

The Democratic Party.

The Democratic party, says an exchange, was organized in 1800, and came into power in 1801. With brief intervals it continued in power up to 1861. During all this time no nation was more prosperous than this; no people more happy; no government less burdensome. Taxes were lighter than any other government in the world; labor better regulated, and political and religious liberty more universally enjoyed. There was union between the States, and happiness and prosperity among the people. When bad men sought to destroy the Union their first blow was at the Democratic party. They only hoped to accomplish this through the defeat and destruction of that party. By dividing its counsels they secured its defeat. That seven years ago, and what have we to day? A broken Union; ten of the States under a military despotism; political and religious liberty a by word; the burdens of government more crushing than those of any other on earth. Labor is remunerated with depreciated promise to pay, and the necessities of life are at famine prices. Crime has increased a hundred fold, and vice is clad in purple and fine linen. The clothes we wear, the food we eat, the coffins which encompass the last remains of the dead, are all taxed to the last point of endurance—and what have we gained? Nothing—infinity more than nothing. Is it not time the people thought of these things? Is it not time that the memory of the glorious past awakened the people to an ambition for a glorious future? What the country was, the Democratic party made it; what it is, is the work of the enemies of that party. Is it not time that the people began to reflect upon the necessity of restoring that party to power, and with it restoring the country to both national and individual prosperity?

Lincoln on Negro Voting.

We desire to call the attention of the Radicals to the following extract from a speech Mr. Lincoln made in a debate with Douglas at Charleston, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1858. Mr. Lincoln said: "While I was in the hotel to-day, an elderly gentleman called upon me to know if I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and the white people. I will say then, that I am not, nor never have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the black and white races, which I believe will forever prohibit the two races from living on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

We commend the above to the special attention of the peculiar friends of the "late lamented," who are now advocating negro equality. If Mr. Lincoln should utter the above sentiment to-day, he would be denounced as a "d—d copperhead" by the pious souls who direct the movements of the mongrel Abolition party.

The Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers.

We copy from the Doyleston Democrat the article hereunder in reference to this new \$5 trap. The paper is edited by the well known W. H. H. Davis, late Col. of the 104th P. V.:

Two weeks ago we received the prospectus of the above named company—chartered by the Legislature, with a request that we advertise it two months and call attention to it editorially. It proposes to operate on the lottery plan, the prizes drawn for consisting of jewelry purchased in the South during the war. We had a strong suspicion that all things were not right, but Gen. Meade's name being used for President, and that of J. D. Hoffman—who we mistook for General J. W. Hoffman—for Secretary, we printed the prospectus and gave it an editorial notice in the Democrat of the 7th inst. The bill was sent to General Hoffman, Philadelphia, from whom we received an answer on Saturday. He says that he never has had any connection with the matter, nor does he know J. D. Hoffman, whose name is not found in the Philadelphia Directory. Other gentlemen have been deceived into an endorsement in a similar manner.

We take this occasion to warn the public against the "Gettysburg Asylum" scheme, for we do not believe it to be what is represented. Within a week the Attorney General has taken steps to test the legality of it, and General Meade has withdrawn from it. We believe it to be a money-making concern, and if we are not mistaken, something worse. It is impos-

sible that the quantity of diamonds and jewelry advertised, was purchased at the South during the war. If gotten there at all, they were stolen from the owners. We advise the public to have nothing to do with this scheme.

Kelly at Mobile.

W. D. Kelly, a radical from Philadelphia has gone on a stumping tour to the South. His style of speeches, are the result of one riot, as shown by the following which we copy from Forney's press—a radical organ:

JUDGE KELLY IN MOBILE—A DISTURBANCE PROVOKED.

MOBILE, May 14.

A large number of negroes met to night at the corner of Government and royal streets, to hear Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania. A number of whites were also present, and everything was remarkably quiet until Mr. Kelley began to speak. He said he had come to discuss the rights of the negroes, which they were entitled to, and would bid defiance to all interruptions. He had fifteen regiments at his back, and if these proved inadequate, the whole United States army would not.

