News from All Nations. -Robberies are alarmingly on the increase in the District of Columbia.

-Troops will soon be quartered in all the county towns in South Carolina, mostly colored. -The first National Bank on the Pacific coast has been authorized for Portland, Oregon. -A dentist has been fined in London for pulling the wrong tooth.

—A young clerk in a Boston publishing house is a defaulter to the amount of \$20,060. -Champ Fergerson, the guerrilla, killed with his own hands no less than sixty three men.

-There are now 150 business houses in Atlanta Georgia. Three months ago there were only four. Jeff. Davis is to be tried at Fortress Monro commodians court-room is being prepared. -In Eastern New England the drouth has been lore severe this year than during any season since

—Miss Hanush F. Gould, the oldest female poet in the country, died at Newburyport, Mass., on the 5th. The University of Virginia was the only col-ere institution in the South which remained in lege institution in the Scoperation during the war.

—Dickens is coming to this country again. He will not walk the streets on carpets and under bow-—A Boston Post-Office clerk has been extensively agaged in stealing letters containing money and

—Texan refugees who have settled in Monterey, Mexico, have been ordered to vacate that city and vicinity.

-A grand-niece of Capt. Cook, the great circum navigator, died recently in England, in her 75th -In Modena a treasure has been discovered, in se form of an account book, with double entries the form of an acc kept by Ariosto.

—A person who is rumored to be John Surratt has cently been mysteriously committed to prison in —Great relief of mind is experienced by the Maximillian Government in view of the disband-ment of Sheridan's army.

—It is said that in all 83,000 victims of the cholera and bad living were buried in Egypt within six The guerrilias in Mexico give Maximillian's troops a great amount of trouble, and carry on their system of warfare to decided advantage.

-M. Nillaton, the French surgeon, refee of \$50,000 for a professional visit to Czarowitch of Russia. —A negro court is established at New Orleans for the trial of cases in which negroes are in any way

-Dwellings are scarce in Baltimore. A thousand vacant houses would be taken up inside of forty-eight hours. The President will not interfere with the action of the Southern Bishops. They may unite with the Northern Church, or not, as they please.

-Capt. Perrit, who formerly commanded the "Washinton Jail" at Alexandria, is to be tried by military commission for cruelty to prisoners -The Freedmen's Bureau will have organized, in about three weeks, educational facilities for about 3,000 juvenile contrabands.

—The projected emigration of Southerners to Brazil, bids fair to relieve the United States of 59,000 of the diseatisfied chivalry.

—A species of diphtheria is very prevalent amongs in Virginia, which causes death in twent hours after the first attack. -The pension rolls now include the names of early 90,000 invalids, widows, mothers and or-

-The Rev. Charles Finney, the celebrated revi-valist, has resigned the Presidency of Oberlin Col-lege on account of advanced age. The result of a late trial is to the effect that spiritual mediums are classed as jugglers, and must take out a license accordingly.

-Winchester, Virginia, was occupled by the Union and Rebel forces, successively, seventy-six times -Fifty Baptist ministers in Missouri have decline to take the oath required of clergmen and teachers by the new constitution.

-A party is gaining ground in Georgia which advocates a general repudiation of all private indebted-ness incurred during the Rebellion. —Twelve lines of steamers are now running be tween New York and the various ports of the South comprising 121 vessels, with a tonage of 95,953 tons

—A steamship arrived in New York from New Orleans with nearly 3,000 bales of cotton, the largest cargo that ever entered that harbor in a steam wessel. -The Naval Academy has been entirely removed n Newport, R. I., and is again re-established at aspolis, Maryland.

-The great "Homestead" well, at Pithole Creek, as ceased to flow, though it recently yielded 500 -A bose cover, for the instantaneous closing of holes secidentally made in the hose while in use fires, has just been tried with complete success. -Henry Cooper, President of the American Na-onal Bank at Hallowell, Maine, has fied to Europe

with \$40,000. captain is bearer of dispatches to Washington, asking, it is presumed, for aid to quell the rebellion in
Hayti. A Haytian

—It is said that although Wirz is an atrocious criminal, and responsible for a great many crimes, there are others, above and higher than he, that the Government will seek to hold responsible for great-er crimes.

Reports from all parts of the country show that the corn crop will be unprecedentedly large. Potatoes, buckwheat and onions promise an unparalleled yield. The cereal exportations will be larger than ever before.

-The Psymaster General's Department has drawn from the United States Treasury since the 1st of May \$163,542,095 49 to pay off the troops of the —The Grand Encompment of Knights Templars met in Columbus, Ohio, last week. It was their first session since the war, and it was a reunion of all the most prominent Masons in the United

—The Union Ferry Company have carried nearly 30,000,000 of passengers between Brooklyn and New York during the past year without killing one of

—The negroes in Texas evince a decided dirinclination to meet reasonable requirements as to labor. More than half of them are helpless and de

—It is believed that the cable disaster was brought about by deliberate design of some English bears, who had an interest in the destruction of the line. Thair tool must bave been employed in the vessel. -The Fenians of the United States have projected arrangements for establishing a Provisional Government in Ireland soon; the government to be backed up by 200,000 men.

—A battle is expected between Gen. Connor's forces and the Indians, on or near Big. Horn River, a branch of the Yellow Stone, in the Rocky Moun-

-A temporary treaty of peace has been made with the Apache, Camanche and Klown Indians, and hostilities against them suspended to arrange a permanent peace.

—The Overland Telegraph Line to California is in excellent working order. There are no Indians on the route, and no further trouble from that source is antistrated.

—In Nashville, Tennessee, not a vacant house exists within the entire limits, and the demand for stores and dwellings has never been so great since the history of the city.

-President Johnson has approved Governor Sbarkey's proceedings, and preparations for the evacuation of Mississippi by the National troops are rapidly progressing.

—Gen. McCallum is to turn over to the boards of public works in the Southwestern States the various railroads which have been used by the Government during the war. The rolling stock furnished through the War Department will be sold to the respective companies on credit.

companies on credit.

