A. J. GERRITSON, . . . Editor.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866. FOR GOVERNOR:

HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Civil Rights Bill:

Leading Republicans-Congressmen and others-claim that the civil rights bill. in declaring negroes citizens of the Uniries. We always believed that it was the intention of the radicals to covertly force all the States under their construction of tion to the majority plan of the commitof this and other acts.

Special Attention

week.

The article on free railroads is from a leading radical journal; and we regret that while most of the Democrats in last legislature were favorable to such an act, nearly all the Republicans were hostile to it, and favored the corrupt, vote-buying monopoly. Our Senator and Members by the Committee of fifteen for the admisopposed the public interest, and voted to sion of the Southern States. It provides give the monopoly arbitrary power to that the States shall be admitted after the cripple the people's privileges. Why they did so, we hope they will answer.

The article on Congress and President, shows the feelings of such Republicans as are for the Union. We hope the rabids, before they call the writer a "traitor," will show wherein he is wrong-remembering that he is one of their party, and lows: now writes, as for four years as a soldier, he fought-for tire Union.

The Philadelphia Age.

We ask favorable attention to the advertisement of the Age, in this paper. It is an excellent journal-soundly Democratic, and a good newspaper. Published in our State, it keeps its readers posted in matters relating to our interests in Penn sylvania; and is therefore preferable to the New York journals, which not only ignore our state matters, but are organs of cliques and factions.

Cabinet Meeting on Reconstruction.

We copy the following dispatch to the Associated Press, of May 2d. We are surprised at Stanton's conversion to the right side; but as it seems to be confirmed by later reports, we do not now question it. Radicalism is not only backing down, but breaking down, and Geary will go under :

It is understood that at the meeting to day the President invited an expression of opinion from the heads of Departments respecting the propositions reported on Monday last by the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction. An interesting and animated discussion is said to have ensued, in the course of which, if rumor be true, Secretary Seward declared himself in very decided and emphatic terms against the plan of the committee and in favor of the immediate admission of loval representatives from the lately disloval States.

Secretary McCulloch was as positive as the Secretary of State in his opposition to the plan recommended by the committee, and expressed himself strongly in favor of au immediate consumnation of the President's restoration policy, by the admission into Congress of loyal men from the Southern States.

in his opposition to the committee's propositions, and was for adhering to the consistently pursued by the Administration. He was gratified that the President tion of the Cabinet.

Secretary Welles was unequivocally against the committee's scheme, and was earnest in his support of the President's policy, comprehending the instant admisfrom the States lately in rebellion.

Secretary Harlan was rather reticent, and expressed no opinion.

Postmaster General Dennison was in States should be admitted to seats in

Attorney-General Speed was not pres-

home in Kentucky. The President was earnest in his oppodeclared himself against all conditions highest consequence to their welfare. precedent to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States in the by the committee contains five sections shape of amendments to the Constitution which we will consider in their proper this? And if it should be restored on or the passage of laws. He insisted that order. The first is simply a re-enactment under the Constitution no State could be of the Civil Rights bill, intended to save deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, that odious measure from the doom which and that Senators and Representatives awaits it at the hands of judiciary. The ought to be at once admitted into their second excludes from the basis of repre- who are seeking to pervert the Constituand the Constitution. He was for a rigid twenty-one years who are denied the destruction of their liberties .- Age, May 1. adherence to the Constitution, as it is, elective franchise under the laws of any and remarked that having sustained our. State, "except for participation in rebelselves under a during a terrible rebellion, lion or other crime." Commenting on week.

be restored without a resort to amend- remarks with shameless frankness: "The ments. He remarked, in general terms, that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be at a time when the States and all the people can participate viated power until they give suffrage to of Per in the alteration.

More Reconstruction.

