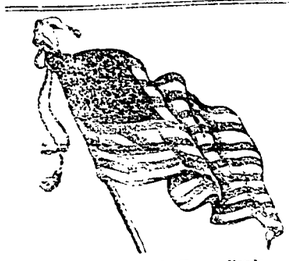
The Independent Republican.



"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 3,200.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1865.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery Co.

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,
JAMES 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. ELLIS, of Herrick.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
L. M. TURRELL of Forest Lake.

☞ Who called Soldiers "Lincoln's Hirelings?"—The Copperheads who now want soldiers to vote for them.

☞ The Copperheads declare the valor and fortitude of "our soldiers" unsurpassed, and yet nearly every copperhead voter, legislator and journalist in our great State, opposed the proposition to allow those soldiers the right of the elective franchise in the locality where they established their valor. This fact is remembered.

☞ The State elections lately held in Kentucky Vermont, and Maine, notwithstanding the absence of much political excitement, all show great gains for the anti-slavery and Union cause. The results prove that the people of the country mean to stand by the Government which they have saved from destruction by the hand of treason, and to preserve it as the safeguard of personal freedom and political liberty.

DOESN'T PAY.

The new dodge of the Democracy, of professing the intensest patriotism, maintaining soldiers for office, and endorsing President Johnson, doesn't pay. In Maine they are beaten over twenty thousand, and that in a light poll of only [illegible] they were beaten only sixteen thousand.

THE COPPERHEAD TICKET.

The Copperheads have a queer local ticket—no candidate for President Judge, a bolting Republican for Senator, and the regular nominees of the Republican party for District Attorney and County Treasurer. And for this strange nondescript, with no head, a Republican body, and a copper tail, the rank and file are expected to fall into line and vote. Will they do it? We presume so. They probably think there is poison enough in the tail to make the whole thing coppery.

THE JUDGESHIP.

We see by the *Bradford Argus* that the Democrats of that County have decided to make no nomination against Judge Streeter. We endorse fully all that is said of his fitness and qualifications; but if the Editor intends to insinuate that he is not a consistent Republican, and fully identified with the Republican party, we beg leave to assure him that he is mistaken in his man.—Judge Streeter enjoys the confidence of the Republicans of this County to the fullest extent, as was clearly shown by his unanimous nomination in the Republican County Convention.

BLOWING TO KEEP UP COURAGE.

The Democrat of last week gave the names of several Republicans of this place, who it alleged would not support Mr. Landon for the Senate. We are expressly authorized to state on the part of these gentlemen, that they are all supporters of the regular nominations of the party; and under no conceivable circumstances, could any one of them be induced to aid the enemies of our common country, either in voting for a disloyal man, or withholding their votes from a loyal one. And we venture the opinion, that if the *Democrat* awaits its advent to power, till it is in any way aided by the votes of any of the gentlemen referred to, it will be the *Millennium*—some time before feasting upon the loves and fishes.

OUR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

There is evidently a desire on the part of leading democrats, especially those who are asking for office, that the returned soldier should forget the course of the Copperhead party towards him during the time he was struggling for the salvation of our country. It will be remembered that Judge Woodward, the candidate of the Copperhead party, decided that the law allowing soldiers to vote was unconstitutional; and when they were charged with unfriendliness to the soldier, they found refuge from the charge in the unconstitutionality of the law. By and by the friends of the soldier introduced a bill for the amendment of our State Constitution so as to allow them the privilege of voting. Now mark, *every Copperhead in the Legislature voted against the bill!* This showed most clearly that it was not on constitutional ground that they objected to the soldiers voting; and when the amendment was submitted to the people, every single vote polled against it was cast by a Copperhead; and in Copperhead districts, large majorities were counted against the amendments; for instance, Clarion and Clearfield, Berks and other Democratic strongholds.

And when the news of a glorious victory won by our gallant boys, was sent with lightning speed to every part of the country, did they rejoice? Did they mingle their acclamation of praise with ours? No! no! So well was the matter understood by Union men, that the countenances of these enemies of our soldiers, were regarded as a kind of newsometer, by which they could tell whether our soldiers had met with reverses or not; and this hostility extended beyond the rank and file to our great Captains, and General Grant was called a "butcher," Sherman a "marauder," and Sheridan an "incendiary," whilst the rebel Gen. Lee was eulogized as the "greatest Captain of the age."—These things were not done in a corner; they are not forgotten, nor do we intend to forget them. The men who acted thus deserve to be remembered when political favors are to be dispensed, and we do earnestly hope that our returned soldiers, when they go to the polls this fall, will remember these and pay them back in their own coin. They voted against you, now do you vote against them.

