The judiciary is naturally, and almost necessarily, (as has been already said) the weakest department. It can have no means of influence by patronage. Its ro means of influence by patronage. A. J. GERRITSON, - - - Editor. It has no command over the purse or the sword of the nation. It can neither lay taxes, nor appropriate money, nor command armies, nor appoint to office. It is never brought into contact with the people by constant appeals and solicitations, and private intercourse, which belong to all the other departments of government. It is seen only in controversies, or in tri-als and punishments. Its rigid justice and impartiality give it no claims to favor," however they may to respect. It stands, most disgraceful acts are charged by one solitary and unsupported, except by that portion of public opinion which is interested only in the strict administration of justice. It can rarely secure the sympathy of zealous support either of the executive or the Legislature. If they are not (as is not unfrequently the case) jealous of scrutinizing the acts of each, upon the That is an important difference. application of any private person, and the pain ul duty of pronouncing judgment that these acts are a departure from the law or Constitution, can have no tendency to conciliate kindness or nourish influence. It would seem, therefore, that some | party. additional guards would, under such circumstances, be necessary to protect this department from the absolute dominion of the others. Yet rarely have any such gnards been applied; and every attempt to introduce them has been resisted with

utive or judiciary."
In addition to what has been said by less than one third. Congress, by these means, might be enabled to pass a law, the objections of the President to the radical organ. enrage contrary notwithstanding, which would render impotent the other two departments of the Government, and make inoperative the wholesome and restraining power which it was intended by the framers of the Constitution should be exerted by them. This would be a practical concentration of all power in the Cengress of the United States-this, in the language of the au hor of the Declaration of Independence, would be precisely the definition of despotic government."

stitutional lawyers of the early and later days of the republic, rather than to rely simply upon an expression of my own opinions We cannot too often recur to them, e-pecially at a conjuncture like the present. Their application to our actual condition is so apparent, that they now period of our history. We have been and are yet in the midst of popular commotion. The passions aroused by a great we do hope the Telegraph will make civil war are sill dominant. It is not a good its threat, and favor the public with time favorable to that calm and deliberate judgment which is the only safe guide which radical changes in our institutions are to be made. The measure now before me is one of those changes.

prople who have said, with one voice, that it is not for their good. This alone should make us pause; but it is not all. The experiment has not been tried, or so much as demanded, by the people of the several States for themselves. In but few States has such an innovation been allowed as giving the ballot to the colored population without any other qualification than a residence of one year, and in most of them the denial of the ballot to this race is absolute, and by fundamentallaw placed beyond the domain of ordinary legislation. In most of these States the evil of such suffrage would be partial; but small as it would be, it is guarded by con-strength among his kind, and may be stitutional barriers. Here the innovation elected over his rivals, who are all con-assumes formidable proportions, which verts to his old hatred of good governmay easily grow to such an extent as to make the white population a subordinate element in the body politic.

After full deliberation upon this measure. I cannot bring myself to approve it even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as nation. erto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such in its destruction.

Andrew Johnson. Washington, Jan. 5, 1867.

Beware of Lotteries.

"J. H. Witman & Co., No. 4 Cedar street, N. Y.," are sending out litho-graphed lottery circulars (in imitation of design to swindle all who send them money. Burn all such circulars; and send no money to any lottery or " gift enterprise unless you want to be sheated.

Montrose Democrat.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1867.

Cameron and Curtin.

Just now it is hard to tell which of the Radical candidates for Senator from Pennsylvania is the most infamous personage. If the Radical newspapers are to be believed all of them should be in the penitentiary. The blackest crimes and the party on the other-and we cannot help believing that the accusations are all true. When these same fellows desire to assail Democrats they resort to lying. When they wish to blacken the character of each other they need only to tell the truth .--

leading candidates, their demerits have been mostly discussed, and we copy a picture of each by eminent artists of that

Col. A. K. McClure, a leading Republican, and editor of the Chambersburg Repository, speaks thus of Simon Cameron

"Disgraced on the records of the gov ernment in the discharge of his Indian a pertinacity which demonstrates how slow popular leaders are to introduce checks upon their own power, and how the records of our Legislature; made a the people are to believe that the judiciary is the real bulwark of their liberties."

