

FOR GOVERNOR: HIESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

Geary Reputed by the Soldiers of his own County.

The Carlisle Volunteer says a Convention of the Soldiers of Cumberland county—the home of Gen. Geary—was assembled in Carlisle on Monday of last week, under the auspices of the Republican party, to bolster up the failing fortunes of Gen. Geary.

The call for the Convention was published in the Republican papers of the county and in none others. The programme was "cut and dried" by the home-guard detachment of Carlisle, the resolutions were prepared, and the delegates to Pittsburg selected long before the day of the Convention.

The meeting was called to order by a few patriotic gentlemen of town, before the delegates from a distance had time to reach the Hall; but the opportune arrival of about 150 boys in blue from the rural districts forced the patriotic fifteen from Carlisle to reconsider their action and go into a new election for officers of the Convention. It soon became evident to the astonished followers of Sumner and Stevens, who had expected to have everything their own way, that out of about one hundred and seventy delegates present, full one hundred and fifty of them repudiated the nomination of John W. Geary, and enthusiastically favored the election of Hiestor Clymer.

Five delegates were elected to the Pittsburg Convention, every one of whom is an ardent supporter of Mr. Clymer; and resolutions were adopted denouncing the radical disunionists in Congress, declaring that the Southern States are entitled to immediate representation, favoring the equalization of bounties, avowing their opposition to negro suffrage, and endorsing the policy of Andrew Johnson and the nomination of Hiestor Clymer.

We quote two of the resolutions in full: Resolved, That this government was made for white men, and should be so perpetuated; and we are therefore opposed to negro suffrage, and will sustain no candidate for office who will not avow himself unequivocally opposed to negro suffrage and negro equality.

Resolved, That we will sustain no party which seeks to detract from the honor justly due to white soldiers, of conquering the rebellion and saving the Union, by declaring that without the assistance of the negro, the cause would have been lost, and that the negro bears the palm.

This Convention sealed the fate of Gen. John W. Geary. Reputed by the soldiers of his own county—by the men who who are his neighbors and who know him—by those who know exactly the value of the services he rendered his country during the war—with what assurance can he ask the support of the soldiers of Pennsylvania? His quack military reputation has been swept away by the indignant scorn of the fighting soldiers of Cumberland county—the brave boys, many of whom followed the Stars and Stripes through every battle-field from Gainesville to Petersburg. He is literally more defunct than a "dead duck." The soldiers meant this as no idle declaration, nor did they merely intend to pay Hiestor Clymer an empty compliment. They are organizing for the campaign; a standing committee has been appointed, and clubs are to be organized everywhere; and among the soldiers of Cumberland county alone an overwhelming majority will be rolled up against the Stevens-Forney disunion candidate for Governor.

Party vs. Principle. In the report of Wednesday's debate in the United States Senate, pending the discussion of the important amendment (to the radical plan of reconstruction) introduced by Mr. Doolittle, we find the following passage: "Mr. Sherman said he believed Mr. Doolittle's amendment was right in principle, but he should vote against it because he felt it his duty to sustain the action agreed upon by his political friends." Such is the rule that now guides many Republicans; they know the party is wrong, but endorse wrong rather than leave the party.

The above party plan, although wrong, passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and goes back to the House for concurrence. It forces negro citizenship upon all the States.

CHARLES R. COBURN has been reappointed State Superintendent of Common Schools by Gov. Curtin. He is the first Supt who made the office a political one.

Complimenting a Traitor.

Many leading Republicans, who justly regard Wm. Lloyd Garrison as a very worthy leader of their party, and principles, propose to present him with the magnificent sum of \$50,000, as a reward for his labors in securing the success of their party. Chief Justice Chase heads the list with a handsome subscription.—Garrison is chiefly memorable as the author of the sentiment: "The Constitution of the United States is a covenant with Death; and an agreement with Hell. Mr. Chase's subscription may therefore be regarded as betokening his appreciation of the sacredness and value of the supreme law. He talks of trying Jefferson Davis for treason. We suspect that the jury will be bewildered to decide whether there is most of it on the bench or in the dock.

