

Radical Veracity.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that near the close of the last session of Congress it was asserted on the floor of the House, as a fact beyond all doubt, that the Pope had closed the Protestant Chapel at the American Embassy, and forbidden it to be re-opened within the walls of Rome.

On this, in hot haste, Congress discontinued the mission to the Roman States. It has since appeared, says the Age, that the whole statement is utterly false. The American Minister, Gen. Rufus King, has written a letter bitterly complaining of the imposture, and especially of the invidious comment of the New York Times upon the conduct which it untruly ascribed to him in the matter.

The Times rejoins by declaring that it was itself deceived, and then makes a statement which is worth noting, as it shows the unscrupulous way in which the Radical leaders compass their ends. The Times says in excuse of its own credence of the false assertions: "They were repeated on the floor of Congress, and their truth asserted by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Dodge, and other members, and on the strength of them the mission was abrogated. We do not suppose that the report was anything more than a convenient pretext for the action taken. Certain members of Congress deemed it desirable to get General King out of that office, just as they were determined to get Mr. Harvey out of Portugal; and they were not a whit more scrupulous in the one case than in the other, as to the means to be employed."

Thus we see that, for so small an object as to get one conservative Republican out of office, the Radicals did not hesitate to forge a falsehood, and to use it as a pretext to hurry the American Congress into a hasty act of discourtesy to a foreign power, wholly innocent of offense to us.

All the abuse which the Radical journals heaped upon the Pope and the Roman Catholics, for the alleged act of intolerance, had no other ground than a base falsehood, invented for the petty, malignant purpose which the Times discloses. If then the Radicals could stretch invention so far for so small an object, who shall measure the length and depth of mendacity to which they resort to accomplish their vast political conspiracy against free, constitutional government at the South. The mountain of lies which they have heaped up, and to which they are daily adding, has, from that quarter at least, almost excluded the light of truth from the Northern mind. Probably never before in the world, were there so many functionaries, officials, agents and spies employed and richly paid for the invention and propagation of falsehood in aid of a political party. It is their diligence that furnished the fictions upon which the American people are asked to act as hastily and blindly as the American Congress acted, in the matter of the Embassy to Rome.

The Impeachment Question.

The Age copies from a late number of the New York Times the following short and pithy article upon the impeachment question:

"The impeachment committee is again session, and we have the stereotyped announcement that 'several important witnesses have been called.' They have been called very often, but to very little purpose. This whole impeachment movement is an outrage and a scandal. It has been set on foot in utter contempt of every principle of justice, and is prosecuted without the slightest regard to personal rights or common decency. Usually an impeachment or indictment of any sort, proceeds upon definite allegations of crime; but here it is set on foot to see if possible, some charge of crime may not be made. Usually no testimony is admitted but that which is pertinent to the case and from actual witnesses of the acts alleged to have been committed; but here the wildest and most absurd hearsay is taken as evidence, and no regard whatever is paid to the legal maxims which hold all men innocent until they are proven guilty. The whole affair is an unscrupulous, malevolent crusade against the President, having its origin in political and personal disappointment, and for its object the accomplishment of party purposes, attainable in no other way. It is destined to act seriously on those who have made themselves responsible for it."

In this matter of impeachment the Radical leaders are acting upon the principle of having "two strings to their bow." They need agitation in order to keep alive their political party.

Peace and repose, a period when men in all sections can calmly and responsibly think over the past, contemplate the present, and form plans as to the future, would be the death and burial of the party now in power.

This is well known to such men as Stevens and Butler, and Sumner and Boutwell, and hence they agitate upon all questions. Fearing that the negro balloon will collapse before the next Presidential election, the impeachment issue is kept in the field as a reserve force in case of an emergency.

But the country is tired of this latter fare. It has ceased to create even a ripple on the surface of the sea of politics, and few would read a report upon the subject if issued. Then, again, the elections in the North are exercising a healthy influence upon the public mind, and operating in favor of constitutional law and against all efforts to substitute the will of a political faction for the plain principles of justice and equity. In this light sensible people view the impeachment humbug, and its early death will be a fitting finale to the whole movement.

