Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1866.

The November Elections.

On Tuesday last elections were held in twelve States, viz:

New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nevada. In all these States members of Congress were elected. Governors were elected in New York, Massachusetts, Delaware, Michigan, Kansas, and Nevada, together with members of Legislature and other State officers. Altogether ninety members of Congress were chosen, and the choice of five United States Senators will depend upon the State Legislatures.

New York was the only State which attracted considerable attention, from being closely contested. The Democrats gain handsomely, but only enough to reduce the disunion majority to about one-half or one-third of what it was last year—leaving Fenton's majority, as two years ago, about as large as the negro vote.

Maryland, quite unexpectedly, in spite of the disunion tyranny, which imprisoned the new Police Commissioners, and kept the election under control of radicalism, gave a sweeping Union majority, sufficient to replace ex-rebel radical Creswell, with a Democratic U. S. Senator.

Delaware still stands by the Union, and elects the Democratic ticket.

The other States vote about as last year, except that the disunionists lose in some quarters on their majorities, and the Democrats gain a few members of Congress, with a few close districts to hear from officially.

These results are not what they should be; but too many people have voted under the impulse of passion, and the corruptions and deceptions practiced by the Radicals. A majority would hardly vote deliberately for disunion, but so the result is recorded, and will remain so until the people see the error and correct it.—That this result will follow, careful observers can readily see; for the Democratic party never was stronger, more determined, or better able to fight out the battle with the radical issue of disunion.

The disunion fund is about exhausted, their source of power is daily slipping from their grasp, their basis of deception gone; while we have two years in which to correct public sentiment and prepare for electing a President of and for the UNITED STATES.

The Impeachment of the President.

The following very sensible article is from the Albany Journal, the central radical organ of New York. We trust that its warnings and its cautions will be heeded in the quarter to which they are addressed. If they are not, the darkest and worst chapter to the history of the country is about to open. The Journal says:

If an impeachment were ordered, it would not merely be the trial of Andrew Johnson, but also the arraignment of a party which represents a very great minority, and exceedingly active minority (large majority, counting the South in,) of the American people. That party accepts the President as its leader and exponent. It sustains his policy with energy and determination. It defends, upon what it calls Constitutional grounds, the very acts which are relied upon to justify the process of arraignment. It says that any attempt to withdraw this power from the executive would, in itself, be usurpation. We cannot doubt that if articles of impeachment were to be prepared, the Democracy would consider itself as having been placed at the bar—would repudiate the judgment as the fulmination of one party against the other, and would stand ready to uphold the President in a refusal to submit, even though that refusal should result in civil war, as would be most likely in the excited state of the public mind certain to prevail.

Let us imagine the condition of affairs. A chief magistrate condemned by a court whose jurisdiction is denied at the outset by several millions of the American citizens. He refuses to obey process. The Senate declares him out of office; but he persists in the exercise of prerogative. Congress then, representing the Government, undertakes to oust him; but he summons to his aid what military he can command, and prepares to test the question of force. Meanwhile, the violence and turbulence engendered at the National Capital extends through every section of the country not yet fully recovered from the delirium of war. Parties are developed in each town, city, and hamlet, holding excitedly to the most pronounced opinions on one side or the other, and ready to fight for those opinions. A spark might at any moment drop into such a magazine, and then—what then? We of the North yet hardly know what civil war means, as they have learned it who have seen street divided against street, family against family, law obliterated, order destroyed, civil securities overthrown, and neighbors arrayed in mortal enmity against neighbor.

Security for the Future.

The Radicals justify much of their unconstitutional, harsh and unwise legislation with reference to the Southern States and people, on the ground that some security must be obtained for the future.—They ask the question, what is to prevent or even deter the people of the late revolted States from again taking up arms, if they are allowed representation and all the rights and privileges of citizens of the "loyal" States? They tell the masses from the pulpit, from the rostrum, and through both secular and religious journals, that it is unwise and dangerous to put the ballot in the hands of men who have taken part in, or even given countenance to the "rebellion." They go farther, and demand that all the States constituting the late Southern Confederation shall be held as conquered provinces or territories—that the State governments formed in accordance with the demands of Congress and the requirements of the President, shall be abolished, and that the people of one section of the Union shall be held in serfdom by another. All these demands are made by the Radical party, and justified on the plea that the "loyal North has a right to demand security for the future from the rebellious and disloyal people of the South.

