

OF ROBERT R. LITTLE'S SPEECH AT KENTON GROVE, ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1862. Mr. Little said, he was not there upon that occasion to represent any of the political organizations of the day—that in discussing the questions connected with the National troubles, he should examine them from a conservative point of view; that so far as these questions are concerned, all the different parties may be properly divided into two classes, conservative and radical. All who aimed to preserve the Constitution and the government from ruin or radical change, were conservative, while all others were radical; in which latter class he placed all secessionists whether in the South or the North. He made no issue except between conservatism and radicalism. In advertising to the National troubles, he said that the immediate cause of the rebellion was Secession. Secessionists, therefore, whether in the South or the North, were immediately responsible for it. At this point, in reply to an interruption, he said he did sympathize with the true cause of the South in his heart, but he should examine them as an impartial and disinterested observer, and he would not be drawn into any party. He said the origin of secession was abolition, which originated in England, that country from whence the rebellion now derives its warmest sympathies, and its most material aid and comfort; and that the whole history of English interference with this question in the United States, in connection with the recent policy of the British government with respect to the rebellion, shows that such interference originated in hatred of America and American institutions, in dread of the success of the great American experiment of Representative Government. He then briefly traced the progress of this abolition element in this country, and adverted to its unfortunate effects in the infaming of sectional animosity, until sectional hatred finally became sectional madness, resulting in secession and rebellion. He affirmed that all conservative men agree that secession is the spawn of abolition, and that both are utter abominations; and that the constitutional Union of our Fathers can never be restored to a position of absolute security until both are crushed forever. He adverted to the proportion of slave-owners engaged in rebellion, quoting a statement of Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, that they constitute not more than one tenth of the whole number. If this was true, (and statistics proved clearly that it was not), it is a very striking fact, and it was wrong to call it a "slave-owners' rebellion," but the masses had been taught by their reckless leaders to believe that their right of free government was in danger, and that the right guaranteed by the Constitution to each of the states to regulate its own affairs and control its own domestic institutions was threatened by our abolitionized North; and thus they were seduced from their fidelity to the Union. He read the platform of the war, as established by an almost unanimous resolution of the special Congress, and on that platform earnestly and eloquently appealed to his audience to sustain the government in its effort to crush the rebellion, and restore the seceded states to the Union. He denied that this was being prosecuted for the abolition of slavery, and denounced those as led and dangerous men who sought to divert it from its original purpose to that of a reckless faction with a rallying cry is hostility to the Constitution.

SENATOR SIMMONS AGAIN IN THE PILGRIMAGE—Senator Simmons' complicity in the contract for arms, has hardly been smothered up in Congress, when it again breaks out in a Rhode Island court of justice. In the course of a trial now progressing before the United States Circuit Court at Newport, Rhode Island, Mr. John B. Anthony, Treasurer of the Providence Tool Company, testified that a gun contract for twenty-five thousand muskets was negotiated by the company by Senator Simmons, and that Senator Simmons was Senator Anthony's agent, among whom Senator Simmons claimed five thousand dollars after the contract was secured, as a bonus for procuring it, and that he was paid the money under a threat that he would use his influence against the company upon a second contract which it was desirable to obtain. This revelation makes the investigation of Senator Simmons' previous job still more astounding. Undoubtedly Senator Simmons' practice has been the rule with many of his Congressional colleagues, both in the Senate and the House, and this is the reason why his other little affair was quietly buried in a committee room. We have no doubt that the public jobbery, robbery and swindling of some of the Senators and Representatives, and their accomplices, during the last session of Congress, amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, for which the people will be taxed. The reports of three or four Congressional committees only show the astounding corruption of a few individuals; and these sparse pickings but serve to indicate the high miles of jobbery not yet revealed. It is a fact worth noticing and remembering that the persons who have thus robbed the people are generally those who are most loudly clamoring against and attacks upon our generals in the field, and thus add to the duration as well as to the cost of the war.

The Louisville Democrat says that the abolition sheets are enough to make a man a failure in the market. Three can't will; but Sams is coming and when he gets into the ring, explicit will be done. The rebels will just wilt down at once. The folks are not all dead yet, and the fool-killer is not about.