Radical organs are denouncing their late Legislature for its corruption, in order to gull the people into the election of another just like it. In the same way the Radical Legislatures of 1865 and 1866 were denounced, and should a Radical Legislature be elected next fall the same course would be pursued with it by the Radical press. The people have had enough of the corrupt practices of Radicalism.

The New York Tribune says: "Men who hold that none but whites should vote may be well enough in their place; but there is no room for them in the Republican party. Every one who stays in it keeps at least ten voters out of it." This is a fair notice to every decent Republican to take his hat and leave. With ten negroes for every one such who leaves, the white race think they can get on very well. Black radicals are preferable to intelligent white men, because they can be manipulated with more facility by the leaders.

The Latest Fashions.

Since the invention and successful introduction of the Celebrated Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt, by J. W. Bradley, of New York, the ladies throughout the country have given up the idea of discarding the fashion of wearing hoop skirts on account of the peculiar and graceful manner in which the Duplex Skirts adapt themselves to every exigency and emergency. So generally acceptable have these Skirts become that the ladies regard them as a special favorite in view of the superior flexibility, lightness and durability combined in their manufacturing. They also consider them a far more economical and comfortable Hoop Skirt, than ever has or can be made for crowded Assemblies, for the Promenade or House Dress. Any lady after wearing one of these Skirts will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. Long experience in the manufacture of Hoop Skirts, has proven to the proprietors of this invention that Single Springs will always retain that stiff unyielding and bungling style which has ever characterized them, whereas the Double Spring Hoop or the Duplex Elliptic will be found free from these objections. Notwithstanding the ability of the manufacturers, Messrs. West's Bradley and Cary, to turn out over six thousand Skirts per day from their large Manufactories in New York, they feel obliged to request all merchants ordering the Duplex Elliptic Skirts, to send their orders a few days before they are wanted, if possible, as they are most constantly oversold some days ahead.

Democratic Triumph in Kentucky.

The election in Kentucky has resulted in a complete and glorious triumph for the Democracy. The whole State ticket is elected by a largely increased majority and the whole Congressional delegation will be composed of Democrats. Verily the signs of the times are ominous of good. Radicalism is about at the end of its rule in this country, and reason is resuming its sway. Let the people rejoice.

THE SAME EVERYWHERE.—A radical paper says that "under the garb of excessive loyalty, the treasurer of New York has been plundered and the State disgraced." This is true of every Northern State, and of every town and city where loyal radicalism has held sway. One half of the debts and taxes under which the States, towns and people of the North are now weighed down, are the result of this swindling, "under the garb of excessive loyalty." And this plundering is still going on. How much longer is it to be tolerated?

The Lancaster Victory.

The Lancaster Intelligencer in referring to the unparalleled triumph over the radicals, says: "Last year Sanderson (Mayor) had 181 majority, and we had four majority in Council on joint ballot. This year Sanderson has 511 majority, and we have eighteen majority in council on joint ballot."

The Louisiana Legislature appropriated \$4,000,000 for the repair of the Mississippi levees, to be disbursed by the board of levee commissioners. Satrap Sheridan, probably desiring to give his friends a grab at the fund, abolished the board and designated persons of his own selection to take charge of the money. The probabilities therefore are that the bulk of the four million will repair more pockets than levees.

Jefferson Davis Released—Horace Greeley, &c. his bondsmen.

RICHMOND, May 13.

Judge Underwood entered the court room at half past eleven o'clock this forenoon, and having taken his seat, ordered the court to be opened, the clerk proclaiming, "Hear ye, hear ye! silence is commanded while the Circuit Court is in session. God save the United States."

The room had previously been crowded with spectators, including a few ladies and a number of negroes, in all probably not more than two hundred, owing to the limited capacity of the court room. At one side of the table, in front of the Judge's stand, were seated Chas. O'Connor, William B. Reed and Geo. Shea, Esqs., and on the other, J. Randolph Tucker, Robert Ould and James Lyons, Esqs., all counsel for Jefferson Davis.