Now, the question to be considered is, have not the Southern States given such security as will make a repetition of the late rebellion or revolution an impossibility?

In this aspect, let us examine the facts as stated in the report of the Comptroller General of Georgia respecting the losses consequent upon the war in that State.

By the tax returns of 1866 the taxable property is estimated at $222,183,787, while in 1860 it was returned at $672,292,147, which reduced to currency, would be $1,008,438,663, making over *seven hundred millions* as the loss occasioned by the war in one State alone. Nor is this all. This estimate does not include the am't swallowed up in Confederate bonds and scrip, which the Comptroller believes would swell the total loss of the Empire State of the South above a *thousand millions* of dollars. So vast and sweeping an impoverishment of such a population is incredible. The returns of population as far as they have reached the office, indicate a decided loss. In twenty-seven counties, 86,909 white population is reported against 99,748 in 1860, showing a loss of 12,839, or nearly one-eighth.

Now, when it is remembered that the late war included little destruction of women and children, at least by the hands of the soldiery, and in this respect presented a marked contrast to most other wars, the drain on the male element of the State must have been enormous.

This is the security given by the State of Georgia alone for her good behavior and fealty to the Constitution in the future. Now, it must be remembered that all the States in revolt suffered to a greater or less extent. Some not so heavily as Georgia, others more so. The losses in Virginia were most disastrous. From the Potomac to the Rappahannock the country was laid waste, while the fertile and beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, seared and blackened by the hand of war, yielded no return to the labors of the husbandmen. Around Richmond, and from thence to the mouth of the James, the houses were destroyed and the land made barren.

South Carolina also felt the devastating effects of the war, and her people are suffering at this time from privations, penury and want. All over the South the losses have been such as to make a reconstruction of labor and business a necessity, and thus each State has united with Georgia in furnishing security that the revolt of 1861 will not be repeated.

Is not the security thus offered sufficient? Who believes that another civil war will ever be inaugurated in the South? The leading men of that section, those who precipitated the people into the struggle, have abandoned their old position. They adopted the arbitrament of the sword, and having failed, accept the settlement as final and conclusive. They will soon pass away, and their places be filled by other men holding other views upon the questions connected with the perpetuity of the Union. They will adopt a different policy under the change which war and its results have imposed upon the nation. The ravages of the war will, however, be transmitted to them, and they will be thus bound by the security given by their predecessors. With this class, rebellion and war will not be dreamed of as remedies for political evils, but the Union of the States and the welfare of the people of all parts of the nation will be the leading and controlling ideas, to the exclusion of all others.

In view of these facts, what excuse is there for the further agitation of the question of admitting the people of the South to their proper relations with the national government? The security that binds them at the present time is better than all the legislation that can be adopted. Further exclusion will but injure the material prospects of the Southern States, and that will affect the whole nation. Let the Union be recemented by wise, patriotic and just measures; let the people of the South be treated as friends and equals and the nation will soon recover from the civil war through which it has passed, and the Federal compact will become stronger and more enduring with the flight of time.—*Age.*

☞ The New Haven, (Conn.) Register of last week has the following item:—In this city, at the last April election, there was a very noisy Republican Radical who remarked among other impudencies that Democrats as a class, were not honest men, which was with himgood reason for not voting with them. He afterwards removed to New York and is now in jail in that city, for swindling.

List of Premiums.

The following premiums were awarded at the Annual Fair of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, held, in Montrose, October 10th and 11th, 1866.

DIVISION 1.—HORSES.

Class 1.—Stallion and Mares.