We also quote from one of Garrison's speeches, made a few years since in New York, as a further evidence of the kind of loyalty that leads and is honored by Republicans: "No set of ours do we regard with more conscientious approval, or higher satisfaction, none do we submit more confidently to the tribunal of Heaven and the verdict of mankind, than when, several years ago, on the Fourth of July, in the presence of a great assembly, we committed to the flames the Constitution of the United States!"

"The So-called White Race." On the 29th inst., Sumner, Disunionist of Massachusetts, introduced a bill into the Rump Senate to force negro suffrage upon all the States of the Union. The following are its features.

It asserts that slavery being constitutionally abolished, all persons born in any of the States and Territories are citizens and entitled to all the rights and privileges as such. That as the late amendment to the Constitution empowers Congress to enforce the abolition of slavery, ("which cannot be done effectually without granting the elective franchise to citizens who have been slaves, or who have been heretofore deprived of political rights by reason of race or color;") therefore, "be it enacted," &c., that "every citizen of the United States, although he may have been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or by reason of race or color has been deprived of political rights, shall, in every State and Territory, have the right to vote at all elections," for President, members of Congress and the Legislatures, and for all State, county, city, town, and "other officers of every kind, upon the same terms and conditions, and no other, as white citizens;" and "every provision of every State and Territorial constitution, statute, resolution and ordinance, contrary to the foregoing provisions shall be null and void.

Any person who shall debar, hinder or obstruct "any citizen who has been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or who does not belong to the so called white race, from voting at any election," shall be fined to the extent of from \$100 to \$3,000, or be imprisoned for from thirty days to one year!

Any election officer who shall refuse to receive, return or count the vote of "any citizen," as above, "who does not belong to the so called white race," shall be fined in a sum of from \$500 to \$4,000, or be imprisoned for from three months to two years!

The District Courts of the United States are to have exclusive jurisdiction of all offences under the bill, and all the proceedings are to be conducted by Federal officers.

"Any citizen," as above, "who does not belong to the so called white race," (this phrase is used three times in the bill), who may be deprived of his vote may maintain suits and recover damages in any District Court of the United States, in which the offender may be found.

This bill (of whose provisions the foregoing is a fair abstract) was ordered to be printed, and will ultimately come up for action and passage!

White Men how do you like the Pictures?

The following item was clipped from the Indianapolis Herald of a few days since: "A soldier, sick and destitute, is now lying at the Globe Hotel. Yesterday they were talking of sending him to the poor house. If there is any loyalty and patriotism left in Indianapolis, that means anything more than words," &c. &c.

And the following from a Washington Associated Press dispatch, lately: "Gen. Howard has begun the distribution of the \$25,000, appropriated by Congress for the relief of destitute and suffering freedmen in this district. A board has been appointed, with Dr. Kelburn, chief of the surgical bureau, as president; and the city divided into two districts, with a superintendent for each."

If the poor, sick and destitute soldier had only possessed a black hide, there would have been no occasion to send him to a poor house, but he would have had his wants looked after by Generals, medical bureaus, and superintendents. Pleasant for the niggers—how do the whites like the arrangement?

Ten Reasons

Why Hiestor Clymer should be elected Governor in preference to John W. Geary.

1. Because he is more capable to discharge the duties of the office than Geary.

2. Because he is a gentleman of fixed and correct political principles, which Geary is not.

3. Because he is thoroughly acquainted with the wants and interests of the people of Pennsylvania. Geary is not.

4. Because he is opposed to negro suffrage and negro equality in every shape. Geary is in favor of these outrageous measures.

5. Because he sustains the patriotic policy of President Johnson. Geary don't.

6. Because he regards the war as ended, and desires the people of every State to dwell together once more, in unity and peace. Geary, on the other hand has promised to support old Thad. Stevens and Sumner, in their efforts to keep the Union divided and the country in everlasting turmoil.

7. Because as Governor, Mr. Clymer will uphold and respect the Constitutions of the country and State. Geary will be the tool of designing and corrupt politicians, who will "throw conscience to the d—!" and have no regard for Constitutions.