On May 1st, Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, one of the (radical) members of the Joint Committee of tifteen, introduced substitute for the Committee's restoration bill, which promises that after Tennessee or Arkansas shall have ratified the constitutional amendments reported by the Committee and adopted a uniform system of suffrage for all males within their limits above the age of twenty one ted States, confers upon them full politi- their Senators and Representatives if cal equality, including the right to vote in found duly qualified, shall be admitted to all the States, to hold office and sit on jupulsory negro suffrage on these States before they are allowed representation in negro suffrage and negro equality upon Congress, and looks a little like opposi-

Mr. Bingham, (radical,) of Ohio, also introduced an amendment to Mr. Stevens' bill, which he gave notice he would offer Is called to articles on fourth page this at the proper time. It strikes out the second section of the bill, which allows Congress in 1861.

It seems from these two propositions that the Radicals on the committee have

not yet agreed on any particular plan. May 2d, Mr. Williams, of Oregon, of-fered an amendment to the bill reported 4th of March, 1867, with the exception of Tennessee and Arkansas, which shall be admitted immediately on the ratification of the proposed amendment.

Mr. Dixon, (Rep.) of Connecticut, gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the bills and resolutions reported by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and as a substitute therefor, as fol-

Resolved, &c., That the interest of peace and the interests of the Union require the admission of every State to its share in public legislation whenever it presents itself, not only in an attitude of oyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or

truction theory crumbles in pieces.)

The Reconstruction Plan as Seen Thro'

Constitution, which, when stripped of verbage, is as follows:
Section 1. Negroes shall be made citizens.
Sec 2. States which do not give negroes the privilege of voting shall not count them as population in the apportionment of representatives.
Sec 3. Only negroes and white men who opposed the r. be.lion shall vote at the next presidential election.
Sec. 4. Slave owners shall not be paid for the loss of their shaves by emancipation, and neither States nor the Federal government shall pay the rebel debt.
Sec. 5. Congress shall have power to pass any law it may see fit to pass, without regard to the constitutional rights of the people and of the States, and without fear of an executive veto.

of an executive veto.

It will be seen that the first two sections give equality and franchise to negroes, whether they have been loyal or disloyal; and the third one deprives a large number of white men, who have not been con victed of any crime, of the rights of citizens. This is something more than negro equality, and it will require more than ordinary acutences of vision to enable any one to see the justice of imisting that States shall give the right of citizenship to negroes who have given "ata and comfort" to the rebels, and deprive white men of it."

Reconstruction.

While we did not expect that the deliberations of a council notoriously under the control of Thaddens Stevens would result in any good, we confess the report of the Committee on Reconstruction, submitted to Congress on yesterday, took us by surprise. Statesmanship, magnanimity common justice, were not to be looked for at such hands, but the enemy of the Radicals who respects their wisdom least, never imputed to them ignorance of the demands of the people and of their tem-Secretary Stanton was equally decided per so gross as that betrayed by the propositions which they have spent five weary months in perfecting. If we should repolicy which had been agreed upon and gard their work from a partisan stand point, and consider it only with reference had brought the subject to the considera- elections, we could cheerfully cry out for it in behalf of the Democracy. But we do not choose to so consider it. Measares upon which depend the peace of rion into Congress of loyal Representatives and the exemption of posterity from the woes which have fallen so heavily upon. our generation, are of too grave consideration to be fought or favored with any reference to the number of votes that they favor of carrying out the restoration may win for one party or lose for another policy of the President, but expressed his at this year's election or the next. Hence, doubts as to the precise time at which although we sincerely believe that the action of the Committee on Reconstruction their admission by yielding assent to newill insure and probably hasten the ultimate downfall of the vast and corrupt the North, and absolute dominion for the North, and absolute dominion for the North, are now openly destinated to the control of the North that a name of the Church from the South, are now openly destinated to the control of the North that a name of the Church from the South and a name of the Church from the South and a name of the Church from the South and a name of the Church from the Church from the Church from the South and a name of the Church from the Church from the Church from the South and a name of the Church from the Church fro loyal Representatives from the Southern tion of the Committee on Reconstruction their admission by yielding assent to neent at the meeting, being on a visit to his since it had a name, we cannot forget that manded by the Radicals as the price of Union, which is at this moment the object cition to the report of the committee, and nearest to the hearts of the people and of

The constitutional amendment reported respective Houses, as prescribed by law sentation all citizens over the age of tion of their fathers into an engine for the

he thought that the Government could this section, a Radical journal of this city provision reaches the North as well as the South, but the effect upon the lave States | king and truthful comparison between the candidates of will be to leave them with greatly abbreall their people."