DOUBTFUL FRIENDS.

One year ago the Democratic McClellan organs could not find any terms too opprobrious for application to Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States. For instance, the New York *World*, then as now at the head of the Democratic press, expressed itself as follows upon the Baltimore nominations, just after they had been made:

"The only merit we can discover in this Baltimore ticket is the merit of consistency; it is all of a piece; the tail does not shame the head, nor the head shame the tail. A rail-splitting buffoon and a boorish tailor, both from the backwoods, both growing up in uncouth ignorance, they would afford a grotesque subject for a satiric poet, who might celebrate them in such strains as Dean Swift bestowed on Wilston and Ditton, or Aristophanes on that servile demagogue, Hyperbolus."

Now this party, of which the *World* is still the foremost champion, pretends to entertain special and exclusive friendship for the man who was one year ago so mercilessly lampooned.—Nobody can believe in the sincerity of such a marked and sudden change. If the American people mean to stand by Andrew Johnson and the Government, they will keep at a safe distance from the *World* and its followers. No enemy is so dangerous as that which approaches in the guise of a friend.

DANGER AHEAD.

The danger now is that the Union men—the men who have saved the nation—will consider that the battle has been fought and won, and, lulled into fancied security, will permit the fruits of victory to be wrested from them. It is stated that Gen. Grant remarked, on taking command of the Army of the Potomac, that it was a brave and gallant army, but the difficulty was it had never fought any of its battles through. Under that indomitable commander, it did fight its battles through, and the consequence was that the militaty power of the rebellion was crushed and the slave confederacy ceased to exist. Now the Republican party, having sustained the Government and put down the rebellion, is imperatively called upon to go forward and fight the battle through. We must not let the "reconstructed" Democrats of the South and their unregenerated co-workers of the North steal a march on us and wrest from us the fruits of all this expended treasure and toil and blood. We cannot be insane enough to risk having the bloody scenes of the last four years re-enacted, when it is in our power to bind the Union in bands that no assaults of traitors can sever. The control of public affairs must be maintained in the hands of the friends of the Union, the men who have carried through to a successful issue the greatest war of modern times and have put down the greatest rebellion the world ever saw. Otherwise there is no guaranty for the stability of the Government or the security of the people.

We are not croaking. We believe the people are competent to maintain their rights—to see and avoid the dangers that threaten them. We only ask that they will do so, that they will act when it is time to act, and in the only way to secure the just fruits of our triumph in the field. It is the duty of every Union-loving man to use his utmost efforts to maintain a compact organization of the Republican party, that our future Congresses and Presidents may be relied on to maintain and not aid in destroying the Government.

To close with what the preachers call a practical application—Every Republican should go to the polls on Tuesday next, and vote the Union Republican Ticket!

GET OUT THE VOTE.

Does every Republican in Susquehanna County fully realize the importance of his individual vote? If so, we shall have a full vote on Tuesday next. Let no one deceive himself with the idea that the elections are of little consequence this Fall, but next Fall, when a Governor and the County officers are to be elected, he will be on hand. This campaign is preparatory to that. The Copperheads understand it so, and know well that the result now will greatly influence, if it does not decide, the issue next year; and while they are so quiet on the surface, they are working like beavers, *as usual*, to undermine and overthrow us. Don't doubt that they will get out a full vote. They will be on hand—every man of them—fierce as ever for "the party," zealous for the election of the state ticket, and willing to sacrifice everything, even truth and consistency, for that end.

Are you deceived by their seeming quiet and their professions of having laid aside partisanship? Do you believe that they are not laboring, with might and main, to recover power, to regain the ascendency in the State and the nation? If so, you have not yet learned the kind of antagonist you have to deal with. They are after us, and we must be prepared to make a good fight if we would secure the victory.

To show the spirit that animates them—the same bitter partisanship that they have always exhibited—and the manner in which they are seeking to carry it out, we give place to the following secret circular, a printed copy of which has just reached us from a friend in a neighboring Township:

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR:—The political canvass does not seem to render a resort to mass meetings as practicable as usual; more, therefore, depends upon individual effort. And we appeal to members of the County Committee for 1865, the town Vigilance Committees, and other working Democrats, to do some of the work prescribed by the State Committee, to aid in *bringing out our full party vote—for upon this, now, depends the victory.*

Will you not call to your aid such active men as you think will most efficiently assist you in seeing to the assessment, office before Saturday next, Sept. 30th, of every Democratic voter—and especially returned soldiers? See that the latter are assessed now as citizens.