The United States District Attorney Chandler and William M. Everts occupied seats near the gentlemen mentioned, and appeared for the United States government.

Jefferson Davis entered the court room, accompanied by General Burton and U. S. Assistant Marshal Duncan, and took seats especially provided for them on the side of Judge Underwood.

Jefferson Davis was, a short time after his entrance into court, provided with a seat between Messrs O'Connor and Reed.

The writ of habeas corpus, sued out of the Court and allowed by Judge Underwood, was then read; it bore the following endorsement:

"In obedience to the exigency of the within writ, I now here produce before the within named Circuit of the United States for the District of Virginia, the body of Jefferson Davis, at the time of the service of the writ, held by me, in imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, under the military authority of the United States, and surrender the said Jefferson Davis to the custody, jurisdiction and control of the said Court, as I am directed to do by the order of the President of the United States, under date of May 8, 1867.

H. S. BERTON, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Army."

Mr. O'Connor said that on this return no reason was stated for the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis, and it now remained for the Court to take such action as was requisite on the part of the civil authorities to bring the prisoner within the proper limits to meet the indictment.

The Court replied: The return is explicit and satisfactory. General Burton receives the thanks of the Court for this prompt and graceful obedience to its writ. He has thus added another to the many laurels he has gained upon the battle fields of the country. He has illustrated the manly qualities of the soldier of the United States, for courage in the face of danger is not more becoming than a ready recognition of the claims of peace when the danger has passed. General Burton is now honorably relieved of the custody of the prisoner, who passes into the custody of the Court under the protection of American republican law. If the laws are silent in arms, they should be trumpet tongued and omnipotent in peace. The Marshal will now serve on the prisoner the writ on the indictment now in this Court.

Deputy Marshal Duncan accordingly served the writ on Jefferson Davis, which the latter acknowledged.

(The question of bail was then submitted to the Court by agreement of counsel on both sides. It may be noted that the Court—Judge Underwood—was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and is a very violent radical.)

REMARKS OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

The Court said.—The question is whether the case is bailable. It is a little remarkable that in the midst of a gigantic civil war the Congress of the United States changed the punishment of an offense with death to fine and imprisonment; but under the circumstances it was very honorable to the government of the United States, and exhibited its clemency and moderation. This is a fact which relieves the present case of every doubt as to its being bailable, and it is also, in my judgment, eminently proper that the motion should be treated with favor, as the defendant has been ready for a year to submit his case to the courts of the country. It is true the prisoner was not until to day in the custody of this Court. I think, however, that no person acquainted with the circumstances of the country would suppose the fact reflected on the justice of the country. Considering the national effect of a great war, which lashed all the elements of society into fury, it was not to be expected that the passions and prejudices aroused would be subdued in a moment, and it is in consequence of the prevalence of this disturbance and tumult which has been abroad in the community, that the government has felt it could not safely proceed with this case. After consultation with the highest judicial officer, it was thought best to omit the trial last fall. But fortunately we have a more agreeable aspect at the present time. We may now hope for restored confidence and that we may not again be disturbed by violence and commotion. I think there are reasonable assurances in the indications around us that we are about to enter on a peace more permanent than ever existed before. I ought perhaps to state the fact that this Court expects to be in session all this week, and I have a letter from Chief Justice Chase, intimating his intention to come to this city if any important causes are likely to be tried. I ought also to state in justice to the District Attorney that he expected to dispose of this case during the present term. I believe he was fully prepared for the disposition of it at this time, but I have no doubt that grave considerations have induced the government to take a

different course. So it seems the responsibility of the trial is with the government, and not with the court or District Attorney, and no doubt for good and proper reasons. The government cannot complain, since the delay is its own. I am glad counsel have agreed on the amount of bail. It meets with the approbation of the Court, which will not confine the sureties to the District of Virginia. It would, no doubt, be satisfactory if about half of the sureties be confined to the State of Virginia. There is no objection to having the remainder of the bail from other portions of the United States. I would inquire of the counsel for the prisoner whether his sureties are present to enter into recognizance to day.

