

Matters at Washington.

Congress assembled on Thursday, but no quorum was present in the House. Thad Stevens made a bitter speech, denouncing the Supreme Court in violent terms, and declaring its recent decision against military commissions, the "most infamous that had ever been promulgated."

The Senate has also repealed the act authorizing the President to grant pardons; but the Constitution gives the President full authority for such purposes.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Legislature assembled on the 1st. Senator Hall was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Hammersly re-elected Clerk in the House, Glass, of Allegheny, was elected Speaker, and Benedict re-elected Clerk.

The inauguration of Governor and election of U. S. Senator, will take place on the 15th.

No business of importance has been transacted. The negro amendment will be ratified by a party vote.

The Governor's Message.

The final annual message of Governor Andrew G. Curtin is distinguished, in a general way, from its last predecessor, for its departure from the position then assumed; that is, for the Governor's somewhat from mildly expressed conservatism to red-hot radicalism.

"My uniform course during the late war was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the National authorities in all their measures to suppress the rebellion. I shall continue to pursue the same course during the embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country."

The central topic of the present message, nevertheless, is that same "policy of the General Government" - the discussion of which the Governor intended last January to avoid for the future.

Fully one-third of the message is devoted to a discussion and advocacy of the Rump amendment, in which, in ordinary parlance, he "goes back on" the above pledge of fealty to the Union restoration policy of President Johnson.

Last year he wanted the appointment of Minister to Italy from the President, and supported the President's Union policy; but Johnson allowed him to stay at home.

This year he is a candidate for U. S. Senator, and endorses the radical disunion policy; and it remains to be seen whether his last bid for office will be accepted.

A True Picture.

The following description of the Republican party is from the pen of John W. Forney, in 1856, but ten years ago, he wrote as follows:

"The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result. They talk of peace, and in their conventions proclaim a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement which, if successful, will destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe."

They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemies of the Constitution. They have already succeeded in dividing the Christian Church, and now they would lay their hands upon the bulwarks of our Liberties. They would wrest the Constitution, from the glorious purposes to which it was dedicated by its founders and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism, whose presiding divinity would be hostility to the equality of the States, and relentless war upon the South.

The party that avows opposition and hatred toward the Southern States as its motive and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or comfort from any man who loves his country, or desires to be faithful to its government. The greatest, the wisest and the best men this country ever produced, have warned us that the Union could not last under the control of such a party.

That is a truthful delineation of the party which now controls the destinies of this nation. Although the writer of the above, for the sake of office, joined himself thereto, that party is the same to day as then. The Union could not last under their control. History will prove that these adversaries of the Democratic party

are responsible for the dissolution of the Union, as far as it is dissolved.

That their hatred of the Southern people brought on the civil war. That they were willing for the sake of power, "to destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe."

That they blasphemed the Constitution, which was signed by the Father of our country by denouncing it as "An agreement with death and a covenant with hell."

That they were the means of dividing the Christian Churches north and South, by holding the Southern people up to the world as "the enemies of God," and that it would be well pleasing in His sight to have the negroes rise and cut the throats of the whites, and that they labored faithfully for more than thirty years to bring a servile insurrection, with all its horrors, upon the South.

That they vilified, abused, and slandered the Southern people for the express purpose of driving them out of the Union and that they hate them no worse now than they hated them before.

Parents and Teachers.

We have at last, in "The Lawyer in the School Room," a clear explanation of the law of all the States as to the respective rights of parents and teachers. Whether a teacher has any jurisdiction over his pupils on the way to and from school for example, has always been a mooted question with many.

"No man may plead ignorance of the law" is a legal maxim, and yet it would seem that ignorance of the law is the only excuse that any one can have for doubts on this subject.

"The Lawyer in the School Room" is sent by mail to any part of the United States for \$1.00. Address the author, M. McN. Walsh, No. 65 Nassau Street, N. York. The trade supplied on usual terms.

The Great "Corruptionist."

A Radical correspondent of the Chester County Journal, writing from Harrisburg, says:

"I regret to say means are being used, degrading and disgraceful to the parties implicated, to ensure the election of Simon Cameron. I know that, after the New York Morrissey fashion, a 'pool' has been made up by five prominent citizens of Harrisburg. Said 'pool' contains \$100,000, contributed by these five gentlemen in equal proportions of \$20,000 each. Indeed, so notorious has such things become, that no man valuing his reputation, can vote for Cameron; and many who were friends of his are daily deserting his cause for fear of contamination."

A Woman claims pay as a Soldier.

