

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1867.

The Veto Message.

Read the veto message. No Union man can fail to appreciate the force of its logic...

Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri,

nominated for Minister to Austria, and Gen. Slocum as Naval Officer at New York, but were rejected by the Senate...

The Grand Army of the Republic.

The Lancaster Intelligencer says, that the organization which rejoices in the high sounding title of "The Grand Army of the Republic" is just such an institution...

When I entered, I was told that it was no political order. But the next night we met, and after initiating a few, the following was moved:

Resolved, That this encampment of the Battalion G. A. R. hereafter will be no wise whatever encourage the trades of men who are Democratic, and will do all we can to discourage their business...

It is to secure recruits to such an association, that one Barnum is, or was lately on a visit to Lancaster city.

Resolved, That this encampment of the Battalion G. A. R. hereafter will be no wise whatever encourage the trades of men who are Democratic...

"FALL IN"—General H. A. Barnum, Chairman of the Soldiers' National Committee, which was created by the Pittsburg Convention last summer, is in town connected with the business of the organization of the soldiers and sailors into leagues or societies, to influence the coming Presidential election...

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) says that since the first of December the United States Senate has rejected for civil positions more than fifty soldiers, wounded and disabled in the service of their country.

Fifty Crippled Soldiers Rejected by the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) says that since the first of December the United States Senate has rejected for civil positions more than fifty soldiers, wounded and disabled in the service of their country.

The Delaware County American, in speaking of the late election in New Hampshire, says: "The result must be gratifying to all republicans."

The trial of Fred Wentz for arson, at Binghamton, has closed. He was convicted of the crime of firing several buildings. His sentence will not be pronounced until the next term of court.

—Krye & Landell, 4th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, are now offering a large stock of Spring Dry Goods to purchasers. This is an old established and reliable Dry Goods House. Read adv.

The Pennsylvania Legislature have enacted a law to prohibit railroad companies from excluding negroes from cars set apart for ladies only.

The fees of public officers have been increased, and the members seem disposed to vote themselves \$3.50 per day extra pay or \$1,350 for the session.

The bill provides for elections in the ten States brought under the operation of the original act to which it is supplementary.

Congressional Proceedings.

March 23.—In the Senate a bill was introduced enacting that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to any male citizen of the United States...

March 25.—In the Senate a memorial was presented from the Union League of Maryland, asking that the provisions of the military reconstruction bill be extended to Maryland.

March 26.—In the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to secure the elective franchise to negro citizens in every State...

In the House Mr. Butler of Massachusetts called the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. Bingham had altered and materially changed the Globe reporter's manuscript of the personal debate between them last week.

Mr. Bingham (Republican) replied, declaring that the charge was a calumny, and he defied the author of it.

Mr. Ward asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the charge made by Mr. Butler that Mrs. Surratt was improperly convicted.

March 27.—In the House a joint resolution was introduced proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for negro suffrage in all the States.

March 29.—In the Senate the joint resolution for the reconstruction of the Mississippi levees was called up.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution that the houses adjourn at noon on Saturday, until the first Wednesday in July...

Debate arose, in the course of which Mr. Dixon asked whether Mr. Sumner and Mr. Wilson meant to pass a law to enforce negro suffrage in Connecticut.

In the House the Senate resolution to adjourn on Saturday was adopted, 53 to 45.

Veto of the Bill Supplementary to the Military Bill.

I have considered the bill, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" passed March 2, 1867...

This bill provides for elections in the ten States brought under the operation of the original act to which it is supplementary.

Referring to the details, it will be found that, first of all, there is to be a registration of the voters. No one whose name has not been admitted upon the list is to be allowed to vote at any of these elections.

Without these provisions no constitution which can be framed in any one of the ten States will be of any avail with Congress.

This supplemental bill superadds an oath to be taken by every person before his name can be admitted upon the registration, that he has "not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States."

The question with the citizen to whom this oath is to be proposed must be a fearful one; for, while the bill does not declare that perjury may be assigned for such false swearing, nor fix any penalty for the offense, we must not forget that martial law prevails, that every person is answerable to a military commission...

The fourth section of the bill provides that the commanding general of each district shall appoint as many boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers or persons.

The only qualification stated for these officers is, that they must be "loyal." They may be persons in the military service or civilians, residents of the State or strangers.

At the delegates are to speak for the people, common justice would seem to require that they should have authority from the people themselves. No convention so constituted will in any sense represent the wishes of the inhabitants of these States; for, under the all embracing exceptions of these laws, by a construction which the uncertainty of the clause as to disfranchisement leaves open to the board of officers, the great body of the people may be excluded from the polls...

