

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1868.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Election, Tuesday October 13, 1866.

The Wilkesbarre Record of the Times keeps Grow's name up for Vice President, in spite of Curtin's selection by its party as their choice for the State.—The editor is displeased because the Senate does not put the President under arrest during the impeachment trial. It is proposed to build a lunatic asylum in that village!

The Impeachment Trial.

On Monday, March 30th, the trial of the President was formally opened by a three hour's speech from Butler, one of the managers. It is a wild, windy, political harangue, calculated to stir up political passion, and composed to a great extent of misrepresentation and abuse of the President, and distortion of legal principles to suit party purposes. As the House ordered 40,000 copies to be printed at the public expense, for use as a partisan electioneering document, it is evident that the Radicals are not only bent on making a partisan use of the trial, but intend to spend the people's money to aid them.

On Tuesday the trial was resumed, and damaging points established against the Radicals. First, they showed that Stanton was appointed Secretary of War during Lincoln's first term in 1862, but had no later authority to act from Lincoln, and none from Johnson. Next, when objections were raised to some irrelevant testimony being heard, the Chief Justice ruled that it might be received; whereupon the Radicals were thrown into excitement, and a denial was put in that Chase had any right to decide any points; as Chase insisted upon his privilege, the Rads indulged in an angry debate, and a motion was made that the Senators retire to decide upon that question. The vote was a tie, whereupon Chase gave the casting vote for the motion and carried it, which caused the Radical fever to rise still higher—they not wishing to allow him to vote at all.

The Senate caucus was long, and an excited debate ensued; but the extremists were beaten at every point. The majority not only decided to allow Chase to rule points, subject to appeal to Senators; but a motion from Sumner, that Chase, not being a member of the Senate, could not vote as a member of the Court, was defeated 22 to 26; and the Rads concluded they had made a bad day's work of it, and Chase was freedly denounced.

Wednesday, April 1st, as soon as the trial opened, Sumner raised the issue as to Chase's right to vote; but the right was sustained 21 to 27. Thus the managers begin to realize that at every important step taken, both as to evidence and management, their case grows lame; and a tighter turn of the party screw seems necessary to prevent the defeat of all their schemes.

April 2d, Gen. Emory and Col. Wallace gave evidence in reference to interviews with the President, in which he asked if changes of troops had been made; but nothing important was shown except that there was no ground for alleging a conspiracy on account of such inquiries.—The letter from the President to Grant in reference to Stanton's suspension was read; but the Radicals declined to allow the statements of the cabinet to be read, in which they showed that Grant had denied the truth of the controversy.

Only one point of importance was proven; and that was that the President had telegraphed to the Governor of Alabama advising that it is proper to stand by the Constitution, sustain the government, and place confidence in the people! Unless the Radicals hold such advice to be a "high crime," why did they offer it in evidence?

Some evidence was taken on Friday in reference to speeches, etc. The managers seemed to be through with evidence except on that point.

So far as any proof indicates the alleged commission of "high crimes," &c.; it does not amount to enough, if in a petty larceny case, to cause a J. P. to hold a prisoner to bail for trial. As to Butler's article charging Johnson with having spoken disrespectfully of Congress, the evidence would not warrant a jury in giving the managers one cent (each) damages in a slander suit.

The only question is: Can two thirds of the Senate be forced, by party pressure, to vote for conviction in the face of the law and evidence to the contrary? April 4.—Having finished proving they had no case, the persecutors allowed an adjournment till the 9th.

The Legislature.

The Governor having vetoed the free railroad bill, a new one has been passed. An expensive and annoying registry bill has been passed. The debate upon it was very exciting—the Radicals insisting that negroes were superior to foreigners or Catholics. Hickman led the Radicals so far that some of them became alarmed and tried to check him; but he despises their evasion of the negro equality doctrine.

Parson Landon alleged that negroes are better entitled to vote than Irishmen. He is the fellow who declared in Montrose in 1858, that he wished he was as sure of the kingdom of Heaven as Fremont was of being elected President. In view of Fremont's defeat, what is the parson sure of? The appropriation bill has been swelled by so many extravagant items that it was defeated in the Senate, in spite of the Radical attempt to pass it by operation of the previous question. Radicalism and corruption have run riot in the body; and a purification is sadly needed.

Rights of Minorities.

