

OUR DISTRICT.

Once again have the unpurchasable Democracy of the District ruined the radical politicians and rule-or-ruin spirits who seek to defeat the party because they cannot control it.

It will not be forgotten that, in 1862, when Mr. Denison was first nominated, a faction, chagrined because they could not dictate the people's choice, used Republican money, spurious ballots, and charges of disloyalty to defeat our nominee; but all in vain. Three times was our champion elected by majorities of from 500 to 2,000.

This year a combination was first entered into by aspiring men in both counties to thwart the choice of the people as to the nomination. Failing in this, as before, they again, like hired mercenaries, greedily accepted the greenbacks and promises of office tendered by the Loyal League, and entered—some openly, some secretly—upon the campaign with the mad hope of defeating our most distinguished member of Congress elect, Judge Woodward.

No falsehood was too bold, no slander too vile, for these creatures to use. But their slanders, money, and bogus ballots, once more were used in vain. The Radicals lost their funds, and the quasi "Democrats" who hoped for appointments through Ketcham's election, are left out in the cold at the approach of a long cold winter.

It is confidently stated in Luzerne that \$28,000 were raised by the Loyal Leagues to defeat Woodward, most of which was used in that county. A few Democrats whose influence was supposed to be effective in controlling a balance of power, were purchased, but they ignominiously failed.

Such persons will be remembered and held in "quarantine" in future. It is intolerable that men should be classed and trusted as Democrats, who, when failing to obtain or control important offices or appointments at the hands of the party, turn about and strike the ticket, or coldly stand aloof as neutrals, hoping for or permitting its (anticipated) defeat. Let such go over openly to the enemy, or else fall into line and work for the party until their timidity or treachery has been outlived and they become entitled to the confidence of Democrats.

There are but few such men in this county, and their loss is not seriously felt; but they could have added a baker's dozen to the vote of Denison in 1866 and of Judge Woodward this year, in Montrose. Being now better known, they will be harmless in future, and will no longer succeed even in keeping the doubtful or timid from the polls.

Crowding the Mourners.

The radical leaders—Thad. Stevens, Forney, Boutwell, &c., enraged at the overthrow of negro equality in Ohio, and the general defeat of their party, are out since election in favor of their extreme measures—forcing negro suffrage upon the North by act of Congress, impeachment, &c. Let them rave. We detest their doctrines, but prefer to see them openly advocate extreme measures, rather than cover them up by pretences of conservatism. The radical party has met with sad afflictions this year; their losses have been severe throughout the whole land; their adherents are in mourning from Maine to California. Thousands have left the party of extremes; many more are hastening to leave the rotten and sunken bark; while multitudes of others are loth to admit that they belong to a party that favors negro equality. These men may be able to comprehend the real doctrines of their party if the leaders continue to press them with vehemence. So, we say, let Stevens & Co. crowd the mourners—the more violently the better,—as it will enable those who inquire after truth to see what caused the funeral. Thus will much good come of evil, and the Democratic Presidential victory of 1868 be rendered more decisive and overwhelming.

Woodward's Majority.

The vote for Congress is as hereunder: Woodward, 10,155 2,684 12,839 Ketcham, 8,274 3,958 12,232

Majority for Geo. W. Woodward, 607. But by the blunders in this county, 216 Woodward votes were omitted, and 150 Ketcham votes; so that the declared majority will be 545.

Denison's majorities were: in 1862, 1767; 1864, 506; 1866, 2006.

—A Mr. Whitney of Texas was lately fined fifty dollars for speaking disrespectfully to a Negro Bureau agent.

Democrats of Montrose:

For seven years you have "kept the faith," amid peril, desertion and disgrace. You, a small but gallant band, tried in the fires of persecution, stand to-day brighter for the trial. Your press has been threatened, your meetings disturbed, your persons insulted, and your character libeled.

Your lot was cast in a village where the spirit of Greeley watched, and held sway. There, hate held high carnival.—No form of proscription that malice could invent was left untried. The weak among you quailed, and were lost. Some dared not vote at all; others voted secretly; and a few found refuge from the storm in the bosom of the "loyal league." You that stood firm were men of mailed and impervious fortitude, strong and true.

