

Democratic State Conventions.

The Age announces that the Democratic State Central Committee of this State has fixed the Second Tuesday of June next for the meeting of the Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; and also recommended the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forthwith elect two delegates of recognized position and influence with the party from each Representative and Senatorial District, who shall meet in Mass convention, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee. A resolution of thanks to Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman, and other officers of the State Central Committee, was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the committee, which was at Harrisburg on the 29th.

Veto of the Colorado and Nebraska Bills.

The main objections to the Colorado bill are that the population is not sufficient to entitle the Territory to assume the position of a State, and that the people, through their representatives, have protested against being forced into the Union without having the question submitted to them for their decision.

The first of these objections appears to present quite sufficient justification for the veto. At the last session of Congress a similar bill was passed, and was returned without the signature of the President. In the message then sent to the Senate it was stated as a reason for the veto that the population of the Territory was not believed to be more than fifty thousand. Since that time a census has been taken, and the population is found to be less than twenty-eight thousand, or under one-fourth of the number required as the basis of representation for a single Congressional district in any of the existing States. The veto of last year was not acted upon by the Senate, but while it remained on the table the present bill was passed.

We copy the following paragraphs from the veto message of the President:

"Having again carefully considered the subject, I have been unable to perceive any reason for changing the opinions which have already been communicated to Congress. I find on the contrary that there are many objections to the proposed legislation of which I was at that time aware, and that while several of those which I then assigned have, in the interval, gained in strength, yet others have been created by the altered character of the measure now submitted. The Constitution under which this State government is proposed to be formed, very properly contains a provision that all laws in force at the time of its adoption and the admission of the State into the Union shall continue as if the Constitution had not been adopted. Among these laws is one absolutely prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from the right to sit as jurors.

The bill was vetoed by the Governor of the Territory, who held that by the laws of the United States negroes and mulattoes are citizens, and subject to the duties as well as entitled to the rights of citizenship. The bill, however, was passed, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and is now a law in the Territory. Yet in the bill now before me, by which it is proposed to admit the Territory as a State, it is provided that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other rights to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed." The incongruity thus exhibited between the legislation of Congress and that of the Territory, taken in connection with the protest against the admission of the State, hereinafter referred to, would seem clearly to indicate the impolicy and injustice of the proposed enactment.

It might indeed be a subject of grave inquiry, and doubtless will result in such inquiry if this bill become a law, whether it does not attempt to exercise a power not conferred upon Congress by the Federal Constitution.

That instrument simply declares that Congress may admit new States into the Union. It nowhere says that Congress may make new States for the purpose of admitting them into the Union, or for any other purpose. And yet this bill is clear an attempt to make the institutions as any one which the people could engage.

In view of this action of Congress, the House of Representatives of the Territory have earnestly protested against being forced into the Union without having the question submitted to the people.

Nothing could be more reasonable than the position which they thus assume, and it certainly cannot be the purpose of Congress to force upon a community, against their will, a government which they do not believe themselves capable of sustaining.

shall not be recognized as a State until the Legislature accepts negro equality as a fundamental and perpetual law. The President very properly suggests that the territory should be admitted on an equal footing with other States, or the question of negro citizenship be first submitted to the PEOPLE for their approval or rejection. We will publish the latter veto message in full next week.

If Crime Then, it is Crime Now. On December 4, 1862, Thad Stevens offered the following resolution, as "the sense and conviction of the House":

"Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or the executive branch, should propose to make peace, or should accept, or advise the acceptance, of any such proposition, on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their Territories as they existed at the time of the rebellion, he will be guilty of a high crime."

At present Thad and his adherents refuse to make peace on the basis of "integrity and entire unity of the United States," "as they existed at the time of the rebellion." He and they oppose integrity and Union and are working to reduce ten of the States to territories. Is not he, and are not they "guilty of a high crime?"

As they then adopted the resolution, it follows that they now, according to their record, are criminals.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Jan. 29.—In the Senate Mr. Connel called up an act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue loans of the Commonwealth, which, after several amendments, was passed.

The special order was the discussion of the joint resolution from the House, urging the Senate to reject the nomination of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria. The debate on the Republican side was by Messrs. Fisher, McConaughy and Landon, and on the Democratic side by Messrs. Burnett, McCandless, Searight and Wallace. The resolution then passed by a party vote of 18 yeas to 11 nays, four Senators being absent.

Jan. 30.—In the House Mr. A. D. Markley, of Montgomery, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania acknowledge with gratitude the course of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in discouraging every attempt, whether by Radicals at the North or Secessionists at the South, to overthrow the liberties of the people and the Constitution of the nation, and that his firm and judicious exercise of the veto power, and his faithful adherence to the true principles of republican government, mark him alike as a statesman and patriot."

