# 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 3,250.**

**H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.**

**Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1865.**


HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR has made a speech that gives entire satisfaction to the Union men—the first act of the kind which Mr. Blair has performed since he was invited to leave the cabinet. He made a speech at a Democratic meeting in New York the other day, and has openly identified himself with that party, which will give sincere satisfaction to every loyal man in Maryland.

### OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Much excitement prevails in England, Mr. Adams, the American Minister, having made a formal demand claiming compensation from the British Government for damages done to American commerce by Anglo-Rebel cruisers. Earl Russell utterly repudiates the claim, and refused Mr. Adams's proposal for arbitration, but proposed a Commission of Inquiry, to which Mr. Adams in turn objected, intimating that if the practices of the British Government were to become the rule, the United States would not be the greatest loser thereby. The tone of the English press is conciliatory, but does not disguise its fears of war.

### TOO BAD.

Montgomery Blair compares President Johnson to John Tyler, and says that the latter, "although elected by Whig voters, made all his appointments to office from the Democratic party." So to help the Slocum ticket, he tells the New Yorkers that he will "warrant them, that when they give Andrew Johnson the voice of the State of New York, the Democracy will have the offices." Shame on the tongue which could utter so miserable a slander, and associate in the same breath the name of John Tyler, the traitor to his party, and Andrew Johnson, the patriot! While Blair, Van Buren, and company profess to be the friends of the President, they are doing what they can insidiously to injure him in the estimation of his countrymen. "Things are often said and seldom meant," says the proverb, but in this instance Blair wants to bribe voters with the hope of office, and to further his purpose he does not hesitate to use the foulest means. He speaks to beguile and delude. After this the country need not be astonished at anything Democratic orators may say. Blair's compliment to the President in his comparing him to Tyler is certainly of a most equivocal and extraordinary nature. How next will he attack the President? Can he not associate with him the old public functionary?

### ABOLISHED THE NAME.

A Southern Gentleman writing from New-York says the actions of the southern conventions, have astonished the people of the North, and while satisfaction and pleasure are mingled with the astonishment of the better class and the Democratic party, the radicals are chagrined and dumbfounded. They expected the South to kick in the traces, and were wholly unprepared for the calm philosophy of the Southern delegates, and the quiet submission to the inexorable logic of arms. The action on the question of negro suffrage has grown out of this. With the quietude of the South and the abolition of slavery *in name*, the stock in trade of the radicals, or Black Republican Party, was exhausted—hence the agitation of negro suffrage and the claim which they are now putting forth to be the party of the Administration.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

There is a significance in the allusion in the above to the abolition of slavery "in name" that is pointed by the course pursued towards the negroes in many parts of the South. Not only the planters but the muncipal and State officials seem to think that slavery is abolished in name only, and continue to make it exist in fact.

It is well to remember that it does exist in name as well as in fact in some parts of the country, until the Constitutional Amendment is adopted, and that where its nominal existence has terminated, it will require the further action of Congress to prevent it, vampire like, rising from its grave and sucking the blood of its victims.

### ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

Mc. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, it is reported, will not place on the rolls any member claiming to be elected from a rebel State. A still more explicit and precise piece of testimony exists. Mr. McPherson has stated his views at length in a letter from which we copy as follows:

"In the several theories of re-organization, the controlling power in the premises is variously supposed to be lodged sometimes in the President, sometimes in Congress. The latter is likely to incline to the latter view, *and in any event is not likely to permit members to be forced into the House and Senate until, in accordance with the Constitutional guaranty, those bodies themselves have passed upon the claims of the applicants.*

But the law of the case is plain. It provides in a resolution bungingly worded, but prepared and passed with direct reference to such a contingency as an effort by a tricky Clerk to flood the House with illegitimate members—that the Clerk 'shall make a roll, and place thereon the names of all persons, and of such persons only, *whose credentials show that they were regularly elected, in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States.*'

"On this it is clear:

"*First:* That no 'law of the United States' authorizes the election of representatives in any of the insurrectionary States.

"*Second:* That no 'law of any of the States' authorizes an election held at the call of a 'Provisional Governor,' and from which large numbers of legally recognized voters [the unsworn rebels] are excluded.

"How then can any names be placed on the roll from those States?"

Mr. McPherson adds in the same letter that he believes "there can be no legal Government in any of the insurrectionary States until Congress reorganizes it. Without legal government there can, of course, be no legal representatives to be placed on the roll.

