

The Argus  
Will be Published Every Wednesday,  
IN THE OLD ARGUS BUILDING,  
THIRD ST., BEAVER, PA.  
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Letters and contributions, by mail,  
shall have prompt attention.  
J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

# BEAVER ARGUS.

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Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1  
per square—each subsequent insertion  
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It is a general feeling among those about to purchase musical instruments, that were they in direct communication with the factory they would have a greater opportunity for selecting a fresh and perfect instrument, than it would be possible to obtain in any agency. The purchaser would say, that to obtain this facility, and afford persons at a distance the same privileges secured to those near the factory, Messrs. Mason & Hamlin have established a number of Wholesale Agencies at important points, where a full supply of all the various styles of Cabinet Organs is constantly kept on hand. This agency in Pittsburgh is a Wholesale one, and purchasers may rely on being served here, as advantageously as at the factory. A competent player and musician is always at attendance at the warehouses of the subscriber to perform on the instruments, exhibit their various powers and qualities, show the different stops and their combinations, and explain the construction. All instruments sold in the city, are sent to the residence of the purchaser without charge, and those sold out of the city are securely boxed and delivered at the railroad stations or landings in the city, free of expense.

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81 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Sole Agents for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs for Western Pennsylvania.

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The standard history of the Grand Army.  
The Greatest Work of the War.

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"I shall have to celebrate the unswerving loyalty of this army, that oftentimes when the bond of military cohesion failed, held it, unshaken of fortune, to a duty self-imposed."  
"I shall have to follow it through a checkered experience, in a tale commingled of grief, misfortune, great follies and great glories; but from first to last it will appear that, amid many buffets of fortune, through 'winter and rough weather,' the Army of the Potomac never gave up, but made a good fight, and finally reached the goal."  
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"This work sells itself. The people are tired of political and 'official' histories, and want something from official sources, and want Agents clearing over \$200 per month. Send for circulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion. Address,  
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## ANDREW WRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PRACTICING IN THE SEVERAL COURTS OF BEAVER COUNTY, will promptly attend to all kinds of legal business in this and counties adjoining.  
Collections will be expeditiously made in this county and State or in more distant localities.  
Conveyancing, immediate attention will be given to the drawing of bonds, deeds, leases, articles of agreement, to the furnishing of abstracts, and to the careful preparation of all sorts of legal instruments, including mortgages, judgments and other proceedings in all cases sought or sold.  
Office in building of Jos. C. Wilson, Esq., near opposite Moore's Drug Store, Third Street, Beaver, Pa.  
[Aug 16, '66]

## INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL DRAWING, SURVEYING & MINING ENGINEERING, 31 Fifth Street, (over the Allegheny Bank) Pittsburgh.

Open from October 1st until April 1st.  
It costs about \$25 to be a good Draughtsman; \$25 a practical Surveyor, and \$50 a good practical Civil Engineer, and \$60 a good practical Mining Engineer.  
For a circular address A. VANDER NAILLER, Principal, or W. B. HAYES, corner Wood and 82 streets, Pittsburgh. [Aug 16, '66]

## RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.  
On and after July 23, 1866, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Trains leaving Chicago at 5.35 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.			
Stations	Exp's	Exp's	Exp's
Pittsburg	210PM	645AM	205AM
Rochester	820	820	815
N. Brighton	880	880	822
Enon	418	923	350
Columbiana	452	1023	427
St. Wayne	519	1045	450
Alliance	615	1160	588
Canton	705	1242PM	614
Merrill	728	102	681
Massillon	1165	620	940
Wood	835	252	723
Loudonville	922	323	802
Mansfield	1025	425	842
Crestline	1100	500	910
Duquesne	1165	620	940
Forest	107	730	1048
Lima	300	920	1234PM
Delphos	388	355	112
Van Wert	545	1150	390
Columbiana	628	1255AM	416
Huntsville	720	130	507
Warsaw	719	130	507
Plymouth	819	235	609
Wanatah	958	415	758
Valparaiso	958	415	758
Hobart	1180	600	930