He continued in this strain for some minutes, when he was interrupted by a white man on the outskirts of the crowd, whom the police arrested. The first shot was fired at this point, it is impossible to say by whom. Instantly shots followed from the negroes, who were all well armed, and the firing then became general. Immediately after the firing commenced an alarm was rung, and continued during the progress of the riot, which lasted about an hour. A large majority of the shots were fired by the negroes, as but very few of the whites present were armed, having attended the meeting to listen quietly to Kelley, and without the remotest idea of provoking a riot.

The police succeeded in quieting the riot before the arrival of the companies of the 15th regiment, who were ordered out by Col. Shepperd, and appeared on the ground as soon as possible, but not until the meeting had been dispersed. They now guard the streets, and everything is quiet. It is impossible to say positively the number killed and wounded. Three white men and two negroes are known to be dead, and many wounded, amongst them a policeman.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Lehigh Valley railroad company, about a month hence, will open the mountain division of their line, between the Lehigh at Whitehaven and the Susquehanna at Wilkesbarre, a distance of thirty one miles. The two Lehigh companies both cross the Nescopee watershed on parallel routes, and so continue to Solomon's gap, in the Wilkesbarre or second mountain, whence they continue the descent in opposite directions on loop lines, one (the Lehigh Valley) swimming away to the west, coming out on the face of the first mountain through Sugar Notch; the other, (Lehigh and Susquehanna) swooping away east and disappearing between the two mountains, till it reaches the Laurel Run water gate, through which it emerges into view from the valley below, and into which it winds down the mountain side, elongation being essential on both lines to obtain a gradient easily workable with locomotive power. The elevation overcome in getting out of the Wyoming valley is about 1,000 feet; and to move the coal up this elevation with economy, each of the two Lehigh companies has a system of three inclined planes operated with stationary power.

From the loop or passenger line of the Lehigh Valley railroad company, which from Solomon's gap almost to Sugar Notch is on ground higher than the crest of the first mountain in front, there is an unobscured soul inspiring panoramic view of the classic vale of Wyoming, which is destined to lasting fame, among the most magnificent of landscapes visible from car windows.

After the mountain link shall have extended the Lehigh Valley railroad to Wilkes Barre, the Lehigh Valley railroad company will have in operation an unbroken line 102 miles long, reaching from its disorganizing terminus at Phillipsburg (where the Central New Jersey, the Belvidere, Delaware and the Morris and Essex railroads jointly receive its coal tonnage consigned to the New York and eastern markets) to the coal mines of the Wyoming valley. In addition, the company own and operate 17 and a half miles of road from Penn Haven to Andenried, and also 40 miles of road between black creek and Mount Carmel, making, altogether, 159 and a half miles of road; 68 miles are double track, and the length of sidings is about 70 miles.

Beyond Wilkesbarre the Lehigh valley railroad company is working at different points, under a charter controlled by it and whereby it will possess a canal and a railroad in the North Branch valley from Wilkesbarre to New York State line, a distance of 105 miles.

The North Branch valley—which long ago was a hobby with us—is the only river route between Western New York and Central Pennsylvania—between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays and lakes Ontario and Erie. And from the Wyoming coal field, by canal and by rail, tonnage will be distributed throughout Western New York, and delivered at the harbors on the lakes, in such quantities as will make the North Branch enterprise a satisfactory investment, and enlarge the power and the influence of the Lehigh valley railroad company, among the great carriers of the two great States.—Ferson's Register.

The statement that a bill was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the recording of soldiers' discharges, is incorrect, as it only passed one branch.

Changes in the School Law.

The Harrisburg Daily Telegraph gives the following synopsis of changes made in the school law, by our Legislature:

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE COMMON SCHOOL LAW.