Will you not also, assisted by such as will do so, and in such manner as you deem best, organize a plan to canvass your election district, a few days before election, and *see that every voter is pledged to attend the election.* If any voter is considered "doubtful," let the proper man be sent to him. Such Democrats as are likely to stay at home from indifference should positively be called upon and urged to come out.

If this is not done, hundreds in this county, and tens of thousands in the State, will remain away from the polls under the common but fatal idea that "one vote makes no difference." *If we poll our full vote* we will certainly carry the State—insuring us the U. S. Senator, and perhaps the Governor next year—and we MAY elect part of our legislative ticket. *Without effort, we will lose all. But when I assure you that a combined effort, such as I suggest, is to be made in every town in the State*, you will, I trust, appreciate the plan, vigorously labor to execute it, and help win the victory.

Time, and space herein, forbids further appeal to you; if you hope to rescue our Government from the hands of fanaticism, save it from the proposed control of the Negro, and restore and preserve our Union for the benefit of the People, do not fail to act upon the foregoing suggestions, bringing to your aid the best men in your district.

Please devise and execute such other means of getting out the vote as you deem best adapted to your surroundings—only *do all you can.*

Respectfully,
A. J. GERRITSON,
Member of Democratic County Committee for 1866.
Montrose, Sept. 27th, 1865.

There you have it in a nutshell. Very good advice for Republicans to follow. "Bring out our full party vote—for upon this, now depends the victory." "See that every voter is pledged to attend the election." "If we poll our full vote, we will certainly carry the State." "Without effort, we lose all." And then comes the significant statement, which should set every Republican thinking of what would be the consequences to the country of copperhead ascendency, that "*a combined effort is to be made in every township in the State!*" No doubt of it—Republicans, we must make a combined effort to beat them. It is the State ticket they are after. They evidently care but little for anything else; but they chuckle greatly over the prospect of our losing a single vote for the State ticket, through local differences or any kind of disaffection. Whatever else you do, be sure, every true Republican, to go to the polls and vote the State ticket.

Thimble-Rigging.

The Beaver Argus contrasts the 2nd resolution of the "Democratic National Convention," of August, 1864, and the 2nd resolution of the "Democratic State Convention" of Pennsylvania, of August, 1865, in a way that ought to make the face of Buchanan's Attorney General, Jere J. Black—who is the author of the last resolution—tingle with shame to the end of his days. Look upon the picture of shameless stultification, which the contrast between these two resolutions present, and see what utter contempt for truth and consistency is displayed, by a party whose only remaining stock in trade appears to be unscrupulous falsehoods and gross vituperation:

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that *after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war*, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impared, JUSTICE, HUMANITY, LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE DEMAND THAT IMMEDIATE EFFORTS BE MADE FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.—*2nd Resolution of Democratic National Convention, August*, 1864.

AND ON THIS!

Resolved, That if the councils of the Democratic party had prevaded, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor without the slaughter, debt, and disgrace of civil war. But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and South, and the advent of one of these parties into the seats of power, MADE WAR A FACT WHICH WE COULD NOT COUNTERACT, WE SUSTAINED THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES IN GOOD FAITH, asking nothing at their hands, except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we are disappointed and betrayed.—*2nd Resolution of Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, August*, 1865.

"You see, gem'men, I has these three thimbles and this Little Joker. I puts this ball under this thimble and shoves the thimbles about—so!—Can any gem'man in the party tell me under which thimble the Little Joker is?"

Correspondence of the Independent Republican.

Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27th, 1865.

We are within about two weeks of our State election—an election second in importance, and the magnitude of the issues involved, to none since the establishment of our Government, unless it be the Presidential election of last year—and yet what have we done as a party, add what are we doing, to ensure the triumph of our cause? True, our State Central Committee has organized, and put forth a very able address to stir up politicians, but committees and addresses are of but very little utility unless seconded by the people generally with zeal and effort. I fear this is not being done to the extent it should be. Indeed I *know* that in this city it is not; but that our politicians and loyal citizens generally, relying upon the merits of our cause, and our acknowledged strength as a party, are doing but very little, compared with what they ought to do, to render a triumph certain. Something like overconfidence seems to have shorn our leaders of their wonted zeal, and, to some extent, (unless corrected in time,) endangered our prospects. I trust we shall yet awaken to a sense of duty and recover from any lost ground. Our adversaries, less noisy than usual, are certainly doing everything to carry the State. They tell us so plainly, and let us be warned in time. At the meeting of the "Keystone Club," last Monday evening, it was announced by one of its officers that—

"*It has been decided to have a quiet campaign, but while there are no public meetings, present organizations are working effectively, and it may be expected that* THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC VOTE WILL BE BROUGHT OUT."