## Sherman's Army.

If there is any one thing Englishmen have believed more intensely than another, it is that the Union armies were recruited from the scum of the cities, and offscourings of Europe. What then is our amazement to read such a passage as the following:

"Except the squadrons which charged at Worcester and Naseby, no army was ever set in the field like that of Sherman. Many of the rank and file were gentlemen, poets, writers, advocates, preachers, bankers, landlords: such men as would mix in London society and be members of Pall Mall clubs. Many of the cavalry rode their own mares; and many of the infantry had bought their own arms.—They were persons of estate, accustomed to good houses and rich living. They had friends in high places, and luxurious homes awaiting their return. Some of the best regiments of Massachusetts and the Western States were in the camp. And they were strong in number as in spirits; 70,000 fighting men of the best blood in America, counted after all the non-effectives had been left behind. What were they going to do? One thing was clear: they were going to defy all military rules, and at the risk of their lives to enlarge the art of war."

That is from *The* (London) *Atheneum*, a critical weekly, bitterly and contemptuously hostile to everything American. The same journal discovers in the same article that "Ulysses Grant is a man of genius; a soldier of new ideas; one who will be found to have contributed fresh materials to the art of war." It seems as if success could convert even an Englishman into a tolerant judge of America.

*Correspondence of the Independent Republican.*

## Letter from "Jack."

U. S. SCHOONER CHARLOTTE,
PENSACOLA NAVY YARD,
October 18th, 1865.

FRIEND FRAZIER:—In embracing the few leisure moments before we go on our way to Galveston, I seat myself to again address you; and, although I cannot interest you with topics of war-like importance, which, thanks to divine providence, have ceased to be the conversation of men, yet I may find enough items of information among the scanty gleaning of daily observation to occupy the minds of your readers for a few moments.

When I last wrote you I was at Mobile, enjoying myself in fine style. We had a good passage back to this post, although we lay becalmed a short time outside the harbor. Upon discharging our cargo we were ordered to take in ballast and provisions and report ready for sea. Upon hauling out in the stream, awaiting fair winds, the orders were countermanded, and we were ordered to Galveston, Texas, (as I stated in the beginning,) with a load of coal. So here we are, free and easy, in the stream, awaiting the motions of the U. S. Steamer Talapoosa, who is to tow us thither.

Galveston is 500 miles from the port, so we will have quite a voyage. I put it about five days. But we are a jolly set of fellows—being in our element when out upon the briny abyss, after having been shut up in port so long.

But I will give you a short description of Pensacola Navy Yard and its surroundings.

The Yard was nearly all destroyed by the fire from Fort Pickens during the late war. But a large number of hands will soon be put upon it, and we hope to soon see it thriving as of yore. Already, business is progressing briskly. The outside, for some miles back, is what is called the Naval Reserve, being the property of the Navy Department. Upon it stores are located, and business of all kinds conducted, subject to the control of the Commandant of the Station, Commander Armstrong. The army is nearly all gone, but the regular troops and the 2d Maine Cavalry, who I believe are about to be mustered out. The U. S. Steamer Tritonia runs with mails between here and New Orleans.

In Port is the U. S. Frigate, Potomac; the Barks, Kuhn and Anderson; Ship Fearnot; Flagship Estrella; Steamers, Paul Jones, Tallapoosa, Chocura, Glasgow, and several tugs, all of the Navy.

Admiral Thatcher has been quite indisposed for the past two weeks, and confined to his house on shore. Fleet Captain Simpson performs the duty during his sickness.

The subject of conversation among the men still is, when are they going to let us go home? for when we hear of our comrades in arms being discharged, we say it is hard that we too cannot enjoy the same privilege; and although "hope deferred often makes the heart sick," yet we still remember that there is "a good time coming," and that

"A life on the rolling sea,
And a home on the billowy deep,"

Must soon give way to downy pillows and sweet balmy beds of repose, when we once more rejoin the loved ones at home. But I am off for Texas, and ere this reaches you I shall be among the "Greasers;" and if some unlucky Texan Ranger does not make mince meat of us (bad luck to him) I will send you a line in regard to that remarkable people. And should I go in sight or hailing distance of Johnny Crapeau I will tell them that "Uncle *Psalm* is about to give him polite invitation to evacuate, and leave the land of ancient Cortez and the hall of Montezuma to its lawful owners."

I hope the Monroe doctrine will be enforced to the very letter, and let the world know that America recognizes no Monarchy this side of the big pond." I close with three cheers for Texas and the Rio Grande. JACK.

