

The Supreme Court.

It is a curious fact that the opinion of the Supreme Court, declaring trial by military courts to be unconstitutional, was delivered by Judge Davis, an appointee of Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend and executor.

It is also worthy of notice that Judge Field, who delivered the opinion of the same Court, declaring the test oath to be unconstitutional, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln.

As a majority of the Judges were appointed by President Lincoln and continued by the radical Senate, the radicals are welcome to all the grief they manifest over the decisions which brand their party as one which habitually tramples the Constitution and laws under their feet.

Our news columns contain the announcement of the election of Simon Cameron as United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. If the best of Republican evidence (to speak of no other) is to be believed, we must admit that Cameron is and always has been a corrupt and unworthy man; that he obtained the office now, as heretofore, by resort to bribery; and that he is of all the candidates the least competent and reliable to his party.

Congressional Proceedings.

Jan. 13.—In the House the joint resolution giving twenty per cent. additional compensation to government employees in Washington was taken up and passed.

Jan. 15.—In the House, Mr. Koonz, of Pennsylvania, made an adverse report from the Committee for the District of Columbia on the memorial of citizens of foreign birth, praying for the same rights as negroes. The Nebraska bill was then taken up.

Mr. Stevens spoke at some length, and among other things, said that this "government has never been a republic," that the State of Pennsylvania has never been a republic, and he wished that Congress would take it (Pennsylvania) in hand and make it a republic.

The question was taken on Mr. Boutwell's amendment, and resulted—yeas 87, nays 70. The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 105, nays 55. The House then took up the Colorado bill. The amendment, as above, was attached, and the bill passed—yeas 90, nays 60.

Jan. 16.—In the Senate the bill to admit Nebraska, as amended in the House, was taken up. (The amendment of the House leaves the acceptance or rejection of negro suffrage to the Legislature—not to the people, as in the original section.) The House amendment was then agreed to—yeas 28, nays 14. The bill has now passed both houses and goes to the President.

The Colorado bill then came up, and with the House amendment was passed by a vote of 27 yeas to 12 nays.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up and debated. In the course of some remarks, Mr. Cowan said the whole number of offices in the gift of the President was 2,434. The whole number of removals during the year was 446.

Jan. 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, replied to a speech of Mr. Sumner a few days ago. He said that the President had removed but one man in six of the civil offices of the country, while in 1861 there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever known in the country. So great had been the proscription that it had entered the court-room, and influenced the selection of juries, so that cases in law might be decided from a party standpoint.

The House then proceeded to consider Stevens' reconstruction bill. Mr. Baker (Radical) of Illinois, gave his reasons why the bill should not be agreed to. He had objections to every section, but his substantial objection was to the sixth section, declaring that those who had been in rebellion should be deprived of citizenship. He denied the power of Congress to make them aliens. He opposed the seventh section as a monstrous proposition. He warned the House against the evil tendency of degrading, diminishing, and dishonoring the States of the Union. He warned the House against the destructive ideas put forth by Stevens and Banks. Mr. Grinnell (radical) opposed the idea of restoration on the basis of the constitutional amendment.

Jan. 18.—In the Senate the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was called up. Mr. Sumner being entitled to the floor, continued the tirade in which he had interrupted the day before, in a speech of the grossest malignity, and replete with the vilest abuse of the President of the United States. The bill passed 29 to 9.

In the House, Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Banking, reported a bill

to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, not bearing interest, to be used in providing a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the public debt. Ordered to be printed and recommittees.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Jan. 15.—At noon the Senate took part in the inaugural ceremonies of Gov. Geary, and at their conclusion adjourned till 3 p. m. On reassembling at 3 o'clock, a ballot was had for U. S. Senator, with the following result:

For Simon Cameron, 19 votes. For Edgar Cowan, 10 votes.

At 3 p. m. Speaker Glass called the House to order, and announced that under the provisions of the act of Congress of July, 1866, a vote would now be had for U. S. Senator. The roll being called, the vote stood for Simon Cameron, 62; for Edgar Cowan, 37.

Jan. 16.—In the House the Speaker and members of the Senate being introduced, the Clerks of the Senate and House read the journals of the two houses, by which it appeared that on Tuesday, Jan. 15, the Senate of Pennsylvania by a vote of 20 to 12, elected Simon Cameron to serve as U. S. Senator, and that on the same day the House of Representatives by a vote of 62 to 37, elected the same person.