They talked about a war in behalf of free speech at the South. Why, for seven years, free Democratic speech in your streets has been a thing of personal danger. These lurid passions invaded even the sacred day of rest; and from the pulpit, (oh, what a profanation!) went up to the God of Peace, an hyena cry for blood! Where good-will, and gentleness, and love ought to find a sanctuary, there hearts were charred and blackened, before their time, by the fires of the pit.

Now, these revolutionists, that were born in sectional strife—these traitors to our Constitution—these Brownloves, are rebuked and humbled by the great popular verdict of State condemnation, the echoes of whose thunder yet linger among the hills.

DEMOCRATS OF THE COUNTY: Speak to each other words of cheer and hope. The future is ours. In the State we have fought and won the crisis-battle between Constitutional liberty and a military despotism. The party that brought all our woes—the party that raised up mobs to break down law—that built prisons for freemen—that trampled upon the Constitution, and dismembered the Union—that invented offices, and salaries, and bureaus, and standing armies, to eat up their substance—that organized perpetual discord by law—that party of all crimes, lies today paralyzed at our feet.

What mean those wild manifestations of joy that blaze up from the hill-tops, and that rend the air throughout a continent? Why is it that State speaks to State—city to city—and man to man, in tones of gladness and congratulation? It is because we are assured that the Radical rebellion is subdued; and that the government is to pass into the hands of good and true men.

Take courage then. Even our own county will soon be redeemed from Radical profligacy, and its blighted moral sense be restored.

1867. Judge Supreme Court.

1866. Governor. 1867. Judge Supreme Court.

Table with columns for Districts, Names, and Votes. Includes names like John W. Geary, Hester C. Wynn, H. W. Williams, and various districts like Auburn, Ararat, Apolaccon, etc.

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The Lincoln Disgrace.

Quite a sensation has been created in the political and social world lately, by Mrs. Lincoln offering numerous articles of her wardrobe for sale. She says she is obliged to do this in order to acquire the means to live comfortably. She charges the Radical party with base ingratitude, in not providing her with a proper support on the death of her husband. Her letters to the auctioneer who is charged with the sale of her goods are brimful of bitterness toward Seward, Weed & Co.

The articles offered for sale consist of shawls, furs, jewelry, &c., valued at some \$24,000. Mrs. Lincoln's letters are a disgrace to the country. She alleges that she has not been allowed her "rightful maintenance," that she is in a painful and exposed situation, bordering upon actual want. But her assertions seem to be as void of truth as of decency.

Lincoln went to Washington a poor man, heaped up wealth while President. A radical organ, the Springfield (Illinois) Journal of the 9th inst., published the inventory of the estate of Mr. Lincoln, as filed by Judge Davis, the administrator, in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Sangamon County, in that State. The inventory shows that he was possessed of registered bonds and other notes, public and private, to the amount of about \$85,000, all of which were invested in United States securities bearing interest. He also owned real estate in Illinois and Iowa. The deposition of Judge Davis states that Mr. Lincoln died intestate, and that his family at the time consisted of Mary Lincoln, his widow, and Robert T. and Thomas Lincoln, his children. To the sum already mentioned must be added \$25,000, which was given to Mrs. Lincoln by a vote of Congress,—making a personal estate of \$110,000 besides the \$24,000 worth of finery which she now offers for sale, and the real estate.

So much for her poverty. But the finale of this affair is more shameful, if possible, than the beginning. Mr. Brady, who acts as the agent of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, has been instructed to withdraw the dresses, furs and jewelry which that lady had ordered to be exposed for sale, and to receive subscriptions upon behalf of his needy consignors. It is said that an appeal will be made to the colored people of the Union, to subscribe an immense fund, in individual contributions of five cents each. It is estimated that \$200,000 can be raised in this manner alone, besides the large sums which it is anticipated will be paid by contractors and office-holders who dread an exposure of the collusion with her in obtaining favors.