—There is a context coing on out West between the "three lined beetle," which is consuming the potato crop, and the lady-lung, which is destroying the eggs of the beetle. The late of the crop depends upon which cats the fastest.

—During an irksome delay of two hours on the Troy and Boston Railroad the other day, two young men, just to kill time, proposed to two young ladies respectively, and a clergyman being at hand, were married on the spot. —Gen. Marmaduke is the first one to avail himself of the privilege to remain without the United States during the pleasure of the Government, and received a passport accordingly. Gen. Beauregard has also applied for a passport.

-The report that Mr. Bright is to visit American official invitation is pronounced to be without

—The President says that no confiscation of property can lawfully take place without the conviction, by trial, of the owners for treason. Chief Justice Chase coincides with this yiew, the effect of which will be to overthrow the Confiscation Act. —"If the North conquers," said Thomas Carlyle, a year or two ago, "England will go to democracy by express train." The North has conquered, and in the late English elections the aggregate Liberal vote was 194,924; the aggregate Tory vote, 178,137—Liberal majority 16,187.

Liberal majority 16,186.

—Previous to his departure from Washington,
General Grant remarked to a party of friends, that
sufficient evidence had been adduced in the late
Conspiracy trial, and since received by the Govern
ment, to convict Jeff. Davis of complicity in the as
sassination plot, and that the fate of the conspirators settled that of the arch-traitor.

It is reported that a grand ball was given at rownsville, Texas, on the night of August 24th, a honor of Maximillian's minister, which was attended by Gen. Steele, and other other United States efficers who had dined with the minister on a pretious occasion. Gen. Steele toasted the Emperor. wions occasion. Gen. Steele toastet the Emperor.

-From Mexico we learn that the Rebel General
Beauregard has arrived at Very Cruz. An Imperial
wagon thain was attacked and driven back by the
Republicans, and reinforcements for the Imperialists
were roated by Cortina's men. A Colonel in the
late Rebel army was killed. A large force is being
recruited along the border by the Mexican Republicans.

The Democratic Party and New Is-

The Democratic Party and New Is Sues.

The Democratic organs inform us that their party will ride no dead horses; will fight with no spent weapons; will turn their backs upon part issues, and go into its coming campaigns on great, living interests. They parade this intention as if it were something very meritorious—a piece of self-abnegation that oughit to be worth to the party a good many thousand votes. It is hardly worth while to smile at this Palstaffian assumption of magnanimity—this cheap virtue of dropping all scandalous bygones, for the public good.

Grant that the issues of the second self-abnegation of the public good.

he public good. Grant that the issues of one, two, and three years Grant that the issues of one, two, and three years are no longer subjects of present concern; that will hardly help the broken fortune of the Democratic party. Circumstances have changed; but unfortunately for the Democratic party, character does not change with circumstance. You do not give your trust to the man in the East to-day who played you foul in the West's twelve month ago. You would count it sheer impudence in him to demand you to forget the past because of the difference of latitude. Your confidence could not be had until he made some show of penitence—gave some proof of reform. The Democratic party was false to the country during the war for its salvation. Because of that unfaithfulness, the people threw it to the quest. It is infatuation to imagine that the people will lift it up sgaln and embrace it, raise it to power simply because an unqualified triumph over the rebellion, schieved in spite of it, has brought a gior-long space.

The resections were supplied to the supplied of the supplied of

er simply because in implanted triangle of the rebellion, schieved in spite of it, has brought a giorious peace.

The peace, of course, will bring new questions of public policy, pertaining to reconstruction and other great national interests. But the people, it can be safely esserted, will prefer to leave these questions in the hands of an administration and a party which have nobly stood the most trying of all ordeals, rather than commit them to the party which showed tiself derelict in the time of trial. Even if the management of the administration did not suithem, they would still give it their firm support-infinitely sooner than put back into power a party which has proved itself so utterly unworthy. On some points there are differences of opinion among those millions who compose that great party which so grandly carried the government through the war; but on the prime point that the interests of the country are safe in the hands of President Johnson, there is no difference of opinion. The Democratic party itself, in all of its straits for some new stalkinghorse that shall screen its damaged character, dare not make a single issue, against his method of dealing with the great public questions of the day. It there prefered we have to the party itself its ability.

A Pardon for a Pistol.

A Pardon for a Pistol.

A few days ago a very interesting scene took place at the usual crowded reception of the President.—
Applicants were approaching Mr. Johnson, each with his case ready; after briefly stating which, and a record being made of it by the private secretary, way was made for others. In the line was Mr. Banks, an enterprising young merchant of New York, and his friend Mr. Kervan, of Petersburg, a leading miller, who applied for pardon, coming as he did within the twenty-thousand dollar or thirteenth clause of the amnesty proclamation As soon as the President saw Mr. Banks he recognized him, saked him his business, and hearing that it was to ask a pardon for Mr. Kervan, he took a note of it, and told him, smilingly, he would hear from him in the morning. The reason why the President recognized the young New Yorker is best explained by the following about narrative.

received money for his vote, but he firmly be lieved him to be an honest man and incorruption the following about narvative;

In April of 1861, after the Benate of the United States had adjourned, Mr. Banks was going from Washington to the South, on the railroad running by Gordonsville and Petersburg. At his side was a very pleasant person, who conversed freely on the different topics of the hour, and finally asked him to be appeared by Gordonsville and Petersburg. At his side was a very pleasant person, who conversed freely on the different topics of the hour, and finally asked him to be appeared by Gordonsville and Petersburg. At his side was a very pleasant person, who conversed freely on the different topics of the hour, and finally asked him to be appeared by Gordonsville and Petersburg. At his side was a very pleasant person, who conversed freely on the different topics of the hour, and finally asked him to the sate of the part of the plant of the

-A steamship from Liverpool brought to New York the largest freight of human beings that ever crossed the Atlantic in one vessel, having on board upwards of 1,500 steerage passengers.