8. Mr. Clymer has established an unblemished reputation for honesty and integrity. He is a pure man. Geary can lay claim to no such character.

9. Because Mr. Clymer, if elected, will oppose the alteration of our State Constitution. Geary will prostitute the position to have the word "white" stricken from the Constitution, which will give the negroes the right to vote, to hold office, to sit on juries, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges of white people.

10. To elect Mr. Clymer would be to return to the good old days of Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk. He is descended from an old fashioned Pennsylvania German family. To elect Geary would be to re-instate into power men of the Thad. Stevens stripe, when plunder and roguery would be the order of the day.

No good man—no patriot should hesitate how to vote next fall.—Easton Argus.

Geary Cannot be Elected.

The Philadelphia Daily News, a Republican newspaper which is as well known as any in this State, very plainly intimates that General Geary does not stand a shadow of a chance of being elected. It declares that thousands of sensible Republicans know that the platform on which he stands will be repudiated by the people of Pennsylvania and the candidate with it. We make the following significant extract:

When General Geary was nominated a series of resolutions was passed by the convention which named him as a candidate of the "Union" party, and these resolutions contained matter very different from the declaration of principles made at Chicago when Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated, and at Baltimore when Lincoln and Johnson were nominated: They also contain assertions concerning the course which President Johnson has pursued which are false in point of fact and grossly offensive in language. There cannot be a doubt that those resolutions were intended to widen the breach between the friends of the Federal government and the revolutionists who are striving to subvert the Constitution.

After the nomination was made we called upon General Geary to repudiate the offensive resolutions, but thus far he has not done so. There is yet time, but we can see no good reason for delay nor any fair one for refusing to state his views candidly to the people. The principles which now divide the conservative portion of the Union party from the radical element are of such importance that they cannot be ignored at a time when the very life of the Republic is at stake. The silence of General Geary warrants the impression that he intends to stand upon those resolutions, and it is certain that they are not the platform of the Union party.

It is folly for any one to flatter himself with the belief that the radical element alone can carry an election in Pennsylvania, even if the conservative Union men should simply refrain from voting. If any friend of General Geary will take the pains to calculate the percentage of votes which the party now dominant in the State can afford to lose, without incurring the certainty of defeat, he will find that it is very small; and if he will then estimate the number of votes which the party whose popularity has mainly depended upon its being the Union party will lose by taking an attitude of hostility to the Union, he may be able to form a judgment as to the prospects of General Geary's election, if he shall persist in standing upon the Harrisburg resolutions.

How IT TROUBLES THEM!—Ever since Mr. Clymer's nomination the Geary organs have been inventing canards about his withdrawal—the nomination of another candidate, &c. This only goes to show Mr. Clymer's strength and to prove how desperate the Disunionists consider Geary's cause with Clymer on the track. The wish is father to the thought in all their blather about Clymer's withdrawal.

STRANGE REVERSAL.—It is quaintly observed by a cotemporary that last spring a traitor, rebel or copperhead was one who did not sustain the policy of the President. Last year to speak lightly of the President was treason. This year the test of loyalty is denunciation of the President.

The Fenian Invasion of Canada.

A comparatively small force, amounting to some twelve or fifteen hundred, crossed over at Buffalo, and took possession of Fort Erie, which, at the time was unoccupied. The invaders were commanded by Col. O'Neil, a graduate of West Point and an officer who had won a reputation during the late rebellion. These enthusiastic patriots took all the horses within their reach, and encamped the next day near Frenchman's Creek, about two miles below the river. Friday evening they broke up camp, destroyed the surplus muskets and a quantity of ammunition, and started, professedly, on a raid for the purpose of destroying the railroad tracks and doing damage to the enemy. In the meantime, some skirmishing between the Fenians and the British troops took place, in which it is stated the Fenians had the advantage. We learn from an eye witness that some of the Canadians were taken prisoners during a conflict, which was witnessed by thousands from this side of the river. The news of the invasion had spread like wild fire through Canada, and the authorities took active measures to expel the invaders. News reached the Fenian camp that British regular troops were concentrating upon them, and the commander considered that unless he received reinforcements of a formidable character, it would be hazardous to attempt to maintain his position.