I think this vaunt will stir up the Union men here, [illegible] *this* [illegible] "dead dog," and the sport of kicking it has been abandoned. It was even thought that the name of a "modern democrat" was so odious that all respectable men would generally dissociate themselves from it and try and get into more patriotic company. But the leaders of the party think differently, and seem seriously to struggle for the popular endorsement of their past treasonable career. It is well to be advised of their movements and their purposes in time, but better, *far better*, to labor zealously, constantly, perseveringly to circumvent and disappoint them. It can be easily done if we will but address ourselves to the task. What is needed everywhere is organization—organization that shall canvass every election precinct, borough, and township, and secure the attendance of every loyal citizen at the polls. There is no danger of our friends turning copperheads now. There is no "draft" to press them, and no honor to be acquired by affiliating with such a party—nothing but shame and infamy, such as has attached to no political organization since the memory of torytism died out to tempt them. We need only to be true to our principles, and to gather in all our legitimate voters. This can be done, and our triumph made secure. *Will* we do it? Are you taking the proper steps in that direction in the "Old Northern Tier," so famous for loyal majorities in time past? If not, be admonished that there is no time to lose. Let no one wait for a committee to visit him before he goes to work, but go to work at once. One *live man* in each election district can accomplish much good, and is worth more than a score of committees at a distance. Every one should feel that the responsibility for his township or precinct is upon his shoulders and act accordingly. This done everywhere, we would be in no danger of defeat. *Try it.*

We have no local news worth communicating. Business is exceedingly lively, taxing all our manufacturers, merchants and transportation companies to their utmost. The produce market is generally "looking up," except for oats and oak, which remain about stationary. Butter is very scarce and high, especially in the retail market. Beef cattle are more plenty, but prices remain unchanged. Gold is steady at about $1.44. The interest on the 5-20's, due in November, is now being paid at the U. S. Treasury here.

OBSERVER.

A Catechism for Copperheads.

What party seceded from the Union, waged a relentless war of four years, and is responsible for all the blood that has been shed, and all the debt created in the suppression of the Rebellion?

The Democratic party.

What party produced ALL the traitors in the United States?

The Democratic party.

What party fought against the Union in the South and gave the rebels "aid and comfort" in the North?

The Democratic party.

What party opposed the war, resisted the draft, and denounced Mr. Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper worthy of death?

The Democratic party

What party taught that "resistance to tyrants was obedience to God," thus teaching the people the crime of assassination?

The Democratic party.

What party, in their political processions, sung songs threatening to "hang Abe Lincoln on a sour apple tree?"

The Democratic party.

What party produced Booth, Harold, Atzerot, and Payne?

The Democratic party.

What party in advocating the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions has been preaching Rebellion ever since the Nullification days of John C. Calhoun?

The Democratic party

What party has given birth to all the advocates of State Rights, Nullification, Conspiracy, and Civil War?

The Democratic party.

What party alone originated such organizations as the Sons of Liberty and the Knights of the Golden Circle?

The Democratic party.

What party advocated an armistice and compromise with rebels in arms?

The Democratic party.

What party, during the last war, never rejoiced over the victories of the Union Army—seldom put out flags, and evinced by their demeanor, their deep chagrin that the rebels had been defeated?

The Democratic party.

What party secretly armed itself, last year, for the purpose of slaying their Union neighbors?

The Democratic party.

What party threatened, in Ohio, if Vallandigham was re-arrested, that 180,000 Democrats, under Pugh, would rise in rebellion, rescue him, and drive the tyrant Lincoln from his throne?

The Democratic party.

What party, contended with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that the United States was not a nation, but a league of thirty-four sovereignties, thus justifying the action of the South in withdrawing from the Union?

The Democratic party.

What party talks the loudest against negro equality, and practices it most?

The Democratic party.

What party in less than two years, if the radicals carry their point, will be begging negroes for their votes?

The Democratic party.

Ought such a party to be entrusted with political power again?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

News from All Nations.