The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Lee, Allen and McCreary on the Republican side, and sustained by Mr. Markley. It was finally indefinitely postponed by a vote of 51 Republicans to 33 Democrats.

Jan. 31.—In the House Mr. Freeborn read a bill proposing to prohibit any transportation company agent from providing separate seats for whites and negroes; punishing by fine any who prevent negroes from occupying the same seats alongside of whites, and prohibiting any distinction or favoritism on account of race or color.

The negro equality constitutional amendment was discussed by Messrs. Kinney, Ewing, McChalmers, Barton, and others, in favor, and by Messrs. Kurtz, Barrington, Hendman, Rhoads, Koon, and others, in opposition.

Feb. 1.—In the House Mr. Deise presented a petition from four hundred and sixteen naturalized citizens of Clinton County, praying that Congress might be urged to extend the same privileges to white emigrants in the District of Columbia, in regard to suffrage, as it has extended to negroes in that District.

Congressional Proceedings.

Jan. 27.—In the Senate the bill to authorize the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed. The tariff bill was taken up and a number of amendments acted upon. The Conference committee on the bill in regard to the appointment of pension agents, made a report. The report was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President. It removes all pension agents appointed since the first of July last.

In the House, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to suspend the sale of confiscated whisky unless the price offered be equal to the tax thereon.

Jan. 28.—In the Senate a bill was passed compelling every person in copyrighting a book, and engraving photographs, maps, or charts, to send a copy of the same to the Congressional library.

The act to amend an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in a verbal amendment. It provides for the granting of writs of habeas corpus by the justices and judges of the several courts of the United States, in cases where any person may be restrained of his or her liberty, in violation of the Constitution or treaty or law of the United States, and that, pending the proceedings upon the application, or an appeal, all proceedings against such person so alleged to be restrained, shall be null and void. It also provides for writs

of error to the Supreme Court upon decrees of State courts, wherein is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or a statute of or an authority exercised under the United States, etc. The act not to apply to cases in which any person is held in the custody of the military authorities charged with any military offense or with having aided and abetted rebellion, etc., prior to the passage of the act.

At 1.35 p. m., the President's Private Secretary arrived, and announced the return of the bill to admit Colorado, with the objections of the President. He vetoes the bill on the ground of insufficiency of population in that Territory, and for other reasons.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Stevens' reconstruction bill. After considerable discussion, the House, by a vote of eight eight to sixty five, referred the bill to the Reconstruction Committee; the Democrats all voting in the affirmative.

Jan. 29.—In the Senate the correspondence with the State Department on the subject of Mr. Motley's resignation as Minister to Austria, transmitted by the President, was laid before the Senate, and ordered to be printed. The President's veto of the bill to admit Colorado was read.

The tariff bill was taken up. Mr. Davis addressed the Senate against the bill. While Mr. Davis was speaking, the President's private secretary arrived with the veto of the bill to admit Nebraska.

In the House the Invalid Pension bill was passed.

Jan. 30.—In the Senate the President's veto of the Nebraska bill was read, and ordered to be printed and laid upon the table.

A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the cause and origin of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre. A bill was passed prohibiting territorial officers from absenting themselves from their posts more than thirty days at a time.

Jan. 31.—The House took up the bill to reorganize the Indian Department. An amendment was offered but rejected, extending to Indians the same political rights given to negroes. The amendment transferring the control of Indian affairs to the War Department was adopted. The bill was then passed.

Feb. 1.—In the Senate, the bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives was taken up. After debate the bill passed—yeas 31, nays 6. The bill declares that the Clerk, in organizing the House, shall only put upon the list of members those from States represented in the previous Congress.

Pending the consideration of the bankrupt bill, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive into the Treasury the residuary legacy of James Smithson, upon the same terms as the original bequest to the Smithsonian Institute, was called up and passed.

In the House, a joint resolution in reference to the Smithsonian Institute, noted above in the Senate proceedings, was introduced and passed. A resolution was adopted permitting Captain John A. Webster, Jr., of the steamer Mahoning, to receive from the government of Great Britain a gold chronometer, in appreciation of his valuable services in saving British vessels in distress on our coast.

War Between the Freedmen's Bureau and the Negroes.