A Mrs. Frances F. Sigel is now in Washington, applying at the Pay Department for back pay for services in the western armies as a cavalryman. She says she enlisted in 1861, with her husband (a John Cleyton,) in the Thirtieth Missouri cavalry, and fought for two years as a cavalryman in our armies. She fought under Grant, Sheridan, and Rosecrans. She was in the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing and Stone River, and at the latter battle her husband was killed and she severely wounded. Her sex thus became known and she was discharged from the service. She has married since, and is now endeavoring to get the pay due her when discharged; but there is no law which would authorize her payment, females not being recognized by any as soldiers.

Mrs. Sigel's appearance and manners cannot be said to be very prepossessing. She has evidently seen hard service in camp or elsewhere, and has contracted all the rude airs, attitude and manners of a man. She wears a Scotch cap, cocked on one side of her head, chews tobacco, smokes, and swears like a very trooper, as she claims to be. She is accompanied by her present husband. Both are very poor, and have been compelled to sleep in the station house every night they have been in Washington. Altogether, Mrs. Sigel, who bears traces of having once been in better condition - once even good looking - presents a sad illustration of the effects of a woman stepping out of her natural sphere to enter upon a career entirely foreign to the design of her creation. A friend asks, "would she not be a valuable subject for the study of what is called 'Woman's Rights'?" - St. Louis Republican.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania has had during the year about to close, 114 students. Of these, 9 are in the Senior, 21 in the Junior, 23 in the Sophomore, 29 in the Freshman, and 32 in the Preparatory Department. They are from nearly every State in the Union, and from nearly every county in our own State. The institution is located near Bellefonte, Centre county. The College year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and the expenses of tuition, &c., is \$130 per term. The next session will commence on Wednesday, January 10, 1867.

—The Rump Investigation Committee have taken rooms at the St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans. They refused rooms tendered them by the City council. They are having a good time at the expense of the taxpayers. In a week or two they will get back with a "report" white washatory of the darkies and the revolutionary convention of 1864, which attempted to overthrow the regular State government of Louisiana.

—"The lives of the Presidents from Washington to the present time," is the title of Reverend (!) John S. C. Abbot's latest contribution to Yankee negro literature. It is a pestiferous melange of Radical lies and niggerism which no Democrat should read, much less pay for.

Governor Curtin's Message.

The message was received at so late a date that we can only make room for a synopsis of a part of its contents, with quotations from important portions:

"We have reason to be thankful to God, for the blessings of peace, abundant crops, that industry has been rewarded, and that thus the Commonwealth has been able to do her full duty to herself, to the country and prosperity."

The condition of our finances is as follows:

Table with financial data: Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865, \$2,373,568 14; Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1866, 5,829,868 54; Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30 1866, 8,203,336 68; Payments for same period have been, 6,462,303 41; Balance in Treasury, December 1, 1866, 1,741,033 27.

Amount of the public debt as it stood on the first day of December, 1866, \$37,478,258 06; Amount reduced at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1866, 1,854,205 00; Public debt, December 1, 1866, 35,622,052 10.

The extraordinary expenditures during the war and since its close, in payments growing out of it by acts of Assembly, have amounted to upwards of five millions of dollars, which, added to the actual payment of the indebtedness of the State, and money in the Treasury for that purpose, shows the revenues, above the ordinary expenditures, to have amounted to \$10,612,008, which would all have been applied to the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth in the last six years.

A careful attention to the revenues of the Commonwealth, with such just and prudent changes as may be required in the future, and a wise economy in expenditure, will, in my judgment, ensure the entire payment of the debt within the period of fifteen years.

The time fixed for the redemption of \$23,108,626 24 of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth having expired, I recommend that provision be made for its redemption, by making a new loan for that purpose, payable at such periods as the prospective revenues will justify.

The Governor proceeds to endorse and advocate the negro amendment to the U. S. Constitution; and insists that the union is now practically and legally dissolved leaving a Union of only 26 States, and that two thirds of these are sufficient to give validity to amendments.

The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Barrow, Superintendent of the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans, will exhibit the present condition and the result thus far of that undertaking. Nearly three thousand of the destitute children of the brave men who laid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from temptation, but are receiving an education which will enable them to repay the care of the State.

The appropriation made for this purpose, at the last session, has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I recommend whatever appropriation may be necessary, to continue and perfect the system under which the schools are conducted.

I recommend that provision be made for the maintenance of such of our soldiers as are in poverty, and have been so minded as to prevent them from securing a livelihood by their labor, by renting buildings at once, or such other means as you may deem wise and proper, until the arrangements proposed by the National Government for their support are completed.

By our existing laws, juries are selected by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective counties. As these officers are generally of similar political affinities, the system has always been in danger of being abused for partisan purposes. During the last six years, it has been frequently so abused, in many of the counties.