"If any department of the Government of his name; denounced as unfit of has undue influence, or absorbing power, and unworthy for public trust by the it certainly has not been either the exec- solemn verdict of a Congress two-thirds Republican, and whose blistering record still remains with the sanction of all, and these distinguished writers, it may also a suppliant for the patronage and plunbe urged that the dominant party in each der of the apostate Johnson until he was House may, by the expulsion of a suffi-cient number of members, or by the exclusion from representation of a requisite be opposed in a struggle for the highest number of States, reduce the minority to honor that Pennsylvania has to confer up-

> The Harrisburg Telegraph, the central on Cameron by the Curtin men, lutters this sign ificant threat:

"If the friends of Gov. Curtin are disposed to rake among the ashes of the past for slanders which the enemies of Republicanism invented to impair the influence of its most fearless defenders, we may be constrained to publish a portion of the the N. Y. Tribune: suppressed evidence had before the Shod-

tin. If gentlemen want the record they can have it in such a flood as may carry come to us a livir g voice, to be listened to down to disgrace those who now aspire with more attention than at any previous to honors for which they are not fitted. A word to the wise is sufficient."

We do hope the Telegraph will make a full exposition of the infamous frauds upon the soldiers of Pennsylvania, by which the "soldiers' friend" enriched himself and a large circle of his adherents.any difficulty. We hope the Telegraph will do its whole duty in the matter. Let us have a complete ventilation of the infamous shoddy frauds of Curtin and his friends. Cameron is known of all men to be a knave; but some think Curtin is honest, and they should now be undeceived.

-But Thad Stevens is an original fauatic, disunionist and traitor; and as Forney long ago proved him to be "a villain at heart," he seems to have been gaining verts to his old hatred of good government.

The election occurs to day.

Simon Cameron Nominated.

Since the article under the caption of Cameron and Curtin" was put in type, we have the intelligence that Cameron has received the caucus nomination of the But there is a limit, wisely observed hith- Republicans for Senator. The first ballot stood: Cameron 46; Curtin 23; Stevens 7; Grow 5!

It is a notable fact that Senator Landon and Representatives Cameron and Kennedy of this district, voted for Camerou, although the two latter were under special instructions to vote for Curtin or Grow. But as these men belong to the indiscriminate and all embracing exten- party of fraud and corruption, it is appro- troduced, William H. Kemble was elecsion of popular suffrage must end at last priate for them to violate the wishes of ted State Treasurer, the Democrats votheir constituents and vote for the most ting for John F. Spangler. noted corruptionist on the list.

Hon. Edgar Cowan has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvanwriting) by the hundred, all over the ia. This able gentleman has been a steacountry, offering to send a prize of "a dy and fearless defender of the principles few thousand dollars" to the person re- of civil liberty, which are the main pillars ceiving the letter. Of course this concern of the Democratic edifice, and his choice as our standard-bearer at this time is a recognition of that important fact, Had the Union men a majority in the Legislature,

they could not have done better than to nounced the standing committees, with have elected Mr. Cowan; and we pre- chairmen, as follows: sume they would have done themselves the honor to do so.

Well Deserved Contempt.

The recent attempt of Gov. Curtin to coure an election to the U.S. Senate, by an avowal of ultra radicalism, meets with the contempt which such conduct always Banks, Cameror. deserves. The Harrisburg Telegraph, a radical organ, says of Curtin:

"His radicalism is a recently attained conviction. It is an acquiescence in a & Co., will be whitewashed accordingly. cause whose victories have been won without his aid; it is a professed attachment for principles which he doubted when enunciated, but under cover of whose grandeur and truth be now seeks As Cameron and Curtin have been the for shelter. It may be an act of charity to afford Gov. Curtin this refuge, but stern justice decrees that for his tardy support of measures now in a condition to choose its upholders, he is entitled to no credit."