Best stallion, James E. Carmalt, $5
2d best stallion, A. A. Eaton, 4
3d best stallion, D. L. North, 3
Best brood mare and colt, C. Stark, 5
2d best brood mare and colt, S. D. Thomas, 4
3d best brood mare and colt, J. E. Carmalt, 3
Best pair draft horses Carmalt & Frink, 5
2d best pair draft horses, M. J. Turrell, 3
Best pair draft mules, M. L. Catlin, 5
2d best pair draft mules, C. Lathrop, 3
Best pair draft oxen, James Bunnell, 5
2d best pair draft oxen, D. Stewart, 3

Class 2.—Single and Matched Horses.

Best single gelding raised in the county, over 4 years old, A. W. Bertholf, $3
2d best single gelding raised in the county, over 4 years old, J. Lake, 2
Best single mare raised in the county, over 4 years old, G. P. Tiffany, 3
2d best single mare raised in the co. over 4 years old, F. G. Warner, 2
Best pair matched horses, three year old raised in the co. John Hunter, 5
2d best pair matched horses 3 year old raised in the co. J. F. Gardner, 2
Best pair mares, three year old raised in the county, B. M. Watrous, 5
2d best pair mares 3 years old, raised the county, F. M. Williams, 2
Best pair matched horses owned but not raised in the co. G. W. Comstock, 3

Class 3.—Colts and Mules.

Best pair three year old colts, D. O. Minkler, $3
Best pair 2 y'r old colts, H. C. Conklin, 3
Best 3 year old colt, N. P. Wheaton, 2
Best 2 year old colt, A. H. Conklin, 2
Best 1 year old colt, F. Fury, 1
Best pair mules, S. H. Sayre & Bros. 5
2d best pair mules, S. H. Sayre and Bros, 3

The committee recommend a discretionary premium to N. P. Wheaton for his two year old colt.

DIVISION 2.—CATTLE.

Class 1.—Durhams.

Best Durham bull, 2 years old and upwards, Morris & Halpin, $5
2d best Durham bull, 2 years old and upwards, Horace Brewster, 4
Best bull between 1 and 2 years old, H. C. Conklin, 4
2d best bull between 1 and 2 years old, H. H. Skinner, 5
Best cow three years old or upwards, Morris and Halpin, 2
2d best cow 3 years old or upward, Wm. H. Jessup, 1
Best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, Morris and Halpin, 3
Best heifer between 1 and 2 years old Morris & Halpin, 2
Best bull calf, H. H. Skinner, 2
2d best bull calf, Mrs. E. Mulford, 1
Best heifer calf, Morris & Halpin, 2
Best three year old heifer, Morris & Halpin, 2

Class 2.—Devons.

Best bull two years old and over, C. J. Hollister, $5
2d best bull two years old and over, C. J. Hollister, 4
Best bull between 1 and 2 years old, E. T. Tiffany, 3
Best cow three years old and over, Jno. Hunter, 4
2d best cow three year old and over John Hunter, 3
Best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, Friend Hollister, 3
Best heifer between one and 2 years old, C. J. Hollister, 2
Best bull calf, E. T. Tiffany, 2
Best 3 year old heifer, E. T. Tiffany, 2

Class 3.—Grade Durhams.

Best bull, J. H. Harrington, $3
2d best bull, H. Brewster, 2
Best cow over 3 years, Wm. Jessup, 3
2d best cow over 4 years, C. D. Lathrop, 2
Best heifer between 2 and 3 years, Morris & Halpin, 3
2d best heifer between 2 & 3 years, A. Frink, 2
Best 4 yearlings, Wm. H. Jessup, 3
2d best 4 yearlings, D. Gregory, 2
Best 5 calves, Wm. Jessup, 3
2d best 4 calves, H. C. Conklin, 2

Class 4.—Grade Devons.

Best bull, G. B. Wells, $3
2d best bull, J. F. Gardner, 2
Best cow over 3 years, C. D. Lathrop, 3
2d best cow over 3 years, E. Mott, 2
Best heifer between 2 and 3 years, C. J. Hollister, 3
Best 4 yearlings, Nelson Smith, 3
2d best 4 yearlings, C. J. Hollister, 2
Best 5 calves, D. Stuart, 3
2d best 5 calves, C. J. Hollister, 2

Class 5.—Natives.