Mr. O'Connor—They are all prepared. Mr. Davis, during these proceedings, exhibited much cheerfulness, especially as many persons in the crowd extended their hands to congratulate him on the prospect of his speedy release.

The Court—The gentlemen proposing to offer themselves will please come forward.

Mr. O'Connor; addressing Horace Greeley, who was seated near to Augustus Schell, invited him to present himself before the Court. Mr. Greeley did so.

District Attorney Chandler said there were eighteen gentlemen who would qualify themselves in the sum of \$5,000 each, leaving two others to become sureties who would probably arrive this evening. He was entirely satisfied with the list of names and the responsibility attached to them. He asked the Court to take a recess.

Mr. O'Connor—I am not certain that they will arrive to-night. It may not be till to-morrow.

Meanwhile the introductions to Mr. Davis and the handshaking continued, and there was much confusion all over the court room.

District Attorney Chandler said—Inasmuch as eighteen gentlemen have offered, I have no objections to the insufficiency of the number.

Mr. O'Connor—We are waiting for two gentlemen, and while we are waiting, twenty others are willing to take their places. The names of the sureties were severally called, and they repaired to the clerk's desk and signed the following paper:

The condition of the recognizance is such as that if the said Jefferson Davis shall, in proper person, well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmond, in the said district, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, then and there appear from day to day, and stand to, abide and perform whatever shall then and there ordered and adjudged in respect to him by the said Court and not depart from the said Court without the leave of the said Court in that behalf first had and obtained, then the recognizance to become void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Taken and acknowledged this 13th day of May, 1867.

(Signed) Jefferson Davis. Horace Greeley, New York. Augustus Schell, New York. Aristides Welsh, Philadelphia. David K. Jackson, Philadelphia. W. H. McFarland, Richmond. Richard Barton Haxall, Richmond. Isaac Daytonport, Richmond. Abraham Warwick, Richmond. Gustavus A. Myers, Richmond. William W. Crump, Richmond. James Lyons, Richmond. John A. Meredith, Richmond. William H. Lyons, Richmond. John M. Botts, Virginia. Thomas W. Doswell, Virginia. James J. Thomas, Jr., Richmond.

The name of Horace F. Clark, of New York, was added, he having sent a note for that purpose.

The Court—The Marshal will discharge the prisoner.

The Marshal did so, when deafening applause ensued. Mr. Davis stood up, closely pressed on all sides. Old friends heartily congratulated him, while a number of strangers were introduced. Assistant Marshal Duncan, amid the huzzas and waving of hats, exclaimed in a loud tone: "The Court will have to be cleared unless order is preserved." The Court was then adjourned until to-day. Mr. Davis was greeted with cheers by those who followed him and the crowds on the streets.

As Davis entered a carriage after his release there was a loud cheer from the crowd of negroes outside, and about fifty of them gathered about the coach and shook hands with him. He has remained quietly in his hotel all the evening and will visit Canada in a few days to see his children.

The Virginia residents who signed the bail bond are permanent residents of Richmond—merchants and lawyers.—There seems to be a general feeling of relief among the citizens and authorities that Davis is at last at liberty.

Mr. Davis, on his release, telegraphed to his brother in Mississippi on the fact, and said he would write from New York. Mr. Davis and his wife visited the grave of their son, at Hollywood Cemetery, to-night, and afterwards took passage on the steamer Niagara, which sails for New York at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

NEW ALBANY, Ind. May 7.

The entire Democratic ticket was elected for city officers by a large majority.—Mr. Sanderson, for Mayor, had over 600 majority. Only one Radical Councilman was elected.

A FINANCIAL BALL.—Jay Cook, Esq., of Philadelphia, gave a ball the other evening. A witty lady in attendance writes concerning it; that arrivals commenced at 6:20; dancing began at 7:30; and supper was served at 10:40.

