The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1870.

The Next Presidential Election.

In the light of the returns of the elections, taking the States that have gone against the administration within the last year, there will be a clear majority for the Democrats in the next Electoral College. If the number of members in that body were to be determined by the present representation in Congress, the next College would consist of 317 members; necessary to a choice, 159. The States which the recent elections have given to the Democrats are—

States.	Electors.
Alabama	8
Arkansas	5
California	5
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Georgia	8
Indiana	13
Kentucky	11
Maryland	7
Missouri	11
New York	33
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	26
Tennessee	10
North Carolina	7
Virginia	10
West Virginia	5
Total	171

No States are counted here in the Democratic column except those which have voted against the administration.

The Democratic party will enter the next Presidential contest under quite different auspices from those which attended it in the elections of 1864 and 1868.—Harmony, moderation, and the choice of a good candidate alone are needed. Admonished by the lessons of the past, there will be no repetition of the defeat in 1868.

A Dark Picture.

From the result of the late election the one great object for which the blood and treasure of the nation have been expended under the present party in power crops out, in the clear demonstration that negro equality alone has saved the utter defeat of the Radical party, at this time, and that all the sympathy of the corrupt leaders of that party has been hypocritically expended for the sole purpose of enabling them to hold their death-like grip upon the nation.

In proof of this fact we have only to look at the elections during the year 1870 to find that nowhere has Radicalism succeeded except by the overpowering accretion of their negro allies, and that to-day the descendants of the noble pioneers of the nation, the Caucassian race, have set the mark of Cain upon the corrupt leaders of their party, at the ballot box, and forever stamped them as the murderers of their priceless liberties as white men, and convicted them of proving traitors to our national prosperity for the merest mercenary motives and the greed of power. We ask the sons of the Revolutionary Fathers to look at the "dark" picture which Radicalism has made for itself.

The State of South Carolina, which carries the palm for Radical triumph, sends to our national capital three negro Congressmen, has a negro lieutenant governor, a negro justice of the Supreme Court. Eleven out of thirty-one State Senators are negroes, and eighty out of one hundred and twenty-four representatives.

In the Alabama Legislature fifteen out of thirty-five Radicals are negroes, notwithstanding the State is Democratic.

Thus it is in every section of the United States where any victory has attended them at all, it is wholly traceable to the aid they have received from the negro vote, accompanied by their partisan legislation. Will it not be a glorious triumph for Radicalism to know that the 42d Congress will contain six or eight Congo negroes to aid in making laws for the government of this nation?

Negroes elected from the devastated South, where we were told that five years ago they could not read or write, but were driven to their labor like beasts of the field, and yet to-day they are foisted by Radical power into the seats of our Websters, Clays and Adams', in a Radical polluted Congress. The vengeance of an outraged people must come in 1872.

Right of Government.

The Democratic doctrines for this and all campaigns are concisely set forth in the following texts from the fathers of the Republic:

1st. "A wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

2d. "Equal and exact justice to all men."

3d. "The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns."

4th. "The supremacy of the civil over the military authority."

5th. "Economy in public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened."

6th. "The diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason."

7th. "There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing."

All these Doctrines or Principles, it will be seen, are against the Centralized Government to which, under a Radical Administration, the nation is drifting. Centralized Government was a failure when attempted under the Colonies, and a greater failure, if possible, under the Confederation. If the Government would not, and could not, stand the pressure of Centralization of the 13 orignal States, surely it will break in pieces of its own force if the attempt is made upon nearly three times 13 States, and with a dozen new States soon to ask for admission into the Union.

"All Right"—again.

Democrats and "Revenue Reformers," the latter an off-shoot from the Radical party, having a majority of 30 in the House, the organization with the most important committees of that body on the 4th of March next will probably astonish neighbor Frazier. Snugly ensconsed in his stone house out of town, he seems not to have heard that such men as Senator Trumbull, John A. Logan, Carl Schurz, Cullen Bryant, Sumner, Sprague, the editior of the Chicago *Tribune*, and a host of others who *were* leading Radicals, are running a new party called "Revenue Reform." Trim your sails to the Western breeze, Mr. Frazier—it blows pretty strong.

Additional Election Returns.

KENTUCKY.