## A Conversation with President Johnson.

MEDFORD, MASS., Oct. 8, 1865.

My Dear Sir—I was so much impressed with our conversation of last Tuesday, that I returned immediately to my room and wrote down such of the points made as I could remember, and having pondered them all the way home, am to-day, more than ever, convinced that, if corrected by you and returned to me for either public or private use, it will go far to promote a good understanding between you and our head men.

It will also unite the public mind in favor of your plan, so far at least as you would carry it out with out modification.

You are aware that I do not associate much with men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of the country, earnestly labor for the good of our people, without hope of, or even desire for office or other immediate reward. The latter class desire earnestly to understand your plans, and, if positive, support your administration

I think the publication of your process of reconstruction, with the reasons for your faith in it, will commend itself to their candid judgment, and, as I told you, inspire our whole Northern people with confidence in your administration.

The report is meager and unsatisfactory, but I think it covers, for the most part, the spirit of our conversation. Therefore, although the whole tenor of your words led me to believe it was not intended to be kept private, I have refrained from answering the specific inquiries of anxious friends, whom I met on my way home, least I might, in some way, leave a wrong impression on their minds.

Truly your friend,
GEO. L. STEARNS.
The President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3—11¼ A. M.

I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process of reconstruction of Rebel States. His manner was as cordial, and his conversation as free, as in 1863, when I met him daily in Nashville.

His countenance is healthy, even more so than when I first knew him.

I remarked, that the people of the North were anxious that the process of reconstruction should be thorough, and they wished to support him in his arduous work, but their ideas was confused by the conflicting reports constantly circulated, and especially by the present position of the Democratic party. It is industriously circulated in the Democratic Clubs that he was going over to them. He laughingly replied, "Major, have you never known a man who for many years had differed from your views because you were in advance of him, claim them as his own when he came up to your standpoint?"

I replied, I have often. He said, So have I, and went on: the Democratic party finds its old position untenable, and is coming to ours; if it has come up to our position, I am glad of it. You and I need no preparation for this conversation; we can talk freely on this subject, for the thoughts are familiar to us; we can be perfectly frank with each other. He then commenced with saying that the States are in the Union, which is whole and indivisible.

Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat and be prevented by the bystanders; and you cannot say that he cut his throat because he tried to do it.

Individuals may commit treason, and be punished, and a large number of individuals may constitute a rebellion and be punished as traitors. Some States tried to get out of the Union, and we opposed it, honestly, because we believed it to be wrong; and we have succeeded in putting down the Rebellion. The power of those persons who made the attempt has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State Governments and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress, so rapid i sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a dream.

We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is better to let them reconstruct themselves than to force them to it, for if they go wrong, the power is in our hands and we can check them at any stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors; we must be patient with them. I did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the Amnesty, or even a large number of them, but I intended they should sue for pardon, and so realize the enormity of the crime they had committed.

You could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage, at the North, seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes at the South have been more rapid, and they have been obliged to accept more unpalatable truth than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such large affairs will be comprehended and digested at once. We must give them time to understand their new position.

I have nothing to conceal in these matters, and have no desire or willingness to take indirect courses to obtain what we want.

Our Government is a grand and lofty structure; in searching for its foundation we find it rests on the broad basis of popular rights. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political right. I am opposed to giving the States too much power, and also to a great consolidation of power in the Central Government.

If I interfere with the vote in the Rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do the same thing for my own purposes in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allowing each State to control the right of voting by its own laws, and we have the power to control the Rebel States if they go wrong. If they rebel, we have the army, and can control them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the General Government controls the right to vote in the States, it may establish such rules as may restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a central despotism.

My position here is different from what it would be if I was in Tennessee.

There I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually; first those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and perhaps a property qualification for others, say $200 or $250.

It would not do to let the negro have universal suffrage now; it would breed a war of races.

There was a time in the Southern States when the slaves of large owners looked down upon non-slaveowners because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves their masters owned, the prouder they were, and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the negroes. The outrages are mostly from non-slaveholding whites against the negro, and from the negro upon the non-slaveholding whites.

The negro will vote with the late master whom he does not hate, rather than with the non-slaveholding white, whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create another war, not against us, but a war of races.

Another thing. This Government is the freest and the best upon the earth, and I feel sure is destined to last; but to secure this, we must elevate and purify the ballot. I for many years contended at the South that Slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was political strength; they thought we gained three-fifths representation by it; but I contended that we lost two-fifths.