SAVANNAH, January 30. There has been further trouble on the Cheever plantation, in South Carolina; the negroes will not leave the place and still refuse to contract for this year. A collision occurred this morning, in which Lieutenant Lemon, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was shot in the left arm. He returned the fire and killed the negro, Captain Brandt is reported as being held a prisoner by the negroes. Colonel Sibley has dispatched seventy men to the scene of action and rumors of an engagement are prevalent. The surgeon of the sixteenth infantry was sent over awaiting the arrival of the boat for further particulars.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SAVANNAH, Ga. January 29. Colonel Sibley returned in the boat, and reports that all is quiet now, but he deemed it necessary to leave a heavy guard to maintain order. The whole of the trouble is laid to Aaron Bradley, a colored lawyer from Boston, who makes a boast that he would like to see bloodshed, and promises the negroes that if they will resist the United States forces at the point of the bayonet the land will be theirs.

The burning of the steamer General Shepley is attributed to the same source. There is a general spirit of insubordination among the negroes in this district.

Stevens on Republics.

In the course of a speech in Congress, Mr. Stevens uttered the following language: "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 this Congress would take it in hand and make it a republic."

What a slander on the wisdom and patriotism of the founders of the Republic. If Washington, Madison and their companions could arise from the dead and hear the noble work of their hands traduced in this manner they would cast such a withering glance of scorn upon the old reprobate, Stevens, that would drive him from the seat he disgraces.

He is not satisfied with denouncing the government of the United States—the work of Washington and his compatriots—but denies also that Pennsylvania is a republic and wants Congress "to take it in hand and make it a republic."

What do the people of Pennsylvania think of having their admirable State government remodelled according to the notions of the "hero of the buckshot war"? Do they still doubt that the object of Stevens and his followers is revolution?

Coming to It.

Our Radical Republican fellow citizens hereabouts, many of them at least, prior to the last election, indignantly denied that they were in favor of negro suffrage, and insisted that no such direful calamity would befall Pennsylvania as a result of Gen. Geary's election to the gubernatorial chair.

Even Geary himself, in order to quiet the consciences of those who were squeamish on this point, denounced all such charges as "copperhead lies," and to prove it he informed people publicly from the stump, on the honor of a candidate for Governor, that negro suffrage could not be established in this State without an amendment of our State Constitution, and that no such amendment could take place for at least three years to come, inasmuch as a provision in that Constitution precluded amendments oftener than once in every five years, and the last amendment was only two years old.

Well, Geary was elected Governor, and on the same day that he was inaugurated, General Cameron was elected United States Senator by the representatives of the same party. After his election Cameron made a speech to his friends and to his enemies, in which he declared that he hoped "to live to see the day when the word white would be stricken from our State Constitution." And on last Tuesday Mr. Quay, fearing that unless the matter was hastened, Old Winnebago might not live to see "the day," introduced into our State Legislature a bill to provide for holding a State Convention to amend our State Constitution by striking therefrom the word "white," and thus extending to negroes the right of suffrage.

Hon. Philip Johnson.

Representative to Congress from the eleventh district of this State, died in Washington on the 31st ultimo. Mr. Johnson was a native of Warren County, New Jersey, and came from a revolutionary stock, his grandfather having participated in that memorable struggle. In 1830, Mr. Johnson removed to Northampton County, Pennsylvania entered Lafayette College, where he spent two years. Subsequently he taught school in the South, and also studied law. Having returned to Northampton County, in 1843 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after elected to a county office, which he filled in such a manner as to add to his popularity with the masses. Mr. Johnson was chosen to the State Legislature in 1853 and 1854, and in 1857 was made Chairman of the Democratic State Convention. In 1860 he was revenue Commissioner for the third Judicial District of the State, and also elected a member of the thirty seventh Congress. He was re-elected to the thirty eighth and thirty ninth Congresses, and near the end of the latter has ended his career. Mr. Johnson was not a brilliant man but possessed of sound judgment and admirable business qualities.

The True Purposes of Radicalism. "If the law stands in our way, so much the worse for the law."—Fornay.

The above quotation occurs in an editorial in the Washington Chronicle, treating of the late decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the subject of military commissions. The country is at length officially informed that there is no law which the radicals will respect. They are determined to revolutionize the Government and change its form completely. They will abolish or override the laws they so openly proclaim they disregard. What can we expect of a party which publishes this authoritative announcement of its future course?

Terrible Explosion in Conklin.

About 9 o'clock on Thursday morning last, the boiler-head of Wells, Lawrence & Whitney's portable steam saw-mill in Conklin, blew out, slightly injuring Wm. Whitney and Benj. Lawrence, and severely if not fatally scalding a man named John Stevens, who has a wife and two or three children. His thigh is also broken, and it was thought, our informant stated, that his leg was also broken below the knee. His injuries from the steam are confined to his abdomen, groin, thighs, &c. are very painful. Mr. Osterhout, an employee in the mill, is the greatest sufferer from the steam, being scalded so badly that the skin peeled from his back and sides, and he lays suffering the greatest agony from his burns. Our informant states that he barely escaped the fate of the others, as he was on his way to the mill on business with the proprietors. We have heard no reason assigned why the boiler blew up.