Among the last work of the Legislature was the passage of the supplement to the common school law, which makes certain changes in the manner of organizing, supervising and conducting the common schools of Pennsylvania. This supplement has been signed by the Governor, and is now in full force and effect. It provides that when school directors are unable to procure from the owner or owners of land, an eligible site for a schoolhouse, they may enter upon and occupy such land, to the extent of one acre, and the damage resulting from such occupancy to be determined by a jury of viewers; and in case the award of the viewers is confirmed by the court, payment shall be made within thirty days, after which time collection may be made by execution, as in other cases of judgment against school directors; and either party shall have the right to have reviewers appointed by the court.

The same act provides for the holding of county Teachers' Institutes, to continue at least five days in each year, and appropriating of money in the county treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the county superintendent, one dollar for every three days' attendance of teachers upon the institute, said sum to be expended in procuring the attendance and instruction of competent lecturers at said annual meetings; and for non-attendance, except for good cause, a teacher's certificate may be reduced in grade; and the time spent in attendance on the Institute, may be allowed the teacher by the board of directors. The superintendent must make a full statement of the expenditures of moneys in his hands.

The act also provides for the selection of text-books at each triennial convention of directors, the same to be validated by confirmation at the annual meeting of directors and teachers, held as now provided by law; and a majority of the board of directors of the county may at any time call a special meeting of directors, for the purpose of appointing a committee on text books, prior to the triennial meeting in 1869. City and borough superintendents, in places having over 10,000 inhabitants. The act legalizes the issue of three grades of teachers' certificates, the lowest called "Provisional," to be good for one year only; the second "Professional," which shall license the holder to teach in the county, city or borough where issued during the official term of the officer issuing it, and one year thereafter, and the third or highest grade is called a "Permanent Certificate," which must be signed by the State Superintendent. All professional certificates heretofore issued before the first Monday in June 1866, shall cease to be valid after the first Monday of June, 1868. Any professional certificate may be renewed by the proper officer if he is satisfied that the holder is entitled to such certificate.

The act also provides "that no person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of county, city or borough superintendent, in any county of this Commonwealth, who does not possess a diploma from a college legally empowered to grant literary degrees a diploma or State certificate issued according to law by the authorities of a State normal school, a professional certificate from a county, city or borough superintendent, of good standing, issued at least one year prior to the election, or a certificate of competency from the State superintendent of common schools; nor shall such person be eligible unless he had successful experience in teaching within three years of the time of his election: Provided, That serving as county, city or borough superintendent, shall be taken as evidence of the requisite qualifications.

How Soldiers are Cared For.

We find the following in the New York World of Tuesday: There was printed exclusively in the World, of Monday a list of names of veteran soldiers whom President Johnson nominated as postmasters during the last session of the Thirty-ninth and the first session of the Fortieth Congress, and each one of whom was rejected by the Senate. The number of these rejected nominations is ninety-eight, not including the several cases in which persons were rejected twice or thrice. This list, be it remembered, does not include all the nominations, for office of military men made by the President and rejected by the Senate, but only those for postmasters made within a specified time. The testimonials in their behalf (which are on file in the Post-office Department) present the whole matter in a still stronger light than the mere fact that the nominees were veteran soldiers.

Cheering Democratic Victory at Williamsport, Pa.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 16. The municipal election which took place here yesterday, resulted in a glorious victory for the Democracy. They entirely revolutionized the city. Logan, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of 78 over Wallace, Radical—a gain of 207 over the vote of last May, when the present Radical incumbent, Mayor Wood, was elected. Last fall Geary carried the city.

Satrap Sheridan has warned the New Orleans Times, Crescent and Picayune to desist from any comments or criticisms upon the military despotism bill. This, we suppose, illustrates the great freedom of speech at the South, about which Wilson and Kelley talk in their Radical speeches.

ITEMS.

—It is remarkable that the word "education" contains all the vowels of the English alphabet.

—There is many a slip between the cup and the lip, but more slips after the cup has been emptied by the lips.

—Gift stores in New York city buy their bogus jewelry, it is said, at twenty cents a pound from Connecticut manufacturers.