If we had no slaves, we should have had twelve representatives more, according to the then ratio of representation. Congress apportions representation by States, not districts, and the State apportions by districts.

Many years ago, I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representation in Congress, in Tennessee, should be by qualified voters.

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South, and, in due course of time, the States, without regard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possess a certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications, as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment.

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1865.

The above report was returned to me by President Johnson with the following indorsement.

GEO. L. STEARNS.

I have read the within communication and find it substantially correct.
I have made some verbal alterations.
(Signed) A. J.

## The Doom of the Democratic Party.

The Democratic party is doomed. The Federal party fifty years ago opposed a popular war and disappeared. The Democratic party opposed a vital and inevitable and glorious war, and it is perishing before our eyes. In the State of New York it professes to hope for a little longer life. But it is the profession of despair. No well informed man believes for an instant in the recovery of its exhausted and worthless frame; and its own hope is based upon the fact that it has formally recanted, eaten its own words, and confessed its own disgrace and defeat. It is only right that, the rebellion having been defeated, its great ally should be annihilated; the character of the American people is shown as proudly in their steady union for the overthrow of a false party as it was in the destruction of a foul conspiracy.

Maine, Vermont, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana are the States that have thus far voted, and, like patriot soldiers when the roll is called, they answer one after another to the Union call, and even louder than last year, "Here!" Even New Jersey, hitherto the perfect type of a modern "Democratic" State, begins to blush that she has so long faltered in the good race: and in the total rout of the Chicago platform party at Newark gives hope that she will not much longer be chained to the corpse of slavery or modern Democracy.

The Democratic leaders are receiving the severest lesson of their lives. They thought they could trifle with the national safety, and the people do not forget it. They thought they could oppose and thwart a war for national life, and when the indomitable patience and power of the people conquered, could turn round, throw up their hats, shout victory, declare that they had been heart and hand in the war, and so bamboozle the people they had done their best to ruin.

Do they suppose the people have returned from whipping rebels in the field to be fooled by Copperheads on a platform? Do they imagine they can deceive the popular intelligence by hiding behind a General? They might remember the experiment of last year. They tried to hide the whole Chicago platform behind a General. But whether the platform were too large or the General too small the chest was plain enough, and was heartily and contemptuously rejected.

The Democratic party was opposed to the war.—Individual Democrats, indeed, boldly broke with their party to go with their country; but the party was ruled by Horatio Seymour, Vallandigham, the Woods, and men in sympathy with them. Its votes in Congress, its orators, its national convention pronounced against the war. It was not only destroyed at the election, it was despised, and now the same old leaders ask the confidence of the people.

This year it makes a feeble show of supporting the President. We say feeble, because although in the State of New York it declares for him unreservedly, and like a desperate gamester John Van Buren calls him his candidate for the succession, yet in the other States the support was conditional, and in New York it is offered by Seymour, Green, and his most malignant traducers of last year. It is here only a transparent trick to come into power.

But the times are too serious for tricks. Every voter asks himself what will these men do if they come into power. He finds the answer in John Van Buren's speech. That gentleman throws the blame of the war upon the North, upon the loyal States.—He shows the same old truckling servility to the late rebel chiefs that originally brought us into trouble. But Mr VanBuren and his associates upon the Chicago platform will learn that the plantation whip has lost its terrors. If the fate of the party which opposed the war in 1812 was not sufficient to warn them, the elections of this autumn will teach them that the people of this country will not trust a party which played into the hands of the national enemy, until it has changed not merely its professions but the leaders who have inspired universal contempt and distrust.—*Harper's Weekly.*

## Thanksgiving.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

*Whereas*, it has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and

*Whereas*, our Heavenly Father has, also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and

*Whereas*, righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof, that they do set apart and observe the First Thursday of December as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverances and blessings.

And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind, implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
*Secretary of State.*

Washington, Oct. 26th, 1865.

☞ In Iowa, at the late election, the contest was between the Republicans and the soldiers, who had a ticket of their own. The Democracy made no nominations. The soldiers were beaten, and the Republican press goes into ecstacies over the result. This shows how they do love the soldiers.—*Copperhead paper.*

The *truth* is that Gov. Stone, who has been elected, was the real soldiers' candidate, while Benton, who was badly beaten, was put in nomination by the Copperhead party, and a few soldiers whom they used as "stool pigeons." More than nine-tenths of the soldiers openly favored the nomination and election of Stone; and those who were misled to aid in securing Benton's nomination, soon discovered the trick by which they had been led astray, and at once published a remonstrance, exposing and repudiating the whole thing. In fact it has since been ascertained and proved that many of those attending the Copperhead convention which nominated Benton—as soldiers—were not soldiers, but Copperheads dressed in soldiers' clothing.