In other words, we must give up our own rights as the price of trampling on those of our neighbors. We must endure negro suffrage in Pennsylvania, that the Radicals may secure permanent control of the South through the agency of the blacks. But although the avowal which we have quoted is bold enough to be startling, it by no means expresses the full effect of the section under consideration, which, while it takes care that the negroes in the South shall get votes beyond peradventure, is quite as careful to provide for the disfranchisement of the white people. "Participation in the robellion" is made a lawful ground for depriving men of votes, and those who are thus denied the ballot are not to be excluded from the basis of representation. As the Radical theory is that all the negroes in the South were loyal through the war, and that all the white people were rebels, it will be seen at a glauce that, under this section, while the whites cannot disfranchise the blacks, except under the penalty of a vast sacrifice of representation of the penalty of the Radicals may secure permanent control of the penalty of a vast sacrifice of representation, the blacks can disfranchise the the Southern States ten years to pay their whites without any sacrifice at all. And portion of the direct tax levied by act of this from the party of equal rights and moral ideas!

> The next section provides that "until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarilyadhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President

and Vice-President of the United States." Although so worded as to appear to refer only to a class, this section practically disfranchises the whole white population of the Southern States for the next four years. Mr. Thaddens Stevens has declared more than once that there were not any loyal white people in the South during the rebellion, and his interpretation of the section would undoubtedly regulate the agents of his party who would be intrusted with the care of the ballot-box, if the amendment should be

The next section provides that neither the United States nor the States engaged in rebellion shall ever pay the rebel war debt or claims for compensation for emancipated slaves. Considering that excessive zeal to pay debts which there is no legal method of recovering, is not one (So from day to day the radical recon- of the infirmities of man, and especially not one of the vices of this age and coun try, we must regard this provision as simply and ridiculously superfluous The fifth

The Philadelphia Daily News, a consistent Republican newspaper, but one which cannot be induced to endorse all the infamous schemes of the Radical Disunionists, thus speaks of the plan of reconstruction proposed by "Thad. Skevens' Committee of Fifteen. Is says:

"After five months of severe labor the revolutionary faction in Congress has at last brought forth what is called by their journals "a plan of reconstruction," the main part of which is a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which, when stripped of verbiage, is as follows:

Section 1. Negroes shall be made claisens. shall be ineligible to office who was thought worthy to hold it under the general government before the war, or in the Confederate States during the rebellion, or who had merit enough to rise above the rank of colonel in the army or master in the navy of those States. The other, which prescribes the conditions upon which the commonwealths of the South shall be granted representation, completes the infamy of this "plan," and makes manifest the hypocrisy of the demagogues who conceived it. One of these conditions, under the guise of a premium for the acceptance of the amendment, allows those States ten years within which to pay the national taxes which have been charged against them since 1861. But it is in another that we find the lurking serpent .-

It is in these words: Be it enacted, That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into

Congress as such. It will be seen that even if the Southern States should, every one of them, accept the abominable and unrighteous conditions sought to be imposed upon them, to the bearing it will have on the coming they may still be excluded from representation for an indefinite period. Their " well done," and cordially thank them status cannot be re-established without the help of enough Northern States to make a three-fourths vote, because the fruition of their hopes and the restoration these States, the perpetuity of the Union, of their rights is postponed until the amendment "shall have become a part of the Constitution." There is craft in this
-base, devilish craft. The great conservative masses of the North who would give to the States of the South their equal rights without a moment's delay, are compelled either to leave them unrepresented for an indefinite period, or to purchase it will also postpone the restoration of the representation for the whites. Can any one be credulous enough to believe that the men who make this atrocious demand have any object in view other than that of perpetuating their party power? Can the Union ever be restored on such a basis as this? And if it should be restored on such a basis, would it be worth having or keeping? Let the people ponder these questions, and sound a thundering answer to them in the ears of the demagogues who are seeking to pervert the Constitution of their fathers into an engine for the destruction of their liberties.—Age, May 1.

