

The Montrose Democrat.

D. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

GEN. WILLIAM McCANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

A Full Poll of the Democratic Vote

will Secure the Election of Our State

Ticket by a Large Majority.

Let Every Democrat Remember that

and Impress the Truth of it Upon the

Minds of His Neighbors!!

and your liberties are in danger! discard

the partisan, and rise to the dignity of the

Remember this, that the freedom of

elections is the very palladium of your lib-

erties.

That the power of the ballot, fearlessly

exercised, can control the bayonet. It is

"A weapon that comes down as still

As snow flakes upon the sod.

But registers the freeman's will.

As lightning does the will of God.

And from it neither doors nor locks

Can guard you—'tis the ballot-box."

See to it, my fellow-citizens, that you

protect yourselves whilst you yet have

power.

Deal the first blows now, and forever

crush this hydra-head of centralization and

official corruption, with that little piece of

paper, upon the second Tuesday of Octo-

ber next.

Snelling Committee.

The Congressional Committee for the

investigation of Ku-Klux outrages, have

commenced operations. We see by Tues-

day's despatches that they have been ex-

amining the evidence from the State of

Alabama. One of the witnesses, James

W. Clanton, testified that—

"He did not believe any regular Ku-

Klux organization ever existed in Ala-

bama. He had heard of outrages in a few

localities by disguised persons, but Ala-

bama was peaceable and quiet as before

the war. No more violations had occur-

red there since the war than in any of the

Northern States. The greater part of the

crimes in Alabama had been committed

by members of the Radical party."

"The only intimidation he knew of at

the last elections was by Radical colored

voters against those of their own color

who wanted to vote the Democratic tick-

et."

Thus it will be seen that there is no

Ku-Klux organizations there; and, all the

charges made by the Radical press are

false.

Furthermore the greater part of the

crimes committed there was by members

of the Radical party.

Judge Busted and the Ku-Klux.

The Hon. Richard Busted, United

States District Judge for Alabama, was

examined by the Southern Outrage Com-

mittee. In reply to a question, by the

chairman, he said he had been told con-

fidentially, a year and a half ago, by a citi-

zen of Huntsville, that there was a Ku-

Klux organization in the northern part of

the State. His informant, however, did

not tell him its object, nor did he know

from any other source. He believed now

that there was no such organization in

that State.

Having been asked whether there was

any danger to person or property, he re-

plied that there were as safe as in any

other State of the Union.

Since the administration of Governor

Lindsay and the retirement of Governor

William H. Smith, public quiet and tran-

quillity were essentially preserved.

As to the character of persons holding

subordinate official positions under the

State constitution, he said it was gener-

ally notoriouly bad, both as to intelligence

and honesty. It had been in the State

since 1865, having previously been appoint-

ed by President Lincoln. There had been

no objection to the adminis-

tration of the affairs of his office or the

laws of the land, except in one instance—

when the Republican auditor of his State

disobeyed the injunction of his court, for

which he was fined and imprisoned.

The greatest respect was paid to the

judicial authority by lawyers, senators and

jurors, and all other parties. With re-

gard to the feelings of the people toward

the General Government, he thought it

was to obey the laws, however obnoxious

they were, although there was a deep seat-

ed conviction that they were not equal

and impartial. Having been questioned

as to the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Lakin,

parts of which were read to him, he said

it was entirely untrue.

Lakin had represented that thirty-three

indictments had been found in Busted's

court for violation of the civil rights bill,

and had been tried, but the truth was that

Unpatented Lands.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRIS-

BURG, May 6, 1871.—The following Act

of Assembly is furnished for the in-

formation of owners of unpatented lands:

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT.

To an act directed the entry of liens for the

principal and interests due the Commonwealth for

lands held by virtue of location or other offi-

cial titles, approved the twentieth day of May,

anno Domini one thousand eight hundred

and sixty-four.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc. That the

board of surveyors shall have full and dis-

cretionary power as to the time of enter-

ing suits, and the number thereof, to be

brought for the collection of liens against

unpatented lands, and the Attorney Gen-

eral shall proceed under the seventh sec-

tion of the said act to which this is a fur-

ther supplement, when authorized to do

so by the said board: *Provided*, That no

interest shall be charged on patent or

other fees.

JAMES H. WEBB,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. A. WALLACE, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—The fifth day of May, An-

no Domini one thousand eight hundred

and seventy-one.

JOHN W. GEARY.

PATENTS.

The following resolutions relative to is-

suing patents are published for the infor-

mation and guidance of owners of unpa-

tented lands:

1. The patent must issue to the actual

owner of the land or party holding title

under the warranty, or to the executor,

trustee, or heir and legal representatives

of the person in whose title was vested at

death, or to the guardians of minor child-

ren of the deceased.

