '66

DR. E. L. GARDNER,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Gives especial attention to diseases of the Heart and Lungs and all Surgical diseases. Office over the Post Office. Boards at Searle's Hotel. [Sept. 4, 1865.

BALDWIN, ALLEN, & McCAIN,

DEALERS in Flour, Salt, Pork, Fish, Lard, Grain, Feed, Candles, Clover and Timothy Seed. Also, Groceries, such as Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Tea and Coffee. West side of Public Avenue.

Montrose, April 17, 1866.

BURNS & NICHOLS,

DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Liquors, Spices, Fancy articles, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles. ☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded. Public Avenue, above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.

A. B. BURNS, AMOS NICHOLS.

Sept, 11, 1866.

D. W. SEARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office over the Store of Z. Cobb, opposite Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.

May 1, 1866.

DR. E. P. HINES,

HAS permanently located at Friendsville for the purpose of practicing medicine and surgery in all its branches. He may be found at the Jackson House. Office hours from 8 a. m., to 9 p. m. jan16tf

Friendsville, Pa., Jan. 15th, 1866.

ROGERS & ELY,

Licensed Auctioneers,

my10tf Brooklyn, Pa.

PETER HAY,

Licensed Auctioneer,

feb1 61tf Auburn 4 Corners, Pa.

C. S. GILBERT,

Licensed Auctioneer.

sep7 64tf Great Bend, Pa.

STROUD & BROWN,

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. All business attended to promptly, on fair terms. Office first door north of "Montrose Hotel," west side of Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. [Jan. 1, 1866.

BILLINGS STROUD, CHARLES L. BROWN.

C. O. FORDHAM,

BOOT & SHOE Dealer and Manufacturer Montrose, Pa. Shop on Main street, one door below the Post Office. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. jan1 65

DR. E. L. BLAKESLEE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, has located at Brooklyn, Susq'a co., Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at L. M. Baldwin's. [July 11—1y

JOHN SAUTTER,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is now prepared to cut all kinds of Garments in the most Fashionable Style, and warranted to fit with elegance and ease. Shop over I. N. Bullard's Store, Montrose.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizen of Friendsville and vicinity. ☞ Office in the office of Dr. Lent. Boards at J. Hosford's. 11y30 63tf

ABEL TURRELL,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry Perfumery, &c—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES,—Montrose, Pa.

DR. WM. SMITH,

SURGEON DENTIST,—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

JOHN GROVES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop one door west of Searle's Hotel. ☞ All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

WM. W. SMITH,

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS,—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. tf

P. LINES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phœnix Block, over store of Read, Watrous & Foster. All work warranted as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan '60

H. BURRITT,

DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, Groceries, Provisions, &c., New Milford, Pa.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,

BANKERS, Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turnpike-st.

WM. HUNTTING COOPER. HENRY DRINKER.

A. O. WARREN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bounty, Back Pay, Pension, and Exemption Claims attended to. ☞ Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa. feb1

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES!

SOLDIERS: Congress has just passed an act to equalize your Bounties! Those who have not already done so, should make a immediate application. Widows, heirs or parents of Soldiers who have died in the service, are entitled to the same bounty the soldier, if living, would receive. Having already prepared over two hundred claims, those who have delayed making application will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call.

Invalids and widows entitled to an increase of pension under act approved June 6, 1866, should also make application. Information free.

GEO. F. LITTLE,
Licensed Government Agent.

Montrose, Aug. 7, 1866. tf