Her acceptance of a public subscription indicates that her offer to sell finery was a black-mail trick; yet who knows but she is now in concert with politicians who wish to raise a huge electioneering fund for the Presidential canvass!

Altogether the Lincoln business is both costly and disgraceful to the country.

Thurlow Weed on Mrs. Lincoln.

The letters of Mrs. Lincoln, and her offer to sell her clothes and gaw-gaws have called out the Radical press generally on the domestic "situation" of the widow of the "late lamented." Some of the newspapers say unkind things of her, and assign as a reason that she did not behave herself as the President's wife should do. One of these papers is ungracious enough to mention the forty big boxes that left the White House with Mrs. Lincoln, and another charges her with selling eleven of Mr. Lincoln's shirts before his body, which had the twelfth one on, had reached its last resting place. As a sample of what is said of her and her conduct, we publish the following from Thurlow Weed's Commercial Advertiser, (Republican), Oct. 4th:

We have never approached a question with half the sorrow that this one awakens. To vindicate, shield, and protect "Heaven's best gift to man," is a grateful duty, while to even reprove, and much more to assail a woman, is painful, and if without a perfect justification, unmanly.

If the American Congress or the American people have failed to meet the pecuniary expectations of Mr. Lincoln's widow, it is because that personage failed, during his life and after his death, to inspire either with respect or confidence. She should not, therefore, be subjected to the reproach, or rest under the imputation of ingratitude. Had Mrs. Lincoln, when in power, borne herself becomingly, the suggestion of a Lincoln Fund by voluntary contributions, would have been promptly responded to. The national heart was warm. It gushed out in liberal endowments for Grant and Farragut. It would as cheerfully have met the appeal in favor of Mrs. Lincoln if it had not intuitively closed and chilled.

In her conversations Mrs. Lincoln is represented as bitterly denouncing Secretary Seward, for which, of course, there is no warrant or excuse, for he wrongs no man, and much less is he capable of injustice, wrong or even unkindness to woman.

But we happen to know—the late Caleb B. Smith, then Secretary of the Interior, being our informant—a fact which incensed Mrs. Lincoln against Mr. Seward. The President gave the Prince Napoleon a dinner, for which Mrs. Lincoln sent to the Secretary of the Interior for payment of a bill of some \$900. This demand, though wholly illegal, coming from the President's wife, embarrassed the Secretary, who called on the Secretary of State for advice, where he learned that Mr. Seward had also dined the Prince, having the same number of guests, and giving them a duplicate of the dinner at the White House. In fact, Mr. Seward ordered both dinners from the same restaurant, and by his own bill knew the cost of each. For what Mr. Seward paid

\$300, Mrs. Lincoln demanded \$900. But whether three or nine hundred the claim was illegal, and could not be paid. For this, however, Mrs. Lincoln quarrelled with Secretaries Smith and Seward.—This amount, however, was subsequently covered up in a gardener's account, but occasioned scandal, which respect for Mr. Lincoln measurably suppressed.

Though Mr. Lincoln left an estate which enabled his family to live quite as comfortably as they had ever lived, Congress and the people would have promptly and munificently provided for them, if Mrs. Lincoln herself, with every advantage that high position gave her, had made friends or inspired respect. And this last exhibition proves how instinctively right the popular estimate of her character was.

The fact for which Mrs. Lincoln seeks large publicity, namely, that she received presents valued at \$24,000, is a pregnant and suggestive one—suggestive, at least, of offices and contracts, unless the more charitable construction is reached through the assumption that they were expressions of regard and friendship. But it is not known that the wife of any President, however estimable, was so loaded with shawls, furs, diamonds, rings, &c.

Death of a Centenarian.