So much for that Copperhead trick to cheat the soldiers.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ The Pennsylvania election should be ominous to all who would speculate on the resurrection of the Chicago Platform Democracy. The first great truth it teaches is, that the soldiers who fought through the war cannot be hoodwinked nor cheated by the politicians who opposed the war, and stigmatized it as unholy and murderous. The party that for four years refused sympathy and support to the Union soldiers, cannot obtain their votes by dressing up their candidates in Federal blue, and nominating ambitious officers, by noisily pretending to be *the* friends of soldiers, and drinking out of canteens.

The second lesson of Pennsylvania is, that all the changes in political sentiment among the People since 1864, have been toward, and not away from, the organization of the Republican party. "It saved the country in its hour of peril," say the people. "It is right to commit to it what it so determinedly and successfully labored to save."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ General Banks commits himself squarely to negro suffrage. Here is his sententious record:

BOSTON, October 9th, 1865.

SIR:—In answer to inquiries presented to me, I have the honor to say that I am in favor of granting the right of suffrage to colored men. I believe this measure to be necessary to the settlement of the affairs of this country, and have full confidence that it will be adopted. I urged this upon the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana in 1864, and in an address I delivered in New Orleans the 4th of July of this year, copies of which I inclose, you will find a full expression of my sentiments.

With great respect, I am, as ever, your obedient servant, N. P. BANKS.

THE FASTEST SPEED ON RECORD.—The young Hambletonian Gelding Dexter made the attempt recently, at the Fashion Course, L. I., to trot a mile under saddle in less than 2 19. The match was $5000 against $1000 that he could not perform the feat in three trials. He did beat Father Time, however, making his mile in *two minutes, eighteen and one-fifth seconds*, on the first trial! This is the best "time" on record, no other horse having come up to it, of which the racing calendar has any account. It is understood that $25,000 have been offered for this extraordinary animal.

## New State Senate and Assembly.

### SENATE

*Speaker*—David Fleming, of Dauphin.

Districts.
I. Philadelphia—Jeremiah Nichols, U.
II. " Jacob E. Ridgeway, U.
III. " C. M. Donovan, D.
IV. " Geo. Connell, U.
V. Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—W. Worthington, U.; Horace Royer, U.
VI. Bucks—O. P. James, D.
VII. Lehigh and Northampton—Geo. B. Schall, D.
VIII. Berks—Hiester Clymer, D.
IX. Schuykill—Wm. M. Randall, D.
X. Carbor Monroe, Pike and Wayne—H. B. Beardslee, D.
XI. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—Geo. Landon, U.
XII. Luzerne—L. D. Shoemaker, U.
XIII. Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinton—Warren Cowles, U.
XIV. Lycoming, Union and Synder—J. Walls, D.
XV. Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—David B. Montgomery, D.
XVI. Dauphin and Lebanon—D. Fleming, U.
XVII. Lancaster—B. Champneys, U.; J. M. Dunlap, U.
XVIII. York and Cumberland—A. Hiestand Glatz, D.
XIX. Adams and Franklin—C. M. Duncan, D.
XX. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—George W. Householder, U.
XXI. Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—L. W. Hall, U.; Kirk Haines, U.
XXII. Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson—General Harry White, U.
XXIII. Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk—W. A. Wallace, D.
XXIV. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene—Jas. Latta, D.
XXV. Allegheny—J. L. Graham; U., T. J. Bigham, U.
XXVI. Washington and Beaver—W. Hopkins, D.
XXVII. Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—Rev. R. Audley Brown, U.
XXVIII. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Thomas Hoge, U.
XXIX. Crawford and Erie—Morrow B. Lowry, U.

Union Senators.....20
Opposition Senators.....13
Union Majority.....7

It is believed that Mr. Conaughty, the Union candidate in the Nineteenth District, may be elected by the soldiers' vote, which will give a Union majority of eight.

### ASSEMBLY.

PHILADELPHIA.
1 Geo W Ghegan; U.
2 W H Rudderow; U.
3 Samuel Josephs; D.
4 W W Watts; U.
5 Joseph T Thomas; U.
6 Jas Freeborn; U.
7 James Subers; U.
8 James N Kerns; U.
9 Geo A Quigley; D.
10 Elisha W Davis; U.
11 F D Sterner; U.
12 Alex Adir; U.
13 Jas Donolly; D.
14 Francis Hood; U.
15 G DeHaven Jr; U.
16 D A Wallace; U.
17 Ed G Lee; U.
18 Jas N Marks; U.