TRAINS GOING EAST.			
Stations	Exp's	Exp's	Exp's
Chicago	440AM	720AM	635PM
H. Hill/R. Junc	440	720	635
Ill. C.R.R. Cross	440	720	635
Clarke	638	905	718
Hobart	638	905	718
Valparaiso	638	905	718
Wanatah	638	905	718
Plymouth	638	905	718
Bourbon	638	905	718
Warsaw	638	905	718
Pierceton	638	905	718
Huntsville	638	905	718
Columbiana	638	905	718
Fort Wayne	638	905	718
Van Wert	638	905	718
Delphos	638	905	718
Massillon	638	905	718
Lima	638	905	718
U.S. R.R. Junc	638	905	718
Duquesne	638	905	718
Crestline	638	905	718
Mansfield	638	905	718
Loudonville	638	905	718
Wooster	638	905	718
Orrville	638	905	718
Massillon	638	905	718
Canton	638	905	718
Alliance	638	905	718
Salem	638	905	718
Columbiana	638	905	718
U.S. R.R. Junc	638	905	718
Rochester	638	905	718
Pittsburgh	638	905	718

Chicago and Pittsburgh Express Train leaves New Castle at 4:05 p.m., arrives in Pittsburgh at 6:35 p.m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 6:50 a.m., arrives in New Castle at 8:5 a.m.  
New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation Train leaves New Castle at 5 a.m., arrives in Allegheny at 5:45 a.m. Returning leaves Allegheny at 2:25 p.m., arrives in New Castle at 6:15 p.m.

## CLEVELAND & PITTS. RR.

On and after July 30, 1866, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.			
Stations	MAIL	Exp's	MAIL
Cleveland	810AM	240PM	340PM
Euclid street	821	251	353
Hudson	925	345	500
Millersburg	1000	415	538
Ravenna	1000	415	538
Alliance	1055	500	630
Wellsville	1055	500	630

GOING NORTH.			
Stations	MAIL	Exp's	MAIL
Wellsville	845AM	415PM	500
Bayard	1017	585	645
Alliance	1115	602	630AM
Ravenna	1106	646	728
Millersburg	1106	646	728
Crestline	1243PM	721	812
Hudson	147	819	921
Euclid street	200	880	935
Cleveland	200	880	935

GOING EAST.			
Stations	MAIL	Exp's	MAIL
Belair	1040AM	610AM	405PM
Bridgeport	1050	625	415
Lagrange	1139	721	510
Beaumontville	1158	743	528
Wellsville	125	845	710
Smith's Ferry	147	907	732
Beaver	217	950	738
Rochester	225	950	745
Pittsburgh	340	1108	915

GOING WEST.			
Stations	Exp's	Exp's	MAIL
Pittsburgh	155PM	455PM	350PM
Rochester	300	545	725
Beaver	323	583	745
Smith's Ferry	420	625	845
Wellsville	420	625	845
Steubenville	523	813	950
Lagrange	548	830	1010
Bridgeport	627	917	1105
Belair	650	930	1125

## TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves N. Philadelphia 6.50 a.m. Bayard, 9.55 p.m. Bayard, 11.45 a.m. N. Philad., 2.35 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

## POETICAL.

### IN MEMORIAM.

James H. Dunlap, died Aug. 3, 1866.

Our own dim lives should teach us this,  
That life shall here be forewarned,  
Ere such a darkness at the core,  
And dust and ashes all that is."  
TANTRON.  
Fall gently Autumn rains,  
And hailst gleams of sunshine health  
gloom—  
Where soft the hallowed turf was broken  
first  
To make his tomb.  
Shine brightly, brightest stars,  
From your high homes above earth's fold  
and woe,  
Where still and dreamless through long days  
and nights,  
He lieth low.  
Oh, gentlest, kindest heart,  
In that far country o'er death's soundless sea,  
Doth not one memory of thy boyhood's home  
Steal over thee?  
Can't thou forget the clinging love of old  
Swamps o'er thy bliss no shadow of regret!  
The wind alone gives answer, moaning back,  
Can't thou forget!  
Fall gently Autumn rains,  
With softest murmur o'er his youthful brow;  
Quiet and dreamless through long days  
and nights,  
He lieth low.  
LYDIA M. BEND,  
Rochester, Pa.