—The first colored student at Harvard College was admitted to the Freshman class last week.

—General Beauregard has taken the oath of allegiance and made application for pardon.

—In Marseilles, as elsewhere, since the appearance of cholera, the rats have entirely disappeared.

—Mrs. Dorothea L. Dix has resigned the office of Superintendent of Female Army Nurses, and that corps has been disbanded.

—At the Episcopal Convention in Virginia, Bishop Johns earnestly recommended a reunion with the Northern branch of the church.

—The Lexington Presbytery of Virginia have declared "that it is neither practicable nor desirable to reunite with the Northern assemblies."

—A great revival of religion is now progressing among the colored population of Richmond. The colored churches in the city are densely crowded every night.

—The secession ordinance was repealed in the South Carolina Convention on the 19th, without debate on the matter. There were three votes against its repeal.

—There are in Germany, 465,000 Jews; but if Austria and Prussia be included in the computation the number of Jews is 1,500,000.

—There are seventy-four divorce cases awaiting trial at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Every complaint is said to be a soldier or a soldier's wife.

—The steamship Colorado sailed from San Francisco on the 18th, for Panama, with $1,350,000 in gold, for New York, and $670,000 for England, and 950 passengers.

—A farmer near Buffalo, N. Y., was caught in the machine, while thrashing, and had all his clothes except his boots and neck tie stripped from his body; but strange to relate, beyond a few slight bruises, escaped without injury.

—A terrible accident occurred in Pittsburg, by the blowing up of a towboat. The Captain was instantly killed, the fireman was blown ashore, the engineer, wife and boy, are missing, and supposed to be lost.

—The Fenian movement in Ireland has caused so much alarm in some of the counties, that the wealthier members of the resident gentry are sending their plate in boxes to the Banks.

—Two American Missionaries, Edward Dodd and the Rev. Homer Bartlett Morgan, have died in Turkey. The former of cholera, and the latter of typhus fever.

—In England it is proposed to unite the members of the English, Roman Catholic, and Greek churches in friendly communion; and churches in England have assented to the measure.

—In London a young man quarrelled with his sweetheart and boxed her ears. She was so grievously affected by the occurrence that she drowned herself shortly afterward.

—A meeting has been held in London, at which a strong expression of opinion was manifested by the gentlemen present that immediate steps should be taken to form a national institution for the prevention of child murder.

—The New Haven *Palladium* is now printed by water instead of steam power. For the new motor they have a turbine wheel about the diameter of a straw hat. The stream of water which runs it is only one inch in diameter.

—Jefferson city and vicinity is filled with Union refugees from the Southern States, in a starving condition, sick, without shelter, with no other place on which to sleep than the wet ground, and with no food save that which a feeble charity provides.

—The recent rise in the price of wheat and flour results from speculative combinations rather than from scarcity in the crop. The wheat yield is vastly more than can be consumed by the American people.

—A letter from North Carolina says, that unless the Government compels the Rebels to treat the freedmen with less cruelty, there will certainly be a rising of the negroes and bloody retaliation there.

—Attorney General Speed will not in future give consideration to applications from Rebels out of this country. The problem of how this will be perpetual extirpation of many of the prominent Rebels

—Two old topers in Germany, made a bet, as to who could eat the most pepper and drink the most liquor. Neither succeeded in gaining the victory, but both died on the following day

—The return of peace has already developed the fact that there is a good deal of hard, substantial money in the South, consisting of parcels put away at the outbreak of the war and now brought out for active service.

—The printing department of the Treasury is crowded with work, printing greenback blanks for the last great gift to Rebels under the new dispensation So pressing is the demand for these blanks that the work on currency has been temporarily reduced.

—The following States vote on negro suffrage this year: Connecticut, special election, Monday, Oct 2; Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas separately voted upon in Colorado, but the result is not known.

—Persons visiting Niagara Falls, or the surrounding scenery, should go well armed. If they ride, ten to one the hackman or driver is a thief, who will murder them. If they walk, they may be waylaid and robbed.

—In Boston there is a Children's Aid Society, designed to take from the street boys from 7 to 15 years of age, who are living in exposed or neglected circumstances. Their establishment is at Pine Farm, West Newton, Mass

—Speaker Colfax, while at San Francisco, was invited to a dinner given in his honor by a number of Chinese residents of that place. The feast began at 6 o'clock, p. m., and lasted till 12. It consisted of 336 dishes, forming 120 courses, and was served at three distinct sittings.