It has been ordered by the Governor that all squads or parts of companies enlisted under the call for nine months must report themselves to headquarters at Harrisburg before August 10th. After that date no volunteers shall be received for a less period than three years or for war. We hope Mr. Curtis will soon tell the people what he wants, and stick to his late practice of making and countermanding orders, is only convincing people that there is something rotten in Denmark, and that a Governor need not.

Gen. William S. Ross. Our people were not surprised last week at the nomination by the Republican State Convention of our fellow townsman, Gen. Ross, as their candidate for Surveyor General. We knew for some months past, that the abolitionists had arranged through the Secret League of which Hosea Carpenter is President, to "pop in" some fishy Democrat to place on their ticket alongside with a full blown Republican, and we were assured by various manoeuvres that they had fixed upon Gen. Ross. His nomination, therefore, was but the completion of an understood plan, and consequently surprised nobody. He was to be the stool-pigeon by which Democratic voters were to be entrapped, because he had called himself a Democrat. With all due respect to Gen. Ross (for he is an estimable citizen, of whom we do not intend to speak a harsh word personally), we propose to show up to the reader what kind of a Democrat he has been, and how he proved his attachment to his party here at home. We have known Gen. Ross for many years, as a clever citizen and a man of wealth; but we confess to have never known him as an estimable politician save opposition to the Democratic party and the Democratic organization of Luzerne.

As we are credibly informed, he first started out, when a young man, by opposing Gen. Jackson in 1828, and supporting Adams. His next step was in 1844, in co-operation with the Whigs of the district as a candidate for Senator, in opposition to the late Andrew Beaumont, the regular Democratic nominee. While in the Senate he again illustrated his attachment to the Democracy by "bolting" the caucus nomination, and assisting in the election of Simon Cameron. Gen. Ross then subsided into private life, and pursued a course politically which gave him the character of anything but a consistent Democrat—until the rebellion broke out and a fine opening was presented by the hollow professions of "non-resistance" made by the abolitionists (who had control of the Government) for just this sort of fishy material. He was last year nominated by the Republican Convention as a candidate for the Legislature, and elected by less than a hundred votes. Although he calls himself a "Union Democrat," he acted with the Republican party throughout the whole session. He voted, among other things, the late Andrew Beaumont, by denying to Messrs. Walsh and Trimmer their seats, and installing the two abolition candidates, Hall and Russell, whom the Supreme Court have decided have not the slightest right there. By this act he assisted in throwing the last House of Representatives into the hands of the Republicans—thus again illustrating his claim to the title of Democrat. In addition, it is said, he also voted against passing Messrs. Walsh and Trimmer (the Democratic candidates) their mileage and expenses in contesting their seats.

We have thus hastily sketched the General's political character, in order to illustrate the gross injustice the Philadelphia Press and other Republican papers are doing him in calling him a Democrat. If Senator Cameron, A. H. Reeder, Judge Knox and other abolitionists are Democrats, then is Judge Ross also. But we think the Democracy of Pennsylvania will want some better evidence than the record we have alluded to, to convince them of that fact.—*Luzerne Union.*

How the Taxes are to be Collected. To carry into effect the tax bill passed by Congress a small army of officers will be appointed, over whom a Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to be placed. The salary of this officer is fixed at \$4,000 per annum. The officers under his direction will divide their duties as follows: First—A collector for each collection district, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, whose duties will be to collect for the Government the taxes to be paid in said district, and to receive compensation for his services in the form of commissions on the amount collected.

Second—An assessor for each assessment district, to be also appointed by the President, whose duty it will be to furnish the collector with a list of the persons to be taxed and the articles on which the taxes are to be levied. His salary is to be three dollars per diem when engaged in preparation and five dollars when in active performance of his duties as assessor. He is also to receive a commission of one dollar for each hundred names on the tax list.

Third—Deputy Collectors to be paid by collectors. Their duties are to act as assistants.

Fourth—Assistant assessors to be appointed by assessors. Their salary is fixed at three dollars per day, in addition to which they will receive the same commission as assessors.