## Miscellaneous.

### TO THE PEOPLE.

#### NATIONAL UNION ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, September 18.

The following is the address of the National Union Committee to the Fellow Citizens: Very grave differences have arisen between your immediate representatives in Congress and the President, who owes his position to your votes, and we are impelled to ask your attention thereto, and to suggest the duties to your country which they render imperative. We shall avoid the use of hard words. Of these there have already been too many, and that the matter in issue may be brought within the narrowest compass, let us first eliminate from the controversy all that has already been settled or has been in dispute. The Republic has been despoiled of its rights from within, and its very existence seriously imperiled. States were claimed as having withdrawn from the Union, and were represented for years in a hostile Congress, meeting at Richmond. Ten of these States were for a time wholly in the power of a hostile Confederacy. The other three, partially so. The undoubtedly loyal States were repeatedly and formidably invaded by rebel armies, which were only expelled after obstinate and bloody battles through four years of arduous, desperate civil strife. The hosts of the rebel Confederacy withstood those of the Union. Agents of the Confederacy traversed the civilized world, seeking allies in their war against the Republic, and inciting the rapacious and unprincipled to fit out armed corsairs to prey upon her commerce. By State authority and in the perverted names of patriotism and loyalty, hundreds of thousands of our countrymen were conscripted into rebel armies and made to fight desperately for our national disruption and ruin, and though by the blessing of God and the valor and constancy of our loyal people, the rebellion was finally and utterly crushed, it did not succumb until it had caused the destruction of more than half a million of precious human lives, not to speak of billions of dollars.

At length the rebel armies surrendered, and the rebel power utterly collapsed and vanished. The claim of the insurgents that they either re-acquired or had never forfeited their Constitutional rights in the Union, including that of representation in Congress, stands in pointed antagonism alike to the requirements of Congress and to those of the acting President: It was the Executive alone, who, after the rebellion was no more, appointed Provisional Governors for the now submissive, unnamed Southern States, on the assumption that the rebellion had been revolutionary, and deprived the people under its sway of all civil Government, and who required the assembling of a Convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of said State, who are loyal to the United States and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of said State. It was President Johnson who, so late as October last, when all shadow of overt resistance to the Union had long since disappeared, insisted that it was not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her ordinance of secession as null and void from the beginning, and ratify the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery forevermore, but she must also repudiate every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. It was he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any Legislature chosen under the rebellion which should assume power to make laws after that

rebellion had fallen. It was he who referred to Congress all inquiries as to the probability of representatives from the States lately in revolt, being admitted to seats in either House, and suggested that they should present their credentials not at the organization of Congress but afterward, and finally it was he and not Congress who suggested to Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, that "If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color, who can read the Constitution of the United States, in English, and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary, and set an example that other States will follow."

If, then, there be any controversy as to the right of the loyal States to extend to Congress, and require guarantees of those which plunged madly into secession and rebellion, the supporters of Congress cannot be antagonistic parties to that contest since their record places them on the same side. It being thus agreed that the conditions of restoration and guarantees against future rebellion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a vote in prescribing those conditions and in accepting those guarantees is plainly incontrovertible. Whether it take the shape of law or of a constitutional amendment, the action of Congress is vital. Even if they were to be fettered by treaty, the ratification of the Senate by a two-thirds vote would be indispensable. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution nor in the nature of the case that countenances the Executive monopoly of this power.

What then is the ground of complaint against Congress? It is charged that the action of the two houses was tardy and hesitating? Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their defeat. Consider with how many embarrassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either house, a just and safe plan of reconstruction. Yet that plan has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11 and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislatures of several States and rejected by none. Under it the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the privileges she forfeited by rebellion, including representation in either house of Congress, and the door thus passed through stands invitingly open to all who still linger without. Are the conditions thus prescribed intolerable or even humiliating? They are in substance, these: 1st. All persons born or naturalized in this country are henceforth citizens of the United States, and shall enjoy the rights of citizens, Governor and no State shall have power to continue this most righteous and necessary provision.

2d. While the States claim and exercise the power of denying the elective franchise to a part of their people, the weight of each State in the Union shall be measured by, and be based upon, its enfranchised population. If any State shall choose for no crime to deny political rights to any race or caste, it must no longer count that race or caste as a basis of political power in the Union.

3d. He who has once held office or the strength of his solemn oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has, nevertheless, forsaken himself and treasonably plotted to subvert that Constitution, shall henceforth hold no political office till Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall remove or modify the disability.

4th. The national debt shall be in no wise repudiated nor invalidated, and no debt incurred in support of the rebellion shall ever be assumed or paid by any State, nor shall payment be made for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

5th. Congress shall have power to enforce these guarantees by appropriate legislation.

