



A. J. GRANTON, Editor

Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864

Maryland has about 100,000 voters, but at the recent election, conducted under military orders, 85,000 votes were polled for Lincoln's League ticket, and the result is heralded as a "great victory."

A special election was to have been held in Delaware last week to elect a member of Congress in place of the Democratic member, deceased. The military programme of Maryland having been ordered by Gen. Schenck, the Democrats are feeling able to contest an election against an army withdrawn their candidate. Delaware has done nothing for rebellion, and does not deserve such treatment; but as the people are not republicans, no election is allowed. How the "election" came off, let the brief telegram state.

WISCONSIN, Nov. 10.—The election to-day passed off quietly under the protection of the military. The Democratic candidate having been withdrawn, it was a mere form. Smithers, the military candidate, received 4,008 votes in New Castle county, being all the votes cast. The returns from the other counties indicate his election without opposition.

Politics in the Army. Since the administration changed the "war for the Union" into a war for freeing slaves, &c., and commenced using the army for political purposes, it has become very particular about the politics of the officers. Abolitionists, all right; if not, they must become so by decision. It is sought to disgrace or punish them for their opinions. Capt. B. F. Sells, of Co. D, 132d regiment Ohio Volunteers, has been arrested, and will doubtless be tried and punished for words alleged to have been spoken in opposition to Lincolnism. The charges against him are that he spoke of the powers that be as a black republican, abolition administration; said that the war, formerly for the Union, was now a war for the negro; that the liberty of speech and of the press had been abridged, except to abolitionists; that he said Vallandigham was loyal, his arrest a usurpation, and that himself and most of his company were going to vote for him; and that he had read, and circulated, or allowed to be circulated in his company, sundry Democratic newspapers printed in Ohio.

It is not alleged that the Captain was not a good soldier; the only objection in fact is, that he is not an abolitionist—a crime in the eyes of the tyrants who now rule without reference to law or justice.

It is now said to be doubtful whether the Governor of Maryland will grant certificates of election to all candidates who claim to have been chosen to Congress from that State in the late election. Their election is considered as illegal. Mr. Creswell's case is given as an example. His reported majority is small, and the accounts given of the manner in which the election was conducted in his district show that there was nothing like free suffrage permitted. At various polling places citizens were not allowed to cast their votes unless they voted the "yellow ticket," which was adopted by Creswell. If they offered to vote any other they were refused the privilege, even after taking the oath prescribed by General Schenck. The military guards which had been stationed around the polls, stated that their orders were not to permit any one to vote unless he voted the "yellow ticket," and that they must execute their orders, which they did. If men elected by such means can obtain seats in an American Congress, there is an end of representative government.

The new fractional Treasury notes, authorized by Congress to take the place of the postage currency, are now out, and the most miserable failures that were ever attempted in the way of a circulating medium. We saw specimens in the shape of 50 and 25 cent notes a few days ago, and we must confess it surprised us to believe that any sane man in the Treasury Department could have imposed on to such an extent as to accept such stuff for present paper money. They look more like the fancy labels for Perfumery and Quack Medicines than anything else, and would be very poor affairs for even those purposes. If Mr. Chase cannot do better let him hold on to Postage currency, it is infinitely preferable to those new apologies for notes.

The Constitution and the Union! Stand them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together.—Daniel Webster.

The Gettysburg Ceremony.

We hope we have no reader who will be able to read the official dispatches sent from Gettysburg without a blush of shame. The Governor, it seems, did not reach there in time to participate in the proceedings of Wednesday evening, which were of a "lively character." Mr. Lincoln made a joke or two; Mr. Seward, who has become nervously anxious as to his fame as a prophet, vindicated his pretensions by the assertion that forty years ago he had anticipated that the battle of freedom would be fought upon the field of Gettysburg; and Mr. Forney referred to the political aspect of the campaign. It is thus that the President of the United States and his confidential advisers display themselves in the presence of the historic field where two hundred thousand of their countrymen four months ago met in deadly conflict. It is thus that they render homage to the heroic dead. With the groans of the wounded still resounding in the air—the corpses of the slain still unburied—the bereaved still clad in the emblems of mourning, and their tears still flowing—these men meet to laugh and joke and chaff.

The Draft Enrollment. The War Department, Provost Marshal's Office, Washington, Nov. 17, 1864.

Circular No. 10.—As complaints have been made that errors have occurred in the enrollment of the National forces by the omission of persons whose names should have been enrolled, and by the addition of names of persons who, by reason of alienage, and for other causes, ought not to have been enrolled, and as it is desirable that the Department should have such information as may be necessary in order to do full justice to all parties, it is hereby ordered:

1. The Board of Enrollment of each district shall have printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled in each sub-district, prepared and exposed to public view, in at least five places in each sub-district, and in as many more as the board may deem necessary. Names will be placed upon these lists in alphabetical order.