Fifth—Inspectors of liquors, &c., to be appointed by collectors, whose duties will be to measure and examine the proof of liquors removed for sale, for which they are to receive fees from the owner thereof the extent of which is to be fixed by the commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The officers above classified are to carry into effect the provisions of the bill, and are to be held accountable for their actions. Collectors through whose hands must pass very large sums of money, will be required to give heavy bonds for the honest performance of their duties. In some districts it is probable that bonds to the extent of \$200,000 or \$300,000 will be required.

THE BEAUTIES OF FREE NEGROISM.—The Phoenix, published at Phenixville, Chester county, says, "a few days ago a farmer in Coventry township employed half a dozen of idle, straggling darkeys in his harvest field. In the afternoon the farmer went to see how his newly employed hands came on; he found them lying in the shade under the bushes. The farmer said, 'Boys, this won't do; if you want wages, you must work.' The Africans replied, 'It was too warm; while they were in the south they did the same thing,' and said, 'they were now in a free country, and could do now as they pleased.' They gradually crept out and went to work. About five o'clock they quit work, went to the house, and demanded their pay, which was given them. The darkeys then went away and got a quart of whiskey, came back and threw stones at the windows of the farmer's house. This caused the farmer and his hired man to clear out to save their lives.

It is understood (says Vanity Fair) that General Beauregard, struck by the brilliancy of Gen. Hunter's example, is a new and engaging proponent, setting free and emancipating 'brever' from further servitude, all the horses, mules, oxen, and other domestic animals in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SUSQUA COUNTY. Follow Citizens! The war department has countermanded the order calling for nine months volunteers. It is now too late to organize for the short term. Consequently we are "in for the war." In this hour of uncertainty we must not show ourselves to be merely nine months patriots! Success belongs only to those who deserve it. We shall not deserve it if we stand with folded arms while our enemies press upon us from every side. Let us, then, fix our arms before it is too late! Upon every side of us our brethren are manfully answering our country's cry for help. Let us not be behind them in devotion to our common country.

The State is called on for twenty-one new regiments. For these regiments, Susquehanna county is required to furnish two companies, or 202 men.

The undersigned, believing that it only requires some one to "set the ball in motion" for Old Susquehanna to respond cheerfully and quickly, propose to organize 2 companies forthwith. That they may be organized with all possible dispatch, and that all portions of the county may be equally represented, we suggest that each township furnish its proportion, of which the following is a carefully prepared estimate—

Apoclano 4, Ararat 3, Auburn 10, Bridgewater 10, Brooklyu 8, Chocoutan 4, Clifford 2, Dimock 7, Forest Lake 6, Franklin 5, Friendsville 2, Gilson 9, Gt Bends 11, Harford 9, Harmony 4, Herrick 4, Jackson 7, Jessup 8, Lathrop 7, Lenox 10, Liberty 5, Middletown 4, Montrose 9, New Milford 11, Oakland 3, Kash 7, Silver Lake 5, Springville 8, Susqua 9, Thomson 3. Total, 202.

It is expected to raise a bounty of \$50 for each man who shall enlist in these companies, to be paid before they leave the county. A large amount is already pledged for that purpose. This will be a fine gift of the citizens, and additional to the bounty offered by the Government. Company No. 1 will be organized as soon as the minimum number shall have enlisted; the company in each case electing its own officers. In the meantime, squads will be organized for drill, to be perfected in the "school of the soldier." Arrangements have been made for the subsistence of the volunteers while here.

Citizens of the County! will you not aid in this important work? See to it that the above quota of your respective townships is immediately filled. Spare no effort of time or money until your proportion of the work is accomplished. A grateful Commonwealth appeals to you for aid. When was the Old Keystone ever delinquent in duty? Before, never. Suffer not, then, so great a calamity to befall her.

Young Men! our country appeals to you for help. Shall she ask in vain? An insolent and threatening foe marches to the destruction of our cherished institutions. Shall we not assist in their overthrow? We boast that "we are ready when our services are needed." They are needed now! Let us emulate the patriotism of our brethren already in the field. "Let us not stand upon the order of our going, but go at once." C. W. TYLER, D. W. SEARLE. Montrose, July 26th, 1862.