—Brigham Young has asked permission of the King of the Sandwich Islands to send Mormon missioners to his dominions to disseminate "the true faith." The reply is that the Mormon tenets are subversive of good government and in violation of the laws of the Kingdom, and that efforts to establish a colony of Saints there will not be tolerated.

—Bishop Atkinson, of the North Carolina Diocese of the Episcopal Church, in his recent address to the Council of that State, urged a reunion with the Northern Church. He also insisted that the fact of the negroes having acquired their freedom, increased the duty of the Church in caring for their spiritual welfare.

—A new political organization, denominated the "Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League," for mutual protection and support on all governmental policies affecting the interests of either of these classes, has been organized in Washington. Its primary object is the establishment of branch leagues throughout the country for the ultimate purpose of controlling elections.

—Efforts are being made to unite British capital with the grants of the United States in the construction of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Railroad. It is believed that the commercial influence of Canada will be most fully accorded to this project as one of great international importance to the people of both countries.

The Dangers of Division.

It is among the "great expectations" of the Copperhead Democracy at the present time that *the question of negro suffrage will divide the Republican party.* Traitors and sympathizers with traitors are everywhere depending upon this hope. They are arranging their programme and basing their expectations of success upon this anticipated division. Shall the hopes of our enemies in this particular be realized? Can the Union or Republican party afford, in the pressing emergency which still threatens the country, to imperil its strength and hazard defeat at the polls by reason of divided counsels upon a side issue? These are questions which must be answered at once.

There is no doubt that the Union party, by the unity of its councils and the achievements of its arms, has been the means, under Providence, of saving the Government from the disruption which was threatened and attempted by the Democratic traitors of the South, and their partizan allies of the North. But the victory over treason is yet only partially won. The confederate armies have been conquered, but the spirit that raised those armies yet remains to be subdued. In the reorganization of the rebel States, it will not do to let those who sought to destroy the Government exercise the control. The abolition of slavery and the universal rights of freedom must be everywhere acknowledged. The heresy of "States Rights," on which the Northern and confederate Democracy are firmly united, must not be permitted by the loyal people of the country, again to be recognized or countenanced in the least degree. On these and kindred questions a great battle at the ballot-box is yet to be fought, and if the traitors and their allies triumph, our victories in the field will have been won in vain. The Government will in that event, return into the hands of the very men who have been striving through four long years to destroy it, and slavery will be re-established in the land.

It is for the Union or Republican party to prevent so fatal a catastrophe, and that only can be done by the force of *united action.* Whatever difference of opinion may exist among the individual members of the party on the question of colored suffrage, they must be reserved, and not allowed to interfere with the greater issue of *universal freedom*, which is at stake. Our opinions on the subject of the enfranchisement of the negro are well known. We believe that justice, sound policy, and the guarantees of the Declaration, alike demand that the ballot should be the symbol of freedom, and co-extensive with it; but in the present imperiled condition of the country, we think there are other questions more pressing than that. The salvation of the Union on a Republican basis, and the heaven-born rights of those whom the war has made "free citizens," can only be completely and permanently secured thro' the Republican party; and we must not jeopardize that Union and those rights by any secondary issues on which the party may be divided. Until the present crisis shall have been passed, we must be true to each other, and to the great cause for which we are laboring. We must stand together, and stand by the Government in its efforts to bring order, harmony and freedom out of the broken and confused wrecks of slavery, disloyalty and treason.

However we may differ with each other or with the President upon details or secondary questions in the reorganization of the Southern States, *let us not be divided* while the fate of a *free* Union is at stake. Let us remember that slavery yet exists in certain portions of the country, and that unwashed traitors are already striving to make it exist in fact where it has been abolished by the language of the Emancipation Proclamation. Let us remember that the ratification of the amendment of the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery in the United States has not yet been secured; and that the Democracy are striving with united efforts to prevent the necessary majority of States in favor of it from being obtained. Let us remember that the Democracy are already organizing in all the Northern States, and are counting upon divisions in the Republican party to carry the next election; in which event their first act will be to repeal the resolutions ratifying the proposed amendments; and their next to re-instate upon our statute books the infamous black laws which have been wiped out. In view of all this, we repeat that the Union party, however much the great majority may favor universal suffrage, cannot afford at present to allow that question to distract and divide them. Let us first bury Slavery out of sight; let us first be sure that freedom belongs absolutely and beyond repeal to every inch of our broad domain; let us first settle the great question of a restored Union upon a free and Republican basis; and when we have done this, the questions which exist as to the *status* of the freedman will, we have every reason to believe, receive an easy and satisfactory solution.