The official from Kentucky settles the one doubtful district in favor of the Democracy, thereby assuring an unbroken Democratic delegration of nine representatives in Congress from that State, and a popular majority of over 30,000, notwithstanding the accession of 30,000 negro voters to the Radicals.

MISSOURI.

Gratz Brown, anti-Grant candidate for Governor, is elected over Mr. Clurg, the Grant-Radical-Proscriptionist candidate, by 35,000 majority, the Democrats carry both members of the Legislature, and together with the Revenue Reformers, elect eight of the nine Congressmen. This victory is all the more important as it re-enfranchises 70,000 white voters who were put under the ban of Radical disfranchisement for taking sides or sympathising with the South during the rebellion, thus permanently establishing the Democratic ascendancy in the State.

MARYLAND.

Grant tried his military experiment in Maryland, as in New York, and Radicalism is routed "horse, foot and dragoons," the Democrats carrying every Congressional District in the State.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 15.—The success of the Democratic State ticket is generally conceded by from three to five thousand majority. The House will stand sixty-five Democrats to thirty-five Radicals, about fifteen of the latter being colored. The last House was about eight-three Radicals to seventeen Democrats. The Senate held over. That body stands thirty-one Radicals to two Democrats. It is doubtful which party has the majority on joint ballot.

Grant in Trouble.

Our Washington correspondent gives two little items from the current political gossip of the capital, which appear quite credible, and are certainly interesting.

The first is that Senator Wilson has deemed it necessary to put the President on his guard against the influence of Ben Butler, particularly in the matter of the war policy that worthy is credited with seeking to foist upon the administration in the matter of the Alabama and the fishery claims. That the country would not tolerate any wanton hostilities with England is reported as the gist of the Senator's advice, but it does not appear that the advice was very kindly taken.

The second item, likewise referring to the occupant of the White House, consists in a curious story that President Grant's wrath has been recently rekindled against Mr. Motley by statements that the minister had informed divers magnates of England that the present Chief Magistrate of the United States was the creature of an accident, and in one word, a small man. Whether the truth pinches or the idea that he is belittled before English nobility is intolerable, Gen. Grant is hardly able to smoke off the imputation.—*World.*

☞ Biographers and newspaper obituary writers have united in ascribing to Gen. Robert E. Lee the best qualities of heart and mind. A Cincinnati paper relates the following anecdote of the deceased, which does him honor: "One day last autumn the writer saw Gen Lee standing in his gate talking pleasantly to an humbly-clad man, who seemed very much pleased at the cordial courtesy of the great chieftain, and turned off, evidently delighted, as we came up. After exchanging salutations, the General said, pointing to the retreating form, 'That is one of our old soldiers, who is in necessitons circumstances.' I took it for granted that it was some veteran Confederate, when the noble-hearted chieftain quietly added. "He fought on the other side, but we must not think of that." I afterwards ascertained—not from Gen. Lee, for he never alluded to his charities—that he had not only spoken kindly to this 'old soldier' who had 'fought on the other side,' but had sent him on his way rejoicing in a liberal contribution to his necessities."

☞ Can nobody furnish our friends with a recipe for holding States after they are made over on the strictest party plan? Here is West Virginia, cut out of the side of the old Dominion for the express purpose of being Radical *in secula seculorum*, gone Democratic by wholesale; and hard upon its heels Nevada, lugged into the Union for the same purpose, goes the same way. Then Missouri, made over after the most approved pattern of disfranchisement Drake could possibly excogitate, "flops," following Tennessee, also made over, "flopped;" and finally here are once thoroughly reconstructed North Carolina, Florida and Arkansas, now as bad as ever, with Texas and Georgia champing on the bit to do likewise. Our friends can make and remake, but cannot hold.—*World.*

Manufacturing Enemies.

Senator Carl Schurz is to be read out of the Republican party; his name is to be stricken from the important committees in the Senate; in short, he is to be ignored by the party, one of whose representatives he declars himself to be. The Republican party is the best judge of its own affairs, and it knows, or at least should know, whether, at a time when the organization is only that in name, when it is divided by feuds and jealousies of all sorts, it can afford to put men of the strength of Carl Schurz upon the benches of the opposition. Sumner, Fenton, Trumbull, and others of like calibre are there already; will it be wise to force Schurz to keep them company?