Best bull, Nelson Smith, $3
" cow over 3 years old, C. J. Hollister, 3
2d best cow over 3 years old, Eri Gregory, 2
Best heifer between 2 and 3 years, D. Gregory, 3
Best 4 yearlings, M. J. Harrington, 3
2d best 4 yearlings, Nelson Smith, 2
Best 5 calves, M. Harrington, 3
2d best 5 calves, C. Stark, 2
Best heifer 3 years old, Eri Gregory, 2

Class 6.—Oxen and Steers.

Best pair working oxen, over 4 years old, raised in the co., Perrin Wells, $5
2d best pair working oxen, over 4 year old, raised in the co., H. H. Harrington, 4
Best pair steers, between 3 and 4 years raised in the county, John Hunter 3
2d best pair steers, between 3 and years, raised in the co., F. M. Williams, 2
Best pair steers, between 2 and 3 years, raised in the county, E. L. Beebe, 3
2d best pair steers, between 2 and 3 years, raised in the co., H. C. Conklin, 2
Best single steer or cow, Eri Gregory, 4

DIVISION 3.—SWINE.

Best boar, J. D. Goodwin, 4
" breeding sow, Avery Frink, 4
" 4 pigs less than 10 weeks old, A. Frink, 3

DIVISION 4.—SHEEP.

Best fine wooled buck, Mrs. Elisha Mulford, $3
2 best fine wooled buck, C. J. Hollister, 2
Best 3 ewes, Mrs. E. Mulford, 3
2d best 3 ewes, C. J. Hollister, 2
Best 3 lambs, C. J. Hollister, 2
" coorse wooled buck, J. C. Morgan, 2
2d best coarse wooled buck, T. H. Kane, 1
Best coarse wooled buck lamb, T. H. Kane, 2
Best coarse wooled 3 ewes, Morris & Halpin, 2
Best coarse wooled 3 lambs, Morris & Halpin, 2
Best middle wooled buck, A. J. Sheldon, 3
2d best middle wooled buck, S. D. Thomas, 2
Best middle wooled buck lamb, A. J. Sheldon, 2
Best middle wooled 3 ewes, A. J. Sheldon, 3
2d best middle wooled 3 ewes, Morris & Halpin, 2
Best middle wolled 3 lambs T. H. Kane, 1

Mr. J. C. Morgan exhibited some very fine Cotswold grade lambs, which, in the opinion of the judges, would have been entitled to premium had any been offered for such class—they recommend discretionary a premium.

DIVISION 5.—POULTRY.

Best pair turkeys, O. N. Tiffany, $2
2d best pair turkeys, A. Stone, 1
Best 6 fowls over 1 year old, John A. Warner, 2
Best 6 spring chickens, D. F. Austin, 2
2d best 6 spring chickens, D. Gregory, 2
Best 6 ducks, A. Stone, 2
2d best 6 Ducks, E. T. Tiffany, 1
Best pair geese, O. N. Tiffany, ½

DIVISION 6. BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best June butter, H. C. Conklin, $4
2 best June butter, J. Porter, 3
Best September butter, H. C. Conklin, 4
2d best September butter, J. Porter, 3
Best 10 pounds butter made by a girl under 16 years, D. Stuart, 2
Best chese, Elvin Aldrich, 3

DIVISION 7.—WINES.

Best currant wine, Mrs. G. V. Bentley, $½
" blackberry wine, Mrs. G. V. Benley, ½
" elderberry wine, Mrs. G. V. Bentley, ½
" sherry wine, Mrs. Wm. T. Austin, ½
" currant jelly, Mrs. J. Harrington, ½
" apple jelly, Mrs. J. A. Bunnell, ½
" grape jelly, Mrs. J. Harrington, ½

The committee recommend a discretionary premium to Mrs. J. A. Bunnell, for some excellent quince jelly.

