

FOR GOVERNOR:
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

OUR CHOICE FOR CONGRESS:
Hon. Charles Denison,
(Subject to the approval and the concurrence of the
Democratic Conventions.)

The Congressional Question.

In a few weeks, our County Convention will meet to select a candidate for Congress in this district, and the inquiry naturally arises, Whom shall we nominate? The district was formed for the period of ten years; Luzerne has had the member four years, and now the point may be raised by those who figure closely in party matters, whether it is better to change the member every four years, or to concede it to Luzerne, six years, and then to Susquehanna for four years. This is a subject for each man to choose sides upon to suit himself; our choice is the latter division; not merely as a more equitable arrangement of the "rotation" question but for reasons of general interest touching the success of the party in the district and State. We study first, last, and always, the general welfare of a cause, in preference to more local or personal profit. It will be remembered that for many years, our party in Luzerne was distracted by various subjects, mainly personal to sundry "leaders" of the party; and so far did this affect the result that our ticket was defeated in whole or in part, in several contests, and for three or four years continuously, ending with 1861. In 1862, the new district first elected a member; and in the selection of Charles Denison we were so fortunate as to find a man so acceptable to the entire party that the hostile factions were harmonized, and we thus carried the district by a majority of over 1000.

This year the nomination of almost any democrat is generally considered equivalent to an election; the only question being as to whether our majority shall be 500 or 1,500, which depends upon the effort made to organize, and get out the voters. But we have not only a Congressman, but a Governor to elect; and we must make such a local ticket as will best contribute to our majority, for the purpose of increasing our chances or making certain the election of Hiestor Clymer. Mr. Denison is better and more favorably known than any other man in the district, and he would receive the hearty and active support of every man in the party. In selecting some new candidate, we have to take the risk of getting one who may or may not prove to be popular; and in our judgment this is no time to assume any needless risk. Democrats who enter the next Congress will have their fidelity to Democratic principles tested as never were men tried before, and we know that, in the future, as in the past, Charles Denison will remain true, in spite of all efforts of fanaticism or corruption; and although a new and untried member probably would do the same, yet we cannot be certain of that fact. It is our preference, and has been from the first, that Mr. Denison be returned for another term, although he is not a candidate, and does not ask or desire another election.

It is proper to state that we take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of Mr. Denison's renomination without his knowledge or consent; that we do so because we believe it to be the best course, and that he will not refuse a nomination if tendered to him.

From conversation with a considerable number, and from general report, we understand his nomination to be the choice of nearly all our party friends in this county, who have expressed any opinion on the subject; and we do not know that any one in this county is seeking a nomination from the party at this time.

We desire a free and full discussion of this question among Democrats, so that the choice of a majority may be known and adopted, no matter whether that be to retain Mr. Denison's services, or to select a new man from this county. We shall be pleased to hear from our friends in every town upon this subject, by letter or otherwise; and our columns are open to communications from those who may wish to lay their views before the public.

President Johnson has appointed Col. Andrew J. Fulton, of York, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 5th District, in place of Horace Bonham, disunionist, removed. This is an excellent and judicious appointment. Col. Fulton being a man of capacity and merit.

The efforts of Greeley and others to get Jeff. Davis out on bail, didn't succeed.

They Dare not Answer.

Several negro equality organs published the charge that "Hiestor Clymer declared the war for the Union an unholy and unjust crusade on the personal rights and local institutions of the people South," and the Doylestown Democrat demanded the proof; but instead of giving it, the Village Record goes off into loose allegations about what it says were somebody's opinions, but not a line of evidence is offered upon the fact in question. The Democrat is therefore very properly dissatisfied with the failure to answer on the part of the Record, and there are a good many other people who will not be satisfied with it. That paper makes a distinct charge against Hiestor Clymer, the Democratic nominee for Governor, which we pronounce untrue, and have called for the proof. Not a line or word of proof is offered. Mr. Clymer is charged with uttering obnoxious sentiments. We call for the proof; it is not given, but the Record tries to lead us off into side issues. That won't do. We want you to make good your charge against Mr. Clymer or withdraw it. He was in public life during the whole war, and his speeches and acts are of record. If guilty how easy to hunt them up—if not guilty how easy to say so. The Record does not deem it "necessary to hunt up the speeches of Mr. Clymer, to show his sentiments." Why not? Where else can his sentiments be found? Is the Record willing to resort to newspaper squibs when it refuses to "hunt up" his speeches? Must he be convicted without evidence? To "hunt up" would be to fail. We repeat our demand of the Record, Montrose Republican, and all others which repeated the false charge, to give us the time and occasion when Mr. Clymer uttered any language that can be tortured into the sentiments charged against him, or withdraw the charge.