The latter's offense is, that during the late Gubernational contest in Missouri he was mainly instrumental in securing the election of Gratz Brown over McClurg. At least, he threw his influence in favor of the former, while the administration was equally demonstrative in support of the latter. The political opponents of Senator Schurz have endeavored to misrepresent the issues of the Missouri canvass, and to prove that he betrayed his party. The real issues of that contest were three only, and they were simple enough for any one to understand. They were:—

First, Internal Revenue Reform.

Second, A Universal Amnesty for political offenders.

Third, Civil Service Reform.

The Gratz-Brown party in asking for lower taxes, a reduction of officials and expenses in the Internal Revenue Bureau, only asked that which the whole country demends.

In working for the enfranchisement of all participants in the late Rebellion, it simply recognized the fact that the war had been over for a good many years, and that the issue on which it was begun ended with triumph of the Union arms. To give those who are taxed representation is only statesmanship, and to restore on a basis of amity the South is only wisdom.

That reform is needed in the civil service no one disputes, except the politicians who are likely to be affected by its consummation.

No better exposition of the real position of Senator Schurz in the Missouri contest can be given than is supplied by a speech made by the newly elected Governor a few days before the election was held. He said:—

"Fellow Citizens, Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives, Old line Whigs:—I address myself to all of you, because in this canvass I have spoken to the people of Missouri, without distinction of party, in behalf of a common freedom equally from political disablities applied to persons, and from the more subtle slaveries of property, in the guise of taxation. In making this canvass I have been assailed by all the combined weight of a national and State administration. The edict has gone forth to the officeholders that their heads would be in the barrel before the moonlight if they dared to say their souls were their own, and vote as freemen. The levy of black mail on their slender salaries has been ruthlessly carried on. Let me say, then, that if this fight should go with us, I shall claim all over the nation that it is the verdict of a free people, that power shall come from beneath and not descend from above; that the civil service shall be purged of the partisanship that breeds measureless corruption, and be used no longer as a machine to elect to office men whom the people do not want; and that before God we will rewrite the Declaration of Independence, and declare not merely that every man is born free and equal, but that every man shall live and die free and equal in this our Republic

Money.

How can money compensate for the disasters of the Democracy? Betrayed by its own friends, and what is the meanest feature of the mean transaction, by the very men who have been pampered, and fed and clothed, by a generous and confiding party. The men who have time and time again been set aside and defeated in their honest efforts for nominations, were true to the ticket. Some of them who have grown rich out of the party, independent, they, like Arnold, went over to the enemy. Is there any language too severe in reprobation of the conduct of such men? Were they not content with the emoluments they had received through the generosity of their party? Must they stab the very men who gave them place? Who lifted them out of poverty, and provided them with wealth? What return is this? It was the warmed viper that stung his benefactor! It was Judas who betrayed his master with a kiss!

Let those men who have sold their party and bartered away its power, remember that there will be a day of reckoning. Let them also remember, that the same men who seduced them from their party allegiance, and who paid them the thirty pieces of silver for their treason, now despise them as much as they whom for a price they sold. The ingratitude they have shown to their noble, but betrayed party, cries aloud against them. Their brethren whom they wickedly sold must inwardly curse them.—*Luzerne Union.*

Not Forty Millions.

The indications are that the population of the United States will rather fall short of the 40,000,000 at which it has been generally estimated under the census of 1870. In twenty-nine of the thirty-eight States the increase is less than 6,000,000, which would bring our population up to between 36,000,000 and 37,000,000. The remaining nine States will all, save New York, give but a small increase. The chances are that we shall have about the amount above stated, or just about that of France, or of Prussia and her German dependencies. Had it not been for the war we should have had 42,000,000 or 43,000,000 of people.

Revenue Reform.

The Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican paper in the West, breaks ground boldy in favor of a union of Free Trade Republicans and Democrats in the next Congress, as well as in future political campaigns. Such a coalition, according to the *World's* classification will give thirty-three majority in the New House of Representatives against the Radical Protectionists.

A Village Burnt.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the village of Baldwinsville, twelve miles north of this city. Almost the entire southern portion of the village is reported destroyed. Among the structures burned are several large flour mills. Loss about $100,000.

Foreign.

Dreux has been occupied by the French forces.

Gibraltar is being reprovisioned.

