

An election has just been held in Illinois which shows the change in public sentiment in that quarter. The second Judicial District of that State, which gave 8,044 majority for the Radicals in Nov. 1866, now elects a Democrat for Judge by a majority of 4,000.

One thing is clear. The Pennsylvania Democracy as opposed to impartial suffrage.

So states the Montrose Republican, and if it means negro suffrage, the statement is correct. Its allegation that the Democracy of New York, Michigan, &c., is in favor of negro suffrage, is not correct.

But will the Republican tell its readers where the Pennsylvania Republicans stand on the question of impartial or negro suffrage? The "one thing is clear," so far as the Democracy is concerned; but we think the other thing is cloudy—so far as the declarations of the Republicans are concerned.

Conversion of 7-30 Bonds.

The Treasury Department has given notice to the holders of 7-30 notes that it is now prepared to give, in exchange for such notes, 5-20 bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1865, redeemable after five years and payable in twenty years from the 1st of July, 1867.

The Radical State Convention.

At Williamsport after nine ballots, nominated HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Pittsburg, as the candidate of the party they represent, for Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. WILLIAMS is a native of Connecticut, and was preferred by the Radicals to a Pennsylvania-born candidate.

Doings in Congress.

The Fortieth Congress re-assembled on the 3d, and began the work of partisan, sectional agitation anew. A bill intended to destroy the small remnant of civil government remaining in the South, and authorizing the registers to strike from the voting lists the names of those persons who in their judgment were not entitled to the rights of citizenship under the military reconstruction acts, was introduced in the Senate, and in the House the election in Kentucky was treated with contempt, and the votes of the majority disregarded.

On the 5th the House passed a resolution that a bill to perfect the Reconstruction act ought to be reported as soon as possible, and acted upon, and that no proposition of general legislation should be entertained during the adjourned session, but that all such propositions should be laid on the table.

There have been several bills presented in the Senate and House intended to effect the object proposed, which agree in the main idea, but differ as to the details and management of the subject. Mr. Wilson's bill proposes to extinguish the rights of all persons holding office in the late Rebel States in those offices. At the expiration of thirty days after the passage of the law, he proposes that all those offices shall be vacated.

Mr. Drake's bill proposes an enactment that all offices in the unconstructed States, except those for counties, townships, cities, &c., were in May last vacant, and that the right of all officers therein, except as aforesaid, ceased. In regard to county and municipal officers whose positions were not to be considered vacated in May, he proposes to give the commanding general a right to remove them in their discretion, giving to them also power to fill the offices which have been declared to have been vacant in May.

Mr. Edmunds' bill proposes to explain the Reconstruction law, and declares that the commanding general should have paramount authority to the provisional governments, and that they should have power to remove or suspend from office any officer exercising authority under such government, and that it was meant that the President should sustain the generals with a military force, and that all acts hitherto done by the generals, in the way of removals and suspensions, should be confirmed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's bill is similar in intent to the bill proposed by Mr. Edmunds. In the House there was not quite as much activity in presenting bills in reference to this matter as there was in the Senate. Mr. Baker, however, offered an explanatory bill, to the effect that the commanding general had authority to make removals of civil officers and make appointments in their places.

Execution of Maximilian, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2. The following particulars of the execution have been received: The trial of Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon ended on the 14th, and they were sentenced to be executed on the 16th. Juarez suspended the execution for three days, and they were shot on the 19th at eleven A. M.

The colonels are sentenced to six years imprisonment, Lieutenant-colonel to five years, and minor officers to two years. Brigadiers and exceptional officers will be tried by courts-martial.