To secure, as far as possible, the administration of equal justice hereafter, I recommend that jury commissioners shall be elected in each county, in the same manner as inspectors of elections are chosen, each citizen voting for one jury commissioner, and the two persons having the highest number of votes to be the jury commissioners of the respective county, to perform the same duties, in the selection of jurors, that are now imposed upon the sheriff and county commissioners.

It is impossible to provide, in all respects, for the increasing and changing interests of our people, by the enactment of general laws, but to a large extent it is practicable to relieve the Legislature from special legislation which is demanded and occupies so much of its sessions. Special legislation is generally passed without due consideration, much of it at the close of the session, and is chiefly objectionable from the partiality with which powers and privileges are conferred.

I again recommend the passage of general laws, when it is at all practicable, and in this connection, recommend the passage of a general law, regulating railroads now existing and the incorporation of new companies, so that so far as possible there may be just uniformity in the franchises granted, and equal facilities afforded to the people of all sections of the Commonwealth.

It appears that there were in the school year of 1865, 1,863 school districts in the State; 13,146 schools; 16,141 teachers, 725,312 pupils, with an average attendance of 478,066. The total cost of the school system, for the entire State, including taxes levied and state appropriation, was for the year 1865, \$4,195,258 57. The increase in the number of school districts was 26; in the number of schools, 222; in the number of children attending school, 19,932; in the average attendance at school, 18,945, in the total cost, of the system, \$531,020 02. I recommend our system of public instruction to the continued fostering care of the Legislature.

The trustees of the State Lunatic hospital represent that it is impossible for them to accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodation.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature I drew my warrant on the Treasury for five thousand dollars, appropriated to the National Cemetery at Antietam, and appointed Major General John R. Brooks trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel William H. Blair and Captain J. Merrill Linn, who examined the ground and made a full investigation, their report of which accompanies this message. It will be noticed that they report seven hundred and ninety seven bodies of Pennsylvanians that will be removed into the cemetery, and recommend an additional appropriation, in which I most cordially unite.

I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

Decker Brothers' Pianos.

The improvements which the Decker Brothers have effected in the construction of piano-fortes are of sterling merit. Simple means are used to produce admirable results. It is a disputed question whether it is better for the production of tone that the strings should rest on wooden or iron bearings. There are strong examples in favor of both; but the Decker Brothers have illustrated the principle of wooden bearings, with decided success. It had been customary to allow the lower strings to rest upon iron, while the upper strings rested upon wooden bearings, which system produced two qualities of tone, and rendered a perfect equality throughout the scale almost impossible.

The patented invention of the Decker Brothers remedied this defect, by simply causing the iron plate at the base end to be raised in the casting, thus permitting the strings to pass under it, and rest securely on the wooden wrest-plank.

The Decker Brothers' pianos all the strings rest upon wooden bearings. The results of their invention, as applied to their pianos, are perfectly satisfactory. The instruments are pure and beautiful in quality, with a rare refinement and sympathy in the tone, perfect in equality throughout the whole scale, and of sufficient power, without deteriorating into noise. The improvement, which they have now effected, is the application of their patent principle to an instrument of a larger and broader scale. In the production of their scale they labored several years, making many costly experiments. Before we heard of the instrument, we expected that the extending of the scale would have changed the character of the tone, as it is too often the result of such a variation. But we found that provision had been made to secure the distinctive tone for which these instruments are distinguished. The improvement is a palpable one; the tone of the piano is nearly doubled, while its exquisitely refined, sympathetic, and singing quality is preserved intact. It is a square piano, of the very highest excellence; it is powerful and sonorous in tone, while at the same time it is entirely free from coarse reverberation; it possesses the utmost purity of tone, combined with power, sweetness, mellowness, and brilliancy. In the equality of its scale it is without a blemish, so finely are the registers graduated. The touch is of the best quality; it answers quickly to the fingers and has all the strength necessary to produce the full power of the piano, without being stiff or heavy. The workmanship is as perfect as conscientious and skillful labor can procure from well seasoned and first rate materials, and in point of exterior beauty, the Decker Brothers' pianos cannot be excelled. — [N. Y. Weekly Review.]

—A little chap who had, among other Christmas presents, a "mechanical box," in which two "colored pussions" were intended to dance, on being "wound up," found it would not work, — and appealed to an older brother to "fix it." Jack looked at it, and immediately exclaimed, "why they can't be fixed so as to 'work,' Bob! They are free, you know!"

—The points of difference between the party in power and the one we claim to represent, are one after another reaching the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest civil tribunal of the land, and there those questions are being adjudicated, and let it not be overlooked, settled, in accordance with the principles asserted by the Democratic party.

—The American Agriculturist for January, '67, is rich in everything that can amuse and instruct our young farming people, and benefit the older ones. Judd & Co., N. Y. \$1.50 per annum.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at public vendue, on the premises of Amos Heath, dec'd, late of Cheocent township, on SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1867, at one o'clock, p. m., the following property, to wit:

One Horse, one buggy Wagon, one Harness, one Cutter, 8 Sheep, one Cow, three Yearling Heifers, one Calf, one set double Harrows, a quantity of Grain, and various Farming Utensils.