The death of M<sup>me</sup> Sophie Despau, nee Carriere, at Bilozi, at the advanced age of 114 years, has added another feature of interest to what the United States Supreme Court has decided to be the most remarkable suit ever brought to trial in this country. M<sup>me</sup> Despau was born in 1757, when Louisiana was held by France, of an old Provincial family, and her name will long be remembered in connection with that of her sister Zulime Carriere.—It was while under M<sup>me</sup> Despau's care that Julie, when thirteen years of age, (1796), and already celebrated in this city for her beauty, was married to Des Grange, a French nobleman, who soon after subsided into a barkeeper or syrup maker.—Some years after, Des Grange proved to have been already married, and about the same time an attachment sprang up between her and Daniel Clark, the Congressman, the land speculator, and foremost business man of his time. The attachment resulted in a marriage, according to M<sup>me</sup> Sophie Despau and another sister, and, according to all, in the birth of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines. M<sup>me</sup> Despau, in her evidence in the Gaines case, testified that she was present when the marriage ceremony was performed in Philadelphia, present with a third sister, and it was upon their evidence that the alleged ceremony rested, for the Priest, who officiated subsequently went to Ireland, the church was burned down and the records destroyed. What added still more to the complication of the case was that Zulime Carriere Des Grange Clark was subsequently united to Dr. Gaudette, and this during the lifetime of Clark.

As Mrs. Gaines' legitimacy depended upon the validity of Clark's marriage, the strain of the whole case turned upon the evidence of M<sup>me</sup> Despau. To test her veracity the evidence of some thirty-five or forty witnesses was taken, who had known her while residing in this city, in Bilozi, Havana, Florida and Spanish America. But the answers were in her favor, and in the interpretation given of the bewildering facts of this case by the last decision of the Supreme Court, her statements were taken as correct; and an estate now valued at \$15,000,000 was adjudicated to her niece, Mrs. Gaines; adjudicated fifty years after the making of the will, thirty after the commencement of the suit, after six appeals to the Supreme Court, and when the original suit had been divided into five hundred separate actions against subsequent professors of Clark's estate.

Madame Despau, though living for more than a century, and though involved three-fourths of that period in the troubles of her sister, did not after all live to see the termination of the suit, and save \$15,000,000 worth of the contested estate yielded by Mr. Sidel during the recent war, none of the contested property has yet been recovered by its life-long claimant.—New Orleans Times.

Income from the Dog Tax in England.

The license numbered nearly 700,000 in 1867, against nearly 400,000 in 1866, and in Scotland 80,000 against 36,000 in 1866. This increase in the number of licenses is not to be attributed to any increase in the number of the dogs, but to the more faithful execution of the law. Estimating the taxed dogs in Ireland at 220,000, it would make the whole number for the United Kingdom about 1,000,000. As the tax is twelve shillings, it would make the income about \$3,000,000 in gold. The number of dogs in this country is estimated at 7,000,000, and a like tax, (\$3 each), upon them by our national government, would give us \$21,000,000 of revenue. This would help pay our national debt, and be a great relief to owners of sheep.

—The Springfield Republican, Radical, says that the policy of Congress is a failure. The Savannah Republican, also Radical, condemns in the severest terms the negro policy toward the South, and warns the nation of the bitter fruits it will gather by adhering to the congressional programme. It gives a solemn warning to the people to rebuke at the polls the Radical traitors and destructives.

—A young man, knowing that a young lady—of whom he imagined himself enamored—understood the language of flowers, sent her a beautiful rose, as a declaration of love, attached a slip of paper, on which was written, "dot accepted I proffer to war." In return she forwarded a pickle jar containing a single mango. (man go!)

Please Read this Carefully.

THE subscribers have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Merchant Tailoring

business; and having supplied ourselves with a first rate stock of materials, such as

Cloths, Cassimeres & Trimmings,

We are prepared to furnish

Coats, Vests, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

upon very short notice, made in the latest style, of the best materials, and at very low prices. We also have for sale:

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, NECK TIES, GLOVES,

and all the other articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind.

We may be found in the rooms formerly occupied by G. F. Fordham, between C. N. Stoddard's Shoe Store and R. B. Little's law office, west side of Main street, Montrose, Pa., doing business under the name of Morse & Lines.