DIVISION 8.—FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Best fall apples, E. Gregory, $2
2d best fall apples, M. L. Catlin, 1
Best winter apples, E. Gregory, 2
2d best winter apples, H. C. Jessup, 1
Best pears, S. Crossman, 1
" best quinces, Mrs. J. A. Bunnell, 1
Greatest variety of vegetables, M. L. Catlin, 1
Best 3 heads of cabbage, John A Warner, ½
Best 10 rutabagas, John Hunter, ½
" 10 round turnips, John Hunter, ½
" 2 pumpkins, B. O. Watrous, ½
" bushel potatoes, Christopher Byrne, ½

DIVISION 9.—VINEGAR, HONEY AND SUGAR.

Best cider vinegar, Apollos Stone, $1
2d best cider vinegar, G. H. Hamlin, ½
Best maple sugar, E. N. Carpenter, 2
2d best maple sugar, S. E. Carpenter, 1
Best honey, Charles Warren, 2

A very fine specimen of maple syrup was exhibited by E. N. Carpenter.

DIVISION 10.—FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Best plow, S. H. Sayre & Bros., $3
" cultivator, S. H. Sayre & Bros, 2
" corn sheller, S. H. Sayre & Bros., 2
" straw cutter, C. Fisk, 2
" firkin, A. L. Stull, 1
" buter pail, M. T. Very, 1
" churn, M. T. Very, 1

S. H. Sayre and Bros., exhibited a variety of agricultural implements among which was a Hubbard mowing machine and Keystone cider mill, for which the committee recommend a discretionary premium. A patent loom, exhibited by A. J. Rhinevault, was worthy of notice; also a two horse lumber wagon, exhibited by E. P. Stamp. In each case the committee recommend a discretionary premium.

DIVISION 12.—SEEDS.

Best bushel corn in ear, J. Harrington, $1
" white winter wheat, S. Horton, 1
" spring wheat, C. Byrne, 1
" rye, O. Mott, 1
" timothy seed, B. O. Watrous, 1
" flax seed, O. Mott, 1

DIVISION 13.—LEATHER.

Best carriage harness, J. H. & S. G. Crocker, $2
2d best carriage harness, G. W. Fritz, 1

DIVISION 14.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yards flannel, O. N. Tiffany, $2
2d best 10 yards flannel, Mrs. H. C. Conklin, 1
Best 15 yards wool carpet, Miss J. A. Oakley, 3
2d best 15 yards wool carpet, Mrs. B. E. Ross, 2
Best 15 yards rag carpet, Mrs. E. H. Culver, 3
2d best 15 yards rag carpet, Mrs. J. A. Bunnell, 2
Best pair wool socks, Mrs. J. Harrington, 2
2d best 6 pair wool socks, Mrs. A. Warner, 1
Best 2 pair wool mittens, Mrs. O. N. Tiffany, 1
2d best 2 pair wool mittens, Mrs. A. O. Warner, ½
Best 10 yards linen cloth, Mrs. J. A. Bunnell, 2
Best 15 yards cassimere, Mrs. O. N. Tiffany, 2

DIVISION 15.—FINE ARTS, &c.

Best specimen of ambrotypes, George Cobb, $2
2d best specimen ambrotypes, Hazleton & Co., 1
Best patchwork quilt, Miss S. J. Harrington, 3
2d best patchwork quilt, Mrs. W. T. Austin, 2
2d best patchwork quilt, Mary J. Conklin, 1
Best quilt of any other kind, S. Horton, 3
2d best quilt of any other kind, M. H. Harrington, 1
Best bed spread, Mrs. J. S. Tarbell, $2
" chair cover, Mrs. H. J. Webb, ½
" fine embroidery, Miss Kate Searle, 1
2d best fine embroidery, Miss Fanny Jessup, ½
Best knit shawl, Mrs. F. R. Warner, 1
2d best knit shawl, Mrs. C. M. Koon, ½

DIVISION 16.—UNENUMERATED ARTICLES.