2. Public notice will be given by advertisement upon the list of names, and in the newspapers, that any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the board, that he is not, and will not be at the time fixed for next draft, liable to military duty on account of—first, alienage; second, non-residence; third, unsuitableness of age; fourth, manifest permanent physical disability.

3. Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the enrollment list, are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment, who shall thereupon direct the Enrolling Officer of the sub-district in which the parties reside to ascertain if they are found to be subject to enrollment. These may avail themselves of the privilege of appearing, as specified in paragraph 1, as if they had been originally enrolled.

4. Boards of enrollment will use all diligence in collecting the necessary information and making the requisite notes to perfect the enrollment list.

5. Boards of enrollment will hear cases as provided in paragraph 1, until the 20th of December, 1864, after which no cases will be heard. As soon as possible thereafter, a report of proposed corrections will be made out, according to the printed instructions, and transmitted to the Provost Marshal General.

6. The names and residence of those proposed to be stricken off or added will be written upon sheets of consolidated enrollment lists (forms 37 and 38), and transmitted to the Provost Marshal General for the purpose of correcting the lists on file.

Jas. B. Fay, Provost Marshal General.

Paul, the Apostle speaks of Luke as the "beloved physician," and few endeavor themselves to us more than those who like "ministering angels," bring us the healing balm in sickness. So it is with medicines that cure; though we never see the maker, yet we get a feeling of regard for him through them. How many have reason to bless Dr. Ayer for his invaluable remedies, so cheap and yet so effective! What public benefactors better deserve esteem than those who rescue the body from disease and premature decay?—Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette.

Case of Kidnapping. A young man named Redpath, formerly of N. Y. city, was recently kidnapped in Canada and brought to N. Y., charged with having been concerned in the draft riots. He proved to be the wrong person, but was not released until after being forced to sign a statement that he came to New York of his own free will. Consul Joshua R. Giddings has been arrested by the Canadian authorities, and held in \$3,000 bail for his share in the transaction.

By the arrival of the steamer Roanoke, from Havana, we have a report of an engagement between Gen. Gaudara and the San Domingo insurgents, in which the latter were defeated. Gen. Gaudara's force is set down at one thousand, while that of the rebels was six hundred.

PRINTING PAPERS has advanced nearly fifty per cent within the last sixty days. This and the advance in other materials and labor bears heavily upon Publishers. They require all the money due them, and their patrons will do a kindly act by seeing that their bills for subscription and jobbing are promptly paid.

The Gettysburg Ceremonies.

Gettysburg, Nov. 19.—The President and his family arrived here on Wednesday evening last. The Governor's train was delayed by a slight accident to the engine still nearly midnight, and the various Governors were not able to participate in the proceedings of the night, which were of a lively character.

The President, Secretary Seward and Col. Forney were surrounded, and most severely replied to the compliment.

Mr. Lincoln said: "I appear before you, fellow-citizens, merely to thank you for this compliment. The inference is a very far one that you would hear me for a little while at least were I to commence to make a speech. I do not appear before you for the purpose of doing so, and for several substantial reasons. The most substantial of these is that I have no speech to make. [Laughter.] In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say any foolish things.

A voice:—If you can help it.

Mr. Lincoln:—It very often happens that the only way to help it is to say nothing at all. [Laughter.] Believing that, in my present condition this evening, I must beg you to excuse me from addressing you further."

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery commenced this morning by a grand military and civic display under the command of Major-General Couch.

The line of parade was taken up at 10 o'clock, and proceeded thro' the principal streets to the Cemetery, where the military formed in line and saluted the President.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the main stand. The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military dignitaries, took their position on the stand, the President being seated between Messrs Seward and Everett, after a reception, marked with the respectful silence due to the solemnity of the occasion, every man among the immense gathering moving on to his appearance.

The military then formed in line, extending around the area between the stand and the military being occupied by civilians, comprising about fifteen thousand people, and including men, women and children. The attendance of ladies was quite large.

The military escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and a regiment of infantry, being the regular funeral escort of honor paid to the highest officers in the service.

After the performance of the funeral dirge by Birgefield's band, an eloquent prayer, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Stockton.

The President then delivered the following dedicatory speech:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new Nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any Nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war; and we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that the Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this; but in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. [Applause.] The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. [Applause.] It is for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. [Applause.] It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. [Applause.] That the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom—and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." [Long applause.]

Three cheers given for the President of the United States, and Governors of the States.

After the delivering of the address by Hon. Edward Everett, the dirge and benediction closed the exercises, and the immense assemblage separated about two o'clock.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the 5th New York regiment of Artillery, Col. Murray, was marched to the temporary residence of Governor Seymour, where they passed in review before the Governor, presenting a handsome spectacle. Upon the conclusion of this ceremony, which attracted quite a crowd of sight-seers, Governor Seymour presented a handsome silk standard to the regiment, accompanying the gift with a neat speech.