-A exptain in the army is to be tried for grossly inhuman treatment of private soldiers, and for impressing men into the service as deserters, and then collecting the bounty for restoring deserters.

-A man bathing in Connecticut, was selzed round the waist by a shark. After a severe struggle, he succeeded in putting his finger into the skark's eye when it made off. The man was picked up exhausted from loss of blood.

-The Capitain and crew of the American whaleship Plover, heretofore reported lost, were saved, as well as a creat part of her cargo, by another whaleship in her company.

-In Meshville, Tennessee, not a vacant house crists within the entire limits, and the demand for stores and dwellings has never been so great since.

The public feeling against the Andersonville jailer is increasing in intensity day by day. The refusal of the Swiss Consult at Washington, to act as his banker, for the sums which may be sent in to ald his defence, has attracted some attention. In view of the Consul's official expects were in the Ribel service.

The public feeling against the Andersonville jailer is increasing in intensity day by day. The refusal of the Swiss Consult at Washington, to act as his banker, for the sums which may be sent in to ald his defence, has attracted some attention. In view of the Consul's official capacity and the nationality of the accused man, it would not have seemed so much out of piace had accepted the temporary commission.

The public will look with curiosity to see what

commission.

The public will look with curiosity to see what testimony Wirz can bring to bear against the great weight of evidence that is creating him to the earth. It is understood that the Military Commission will give him every needful chance to exculpate himself it becam.

Line one willage on the Nile, celebrated for the cultivation of watermelone, all the inhabitants died during the recent prevalence of cholers. Unable to sell their fruit, they ate it themselves, and died to the last man.

Over twenty prominent British capitalists have arrived in New York from Liverpool, for the purpose of looking after their railroad interests in this country and Canada and making a reconnoisance of the Pennsylvania oil regions.

The Grand Jury of New York have presented twelves indictancts against Edward B. Ketchum, eleven for forgery in the third degree, and one for larceny, in abstracting \$225,000 in 5-20 bonds.

Since 1715, when grape-vines were introduced into Calitornia by the pricate, the wine crop has neveral their saliced. The Democratic of the repellion spring are the contraction in the contraction in the contraction in the contraction is a contraction of the pennsylvania oil regions.

Since 1715, when grape-vines were introduced into Calitornia by the pricate, the wine crop has neveral the contraction in the contraction of the corrupt tining. It easys, "The national prestige of the Democratic assendant with treason, rebellion, and civil war. Under Democratic assendant transplant. By Democratic chiefs it was defended and excused. By a Democratic organic and orators, as far as they dare the contraction of secession. The only important controversy in the convention of Democratic assendant with treason, rebellion, and civil war. Under the Democratic assendant transplant is second to the Pennsylvania oil regions.

"We did not use the words 'null and void' with report of the corrupt tining. The photonic form which the rebellion spring are still justified. The Democratic party has forced in object, which was simply to make a direct attack to best near from its ranks. It has prostituted a noble name to the basest purpose. At some time is the control of was of the corrupt tining in pressing any opinion as to industry the commercian properties of the corrupt tining. The photonic area of the co



"A Union of lakes and a Union of lands, A Union of States none can sever;
A Union of hearts, and a Union of hands
And the Flag of our Union forever."

CIRCULATION 3,150.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1865.

STATE TICKET FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL, GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL, JOL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria County

COUNTY TICKET FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE, FARRIS B. STREETER, of Susquehanna County.

FOR SENATOR. GEORGE LANDON, of Bradford County FOR REPRESENTATIVE, AMES T. CAMERON, of Susquehanna County PETER M. OSTERHOUT, of Wyoming County. FOR COUNTY TREASURER, CHARLES E. DODGE, of Middletown.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DANIEL W. SEARLE, of Montrose. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JONATHAN T. ELLIB, of Herrick. FOR COUNTY AUDITOR. L M. TURRELL of Forest Lake.

STATE SENATOR.

As our readers will perceive, the Senatoria Conference for this district resulted in the choice of Hon, George Landon as the Republican Candidate for State Senator. Hon. Wm. J. Turrel made an excellent Senator, was honored by as election to the Speakership, and was the first choice of Susquehanna for re-election; but it now yield to this County both the President

Judge and the Senator. Mr. Landon is well known to the people of Susquehanna County. They know him as an eloquent, earnest, unflinching, and untiring advocate of the principles of freedom. Few men in this district, if any, have done more to form a correct public sentiment on the subject of buman hondage. Pro-Slavery Democrats and cop perheads call him a fanatic: but all men who have boldly and persistently warred against great and strongly defended wrongs, have been

ubject to the same imputation. Mr. Landon was our Senator for three years, and we never heard but one charge brought against him—his vote for the repeal of the tonnage tax. We have no ir clination at this day to recall that question. It stands now among dead issues. But we believe Mr. Landon's vote was conscientiously given. He may have made a mistake, as his constituents generally believe he did. But where is the public man who has never made a mistake? It is said that Henry Clay once gave a vote in Congress that was severely condemned by the great body of his constituents. On his return to Kentucky, an old hunter met him and very plainly and emphatically condemned his vote to his face. Said Clay, "My old friend, I know you have a good rifte there, but did it ever play you false?" "Yes," said the hunter, "it once missed fire."—"And did you therefore throw it away?"—"No, I picked flint and tried it again."—And the old man concluded he would try "Harry of the Mr. Landon was our Senator for three year horse that shall screen its damaged character, dare not make a single issues against his method of dealing with the great public questions of the day. It takes precious good case to keep all of its shitts within a respectful distance of his shadow.