A meeting of soldiers was called at Carlisle to appoint delegates to the Pittsburg Soldiers' Convention, and the copperheads rallied their forces, including all the deserters they could obtain, and went into the meeting and broke it up.—Montrose Republican.

The truth of that matter is in brief: At the meeting held as stated, out of over 150 soldier delegates present, only 21 were for Geary, and all the others for Clymer. Of the 21 who were for Geary, 18 "seceded" from the meeting, but did not break it up. The Republican's story about deserters, &c., is a groundless slander, got up to hide the fact that seven-eighths of the soldiers in Geary's own county opposed him.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has this telegram from Washington: "The Johnson Club here have abandoned all hope of defeating General Geary in Pennsylvania and freely concede he will be elected by a large majority. They have no longer any hope of getting 'Clymer' out of the field, who is personally very obnoxious to the President."

And the other negro organs repeat it knowing it to be utterly false in every line.

We copy the following from the Montrose Republican, to inquire whether the editor thinks such silly falsehoods will help his party:

"The Democrats of Illinois confess themselves 'dead broke,' and their Central Committee have decided not to put a State ticket in the field this year."

The Fenian Invasion.

A report has been circulated that the President favored the invasion of Canada, until after it was attempted, and that he then changed ground, and issued his proclamation forbidding it. There is not the slightest truth in any such report. The administration never favored the movement in any manner whatever. The whole invasion was a violation of our laws, and no course was left to the President but to denounce it as soon as he knew that it was really undertaken. Nor could he have made his order sooner, for he had no occasion to forbid an act until it was attempted. The invasion was really a complete failure before his order was issued; it having been commenced by indiscreet men belonging to one branch of the order, without due preparation, and against the wish of President Roberts and other leading Fenians.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided that the disfranchisement of deserters by election officers is illegal; judges of election having no power to try men charged with that offence. This affirms the decision of all the county courts which have had the matter before them, and settles the question that deserters have a legal right to vote.

There is great indignation among the white people of Mendham, New Jersey, on the fact that a negro preacher should officiate as moderator of a white church. The Newark Advertiser admits the fact, and defends it.

The Original Secession Party.

An anti-Union organ objects to Clymer's election as Governor because he is a representative of that party which believed in letting the South go "peaceably out of the Union."

The organ is mistaken; Clymer is the Democratic candidate, and that party always, as now, opposed disunion. It was the abolition party, which, in 1860, advocated peaceable secession. Now the abolition party insists that secession was valid and has dissolved the Union; and they refuse to let the Union be restored unless upon the basis of negro equality.

To prove that the abolition was the secession party, we quote from leading abolition organs as follows:

"If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be revolutionary, but it exists nevertheless. We must ever resist the right of a State to remain in the Union and nullify or deny the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable portion of our Union shall resolve deliberately to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in."—N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 9, 1860.

"They know very well that if they are determined to leave the Union, no Republican will care to have them stay. A Union preserved only by intimidation and force is a mockery, and it is better broken than whole. If South Carolina and her associates really want to leave the Union, they can go without a word of objection from any man North of Mason and Dixon's line."—Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 13, 1860.

"If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to force them to remain, would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence; contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based."—N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 26, 1860.

"No man knows what public policy may demand of the incoming administration; but the drift of opinion seems to be that if peaceable secession is possible, the retiring States will be assisted to go, that this needless and bitter controversy may be brought to an end. If the Union is to be dissolved, a bloodless separation, by all means, is to be coveted. Do not let us make that impossible."—Chicago Tribune, Dec. 1, 1860.