—A yankee imposter has been swindling Georgia negroes out of considerable money by persuading them that he had power to make them citizens and entitled to vote.

—Several engagements have recently taken place in Candia. Both the Crellans and Turks claim to have come off victorious. Athens intelligence is sent to the effect that the Turks, under Omar Pasha, had been defeated in a general battle.

—Hon. Elijah Hise, member of Congress from the third district of Kentucky, and just re-elected by an almost unanimous vote, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol on the 8th inst. at Russellville.

—From Kentucky we learn that Mr. Adams is elected to Congress over Rice, by some 800 majority. Young's majority over McKee is 2000. The Democratic majority in the State is about 42,000.

—The Radical negroes of Mobile, Alabama, at their late "convention," demanded full political, civil and social rights; and if not allowed to marry and mix with the whites they will insist on confiscation. Generous nigs!

—In all parts of the South the bad effects of Radical intermeddling with the negroes are beginning to be apparent.

—Browlow is busy importing guns and ammunition into Tennessee to carry his election. Some of his negro militia lately had a serious fight over an election for officers, during which several were killed and a number badly wounded.

—Despatches by the Atlantic Cable announce the death of Hon. Joseph A. Wright, American Minister to Prussia, at Berlin, on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Wright was born in Washington co., in this State, April 17, 1810, and has thus completed his 57th year.

—The President appointed George Bancroft, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Berlin, vice Joseph A. Wright, deceased.

—The London Morning Post is of the opinion that the Government will not execute sentence upon the condemned Fenians.

—A heavy robbery of National Bank notes has been discovered in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington. The thief is a messenger in the office, by the name of Shuman, who is supposed to be the tool of others. The name of the officers of the banks had been forged, and the notes, amounting to some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have been put into circulation.

—A New York minister has been preaching against tilers. He said he couldn't shut his eyes on the abomination any longer. A gay and dashing member of his congregation said she didn't wear 'em for shut eyed people.

—A serious riot occurred in Brownsville, Tennessee, yesterday, May 14th at the Radical Convention. Three negroes and two whites were shot.

—A State Convention of the negroes of Ohio has been called to meet at Columbus, on the 3d of July, "to devise" in the language of the call "the best means by which they can most effectually assist in having the word "white" stricken from the State Constitution."

—The negroes in New Orleans, after Judge Kelley's mass meeting on Saturday night, stopped a street car and cleared it of its white occupants by shoving their clubs through the windows. In this manner the Judge's hearers carry out his doctrines.

—Rochester, New York, was the scene of a destructive conflagration on Saturday morning. During the fire three persons are known to have lost their lives, and it is feared that there are more bodies buried beneath the ruins. The loss of property is estimated at \$100,000.

—A Kentucky exchange, in reply to the charge of the New York Tribune, that several of the Democratic Congressmen elected from that State has been in the "rebel" army, says: "This statement of the great Radical organ is characteristically veracious. The only one of the candidates elected who was ever in either army is Major Adams, and he was in the Federal service."

Stevens and Sumner vs. White.

Thad Stevens has written a letter to the notorious Joe Scoville, of New Jersey, in which he says: "New Jersey would disgrace her sister States should she leave the word 'white' in her constitution."

Mr. Sumner, in a recent speech, says: "To my mind, it is clear that a constitution with the word 'white' is not republican in form—the discriminating word should be expunged."

So the position of the negro party now in power is, that all the "sister States," as originally organized, were a "disgrace" to each other, and that the government of our country, as established by Washington and the fathers, "was not republican in form."

It takes niggers to make a republic.—White men alone are not competent. Think of this, O ye deluded white men, who went into the late war "to save the Union!"

That Lottery Humbug.