Such, fellow citizens, are the conditions of reconstruction proposed by Congress and already accepted by the loyal Legislatures of Tennessee. Are they harsh or degrading? Do you discern therein a disposition to trample on the prostrate, or push an advantage to the utmost? Do they embody aught of vengeance, or any confiscation but that of slavery? We solicit your candid, impartial judgment. What is intended by the third section is simply to give loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson policy the rebels monopolize power and place even in communities where they are decidedly outnumbered. Their Generals are Governors and Members of Congress. Their Colonels and Majors fill the legislatures and of ficiate as Sheriffs. Not only are the steadfastly loyal proscribed, but even stay-at-home rebels have little chance in competing with those who fought to subvert the Union. When this rebel monopoly of office shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Con-

## THE JUDICIAL SENSATION.

[From the Washington Reporter.]

The nomination of Mr. Acheson for the President's Judgeship, having spoiled all the calculations of our opponents, they are driven to desperation in their efforts to get up even a show of formidable opposition to him. Our neighbors of the *Western Examiner* publish a letter in their last week's issue addressed by Judge Chamberlin to Mr. Wilde, one of the Beaver county conferees, authorizing the latter to withdraw his name from the Conference. And this document they introduce by a lengthy editorial, set forth under a sensational heading, in which they profess to give not only the history of the formation of this judicial district, but of the whole contest for the nomination. This "history" is made up of a series of flagrant misrepresentations such as we have rarely found embraced in the same space, even in the columns of our contemporary. As a specimen of the utter recklessness of the writer of this article, listen to the following:

"When the question of a new judicial district was sprung upon the last Legislature, by a little clique about our Court House, who were in this way determined to satisfy personal malignity against Judge Gilmore, and to deprive the people of this county of their choice for President Judge, the representative from Beaver was very strongly opposed to the scheme. The talent of the writer for condensing schools has evidently been cultivated to the highest degree, for the above paragraph, brief as it is, contains no less than five errors.

1. That the question of the new district was not sprung upon the Legislature is evident from the fact that at the preceding session a bill was passed attaching this county to Allegheny, which would have become a law but for the veto of the Governor, who withheld his signature on constitutional grounds. Even Col. Hoopkirk himself in discussing this bill, had the frankness to state on the floor of the Senate, that he had urged his Democratic friends to take some other candidate than Judge Gilmore, on the ground that, if he were nominated an effort would be made to change the district. It is thus seen that our opponents know of the movement for a change a year in advance of its consummation, and with this fact staring everybody in the face, it requires a bold falsifier to assert that the question was "sprung" upon the Legislature.

2. It is also untrue that this change was sought at the instance of a little clique about the Court House. The effort was made in deference to the wishes of a majority of the people of our county, who were well convinced, under all the circumstances, that the prompt administration of justice required the formation of the new district.

3. It is also untrue that the movement sprang from any feeling of personal malignity to Judge Gilmore. On the other hand it had its foundation in the well settled conviction of our people that owing to his inefficiency as a judicial officer, the vast amount of legal business that had accrued on our docket under his former term, and which he had left as a legacy to his lamented successor, Judge Lindsey, would not only never be cleared up under his administration, but would be still further increased.

4. Nor is it true, as is intimated, that Judge Gilmore was the choice of the people of this county, unless it be determined by the rule of contraries, for the majority against him, and in favor of Judge Acheson at the last election, was five hundred and six.

5. The last and crowning falsehood in this brief paragraph is contained in the assertion that the "representative from Beaver was strongly opposed to the scheme." Not only did Mr. Quay, our member from that county, manifest no opposition; but on the other hand heartily supported the bill from beginning to end.

So much for the history of the legislation creating the district. Passing from that to the nomination of a candidate, our neighbors show the same utter disregard of truth. Upon this branch of the subject they set out by saying that in order to ally this alleged opposition from Beaver, a letter was drawn up by D. S. Wilson, Esq., in which the Republican members of the Bar in this place "pledged themselves, in case the Beaver people would make no opposition, to the district, to present no candidate for the Judgeship from Washington county," and they even state that they have informed that Mr. Acheson himself signed this letter. Now we have the positive assurance of the Republican members of the Bar here, that neither Mr. Wilson nor any one else drew up a letter containing any such pledge—that no such letter was signed by any of them, nor was such pledge made in any form or manner, neither was it asked for by the representative, the Bar or the people of Beaver county. Thus this whole story is shown to be utterly without foundation.