What the Democratic party resolves or fails to recall that question. It cannot recall the public confidence short of the impossible feat of resolving itself out of its personal identity, so that the public confidence short of the impossible feat of resolving itself out of its personal identity, so that the people shall no longer recognize it to be what it was. We give the party the tredit of not attempting that. It still keeps in the foreground the men who figured most largely as factionists during the war. Its convention in this State would have been presided over by Horatio Seymon, but for his necessary absence; its convention in Ohio had Clement. C. Vallandigham among its most conspicuous actors. In every Northern State the leading spirits of the party are the same as in other years; and the hody of the party remains unchanged. This is clear to all eyes. There is no disquising it. Wessy, therefore, that the party must still suffer the penalties of its loss of character. Its unfiltness for public trust last year must tell against it with the same force now.—N. Y. man concluded he would try "Harry of the

West" again. The charge so recklessly made by the copper eads, that Landon received money for his vote, is preposterous. Those who know him best concur in saying that he is a strictly honest manno inferior qualification in these days for a legis-lator. After the repeal of the tonnage tax, and when reports against the integrity of our Senstor began to be circulated by his enemies, we were told by our then Representative, George T. Frazier, who was on intimate terms with Mr. Landon, and who himself voted against the measure, that he had no idea that Mr. Landon received money for his vote, but he firmly be-

"To this very hour, there remains a large loyal northern party in the United States, which constantly asserts, in newspapers and private life, that the war was an unrighteous one, that it never ought to have been waged; that the principle of state rights gave the South full liberty to secede; that the constitution has been violated; and that slavery is not abolished. "A very large section of the party called democratic, and which aspires to rule the naxt elections, and seems likely to do so, maintain these opinions."

These statements cannot well be denied, after the record made by democratic conventions and newspapers during the last four years. Has the democratic party abandoned this position? The South has not only given up the experiment of secession, but is renouncing the doctrine itself, which is more than we had reason to demand or expect-how is it with the demacracy of the North? In the state convention of Mississippi, the home of Davis, where the southern idea of "state rights" would naturally be adhered to as strongly as anywhere in the South, a square isme was made on the repudiation of the doctrine of secession, and the repudiation was carried by a vote of 81 to 14-a majority less only by three than that by which the ordinance of secession was repealed. Thus Mississippi has renounced both the act and the doctrine of secession. The

sissippi openly renounced the doctrine of seces-Will the northern democracy follow the example of Mississippi, or shall we have a seces sion party in the North after the bad cause ha been shandoned and repudiated by the South?

THE DEBT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Whilst the United States, and almost every State, city and county, have added vast sums to their debts during the last four years, Pennsylvania has enjoyed the somewhat peculiar satisfaction of having reduced her State debt by sevcongress will pass upon the qualifications and election of members from the States late in rebellion 1884, and now we have official intelligence of an extensive reduction in 1895. The sum of \$745,811 26 has been extinguished during the present year, a greater amount then was ever before disposed of during a twelvemonth. In December, 1884, the State Treasurer reported the debt of Pennsylvania to be \$39,379,003, 393,79,003, and the present reduction brings down the amount to \$38,624,891 71. But against this amount the Treasury holds bonds of the Pennsylvania and Eric Railroad Companies to the amount of \$38,624,891 71. But against this amount of \$38,634,891 74. The smount even at that figure is large enough, but the resources of Pennsylvania are so ample that a moderate income tax will not only pay our expenses, but furnish a handsome sum towards the gradual extinguishment of all our obligations. In succeeding years we may expect to do much better than in the last twelve months, and will not only pay our expenses, but furnish a handsome sum towards the gradual extinguishment of all our obligations. In succeeding years we may expect to do much better than in the last twelve months, and will not only pay our expenses, but furnish a handsome sum towards the gradual extinguishment of all our obligations. In succeeding years we may expect to do much better than in the last twelve months, and will not only pay our expenses, with the succeeding years we may expect to do much better than in the last twelve months, and will not obly pay our expenses, with the succeeding years we may expect to do much better than in the last twelve months, and will not obly succeed 20,000, against a little more than 16,000 lest year though the last will probably exceed 20,000, against a little more than 16,000 lest year, thench the last with probably exceed 20,000, against a little more than 16,000 lest year, thench the last will not only pay the pay the head of the pay the pay the pay the pay to a pay the pay the pay to carry out the guara eral important instalments. A very handsome mount was removed from our indebtedness in

How Colonel Davis Went In for Put-

ting Down the Rebellion. The following choice extracts from the Doglestown Democrat, of which Col. Davis, the present Democratic candidate for Auditor General of this State, was and is the editor and proprietor, are given for the purpose of showing the sentiments which were disseminated by that paper while he held an official position under the Government which was so bitterly assailed in its pages. As Col. Davis is now before the people as a candidate for public office, and is desirous of receiving their votes, and since he was undoubtedly nominated on account of his having been was hardly to be expected that Bradford would the purpose of showing the sentiments which were doubtedly nominated on account of his having been doubtedly nominated on account of his having been largered in the war, and therefore likely to be more obedient servant, engaged in the war, and therefore likely to be more available before the public on that account it is hot available before the public on that account, it is but just that the kind of aid his newspaper rendered the overnment, and the sympathy it extended to its noble, illustrious and lamented chief in his efforts to crush out treason and rebellion, should be again

given to the community. An editorial article in the Democrat of August 23d, 1864, when Col. Davis was still an officer in

the army, reads as follows:

and the corruption and despotism of Abraham Lincoln.

"The people are now to decide between this state of things and peace—between the old Government and a new despotism—between the protection of our liberties and the surrender of them to an arbitrary and perfidious ruler. Peace ended with the administration of James Buchanan, and war, bloody, remorseless war, began with the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. We have tried war for three years; let us now try to effect what war has failed to do. There is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln has done more to cement the states of the Confederacy together than any man on the continent. He has pursued a policy calculated to divide the sentiment of the North, and harmooties that of the South. Yet he has now the presumption to ask a re-election. e has now the presumption to ask a re-election. The question will be: Lincoln and this war, or the The question will be: Lincoln and this war, or the Chicago nomines and peace for re-union.