The Speaker of the Senate then announced that Simon Cameron had been duly chosen by the Legislature, and the necessary certificates were signed.

Jan. 17.—In the Senate the resolution regarding the constitutional amendment for negro equality was taken up and discussed, when a vote was taken which resulted in yeas 20, nays 9.

In the House a spirited protest against the appointment of Senator Cowan as Minister to Austria, was passed, 54 to 43.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Geary.

John W. Geary was on the 15th inaugurated Governor of this State. The first part of the inaugural message is occupied with a review of the recent "conflict and its results," and is in the usual style of the newspaper articles upon the same subject, which feed and inflame the masses of the Radical party.

The Governor urges the importance of perfecting and giving wider scope to the school system of the State, and also developing and fostering a more perfect State military organization. This is followed by a presentation and defense of the protective system.

The position assumed by Governor Geary with reference to the exercise of the pardoning power, is just and proper, and we shall be glad to chronicle the fact that only "those cruelly or excessively punished, or erroneously convicted," are the recipients of executive clemency.

(Curtin's rule was to pardon all political friends, no matter how atrociously guilty they were, when such pardons were asked for, and a party end could thereby be accomplished. He often went so far as to send on pardons in advance to be presented as soon as the criminal was ready for sentence.)

In discussing the national situation, the Governor fully endorses the action of Congress, and thus accepts the whole scheme of usurpation as mapped out by Stevens and the other leaders of the radical party. The programme of the new State Administration is thus placed before the people, and they can see that there is no hope that the weight of Pennsylvania will be thrown in favor of a wise, just, and constitutional settlement of the questions which now divide the nation.

The Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

From the Report of the Superintendent for the year ending June 4, 1866, we learn that there were in the school year of 1865; in the State, 1,863 school districts; 13,146 schools; 16,141 teachers, and 725,312 pupils, with an average attendance of 478,066. The total cost of the school system for the entire State was, in 1865, \$3,614,238.55; for the year 1866, \$4,195,256.57. Not including Philadelphia as a per centage of attendance was 003, in the average length of term one day; in the average cost of tuition per month four cents; in the number of male teachers, 493; in the number of female teachers, sixty-two; in the salaries of male teachers, \$2,522; in the salaries of female teachers, \$2,117; in the cost of tuition, \$220,743.67; in the cost of fuel and contingencies, \$48,071.35; and in purchasing grounds, building, repairing, and repairing school houses, \$222,299.72.

The County Superintendents report that the number of school houses in the State suitable for use is 1,848; the number without out houses, 4,545; the number with insufficient grounds or grounds unsuitable for improved, 6,210; the number with injurious furniture, 1,910; the number with insufficient furniture, 3,972; the number wholly without apparatus, 1,847; the number that have not adopted uniform text books, 2,012; the number of persons examined who had never taught school, 2,160; the number examined who had taught less than a year, 2,522; and about one half of the whole number of teachers examined had never read a book on the subject of teaching.

—There is a young man named Bates, in Kentucky, who is 7 feet 11 inches high. —Senator Wilson is visiting the battle fields around Richmond. He did not do it with his regiment.

—A member of the Wisconsin Legislature, who took rooms at a hotel, blew out the gaslight, on Tuesday night, on retiring to bed. The next morning he was found nearly dead, but will probably recover. He is a representative of Green county.

Col. McClure on Cameron.

The bold and fearless editor of the Franklin Repository, Col. A. K. McClure, who resolutely opposed the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, is not disposed to succumb gently to the victor. In the last issue of his journal he thus speaks:

"All efforts to avert the blustering dishonor of the election of Simon Cameron to the first legislative tribunal of the nation, have proved utterly futile. The people believed that they had precluded the possibility of such a result, for in no single Senatorial or Representative district in the State does a majority of the Republicans desire his election. On the contrary, nineteen-twentieths of the faithful men who have by noble, patriotic effort given victory to our cause, are earnestly, implacably opposed to him, and demand the election of a tried and trusted statesman to the responsible position of Senator.

To me this result brings no personal disappointment, and calls for no personal resentment. Of Mr. Cameron, I have no reason for personal complaint. That I believe him unfitness, alike in integrity and in capacity, for high official trust, is shown by twenty years resistance to his boundless political pretensions.