Russia thinks that England will not fight.

English diplomats regard war as inevitable.

Trochu's sorties before Paris has been very successful.

Russian journals maintain that the country is ready for war.

All the papers of London speak of the Russian demand as insolent.

There is great activity in preparing the armament of Great Britain.

The peace party of the English Cabinet find no favor with the people.

England claims that she will stand firm, and not alone, to her treaty engagements.

All the great Powers of Europe are said to be ready to reconsider the Paris Treaty of 1856.

Dijon has been reoccupied by the Prussians in heavy force.

The Prussians are forcing the French peasantry into their service.

A plot is said to have been discovered against the life of Prim.

The Prussians are sending more artillery forward to Paris.

A new loan is contemplated by the Government of Tours.

The attitude of England toward Russia is growing decidedly warlike.

The forces of both contestants are concentrating around Toury.

Russia's repudiation of the Paris Treaty causes great excitement throughout Europe.

Matters are growing more warlike over the position recently assumed by Russia.

Serious outbreaks have resulted from the military precautions of the Madrid Government.

Von Der Tann's horses, carriages and his nephew have been captured by the French.

Bismark claims that Prussia has not joined Russia in the abrogation of the Paris Treaty.

The Duke of Aosta has been elected King of Spain by the Cortes, the vote standing 191 against 120.

The English Cabinet claims to be in no way deterred by the prospects of a collision with Prussia.

England, Turkey, Austria and Italy have agreed to preserve a common attitude toward Russia.

England is putting her navy on a decidedly war footing in view of a crisis on the Eastern question.

A clash is expected to occur between the Royalists and Republicans of Spain over the throne question.

A treaty for the admission of Hesse-Darmstadt into the North German Confederation has been signed.

In the event of a declaration of war, Egypt, Servia and Roumania will unite against Turkey for their independence.

The Prussian barque "Hermann Helbemanns" was blown up by a French frigate off the coast of Ireland on Wednesday.

Minister McVeagh letters from Rome, state, has had an attack of softening of the brain, and is coming home. He will resign.

The Prussians have burned the railway stations and several other buildings at Nemours, in the Department of the Seine et Marne.

The latest news from the seat of war makes it appear that a change is about to take place in the tide of affairs, and that a great victory is soon to be gained by the French.

A report reached London yesterday morning that the German steamers "Hansa" and "Leigzig" had been captured, but it subsequently turned out to be erroneous.

Intense excitement exists in the government circles of England over the complications growing out of Russia's attempt to secure the revision of the Paris Treaty.

Samuel Adams on Military Rule.

The following sound words were written, not as one might suppose, at New York in 1870, but at Boston in 1758. It was one Samuel Adams who wrote them:

"No one can pretend to say that the peace and order of the community is so secure with soldiers quartered in the body of a city as without them. Besides, where military power is introduced military maxims are propagated and adopted, which are inconsistent with and must soon eradicate every idea of civil government. Do we not already find some persons weak enough to believe that an officer is bound to obey the order of his superior, though it be even against the law? And let any one consider whether this doctrine does not lead directly even to the setting up that officer, whoever he may be, as a tyrant."

How applicable these words of a revolutionary patriot, against the rule of British red coats, to the rule of Grant's troops now!

☞ A very singular divorce case has been brought before the New York superior court, showing among other things, the amount of villany that may be consumated under our divorce laws if the parties to it agree among themselves. In 1868 Albert Peck, a New York business man, married Mrs. Matilda S. Wilson, a widow living in Washington. The mother of Peck is wealthy, and Peck wished her to give him money with which to enlarge his business. She had taken a dislike to his wife, and accordingly promised $30,000 if he would get a divorce from her. Peck told Mrs. Peck all about it, and proposed that she help get the divorce, promising to re-marry her after the money had been secured. It is asserted by Peck that she consented to the arrangement; at all events she made no serious effort to prevent the obtainment of a divorce. The services of a lawyer who advertises to "procure divorces without publicity" were secured. It became necessary, of course, to show that the wife had been guilty of adultery, and this was easily done, the oath of one Pratt, a book keeper for Peck, being to that effect. The divorce was then obtained, and likewise the $30,000 promised by Peck's mother. Now Peck refuses to re-marry his divorced wife according to agreement, and she, feeling aggrieved, brings suits to remove the devorce, declaring that she was never guilty of adultery with Pratt or any other man, and that accordingly the said Pratt is a perjurer. The parties to the affair are evidently first class deceivers and law breakers, and richly deserve punishment. No decision has yet been reached.