"It is a mistaken idea that peace means a slavish submission to the Confederacy. It means nothing of the kind. No Democrat ever expressed his willingness to concede to disbonorable compromise. We have tried war and found by a sad experience that it is supremely profitiess, and Lincoln and his hirelings are incapable of managing a campaign successfully if they wished. Somethine must be done. The Democratic party proposes, if we judge aright, to restore the Union under the Constitution by peaceable means. Mr. Lincoln has put the prolongation of the war out of the question. Our nation is almost bankrupt, and every branch of industry is suffering for want of men; therefore are men called upon to join the etandard of pear for re-union; and deleat the party in power-which is no more nor less than a thorough disunion party."

Again, from a leading editorial of August 20th, the

Again, from a leading editorial of August 30th, the week after, we quote the following : "The Confederates contend that they have made a sgreement with the Federals for the proper and

"The Confederates contend that they have made an agreement with the Federals for the proper and speedy exchange of prisoners; that they have faithfully observed the provisions of it, and have frequently proposed to exchange on its basis. But Mr. Lincoln says no. He will permit the white soldiers of the North to rot in the scorrising sun, and the Federal army to become a skeleton, before he will agree to an exchange which does not recognize his tyranny and court his despotic will "What is the consequence of Mr. Lincoln's refusal? The suffering of our brane and gallant soldiers. They are left to die on Southern soil rather than relinquish the policy of negro equality. The Confederates are seened of inordinate barbarity, in order to conceal the despotism and criminal fanaticism der to conceal the despotism and criminal fanaticism of our President. Let soldiers remember that Abraham Lincoln made a soleme server member that Abraham Lincoln made a soleme server.

der to conceal the despotism and crininal fenaticism of our President. Let soldiers remember that Abraham Lincoln made a solenn sgreement for the exchange of prisoners of war, and broke it because it did not include negro soldiers, many of whem are runaway slaves of the South. Let them remember that their sufferings and privations while in capitivity was necessitated by the contracted policy of Mr. Lincoln. Let them remember that their rights, honor, and their liberty are outraged on account of the negro; and done by a President of the United States.

"The negro is the idol of Abolitionism. The whites may die in forts and prison-camps, because the negro is not recognized as his equal by the Confederates. This fact proves that our present warfare is a weak fight for negre equality, and negro liberty. No evidence can be found that we are firthing for re-union and the Constitution. This war is perverted and the man guilty of the act presumptuously asks the suffrage of the people and the soldiers in the army. Let the people remember him. Let the wives and children of our prisoners of war recollect that he is the fountain head of their sufferings; and if they become widows and orphans, that he is the murderer. Let the prisoners remember the member of this country are true to themselves and to our suffering soldiers, they will pronounce by the suffering suffering soldiers

"Hated, despised, ecourged by a two-fold rod, The scorn of millions and the curse of God." The above is only a sample of the numerous pro matter of secession advised the repeal of the orthat paper, during the war, more of which may apdinance, without expressing any opinion as to pear in our columns hereafter.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal says: that those who in cases of assessination would discriminate between male and female assassins, might be expected to make a distinction; for guilanty's sake, between male and female byonas, wolves, and rattle-

Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham isstrougly urged by the Armstrong Democrat as most fit to succeed Governor Certifu at the expiration of his term. There is no denying Mr. K's ability, integrity, and activities.

The Position of President Johnson

on Negro Suffrage. The following important letter on this importan question, is from the Secretary of the Interior to the Hon. George B. Edmonds of Iowa. It shows exactly where the President stands on the subject of negro suffrage, and differs in no way that we can see from the position of President Lincoln. Hereofore the States have had the control of the suf frage question in all its phases except one—that is in regard to the "all other persons" (slaves) referre to in the Constitution. The Constitution may be altered so as to reach the question, but this will de pend upon Congress and the States. Meantime Congress will pass upon the qualifications and elec-tion of members from the States late in rebellion 864, and now we have official intelligence of when they present themselves to claim their seats

Union majority...14,667 Union majority...18,649
Coney's majority in the State will probably exceed 20,000, against a little more than 16,000 last year, though the total vote has fallen off nearly one-third. Maine has never before shown an increased majority for our side the year after a Presidential Election.

The Union party of that State propose that the State shall modify its own constitution, so as to include as electors persons who have not, under its president Johnson maintains, a State may do, but the hardonal government would have no right that the national government would have no right to require lows, or any other State, to modify its own constitution, on this or any other subject, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the

Seward, Stanton, and Holt.

The Chicago Republican concludes some fitting comments upon the malignity of Montgomery Blair s follows:

comments upon the malignity of Montgomery Blair as follows:

The truth is, that during the whole of those dark and threatening days which attended the conclusion of the last Democratic Administration, the Republic was saved by the efforts of Edwin M. Stanton, Joseph Holt, and John A. Dix. With a courage, a devotion, a pertinacity, a heroic resolution that never faitered in the midst of appailing dangers and difficulties, these three patriots and statemen were always true. Whether the duty was to manage the imbeditity of a President whose coid-blooded sympathies were all with tresson, or to resist with open detiance the maddened conspirators of the South, there was never an hour, never a moment, in which there three faithful Americans proved recreant to their great historic trust. To Mr. Stanton especially the gratifude of the American people is due; but it is due to them all. The country and the world will not be held from doing justice to their inestimable services by all the calumules that party ingenuity can invent, or that individual malice can his abroad.

As for' Mr. Seward, we shall not say a word in his debense. It is not necessary. He no longer stands in the category of those public men whose past actions are to be raked over to find matter for present impeachment. The people regard him with peculiar affection. Associated in the martydom of the late President, we all thank God that he has excaped the awful blow, and still remains a member of the executive Government. Serving his country with submissive calvances in the midst of public

of the executive Government. Serving his country with submissive calcuness in the midst of public calamities, personal injuries, and domestic sfille-tions, all allke without a parallel, he can well afford to look with his usual cheerful indifference upon this last onslaught of a personal and political for. The statesman whom Providence has rescued from ne murderous dagger of Payne, cannot be much in-ired by the flimsy stiletto of Mr. Montgomery

Political.