2. Warranties who remain the owners

of the land warranted and surveyed to

them, can obtain patents in their own

names (if no caveat remains undeter-

mined) without furnishing any brief or state-

ment of title, upon payment of back pur-

chase money, interest and fees.

3. Executors and guardians

representing the warrantee, or his heirs

who apply for patents, should produce

evidence of their appointment as such.

4. When the land has passed out of the

ownership of the original warrantee, or

party who took out the office right, the

applicant for patent will be required to

furnish evidence of ownership.

5. The present law in pursuance of a

tract of land surveyed in pursuance of

any given warrant, desiring to have a patent

in his own name, can obtain it by having

the county surveyor make return of sur-

vey of such part. In making the survey

the surveyor should, besides giving the

courses and distances and quantity of

acres in the parts of the tract, give the

whole of the original tract by dotted line.

The applicant will only be required to pay

his proportion of the whole amount due on

the tract with fees. Evidence of owner-

ship to accompany application.

6. When an unpatented original tract

has been sold and sub-divided, the several

present owners may unite in an applica-

tion for patent in pursuance of any

unpatented tract of land, and upon pay-

ment of amount due with patent

and other fees, a patent will be issued to

them, the said applicants, their heirs and

assigns, according to their respective

rights and interests, without setting forth

the particular interest of each.

7. In cases where it is difficult to sub-

mit the evidence and statement of title, and

the evidence is to be obtained by a patent

or more of the owners of an unpatented

tract can, through this Department, dis-

charge the lien against said tract by the

payment of the purchase money, interest

and other fees, to be determined by the

doCKET, and the interest and other fees

and a patent can at any time afterwards

issue to those entitled to it upon proof of

ownership.

8. The accounts in the lien docket are

calculated to June 1, 1868. If to the

amount due, as shown in its proper col-

umn, there be added the interest accru-

ing from June 1, 1868, to the date of for-

warding the docket to the prothonotary, it

The Truth About the Ku-Klux.

Governor Lindsay of Alabama has been

examined before the Congressional Ku-

Klux Committee at Washington, in rela-

tion to the condition of affairs in his

State. We take the following statement

of his examination from the Associated

Press reports:

Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, testified

before the Ku-Klux Committee, June

26th, and his statements put before a

different phase on the condition of affairs in

the South, and especially in Alabama,

from that given in the testimony of wit-

nesses as published hitherto. The fact is

that the State is really as peaceable and

quiet as any Northern State, and if the

carpet-baggers and seal-wagons could be

doed in check and prevented from carry-

ing out their base plans there would be no

trouble whatever. Governor Lindsay was

examined for four hours, and testified that

life and property was perfectly secure and

protected; he had used all means within

his power to ascertain if bands of masked

men known as Ku-Klux had at organi-

zation in the State, and up to the present

time he had found that any such organi-

zation existed.

The investigation was continued on the

next day with the following result:

Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, has

concluded his testimony before the Ku-

Klux Committee, having been

subjected to searching examination

of seven or eight hours in relation to the

condition of affairs in his State. The de-

tails of his evidence have not been made

public, but it is known that he gave an

unqualified denial to his reports of politi-

cal outrages and organized resistance to

his laws in Alabama, and expressed his

belief from all the sources of information

available to him, that the State had not

been so quiet, orderly and peaceful for

twenty years as at present. Abundant

means of free education have been pro-

vided and impartially accessible to all

classes, both white and colored, and in no

part of the State is any one in danger of

oppression or violence on account of his

political sentiments.

The process of obtaining witnesses be-

fore the Ku-Klux Committee is found to

be much less difficult than was appre-

hended. There has not yet been a single

instance where witnesses have been tele-

graphed for, that a favorable response

has not been received the same day. The

general disposition, on the part of South-

ern men, is to give the committee all the

information they possess.

Ruloff's Confession—How Ruloff

Despatched his Wife.

The following is the substance of a con-

fession made to Mr. E. H. Freeman of

Birmingham by Ruloff, respecting the

murder of the latter's wife:

On the 23d of June, 1868, Ruloff told

his wife that he had got hold of a patent

money, and was going West to find some-

thing to do. She said she would never

go to Ohio, so far away from her family,

and that if he went, she would take her

child and go home. She was tired, she

said, of living with him anyhow, and her

mother was anxious for her to go home.

He made Ruloff angry, and ordered her

between them. He accused Harriet (his

wife) of wanting to see the child, and

said that she thought more of him than

she did of him. She said that she had