The Radical rule is to pay no regard to the rights of minorities, as between parties; and growing bold, they now begin to indulge in a similar practice in reference to matters in their own party lines. At their late State Convention, the Grant-Curtin majority were insolent towards the minority who were for Wade, &c. The effect is beginning to crop out, all over the State. The Bradford Reporter, a very Radical organ, says:

"The outrage upon the rights of the people, perpetrated by the Philadelphia Convention, has aroused an intense feeling throughout the State. The desire of the men who controlled the Convention was to make its action appear as if the State was unanimously in favor of the nomination of Gov. Curtin for Vice President. To do this they usurped powers which did not belong to the Convention, by electing Delegates to Chicago, and denying the people of the several Congressional Districts the right to choose their own Representative Delegates. We are pleased to see the press throughout the State speaking the feelings of an indignant people. The usurpation of the Convention is likely to have a contrary effect from that designed by the majority."

The Coming Man.

George Alfred Townsend went to Washington lately for the purpose of writing letters to a Radical organ at Cleveland called the Leader. He applied to Ben Wade for a seat in the reporter's gallery, and received the following reply from the prospective successor of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson:

"Well, that is the damndest meanest paper in Ohio. It's a Chase paper all the time. It don't owe me nothing, and I don't owe it nothing back. That's no recommendation to me." The Leader thereupon wades into Ben in rather severe style; exposing his bad grammar; telling how he begged for its support for the Presidency in 1860; how his wife besought it to defend him at the time of the "Wade and Davis manifesto;" how he asked its aid to contradict the reports about its drunkenness; how he solicited its aid to secure a re-election to the United States Senate, &c. We have only to say that when the Radical chaps get to photographing each other they make ugly pictures.—*Patriot & Union.*

The Press, a Radical paper published at Nashville, Tennessee, declares that the negroes in that State will be sure to vote the Radical ticket, and "not perplex their heads about taxes, foreign wars, bonds, or any question that may interest white voters." Of course not; as long as the Radicals continue to feed them through the Freedmen's Bureau, and Bureau agents can keep them organized into loyal leagues, the expenses of all which are paid by the people of the North. But will not the overtaxed and underpaid white men of the North tire of supporting negroes in idleness, and living under a government controlled by negro votes? We think so.

At the recent election in Houston, a guard of big negroes beset the polls, stopped any black voter, took his ballot from him and examined it, when, if Radical, they allowed him to deposit it, but if conservative tore it up and drove him away. The judges of election were all Radicals, and electioneered while receiving ballots. The Houston Telegraph says the belief is general that the tickets of negroes who voted for Conservative candidates are taken out at night and Radical ballots inserted. A prominent citizen is ready to swear that he saw this done while the election was going on.

Radical contractors for the supply of the Freedmen's Bureau with food, clothing, &c., have a "fat thing" of it. They furnish corn at 5 1/2 cents more and 6 pounds less to the bushel than the ruling price and measure.

Two negroes were arrested in Memphis on Tuesday evening for a rape on a little white girl eight years old.

A Registry Law.

Whenever the Radicals are satisfied they cannot command a majority of the white freemen of this country at the polls, they devise some scheme to prevent a free ballot. Some obstruction is placed in the way of the way of the citizen voting, in the hope that a few votes in every district may be lost to the Democracy.

One of the methods of doing this is by the passage of very objectionable Registry laws—which, in many instances make it a troublesome thing for the citizen to qualify himself for the ballot. Thus far we have escaped this hindrance to a free ballot; but the Radical legislature, fearing that their party may lose the State at the next election, are about to treat us to a registry law that will throw numerous obstructions in the way of voters, and at the same time proscribes a qualification not known to the Constitution. We have not yet seen the bill, but we copy the following synopsis of it from the Age of the 25th ult. viz:

By the provisions of the proposed registry law, before a man can vote the assessor or must first pass upon his right; they must put his name upon a list to be made out by them, and state whether he is a housekeeper and where his house is located; if not a housekeeper they must note who he boards with and also who he works for. If he should be a naturalized citizen, he must produce his certificate to the assessors, or his name will not go on the list. This last requirement is a most beneficial one for our naturalized citizens, who will no doubt have nothing to do but stay at home and wait for the assessors to come around that they may show them their papers. Having gone through this ordeal, the voter has secured the first step to vote.