A young man, who was at work on the dam, at Towarda, fell into the river and was drowned, one day last veck.

A simple minded Republican office-seeker from concented to the President of the Secretary of the Interior, is left so chlora.

A simple minded Republican office-seeker from concented to the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President and Congress could be repaired. The Prosident with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President with the Scale of the Manny of the Cabinet Tendent and severation of the Supreme Court, of Rhodo and the president and congress could be resident and congress of cholera.

—A one be credulous enough to believe that

Clymer and Geary.

The Philadelphia Age of the 23.h, in a leading article on the Gubernatorial canvass, draws the following stri-

the respective parties:

Mr. Clymer stands modestly in the gaze of the people of Pennsylvania, and appealing to the pure record of his private and his public life, asks their suffrages. Shall that appeal be vain? We feel confident that it will not be, and that long before October comes, there will be developed, within this really Democratic commonwealth that sort of feeling, a mingled anxiety and trustfainess in honest men, which will make a large majority cling to such a one as Hiester Clymer, pure, untainted, incorrupt, when all or most around him are stained with corruption, and place him at the helm of local government in the sure faith that he will guide the ship of state safely.

Circulate Democratic Newspapers.

One of the most vitally essential steps to secure dem ocratic success in the coming campaign is the circuis tion of Democratic newspapers among the people an with a view to accomplish this much desired result, w tion of Democratic newspapers among the people and with a vis w to accomplish this much desired result, we call upon the leading Democrats in the county to see that every Democrat in the several townships is supplied with a Democratic newspaper. If any one appears to be unwilling to subscribe, convince him that it is a daity he owes to himself, to his family and the party to sustain its press. If he is unable to pay for it for a year area him to take it for six months. We have no doubt but that there are hundreds of voters in this county who do not receive any local paper, and some of them no paper at all. If each one of them would get a good Democratic paper in his house it would have a great infinence. It is important, therefore, that every Democratic family should have a good Democratic newspaper in his house. The seeds of correct principles thus sown silently will be sure in the end to spring ap and produce a good harvest. We submit these facts to our Remocratic friends. Haved mocratic papers on your tables, and when your republican neighbors come to visit you they will pick them up and read them, and the truth will in this way be presented to many and produce conviction, whereas, otherwise they would through prejudice, always stand in their own light and ever get their eyes open. A good democrat should feel like supporting a county organ, and thas help to spread the truth. Many persons do not think so far. Besides if papers are well supported, their publishers will be encouraged to make them more interesting and efficient.

Causes of Crime.

Dr. Blanchard Fosgate, for many years physician to the State Prison at Auburn, and one of the most eminent medical men of New York, has recently issued a pamphlet entitled "Crime and Punishment," which is worthy of a good deal more attention than it is likely to get. Dr. Fosgate, who has made the causes of crime a study, has found that besides rum and ignorance there are others quite as potent and prevalent. Many bonest people will be startled to find abolition preaching, test-oatins, and Maine liquor laws, classed along with ardent spirits and obscene books, as causes of crime. But it does not certact from the value of the truths stated by Dr. Fosgate that a great part of his fellow-citizens are yet in ignorance of them.

An Important Bounty Bill.

An important bill equalizing the local bountles of this State, passed the Legislature. It provides that all veteran volunteers who have not received any local bounty, nor given their credit to localities outside the State, shall be paid \$300 by such city. county, ward or borough as received credit for their re-calistment. School Directors, or other proper officers, are required to levy taxes for the payment of these bountles. If the veteran has since died, his legal representatives are entitled to collect the money.

since died, his legal representatives are entitled to collect the money.

Admission of Coloba do Washington, Mat 3.—The Senate bill for the admission of Colorado came up in the House quite unexpectedly this afternoon, and was pressed to a final vote, which resulted in its passage by 80 yeas to 55 mays. All the Democrats, and about fitteen or twenty Republicans, voted against it. Mr. Washburne's proviso, that the bill should not take effect until after the constitution of Colorado shell have been amended by striking out the word "white" as a qualification for voters, was lost.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR.—The reason why General Frank Blair was rejected by the Senate as Collector of Inter-nal Revenue for the District of St. Louis, has not trans-pired. Much surprise is expressed at the result, and among others by Lieutenant-General Grant, who says that to him the country is indebted more than to any other man that Missuri was prevented from secesing. Ile spoke with earnestness of the important military services of General, then Colonel Blair at that time and has since rendered the country.