If I had sought preferment or profit, I would have accepted the repeated invitations to become his partisan. Since the organization of the Republican party, I have labored and sacrificed for its success to the fullest extent of my humble ability and means, and its honors and emoluments I have freely accorded to others. It has had the highest and holiest mission ever committed to any political body of men, and I have steadily looked above the strife for individual advancement to the banner that told the sad tale of my country's woes and appealed to patriotism to rescue the New World from man's crowning inhumanity to man. I therefore turn from this success of unmingled wrong in sorrow—not for the noble men who have fallen wounded in the dire of their friends, but for the fate I fear it must irrevocably decree for the Republican organization.

How it is to survive such a wanton slaughter of its proudest attributes, I have not the faith to comprehend. It may hurl the polluting parasites from its throne, and thus maintain its ascendancy to the full fruition of its great work, but it must enter future struggles with its colors stained and its integrity questioned. I go from its gaping wounds, inflicted by unworthy ambition and unbridled venality to do battle for its vital principles as before, but not for its betrayers or those who would follow in their footsteps. While the timid, the time-serving, and the unprincipled will cringe that thirft may follow fawning, let it be known of me that I was not of the victors in this blotched triumph, and that in and about the very temple of power, I shall dare to be just, alike to the faithful and to the faithless, for Freedom's cause.

A. K. M.

At the same time Col. McClure pays his respects to Governor Geary in this wise:

That General Geary threw his whole personal and official power in favor of the election of Cameron, bartering his offices as Cameron directed, can no longer be concealed, and his administration starts with this stain stamped upon it. Governor Geary may soon learn how easy it is to wreck an administration, but he will prove himself a wise man if he demonstrates how it can be renewed and restored to the confidence of the people who created it.

Thad Stevens on the Rampage.

Thad Stevens has not been improved in temper by his recent trip to Harrisburg. On Tuesday he made a speech in the House of Representatives, of which the following is an extract:

"Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, said: Several gentlemen have asked excitedly whether anybody can deny that this is a republic, and that the States are 'republican'? Sir, anything is a republic which we choose to call a republic. Rome was a republic under Nero, and under her vilest rulers. There have been republics everywhere in the midst of despotism. You may call what you choose a republic.—What I speak of now is the republic intended by the Declaration of Independence. I deny that this government has ever been a republic. I deny that the State of Pennsylvania has ever been a republic, and I wish that this Congress would take it in hand and make it a republic."

"The great commoner" evidently intends to punish Pennsylvania for not electing him to the Senate, and certainly proposes to do so in a novel way. Upon a previous memorable occasion he attempted to overturn the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth, and in his failure was compelled to take refuge in flight from the Capitol to escape the indignation of the people. Is he anxious to try the experiment again?

U. S. Senator.

Representative Cameron and Senator Lanpon voted (in caucus) for Simon Cameron for U. S. Senator, instead of Grow, as they were expected to do. The Republican thinks Susquehanna County has been fooled. So say we.—Great Bend Pennsylvania.

—General Sheridan denies that he is a candidate for the Presidency.

—A "grand moral idea" Yankee Spiritualist of Norwich, Connecticut, is under arrest for starving his daughter, aged thirteen, and for other brutal treatment of her. It seems the "horrors of slavery" have changed their geographical position within a few years.

"Military Necessity."

The importance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Michigan conspiracy case cannot be over estimated. It authoritatively declares, that all persons, unless in the naval or military service, or in the militia in time of actual war, are entitled to trial by jury. This explodes, for all time to come, the new doctrine embraced since the war commenced, that civilians are liable to trial before military commissions. No wonder the decision strikes terror into the Radicals, for it rebukes their tyrannical course during the war, and renders the military commissions who tried civilians without authority of law, liable to trial and punishment. Some of these gentlemen see a spectre worse than Banquo's ghost starting them in the loag. We publish below an extract from the decision, in order that our readers may know what the Court decided, viz: "The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government; such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism. But the theory of necessity upon which this is based is false, for the government within the Constitution has the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence.

New Rail Road.