The Delawar County American,

in speaking of the late election in New Hampshire, says: "The result must be gratifying to all republicans."

The trial of Fred Wentz for arson, at Binghamton, has closed. He was convicted of the crime of firing several buildings.

In all these States there are existing constitutions, formed in the accustomed way by the people. Congress, however, declares that these constitutions are not "loyal and republican," and requires the

people to form them anew. What, then in the opinion of Congress, is necessary to make the Constitution of a State "loyal and republican?"

Congress does not demand that a single provision of their constitutions be changed, except such as confine suffrage to the white population.

Without these provisions no constitution which can be framed in any one of the ten States will be of any avail with Congress.

Indifferently opposed to any movement imperiling the integrity of the Government, I did not hesitate to urge the adoption of all measures necessary for the suppression of the insurrection.

An "exchange," in allusion to a Congressional controversy, says of the parties, "The one stands proclaimed in the forum of the people as the murderer of an innocent woman; the other as a coward and a knave. A little more grape."

The Detroit Free Press thus suggests to the radicals a "literary ticket," composed of Zachariah Chandler for president and John Covode for vice president.

Alexander B. Wiley was hung at Wilkesbarre, on Friday last, for the murder of Mrs. McElwee in May last.

At Oneida, N. Y., on the 11th inst, a man named Kunselaer Walrath broke his neck in jumping from a train which does not stop at that station.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal, a radical sheet, says "the great men of Congress are losing weight with us."

Count Bismarck recently presented a faithful but poor secretary with a portfolio bound like a book, in which were deposited five hundred thalers.

If men should enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, properly expressed; and above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority.

Wherever this lesson is not both learned and practised, there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword."

I confidently believe that a time will come when these States will again occupy their true positions in the Union.

Andrew Johnson. Washington, March 23, 1867.

The Radicals' Love for Soldiers.

We commend the following, clipped from that sterling paper, the Lebanon Advertiser, to the careful consideration of the soldiers who still adhere to and believe in the affection expressed for them by the radicals:

John McMark, enlisted a company for the 95th P. V.; entered the service as a Captain; served during the first years of the war on the Potomac and on the Peninsula; was promoted to Major, Lieut. Col. and Colonel, and was severely wounded in battle.

By a recent resolution of Congress, men who were drafted, and paid \$300 for exemption, and who were subsequently drafted again, and entered the service, or furnished a substitute, are now entitled to receive back the \$300 paid.

On Wednesday Congress appropriated \$50,000 dollars to carry out the military despotism bill.

A suit was tried at Binghamton, N. Y., last week, in which a lady brought an action for assault and battery against a young man, the accusation being that he kissed her while occupying the same seat in a railroad car, she being asleep at the time, with her head resting upon his shoulder.

The one stands proclaimed in the forum of the people as the murderer of an innocent woman; the other as a coward and a knave. A little more grape."

The Detroit Free Press thus suggests to the radicals a "literary ticket," composed of Zachariah Chandler for president and John Covode for vice president.

Alexander B. Wiley was hung at Wilkesbarre, on Friday last, for the murder of Mrs. McElwee in May last.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO'S SEWING MACHINES, 699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. FOR FAMILIES & MANUFACTURERS.

THESE WORLD RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES. Were awarded the highest Premium at the World's Fair in London, and six first premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866, and are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine...

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, Elias Howe, Jr., the ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF THE SEWING MACHINE.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of seamstresses, dress makers, tailors, manufacturers of Shirts, collars, skirts, cloaks, mantles, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, boots, shoes, harness, saddles, linen goods, umbrellas, &c. Their work is equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will sew, quilt, gather, fell, cord, braid, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect slit, h. alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

The Stitch invented by Mr. Howe, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. The Howe Machine Company, 699 BROADWAY, Cor. Fourth St. N. Y. Feb. 25, 1867.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes entries for Adams & Allen, Little & Thomas, and others.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes entries for Adams & Allen, Little & Thomas, and others.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes entries for Adams & Allen, Little & Thomas, and others.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes entries for Adams & Allen, Little & Thomas, and others.

Classification of Venders of Merchandise. Sales less than \$5,000... And the Judges of the County Court of said County will hold Court at said Court House in Montrose, on and for said Court on Wednesday, April 17th, 1867, at one o'clock, p. m. at which time and place any of the merchants described, named and listed as above, or their agents or attorneys may appear and appeal from said assessment if they think proper.