S. H. Morse, P. Lines.

Montrose, May 23, 1867.—if

SINGER'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

THE Singer Manufacturing Company have succeeded in producing a Sewing Machine as useful, efficient, and durable as any ever made.

MORSE & LINES, Sole Agents

For Susquehanna County, successors of Reed, Watson & Foster, 211 N. 2d St.

Montrose, July 23, 1867.—if

J. Thomas' Patent Atmospheric CHURN DASH!

Patented May 7, 1867.

The most Important and Valuable Invention of the 19th Century.

1. This Dash is superior to any other, by being as simple as the old Dash, and coming in the same principle therewith, and the Butter Gatherer.

2. It is superior to all others, inasmuch as the same power applied to this in like mechanical operations will make four more reciprocations.

3. It is superior to all others, inasmuch as it produces the Butter in a much shorter time.

4. It is superior to any other, inasmuch as it produces a much better quality of Butter.

5. It is superior to any other Patent Churn, inasmuch as it is 500 per cent. cheaper than any other.

It is well known to Dairymen and others, that Butter is contained in minute globules or sacks, covered with a membrane, and requires the action of air to prepare the covering to be removed therefrom. The Scientific American says:

"If cream is dashed against a hard substance, or dashed between bars or rollers, it breaks the globules and becomes oily, by destroying the grain. It should be thrown into currents and counter currents by the action of air, causing a friction by the action of the currents against each other, removing the covering without breaking or bursting the globules."

This is the principle which the inventor of this Dash endeavored to keep in view, and the result shows a much larger yield of Butter obtained in less time than by any other Dash.

Experiments have proven that any other method except pumping air through the cream, will not penetrate sufficiently to oxygenize all the globules preparatory to concentrating the Butter. Throwing it into the air by clappers or old fashioned Dashes, does not sufficiently expose it to the air to bring out the Butter.

The above Patent Dash has been purchased for Susquehanna County by the undersigned. The process of churning can be seen at any time, in a Glass Churn, at Baldwin, Allen & McCain's store, Annapolis, Md. Send the county soon as possible, to agent J. Thomas for individual rights; also township rights will be sold.

Montrose, July 23, 1867.—if A. BALDWIN.

FRIE RAILWAY.—On and after Monday, Aug. 20th, 1867, trains will leave Great Bend at about the following hours, viz:

GOING WEST.

5.55 a. m. Night Express, Mondays excepted, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, making direct connection with trains of the Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West; also at Binghamton for Syracuse; at Owego for Ithaca, and at Elmira for Canandaigua.

8.27 a. m. Day Express, Mondays excepted, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and the West. Connects at Binghamton for Syracuse; at Owego for Ithaca; at Elmira for Canandaigua; at Salamanca with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and at Buffalo with the Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, for all points West and South.

7. 51 p. m. Express Mail, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with trains for the West.

12.30 p. m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

11.23 a. m. Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

GOING EAST.

7.15 a. m. Cincinnati Express, Mondays excepted, for Lackawanna for Hawley, and at Graycourt for Newburg and Warwick.

6.00 p. m. Accommodation Train Daily.

2.00 p. m. Day Express, Sundays excepted, connecting at Lackawanna for Hawley, and at Jersey City with the midnight express train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 p. m. New York and Baltimore Mail, Sundays excepted, connecting at Jersey City with morning express train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington, and at New York with morning express train for Boston and the east.

8.23 a. m. Night Express, Daily, connecting at Graycourt for Warwick; and at New York with afternoon trains and steamers for Boston and New England cities.

10.20 a. m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.

Wm. B. BARR, H. RIDGLE, sep. 3 Gen'l Passenger Agent. Gen'l Supt.

\$20. AGENTS WANTED—\$100.

Male and Female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address

DUMONT & WILSON, 630 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 30—5m\*

Water AND THAT GOOD FLOUR, AT THE Eureka Mills.

Three Cheers for Gen. Grant. H.P. H.P. HURRAH!

Prof. Charles Morris.