ADAMS.
Philip L Houck; U.

ALLEGHENY.
Geo T McKee; U
Hans B Herron; U
Alfred Slack; U.
David Shaffer; U.
John P Glass; U.
John A Danks; U.

ARMSTRONG.
F Mecchlin, U.

BERKS.
John Minsinger; D
H B Roads; D
Fred Harner; D.

BUCKS
Luther Calvin; D.
F W Headman; D.

BRADFORD AND SULLIVAN
Lorenzo Grimmel; U.
G W Kinney; U.

BLAIR.
Joseph G Adlum; U.

CAMBRIA.
Cyrus L Pershing; D

CARBON AND MONROE.
Allen Craig; D.

CENTER.
Fred Kurtz; D.

CLARION AND JEFFERSON
W W Barr; D.

CLEARFIELD, ELK AND FOREST.
Dr R C Early; Ind D.

CLINTON, CAMERON AND M'KEAN.
E B Eldred; D.

CHESTER.
N J Sharpless; U.
W D Waddell; U.
N A Pennypacker; U.

CRAWFORD
J C Sturgeon; U.
Geo H Bemus; U.

COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR.
W H Jacob; D.

CUMBERLAND.
Philip Long; D.

DAUPHIN.
Jeremiah Seiler; U.
H B Hofiman; U.

DELAWARE.
Ellwood Tyson; U.

ERIE.
O S Woodward; U.
D B McCreary; U.

FAYETTE.
Chas E Boyle; D.

GREENE.
Thomas Rose; D.

HUNTINGDON, MIFFLIN AND JUNIATA.
Ephraim Baker; U.
James M Brown; U.

INDIANA AND WESTMORELAND.
Geo E Smith; U.
J R McAfee; U
Jas McElroy; U.

LANCASTER
R W Shenk; U.
Charles Denner; U.
David Wood; U.
Jno M Stehman; U.

LEBANON.
Jacob B Meily; U.

LEHIGH.
N Welser; D.
James F Kline; D.

LYCOM'G UNION AND SNYDER.
Sam'l C Wingard; U.
Isaac Rothrock; U.
D A Irwin; U.

LUZERNE.
Anthony Grady; D.
D F Seibert; D.
D S Koon; D.

MERCER, LAWRENCE AND BUTLER.
Josiah McPherrin; U.
J H Negley; U.
Sam'l McKinley; U.
Henry Pillow; U.

MONTGOMERY.
A D Markley; D.
E L Satterthwaite; D.

NORTHAMPTON
Oliver H Myers; D.
T D Barrington; D.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
Charles W Tharp; D.

PERRY AND FRANKLIN.
Geo A Sherman; U.
N S Stambaugh; U.

SCHUYLKILL.
Kennedy Robinson; D.
J M Crosland; D.
P F Collins; D.

SOMERSET, BEDFORD AND FULTON.
Moses A Ross; U
D B Armstrong; U.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING.
P M Osterout; U
J T Cameron; U.

TIOGA AND POTTER.
Wm T Humphrey; U.
John S Mann; U.

VENANGO AND WARREN.
W N Wham; U.
Harrison Allen; U.

WASHING'S AND BEAVER.
James R Kelly; U.
Joseph C Welsh; U.
Mathew S Quay; U.

WAYNE AND PIKE.
Wm M Nelson; D.

YORK.
James Cameron; D.
A S Lawrence; D.

The majority of the Democratic candidates in Luzerne is so small that the soldiers' vote may elect the Union candidates.

Union Members.....66
Democratic.....32
Independent Democrat.....1
Union majority.....32
Union majority on joint ballot.....39

Three of the Senators elected occupied the same honorable positions during the last three years, and of the successful representatives fifty-eight were members of the House last winter.