[COMMUNICATED.] My object now is to call the attention of the Democrats of Susquehanna county to the fact, that the Montrose Republican denominated our 4th of July, Harrisburg Resolutions, as a "Breckinridge" platform. It is needless for me to characterize this insult as it deserves. You understand both it and the motives out of which it sprang.

Were this only an utterance of the nominal conductor of that sheet, it would be worthless—but being the expression of a clique that governs that paper, and assumes to speak for the party, it is deeply significant.

Our libellers knew that, the moment the banner of Disunion was unfurled, the Northern Democracy, with sublime heroism, rushed to the support of the Government—even though it was temporarily administered by a minority party, whose political tenets they abhorred. Her sons filled up the ranks of our country's defenders—and their bones bleach on every battle-field. Whence come the material and sinews of war? Where and when have the Democracy been found wanting? Does it not become these men to be a little more careful in their use of language? For the sake of their office, on which they hold a perilous grasp, will they strive to kindle the fires of party strife anew? Do they know nothing but party, in this hour of our country's peril?

Let them reflect that the party they malign, has a character and a history, coeval with our National Record. It laid the foundations of the Government—it led an infant people, out of Colonial weakness, on through eighty years of prosperity, to be the first power on earth. The integrity of this Union has been the cornerstone of its faith, and the inspiration of its power. And now, even in this day of calamity and trial, it has no more idea of permitting this Union to be broken than it had in our palmiest days. The Democracy party must be true to its traditional policy and history.

And now, a man is blind who does not see, everywhere, the signs of a mighty reaction. Sick and despairing humanity turns hopefully toward the only party, whose policy and principles can rule this storm; and save us from anarchy and death.

All whom party has not made blind, now see that the doctrines of Wendell Phillips, of Greeley, Cheever, Sumner, Lovejoy, Wade, Wilmot and Grow, can only lead to ruin.

Again I ask, what do those men mean by calling us Breckinridgers?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

A SAGACIOUS DIFFERENCE.—In Washington the powers that be, take the church of the people for hospitals, and deprive the church-going people of a place of public worship. But they rent and pay for a block of fine brick houses to keep emancipated slaves in. Is this what the abolitionists mean by the "electrocuting" of the church?

Negro Doling in Montrose—Attempt to Butcher a White Man. Last Friday was a grand day among the blacks, and some abolitionists, in our quiet little town. After holding an abolition pow-wow on the Fair Grounds, the night was rendered hideous by their carousals. An incessant drumming was kept up, and the great annoyance of the meeting of whites at the Court-house. There were several indications of trouble during the day and night; but not until near morning was there any serious developments. Early in the day, one of the blacks had demanded change for a bill, on a five cent investment at the Keystone Hotel. As the clerk could not make change, he became insolent, and took offence. At a later hour he returned with his abuse, and the clerk, not being in an apologetic mood, the fellow went over to the Franklin House, exhibited a dirk, and threatened vengeance. The clerk was put on his guard and furnished with a revolver by a friend who heard the threats. About daylight, after all the white men had dispersed except one or two, the offending gent, and another, armed with dirks, and backed by some 30 others, entered the bar-room and advanced upon the clerk. He kept them at bay with his revolver, but they followed him through the room, hall, &c., into the back part of the house, when he called to some person to go for assistance and an officer, whereupon the blacks left. Had it not been for the timely caution received by the clerk, there is no doubt but that he would have been butchered.

Is it not time for the abolition fanatics in our midst to desist in their work? Do they not, can they not, will they not see what harm their course is calculated to bring about?

Let the negro riots, murdering, &c., now coming into fashion throughout the North be a fearful warning!

The last Republican contains a very unjust and ungentlemanly item, charging us with pocketing the report of the preliminary war meeting held at the Court-house, and keeping it from that sheet until a very late hour. At that meeting but little was done except to appoint a Committee to report resolutions to be offered at an adjourned meeting on Tuesday of the next (last) week. There was, then, but a very brief item of the report to be made out until the committee should assemble. Mr. Bentley, the chairman, did not call it together until Friday evening. We again acted as Secretary; and next morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, we prepared a report for both papers—the proceedings of the committee on Friday evening constituting almost the entire report. When the copy was handed in at the Republican office the fact was explained that they had been supplied at the earliest possible hour; just the editor willfully and maliciously lies about it, for the purpose of keeping up as much strife as possible in the community.