The Boston Post, in noticing the fact that the Radical Convention in this State entirely ignored the negro suffrage question, says:

"The Pennsylvania Republicans fight shy of impartial suffrage, and this is not the first time they have done so, either. A resolution proposing that simple principle was refused a place in the platform they recently constructed, for reasons of course known very well to themselves. The New York Republicans, in their Constitutional Convention, insisted on incorporating extended negro suffrage in the new Constitution itself, refusing to let it be voted on separately, but preferring to risk the success of the entire scheme for an organic law, to losing the chance to make party headway. Why are their Pennsylvania brethren not equally strenuous? If impartial suffrage be, as they claim, one of the principles which the war established, then it should work everywhere alike; and the men in Pennsylvania who are so fast to impose negro suffrage on the people of the South by Congressional statute, cannot escape from the logic which compels them to adopt it in their politics at home. That they are not ready to do, however, and thus do they throw overboard one of their most moral ideas, when the ship pitches and rolls too violently in a partisan sea."

Death of Hon. Charles Denison.

The country has lost one of its ablest representatives, the community where he lived one of the most active citizens; a wife has been bereaved of the noblest of husbands, and children have been separated from the most devoted of parents—Hon. Charles Denison is dead.

He passed away as calmly from the fellowship of mortals as he had peacefully lived. Next to the thought of the beloved of his own household, his latest reflections were for his country, its peace, its honor, its future glories of moral and physical excellence. No man in Eastern Pennsylvania was more endeared to the public than he whom we so lately followed to the tomb where his patriotic father rests. The perils of the State could not stay his departure, affection with its enervating arms was powerless to detain him.

Devoted to the cause of this country, able, conscientious and anxious, he sought the highest prosperity of the nation, the vindication of the true liberties of the people, the firm establishment and solemn observance of the Constitution. No breath of speech, no pulse of heart, but his loved at home and the cause of constitutional right, constitutional liberty and a government of written law. Indeed, when Charles Denison, thrice honored with a seat in the National Councils passed away, the people of the State of Pennsylvania and of the nation lost one of their truest friends, one of their noblest advocates. Of him, it may be said, that he did not seek public preferment, but that place sought him and honorable mention came unsolicited. He was not aspiring, content to do his duty, ever willing to do his part when duty called. Able and fearlessly he performed his public duties in the Halls of Congress, and a second and a third time his devoted constituents honored themselves by ennobling him. In him the people had the full confidence, so correct was he in his demeanor, so sound in his judgment, so Christian in his every act. The assemblage which performed the last rites of burial, unprecedented in this country for numbers, and so silent in its sense of bereavement, attest the loss which this country has sustained; the honors of an election to Congress in the most turbulent period of our national history, twice repeated, and his and his country's twice continued exhibition of the public sense of the worth and character of the man.

As democrats, and as neighbors, as men in public and private life, we parted with Hon. Charles Denison as with a patriot able, earnest and conscientious, as with a citizen whose daily walks have been with us, active in his profession, charitable in the cause of humanity, and beloved by all. These, the suggestions of an hour of grief, are presented in this week's issue, promising a full and formal obituary in our next week's paper.—Luzerne Union.

Funeral Obsequies of Hon. Charles Denison.

Wilkes-Barre, June 30, 1867.

I have just returned from the funeral of the Hon. Charles Denison, of this place. His remains were followed to their final resting place by the largest procession ever witnessed in the State outside of the City of Philadelphia, and interred in the cemetery four miles distant, near the site of "Forty Fort," which was so gallantly defended by his valiant grandfathers, Colonel Denison, at the Wyoming massacre. The carriages in the cortege formed a line of two miles. A special railroad car from Soranton, filled with members of various lodges of the Masonic fraternity and other persons from various parts, contributed to swell the vast concourse. Union street, where he resided, was crowded to its utmost capacity by persons who were anxious to see all that was left of their distinguished and beloved neighbor and friend. The hearse was drawn by a pair of elegant black horses, the carriage containing the family and his only surviving brother by a pair of splendid iron grays, and those containing the other mourners by handsome white horses. After the religious services of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member, were performed at his family residence, his remains were taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity, and he was borne to the sable hearse, and from thence to the quiet grave, in mournful silence, by fraternal hands.