The Cincinnati Commercial, also a very able and widely circulated Black Republican newspaper, cast itself into the same channel. In March, 1861, at later and more mature date, more than a month after the seven cotton States had passed their ordinances of secession, it published the following remarkable paragraph:

"War for the subjugation of the seceders would be unwise and deplorable. If there are two nations here who have been living in an unnatural union, they should, for the benefit of one or both, be separated. The sun will shine as brightly and the river run as clear—the cotton will be as white and the wheat fields as golden—when we acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States now in the possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existence of a Government formed of all the seceding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."—Cincinnati Commercial, March, 1861.

The above organs are now opposed to Clymer and support Geary!

Political Items.

CONNECTICUT.—New London (Congressman Braudgee's home), in the charter election last week, carried the Democratic ticket for aldermen and councilmen by the small majority of twenty-five, which is, nevertheless, a handsome gain of one hundred and nine since April, when Governor Hawley carried the city by eighty-four.

NEW YORK.—There was a great Johnson meeting at Rochester on Saturday night. Judge Comstock was among the speakers.

ILLINOIS.—All the local elections in Southern Illinois show Democratic gains of from fifty to one hundred per cent. over the last vote.

MISSOURI.—General Frank P. Blair is fighting a good fight for the President in the State. The other night the Radicals tried to break up a Conservative meeting, but the General made his speech, and only one man was killed.

The important question of the hour is, will Mr. Johnson remain with the party which made him Vice President or go with the party which made him President?—Hawk Eye.

It has been said by radicals that "the hand of Providence made Johnson President," so we hope he will rely on Providence to aid him in saving the Union from destruction at the hands of its enemies.

The publisher of the Danville Intelligencer (copper) refused to print an advertisement for the soldiers' meeting in that place, on the ground that the soldiers all supported General Geary.—Negro Organs.

The Intelligencer never assigned any such ground, and never made such refusal. The item is false.

Message from the President.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 13th inst. respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report the Secretary of State had, on the 16th inst., transmitted to the governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times any question of amendment to the Constitution must be regarded as of paramount importance.

This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President, and that of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States, in accordance with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol by Senators and Representatives who have applied for and been refused admission to the vacant seats. Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question which the amendment involves.

Grave doubts therefore may naturally and justly arise as to whether the action in Congress in harmony with the sentiments of the people, and whether State Legislatures elected without reference to such an issue should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment. Waiving the question as to the constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive department to the Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to state that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval or a recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or the people.

On the contrary, a proper application of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the interests of national order, harmony and Union, and a due deference for an enlightened public judgment, may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and passed upon by the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

War in Europe.

The latest arrival from Europe gives evidence beyond a doubt that the war threatened for some time cannot be much longer delayed. The Peace Congress, assembled to try and arrange the pending difficulties, had adjourned without doing anything; Austria refusing to be bound by the proceedings. This is almost equivalent to a declaration of war, and the armies immediately commenced moving to the frontiers.

The result of such a war no man can determine. On the receipt of the news gold went up immediately from about 149 to 160. Our government bonds held in Europe will now be sent home to be converted into gold, which will carry many millions out of the country. This, we believe will lead to an advance in prices in our markets. How the war may affect us financially and commercially remains to be seen. Of one thing, however, we are certain; it will give our ships a good deal of the carrying trade of the powers engaged in the war.

No form of dyspepsia can resist the curative influence of Biokrene. It revolutionizes the digestive functions and reinforces all the powers of life. Though the health may have been broken down for years, and the constitution apparently ruined, Biokrene will restore the invalid to his or her original vigor. Depot, 28 Dey st., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.—Read advertisement in another column.

The Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.) has the following capital hit, which we commend to the notice of the soldiers of Pennsylvania:

"The radicals of Pittsburg, at their recent convention, resolved 'that we owe a debt to the defenders of the flag that we cannot repay.' It must have been the utter despair of ever being able to liquidate this obligation that induced the Convention to put aside the claims of various 'defenders of the flag,' and nominate civilians for all the important offices."

