

classes. No such sweeping and indiscriminate proscription is remembered since the days of Philip II. of Spain. It is not to be expected that in this age and country, and with our race, majority of the educated men of ten States will long submit to be excluded from all share in making and administering the laws by which their lives, liberties, and property are to be judged, without the constant presence and pressure of a force adequate to enforce obedience. The adoption of the amendment will involve the necessity of maintaining an army to enforce it, which will be a dangerous and costly burden, and add greatly to the burdens of taxation, already grievous.

sal suffrage as the best adjustment of all existing difficulties. It was eagerly accepted and advocated as the grand panacea of all our political woes by Messrs. Sumner, Wilson, and the leading Radical Senators. There was no longer any wish expressed to make treason odious. If the States could be coerced to bestow the right of suffrage upon the negroes, all opposition to the re-enfranchisement of traitors who had fought to destroy the government, and "whose hands are red with the blood of our sons and brothers," was to be withdrawn, and they were at once to be readmitted to the full enjoyment of all the rights they had ever possessed. There were to be no more test-oaths, no more military commissions, no more indictments for treason, no more horror of the desecration of the halls of Congress by the presence of "unwashed and unrepentant traitors. I do not complain of this I do not say that the men who advocated the measure did not believe it to be the best and quickest means of restoring peace, fraternity, and prosperity. I do not say they were not thoroughly honest, conscientious, and patriotic in their convictions. I am willing to believe they were. But I mention it only to show that negro suffrage is the real and only substantial cause of controversy between the executive and legislative branches of the government, and to assign the most solemn terms, and to implore my fellow citizens to give it the most earnest and dispassionate consideration, whether upon such an issue we are to be plunged into another fratricidal war, and imperil all there is of our country sacred in the past, grand and valuable in the present, and hopeful and glorious in the future. Had the President consented to join Congress in forcing negro suffrage on the South, all would have been fair and smooth, and instead of being denounced as a fiend, he would now be worshipped as an idol by those who so bitterly and unrelentingly assail him.

that his duty requires. In conclusion, let me beseech you, calmly and dispassionately, but earnestly and firmly, to do your duty to your country in this trying hour, and to stand by our glorious Constitution as it is. There is no safety for us but in this. Do your duty faithfully, and trust to God for results; and reverently implore Him to save us from the madness and infatuation which threaten us with self destruction, and with the loss of the last hope for the perpetuity of free governments.

### Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1866.

#### Will there be Civil War in Maryland?

After a full and patient investigation of the charges made against the police Commissioners of Baltimore by citizens of that place, Governor Swann has removed them from office. This, under the law he had clearly a right to do. Upon this point there will be no difference of opinion among well educated lawyers. The Legislature reserved to themselves the right to deal with the Commissioners for misdemeanor in office, when they were in session. When not in session, they delegated that power to the Chief Magistrate of the State. In the exercise of that authority Governor Swann did not act in a hasty or inconsiderate manner. He did not listen to idle rumor or mere political gossip. He demanded that reputable citizens should, over their own names, prefer specific charges against these officials. That was done. Those charges were laid before the Commissioners, and they were cited to appear and disprove them. They did appear by counsel. The witnesses were produced, the examination made, and all the facts on one side clearly stated. The Commissioners were then allowed ample time and opportunity to rebut the allegations made. This they embraced, and witnesses were heard on their side of the question. Upon the closing of the testimony counsel were heard upon both sides, and the Governor gave his decision as an impartial judge, bound under his oath to act in accordance with the law and the evidence submitted. That decision is against the Commissioners. They are no longer the officers of the State.

We presume that the new Commissioners have selected election judges who will receive the ballots of citizens without reference to how they vote. This will allow an honest, legal election—something the people have not enjoyed in Maryland for a long time. Forney and other disunion leaders threatened resistance if the late Commissioners were removed under the law they had violated; and a raid from the North was proposed in aid of the radical rebellion. But as Gen. Grant has visited Baltimore and advised the radicals to submit to the law, we presume there will be no resistance to a quiet election. The old know nothing ruffians who now compose the "Loyal Leagues" may get up a little rioting, but their fellow conspirators at the North, having some respect for Gen. Grant's bayonets will take care to stay at home.