RADICAL FRAUDS IN MONTANA.—At a recent election in Montana, twelve hundred and forty-two votes were polled in Chouteau county, where there are not over one hundred and firty voters all told. Major Gad. E. Upson, a brother of Representative Upson of Michigan, and the Republican caudidate for Congress from that Territory, received eleven hundred and eighty-nine of these votes! Acting Governor Meagher, however, ordered this vote to be rejected, as an infamous attempt to deraud the people of Montana out of a Representative of their choice.

The Bradford Reporter, a disunion sheet, has an article which opens by saying that "It has became a well settled conviction, that an uncompromising and irreconcilable political difference, now exists between President Johnson and the Republican Party as expressed through its representatives in Congress."

The venerable Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who was President of the Convention in 1864 which nominated Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for President and Vice President, has written a strong letter in support of President Johnson's vetoes and his general policy for a speedy restoration of the Union.

-Governor Curtin has expressed his approval of the sentence of the Court in the case of Probst, the murderer of the Dearing family, and will unhesitatingly sign the

of the Dearing family, and will unhesitatingly sign the death warrant.

—Twenty-two out of the forty-six Republican papers in California support the President's policy, as do all the Democratic papers.

—By recent advices it appears that Austria, notwithstanding the warning given by our minister not to dispatch troops to Mexico, has embarked the first installment to that country.

—General Thomas states that the people of Louisiann accept the situation, are anxious for the restoration of the Union, and disposed to treat the blacks well.

—The total loss by the recent great kerosene fire in Detroit is over \$1,000,000. The loss of life is lessened a little, although several persons a e still missing.

—This is the latest Frenticians: "Sir, did you ever see a dead duck?" "Yes, an 'Occasional' one."

—Gen John A. Dix has written a strong letter in favor of President Johnson's policy for an immediate and full restoration of the Southern States by admitting at once their Representatives and Senators to their scats in Congress.

—The rules of matrimony in Michigan are not exactly.

once their iterresentatives and Senators to their scats in Congress.

-The rules of matrimony in Michigan are not exactly as they ought to be. A broken-down play actor recently was permitted to marry a child of eleven years, at Detioit. In another town, two men recently exchanged wives, and at another place a fellow sold his wife for five pounds of maple sugar. No wonder they let negroes vote in that State.

Methodist Episcopai Church to simply the Methodist Church.

—A criminal, confined in the Juli at Ravenna, Ohlo, recently becoming unmanageable, was effectually quietted by the injection into his cell of two pounds of chloroform.

New License Law.

The following Act relative to the licensing of Hotels, Inns. Tavernsand Rectaurants, in this State, was passed by the Legislature at its late session, and is now a law. It is more restrictive in its provisions than the former license laws:
AN ACT further to regulate the licensing of Hotels,
In 18. Taverus and Lating Houses, in this Common-

AN ACT further to regulate the licensing of Hotels. In 1s. Taverns and bating Houses, in this Commonwealth:

Be, it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That it shall be lawful for the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, to hear petitions in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrances against the applicant, in favor of and remonstrances against the applicant, in favor of and remonstrances against the applicant in a personapply of the favor of them for a license to keep a hotel, nm, tavern, eating house or restaurant, and also to examine in court or by deposition of the applicant for any such license or other persons, and if any such court shall be satisfied that such hotel, inn or trivern, or restaurant, as the case may be, is an unfit or improper person to receive the same, then said court may refuse to grant such allicense. And the first section of the act of fourteenth of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby repealed: Provided, That persons produced in court for examination as provided by this act, shall be entitled to the same fees as are now allowed witnesses attending upon the courts of this Commonwealth, to be poid by the petitioner or remonstrants, or some of them, as the court may direct.