When Andrew Johnson first became President, the disunionists declared that Providence, for some wise and good purpose had called him to the Executive chair. Since, however, his course has not turned out so bad as they hoped for, and we begin to think there was more truth in their statement than they intended.

The New York Times (Rep.) closes an article on the political situation, saying that, as matters now stand, "there is but one alternative—either such a modification of existing parties as shall meet the new emergencies of the hour, or a sweeping triumph of the Democratic party in 1868."

RECONSTRUCTION.

Report of the Minority of Committee.

The Union a Perpetual Bond.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The minority of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, Messrs. Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rogers, have presented their views.

In order to obtain a correct apprehension of the subject, and as having a direct bearing upon it, they think it all important clearly to ascertain what was the effect of the late insurrection upon the relations in the States where it prevailed to the General Government, and of the people, collectively and individually, of such States. To this inquiry they therefore first address themselves. Did the insurrection, at its commencement, or at any subsequent time, legally dissolve the connection between those States and the General Government?

In their judgment so far from this being a "profitless abstraction," it is a vital inquiry, for if that connection was not disturbed, such States during the entire war were as completely component States of the United States as they were before the Rebellion, and were bound by all the obligations which the Constitution imposes, entitled to all its privileges. Was not this their condition? The opposite view alone can justify the denial of such right and privileges. That a State of the Union can exist without possessing them is inconsistent with the very nature of the Government and terms of the Constitution. The Government is formed of and by states possessing equal rights and power. States unequal are unknown to the Constitution. In its original formation perfect equality was secured. They were granted the representation in the Senate, and the same right to be represented in the House of Representatives. The difference in the latter being regulated only by a difference in population.

The equality of rights was the condition of the original thirteen States before the Government was formed, and such equality was not only not interfered with but guaranteed to them as well in regard to the powers conferred upon the General Government as to those reserved to the States or to the people of the States. It is made permanent and perpetual, and for that very reason it is equally the paramount duty of the General Government to allow to the citizens of each State and to the State the rights secured to both, and the protection necessary to their full enjoyment. To concede that, by the illegal conduct of her own citizens, a State can be withdrawn from the Union, is virtually to concede the rights of Secession. For what difference does it make as regards the result whether a State can rightfully secede, a doctrine, by the bye, heretofore maintained by the States, North as well as South, or whether by the illegal conduct of her citizens she ceases to be a State of the Union.

In either case the end is the same. The only difference is that by the one theory she ceases by law to be such a State, and by the other by crime without and against law. But the doctrine is wholly erroneous. A State once in the Union must still abide in it forever—they can never withdraw from or be expelled from it. A different principle would subject the Union to dissolution at any moment. It is, therefore, alike perilous and unsound. Nor do the minority see that it has any support in the measures recommended by the majority of the committee. The insurrectionary States are, by these measures, conceded to be States of the Union. The proposed Constitutional Amendment is to be submitted to them as well as to the other States. In this respect each is placed on the same ground.

To consult a State not in the Union on the propriety of adopting a Constitutional Amendment to the Government of the Union, and which is necessarily to affect those States only composing the Union would be an absurdity, and to allow an amendment, which States in the Union might desire, to be defeated by the votes of the States not in the Union, would be alike nonsensical and unjust. The insurrection, now happily and utterly suppressed, has in no respect changed the relations of the States where it prevailed to the General Government. On the contrary, they are to all intents and purposes as completely States of the Union as they ever were. A different doctrine necessarily leads to a dissolution of the Union.

The Constitution supposes that insurrections may exist in a State, and provides for their suppression by giving Congress the power to "call forth the militia" for the purpose. The power is not to subjugate the State within whose limits the insurrection may prevail, and extinguish it as a State, but to preserve it as such by subduing the rebellion—by acting on the individual persons engaged in it, and not on the State at all. The power is altogether conservative—to protect a State and not to destroy it—to prevent her being taken out of the Union by individual crimes—not in any contingency to put her out or keep her out. A different principle leads to a disintegration that must sooner or later result in the separation of all, and consequent destruction of the Government.