The sidewalk, doors, windows and porches of the houses along the streets through which the procession passed were densely thronged by people wearing sorrowful faces, many of whom, in the humble walks of life, had been the grateful recipients of his liberal charities, that were prompted by a heart as open to their appeals as the hand that so generously dispensed them. At the grave the deeply impressive services from the Masonic ritual were feelingly rehearsed, while the evergreen mementoes of fraternal and undying affection, with the emblems of the ancient brotherhood, were carefully deposited with his mortal remains. The solemn and imposing ceremonies were closed by an elegant and touching prayer from the venerable and Rev. Mr. Hunt, whose interventions to the Throne of Grace, in behalf of his bereaved widow and orphan children, and only surviving brother and aged mother, were truly eloquent, and affected those of the stoutest hearts to tears. His brethren of the bar, about seventy in number, took their position in the procession, in a body, as did, also, other associations. As his brethren of the legal profession have paid a high tribute to his merits and memory, I will not trench on their just prerogative, further than to say that beneath the mild shade of native modesty was concealed a high order of legal and literary talent and the rarest virtues that adorn the heart of nature's favorite nobility. I fear the search will be made in vain to find one who can fill the place, in the political world, by his untimely death.—Cor. of the Age.

Tribute of Respect.

On Friday, June 28th, at 10 a. m., pursuant to notice, the members of the bar of Luzerne county met at the rooms of the Law Library Association, and on motion of Gen. E. L. Dana, Hon. John N. Conyngham, was elected Chairman, and David C. Harrington, Secretary. Judge Conyngham then announced the death of Hon. Charles Denison, and paid a high tribute to his character as a man, as a lawyer, and as a legislator, and stated the object of the meeting, whereupon, on motion of A. T. McClintock, the Chairman, A. T. McClintock, Volney L. Maxwell and Stanley Wood ward, Esq's, Hon. W. W. Ketcham and General E. L. Dana a committee to prepare resolutions. After a short absence the committee through A. T. McClintock, their chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which on motion were unanimously adopted, viz:

Rooms of the Luzerne Bar, Wilkes-Barre, June 28; 1867.

The Hon. Charles Denison was possessed of many qualities that endeared him to those who had his confidence and friendship—never of robust health—he was notwithstanding an efficient and laborious lawyer—respected by his brethren; an able advocate—a genial and agreeable companion, and a man of remarkable firmness and decision of character.

We will long miss him from our midst, and cannot but feel oppressed with sorrow at his removal from among us, in the meridian of his life of usefulness and honor. We bow submissively to this sad dispensation of Providence, and desire to express our regard and respect to our departed brother.

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Charles Denison, the Bar of Luzerne county has been deprived of a member endeared to us by long and pleasant associations. Resolved, That we will cherish the memory of our departed brother, as an able advocate, faithful in his attention to his clients' interest, respectful to the Court, courteous to his brethren, and ever ready to encourage and commend the younger members of the profession.

Resolved, That in the responsible and important office to which Mr. Denison has been thrice elected, he sought to discharge his public duties with fidelity to his constituents, and while many may have differed with him in his political views, all must concede to him honesty of purpose, and an earnest desire and effort to promote the best interests and the honor and prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That while we would not intrude upon the great grief of those who in his death are bereaved of the husband and father, we desire to express to his immediate family the assurance of our sympathy for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral in a body and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the family of Mr. Denison, and published in the papers of the county.

After remarks by several, on motion the Chair appointed D. L. Rhoads, Howard Ellis and Geo. R. Bedford, Esq's, a committee on preparations, after which the meeting adjourned to meet, at the same place on Sunday at 2 1/2 p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral.

Greedy on the "Grand Army."

The New York Tribune has the following in reference to the so-called "Grand Army of the Republic," which hits all who favor the condonation of southern estates: "We find a sentiment in the country that has expression in a few miserable, jobbing newspapers—a kind of Tierneyier feeling. A number of office-hoggers and politicians, calling themselves the Grand Army of the Republic, and meeting in out-of-the-way places with grips and passwords are passing resolutions demanding confiscation and farms. This is either knavery or madness. People who want farms work for them. The only class we know who takes other people's property by force are the thieves and burglars of the country. The principles introduced into their statements, we can never reconstruct America by the galleys, and the Deputy Sheriff, and we trust that the spirit of kindness will prevail—especially because this contest is not made by the Southern people. They accepted the military bill manfully, and have endeavored to act under its provisions. Instead of apathy, and wrath, and discontent, we have found them eager and painstaking in their effort to recognize their political system under the military bill. If the work is arrested they are not to blame; and we have no right to increase the conditions imposed last March. If anything, we should recognize the temper of the South by limiting them."