—Five prisoners recently escaped from the new jail at Wilkes-Barre.

—Hope springs eternal in the human breast.

The Next House.

"What are these,
That look so unlike the inhabitants of the earth,
And yet are on it?"

If Macbeth was a little astonished at meeting such uncouth creatures as the witches on *terra firma*, would it be a wonder if more than one member of Congress of the Caucasian race, should be in a like fix, at the opening of the National Assembly, when they behold, for the first time in the history of the country, a number of Africans, as black as the ace of spades, upon the floor, claiming seats. The result of the South Carolina elections establishes the fact that such will be the case, and however deplorable it may seem it must now be looked square in the face. The Radicals of that State did not desire this, but wanted the carpet-baggers elected. They endeavored, by such political contrivances as they had at their command, to cajole the negroes and use them for their own selfish purposes, but Sambo rebelled, and in this, at least, exhibited good sense. He aspired to be 'a man and a brother,' in earnest, and now he has asserted the rights which Radicalism procured for him, we shall see whether or not his quondam friends will go back on him. The time has arrived when the negroes mean to enforce in practice what their allies have promised, both politically, legally and socially. There is a good time coming.—*Exchange.*

Involuntary Suicide.

A gentleman was recently found dead in his bed at a hotel in New York city with a hole through his body, made by a pistol ball; the circumstances, position of the body, etc., going to show that the man shot himself while asleep, and therefore unconscious of what he was doing. The body, it appears, was carefully covered up to the chin, proving that the pistol must have been fired under the sheets, and also from the left hand. No possible cause for the suicide—if such it was—could be assigned; and it is supposed that he was under the influence of a vivid dream. In support of this theory, a New York paper mentions an instance where a gentleman came very near killing his wife one night through a dream in which he saw himself in the act of shooting a burglar. He awoke just as he was about to pull the trigger, and, to his horror found himself standing by the side of the bed, with the weapon cocked in his hand, levelled at the head of his wife. Had he killed her, but few persons would have believed the truth of his protestations of innocence of murder. Instances similar to this are not, we believe, without occasional mention in the annals of crime, nor yet entirely unknown to jurisprudence.

—The Reformed Order of Odd-Women is the title of a society in England, which is described as a sort of cross between a burial society and a convivial club, where every woman is required to enliven the meeting with her wit and defray expenses with her money, but any sister who swears, sings an improper song, or offers an improper toast, or appears drunk, shall be fined and otherwise punished.

—The Rochester Chronicle says: "It is told us, on good authority, that Christopher Bush, who lives a mile and a half from Parma Centre, has not tasted food in thirty-seven days! Mr. Bush is eighty-four years of age, and is subject to fits of derangement. Thirty-seven days ago he refused to eat, and all efforts to persuade him to take any kind of food are unavailing. For the first few days after he commenced his remarkable fast he drank water occasionally, but for the past fourteen days or more he has refused to drink.

—The following is given as a truthful statement of the subsequent proceedings, in a Michigan divorce case: "The wife chopped a good wagon to pieces, entirely ruining it; split open 150 sap-troughs, and burned up 10,000 shingles which her husband had made. The latter, not to be outdone, smashed up a stove and took off a trunk which the wife claims had money of hers in it, and she has now got him into jail on a charge of larceny, and is monarch of all she surveys, which at present, isn't much."

—The importance of the Democratic victory in New York cannot be overestimated. It is the precursor of the overthrow of the Republicans in the next Presidential campaign, and proclaims the elevation to the chair now debased by Grant to low, partisan purposes, of the noble citizen and high-minded and accomplished Statesman—John T. Hoffman.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—It is not generally known we believe, that the tax on auctioneer's sales ceased on the first of October, 1870. This will be an item of interest to those holding public sales of personal property, who have heretofore been obliged to pay a certain percentage on the amount sold by the assistant auctioneer, who made the return to the assessors.

