

The first act of conciliation and kindness on the part of Lincoln & Co., to his political opponents, after election, was to kidnap the Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, and thrust him beyond the federal lines, without trial or notice that he had done any wrong.

This is a louder "word to Democrats," than the Judas-like twaddle in the last Lincoln organ.

Congress assembles next week; and as the Lincoln party has insisted that the McClellan voters are all traitors, it is suggested that a law be passed to prevent them from entering the army, because they would do more harm than good.

A Large "Corporal's Guard."

The office-holders have a great deal to say about the Democratic party being "wiped out" in the late elections, and have boasted that there was but a "corporal's guard" of the supporters of McClellan.

How idle then for enemies of the party to croak about the Democratic party being "dead and buried"—as if over a million and a half of Freemen could be annihilated.

We never despair of the Republic; the Democratic party will live while there is left a vestige of Constitutional liberty, and will struggle under any and all circumstances, for the restoration of the authority of the Constitution over the Union of the States.

Fire Alarm in New York.

A great sensation has been created in New York by an apparent attempt to burn the city. The attempt was made in about a dozen hotels by throwing phosphorus upon the beds and setting it on fire.

Various theories are suggested: Some think it was done by rebel agents; and if so, this was an attempt to punish that city for giving 37,000 for McClellan, Seymour, and the Union.

Lincoln State Majorities.

There seems to have been considerable close voting, at the late election; and although it was cunningly given out, for effect, that Lincoln's majority is overwhelming, it begins to appear that, while he has nearly all the States, his majorities in several of them are very small; and it is stated that the majorities will not average five votes on the hundred, while in many States it is less.

The official vote cast in Chester county at the Presidential election on the 8th inst. was 13,904. The official vote cast in Montgomery county, at the same election, was 14,280. Chester county is allowed three representatives in the State Legislature and Montgomery two.

The October Home Vote.

Much curiosity has been manifested among the people to know just how the State stood on the home vote in October. Many bets were made, and shoddy lost them; for there was certainly a Democratic majority.

The soldier vote has been fraudulently used—by counting it in the wrong counties, or by counting it twice—to cheat at least one Congressman (Coffroth) out of his election; and doubtless this mix-up has something to do with the refusal to announce the exact soldier-vote, which is all returned to Harrisburg direct from the army.

Abolition Love-Making.

Just now the Shoddy organs are, at intervals, eloquent in their appeals to the magnanimity of the Democrats. If some of their articles be true, Democrats are no longer "copperheads, rebel sympathizers," "secret traitors, worse than traitors with arms," &c., but a party of patriotic impulses, whose devotion to the Union can't be questioned.

Democrats can honorably make no concessions. Wherein Lincoln does right he will be endorsed, but wherein he does wrong he will be properly and fearlessly condemned.

But the Lincoln party charged that McClellan was a traitor and coward, and his advocates in league with rebellion, and until these base charges are retracted, all offers of conciliation and kindness are but base deceptions and treacherous sin.

Another Cabinet Change.

As intimated in his letter to a N. York Lincoln and Johnson club, Attorney-General Bates has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect soon after the meeting of Congress, which is on next Monday.

It is understood that Mr. Bates is a friend of the old Union and an adherent of the Constitution, and is therefore out of place in his present company.

McClellan's Old Soldiers.

The following shows how some of the men who served under General McClellan voted at the late election.

The New York 69th voted all but one for McClellan. The Second Corps voted 1,080 for the General, and 281 for Lincoln. The 179th New York voted McClellan 103, Lincoln 76.

Abolition Outrage Upon a Soldier.

The Dayton (Ohio) Empire, Nov. 9th, says: "A gentleman from Xenia informs us that a McClellan soldier offered to vote in Xenia yesterday, and upon presenting his ticket, open, was taunted by a miscellaneous crowd of negroes and abolitionists with being a 'copperhead,' and was asked if he was not ashamed to vote for a traitor."

ANTI SLAVERY CHURCHES.

The establishment of anti-slavery churches in the recovered Slave States continues to make gratifying progress. East Tennessee, which has so glorious a record for loyalty to the Union, is especially distinguished in this respect.

THE WAR NEWS.

Nov. 25th.—Gen. Sherman, as heretofore announced, has divided his army into two columns. One of these columns the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and is commanded by Gen. Howard.

Nov. 26th.—Definite intelligence has at length been received from Sherman's column. The expedition under Slocum, which went from Atlanta south to Macon, on November 19th, was at Forsyth, twenty miles northwest of Macon.

Nov. 28.—We are able to trace Sherman to Wednesday last. Both his expeditions are checked. Slocum who moved south from Atlanta, was on the 19th, 20 miles north of Macon.

The following is a pretty close approximation to the popular vote cast at the late Presidential election throughout the United States:

The Late Popular Vote.

Lincoln and Johnson . . . 1,950,000. McClellan and Pendleton . . . 1,700,000. Majority for Lincoln . . . 250,000

The President has hardly five per cent majority on the total vote. For every hundred votes for Lincoln in the loyal States, there have been cast ninety-five for his Democratic competitor, and a large part of this excess was given in New England.