Sound Doctrine.

of Gen. Jackson's New Orleans victory, United States, of high crimes and misdeon the 8th, at Washington, President of power and violation of law: In that he Johnson, who was present a part of the evening, in response to a toast to his er; in that he has corruptly used the particular and the law in the hast corruptly used the particular and the law is the law and the law read as follows:

under the Constitution, to renounce its Nor has the Congress of the United States | be it a constitutional power to degrade the the condition of a mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption-a dissolution of the government; the other is a consolidation and radical organ, enraged at the attacks up- vocates of the latter are also the enemics form of government."

Greeley on Impeachment.

The passage of a shameful resolution looking to an attempt to impeach the President, meets with this rebuke from

"Are there no issues of more impordy Investigating Committee, showing tance than this? Must all this Congress that those who now rejoice in the title of be wasted and the next, perhaps, in a pa-to make thousands of collars by a specu-ing of lawyers and senators? The curlation in purchasing a worthless article of rency calls for relief. Labor suffers under blanket insufficient in dimensions to keep this fearful inflation. Our tariff wants resoldiers from freezing. We might also construction. There are a hundred questhrow a ray of light on the quality of coftions near to the prosperity of the nation fee attempted to be issued at Camp Cur- which must suffer and die because of this measure."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

We have little business of importance

Jan. 8-In the Senate the Speaker announced the following gentlemen as chall men of principal standing committees: On Federal relations, Lowry; Finance,

Connell; General Judiciary, Shoemaker; Local Judiciary, Cowles; Corporations, It initiates an untried experiment, for a The record can be uncovered without Ridgway; Books, Bingham; Railroads, Landon; Education, Worthington; Agriculturally Ridgway; Books, Bingham; Railroads, Ridgway; Books, Ridgway; Books, Bingham; Railroads, Ridgway; Ridgway; Books, Ridgway; Ridgway; Ridgway; Books, Ri culture, Haines; Military, White; Canals, Haines; Pensions, Archer; Vice, Graham; Roads, Billingsfield; accounts, Royer.

Mr. White offered a joint resolution appointing a committee to investigate certain rumors of bribery and corruption in connection with the Senatorial contest.

Mr. Landon who is in Cameron's "golden circle," opposed an investigation. A motion to concur in a House resolution on the subject prevailed 26 to 6.

In the House, the resolution adopted was as follows: Whereas, It has been currently repor-

ed for some time past, and charged in the public newspapers, that improper influences have been used to secure the election to the office of United States Sena-

And whereas, Such charges, if unfounded, are derogatory to the character of the Legislature; and if true should be ascertained, in order that the guilty parties may be brought to justice and punished; therefore,

Resolved, That if the Senate concur, joint committee of investigation of three members of each house be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine into both of said reports and changes, and report to each house the result of their investigation, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The committee was announced next day. and consists of Senators Lowry, Graham and Searight, and Representatives Stumbaugh, Morkes, and Westbrook.

Themembers of the Senate being in-

Jan. 10-In the House the act providing for the election of a United States Senator, on January 15, was so amended as to make the election at 3 P. M., instead of 11 A. M. The inauguration of the Governor takes place at 12 noon, on the same

troduced, the returns of the election for Governor were opened, and the official majority of General John W. Geary was declared to be 17,178, viz:

John W. Geary, 307,274 votes. Hiester Clymer, 290,096 votes.

- Ways and Means, Waddelly Judiciary, general; Mann; Judiciary, local, McCreary; Municipal Corporations, Freeborn; In his retirement from the Senate-but Counties, Whann; Railroads, Kerns; Iron we trust not from the public service—he and Coal Companies, Stumbaugh, Mining we trust not from the public service—he and Coat Companies, Stumbaugh; Mining and Manufacturing Companies, Lee, Corporation Stehman; Roads, Hoffman; Educations.

Union men irrespective of old party divisions.

Well Described Tantomate.