But under no circumstances, in the words of Gen. Cox, would it be safe for us, "in the present unsettled condition of the country, to risk the transfer of the power of the Government into the hands of those who have been directly or indirectly disloyal, during the last four years of rebellion." —*Harrisburg Tel.*

Not a Soldier Nominated.

We may be mistaken, but, as far as our observation extends through an exchange with Copperhead journals, we believe in no county where an opposition majority prevails, have the copperheads nominated a soldier for either an office of trust or honor. In counties where these treason sympathizers are hopelessly in the minority, they have seized the names of gallant soldiers for positions on their tickets, but in most cases the heroes repudiate the doubtful honors thus tendered them by the party who was willing to let the soldier's family starve rather than afford them relief while their natural supporter was absent periling his life defending the just authority of the Government. As a contrast to this hypocritical action on the part of the copperhead leaders, we need only state, that there is not a Republican county in the State where the soldiers have not received a fair share of the nominations, while in many districts controlled by Republican majorities, soldiers have been actually nominated for all the offices in the gift of the party. Now, one of two facts must exist, namely, that soldiers compose the great mass of the Republican party, or that the Republican party is willing to recognize and reward the soldier, without regard to his past political associations.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

New Advertisements.

OXEN FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has on hand at his residence in Jessup township, 20 pairs of Working Oxen, and 25 Steers, from three to five years old, which he offers for sale

S. S. WHITAKER.

Fairdale, October 2, 1865.—w8t.d.

LOST.

ON Wednesday evening, September 27th, either in Montrose or on the Snake Creek road, A SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCH, silver on each side, 15 jewels, with brass chain. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the subscribers.

W. S. EMERY & SON.

Lenox, Pa., October 2, 1865.—w3.

STRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Bridgewater, on the 19th instant, September 22d, a good sized BUCK SHEEP, apparently 2 or 3 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. S. BALDWIN.

Montrose, October 2, 1865.—w3pd.

DIAMOND PIN LOST.

BETWEEN New Milford and Gibson Hollow, about the middle of September, a small Pin attached to a red ribbon. Any one finding the same will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it at Finney's Hotel in New Milford or Hawley's store in Gibson, or at the Independent Republican office, Montrose.

E. S. CHAMBERLIN

Gibson, Oct 2d, 1865. w3p.

Read Watrous & Foster

Have just opened a splendid assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, and a large stock of shawls, mamorah skirts, &c., at low figures

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

New Goods for the Fair!

Prints, Alpaccas, Delaines, and other Fashionable Dress Goods.

Cloth, Cassimeres, Woolen Jackonets, &c. &c. &c.

MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, TICKINGS, DENIM, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

CALL AND LOOK AT OUR STOCK, AND WE CAN SUIT YOU

WILSON, GRIFFIS & WARNER.

Montrose, Sept. 26th, 1865.

HOME FROM THE WAR!

L. B. ISBELL, would respectfully announce to his friends and former patrons, and to the public generally, that he has returned from the War and is now carrying on the LUCK and WATCH MAKING business at the old stand, and being one of the best workmen in the country he feels confident that he can satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage.

SHOP IN F. B. CHANDLER'S STORE,

Where the best Clocks and Watches can be bought low—for cash.

L. B. ISBELL.

Montrose, Sept. 26th, 1865.—tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE SECRET SERVICE, THE FIELD, THE DUNGEON, AND THE ESCAPE,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; traveling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 4000 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain generous, large hearted, brilliant and romance of the war, such as no other work published.

Horace Greeley says:

"A great many books will yet be written concerning this War, in addition to the many already in print; but not one of them will give us a similar compass and clearness, fuller, more readable account, entirely from personal observation, of the various motives, purposes, tendencies and instrumentalities of the Slaveholders' Rebellion than does the interesting narrative of Mr. Richardson."

Such a work, coming from a young man, and especially returned and disabled officer and soldier, in want of public employment, will find a ready sale, and we will prove to any enterprising agent, ready for the work, that we mean what we say.

Address,

JONES, BROS., & CO.,
N. E. corner of Sixth and Minor streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 25, 1865.—3 m., p'd.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

In Northern Pennsylvania.