The New York Democratic State Convention met on the 7th. Msjor-General Slocum was nominated for Secretary of State.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota convened on the 6th. Gen. W. R. Marshall was nominated for Governor. Negro suffrage was en-dorsed. nominated for Governor. Negro sulfrage was endorsed.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin met on the 7th. Resolutions lavoring negro suffrage were laid on the table. Charles R. dill was nominated for Attorney-General of the State.

The election in California, on the 6th, passed off quietly, land the vote was light. The principal counties return Union men to the Legislature.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC VENDUE. HIE "undersigned will sell, by acction, at his house in Oakland, township, leve miles from mesquehanan Beyet, on Saturday, eptember 56th, 1856, as ten o'clocks m, the failowing moperty: Two Cown, 5 culves, 1 two, years old Ooil, 1 yearing Cool, 1 via art, 1 year language of the description of the cool of the nd men7 other articles too numerous to mention.

TERUS CASH.

BIEPHEN PRAZIER.

usquehanna Depot. S.pt. 18,7365,—2*

The Mason & Hamlin. CABINET ORGANS Forty Different Styles, A DAPTED is rearred and secular music, for \$50 to \$500 each Thirty for find and Silver Medica, or other first premiums awarded them. Historical Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or M. SON BEOTHERS, New York. Reptember 1, 1862—19.

Auditor's Notice. THE undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Piess of Susquehanan County to distribute the funds the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Brain-ralisbury corsed, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office incurrace, or Thursday, the Sith Cay of Crober, at 1 o'close P. L. when all persons interested in said fund will present their aims or be forward other area from coming in on said fund. Montrose, Espt. 12, 1855.

L. H. BUBNS, Auditor,

Auditor's Notice. Ill E undereigned, an Auditor experience by the Court of Com-mon Piezz of surface and the Court of Com-plets of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Indiany, decreased, amongst the before and legal representatives of the said decedent, will attend to the dotter of the appointment at 17th day of October, 1850, at 1 o'clock, v. u., at which time and place in persons interested in add from will present their claims or be for the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Monitors, bept. 18, 1851.

1000 SALESMEN WANTED.

For the Life and Times of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PY PR. L. P. BROCKETT, the eminent histories. 700 often weekers build considerly by relocations, the best blog raphy. Terms unastally liberal. Sakes immerse. Those of yes fired who are comprisent to sell from 50 to 100 or more of this su perior work in each favorable township, where as many other similar books have been delivered. B. H. CURRAN, Publisher.
Sept. 18. 1865.—w2p. Main and Water sta., Hochester, N. Y GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

In Northern Pennsylvania.

THE American Business College Scranton, Pa.,

WILL be open for the reception of students January 4th, 158

The design of this hostinution is to prepare young men in
Bosines Funutio. The auchided of the course of materiale is
uniting school-more and (Jounting-room upon as plan that secure
all the practical avantages of each. The student bury, sells, bas
form ships, contigns, insures, and keeps his eccounts as in actual
temporary. A Normal Writing Department will be established in connection with the College under the supervision of one of the best Business and Grammental Fennes and Teachers on the oscilent.

WHITE FUR PARTICULARS.—Chrothars giving full particulars resident to the rourse of study, and any surface information may be had, by addressing GOODBHOR & WILLIAMS,

Principals, Scraubon, Fa.

M. J. GOODBERG. 1882—689.

NEW ARRIVAL

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Guttenberg Rosenbaum & Eo.

M. S. DESSAUER

AVING just returned f om New York, with a very extensive and handsome wariety of New Goods, to which the attention of the Public is mest respectfully invited, and as the goods were bought under the most advantageous facilities, and just prior to the recent advance; we promise to sell them at equally low figures. Our morto is to "please all," and not to be out-done by any other man," whether at home or abroad.

The following Goods comprise part of our stock on hand, as til be kept during the erason.

Cotton Department.

Shortings, bleached and brown, 10-4, 8-4, and 4-4. Pillowcase Muslins, 5-4, and 42 Inches. Fine bleached and brown shirtings, 4-4, and 7-8. Calloces of the best make, and bandsomest patterns, clipphans of comester and foreign manufacture. Bedticking.-extra heavy. Blue sheek and striped shirtings. Canton fannels, patter and cambridge muslims. els, paper and cambric muslins, &c., &c.,

Woolen Department.

Flannels of all Colors and Qualities. Fine white, yard wide, Financis of all Coors and qualities.

Slacker fannel; ficary twilled grey, blue, and red; cottlen inteed; silk mixed; fancy and plain *slatbury co.; fancy striped, and plain shirting do. Fine wool Bed Blankets, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 wide, all qualities. Ladies', Mirses', and Childrens' wool home—all styles, colors, and qualities. Nublas, scaris, muffers, hoods, somage, breakfast shawls, table and plano spreads, rephyr worshed and Shatland wool, dc., dc.

Linen Department.

Dress Goods. large amortment of the following varieties Plain "French Merinos, all colors and qualities Alapaccas elik striped

Silks.

White Goods. Linen cambric handkerchiefs, plain, hem-eiltched, hemm of and embreidered do. Drapery mailins; fine embroidered edg op and insertings: plain and embroidered collars; collars and deeves in acts; crape do. Embroidered Infants' waists; also fine

bonnet sliks, all colors, and beautiful shades.

Fine fancy dress sitks, every variety of colors,

black " Cedet. "

and heavy mantus silks.

sleeves in sets; crape do. Embroidered Infants' walsts; also merino embroidered Infants' caps, different patterns; white is and edgings in cotton and linen. Valincene edgings, &c. &c.