It is true that after the bill passed, the prominent Republicans here, looking at Mr. Acheson's eminent qualifications for the position, asked the privilege of presenting his name to the Governor for the appointment, and after much hesitation on his part, and a little urgency on theirs, they at last obtained his consent. They accord-

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inly urged his appointment by every consideration that they could legally bring to bear, but that they were violating any pledge made to the people of Beaver was most emphatically denied. And here, in justice to Mr. Acheson, it is proper to state that from the first, he has never sought the place, and whoever alleges that he has, grossly misrepresents his position. As already mentioned, he yielded a reluctant consent to the use of his name for the appointment, but being asked, when the canvass for nomination commenced, to let his friends announce him as a candidate, he utterly refused. Notwithstanding this refusal, the Republicans of this county, in Convention assembled, preferring him to any other man, and hoping that he might yet be prevailed upon to accept a nomination spontaneously tendered, passed a resolution declaring him their unanimous choice for the position, and instructing the conferees to support him. That he has warm friends who were intensely desirous to see him nominated, "is most true," but that he has ever sought the place either directly or indirectly, no man, we care not who he is, can truthfully assert. He therefore to-day presents the rare example of a candidate who has been nominated for a high and responsible trust by the spontaneous voice of his fellow citizens, and without any solicitation whatever on his own part. In this instance the office has emphatically sought the man, instead of the man the office, as is so frequently the case, and when he puts on the judicial ermine, as he will, if spared till the first Monday of December, he will be able to do it with the proud consciousness that he has not soiled it in the least in the scramble for official promotion.

But it is next asserted that no sooner was Judge Chamberlin on the bench than "the wide pack of politicians" in this place began the work of "maligning" him. In making this declaration our neighbors, doubtless through inadvertence, tell the truth in part. That Mr. Montgomery, for instance, who is notorious as one of the "politicians" of this place, did "malign" him and speak in the most contemptuous terms of him both in this county and Beaver, is undeniable. The testimony is ample that he was unsparing of his ridicule, stigmatizing him repeatedly as the "tom-tit" Judge, &c. To this extent then the assertions of our neighbors is true, but that there was any disposition on the part of Judge C's political friends here to treat him disrespectfully upon his accession to the bench was positively denied. Although they had earnestly sought the appointment of Mr. Acheson, yet when Judge C. was selected, they acquiesced with the full termination to treat him respectfully and fairly, and with the fixed purpose that if he should prove acceptable, they would make no opposition to his nomination. Finding, however, when the time for the nomination came, not only among the Republicans, but Democrats was that Mr. Acheson would make a more acceptable Judge than Republican "politicians" of this place heartily concurred in urging his nomination. Such is a true history of the "maligning" and Mr. Montgomery may, and doubtless does, consider it an exceedingly smart trick to concoct this tissue of misrepresentations with a view of poisoning the minds of Judge Chamberlin's friends in Beaver towards Mr. Acheson, but we submit that in view of his own expressed opinions of the former, he should have been the last to engage in it. Whether Mr. C's friends will suffer themselves to be thus hoodwinked and transferred to the support of the man who was swiftest to cast ridicule upon their favorite remains to be seen.

The next, and perhaps the most brazen falsehood in the whole category, is the statement that the nomination of Mr. Acheson was finally effected through the defection of Mr. Lawrence, one of the Beaver county conferees, and that this defection was brought about through the manipulation of his relative, Hon. George V. Lawrence of this county. To those who know Dr. Lawrence we need not say that he is alive and beyond the reach of any improper influence such as is here ascribed to him; and it is no less a slander to assert that any attempt such as is indicated was made to procure his assent to the nomination of Mr. Acheson. But the most important feature in the story is that, as we have said before, the nomination was effected by one of the Beaver county conferees deserting Judge Chamberlin, when his very letter which they published states that a majority of the conferees from that county was ever such a reckless falsification.

It is also false that this letter was presented to the conferees by Mr. Wilde on the occasion of his withdrawing the name of Judge Chamberlin. Messrs. McKenna and Bering, who were both in the conference at the time, assure us that no letter from Judge Chamberlin was read whatever. In conclusion we do not hesitate to assert that this whole tissue of falsehoods has been concocted if not by Mr. Montgomery, at least in his interest, and as before intimated, how much he will make by his strategy remains to be seen.

The New Jersey legislature held an extra session on Monday week and ratified the constitutional amendments

A LIPPINCOTT is the Union candidate for Assembly in Sullivan county.