On the tenth day before the second Tuesday in October, the judge and inspectors of each election district meet in their respective precincts, and, together with the assessor, constitute a board to hear proof and try the right of those whom the assessors have put upon the list to vote; (how the assessors are to manage to meet the judge and inspectors of each election district in wards where there are high as fifteen districts, we do not find in the bill). This is the second ordeal for the voter to pass through, but he has not done yet.—On election day his vote may again be challenged, and notwithstanding his right has once been passed upon by the assessors, and a second time by the election board, and notwithstanding every election officer inside has seen his proofs, and if a naturalized citizen, examined his certificate, they are authorized to again harass and vex him by again compelling him to again produce his proofs and his certificate of naturalization before they will permit him to deposit his vote, and then a slur is to be cast upon every naturalized citizen, by requiring him to present his certificate to have written upon it "voted," with the day and month, to prevent him from voting on it again.

The eighth section provides that upon complaint of five citizens residing in any part of the county, stating that they are apprehensive of fraud in any election district, the Court of Common Pleas, or a judge thereof, may appoint two overseers from any part of the county, to be present at such election in any such district, with the privilege of challenging and examining all persons who may offer to vote. This section, under the guise of preventing fraud, means fraud. The complaint is not to be by citizens of the district in which the contemplated fraud is alleged, but by any outsiders. The overseers are not required to be residents of the district in which they are to be present, but they may be taken from any part of the county, and sent to a district where they are not entitled to vote themselves, to vex and hinder those who do live in the district, and by their hindrances and delays prevent the legitimate voters of the district from depositing their votes. These overseers are not even to be sworn, so that there may be no restraint or check upon their plans; and, we suppose, if some of the skillful Radical managers are sent to strong Democratic precincts, they may not only prevent the vote from being polled, but may succeed in obstructing some of the voters and arresting them, as they did in the former days of the registry in the Northern Liberties.

The eleventh section undertakes to regulate the naturalization laws of the United States, and to direct the judges of the courts of the State how they shall act under those laws. It declares that no court of this Commonwealth shall naturalize any alien within ten days preceding any general election, or within ten days preceding any presidential election. We cannot speak of this bill otherwise than as infamous, and if passed will be a disgrace to the legislature. Its sole object is to place obstructions in the way of the poor man, and the naturalized citizen voting, as most of them are known to be Democrats. If the arbitrary terms of the law are not complied with the citizen loses his right to vote and the election board will have the right to reject it. We believe any such law in this State to be unconstitutional. The first section of the third article of the Constitution declares the qualifications of an elector. He must be a "white freeman of twenty years of age, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election." We are only disappointed in the bill that it does not contain a clause disfranchising all who are not "loyal," as the radical Congress has done elsewhere. We call the attention of our readers, of all parties, to this

outrageous bill, and ask them to give it their unqualified condemnation.

News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

THE McARDLE CASE.

In the Supreme Court to day it was decided to postpone further arguments in the McCordle case until the next term, which commences on the first Monday in December in the present year.

When the case was argued in the Court yesterday, Judge Grier read the following paper, in explanation of his views on the question of postponement:

Ex parte Wm. H. McCordle. This case was fully argued in the beginning of this month. It is a case which involves not only the liberty and rights of the appellant, (McCordle), but of millions of our fellow citizens. The country had a right to expect it would receive the immediate and solemn attention of this Court. By the postponement of this case this Court will subject themselves (whether justly or unjustly) to the imputation that we have evaded the performance of a duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and waited for legislative interposition to supersede our action and relieve us from our responsibility. I can only say "Pudet hoc opprobria nobis, et potuisse dici, et non potuisse repellere."

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

General Hancock issued a formal order to day announcing that he has assumed command of the Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Department of the Lakes, embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin; the Department of the east embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and the Department of Washington embracing the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, excepting post of Fort Delaware attached to the Department of the east. The headquarters are established at Washington D. C.

THE MANUFACTURER'S BILL.

The house to day followed the action of the Senate and adopted the report of the second committee of conference on the bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal taxation, and it was sent to the President for his approval this afternoon. It was intended that it should take effect April 1.

(It has become a law; but does not affect articles made and sold in March.)

Gov. Geary's Abuse of the Pardoning Power.