Heal Described Tantomate. Humphreys; Agriculture, Ewing; Vice, Kennedy; Public Buildings, Melly; Library, Seiler; Military, Woodward; Divorce, Kinney; Accounts Wallace; Principal Pri tig Suthers; Passenger Railroads, Marks;

> The majority of the investigation committee-perhaps the minority-will fail to establish any charge of corruption against any candidate for Senator, and Cameron

Congressional Proceedings.

Jan. 7 .- In the Senate the President's message vetoing the bill to force negro suffrage upon the District of Columbia, was read, and after some debate, the bill was passed over the veto by 29 to 10.

In the House, Mr. Ashley of Ohio said: I send to the clerk's desk charges and pecifications which I ask to be read. The e'erk read as follows:

I do impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice At the annual Democratic celebration President, and acting President of the ly interfered in elections, and conspired "No State, of its own will, has a right with others to commit acts which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, are place in, or to withdraw from the Union. high crimes and misdemeanors: Therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the people of any State by reducing them to Judiciary be and they are hereby authorized to inquire into the official conduct of Audrew Johnson, Vice President, discharging the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States, and an extreme of despotic power. The ad to report to this House whether in their opinion the said Andrew Johnson, while of the Union and of our constitutional in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof; and whether the said Andrew Johnson has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do acts which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of constitutional powers of this House, and that said committee have power to send he customary oaths to witnesses.

> The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, it was carried by yeas, 107; nays, 39. So the charges of impeachment go the Committee on the Judiciary, to report whether Andrew Johnson has been guilty of acts designed to overthrow, &c., the government of the United States.

Jan. 8 .- In the Senate a resolution appropriating \$15,000 to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction was passed.

In the House, a message from the Sen ate was received announcing the passage of the District negro-suffrage bill over the President's veto, Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, moved to adjourn in honor of the day, being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Rejected. The committee on Indian affairs were

instructed to inquire into the reported massacre of United States soldiers at Fort Phil. Kearney.

The message of the President was read, non its conclusion, Mr. Ingersoll, of Lilinois, demanded the previous question, which being seconded, the main question on the passage of the bill, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstand ing, was ordered, and the vote resulted. yeas 113, nays 38. The Speaker then announced that, not withstanding the objections of the President of the United States, the act to regulate the franchise in the District of Columbia has become a law. This establishes negro suffrage, in violation of the wishes of the people, as expressed at an election held to test public sentiment; the vote standing-for negro suffrage, 36; against negro suffrage,

Jan. 9 .- In the Senate the bill to admit Nebraska into the Union as a State upon certain conditions, was adopted, 24 to 15. The conditions are as hereunder:

"That this act shall go into effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition that within said State of Nebraska there shall be no abridgment or denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed."

The bill for the admission of Colorado was then taken up. An amendment in language identical with the above section of the Nebraska bill was adopted, and the bill as amended passed by a vote of 23 to

In the House, Mr. Chanler (Dem.) of New York, as a question of privilege, announced that he voted in the affirmative on the impeachment resolution. He had so voted with a fixed determination that the charges made should be investigated.

Jan. 10 .- In the Senate a bill fixing the time of meeting for the next Congress on the 4th of March, at noon, was passed, 26 The members of the Senate being in. to 7. The bill to force negro suffrage upon all the territories was adopted,24 to 9.

In the House the bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress, and the bill enacting negro suffrage in the Territories, which passed the Senate, were concurred in, and the bills go the Pres-Jan. 11-In the House the Speaker and ident. He will, no doubt, yeto the hatter.

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HEAVY SHRETING at the Pairdale Cheap Store.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at public vendue, on the premises of Amos Heath, dec'd, late of Choconne 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 Cut-ter, 8 Sheep, one Cow, three yearling Heilnes, one Calf, one set double Harness, a quantity of Grain, and vari-ous Farming Utensils.

Choconut, Jan. 8, 1867,

ESTATE OF GORTON LOOMIS, late of Harford, Susquebanna County, Pa., dec'é.
Letters of administration upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persors indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them daly authenticated for settlement.

Brooklyp, Dec. 13, 1868.

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