TERMS.—Six months credit will be given on all sales over \$5. AMOS HEATH, Jr., Adm'r. Cheocent, Jan. 8, 1867.

"COSTAR'S" VERMIN EXTERMINATORS!

"18 years established in N. Y. City." "Only infallible remedies known." "Free from all poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c. &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects Is for Moths, Measitons, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy. Address, HENRY R. COSTAR, 454 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in Montrose, Pa., by ABEL TURRELL—and all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

"COSTAR'S" BUCKTHORN SALVE,

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Dolis, Cancers, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Bleeding, Blind and Painful Piles, scrofulous, Putrid and ill conditioned Sores, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eruptions, Cancers of the Neck, Ring-worm, Itch, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, &c. Chapped Hands, Lips, &c. Bites of Spiders, Insects, Animals, &c. &c.

Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 sizes. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. And by HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot 454 Broadway, N. Y. And by ABEL TURRELL, Montrose, Pa.

"COSTAR'S" CORN SOLVENT,

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 sizes. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. By Henry R. Costar, Depot 454 Broadway, N. Y. And by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.

"COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET & ORANGE BLOSSOMS

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. Used to soften and beautify the skin, remove Freckles, Pimples, Eruptions, &c. Ladies are now using it in preference to all others. Bottles, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 sizes. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. By Henry R. Costar, Depot 454 Broadway, N. Y. And by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.

"COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY,

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchial Affections, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Bottles, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 sizes. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. By Henry R. Costar, Depot 454 Broadway, N. Y. And by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.

"COSTAR'S" BISHOP PILLS,

A UNIVERSAL DINNER PILL. For nervous and sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Diarrhea, Colic, Chills Fevers, and general derangement of the Digestive Organs. Boxes, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 sizes. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. By Henry R. Costar, Depot 454 Broadway, N. Y. And by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.

FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY. DRY GOODS

AT NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE BINGHAMTON Branch Store.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE BETTER BARGAINS Than will ever be offered to the people in this vicinity.

New Styles Coatings in BEAVER CLOTHS, FRENCH CASSIMERES, AND BROADCLOTHS, Made to order in the most Fashionable Styles.

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT Under the Superintendence of Mr. HENRY YOUNG, A First Class Cutter, very highly recommended by the well known JOHN G. STETTLER, and others.

Cutting done to order, on short notice. I. N. HINE & CO. Montrose, Nov. 13, 1866.

HATS & CAPS FOR MEN & BOYS, at the Fairdale Cheap Store.

How's the Time TO have your Winter Clothing made up before the pinching cold weather comes on. I am prepared, as usual, to take the measure of my patrons, for any kind of garment they may wish. Prices moderate.

THE LATEST STYLES are always posted up to my shop, and satisfaction guaranteed, both in style and finish. Prices moderate. I take especial care in cutting and marking garments to be made up out of the best. *Shop over Chandler's Store, Public Avenue. Montrose, Nov. 6, 1866. G. GROVES, Tailor.

EMPORIUM OF NEW STYLES! NEW GOODS.

H. Burritt is now receiving large and full supplies of FALL & WINTER GOODS! Embracing extra varieties of Fashionable Dress Goods in plain, striped and figured Patterns, Imperial Lustres, Merinos, Parasettes, Plaids and Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Broches, and Wool Shawls, Balmoral and Duplex Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Gents' Furs, Buffalo Robes, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Goggles; including also as usual a general assortment of other Dry Goods, Dress Trimmings, and Fashionable Notions, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Nails, STOVES, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c. &c. which he will sell on the most favorable terms for Cash, Produce, or approved Credit. New Milford, November, 1866.

THE BEST BOOTS & SHOES in market at the Fairdale Cheap Store. A FARM, CONTAINING 123 acres, two miles west of Montrose, for sale CHEAP, by D. BREWSTER. Montrose, Nov. 13, 1866.

DRY GOODS from N. Y. Auctioneers at the Fairdale Cheap Store. NEW FALL & WINTER STOCK! STONE & WARNER. Have just received their full assortment of Winter BOOTS & SHOES, which we propose to sell lower than any firm in the County, for ready pay. Also, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, GLOVES & MITTENS, NOTIONS, &c. &c. Family Groceries away down below the market. Binghamton, or any other man. Call and see and satisfy yourselves. Farmers' Produce received and shipped to New York free of charge. O. L. STONE, E. S. WARNER. Montrose, Oct. 16, 1866.

HENRY BURRITT at the Fairdale Cheap Store.