ITEMS.

—An expedition is to be sent out to ascertain whether Dr. Livingstone was actually murdered by the savages.

—Harper's Weekly, the most rampant of the Radical press, insists upon the immediate release of Jeff. Davis.

—France and Prussia are continuing their active preparations for war.

—A Fenian named McCafferty, tried for treason, in Dublin, has been found guilty.

—The British Government has accepted the Liberal amendment to the Reform bill.

—Two Fenians—Burke and Doran, have been sentenced at Dublin to be hanged on the 29th inst.

—Kelly, Butler, and other Radicals, are going South to make a political speeches to a starving people.

—The Carbon Democrat says: We are very much pleased to state that the miners throughout the whole coal regions, with but few exceptions, have gone to work.

—Six out of the forty-two districts of South Carolina were represented in the Republican Convention which assembled in Charleston, Tuesday night.

—Most of the clergyman of Connecticut have signed a circular protesting against funerals on Sundays. It's of no use. They can't stop them.

—Beware of being inveigled into the purchase of lottery tickets, as they are a swindle. The business should be discouraged. It is as great a crime as robbing the government.

—Abel Bennett, Radical, was elected mayor of Binghamton, New York, on the 20th by 139 majority—a loss of 120 since last fall.

—On some railroads it is customary to have a lock on the stove, to prevent a passenger from meddling with the fire. A wag being asked why they locked the stove, coolly replied that "it was to prevent the fire from going out."

The taxpayers of the North cannot forget that the heaviest part of their present burdens consist of the cost of governing the South, under the Satrap military bills, with a standing army, at an expense of millions of money, when no army and no such bills were required.

—Governor Cummings, of Colorado, has decided to accept the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, and resign his territorial gubernatorial chair.

—The Japanese Commissioners have privately informed Secretary Seward as to the objects of their mission. They have had an interview with Secretary Welles relative to the purchase of vessels.

—Gov. Geary has appointed Hon. David Derrickson, Wayne McVeigh and W. M. Hall as commissioners to revise the civil code, under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

—The pests of some of the churches ought to rest on pivots, so that the occupants could see who comes in without straining their necks.

—A miniature schooner, twenty-five feet in length, is to sail from Baltimore on the 20th inst. for Europe.

—Senator Duellittle has left Washington for Russia, on official business connected with the late treaty.

—Wilson is down South threatening that if the people do not accept the military despotism bill confiscation will follow. He tells the people that negro suffrage will be established in the Northern States in a year.

—The Women of Wisconsin are not to vote until another Legislature has also passed the amendment and it has been submitted to and been ratified by the people—contingencies not likely to occur.

—Travelers from the West report that snow fell to the depth of one foot on the Alleghenies during Wednesday afternoon.

—Mrs. Synnot, a lady residing in Memphis, shot a negro through the heart while attempting to force his way into her house, during the absence of the remainder of the family.

—A woman in Davenport, Iowa, who wasn't married by the man she wanted, sued him recently for \$11.25, expenses for lights and refreshments during courtship.

—Mr. Scott, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Baltimore City Court, was elected on the 1st, over the Conservative Republican and Radical candidates. The vote was as following: Scott, Democrat, 11,317; Keely, Radical, 4,887; Johnson, Republican, 1,900.

—John Reed, Esq., of Pottsville, has been Justice of the Peace for fifty-one consecutive years, having been appointed by Gov. Snyder in 1816, and re-elected since 1840 every five years. He is now seventy-four years old, and may hold out for some years.

—The Marietta (Ohio) Register says Newhall Wilson, of Adams township, has a flock of sheep numbering thirty seven, Twenty-nine of them have fifty lambs, and nineteen of them have forty lambs—an average of more than two lambs apiece for the nineteen. All are well and in good condition.

—Two women, employed as servants in a young ladies' seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., lost their lives on Friday night last, by inhaling the poisonous gases, emanating from burning coal, which escaped from a defective flue, leading through their dormitory.