Last week, says the Danville Intelligencer, we drew attention to the Gettysburg gift lottery scheme gotten up to rob and plunder the people. Since then Gen. Meade, whose name was used to give character to the proceeding, has withdrawn his name as President. The Philadelphia Mercury, commenting on this humbug says:

That the law is a fraud of the most aggravated character, is now universally allowed. The gentlemen, whose names were used to cover up its iniquity before the Legislature, have withdrawn from all connection with it. Gen. Meade and his associated corporators, excepting Bergen, the tool of Collis, promptly retired from the enterprise as soon as they became aware of its true nature. That these eminent citizens were foully betrayed into lending their countenance to the measure under a plausible pretence of patriotism is beyond doubt, and it is quite as certain that in disconnecting themselves from a speculation designed, in its origin, to benefit one or two individuals, who intended to sell the charter of the Company to lottery men in New York and Maryland, they have effectually nipped the whole fraud in the bud. The act will surely be repealed or modified by the next Legislature, and nobody is fool enough to risk a dollar on it in the meantime.

Republican Mass Meeting and Riot.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.

There was a Republican mass meeting on Saturday night, in Lafayette square. Mayor Heath presided. The meeting was addressed by Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Hamilton and Conway. Between four thousand and five thousand persons were present, five sixths of whom were negroes. The various negro ward clubs marched to the meeting in procession, headed by music, and carrying numbers of banners and transparencies. Considerable excitement prevailed, the negroes as they marched along cheering and shouting lustily. No disturbance occurred until about midnight, when the negroes stopped a car on St. Charles street and cleared it of the white occupants by shoving their clubs through the windows. After taking possession of the car they compelled the driver to go ahead.

The republicans are advocating the appointment of negro policemen, and there is talk of running Mr. Johnson, a prominent and extremely popular negro, for Mayor.

Peace in Europe.

The effect of the London compromise upon the Luxemburg question is shown by the statement that both powers, so lately in hostile attitude, have made preparations to abandon further preparation for dreadful war. France has given orders to disband the reserves recently called out. Prussia discontinues the work of strengthening the fortifications of Luxemburg in which she has lately been engaged. M. Monnier announces to the Corps Legislatif that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed; and the Crown Prince of Prussia is about to visit Paris, in order to be present at the Great Exhibition. These statements all show that the storm of war has blown over, and that no disturbing cause is now anticipated which will interfere with the harmony of Europe.

Affairs in South America.

War still continues on the Paraguay and its tributaries. The allies have made no advances towards a settlement of the difficulties between them and Paraguay, and Lopez holds his position with a dogged stubbornness and determination characteristic of the man. He will continue the war so long as supplies can be obtained, and as a trade to the Pacific has been opened through Chili and Bolivia, there is no difficulty on that score. There are tribes of Indians in both those States in the pay of Lopez. They work as carriers and muleteers, and bring from the seaports all such articles as are needed in the interior for warlike and other purposes. In this manner the supply is kept up equal to the demand, and Paraguay rendered independent so far as a passage way to the Atlantic is concerned.

The Purchase from Russia.

Russia has ratified the treaty with the United States for the sale of her possessions in North America, and we may presume that the bargain is complete, all but the payment of the money. The latter ceremony is yet to be performed, and the agreement that an order shall be drawn for the amount will be among the most interesting items of business in the next Congress, which, according to present probabilities, will not assemble in July, but will hold over until December. Before undertaking to complete this treaty—the most interesting part of the transaction—the settlement of the consideration money, there are some matters of importance connected therewith to be properly considered.

A Festive Bigamist.

A bigamist in Iowa had married his thirteenth wife, without waiting for any of them to die as the law directs, when some of his first lovers came down upon him and had him safely lodged in jail, for breaking their hearts. Our hero, however, soon managed to break jail, and was again at large; but, being recognized by a man who was anxious for the handsome reward offered for his arrest, he invited the bigamist to accompany him home, and called in his wife to chat with him, while he went for an officer to take him. On return with a constable shortly after, what was the poor man's astonishment, to find the gay Lothario had absconded with his wife.