THE Hays Barber has removed his shop to the basement of E. L. Weeks' New Store, where he has prepared to give good satisfaction. When I go to explain this subject language fails to express it.

LIQUORS. An extensive assortment of pure Liquors for medicinal purposes, embracing nearly every kind in market, constantly on hand and for sale by

ABEL TURRELL.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. C. SUTTON, Auctioneer, and Insurance Agent, 47 5th St. Friendville, Pa.

ROGERS & ELY, U. S. Auctioneers, 1010<sup>th</sup> Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. S. GILBERT, U. S. Auctioneer, 147 1/2 6th St. Great Bend, Pa.

DR. A. J. AINEY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, has located at Brooklyns, Pa. Will attend to all calls promptly. Office the former occupied by Dr. E. L. Blakelee. (Brooklyns, Sept. 8, 1867.—if

DR. W. W. SMITH, DENTIST. Rooms over Boyd & Corwin's Hardware Store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Montrose, July 1, 1867.—if

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

WM. D. LUSK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Franklin Hotel, near the Court House. Nov. 27, 1866.—if

ABEL TURRELL, DEALER in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Groceries, Glass, Perfumery, Hair Oil, Paper, Stone-ware, Lamps, Kerosene, Machinery Oil, Trusses, Gums, Ammoniac, Solives, Spectacles, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.—Being one of the most numerous, extensive, and valuable collections of Goods in Susquehanna County. (Established in 1853.) (Montrose, Pa.)

D. W. SEARLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over the Store of A. Lattrop, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. May 1, 1866.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity. Office at his residence, on the corner east of Sayre & Bros. Foundry. (June 18, 1867.—15\*

F. E. LOOMIS, DANIEL DANBARD, LOOMIS & HANNAH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Solicitors for Bankruptcy, and General Real Estate and Collecting Agents. Valuable City Lots, Residences, Farms, and Coal Lands for sale. (Scranton, June 1867.—y\*

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. Valuable City Lots, Residences, Farms, and Coal Lands for sale. (Scranton, June 1867.—y\*

DR. E. L. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Gives special attention to diseases of the Heart and Lungs and all Surgical diseases. Office over the Post Office. Boards at Searle's Hotel. (Sept. 4, 1866.

BALDWIN, ALLEN, & MCCAIN, DEALERS in Flour, Salt, Pot, Fish, Lard, Grain, Canned, Candles, Clover and Timothy Seed, also Groceries, such as Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Tea and Coffee. West side of Public Avenue. Montrose, April 17, 1866.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Friendville and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. West. Boards at J. Hooford's. 1150 5th

JOHN GROVES, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Chandler's Store. 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.

H. BURRITT, DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fur, 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, "Friendville" Public Avenue, above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa. W. HUNTING COOPER, HENRY DEBARS.

A. O. WARREN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bounty, Back Pay, Pension, and Exemption Claims, and all other terms of Public Avenue, above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa. Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

BURNS & NICHOLS, DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dressing, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Liquors, Spices, Fancy articles, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Public Avenue, above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa. A. B. DUNN, AMOS NICHOLS, Sept. 11, 1866.

DR. E. P. HINES, HAS permanently located at Friendville for the purpose of practicing medicine and surgery in all its branches. He may be found at the "Janitor" Office hours from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Friendville, Pa., Jan. 15th, 1866.

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. FORDEMAN, BOOT & SHOE Dealer and Manufacturer. Montrose, Pa. Shop on Main street, on door above I. N. Hillard's. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. Jan 1 66

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. Hillard's Store, Montrose.

The Montrose Democrat is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA., BY A. J. GERRITSON, at \$3 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR \$2 1/2 AT END OF YEAR.

Business advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of 10 lines, three times, and \$2 for each additional week. Yearly advertisers, with usual changes, charged \$10 for four squares, quarter column \$5; half column \$3; one column \$2; and other amounts in exact proportion. Business cards of three lines, \$5; or one dollar a line per cent. in addition to business rates.

Job Printing executed neatly and promptly, at fair prices. Seeds, Mortgages, Notes, Justices', Constables',