The committee recommend a Diploma to be given to the Florence Sewing Machine, exhibited by H. C. Tyler. They also recommend a discretionary premium of 50 cents to Mrs. J. A. Bunnell for exhibiting some beautiful specimens of Linen Thread; also, a discretionary premium and Diploma to C. M. Crandall & Co., for their exhibition of Spinning Wheels, reels, Croquet setts, &c., which were really splendid; also, a premium of 50 cents to Miss Lottie E. Simmons for a beautiful pencil sketch and crayon drawing; one of 50 cts., to Miss Mary L. Gardner for a pretty watch case and cushion; a Diploma and premium to J. H. Lounsbury for a knitting machine which does good work. A. J. Rhinevault exhibited a patent loom for weaving any kind of cloth; a good thing. We recommend it as a great labor saving machine. W. L. Vaughn exhibited a Grover and Baker Sewing Machine which worked well.

DIVISION 16.—HERD OF CATTLE.

Best herd of cattle, Wm. H. Jessup, $5
2d best herd of cattle, Morris & Halpin, 3

DIVISION 17.—PLOWING.

Best plowing (Olmstead wheel plow) Edwin Taylor, $5
2d best plowing (from beam plow) H. T. Sherman, 4
3d best (iron beam plow) Wm. T. Austin, 3
4th best (Green plow) Amos Green, 2
5th " (green plow) H. C. Edwards, 1

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of certain writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue, 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 1¼° west 130 perches to a birch tree corner; thence south 83¾° east 71 perches to a corner on the highway; thence north 3° east 88 perches to the bank of the said Susquehanna river; thence downward along the several courses of the stream to the place of beginning—containing about sixty acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, 2 dwelling houses, 4 barns, 1 orchard, and about 50 acres improved. Also, another adjoining the foregoing and held as part of the same farm, beginning at the birch tree corner above referred to, thence north 88¾° west 62 perches to a corner; thence north 1¼° east 54 perches to a stone heap for a corner; thence north 44° west 97 perches to a post and stones corner; thence north 46° east 70 perches more or less to the east bank of the Susquehanna; thence upward by the several courses of said river 160 perches or thereabouts to the elm tree corner in the parcel above described; thence along the north line of the 60 acres above described 51¾° west 130 perches to the place of beginning—containing 76 acres and 20 perches, more or less, and added to the first lot above described makes 136 acres and 20 perches, excepting however 4 acres and 138 perches out the rear of said lots, heretofore conveyed to John Parsons, and about 45 acres improved. Also, one other piece adjoining the above, commencing on the east bank of the Susquehanna river near the stone quarry, thence south 2¾° east 22 8-10 perches to the highway; thence along the same south 63° west 34 perches to a post; thence south 3° west 48 perches to a corner; thence still by the highway 93 perches to a corner on the same; thence due east 100 perches to a corner; thence north 46° east 58 perches to a corner; thence north 16¾° east 122 perches to the highway aforesaid; by the several courses of the same 68 perches to the stone quarry lot; thence north ¾° east 35 perches to the east bank of the Susquehanna river; thence downward by the several courses of the stream 68 perches more or less to the place of beginning—containing 181 acres and 86 perches, more or less, excepting 2 acres and 30 perches sold to John Vanzyle on the southwest corner of lot No. 61, and 2 acres sold to Wm. Canfield on lot No. 60, and one acre on the same lot sold to C. S. Bennett, comprising in the above parcels lots No. 60 and 61 and the stone quarry lot so called, excepting and reserving from four to six acres upon which their is a saw mill dam, &c., heretofore sold by said M'Grath to Leroy Whittaker, also 2 acres adjoining Mr. Canfield's lot contracted to be sold to Patrick Harvey, also 2 acres contracted to be sold to Thos. Conlin on the west side of road leading from Susq'a Depot to the residence of Charles Chamberlain and adjoining lots of C. S. Bennett, Sedate Griswold, Wm. Canfield and Patrick Harvey—and about 40 acres improved. [Taken execution at the suit of J. J. McGrath vs. Edward Minehule.

ALSO—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. Kinter, —— Davidson and J. Hartley, on the east by land of —— Gleason, on the south by land 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, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one dwelling house, two barns, one grist and shingle mill, and about 60 acres improved.—[Taken in execution at the suit of M. B. Hartley vs. Hiram Buck.

DAVID SUMMERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Oct. 22, 1866.