A remarkable petrification of an entire tree was lately discovered in the Baltimore mine, at Wilkesbarre, by the miners, while blasting for coal. The piece of the trunk taken out weighs five thousand pounds, and still there remain the roots and the top of the tree embedded in the coal. There are also to be found in the mine petrifications of the cactus, and other plants peculiar to a tropical climate.

A negro woman in Providence lately tied a string round the tongue of a child seven years of age. After placing the little one on top too, she tied the string round a nail, causing the sufferer to stand in this position all night. The monster is to be proceeded against, and should have the severest penalty the law admits inflicted on her.

How Republican Voters are Made.

A few days before the late election a gentleman who resides in this city received a letter from a friend living in New Jersey. The writer stated that a lawsuit would bring him to town in a few days, and he would esteem it a great favor if his friend allowed him to stay at his home. The writer was a pious gentleman, and urged as his reason for the request that city hotels were places of known iniquity, and the godly could not enter them without contamination. The gentleman replied to the letter, and assenting to the writer's request said he would be most happy to receive him. On the Saturday before the election the visitor came, and at the table led the religious services. At night before retiring he did the same, and again on Sunday morning. He went with the children to Sunday school, and then attended church, and on Sunday evening again performed the religious services of the house, declaring that he had never spent so quiet and happy a Sabbath. On Monday he renewed his devotions, and on Tuesday about noon, coming into the house he said his lawsuit had been postponed and his presence in the city was no longer needed. He would therefore return home; but as this life was short, and he had a happy visit to his friend, he proposed that they should again unite in prayers before parting. This was done, and amid mutual regrets the friend left.

A short time afterward two of the neighbors called at the house, and mentioning the pious gentleman's name, inquired if he lived there. Being told that he did not, they said it was very strange. That house had been given by the man as his residence at the election poll when he voted for Curtin on the previous Tuesday, and two well known Republicans of the precinct had roused upon oath for his truth. The story was now out, and the pious individual had come to Philadelphia to make one of Curtin's majority here, and then, after invoking a blessing upon it, had hastened back to his Jersey home to teach his neighbors religion. Philadelphia Arg.

A HARD HIT.—"Superb Shawl."—Stewart, the celebrated importer of dry goods, has now in his store a magnificent shawl imported by him at a cost of three thousand dollars, expressly for Miss Kate Chase daughter of Hon. S. P. Chase, our distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. It is said that the young lady's whole outfit in all respect correspond with this costly article of dress."

To which the wife of a Democratic soldier replies:

"I am the wife of a Democratic soldier who volunteered at a time when the Administration pretended the war was for the Union; and although he was promised one-month's pay in advance, and his monthly wages regularly, yet for over seven long months he never received a dollar."

"During these long months of dreary winter, while Mr. Chase got rich enough to buy a three thousand dollar shawl, I at the wash tub of my Republican neighbors, managed to earn a bare subsistence for myself and the helpless family of the neglected and starved Democratic soldier."

At the recent meeting of the Louisville M. E. Conference, they were visited by the provost-marshal, with a company of soldiers, who came to ascertain if there were any traitors or disloyal men in the conference, and to arrest any who were unwilling to take the oath of allegiance or to salute the old flag. Dr. C. B. Parsons came forward, took the flag, and waved a salute, in which he was followed by over one hundred preachers. The military left, satisfied.

It appears from official reports that California and New Mexican volunteers are scouring the territory of the Navajoe Indians, destroying villages and crops, and making captures of persons and stock. These Indians have been severely punished during the summer, having been closely hunted by our troops and various hostile Indian tribes.

As diphtheria is very prevalent at this season of the year, we publish the following remedy which is said to be a sure cure; a small quantity of sheep's suet, say a spoonful, chopped fine and boiled in a gill of milk, and drank on retiring to bed. Of course the throat is to be bound with flannel.

The rebels and the abolitionists are rejoicing alike over the defeat of the democracy of the North. They neither one want the Union restored.

A letter from Attorney-General Bates to the district-attorney for the eastern district of Missouri informs him that his recent participation in political enterprises opposed to the views of the President, unfit him for his office, and the President had therefore removed him.

Pike county at the recent election was the banner county. The woolheads had but 270 votes, and the Democrats 1,134, being a little more than four to one. Monroe county comes next, in which the Democrats had 2,712 to 834 abolition.

The soldiers taken from Meade and Rosecrans secured to the Administration the fall elections, but lost to the Government the fall campaigns.

The Government is now actively engaged in capturing slaves and reuniting them into the army, in all parts of Maryland. The slaves are taken, and if the Master can prove himself a loyal abolitionist he is paid three hundred dollars apiece for his negroes, if not, the slaves are taken without pay, and the owner must find his remedy, if he can.