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the east is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the section already finished for the first two weeks in May were \$13,000. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and security of the Bonds.

The company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 171 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended—on 349 miles of this road there are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

Self-Condemned.

The shameful hypocrisy of the Radicals at Williamsport has excited the contempt of hundreds in every portion of our State; but we had no idea that we would be permitted to record as sweeping a condemnation of the Radical platform as we found in the Press of Saturday last. That journal thus speaks of "impartial manhood suffrage."

Ohio has learned something during the year. The Republican resolutions passed at the State Convention last week placed the party on the broad and ample platform of "impartial manhood suffrage." The Conservative Democrats can no more point the negroes of the South to Ohio in support of the assertion that the interest of the Union party in securing their freedom was all involuntary and for selfish purposes.

Now it is well known that the Radicals of Pennsylvania dodged this whole question. A resolution in favor of universal suffrage was offered, but it was meanly smothered in the committee, Mr. McPherson, of Adams, Chairman of the committee, sneeringly observing that "it would be attached to platform next year."

Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, died in Washington, at noon, Friday.

Ex-Governor L. W. Powell, of Kentucky, died at Henderson, in that State, on the afternoon of the 3d.

A circus performer, named White, was set upon by lions which he was exhibiting at Rochester, on Thursday night. With the assistance of his comrades the beasts were driven off, and White escaped with severe wounds.

Congressman Pomeroy and Judd were arrested and fined in Washington on the Fourth, for "shooting fire-crackers in the street."

A man has recovered a verdict for ten dollars and costs against the Eastern Railroad Company, for inconvenience caused by a change in the time table, of which insufficient notice was given.

Extra sessions of Congress, even when the necessity is undeniable, are dangerous to the party in power. Four times out of five these platitudes, "hoist the engine"—V. Y. Commercial radical.

A few days ago a negro from Clarksville, Tenn., caught a little white girl in the woods, near Blountville, Ky. She was driving a cow home. The negro knocked her down, outraged her person, and left her almost lifeless, where she was found by her widowed mother. The negro escaped. The little girl will probably die.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Ordnance claim that Captain Wise, on his own responsibility increased thirty-five per cent. the price paid for heavy ordnance by the Navy Department.

The Boston Post says "the negroes are much more numerous when wanted for voters than when sought for taxation. The commissioners of the revenue returned the number of males in Monroe County, Virginia, over twenty-one years of age, at 637; in the same county upward of 1,200 were registered as voters. Other counties present equal disparity."

First regular toast for the next Fourth of July celebration: "The Constitution of the United States throughout to sight; to memory dear!" "Auld Lang Syne."

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.

ARE now constructing a Railroad from Omaha, Neb., to the Gulf of Mexico, and will connect with its connections an another line.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT. The Company now offer a limited amount of their first 100,000 BONDS having thirty years to run and bearing 6 per cent interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the city of New York, at the rate of six per cent in gold, and ninety cents on the dollar. This road is already completed to Julesburg, 270 miles west of Omaha, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion of the Eastern part of the track, 111 miles, which is under contract to be done in September of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western terminus at Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company. Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,550 miles, the United States Government issues its six per cent. Thirty year bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about \$25,000 per mile, amounting to \$39,000,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own first Mortgage Bonds in an equal amount, and at the same time, which by special Act of Congress are made a first mortgage on the entire line, the bonds of the United States being subordinate to them. The government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,000,000 acres estimated to be worth \$20,000,000, and the total value exclusive of the capital, \$13,400,000, but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized. The authorized capital stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than 23 millions of more will be required. The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

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At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay annual interest on the present cost.