Sec. 2. That hereafter licenses to restaurants and enting-houses, shall not be granted by the county treasurer of any county, but such license, if granted, shall be issued from the court of quarter sessions of the restrictions and regulations as are applied to inns and taverns, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this section, are hereby repealed: Provided, That this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia.

act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia.

The Axe.—The removal of the Postmasters at Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Allegheny City in this State is announced—radicals, to be succeeded by republicans that support the administration. We had hoped that the President would continue to set upon the Gospel injunction "Love your encounces, bless them that curve you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and prosecute you,"— Carbondale Advance.

Put the Deadland on Land. But the President can love, bless and pray for thos who curse him without giving them an office.

-Confircation proceedings in the United States Die trict Court at Jacksonville, Florida, have been stopped by an order from President Johnson, and all the property now in possession of the government authorities will be immediately-restored.

The Bombardment of Valparaiso.

The days when Drake roved the waters nd ravaged the coasts of the Southern portion of this continent seem to have returned. The bombardment of Valparaiso on the 31st of March by the Spanish fleet under Admiral Nunez, is an act worthy of the darkest period of the world's history. There is not one feature to redeem it from the execuation of the civilized world. It will stand, as do the sacking and plundering of towns by the forc s of those ruffians who lived in open outlawry with all mankind, a deed not to be excused, much less defended or justified. No good could arise from this infamous act of wanton barbarity. Spain commenced hostilities against Chili on a pretext which is not received as sufficient by a single Christian power. In this war she has been overmatched by the bravery and patriotism of the Chilians and their allies. The old spirit which animated the people of the South American provinces when they threw off the hated yoke of Spain, and assumed a separate and independent nationality, reanimated the sons of those who fought in the war of independeuce, and they made good the declaration that Spain should not insult or rample upon the South American repubics without receiving blow for blow.

Baffled in her design to crush Chili and ner allies, Spain resolved upon an exhibiion of vengeance upon the defenseless city of Valparaiso. The Chi ian government having no fleet to withstand that of Spain, there was nothing in the way of a full and entire execution of the imperial order, and on the 31st of March the shower of shot and shell commenced upon the doon el city, and continued for nearly three hours. The larger Spanish vessels were anchored son e distance from the town, but the smaller ones ran close in and directed their fire upon "dwelling houses," in order to destroy life as well as property. During the bombardment, men, women and children, who had escaped from the city, crowded the surrounding hills, and gazed upon the conflagrations which were raging in many parts of the town. The cry was vengeance upon Valparaiso, and the firing continued until the Admiral signaled a cessation of the bombardment. The destruction of property is estimated at tweety millions of dollars. The loss of life is not given, but it must have been considerable, as a portion of the fleet directed its fire especially against "dwelling houses" and all the 420the tunts. against "dwelling houses," and all the inhabitants of the doomed portions of the city could not have escaped before the firing began. As large quantities of property belonging to neutrals were in the Custom House, and therefore destroyed by the action of the Spanish fleet, the Spanish government may have to account to other nations for work performed on the 31st of March.

Unless some action is taken by other nations, it is expected that Caldera, Coquimbo, and other ports on the Pacific will share the fate of Valparaiso. What Spain cannot subdue she will destroy. Nor will she be careful that her blows fall only upon the property of enemies. They did not at Valparaiso, and what occurred. did not at Valparaiso, and what occurred at the hombardment of that town will be repeated, unless prevented by remonstrance or through more potential agen-

The Joint Committee of Fifteen. Washington May 2.

The almost unanimous opposition of he Cabinet to the report of the Joint Committee of fifteen rather surprised the Radicals at the Capitol to day. It seems to be conceded that Stanton has worked himself over to the support of the President's policy, although heretofore regarded as its bitter opponent. Mr. Harlan, the Secretary of the Interior, is left solita-

favor of Mr. Johnson's policy and against the revolutionary course of the radical

Banks are Pailing,

But the people should not fail to see the new adv. of Stone & Warner, and call on them at Judge Tyler's old stand.

Religious Notice.

The Susquehanna Association of Universalists will hold a Conference in Montrose, May 16th and 17th. All are invited to attend. Several elergymen from abroad are expected. Per Order.

THE LAST MOVE!

STONE & WARNER.