—In selecting jurors for the trial of some bank robbers at Bath, Maine, lately, every man who admitted having read the newspaper accounts of the preliminary examination of the robbers was rejected, and only those who acknowledged their ignorance of the case and non-acquaintance with newspapers were allowed to enter the box. It is not any wonder that Radicalism predominates largely in that State.

—We are surprised to see children wearing shoes with ragged holes at the toes—wasting their parents' money and endangering their health, when for a trifle more, shoes with copper tips, or the new and beautiful silver tip, can be had which never wear out at the toes, thus preventing these two serious evils.—N. Y. Post.

—The Court of Quarter Sessions of Indiana county, at its late sitting, granted five tavern licenses for Indiana boys' and refused all application from tavern-keepers elsewhere in the county, where taverns are really needed for the entertainment of strangers and travelers. Radical courts, like Radical politicians, have queer notions of propriety and justice.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has dismissed the bill of Georgia, and the new bill of Mississippi, asking for an injunction against the enforcement of the Reconstruction act.

Radical Equality.

In one of his recent tirades at Charleston, South Carolina, Senator Wilson told his white listeners that if they did anything to prevent the blacks from voting for his party, or threaten to punish them for so doing by taking away or refusing them employment, he should vote for confiscating their property. As he is one of the very men who promised to force negro suffrage on Connecticut, perhaps he may be persuaded to go into that State on his way home, and tell those radical employers who turned off their workmen, after the election for voting the Democratic ticket, that he shall vote in Congress for confiscating their property. As a lover of perfect equality, he certainly cannot show less favor to the white laborer than to the black one. But what sort of public policy is that, for a nation like ours which holds penal conditions over the heads of its citizens, to coerce them into the practical support, so far as the withdrawal of their opposition is concerned, of the party making such threats? That, however, is the depth to which radicalism has succeeded in dragging down our national legislation.

Important to Soldiers.

Congress has provided by law that soldiers, sailors and marines, who were captured during the war and held as prisoners, shall be allowed, as a commutation for their rations, the sum of twenty-five cents per day.

This money is paid by the Commissary General of Prisoners at Washington, and it is necessary that the names of the claimants shall appear on his books. The act of Congress only permits the payment to be made to privates in the land and naval forces. Officers are not entitled to it. Notwithstanding this fact many of the latter have applied for commutation, and others may yet apply. To save trouble, it is proper that the conditions of the law should be understood.

As there are soldiers, marines and sailors, who have not made application, they should do so at once, before the payments are closed.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual assessment of Taxes in the 12th District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, upon incomes for 1866, and Special Taxes, Carriage, &c., for 1867, has been completed.

Courts of Appeal

For the correction of erroneous assessments will be held at the

Assessor's Office

in Montrose, on Monday the 20th day of May, 1867.

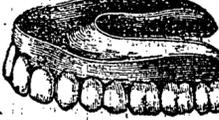
All Appeals must be made in Writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall state the ground or principle of error complained of.

Appeals may be made at the Office of the Assessor at any time previous to the day above fixed for hearing appeals.

Acting Assessor, 12th District, Penn'a.

Assessor's Office, Montrose, May 7, 1867.

DENTISTRY.



DR. W. W. SMITH.

HAS removed his Dental Office to rooms over Bond & Corwin's Hardware Store, where he would be happy to see all those in want of dental work. He feels confident that he can please all, both in quality of work and in price.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Montrose, May 7, 1867.—1m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE new Lumber Wagon, one Puddle's Wagon, one large bay Draught Horse, one pair four years old Cattle, well broken, four set Horses. I will also sell at favorable terms my entire stock of

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, STORE FIXTURES, with Lease of Store. A good stand, and doing a good business. Apply to L. C. KRELLER, Montrose, May 7, 1867. —2w

UNION HOTEL, NEW MILFORD, Pa.

Lately kept by R. C. YALL. JOHN FAUROT, Proprietor. Meals always ready. Rooms set without being hurried, for persons arriving on the stage, wishing to take the train.