## The Treatment of the Freedmen in Georgia.

**Fiendish Outrage in Coweta County—A Mulatto Girl Roasted by Her Employer.**

The following is from a correspondent of the *Times* at Griffin, Georgia:

Touching the colored question in this quarter, I include herewith, in an abbreviated form, the Report of Capt. L. L. Parker, Provost Marshal at this post, to Lieut.-Colonel Hawes, Division Provost Marshal Capt. Parker says:

"Colonel—I have the honor to make the following brief report: The condition of affairs has greatly improved in this district during the present month. Most of the freedmen have made contracts, are at work, and it is not unfrequent that the former master tells me that his people are doing better than ever before. Yet there are frequent cases of abuse of them. In two or three cases they have been murdered. One case, an old man was shot in Butts county. He died almost instantly. The shooting was done by two white men named Watkins and Thompson, without cause or provocation. In another case, two young men drowned a young yellow woman because she was creating difficulty, though innocently, between their uncle and his wife. To be plain, it was proven that the uncle had the yellow girl for his mistress, and his wife learning some unpleasant facts, the young nephews were incited to commit the murderous deed. They fled the country.

"There is some complaint of freedmen stealing. In one case, two of them were caught hauling cotton in from the country, 20 miles, they having, as the sequel proved, stolen it in the night. Upon investigation I find that they stole three bales from one man, and in the theft it is proven that five negroes and two white men (one of them a surgeon in the rebel army), were *particeps criminis*. I have the negroes in jail and the white men under bonds, to await a final investigation. . . . Respectfully,

"L. L. PARKER, Captain, &c."

The Captain, who has been ordered to Atlanta to fill the same position there, relates to me, from the records of his courts at Griffin, the following most fiendish case of practical hatred to the colored people which has come to my knowledge:

John M. Ingram, a resident of Coweta county, 18 miles from Griffin, formerly owned a young and intelligent quadroon. There existed a mutual attachment between the whole family and the girl, and she was given what was recognized as the post of honor under the slave regime, that of waitress. Ingram occasionally came home intoxicated, at which time he would require the waitress to brush the flies away and fan him while he slept. Recently he returned slightly under the influence of liquor and the usual programme transpired; but after he had fallen asleep the girl left the room temporarily on an urgent call. While she was out, Ingram awoke. Discovering her absence, he called, and on her approach felled her to the floor with a blow. At this outrage she remarked that she would tell the Yankees on him if he persisted in his abuse. Ingram flew into a passion, and instantly locking her in the room, stripped every shred of clothing from her body and procured a rope, with which he tied her hands tightly behind her back. He then put the other end through a hook in one of the joists above and drew her arms up as far as possible, without dislocating them from their sockets. His next step was to go up stairs and remove immediately over her a few planks from the second floor (it being loosely laid and the ceiling of the first story not being plastered, as Southern houses are often constructed), after which he set fire to some "lightwood," and let the seething, resinous drippings, all ablaze like burning tar, fall through the aperture he had made, on the poor creature's back, neck, shoulders and head. The manner in which she was tied drew her body into a stooping posture, the vertebræ reclining at an attitude of about 45 degrees. Wherever the substance came in contact with the skin, the flesh was burned to a crisp. "Lightwood" is a kind of pitchy pine wood used for torches and kindling. Her screams attracted his wife and all the negroes on the plantation. But in his diabolic passion no entreaty prevailed. He descended the stairway, and, to continue his hellish work, burned her legs, feet and other parts of the body not reached from above. Then he threatened to murder her outright, but by this time his wife, pale with fright, had run and brought some neighbors, among whom was a sister of the demon, and she induced him to desist.

The girl's own affidavit was fully corroborated, not only by competent testimony, but by the yet suppurating scalds, examined by the Captain and others.

Comment is unnecessary. Copperhead papers please copy. The reconstructed Southern journals do not permit a publication of such outrages, though they occur in every Congressional District south of the Ohio River.

## News from All Nations.

—Gov. Johnson, in his message to the Georgia Reconstruction Convention, says that the Rebel State debt must be repudiated.

—At the Boston Mechanics' Fair recently 23,000 people were weighed. The average weight of the men was 141¼ lbs., and that of the women 124¼ lbs.

—The Canadians are uneasy in regard to the Fenians. They declare that the movements in Ireland are only a ruse, and that when England has thrown her troops into that country the Cisatlantic Fenians will seize Canada and place it under the protection of the United States.

—Champ Ferguson, the notorious guerrilla, was hanged in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 20th ult., and the guerrilla H. C. Magruder, in Louisville, Ky., on the same day.

—The President during an interview with a number of citizens of South Carolina and Florida on the subject of the Sea Islands, expressed himself opposed to any system of colonizing the freedmen, believing that contact with whites will increase their intelligence and ameliorate their condition in all respects.