Line and cotton threads; swing and embrockery ellis; knitting cotton, de. Darse Buttons and Priess Tamenius of allitic
fishionable and leading styles; clock and basque ornaments, by
the piece or in sets; hair nets and hair dresses; verter inbons, all
widths; alapaces braid, all colors. Veils. Silk granadine vells
Love vells; crape vells; mask vells; plain, and with ornaments
Glovers, of all sorts and emitable for all persons. Kno glover; silh
do; cotton do; buckek do; &c., &c.,

Notions and Fancy Goods.

Shawls.

Single and double Broche shawls; single and double wool shawls—a large stock of all the leading styles and patterns; fine Thibet and Shetland wool do. Our assurtment in

Cloaks

Such as circulars, marks and basques, cannot be excelled to cities, and we can promise extra bargains in such.

Hoop Skirts, Balmorals and Corsets, Of different styles and make, of French and American

Cloth and Piece Goods.

Black broadcloths, benvers, ladies cloths, lentucky jeans, &c., &c., in great variety.

Millinery Goods.

We would say to those in the trade, that we have a voll, assex means of those goods usually kept in this line of business, and as mabled to furnish them at New York Jobbers prices. We win same part of the goods in this line:

Bonnet and Hat blocks. Bonnet and Hat frames, in buckru and felt. Straw, felt, and beaver lats. Rijbone of all width styles, and colors. Laces, blondes, illusions, crapes, nets, crow limings, bonnet silks, cut and uncut silk velvets of all colors; are deal forces to plumes &c. and many sthey attlestation. cial flowers, plumes, &c., &c., and many other articles too ion. Please give us a trial and convince you

> GENTS DEPARTMENT. Clothing.

We have but little space left to say much; but to those who wish to clothe themselves this fall and winter with warm, durable, and comfortable clothing, we would merely say that notwithstanding the general cryof a searchy of readynamic clothing, and consequently the high price thereon, we are nevertheless prepared to furrish you all, and outly you both in prices and materials. Our stock is large; our shelves are crowded; and we are almost daily receiving new additions thereto. The clothing we sell is all of our OWN MAKE, and we can therefore guarantee the making and mate-terial of each garment we mil. Give us the first trial and we can gave you all further LOOKING AVOURD. The following articles we

Black frock costs, single and double breasted; black and fancy business coats; plain and fancy cossimere English walking coats, and in suits to match; plain and fancy each coats—also in suits to metch; black and fancy examiners parts and vests to match; silk mixed and Harris castimers suits; silk, eatin, and velvet wests. Bors Chornica,—a large variety. Overscoarts! Overscoarts! Overscoarts! All styles and qualities.

Gents Furnishing Goods.

ers; suspenders, ties, linen and paper collars, scaris, gioves, umi las, trunks, valices, satcheis, &c., &c.

Our Custom Department

Is an usual filled with a choice selection of castimores, broadcloths, beavers, veivels, drc, which we keep to make clothing to order, and we would request all three that are in the habit of having
their garments made to order, to give us a call, feeling convinced
that we can give you extire satisfaction.
In exceedance we would say once more to all of you that want
any sort of goods usually kept by us, to give us a call, and we
will try to suit you. CUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO.

GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO.

MOStrose, Sept. 1, 1882.

MOStrose, Sept. 1, 1882.

Proclamation. GENERAL ELECTION.

H personnes of an act of the General Assembly of the Comma, wealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the election of the Commonwealth, approved the fid day of July, A. D. 185, 1, 4 VID SUMMERS, High Sheriff of Susquehanas County, in add commonwealth, do hereby give notice to the Electors of the county formaid, that a General Election will be sent formally and a General Election will be acted at the county formal that a General Election will be acted to with the county of the county formal that a General Election will be already of aid mouth. I have of the following others will be elected, to with the county of the iske of Pennsylvania.

Unsperson to fill the office of PRESIDENT JITDGE for the dicial District composed of the Counties of Suzquehania and addord.

on the District complete of the Country of the district compared of the Country of SENATOR for the district compared of the Country of Kungushama, Stratford, and Wyoming. The PRESENTATIVES of PRINCIPLE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of PRINCIPLES OF THE HOUSE OF THE COUNTRY erson to fill the office of COMMISTIONER for said county. One person to ill the Cinic of A O District of the township of Apolan will be held at the house of Joseph Beebe in said Ownship. The Election for the district composed of the township of Arrat ill be held at the school house near the Presbyterian church in said

ownship.

The Election for the district composed of the township of Aubum rill be held at the house of James Lott in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the township in the property of the composed of the township of independent will be held at the Court House in the Borough of fortunes. Bridgewater will be held at the Courf Home in the Borough of Montrose.

The Election for the district composed of the township of Brooking will be held at the house of James O, Bullard in said township of The Election for the district composed of the township of Uncount will be held at the school House near Edward Clark's in said

will be beld at the school House our Edward Clarks in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Clarks in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Clarks will be held at the bouse his of John Heweton in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Clarks will be held at the house and the composed of the township of Forest Lake will be held at the house of T. J. Babcock in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Forest Lake will be held at the house of John S. Towns in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Forest Lake will be held at the house of John S. Towns in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Forest Lake will be held at the school house in said Borough of Great Will be held at the school house in said Borough of Great Will be held at the school house in said Borough of Great Will be held at the Academy building in a township of Great Will be held at the Academy building in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Great Will be held at the Academy building in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Great Will be held in the Academy building in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Harfred Will be held in the Academy building in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Harfred Will be held in the Mills of the Will be held in the Academy building in said township.
The Election for the district composed of the township of Harfred Will be held in the Mills of the Wills of the

Milliond will be held at the house of rimination of Oxkind will be will be a superior of the township of Oxkind will be belied in the best of Thomas Musson in said township. The held the best district composed of the township of Rut, will be held at the house of N D. Suyder in said township. The Ricciton for the district composed of the township of Springville will be held at the house of Sprincy Hiocar in said township. The Election for the district composed of the township of Siver Lake will be held at the house late of R. McGergles in said township. The Election for the district composed of the Borough of Sauganna will be held at the house late of R. McGergles in said township. The Election for the district composed of the Borough of Sauganna will be held at the house lately occupied by William Smith in said Borrough.