While these events were transpiring, Gen. Grant was on his way West, and at Buffalo issued an order to General Meade, suggesting that Gen. Barry be assigned to the command of the Frontier, and intimating that State troops should be called out, to aid in suppressing the disturbance. More active measures were thereupon taken to prevent persons from crossing into Canada, and the force already over were deprived of the reinforcements they had expected to receive.

These complications rendered the position of the Fenians on the Canada side one of extreme danger. Viewed as a part of a systematic invasion of Canada, from all points along the frontier, the movement from Buffalo had a formidable look, but regarded by itself it betokened a rashness hardly compatible with good generalship.

On Saturday night the movement in this quarter culminated. The Fenians were without supplies, without reinforcements, and without artillery. The enemy were pressing them with full ranks and with Armstrong guns. But two ways were left open for them; either to be taken prisoners or retreat to the American shore. Our despatches show that the latter alternative was resolved upon. They left their encampment on the Canada side, and attempted a crossing which, it appears they effected, leaving a portion of their picket guard behind who were taken prisoners by the British. In their attempt to cross to the American shore they were taken prisoners by the United States authorities, to the number of about seven hundred, and the Government has been telegraphed to know what disposition should be made of them.

Attorney General Speed has ordered the arrest of all the leading Fenians in the United States, which will doubtless result in closing up the recruiting stations, and put an end to the Fenian movement for the present. Our neutrality laws expressly forbid military expeditions against nations with which we are at peace, and the Government can do no less than enforce the laws.

Several leading Fenians have been arrested, including President Roberts, Gen. Sweeney; and while much excitement is kept up, in part by bogus telegrams, the unfortunate Fenian movement is doubtless coming to an end.

THE TAX ON BANK NOTES.—So many incorrect statements in reference to the ten per cent. tax on the issues of banks organized under State laws, are traversing the newspapers, that it may be worth while to correct them. The law of Congress (March 3, 1865), reads as follows: Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every National Banking Association, State Bank, or State Association, shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of notes of any State Bank or Banking Association paid out by them, after the first day of July, 1866.

It will be noticed that the tax is imposed only on Banks paying out other notes than those of National Banks, or United States legal tenders, and that in no case can the tax be imposed on individuals, merchants, brokers, or agents (if individuals) paying them out, or using them in their business.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS!—The Philadelphia Loyal League, a very select association of gentlemen of the moneybags and greenback persuasion advertises for all soldiers out of employment to engage in peddling pictures of General Geary! This is not quite what was promised when men were wanted to fill up the depleted armies and avoid the draft.

Another Bureau.

We are to have a Bureau of Education, it seems. Mr. Garfield has reported a bill in the House of Representatives providing for the establishment of such an institution, and we see no reason to doubt that it will pass. But it ought not to be suffered to pass without protest. It belongs to a class of measures which look to a total revolution in the character of our government. It is a step, and a long one, in that work of centralization which is now being ruthlessly prosecuted by the radicals, in contempt and at the cost of the rights of the States.

The scheme has since been defeated in the House by a vote of 59 to 61.

The Fenian Movement.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:

WHEREAS, It has become known to me that certain evil disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot, and have provided and prepared, and are still engaged in providing and preparing men for a military expedition and enterprise, which expedition and enterprise is to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against the colonies, districts and people of British North America, within the dominions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with which said colonies, districts and people and Kingdom of the United States are at peace; and

WHEREAS, The proceedings aforesaid constitute a high misdemeanor, forbidding by the laws of the United States as well as by the laws of nations;

Now, Therefore, for the purpose of preventing the carrying out of the unlawful expedition and enterprise aforesaid, from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, and to maintain the public peace as well as the National power and force obedience and respect to the laws of the United States, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all good citizens of the United States against taking part, or in any way aiding, countenancing or abetting said unlawful proceedings, and I do expect all judges, magistrates, Marshals, and officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein, and in pursuance to the Act of Congress in such cases made and provided,

I do furthermore authorize and empower Major General George G. Meade, commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia forces thereof, to arrest and prevent the setting on foot or carrying on the expedition and enterprise aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and of the Independence of the United States the Ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

Dr. Henry T. Bowditch, of Boston, has been fined one thousand dollars for branding a soldier with the letter D. (deserter) when he was acting as examining surgeon in the office of the Provost-Marshal.