DEEP WATER.—The deepest sea-sounding ever made was in the northern extremity of the Bay of Biscay last year, The depth was two thousand four hundred and thirty-five fathoms—nearly three miles. So praticed was the hand of the officer who made the sounding, that the shock of the arrest of the weight at the bottom was distinctly preceived by him. The sinkers on the apparatus used weight, three hundred and the time occupied in the descent was thirty-three minutes and thirty-five seconds.

—The results of the election and the overwhelming reaction in favor of the Democratic party are given in the synopsis of the election. In 1868 eight States went Republican and six Democratic. Against these, in 1870 ten have gone Democratic and but two Republican.

—The Bellefonte *Watchman* says: The Clearfield fair consisted of a calf, a goose and a pumkin. We are told that it rained so hard the first night that the goose swam off, the calf broke loose and eat up the pumpkin, and the thief prowling around stole the calf. And that ended the fair.

☞ Chief Justice Chase addresses a courteous letter to the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black upon the recent article published by him in the *Galaxy*. The only important public matter we find in the letter is the following:

"On one other point I wish to correct your information, lest not mentioning I may seem to have admitted its exactitude. You state that "the Cabinet (Mr. Lincoln's) voted six to one in favor of surrendering Fort Sumter; Mr. Blair being the only dissentient. I never voted for the surrender of Fort Sumter. My grounds of opposition to its surrender were not, perhaps, the same, nor so absolute as those of Mr. Blair; but *I* was against it, and so voted.

I was in a position to be well informed, and I am sure you would not willingly remain in error. Before all things, Justice."

Subject to this correction, the statement is confirmed that Mr. Lincoln, and the majority of his Cabinet, were in favor of surrendering Fort Sumter. Ex-Secretary Wells declares that a surreptitious effort to deliver it up to the enemy was made by Mr. Seward. These were the leaders of the party which has, with impudent falsehood, attributed to Mr. Buchanan what he never would listen to for a moment; and now it seems it was "the policy" of the incoming Radical administration.

—The majority for Hoffman in fifty-five counties is 34,374. Five counties have not yet reported the official vote, but their reported majorities are as follows: Sullivan, 437 for Hoffman; Tioga, 700 for Woodford; Steuben, 800 for Woodford. If the official returns justify these majorities, Gov. Heffman's majority in the State will be 32 352.

Adulterated Wines.

Wine drinkers may prepare themselves from this time forward for the exercise of all their skill in detecting fictitious compounds. The war in France has desolated the principal champagne districts. Military and foraging operations have been largely carried on in the vineyard country. The prices of the foreign wines have already in some instances doubled. The margin of profit is immensely increased in the manufacture of spurious articles, the basis of which is produced by chemical processes. The most innocent of the spurious compounds are California wines, more or less "decocted," and the most harmless deception in the trade is the simple relabelling of California wines, and putting them up in packages resembling the foreign. But the California wines will not be, it is supposed, sufficient to supply the market. Even a larger portion than at present of the wines and brandies consumed will be innocent of all the hereditary properties of the grape. The exhilaration of a counterfeit—or the counterfeit exhilaration—is like all counterfeits, much worse than the genuine.—*Ledger.*

Scathing Rebuke.

Ours is nominally a free Republic, but we have only to turn back in English history to the time of Edward I., in the 13th century, to find the following among the statutes, which shows there was more freedom than now:

"Forasmuch as election ought to be free, no man, by force of arms, nor by malice, nor menacing, should disturb any to make free election."

This is a statute of 600 years ago. Let President Grant read it and be ashamed of his military interference in our elections.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The December No. of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, besides giving the words and music of Mdlle. Nilsson's favorite song (Spring and Autumn,) and usual display of the only reliable fashions, useful information, and other rare novelties, gives Mme. Demorest's Mammoth Bulletin Plate of Fashions, price 50 cents, as a supplement, all for 25 cents, post free. The premiums offered by this model Magazine for yearly subscribers are unparalleled. A $5 chromo, equal in beauty to a fine oil-painting, size 10x13, is given to each subscriber; while for a club of two, or a two years' subscription, is given the best $15 chromo, "Hiawatha's Wooing," after Jerome Thompson, being $18 in value for only $6 in money, with other splendid premiums equally desirable. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 838 Broadway, New York.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, for December, is sparkling as ever. Provident fathers and mothers, who wish to cultivate the mental appetites of their children and provide for their amusement, will find a rich feast for boys and girls in each successive issue of Young America. The December number, besides its usual array of entertaining stories, engravings, puzzles, music, poems, etc., has a complete suit of full-size patters for a doll. Extraordinary premiums are offered to each subscriber, one of which is a fine $5 chromo; or, for two subscriptions, a fine $20 chromo, and splendid premiums for clubs. Yearly, $1.50. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 838 Broadway, New York.