We accommodated the Republican as fully and as promptly as if it had been a Democratic paper; although its practice with us has been far different. In this case its editor would have kept the copy, at least until noon or evening, and then left it at the P. O., or, more probably, kept it altogether.

His squib is then a false and malicious attempt to fix upon us, for once, the unmanly trick that he is in the habit of playing.

Our citizens understand his falsehood and malice in this case; let us see whether he will feel forced to give a truthful explanation. It makes little difference to us, unless such explanation should be the glad harbinger of a great moral reformation.

A war meeting was held on Tuesday evening last, but as we were absent we can give no report—the Secretaries or somebody else, withholding it from us. An adj. meeting was held on Friday evening, but the time was mostly taken by Grow in discussing abolition, financial, colonization, and other "philosophical" (as he was pleased to call them) theories; a personal attack on Mr. Bentley—resulting in an explosion of the meeting. He said little about raising men for the war—briefly and tamely favoring it, but preventing the recruiting officers and their friends from appealing to the people for assistance. After most of the row caused by the personal attack was over, as well as the disgusted crowd dispersed, Bentley and Bunwell, who had been out soliciting subscriptions, reported that the general prospect was favorable. The resolutions from the committee, (see last paper) were adopted.

The report of this last affair was given us on Saturday at 3 p. m., but being but irrelevant and necessarily containing some unimportant matter, it is deferred by a press of more important and timely matter.

Breckinridge's Double Treason. The double treason of John C. Breckinridge has been frequently and justly denounced, but we find that work so ably done by the eloquent uncle of the shameless traitor, that we reproduce his words from a recent number of the Danville Review:

"The conquest of his own State by arms (rebel) was one of the points of this atrocious scheme, to the defence of which the Kentucky Senator lent himself at Washington, (as since developed) his vehement opposition to the Federal Government; and in the support of which, on the return to that State in August, 1861, the conspirator became a refugee, and the refugee a general in the army of traitors, and the general an invader of the land to whose defence he owed every drop of his blood. His expulsion, as a traitor to the nation, from the United States Senate, a few months later, was the just and natural result. He had not even the poor excuse that he was loyal to Kentucky. He was a traitor to her also, and that with a treason aggravated almost beyond history, and example, and destitute of every pretext ever pleaded by traitors before."

If one man ever deserved hanging more than any other, that one is J. C. Breckinridge.

The speech of Robert R. Little, Esq., of Wyoming county, was stigmatized in the Montrose Republican as a seceder speech. Read a synopsis of it in another column, and you can understand what lying abolitionists mean by 'seceder.'

A Card.—The "Montrose Silver Cornet Band" hereby desire to tender their thanks to those who so kindly assisted them at their late Concert—also for the Piano used on that occasion. They would take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to the citizens of Montrose generally, who have so generously extended their encouragement to the Band, thereby aiding much in making it a fixed institution. The gross receipts of the Concert amounted to sixty-two dollars, all of which has been deposited in the Banking Office of Messrs. Cooper & Co., subject to draft for aid of the sick and wounded Penna Volunteers. They were able thus to deposit the whole amount received, as the publishers of the "Montrose Democrat" and "Independent Republican" charged nothing for printing, and to them also would they tender their thanks. By the Band.

The Demand of the Crisis. Do the people realize the fact that our country is in imminent and immediate danger? that one of the most serious and subtlest rebellions has escaped annihilation by a miracle? that it now stands at bay nearly surrounded by a brave and desperate enemy of twice its strength? that day by day our ranks are being thinned by desertion, sickness and death, while the enemy, fully aware of the importance of the hour, is straining every nerve to bring a crushing force upon our shattered ranks before help can be sent them?

From the general indifference manifested it would seem not. A month ago the President issued an urgent appeal for 300 new regiments. How many have responded to the call?

Why this frightful apathy? Where is the patriotic enthusiasm that once swept like a storm over the North? Where are the crowds that one short year ago bearded, in tears the specter of a declining glorious old flag? Cannot the enemy's cannon already thundering at our gates, rouse our slumbering people to a sense of duty or of danger? Why is it that with the whole resources of a rich, powerful and self-sacrificing people at the command of the government, the rebellion seems stronger to-day than it was a year ago? It is to be hoped that the errors of the past will be a lesson for the future.