THE

American Business College,

Scranton, Pa.,

WILL be open for the reception of students January 4th, 1866. The design of this institution is to prepare young men for Business Pursuits. The method of the course of instruction in writing, school room and Counting-room, is such a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The student buys, sells, barters, ships, contracts, insures, and keeps his accounts as in actual business.

A Normal Writing Department

will be established in connection with the College under the supervision of one of the best Business and Ornamental Penmen and Teachers on the continent.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars giving full particulars relating to the course of study, and any further information may be had, by addressing

GOODRICH & WILLIAMS,
Principals, Scranton, Pa.
W. A. WILLIAMS.

M. J. GOODRICH,
Scranton, Sept. 18, 1865.—2mp.

Wool! Wool!

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to receive Wool to manufacture on shares or by the yard. Also Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done in a good style.

M. J. INGHAM
JOHN BEAUMONT.

Campbell's Ledge, June 6, 1865.—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

OFFERED for sale, one hundred and fifteen acres, situate in Bridgewater, one mile from Montrose, seventy-five acres improved, three good barns, a dwelling house, and a fine grafted orchard. For Terms apply to

O. CLEMONS, on the premises.

Montrose, Sept. 1st, 1865.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co.

M. S. DESSAUER

HAVING just returned from New York, with a very extensive and handsome variety of New Goods, to which the attention of the Public is most 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 motto 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, and will be kept during the season.

Cotton Department.

Sheetings, 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.
Calicoes of the best make, and handsomest patterns.
Ginghams of domestic and foreign manufacture.
Bedticking—extra heavy.
Blue check and striped shirtings.
Canton flannels, paper and cambric muslins, &c., &c.

Woolen Department.

Flannels of all Colors and Qualities. Fine white, yard wide.—Shaker flannel; heavy twilled grey, blue, and red; cotton mixed; silk mixed; fancy and plain Salisbury do.; fancy striped, and plain shirting do. Fine wool Red Flannels, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 wide, all qualities. Ladies', Misses', and Children's wool hose,—all styles, colors, and qualities. Nubias, scarfs, mufflers, hoods, sontags, breakfast shawls, table and piano spreads, zephyr worsted and Shetland wool, &c., &c.

Linen Department.

Fine white linen table Damask; brown do. Fine white linen shirting, and heavy sheeting do. White and brown linen table cloths, napkins of different qualities; fine towels by the dozen; fine white towelings, Huckenback, crash, &c., &c.

Dress Goods.

A large assortment of the following varieties:
Printed, part bottom and all wool delaines.
Plain " " " "
Fine solid colors, French Merinos, all colors and qualities
" " " Parmettos " " "
" " " Alpaccas " " "
" plaid "
" silk striped "
" " warp "
" Poplins
" Mohairs
" all wool plaid Merinos.
" Coburgs, Bombazines, Repps, &c., &c.

Silks.

Fine fancy dress silks, every variety of colors.
" black " " all qualities.
" " Cedet. "
" and heavy martins silks.
" bonnet silks, all colors, and beautiful shades.

White Goods.

Fine cambrics, swisses, mulls, striped and barred muslins, &c. Linen cambric handkerchiefs, plain, hem-stitched, hemmed and embroidered do. Drapery muslins; fine embroidered robes and insertings; plain and embroidered collars; collars and sleeves in sets; crape do. Embroidered Infants' waists; also fine merino embroidered Infants' caps, different patterns; white laces and edgings; cotton and linen. Valluceno edgings, &c &c.

Notions and Fancy Goods.

Linen and cotton threads; sewing and embroidery silks; knitting cotton, &c. Dress Buttons and Dress Trimmings of all the fashionable and leading styles; cloak and basque ornaments, by the piece or in sets; hair nets and hair dresses; velvet ribbons all widths; alpaccas braid, all colors. Veils, silk grenadine veils; lace veils; crape veils; mask veils; plain, and with ornaments. Gloves, of all sorts and suitable for all persons. Kid gloves; silk do; cotton do; buckskin do; &c., &c.

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 assortment in

Cloaks,

Such as circulars, sacks, and basques, cannot be excelled outside the cities, and we can promise extra bargains in such.

Hoop Skirts, Balmorals and Corsets,

Of different styles and make, of French and American manufacture, and which we sell at extreme low prices.

Cloth and Piece Goods.

Black broadcloths, beavers, ladies cloths, cassimeres, satinets, Kentucky jeans, &c., &c., in great variety.

Millinery Goods.

We would say to those in the trade, that we have a FULL ASSORTMENT of those goods usually kept in this line of business, and