MARRIAGES.

HARRINGTON—APPLE—Near Polo, Ill. Nov. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Robert Proctor, Mr. H. H. Harrington, of Bridgewater, and Miss Sarah Apple, of the former place.

DEATHS.

SMITH—In Montrose, Nov. 15, 1870, Lonnie, son of Charles and Nettie Smith.

BIRCHARD—In Stevensville, Brad. co., Nov. 16, of consumption, John S. Birchard, formerly of Middletown, aged 65 years, 7 mos.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by William Hodsdon, 231 Fulton St., New York.

Week ending Nov. 20, 1870

Butter, pail	40@45
" firkin	35@37
Cheese, dairy, per lb	13@14
" factory "	14@15
Eggs, per doz	30@32
Flour, per barrel	4.75@5.45
Corn meal, 100 lbs	2.20@2.30
Wheat, per bushel	1.20@1.50
Rye "	95@1.00
Oats "	51@55
Corn "	89@90
Hops, crop of 1870	16@20
Beef, sides, per lb	10@14
Hogs, "	9@12
Potatoes, per bbl	2.00@3.00
Tallow "	9@10

DENTISTRY.

All those in want of false Teeth or other dental work should call at the office of the subscribers, who are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line on short notice.

Particular attention paid to making full and partial setts of teeth on gold, silver, or aluminum plate; also on Weston's cast composition; the two latter preferable to any of the cheaper substances now used for dental plates.

Teeth of young persons regulated, and made to grow in natural shape.

The advantage of having work done by permanently located and responsible parties, must be apparent to all.

All work warranted. Please call and examine specimens of plate work at our office, over Boyd & Co's hardware store.

W. W. SMITH & BROTHER.

Montrose, Aug. 18, 1869.—tf

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—Your house may burn next. Seek refuge at once, either in the

ASSETTS.	
Security, N. Y.,	$2 000,000 00
Manhattan,	1,500,000 00
North American,	625,000 00
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February 2, 1870.-tf.

The Montrose Democrat

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Warren Chapter, No. 180, meets at Masonic Hall on Thursday of each month on or before full moon.

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Montrose Lodge, No. 151, I. O. of O. F., meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Tuesday evening.

St. John's Encampment, No. 50, meets at Odd Fellows Hall the 2d and 4th Friday each month.

Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 7, meets at Odd Fellows Hall the first and third Friday each month.

Montrose Lodge, I. O. of G. T. meets at Good Templars Hall every Monday evening.

Good Samaritan Temple of Honor, No. 16 meets at Good Templars' Hall the 3d Friday of each month.

List of Jurors.

Drawn for Term commencing Nov. 14.:

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Friendsville—Robert Winters.
Gibson—Wm Tarbox, Henry B. Ellsworth.
Great Bend tp.—Thomas Wright, Addison Mesick.
Harford—John Leslie.
Harmony—Jes. O Taylor.
Jessup—David Shay.
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Lathrop—Wm. J Baker, Geo. Decker.
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Nov. 16, 1870—1ecw.ac.

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Sept. 23—1y

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6:10 a. m. Mail Train. Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, and Dunkirk.
3:23 p. m. Elmira Accommodation, Sundays excepted,
5:05 p. m. Day Express. Sundays excepted.
7:15 p. m. Express Mail, Sundays excepted.
2:55 p. m. Way Freight, Sundays excepted.
1:20 p. m. Emigrant Train, daily for the west.

GOING EAST.

2:25 a. m. Night Express, Sundays excepted.
7:11 a. m. Cincinnati Express, Mondays excepted.
1:51 p. m. Day Express, Sundays excepted.
7:20 a. m. Accommodation Train, daily for Susquehanna.
10:45a. m. Elmira Mail, Sundays excepted.
8:45 p. m. New York Mail, Sundays excepted.
10:22 p. m. Lightning Express, daily.
9:10 a.