Years ago Great Britain abolished African slavery, and, to test the ability of the negro race to govern itself, established negro enfranchisement and negro legislation in Jamaica. Experience soon demonstrated that the race was not capable of carrying on a government, and the British Government has been forced at last to abolish the negro legislature.

The Radicals of the United States are now crazily admitting the negroes to the ballot-box and illegally and tyrannically compelling the white people of the South to give up the State governments to the control of the late slaves. The experiment, like that of Jamaica, will certainly prove a disastrous failure. Before many years the ballot and all political power will be taken from the blacks—even by those or the descendants of those who are now the most intiring advocates of "manhood suffrage."

Wendell Phillips in his speech before the American Anti Slavery Society, at New York, last week, said among other things, referring to the late war: "That the blood rested not on the heads of Douglas or Breckinridge Democrats."

All the world knows this—and no one knows better than Phillips where the responsibility does rest.

Wilson taking the Negro vote.

A good thing is told, by the correspondent of the New York Herald, who says that when Senator Wilson was addressing a crowd of blacks at Charleston he asked those who were in favor of the "Republican" party to hold up their hands. All the hands went up! He then asked those opposed to the "Republican" party to hold up their hands. All the hands again went up!

At the borough election which took place in Pottsville last week, the candidate of the loyal league for Burgess was beaten by a majority of three hundred and eighty-three votes in a poll of fourteen hundred and twenty-nine, while the independent candidate for constable received a majority of six hundred and six. It may be remembered that this borough has heretofore been intensely Radical.

DENTISTRY.



DR. W. W. SMITH. HAS removed his Dental Office to rooms over Red & Curwin's Hardware Store, where he would be happy to see all those in want of Dental work. His fee is moderate, but 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 Peddler's Wagon, one large hay Brought Horse, one pair four years old Colts, well broke, four set Harness. 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. KEELER. Montrose, May 7, 1867. 2w

ATTENTION, FARMERS AND EVERYBODY.

Great reduction in prices at the Store of GUILF & EATON, HARTFORD, SUSQUEHANNA CO. PA.

SOME one, come all, both great and small, and see for yourselves. We have just received a nice assortment of New Goods, and we have on hand a Fine Stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, Paints, Oils, Glass, Yankee Notions, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell cheaper than the cheapest, as the following will show: Prints, warranted madder colors, only 15 cts. Spragues, best Spring styles, " 20 " Atlantic A Sheerings, " 25 " Other Sheerings, y'd wide from 16c23 " Fluo do 16c25 " Bleached Muslin, 16c50 " Kentucky Jeans, 8c50 " Sugar A for coffee, 10c16 " Tip Top Molasses, only 6 " Kerosene Oil, only 6 "

The above is only a sample of what we intend doing. Goods sold by us warranted as represented. We have also a large quantity of Reman Butter Pails of assorted sizes which we will supply to customers, and ship their butter to New York, where we have made arrangements with one of the largest Commission Houses there; and we are sure we can get as good if not better prices than can be obtained by any other merchant in this county. We will carry the Butter by the Railroad and return the empty Pails from New York, free of charge. We do not ask any one to believe any of the above, but come and see for yourselves. GUILF & EATON. Hartford, Pa., May 1, 1867.—1m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue at the Court House, in Montrose, on Saturday, May 25, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described piece or parcel of land, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Springville township, county of Susquehanna, bounded on the north by lands of John S. Williams, east by lands of H. Kern, south by lands of H. Bell and John S. Williams, and west by lands of John S. Williams, containing about 20 acres, about one half improved, with one dwelling house, one barn, and one outbuilding thereon. (Taken in execution at the suit of Albert Beardsley vs. A. A. Lord and S. Mackey. R. F. LANE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montrose, April 20, 1867.

UNION HOTEL, NEW MILFORD, Pa.

Pa. Lately kept by R. C. Vall. JOHN FAUROT, Proprietor. Meals always ready. Time to eat, without being hurried, for persons arriving on the stage, wishing to take the cars.