SUCCESSORS TO THE OLD FIRM OF GEO. L. STONE & CO.,

HAVE removed their business to the Store formerly owned and occapied by M. C. Tyler, one door south of J. S. Tarbell's Hotel, where they are receiving an cutire new stock of

Family Groceries,

Ready Made Clothing

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

FOR READY PAY.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to shipping Farmer's Produce, Butter, etc. to New York, and process returns made. G. L. STONE. - - B. S. WARNER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Montrose, May 8, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

D'A virtue of a writ issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to me directed, i will expose to sale, by public vendee, at the Court Mouse, in Montrose, on Saturday, June 2d. 1865, at 1 o'clock. p. m., the following described plece or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain plece or parcel of land situate in the township of Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Unit to morth by lands of William Chamberliu and lands late of Samuel Inamberlin, on the east by lands of Daniel McCollam and lands formerly of Harvey Griffin, on the south by lands now or late of Richard Blay and John Wood, and on the west by lands of John Trambull, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appartenances, one framed house, one carriage house, two barns one shed, two orchards, and about one hundred and twenty five acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of David Morgan va. L. Gardner.

DAVID SUMMERS, Sherig.

DAVID SUMMERS, Sherig. Sherid's Office, Montrose, May 7, 1868.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE of JOHN MORAN, deceased, late of Bridgewater township, Susq's county, Pa. Letters of administration upon the estate of the shove named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against thezame to present them duly authenticated for acttlement.

PATRICK MORAN, Adm'r.
Montrose, May 8, 1866.

78 CENTS: 75 CENTS: THE

Weekly Age, FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

Great Improvements and Great Inducements -The best Family Journal in the State.

The Publishers of THE WERKLY AGE will persent their issue on Saturday. May 4, 1888, he a handsome and improved form. It will be in all respects A FIRST CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL.

particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of A LIVE NEWSPAPER. At an early day will be begun AN INTENSELY INTERESTING SERIAL,

by one of the most popular and lascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the REST AND LATEST NOVELS.

In order to place this journal within the reach of all t will be furnished until the first Saturday after the Ga-pernatorial election, at the extremely low price of

75 Cents for a Single Copy.

The following scale of prices has been adopted for the regular weekly issue: One copy, one year,

The Greatest Victory Yet,-Colors struck in five minutes. The above heading of a recent suffection from the Seat of War is in all respects applica-tion to the results of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. when brought in contact with hair of any obnozious tint. Five minutes removes the undestrable color, replacing it with the richest black or brown. Notatin is left on the scalp, no damage is done to the hair by this fine emollient vegetable dyc.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Asior House, New York. Sold by Druggiste. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [Apr. 15 1mp.

We have a serious desired in the serious desired for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple reserved by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing 10Hm B. OGDEN,

No. 13 Chambers street, New York.

Dec. 26, 1865. Iyamp

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Limiment.-A certain cure for pains in limbs and back, sare threa-croup, Theamatism, coilc, &c. A perfect family med-cine, and neverfails. Read? Read? Read?!

cine, and noverialis. Rend! Rend!! Rend!!!

Livonia, Wayno Co. Michigan, June 16, 1829.

This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat; it commenced to swell, and was soore that she could not swallow, and coupled violently. I used your Linimont, and made a perfect cure in one week. I firmly believe that but for the Liniment she would have lost her lite. JOHN H. HARLAN. Frice 40 and 50 cents.

Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortland St. New York.

the Secretary of the Interior, is left solitary and alone, as the only anti-administration man in the Cabinet, unless Speed, the Attorney General, may be classed in the same category.

Our Ex-Governors.

All but one of the living ex-Governors of the State—Democrats, Whigs, and Republicans—namely, Govs. Porter, Bigler, Packer, Johnson and Ritner, are also in favor of Mr. Johnson's policy and against

All but one of Mr. Johnson's policy and against

To To Communitation—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple been deed on a few of the direct of the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send the defected dhease, Consumption. In the means of cure.

To a

Parties wishing the preservation, such as mail, will please address
REV. KDWARD A. WILSON.
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
Dec. St, 1855.—iyamp