**Charles Dougherty, Esq.**  
This gentleman, a citizen of Wilkes-Barre, has lately been appointed by the President Consul at Londonderry. This appointment we make with double pleasure, since the appointment is not only a recognition of the ability and integrity of Mr. Dougherty, but it was eminently fitting that our American interests should be represented on Irish soil by some one of our Irish fellow citizens. In the present aspect of English and American affairs, and especially, in view of the fraternity existing between the United States and Ireland, every American will feel a glad sense that the sentiments of the American people with respect to the questions growing out of these National relationships are to be expressed in our official at the Consulate of Londonderry.

Mr. Dougherty is a young man, but in a few years he has elevated himself by his talents and energy from the ranks to a commissioned post in the great American Brotherhood. Some thirty six years ago his father sailed with his family to this country from the very port to which to day his is sent, the representative of our power, our institutions and our sympathies.

We shall part with Mr. Dougherty with regret, but there is mingled with this feeling no little pride in considering the fervent welcome that awaits him among his ancestral people. Our Irish fellow citizens will see in this appointment, that although Congress refused to repeal our Neutrality Laws, the President is determined to consult their wishes, so far as it is in his Constitutional power, and to place on Irish soil as the representatives of the American Government, those men who will study the interests of the Irish nation while faithfully representing the land of their adoption.

#### Meteor Shower, or "Shooting Stars."

It seems to be the general impression of scientific men that a meteor shower may be expected on the morning of November 13th, and as such a sight is only witnessed once in an ordinary generation, we will give our readers such information on the subject as we chance to possess. The foundation for the belief that this phenomena may be expected on the 13th, is the fact that similar phenomena occurred on the 13th of November, 1800, and on the 13th of November, 1833—an interval of thirty-three years—which, if there be any "fixed rules" governing their recurrence, will bring it upon the 13th of November, 1866.

On tracing back the line of direction which the meteors moved, it was found that they all appeared to radiate from the same point, which was situated near one of the stars of the sickle, in the constellation "Leo"; and in every repetition of the meteor shower, the radiant point has occupied nearly the same situation. This shower pervaded nearly the whole of North America, having appeared in almost equal splendor from the British possessions of the North to the West India Islands and Mexico on the South, and from 81 deg. of longitude east of the American coast, quite to the Pacific ocean on the West. Throughout this immense region the duration was nearly the same. The meteors began to attract attention by their unusual brilliancy, from nine to twelve o'clock in the evening; were most striking in their appearance from two to four; arrived at their maximum, in many places, about four o'clock, and continued until rendered invisibly by the light of the day.

Some authorities fix the date of the first recorded meteor shower on November 12th, 1799, instead of 1800, and consequently fix the time of its recurrence on Nov. 12th, 1867—being an interval of 34 instead of 33 years. We leave time and the astronomers to determine which calculation is most correct. Astronomers seem to agree that these periodical meteors have their origin beyond the atmosphere, descending to us from some nebulous body with which the earth falls in, and near or through the borders of which it passes; and that this nebulous body has an independent existence as a member of the solar system, with regular periods of revolution. It is further established that these meteors consist of light combustible matter; that they move with great velocity, in some instances amounting to nineteen miles in a second; that some of them are bodies of a large size, sometimes several thousand feet in diameter; that when they enter the atmosphere they rapidly and powerfully condense the air before them, and then elicit the heat that sets them on fire, and they are burned up at a considerable height above the earth, sometimes not less than thirty miles.

The "show" will be a free one, and of course everybody will remain awake to see it. If the scene is anything to be compared with that of November, 1844, it will repay a night's watching. On the occasion alluded, many thought the end of the world had come, while the more superstitious were stricken dumb with fear.

We give the above for an exchange for what it is worth.

#### Paying a Bet.

The Easton Sentinel says: On Monday afternoon a rather novel bet, which had been made on the result of the late election, was paid in this borough. The bet was between Capt. Charles Kriehle and Alexander Reichardt, the loser to push a wheelbarrow, loaded with a keg of lager beer, from the Eagle Hotel, in the west ward, via the Square to the Lehigh Bridge and back again—the party stopping to drink at each street crossing. Reichardt bet on 18,000 for Geary, and as he lost, the duty of wheeling fell to his lot, and the pleasure of dealing out the lager to our gay friend, Capt. Kriehle. The wheelbarrow was preceded by martial music, and quite a crowd followed to enjoy the fun.