The Clearfield Republican cites an other instance of the manner in which the pardoning power is abused by Governor Geary. From that paper we learn that a few weeks ago a man named Paulhamus, in that county, whose character is and always has been bad, was proven guilty of the crime of swearing corruptly false to a soldier, who could neither read nor write, out of eleven hundred dollars. He was convicted on the evidence, and committed to prison. But some radical politicians represented the case to the Governor as one of "copperhead persecution," and the prisoner was pardoned within five days after sentence, without public notice of application, without any of the docket entries, reasons, evidence, or notice to the judge or district attorney. This is radical love for the soldier, as well as radical regard for the sanctity of law. The same paper, in contrast with the above instance of executive clemency, says that "in the case of Erhard, who pleaded guilty of larceny in this county, and who served nine months of his term, and then was dying of consumption, this most consistent Governor required the literal compliance with every one of his rules, and this, too, although, court jury, district attorney, and leading citizens prayed for his release. The reason of this difference was, that Erhard was a Democrat, Paulhamus a republican."

The Impeachers.

The character, or rather the want of character, of the leading managers of the impeachment, is one of the singular features of the drama which opens today in Washington. Butler and Bingham combine their peculiar talents to effect a conviction of the President of the United States. These two impeachers have helped to make each other known. Not quite a year ago, Butler formally charged Bingham, on the floor of Congress, with guilty complicity in a judicial murder, perpetrated through the prejudiced and party action of an ignorant, illegal tribunal. Butler declared, what subsequent developments have more fully proved, that Mrs. Surratt was wholly innocent of any connivance at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Butler went further. He charged Bingham with dishonestly obtaining the condemnation of this innocent woman, by suppressing the testimony that would have shown her innocence. All this appears in the record of the Congressional debates for 1867. Bingham's reply is there too. If he did not cleanse himself, he most successfully debauched Butler, charging him with theft and other knavery too notoriously a part of his life fame to need to be recalled. The qualities which they thus recognized in each other are now to be jointly used to secure another unjust condemnation.

M'Adam, a Tennessee negro, who was recently pardoned out of the State prison, to which he had been sentenced for committing a rape upon his mother in law, is raising a company of negro militia, having been commissioned captain for that purpose by the "loyal," "reconstructed," Radical state authorities.

By depriving the President of the means of carrying the tenure of office act into the Supreme Court, and by passing a bill to deprive that Court of jurisdiction, the radical conspirators have frankly admitted the unconstitutionality of the act.

How the Rads Lost only 800 in New Hampshire.

While the Rads are rejoicing over the fact that they have lost only 800 votes in New Hampshire, Democrats are "calculating" that if this loss is followed by like losses in Connecticut, it will carry the Democratic majority in that State to nearly 2,000. A Concord correspondent says that to gain their much reduced majority in New Hampshire, the radicals resorted to a systematic bribery heretofore unheard of in that state. In Wolfborough a closely contested town; the radical's ruling price for votes was from \$25 to 75. The Boston Commonwealth, which is understood to be the only organ of Senator Sumner, says that money enough was sent into New Hampshire to put ten weekly political journals in every family in the State. The Commonwealth adds:

We confess there was a good deal of nervousness as to the result of the canvass in New Hampshire. Money was freely spent to aid in the result—wretches to think legitimately—in paying for speakers, music, &c., &c. The sums sent directly from this city, by an interested Committee, were fearfully large for a state of the size of New Hampshire.

Brutal Outrages.

Near Knoxville, on Tuesday of last week, a brutal outrage was perpetrated by a negro named Geo. Walker on the person of Mrs. Rogers, a married lady. The latter, with her two children, was returning from a visit, when she was accosted by Walker, who first made base proposals to her. On her refusal he knocked the children down, then knocked his victim down, accomplished his purpose and made his escape. He was afterwards arrested and identified by both the lady and children. Outrages of this kind by negroes are becoming alarmingly common through the South.

Miss Emily E. Ledbetter, eighteen years old, who lives three miles from Atlanta, Ga., visited that town on Monday. On her return she was followed by a negro named Henry Brown, who, when she had reached a secluded spot on the road, seized and ravished her. He was arrested.

A war-worn veteran of the Union army gets off the following on General Grant:

Grant is in the condition of a boy who was about to start out in the world, and as he was a great favorite with his mother, though a complete simpleton, she gave him this piece of advice:

"Now, Tom, keep your mouth shut and people will not know you are a fool!"