The minority then proceed to consider what there is in the present political condition of the Southern States that justifies their exclusion from representation in Congress. Is it because they are without organized Governments, or without Governments republican in point of form; in fact, it is known that they have Governments completely organized with legislative, executive and judicial functions. It is known that they are now in successful operation. No one within their limits

questions their loyalty, or is denied their protection. How they were formed, and under what auspices they were formed, are in inquiries with which Congress has no concern.

The right of the people of a State to form a government for themselves has never been questioned, and in the absence of any restriction that right would be absolute. Any form could be adopted that they might determine upon. The Constitution imposes but a single restriction, that the government adopted shall be "of a republican form," and that is done on the obligation to guarantee any State such a form. It gives no power to frame a Constitution for a State. It operates alone upon one already formed by the State. In the words of the Federalist, No. 44, it supposes a pre-existing Government of the form which is to be guaranteed. These and other points are argued at length, and the minority say in conclusion:—"The undersigned have not thought it necessary to examine into the legality of the measures adopted, either by the late or the present President for the restoration of the Southern States. It is sufficient for their purpose to say that, if those of President Johnson were not justified by the Constitution, the same may at least be said of those of his predecessor. We deem such an examination to be unnecessary because, however it might result, the people of the several States, who possessed, as we have before said, the exclusive right to decide for themselves what institutions they should adopt, have adopted those under which they respectively live. The motives of neither President, however, whether the measures were legal or not, are not liable to censure. The sole object of each was to effect a complete and early union of all the States, to make the General Government, as it did at first, embrace all, and to extend its authority and secure its blessings to all alike.

The purity of motives of President Johnson in this particular, as was to have been expected, is admitted by the majority of the committee to be beyond doubt; for whatever was his opinion of the unconstitutionality of his course, and its tendency to enlarge the Executive power, they tell us that they "do not for a moment impute to him any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives." We cannot forbear to say, in conclusion, upon that point, that he is against light, and closes his eyes to the course of the President during the Rebellion, from its inception to its close, who ventures to impeach his patriotism. Surrounded by insurrectionists he stood firm. His life was almost constantly in peril, and he clung to the Union—and discharged all the obligations it imposed upon him—even closer, because of the peril; and now that he has escaped unharmed, and by the confidence of the people, has had devolved upon him the Executive functions of the Government, to charge with disloyalty is either a folly or a slander—folly in the fool who believes it; slander in the man of sense, if any such there be, who utters it.

Death of General Cass.

Hon. Lewis Cass died on Sunday at his home Detroit, aged nearly 84 years. His long, varied, and honorable career is well known to our people. When 25 years old he was a member of the Legislature of Ohio; was afterwards appointed marshal of the State by Jefferson; served as a colonel in the war with Great Britain, and rose to brigadier general in the regular army; was General Harrison's aid at the battle of the Thames; was made Governor of Michigan by Madison, and had a powerful influence in harmonizing and regulating our Indian relations; was made Secretary of War by Jackson in 1831; sent as Minister to France in 1836; elected to the United States Senate in 1845; resigned and ran as the Democratic candidate for President in 1848; re-elected to the Senate in 1849; appointed Secretary of State by President Buchanan on the 4th of March, 1857, and finally returned to private life by resignation in December, 1860.

Gen. Cass was a man of great natural abilities, a prudent legislator, a scholar of creditable attainments, and personally very popular in his State and throughout the country. He was possessed of a large property in and near Detroit, which city owes much of its prosperity to his public spirit.

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
SEBBS,
Consisting of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Goat Balmain's
and Gaiters, Men's Brogans, Boy's Balmain's
Youth's Congress Gaiters, Baby Shoes, etc. etc. all of
which will be sold

AT SMALL PROFITS!
N. B.—All kinds of work made to order, and repaired
done neatly. C. O. FORDHAM
Montrose, May 8, 1866. 11

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 23, 1866.