At the Radical ratification meeting in Roxbury, Mass. on the 23d ult. the Hon. Gen. S. Boutwell, among others, addressed the audience. He spoke of President Johnson being elevated to the Chief Magistracy by assassination, the mysteries of which had not been fully unfolded. Maryland was now in danger of civil war because 87,000 loyal blacks were not allowed the ballot. The path of peace was in justice to the negro. He was in favor of keeping out the ten disloyal States until they were ready to give the enfranchised race political rights. This is really the doctrine of the Radical, Disunion party, to keep the South out of the Union until they let the negroes vote, and then control them by means of the Freedman's Bureau.

#### Full Official Returns of the Election for Governor.

	1864.	1866.
Adams	2612	3016
Allegheny	21519	24144
Armstrong	3526	3211
Beaver	2327	2364
Bedford	2336	2752
Berks	6710	13266
Bair	3292	2686
Bradford	6865	3007
Bucks	9436	7335
Butler	3475	2947
Cambria	224	3036
Cameron	325	272
Carbon	1721	2251
Centre	1817	3399
Clarion	1780	2833
Chester	8446	5987
Cleaveland	1516	2801
Cintion	1666	2135
Columbia	1914	3467
Crawford	6411	4526
Cumberland	3601	4261
Dauphin	5444	4220
Delaware	3664	2145
Elk	248	825
Erie	6011	3722
Fayette	3221	4126
Forest	85	62
Franklin	3862	3821
Fulton	694	906
Greene	1583	3074
Huntingdon	3221	2477
Indiana	4320	2107
Jefferson	1820	1877
Juniata	1437	1533
Lancaster	14489	8448
Lawrence	3408	3189
Lebanon	3780	2779
Lehigh	3908	5920
Luzerne	2645	10045
Lycoming	3401	4207
McKean	767	652
Mercer	4220	3569
Mifflin	1643	1718
Montgomery	685	2698
Montour	6882	7943
Northampton	1130	1496
Northumberland	3728	6944
Perry	2915	3608
Philadelphia	2406	2446
Pike	55797	44032
Potter	260	1180
Schuylkill	1390	680
Snyder	7851	9530
Somerset	8794	10513
Suamico	1719	3062
Sullivan	1670	1368
Susquehanna	1792	1326
Tioga	360	660
Union	420	436
Venango	4203	2959
Warren	4683	1584
Washington	1915	1352
Wayne	1091	1287
Westmoreland	3849	3341
York	2541	1505
York	4951	4579
York	2274	2989
York	4650	5977
York	1337	1402
York	5568	8500
Total	296391	276316
Majority	20075	Maj. 17178

#### Official Returns of the late Election.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 30.—The following gives the official vote for Governor of Pennsylvania: Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, Oct. 30, 1866.—Returns received to-day complete the official vote as follows: Geary, 307,274; Clymer, 290,096. Geary's majority, 17,178. The total vote for Governor at the late election was 597,370.

The Rebels, repudiators on principle, have, in their new State Constitutions, repudiated the Confederate war debt. They never could have paid it anyhow. But they have never repudiated their purpose to make the United States pay for it. On the contrary, the very first month that sees them with their Copperhead allies, in a majority in Congress, will see that debt fastened on the North.—Binghamton Standard.

The Standard is not the only journal that has charged upon the Democracy an intention to assume the Confederate debt. We state for the information of the Standard that that debt was unanimously repudiated at the National Convention held in Philadelphia in August, and that Convention was composed of delegates from all the States, and their action upon that as well as other subjects has met with a hearty response from the Democracy of every section of the country. The charge is in bad taste and those making it know it has not the least foundation in truth.

#### 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 Balmoral, and Gaiters, Men's Brogans, Boy's Balmoral, Youth's Congress Gaiters, Baby Shoes, etc. etc., all of which will be sold AT SMALL PROFITS! N. B.—A kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. C. O. FORDHAM. Montrose, May 8, 1866.

**ESTATE OF D. P. PHELAN, late of Silver Lake township, Susquehanna County, Pa., dec'd.** 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 against the same to present them duly authenticated to the undersigned. ELLEN PHELAN, Adm'r. Silver Lake, Oct. 10th, 1866.

#### Harness Making.

The undersigned tenders his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and shall strive to continue the same. Shop opposite to the Bank, recently occupied by Cox & Meeker. W. L. COX. All those indebted to COX & MECKER are requested to settle the same immediately. Montrose, October 24, 1866—4w.

#### GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS At the State Fairs of New York, Illinois, Virginia, New Jersey, Michigan, N. Carolina, Vermont, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Alabama, Ohio, Kentucky, Oregon, Indiana, Missouri, California. At the Fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics Association, Penn. Mechanics Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

And at numerous Institute and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First prizes have also been awarded these machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Litz, Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Sewing Machine is superior to all others for the following reasons: 1. They sew direct from the spool, and require no winding of thread. 2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than any other machines. 3. They are capable of executing perfectly a uniform change adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines. 4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch. 5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the thread is laid out, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed, which are worn out. 6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be put or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or unravel, but remains firm and durable. 7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation. 8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or left side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and it is a great saving upon all articles stitched, made up with silk. 9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, are so constructed that they may be easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

GROVER & BAKER'S S. M. CO. 45 Broadway, New York. 730 Chestnut street, Phila.

#### SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of certain writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to be directed, I will expose to sale by public auction, at the Court-house, in Montrose, on Friday, Nov. 16th, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described piece or parcel of land, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Oakland and Harmony townships, Susquehanna County, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at an elm tree on the east bank of the Susquehanna river, thence south 15° west 130 perches to a high tree corner; thence south 85° east 71 perches to a corner on the highway; thence north 7° east 50 perches to the bank of the said Susquehanna river; thence down along the several courses of the said river, to a parcel of land above described; thence along the north line of the same parcel of land, to the place where the same parcel of land crosses the highway; thence north 15° east 100 perches to a stone heap for a corner; thence north 41° west 90 perches to a post and stone corner; thence north 50° east 50 perches more or less to the east bank of the Susquehanna; thence upward by the several courses of said river 100 perches to the river's mouth to the place where the parcel above described; thence along the north line of the 50 acres above described 61 1/2° west 130 perches to the place of beginning, containing 78 acres 50 perches more or less, and added to the first lot above described makes 126 acres and 20 perches, excepting 60 acres and 120 perches on the east bank of the river conveyed to John Parsons, and about 4 acres improved. Also, one other piece adjoining the above, commencing on the east bank of the said river, to-wit: Beginning at a stone quarry, thence south 23° east 210 perches to the highway; thence along the same south 65° west 30 perches to a post and stone corner; thence north 50° east 50 perches; thence still by the highway 60 perches to a corner on the same; thence south 40° east 100 perches to a corner; thence north 68° east 50 perches to a corner; thence north 16 1/2° east 122 perches to the highway; thence north by the several courses of the same 80 perches to a stone quarry lot; thence north 10° east 50 perches to the east bank of the Susquehanna river; thence down along the several courses of the stream 80 perches more or less to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres and 98 perches, more or less, excepting 2 acres and 30 perches sold to John Vanzyle on the south-east corner of lot No. 61, and 2 acres and 30 perches on lot No. 60, and one acre on the same lot to C. B. Bennett, comprising in the above parcel 100 perches and 61 and the stone quarry lot so called, excepting and reserving from four to six acres upon which there is a mill dam, &c., heretofore sold by said Mr. Grant to Roy Whitaker, also 2 acres and 30 perches on the west side of road leading from Susa's Depot to the residence of Charles Chamberlain and adjoining lots of C. Bennett, Sedate Griswold, Wm. Canfield and Patrick Harney, and about 40 acres improved. Taken execution at the suit of J. J. McGraw vs. Edward Minshel.

At 10—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Lenox township, Susquehanna County, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of D. Kriehle; on the east by lands of P. Smith and east branch of Tunkhannock creek, and on the west by lands of Francis Sheridan and D. Vintner—containing about 124 acres, more or less, with two barns, one grant and shingle mill, and about 60 acres improved. Taken in execution at the suit of R. H. Stanley vs. B. B. Beck. DAVID SUMMERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Oct. 22, 1866.

**PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.** PREFERRED by all practical painters. Try it, and you will have no other. Manufactured only by ZIEGLER & SMITH, Wholesale Drugg, Paint and Glass Dealers, Philadelphia. Sold by 137 North 2d street, Phila.

**LOOK!** A subscription paper to raise additional funds for the present in the hands of C. Tyler, of W. R. Collins, Esq., where those wishing to take stock with a fair chance of doubling their money in a few months can call and do so. N. C. TYLER, Free's Montrose Gold Co.

**CHOICE LUMBER WAGON FOR SALE.** with brake and seat. Call at my Blacksmith shop, with Henry Clemons in Montrose, Oct. 11.