Lake will be held at the house lasts of R. McGengheim and content.

The Election for the district composed of the single of Shashesheld and the house lasts; pecupited by William Smith hall Borough at the house lasts; pecupited by William Smith in All Borough at the house last; pecupited by William Smith in All Borough and Borough and Borough and the single shashesheld and the single shade of the single shade and the single sh

ing as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 78th section of the act aforessed, the Judges of the aforessed district shall respectively tak charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court Rouse, in the Boroughness year, on Friday, the 11th day of Nor's cast, there to do an deperior method ties required by law of said Judges. Also that where a Judge by sickness or mavoidable accident is unable to attend and meeting of Judges, the the certificate or return aforessid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the sheet of said Judges mable to attend. Also, that is the first section of said day, it is cancide that "every general and special election shall be opened between Eight and Ten in the forenoon, and shall corritions without interruption or adjournment until Seven o'clock in the evening, when the poils shall be clock.

in of sleed man, in the work man was being just the state of the full of the first plane of the fill out in Montroes, to make out the general returns, shall be first Priday smooreding the General Election, which will be in its day of Ordober, 1985, the First plane of the fecturn Judges of the Judicial District composed of the fitter of Musquehanna and Bradford will meet at the Court of Indian Montroes, Enguehanna country, on Tuesday, October of Indian Montroes, Indian Montr

Jourt House in Yowanda, Brodonic county, or Judgay use into an office of the House in Young to the House of the House of the Counties of Susquichanna and Wytoming will meet at the Counties of Susquichanna and Wytoming will meet at the Counties in Montrose, on Friday the 11th day of October, 1855.

Given under my Hand at my office, in the Borough of Montrosh it has the day of Sept. A montrosh and in the year of the Commercialth the eighty-cipith. DAVID SUMMERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Sept. 13, 1855. TO THE BRAVE SOLDIERS

I this contemplated, by the Union Claim Agency at Washing ton, to ask of Congress, at its next session, the passage of a

The accomplant, by the Union Claim Agency at water's ton, to set of Congress, as its next senden, the possage of a late of the possage of the poss 3th. Of \$100 bounty to all deserters who rejoined their regiments and arroad two years exclusive of the time they were about withith. Of \$100 boutly to all descripts wan nontexture with and served two years exclusive of the time they were abeen without leave.

Out leave.

The months' any proper to all officers who have been distanced by reason of disabilities contracted in the service by reason of expiration of term of service, or by becoming supermeraries on account of consolidation of regiments.

1th. Of three months' pay proper to all enlisted men who were prisonen of war for three months of nones, all enlisted men who represents to the proper pay.

The above are the different bounds, grants, or allowances with me proportion to their proper pay.

The above are the different bounds, grants, or allowances with me propose to have embraced in the law referred to. Our great aim is to secure justice to the soldiers. We shall see that we still ask. In order to secure this, all those coming within any of the above named classes should make application immediately to or Azeat, who will prepare and forward the necessary paper.

Sole Agent in hung, county for the Union Chaim Agency.

Fire Insurance Co.

Administrator's Notice.

Administratrix's Sale. TO be held on the premises, late the estate of Hiram Howe, dec'd.

on Fridary, the To day of september inst. at one o'elock, P. at re to he sold one sleigh, one sight wagon, his assep, one set of bottomed chairs, one rocking-chair, one old store and pips, as well on the manner, one plain, two braces and blist, three sargues are allowed, the sleight of the chairs, one side of the chairs, one side of the chairs of the chairs, and to the chairs, the sleight of the chairs, the sleight of the chairs, to consider the chairs of the chairs, the chairs and the chairs of the chairs of the chairs to consider the chairs of the chair of the chairs of the chairs of the chairs of the chairs of the chair of the chairs of the chair of the chairs of

JUST BECEIVED. A SPIENDID assortment of Ladles' Show, Slippers, Bubbet Aso, also a good assortment of Men's Calf, Kip, and Coard L. C. KEELEL's.

LOST!

FOR SALE. A HOURE and lot, is acre of land disured in Forest Lake I was also. within less tean half a mile of the following convenience: school meetings, given mile, as well is, a long long line of land be ordered to the following convenience of the color of the

FOR SALE.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

LYCOMING COUNTY CAPITAL \$2,500,000. O'RE of the most reliable Companies in the State. Application received by B. R. LYONS, Agent for Susquelanna County. Montrose, September 11, 1945.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of E. T. Wilbur, late of Dimock township. Seed that the same must be presented to the understand for a rangement, and all personal ndelbad to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. MARY, Will BUR, Adm'rs. Dimock, September 11. 1855—we D.

merous to mention.

TERMS OF SALK—All sums under \$5, cash; \$5 and over, dimonths credit, with interest and approved seculty, months credit, with interest and approved seculty, Testup Salkariant, Jessup, Susq'a Co., Pa., September 11, 1853.—3w.

PALT. STYLES OP SHE HATS just in. Call and see then.
They are the only dress hat. A fine assertments of Buck Gloves, Mittens, Gauntieta, both fits and coarse
L. C. KKELEB.
Montrose, Sept. 11, 1963.

N Saturday surracon, the 5d insi, at Shewcools Hotel, by Campiow, Ps. my discharge tapers. Any one Stdiryther will confer a favor on a returned soldier by leaving the same Shewcools Metel, Campiow, Ps., or Independent Hendelle Office, Wontrose.

Jimoti, September 11, 1885—5w p.

One Farm, situated two miles from New Millford Borough, cotaining one hundred acress seventy acres under good insporment; the belance in valuable inher, well friend and waters,
new house and barn, some grafted bearing fruit. Terms of parment made early, two scorp house, suitable for a dwelling or my
Alice, one barry two scorp house, suitable for a dwelling or my
channe g stop in New Millord Borough, opposite 5. A. Frants of
They Millord, September 11 1883.—Sw p.