Tom, a dutiful boy, remembered the maternal advice. He had been from home, however, but a little while, when an inquisitive Yankee commenced asking some questions, and upon his obstinate silence, turned away in disgust, exclaiming, "Bah, he is a fool!" Tom went back to his mother, and his first words were, "mother, I kept my mouth shut, but they found me out."

Beast Butler and Judge Bingham, two of the managers in the Grand Impeachment Show, walked into the Senate, we see it stated, arm in arm. A short time ago, during a heated debate in the House, Bingham branded Butler as a thief, and the Beast retorted by calling Bingham a murderer. They both spoke the truth, but now we see the thief and murderer arm in arm. God save the Commonwealth!

The telegraph brings intelligence of disturbances in France. Enthusies are said to have taken place at Bordeaux, and seditious placards have made their appearance at Lyons, Marseilles, and Rheims. In other portions of the kingdom indications of discontent have been observed.

The statement of the condition of the public debt at this date will not be ready before Monday next. It is learned at the Treasury Department that there will be an increase in the amount of the debt over the statement issued last month. The receipts from internal revenue have been very small for several weeks, whilst the expenses of the government, especially of that branch presided over by Stanton, have been unusually heavy.

The Impeachers committed a great blunder in not embodying in their indictment against the President a "count" for calling Forney a "dead duck." We see it stated that this "defunct drake" is offended at their neglect and oversight.

In a negro prayer meeting at Petersburg, Va., a colored mother in Israel knelt to lead in prayer, thereby exposing her skirts, when the article was recognized by one of the sisters as being her own rightful property and a scene not entirely devotional ensued.

The spring elections show unmistakable that the Democracy will carry the State by a very heavy majority next fall. Radicalism has everywhere fallen greatly below par.

CAUTION! In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim its victims.—These diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

In a late number of the Cincinnati Commercial, a radical journal, we find the following specimen of radical love of a free ballot, and the rights of the soldiers. That paper says:

Way County, Missouri, had a voting population of 2,500 before the war. A full regiment of them entered the Federal service and went through the entire struggle, and what was left of them came home at the close of it. There are now about 2,000 voters in the county. At the last election two hundred and fifty were allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, under the test oath and registry laws. The rest, 2,250, were excluded as "rebels," though many of them had been all through the war on the Union side. And the best of the joke is that the individual who sat in judgment upon the loyalty of others, and excluded the 2,250 as disloyal, was himself a violent secessionist at the outbreak of the war. He is now, however, an earnest radical.

Forty six patients have been cured and discharged from the Binghamton Insane Asylum since Dr. Day's management.

The last accounts of the State Insane Asylum at Binghamton, New York, there had been applied to thirty nine clergymen, eight judges, 340 merchants, 23 physicians, 240 gentlemen, and 1,300 rich men's daughters.

A gang of Vicksburg negroes recently exhumed bodies from the Jewish graveyards at that place and cut the fingers of the corpses for the sake of the rings they wore.

It is asserted here this evening upon what is considered reliable authority, that the radicals expended over two millions of dollars in carrying New Hampshire.

A. A. Bradley, the Boston negro is circulating through Georgia the following incendiary circular, causing considerable excitement: "Notice! All bad men of this city Savannah, who now threaten the lives of the leaders and nominees of the Republican party, and Presidents and members of the Union League of America, if you strike a blow the man, or men, will be followed and the house in which he, or they, take shelter will be burned to the ground. Take heed! Mark well! Members of the Union rally! rally! rally! For God, Life and Liberty."

Yesterday in the Virginia Convention the resolutions regarding the conduct of Judge Underwood were called up. He made a statement denying having offered any bribe to the executive Committee, to be paid by Sprague, if they favored a case for President. The resolutions were then indefinitely postponed, says 5th, noon 17. Mr. Hawkins, the Chairman of the executive Committee, rose afterwards and reasserted his published statements.

The Philadelphia Ledger publishes a letter written by Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts three days before his death. In which, speaking of the President, he says:

Congress ought to have left him free to select his cabinet, and to have him held responsible, as the country would have done for his conduct. The people have the same opinion.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.

The United States grand jury has found a new indictment against Jefferson Davis. It covers fifty pages, and details all his alleged offenses since the opening of the rebellion.

Arkansas--Seventeen Days of Fraud.

MEMPHIS, March 31.