NEW YORK BRANCH STORE. At the Sign of the Red, White and Blue. Every day brings Something New!

GREAT CHANCE for AGENTS.

THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR. Complete in one very large vol. of over 1000 pages. Splendidly illustrated with over 150 Fine Portraits of Generals, Battle Scenes, Maps and Diagrams.

Auditor's Notice. THE undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Susquehanna County to audit and make distribution of funds in the hands of administrator of the estate of Thos. Burdick, jr. do hereby attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all persons interested in said fund will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

NEW MILFORD FOUNDRY!

HEAD OF NAVIGATION.

THIS establishment having rebuilt his Foundry, is prepared to furnish: PLOWS, PLOW POINTS, SAW-MILL GEARING, MOWING MACHINE GEARING, & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as farmers and others may require. Also, The Improved Iron Chimneys, &c. Foundry opposite Hawley's Store, next to Paul's Hotel. J. S. TINGLEY & SON, New Milford, May 29, 1866.

DRUGS!

"Quæ Prosumt Omnibus." DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, WINES AND LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, Yankee Notions, &c., A Complete Assortment, Of Best Quality, And at prices which will suit everybody—at the

NEW DRUG STORE.

BURNS & NICHOLS, Montrose, May 29, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

WEBB & BUTTERFIELD Are now receiving their New Stock of Spring & Summer GOODS, which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH. Summer Dress Goods, Silks, Grenadines, Challies, Printed Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins, Prints, Delaines, Poplins, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. WEBB & BUTTERFIELD, Montrose, May 29, 1866.

\$90 A MONTH!

Agents wanted for six entry new articles. List sent on Address D. KEY, City Building, Biddeford, Me. (ma29)

MORE NEWS FROM MAIN ST.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS! MEN'S BOOTS, BOY'S BOOTS, YOUTH'S BOOTS, THICK BOOTS, KIP BOOTS, CALF BOOTS, AND BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Also, a good assortment of SHOES. Consisting of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Goat Balmain and Gaiters, Men's Brogue, Boy's Balmain, Youth's Congress Gaiters, Baby Shoes, etc., all of which will be sold AT SMALL PROFITS! N. B.—A kinds of work made to order, and repaired done neatly. C. O. FORBHAM, Montrose, May 8, 1866.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF JOHN MORAN, deceased, late of Bridgewater township, Susquehanna County, Pa. Letters of administration upon the estate of the above 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 or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to ANDREW W. BAYLOR, Executor, No. 1309 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary to the estate of JANE ROSE, late of Philadelphia, deceased (widow of the late Dr. H. H. Rose, of River Lake, Susquehanna County, Pa.) have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to ANDREW W. BAYLOR, Executor, No. 1309 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

For the Life and Campaigns of GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON. By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D.D., of Va. The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. Carefully revised and corrected by General R. F. Lee. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., No. 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. my 29m

\$200 REWARD!

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Susquehanna County, of John Murray, supposed to have been concerned in a robbery at Montrose, Tuesday night, May 29, 1866. \$100 of the above to be paid by the Bureau of the County of Montrose, and \$100 by the Sheriff of Susquehanna County. John Murray is about 5 feet 8 1/2 inches tall, complexion light brown hair, inclined to curl, smooth face with a slight scar on under lip, light eyes, thick set, about 20 years of age, weighing about 160 lbs. DAVID SUMMERS, Sheriff, C. M. GIBBS, Burgess, Montrose, May 29, 1866.

D. W. SEARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE over the Store of A. Cobb, opposite Seale's Hotel, Montrose, Pa. May 1, 1866.