—At Hartford College recently the first prize for declamation was won by a student who lost his arm in the Rebel service, and the second by a young negro, the first of the race admitted into that University.

—T. Buchanan Read has painted a sensation picture known as "The Assassin's Doom." It is on exhibition at Chicago, and represents Booth wandering disconsolate in "a picturesque portion of hell."

—In a speech at Auburn, N. Y., on the 20th ult., Mr. Seward defended President Johnson's policy, foreign and domestic. In regard to Mexican affairs he said he expected to see republican institutions wherever heretofore established in America speedily vindicated and renewed.

—A Republican mass meeting was held in New York on the 20th inst. Speeches were made by Horace Greeley, Daniel S. Dickinson and others. The President's policy was fully endorsed and the expatriation of the negro fully denounced.

—A young fop about starting down to New Orleans proposed to purchase a life preserver. "Oh, you'll not want it," suggested the clerk, "bags of wind don't sink."

—The teachers of the freedmen in Mississippi are leaving their schools, deeming it unsafe to remain after the withdrawal of the United States troops.

—Wade Hampton, formerly one of the most radical of the South Carolina State rights men, has been elected Governor of that State over James L. Orr, by a large majority.

—The Georgia Convention has repealed the ordinance of secession. The new constitution abolished Slavery, with the proviso this action shall be no obstacle to compensation claims for slaves manumitted. The State and Congressional election will be held November 7th.

—In Louisiana the Provost-Marshal Courts, organized by the Freedmen's Bureau, have been abolished, and all cases relating to freedmen turned over to the State courts, the officers of the bureau, however, being instructed to see that the negroes receive justice.

—The Journal de St. Petersburg, the organ of the Russian Emperor, recently congratulated the Washington Government on the rapid reconstruction of the Southern States, and designated America and Russia as "rising nations destined to have interests and sympathies in common."

—The Russian Telegraph expedition, under Capt. Bulkley, has sounded Behring Straits with favorable results, and Grant Harbor has been selected for the landing of the cable on the American side.

—Gov. Perry, in his message on the 26th inst., congratulates the South Carolina Legislature on the abolition of slavery, eulogizes President Johnson, urges the protection of the Freedmen and the encouragement of emigration, and suggests that Presidential electors hereafter be chosen by the people.

☞ The following is a copy of the oath subscribed to by General Lee:

OFFICE OF NOTARY PUBLIC,
ROCKBRIDGE, Va., Oct. 2, 1865.

I, Robert E. Lee, of Lexington, Va., do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder. That I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations created during the rebellion, relating to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God. ROBERT E. LEE.

HOW IDEAS CHANGE.—The British journals, which in envy and uncharitableness toward the United States, have had much to say about the shocking excesses of military law, arbitrary arrests, and all that sort of thing in this country, are now applauding the summary action of the British Government in Ireland, which is carrying on affairs with a strong hand. Arrest of poor Irishmen, suppression of newspapers, and arbitrary measures generally, are in order. The English newspapers approve of them, although there is no rebellion in Ireland, no war going on like that which we had for the last four years; nothing to justify these severe measures but a big scare.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—Here is the whole story copied from Mr. Monroe's Message, delivered December 2d, 1823:

With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.


## New Advertisements.

**Executor's Notice.**

WHEREAS, Letters testamentary to the estate of John Austin, late of Montrose, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay.
Montrose, Nov. 7th, 1865. A. CHAMBERLIN, Executor.

**New Location.**

THE undersigned, having purchased Lyons's Photograph Gallery, may be found at the pleasant and commodious rooms over
**B.R.LYONS & CO'S STORE**
where he will be happy to receive the calls of old friends and to make any number of new ones.
Montrose, Nov. 6th, 1865.-tf J. B. HAZLETON.

**Farm For Sale.**

SITUATE in Forest Lake township, Susq. Co., Pa., containing 266 acres, about 160 acres improved two good dwelling Houses, two Barns, and good sheds, &c., &c., good orchards, a School House and Church within a short distance.
For terms address
Montrose, Pa. Oct 30th, 1865.-tf A. L. WEBSTER.

**New-Milford Graded School.**

THE WINTER SESSION of this School will open Monday, December 4th 1865 and continue 21 weeks. The session will be divided into two Terms, the first to continue 10 weeks; after one weeks vacation the second Term will commence and continue 11 weeks.

PROF. W. W WATSON, Principal.
MISS MARY E. MOSS, Intermediate.
MISS J. M WATSON, Primary.
Music.
Drawing.

TUITION PER TERM IN 