The Avalanche's special dispatch from Little Rock says the radicals claim the state by 1,600 majority. It is alleged that heavy frauds are practiced by the registers in nearly every locality. The common belief is that the Constitutional Convention is to be held by 7,000 majority. The returns have been suppressed by the registers in some cases, and the result can only be obtained by the official returns. The election lasted seventeen days.

White and Black radicals are now just engaged in applying the lash to the backs of those who hesitate in giving in their allegiance to the new order of things. In alluding to this fact the New York Times says:

Stevens and Butler (white men) and Joe Cox, of Richmond, (negro man)—since well known Radical leaders—are singularly uniform in their views of what party discipline requires. Stevens, shaking his finger above the head, says in Congress: "Let any man who dares vote on the other side." Butler says he would like to see anybody in the House, or in the country, who was on their side, vote that address. Joe Cox was a fit man to be President of the United States." And Joe Cox, of Richmond, declared: "To all the white radicals in this house let me say: If you are not here when the vote is taken on the suffrage question, and do not vote for it, or, in any way deny your duty to do, we will auto run this country into the sea. Joe Cox, Butler and Stevens, to drive the "white radicals" do not make progress, or to try to take over the reins, it will not be long before the worthy gentlemen who sit on the box, and handle the reins and the lash."

In every county in this state at the late elections for local officers the Democracy made most extraordinary gains. The indications presage a fall majority of from twenty to thirty thousand.

Early green peas have made their appearance in Charleston, S. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ABEL TURELL is continually receiving new supplies of Genuine Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold as low as any other Store in Montrose.

AMONG THE MANY RESTORATIVES.

which nature has supplied with the attributes of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the cherry tree, but how few are familiar with its power to relieve, to renovate, to cure, is enhanced tenfold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients. In themes of this nature, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a remarkable degree in.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, whose value in curing, coughs, colds, bronchitis whooping cough, croup, asthma, pulmonary affection, and incipient consumption is indubitable.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

From BENJAMIN WUELLER, Esq., Depot Master of South Royalton, Mass. "In the spring of 1857 I was most severely afflicted with a hard, dry cough, which was attended with night sweats, completely prostrating my nervous system, and producing such a debilitated state of health that, after trying medical advice, I was obliged to have recourse to the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before using two bottles, the effect was almost magical. My cough entirely left me, my strength was renewed, and soon I had attained my usual strength and vigor. Thus has this Balsam, as has often been remarked by persons conversant with the above facts, literally snatched me from the yawning grave. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by druggists generally.—M1754.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES in a very short time cuts, burns, scalds, wounds, bruises, sprains, erysipelas, rheumatism, chilblains, chapped hands, boils, frozen limbs, fevers, chilblains, &c. It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking inflammation, and, in many instances, as if by magic, thus affording relief and a complete cure. SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors.

Sold by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores.—M1754.

Ten thousand Dollars' worth of GOODS at wholesale and retail, just taken, for sale by ABEL TURELL, in the Brick Block, About the amount constantly on hand, and every article fully as cheaply as elsewhere. The people can and nearly everything they may need at the Drug and Variety Store of ABEL TURELL, Montrose, Pa., July 30, 1867.

Deafness, Blindness & Catarrh treated with the most success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, formerly of London, Holland, &c. No. 55 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. nov17

TRY A BOTTLE AND BE CONVINCED! It will only cost you your time in using it, if you do not succeed.

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. As an external remedy in cases of chronic Rheumatism, chapped Hands, Mosquito Bites, cuts, Stiffness of the Joints and contraction of the Muscles, Lead-ache, Bruises, Pains in the Lungs, Back and chest, sore, tooth-ache, stings of insects and sprains, its wonderful curative powers are marvellous.

Taken internally in cases of Headache, Colic, bowels complaints, cholera, dysentery vomiting and diarrhea, its soothing and penetrating qualities are felt as soon as taken. If the reader or his friends have any complaints named in this advertisement, try the Venetian Liniment. Remember, if you do not find relief you can have your money refunded. Ask for Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment and take no other. It is pleasant to take and clean to use, and eradicates the disease from the system so that it does not return, as is the case after using the many inferior preparations, and others, now flooding the country, that only stop the pain while the disease is being used, and then return. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot, 55 Court St. street, N. Y. mch1754

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap. An superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies, and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. May, 20 1867.—Jumps