Nine Per Cent. It is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. This company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option. Subscriptions will be received in New York by the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau st., Clark Dodge & Co., Bankers, 61 Wall st., John J. Cisco & Sons, Bankers, no. 33 Wall st., and by banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, no. 29 Nassau street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

Views of a Well-Known Confederate.

Raphael Semmes, ex-Confederate admiral, presented a set of Union colors to the steamer Commercial, at Memphis, last week, and made a speech, winding up as follows:

"We were beaten in the war, and the flag of the conqueror became our flag—Take, then, these colors, captain; they are the colors of our common country, whatever may be their present signification.—We can all feel an honest pride in their more ancient history, as I trust we shall be enabled to do in their future history. With regard to what I may call their special history—that is, the history which covers the four years of our interlocking war—it is our duty, both as Christians and brethren, to forget it. That war has left many and ghastly wounds. Let us, of the South, do our part of closing them with tender and gentle hands, so that no scars may remain to remind of the conflict. And let us endeavor also to convert this new flag into the old flag again, that we may love it as of yore."

Please Read this Carefully.

THE subscribers have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Merchant Tailoring

business, and having supplied ourselves with a first rate stock of materials, such as

Cloths, Cassimeres & Trimmings.

We are prepared to furnish

Coats, Vests, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

upon very short notice, made in the latest style, of the best materials, and at very low prices. We also have for sale.

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, NECK TIES, GLOVES,

and all the other articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind.

We may be found in the rooms formerly occupied by G. F. Fordham, between C. N. Spalding's Shoe Store and R. D. Little's law office, west side of Main street, Montrose, Pa., doing business under the name of Messrs. G. & E. Lines. S. H. MORSE, J. L. MERRIMAN, Montrose, May 28, 1867.—11

ATTENTION, FARMERS AND EVERYBODY.

Great reduction in prices at the Store of

GULLE & EATON,

HARFORD, SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

COME! come! all, both great and small, and see for yourselves. We have just received a large 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 bright colors, only 15 cts. Sprunges, best Spring styles, " 30 " All-India Sheetings, " 30 " Other Sheetings, 7 1/2 wide from 16 1/2 " " 18 " 16 1/2 " " 20 " 16 1/2 " " 22 " 16 1/2 " Sugar & Ice coffee, 10 1/2 " " 20 " 10 1/2 " " 25 " 10 1/2 " " 30 " 10 1/2 " " 35 " 10 1/2 " " 40 " 10 1/2 " " 45 " 10 1/2 " " 50 " 10 1/2 " " 55 " 10 1/2 " " 60 " 10 1/2 " " 65 " 10 1/2 " " 70 " 10 1/2 " " 75 " 10 1/2 " " 80 " 10 1/2 " " 85 " 10 1/2 " " 90 " 10 1/2 " " 95 " 10 1/2 " " 100 " 10 1/2 "

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 Return Butter, Bails 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 and best Commission Houses there, and we are sure we will get as good if not better prices than can be obtained by any other merchant in this country.

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. GULLE & EATON, Harford, Pa., May 1, 1867.—6m

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

Now Ready for the

SPRING CAMPAIGN.

NEW GOODS,

Just received and will be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Dry Goods in great variety and desirable styles. Notions, the largest and best assortment in the place. A full line of Stationery. Fine selections of clothing and all kinds of Crockery, Hats, Caps, and Ladies' Shoes. I will sell them

At Cost.

Garden & Flower Seeds

of all kinds.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced of the quality and cheapness of my goods.

Store in the same building as the Postoffice, and formerly occupied by Webb & Butterfield.

A. D. BUTTERFIELD, Montrose, Pa., May 7, 1867.

ESTATE OF HENRY WEBSTER, late of Franklin township, Susq. Co., deceased.

Letters testamentary 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.

FRANKLIN, May 28, 1867.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Discases of the Nervous System, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment.—In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, sent by mail, enclosed in an envelope, free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HERRING, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 4 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.