While we have been busy quarreling about confederation, emancipation and the like lumbags, the rebels have been earnestly and successfully engaged in war—desperate and determined war. We have dallied with this rebellion long enough. Our vacillating and aimless policy has already disgraced us in the eyes of the world, and now nothing but a mighty and immediate effort of the whole people, can restore us to our former position among nations.

The government wants, and must have, vast armies. If the cause is worth the life of one volunteer, it should be sustained, if necessary, by a draft of the whole fighting population.

We hope it will not be said that the men of our county failed their country in the hour of their necessity.—*Montrose Herald.*

LETTER FROM HYDE CROCKER, JR.

WARREN'S JUNCTION, July 9, 1862.

FRIENDS:—I take this opportunity to write to you once more. You know that I am well, and that the extra warm weather only makes our duty less, so that we can lay off in the shade, which is extremely pleasant, with a basket of cherries sitting where we can get our fingers in it. There is any quantity of cherries and blackberries here. They are brought in by the natives, and I get my share of them, I assure you. Cherry pies are quite an article of trade at 25 cts. apiece, and they don't go bad.

We are doing nothing at present. The affairs at Richmond may make it necessary for us to go there, but it is not good policy to vacate this point, as the rebels could give us a great deal of trouble around Washington from this way. It has been discovered, when it is almost too late, that we have not men enough in the field, and just at the time, too, when 25,000 more men should have struck a death-blow at this rebellion, and thus closed the war. This sad state of affairs has been brought about, we have every reason to believe, by the cursed abolitionists, whose object is to keep the war going until they have gained their damnable purposes.

There is not a soldier in the field but who places the utmost confidence in Gen. McClellan, and we think that every man who opposes him and his policy is a traitor, and that the party that would not send him reinforcements when the rebels have been closed in so short a time, guilty of treason more foul than the vilest traitor in open rebellion. I came here to fight for the Constitution and the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, and when I fight for the bigger I forever wear myself and am guilty of treason likewise. This is the feeling of almost every man in this Regiment, and we have reason to believe, of nine tenths of the whole Union Army.

We are told by—I (we're not the men) devils of the north that he who speaks of the Constitution now is a traitor; they have said so in Congress, and they are permitted to say so. I fight for the Constitution and could put a ball thro' such traitors as well as those in arms.

They are more guilty, for they legislate treason in our National Halls. If this political gaming cannot be stopped, we will have no country to fight for; but we hope they will come to their senses before long, and that patriots will once more rule in our national councils; and that what was lost by unwise counsel, may be more than regained before two weeks.

Yours for the War,
HYDE.

Executors' Sale. NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Luzerne, I will expose to public sale by vendue, at the Court-house, in the borough of Montrose, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described piece of land, late the estate of Wright Green, dec'd, to-wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lawrenceville, (now Franklin), Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, known and distinguished as lot No. 182 on Kirby & Jay's map, being and lying for one hundred acres more or less. Keeping therefrom, 8 acres and 25 perches, now in possession of James Twiss, and lying on the west side of the road running from the Franklin road to the Snake creek road, as well as more fully appear by reference to the deed for the same from said Kirby & Jay, and to the map of said county, to-wit:—The said Township dated 17th January, 1861, and to the office of the Surveyor General of Luzerne county, in Deed Book No. 28, pages 228 and 229. On which premises, I have advertised to be sold there is one dwelling house, one barn, one wood-house, a blacksmith shop, and two out-buildings.

Terms made known on day of sale.
WILLIAM GREEN, Executor.
JAMES TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
June 23rd, 1862.

Proposition to Raise a Soldiers' Relief Fund. T. V. Green, Sheriff of Susq'a Co. DEAR SIR: I propose that if you select the Democrat as one of the two papers in which to publish your sales of real estate, that ONE HALF of the amount of the bills for advertising shall be devoted to the relief of sick and wounded Volunteers, who may enlist from this county under the late call; or of the families of such Volunteers who may be destitute; the funds to be paid over by you to the County Commissioners, or such other special committee as may be agreed upon, for disbursement. This arrangement to be entered upon now and continue during the year, unless such relief shall not be so long needed.