A man was arrested in Washington the other day, for singing "The light of other days."—Stanton supposed he was singing of the Union as it was.

The payments for all branches of the public service, for the fiscal year ending with last June, were nine hundred and thirty millions of dollars, of which amount \$4 hundred million were for the army, and sixty-five and sixty-six millions for the navy.

A sufficiency of money has recently been placed in the hands of all the paymasters to pay our armies up to the 1st of the present month.

The rebel authorities are indignantly executing their promises to give our prisoners in their hands, the food, and everything which the Government has forwarded to Richmond to that end.

Call for Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saloratus. "Agitate until you get it. If your grocer has not got it, ask him to go to the wholesale Agent, get a box, and try it. It is the best in the world. Do not be put off with any other. Use it instead of soda; it is a great deal better. Try it. Most of the Merchants have it. Their depot is 118 Liberty Street, New York."

As a sign of the progressive deterioration of public and private morals in the Capital of the nation, under the present regime, the journals throughout the country are supplanting a debt in the Common Council of Washington City, upon a resolution in favor of issuing regular licenses to houses of ill fame.

PETER WAISH, member elect of the House of Representatives from Luzerne County, in attempting to jump from the cars on the Owego & Susquehanna Railroad, on Wednesday, was so severely injured that he died in a few hours.

The five counties which were overrun by Lee's raid into Pennsylvania, gave an increased Democratic majority.

The Independent says—"The only religion that persistently and everywhere thrusts itself into political affairs is that of the Church of Rome."

The fact, in this country, is conspicuously the opposite of what the Independent asserts. The "Church of Rome" in the United States is certainly the freest from politics of any.

The high prices ruling in the United States contrast strongly with those which control the London dealers. Good stout Brussels carpets are sold in London at 62 1/2 cents per yard, and velvet carpets at 75 cents per yard.

An ecclesiastical council of the M. E. Church has tried and expelled a deacon, O. M. McKen, of Pike county, Ill., for laboring to extend the circulation of Democratic papers.

The Hon. H. Baker, of Maine, in a late speech before the "loyal" leaguers of New York, said, "I do not want to see the Union restored as it was—I rejoiced when slavery cut the tie that bound it to the Union." This brought down the most deafening applause from the assembled crowd of traitors who style themselves "loyalists." They are just what the "loyalists" of the revolution were, the foes of their country, and traitors.

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We flatter ourselves that we can compete with any firm in this side of New York, in price, style, or quality. For all of the above we wish the public to draw on us at the

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Of which we are the sole manufacturers. We would say to those in want of such, that we can sell any one no matter how particular the purchaser. We can furnish on the shortest and the most

REASONABLE TERMS

A full assortment of goods may be used for getting married, for a Battered Regiment. We guarantee a good fit and a well-made article, having a

Give the administration the needed three hundred thousand men, and then hold it to the strictest responsibility for the immediate and vigorous use of them.—Boston Transcript.

Will the Transcript have the goodness to describe the process of "holding the administration to the strictest responsibility?" After which will it increase our obligation by stating what reason there are for holding the administration to the strictest responsibility after our armies shall have been recruited with three hundred thousand more men, which do not exist for holding it to a strict accountability now, when it has been supplied with more than a million of men. Finally, will the Transcript please look to it in answering these questions it does not crack its "loyalty?"

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION OFFICE, Over the Post-Office, Montrose, Pa.

BEING duly authorized to prepare the necessary papers for all applications for Soldiers' and Widows' Bounties, Pay, and Pensions, and to receive and disburse the same, I will attend to such business for the sum of

"TWO DOLLARS" for each claim—this to cover all expenses, including Justice's fees, Clerk's Certificates, and Postage. This is about one-third the sum usually charged for the business.

All persons interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

FRANKLIN FRASER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Claim Agent, Montrose, Oct. 25, 1864.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, BY J. W. Burgess, Penn. Ave., SCRANTON, Penn'a. Aug. 6, 1864.

DR. D. A. LATHROP. OFFICE, Post, Cooper & Co's old Banking House. Surgery in particular. 627 Broadway, New York. (Montrose, May 1864.)

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SCHENK'S MANDRAKE PILLS WILL CURE Liver Complaints.

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Dr. J. H. SCHENK has a large amount of rooms at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, where he can be found every Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and at No. 89 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., over the counter. He keeps a large supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or examination of the lungs, or the will, will call on him above. He makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, his price is \$5. Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by Dr. Schenk for fear that they will find incurable, and by that means it is put off until it is too late. How much better it would be to know their condition at once as by abundance of evidence, Dr. Schenk has shown sufficient certificates in this city that he has cured advanced stages of Consumption. Dr. Schenk's Principal Office is No. 89 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa. where letters for advice should always be directed. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-Weed Tonic each \$1 per bottle, or 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 50 cents per box. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, Oct. 15, 1864.