Engineers are engaged in surveying a route for a railroad from the present terminus of the Hawley Branch of the Erie Railway at Hawley, to the coal basin at Wilkes Barre. The probable route is the valley of Middle creek to near the line of Wayne and Luzerne counties, where a summit will be reached, thence down the Valleys of Oak Run and Roaring Brook to Dunmore, from where instead of descending into the deep valley of the Lackawanna, the line will diverge to the eastward by the valley of Stafford Meadow and Dry valley, crossing spring Brook at a considerable elevation, thence by an almost level line to the summit at Yatesville, from where, by an easy grade of 20 to 30 feet per mile, will reach any part of the almost inexhaustible coal field which surrounds Wilkes Barre. The route proposed is pronounced by competent engineers who know the country, as one every way feasible, admitting of easy grades and comparatively inexpensive constructions.—Pittston Gazette.

She was and she Wasn't.

Hahn, last year, went to Washington as a Senator from the State of Louisiana; now he is there to prove that Louisiana is not a State; of course, then, he was an impostor as a pretended Senator. When Gen. Butler was in Louisiana, "it was intimated to him from Washington that it would be desirable to select two members of Congress from New Orleans and the contiguous parishes;" to carry out this suggestion he sent Gen. Weitzel with an army through the Lafourche country, to clear the country of rebels," and thus make it "loyal" enough to vote for a republican Congressman. From all of which it appears that a State is a State only when radicals want it to be a State.—Boston Post.

—The District of Columbia negro suffrage bill has been officially published as a law. It may well be regarded as a question whether a bill changing an organic principle of our republican form of government can be passed as a law, especially when passed by a mere fragment, too, which has usurped authority to exclude a portion of the Congress which is, at least, as lawfully elected as itself.

—Ben. Butler has lately had another batch of suits entered against him in N. York, by loyal Southerners, whom, it is alleged, he robbed or defrauded. It is altogether probable that Ben's idea in getting elected to Congress was to secure exemption, as a member, from arrest and punishment.

Good News.—Forney declared in the Press last Thursday, that the election of Simon Cameron "would lead to the certain destruction of the Republican Union party in our State." As he was elected, the "Union party" must go to smash.

—Gen. Grant endorses the President's veto of the District negro suffrage bill.—So does every true soldier, true Republican, and decent man.

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"18 years established in N. Y. City." "Only infallible remedies known." "Free from all poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rate come out of their holes to die." "Costar's" Rat, Reach, &c. Exterminator. "Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator. "Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects. "111 Beware!!! of all worthless imitations. "Address, HENRY R. COSTAR, 484 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in Montrose, Pa. by ABEL TURRELL, and all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

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for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Bolls, Cancers, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Bleeding, Blind and Painful Eyes, scrofulous, Furred and ill conditioned Sores, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eruptions, Cutaneous affections, Ringworm, Itch, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, &c. &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. "By HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot 484 Broadway, N. Y. "And by ABEL TURRELL, Montrose, Pa.

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FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. Used to soften and beautify the skin, remove freckles, pimples, eruptions, &c. "Bottles, 25 cts. "Sold by all Druggists everywhere. "By Henry R. Costar, Depot 484 Broadway, N. Y. "And by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.

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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 484 Broadway, N. Y. "And by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.

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A UNIVERSAL DIETARY PILL. For nervous and sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Diarrhea, Colic, Chills, Fever, 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 484 Broadway, N. Y. "And by Abel Turrell, Montrose, Pa.

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Montrose, Nov. 13, 1866. HATS & CAPS FOR MEN & BOYS, at the Fairdale Cheap Store.

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THE BEST BOOTS & SHOES in market at the Fairdale Cheap Store.

DRY GOODS from N. Y. auctions, 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 cash. READY MADE CLOTHING, on hand, and made to measure when desired. 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. Farm Produce received and shipped to New York free of charge. G. L. STONE, E. S. WARNER. Montrose, Oct. 16, 1866.

HEAVY BURETTING at the Fairdale Cheap Store.

Administrator's Sale. THE undersigned will sell at public vendue, on the premises of Amos Heath, dec'd, late of Choconut township, on SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867, at one o'clock, p. m. the following property, to wit: One Horse, one Heavy Wagon, one Harvest, one Cutter, & Sheep, one Cow, three yearling Heifers, one Calf, one set double Harness, a quantity of Grain, and various Farming Utensils. TERMS: Six months credit will be given on all sums over \$5. AMOS HEATH, Jr., Adm'r. Choconut, Jan. 6, 1867. ESTATE OF GORTON LOOMIS, late of Harford, 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 substantiated for settlement. A. J. TIFFANY, Adm'r. Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1866.