This offer is not to be so construed as to necessarily affect the price paid to such other paper as you may select to advertise your sales in; and I further offer to include such other notices as you may have to publish in two papers; also on such notices as are limited to one paper, I will devote THREE-FOURTHS of the bills, as above.

And should there be no necessity for the use of a relief fund for new volunteers from the county, I will donate one half of said bills to the relief of sick and wounded volunteers from the county; or elsewhere, in the army of the Union.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher of the Montrose Democrat. Montrose, July 16th, 1862. (6m)

The terms of the above offer are extended to the other public officials of Susquehanna county.

Publication to be made of the amount of such moneys, and how, and to whom disbursed.

A. J. G.

The above offer was made for the purpose specified, and none other, and without reference to any other paper. It was made by us without the knowledge of any other person. All hints to the contrary are unfounded; and, if persisted in, will, from being ungenerous and unjust, become false and malicious.

DISCARDED REPUBLICAN PLEDGES

THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF CONGRESS. Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by disunionists of Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and to arms around the Capitol, that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of personal or sectional passion, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of aggression or conquest, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as both objects are accomplished the war shall cease.—Adopted by the branches of Congress, July 24, 1861, without opposition—two-thirds being Republicans.

DECLARATION OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT. "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe it is wrong, and have no inclination to do so."—From Lincoln's inaugural Address, March 4th, 1861.

REPUBLICAN RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS. Resolved, That neither the President of the United States, nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have the Constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with, slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the Union.—Sherman's resolution, passed Feb. 11th, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Whereas, The American Constitution was ordained and established by our fathers in order to form a more perfect Union, establish the rights of the citizen, to secure the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity; therefore

Resolved, I, that the only object of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, II, That to the end that the Union may be restored, and the Constitution and law be enforced, we will support the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war.

MARRIAGES.

In Montrose, July 26, by Rev. R. Van Valkenburg, Mr. K. E. GIBBOLD, of Dimock, and Miss E. M. GANFIELD, of Jessup.

In Montrose, July 26, by the same, Mr. G. W. DRAKE, of Jessup, and Miss ELIZABETH ALLEN, of Bridgewater.

Administratrix Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of Michael Kane, late of Chocoutan township, deceased, that the same must be presented to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to present their accounts to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of August, 1862. JANE POWELL, Adm'x.

Administrators' Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of Michael Kane, late of Chocoutan township, deceased, that the same must be presented to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to present their accounts to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of August, 1862. HUGHES KANE, Adm'x.

Administrators' Notice. NOTICE of administration to the estate of the late John Hamilton, late of Liberty, having been granted under the will of said John Hamilton, the undersigned are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of August, 1862. HUGHES KANE, Adm'x.

Notice of Dissolution. ME from our firm. The business will be settled by the undersigned, and the firm name of GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM, & CO. New York, July 25th, 1862.—4w

LIQUORS. 30 Different kinds of Wines and Liquors, comprising nearly every kind in any market, warranted pure, and sold as usual by
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The school is managed at the commencement of the term, for the more full training of those wishing to teach, and assistance rendered them in preparing for the same. The school is held in the school building by applying to the undersigned for a copy of the prospectus, containing full particulars of the course of study, and the terms of tuition.

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Terms of Tuition. Primary Department per quarter of eleven weeks, \$3.50. Common Branch per quarter of eleven weeks, \$4.00. Higher English and Mathematics do., 5.00. Latin and Greek do., 6.00. French do., 4.00. Languages, Ancient or Modern do., 4.00. Teachers Normal Class do., 5.00. Music do., 4.00. Of the above, \$1.00 is paid in advance. The balance on the 1st of the month. The higher branches include the lower, except the cost of books and music on piano. Tuition \$20.00 per quarter covers all branches named, above, except text-books, and music on piano. Tuition \$20.00 per quarter covers all branches named, above, except text-books, and music on piano. Tuition \$20.00 per quarter covers all branches named, above, except text-books, and music on piano.

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