Drs. Burr and Griffin were summoned to attend the injured men. LATER.—We learn from Dr. Burr, one of the physicians attending the unfortunate victims of the accident by steam in Conklin, that they lie in a very dangerous condition, being much more severely scalded than was at first reported. It took Drs. Burr and Griffin the whole day to dress their wounds, and put them in anything bordering upon a comfortable condition. It will be almost a miracle if they live.—Bing. Rep.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided in some lottery and liquor cases, that neither a license nor the payment of a special tax under the acts of Congress of 1864-66, authorizes the carrying on of business contrary to State laws. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion.

Ashley, the Impeacher.

Mrs. Annie Ashley, the wife of Ashley, the member of Congress who preferred "treason charges" against President Johnson, and asked for his impeachment, has been arrested in Washington, charged with threatening to shoot a woman who gave the name of Martha Cunningham. It is alleged that the cause of the difficulty was a not altogether unfounded jealousy on the part of the M. C.'s wife.—Mrs. Ashley gave bail to appear in Police Court and answer to the charge.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.

The trial of the thirty ladies of Greenfield, Ohio, for mobbing the liquor dealers, was concluded yesterday. Today the jury returned the verdict of \$625 for the plaintiffs.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 30.

Garrett Davis was today re-elected United States Senator by the Democrats and Conservatives, receiving seventy eight votes against forty one for Mr. Bristow and a few scattering votes.

The other night when the thermometer stood at zero a prominent citizen was aroused by a violent knocking at the door of his domicile. Supposing that something extraordinary had happened, he jumped out of bed and opened the door, when he found a boy who questioned him as follows: "Do you live here? Are you going to live here next summer? Do you own this house?" Upon receiving affirmative answers the boy further interrogated: "Well, Mr.—, will you want your garden plowed next spring, because if you do, I want the job." The "prominent citizen" slammed the door and went back to bed with anything but a religious turn of mind.

BALTIMORE, January 31.

The harbor of Baltimore although not free from ice, is open.

The Criminal Court has been engaged for the last three days in the trial of Haggerty and Phillips, for the murder of John Root, on the day of the last State election. The accused were special radical policemen. The jury to night brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The Boston Post compares the Republican party to a pawnbrokers' shop, full of unredeemed pledges.

It costs \$30,000,000 a year to fight the Indians.

GREAT DEPOT

—FOR—

HATS, CAPS,

FURS,

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,

GLOVES & MITTENS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

FANCY FURS,

made to order, and Merchants supplied at the lowest New York rates.

The public are invited to call, examine Goods, and get the prices, if they don't like the Goods.

L. C. KEBLER. Public Avenue, Montrose, Aug. 1, 1866.

The Montrose Democrat

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, AT MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA., BY A. J. GERRITSON, AT \$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—ON 23rd AT END OF YEAR.

Business advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of 10 lines, three times, and 25cts for each additional week. Yearly advertisers, with usual changes, charged \$10 for four squares, quarter column \$14, half column \$20, one column \$30, and other amounts in exact proportion. Business cards of three lines, \$3; or one dollar per cent. in addition to business rates.

Job Printing executed neatly and promptly at fair prices.

Deeds, Mortgages, Notes, Justice's, Constables', School and other blanks for sale. Terms Cash Down.

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 Superintendance 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.

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 Delaines, Imperial Lustrous, Merinos, Cashmeres, Parameres, Flannels, Broche and

Balmoral and Duplex Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Gents' Papers, Window Shades, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clocks; including also a general assortment of other Dry Goods, Dress Trimmings, and Yankee Notions, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Nails, STOVES, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c. &c. which he will sell on the most favorable terms for Cash, Pre-advance, or approved Credit.

New Milford, November, 1866.

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 W.L.W.

BOOTS & SHOES.

which we propose to sell lower than any firm in the County, for ready pay. Also,

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.

Farmers' Produce received and shipped to New York free of charge.

G. L. STONE. R. S. WARNER. Montrose, Oct. 18, 1866.

HEAVY SHEETING 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 Chocout town, on SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867, at one o'clock, p. m., the following property, to wit:

One Horse, one buggy Wagon, one Harness, one Cart, one sheep, one Cow, three yearling Hellsers, one Cat, 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. Chocout, Jan. 6, 1867.

ESTATE OF GORTON LOOMIS.

Letters of administration upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. TIFFANY, Adm'r. Brooklyn, Dec. 21, 1866.