—A Minnesota despatch narrates the successful expedition made by Captain Fiske against the Indians. We are coolly informed that he had killed a number of Indians with bullets, and "a hundred women and children with hard tack, saturated with strychnine."

—The Richmond papers say that the exchange of prisoners goes on well, 3,200 Confederates have been delivered and Captain Hatch is now engaged in the delivery of Yankees in return.

—The Junata Register publishes a letter from a soldier named Wallace Rogers, which mentions that his company gave a majority of 30 for McClellan; and the returns when they reached the Prothonotary's office, showed a majority of 20 for Lincoln—an abolition fraud of 50 votes.

—Equivocal—My friend, if you should ever come within five miles of my house again, I hope you will stay all night.

—Somebody has stolen \$1,000 from a room of the Treasury building. Hereafter outsiders are to remain outsiders, under all circumstances, by order of Secretary Fessenden.

—Because he has lost a bet on the election, an individual in Albany is to ride a goat down Broadway on the night of the 1st December, clothed with nothing but a shirt and a pair of spurs.

The Robberies at the Navy Yard.

The attention of a Government Commission in this city has been for some time past turned to an investigation of delinquencies in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which are mildly called "peculations," but which are, in plain English, downright robberies.

These cases will require the strictest investigation and the most serious punishment. The idea, which is too prevalent, that public offices are dens for the support of thieves, must be dissipated by the adoption of severe measures.

The Trials in Columbia County.

For some time past, the trial of a number of parties, arrested under a charge of resisting and obstructing the operation of the draft in Columbia county, has been going on for the alleged offense before a military commission.

The counsel for the prisoners entered their protest at an early stage of the proceedings against the attempt to try these men by military commission, demanding that the matter be referred to the civil authorities.

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Sanitary Commission.

The National Intelligence made allusion to the appeal of the Sanitary Commission for increase of funds, and asked for a statement of the gross amount of salaries divided among the employees of that association.

The Intelligence makes the following significant statement: "We learn that the Eastern Department of the Commission, which has its headquarters in Washington, and in which the appropriations have been made on a greatly more extensive scale, has never published any financial report since the date of its organization down to the present date."

—The Rep. party was organized to effect the abolition of slavery; even at the expense of the Union. Should it succeed in this effort, its mission is ended.

—Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, says: "After much reflection, I hope uninfluenced by passion or prejudice, I have come to the conclusion that the policy of the present administration can never restore the Union."

—A Hungarian boy, living in Austria, just fourteen years old, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years imprisonment. His only crime (!) was carrying about his person a book in which was written some passionate expression of hatred for the Emperor.

—The Racine (Wis.) Journal states that the arrest of Mr. Thompson, a citizen and a mechanic of that city, by a person in the secret service of the government, has caused intense excitement in that city.

—A soldier came home from the war last week with both his legs shot off, and \$700 bounty in his pocket. His wife who had taken a great dislike to the poor fellow on account of his crippled condition, stole his money and ran away with it.

—"Rally round the flag, boys, rally once again," a wounded soldier exclaimed, "Well, you noisy, cowardly rascals, why don't you do it?" The young leaguers drooped.

—The Forest newspaper files contain General Rebel's official account of the destruction of Union gunboats and transports on the Tennessee river, near Johnsonville.

—Among the clap-trap stories which the Republican press have put forth since the election, is that of a soldier who went to the polls and voted, with this remark: "I vote as I fought!"

—The assistant Treasurer of the United States is now paying at the mint the coupons of the public debt falling due on the 1st of January next.

—The Hermann (Mo.) Volksblatt, a radical German paper, in speaking of the rebel raid in that State, says: "Rebel officers while in our city of Hermann, advised our citizens to vote for Lincoln."

—The executor on the estate of Stephen A. Douglas reports to the court in Chicago, that he has paid to Mrs. Douglas over \$7,500, and to the children over \$7,000, being proceeds of the estate after paying all the debts.

—Before three months are around many will curse the day they voted for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln—and curse the abolition leaders for deceiving them into the act.

—The amount of interest on United States bonds falling due in January is \$9,800,000, and deducting the interest on the registered bonds, the coupons now paid by anticipation will amount, it is said, to about \$7,000,000.

The School House.

Teachers and parents should make it a duty to see that the circumstances under which children study are such as shall leave a happy impression on their minds.

Shabby school houses induce slovenly habits. Unswep floors indicate cob-webby brains. Ill-made benches not only warp and dwarf the body, but, by reflex influence, the mind as well.

No matter how old or unfashionable your school house—keep it clean. Hide its sombre walls with pictures, enowber its weather-beaten exterior with flowers and vines, and decorate its yard with shrubbery.

—Chicago has just completed a new census—total, 1,693,353, against 1,092,260 in 1860.

—A lady, in speaking of the gathering of lawyers to dedicate a new Court-house, said she supposed they had gone to "view the place where they must shortly lie."

—An order has recently been issued from the head quarters of the army of the Potomac, prohibiting entirely all communication with the enemy, either by words or signs.

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