

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS:
G. Morrison Coates, Winthrop W. Ketcham.
Thomas M. Marshall, Samuel Knorr,
William H. Barnes, Benj. F. Wagonseller,
William J. Pollock, Charles H. Mullen,
Richard Widley, George W. Elder,
George W. Hill, John Stewart,
Watson P. Magill, Jacob Grafius,
John H. Bringlehurst, James Sill,
Frank C. Hooton, Henry C. Johnson,
Isaac Eckert, John K. Ewing,
Maria Hooper, William Fraw,
David M. Rank, Alex. W. Crawford,
William Davis, James S. Rutan.

THE PALM OF SUPERIORITY IS AWARDED TO MRS. S. A. ALLEN for her improved (new style) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING. (In one bottle.) Price One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it.

See Bunch of Grapes
On Standard in another column. SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspepsia, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

Episcopal.
The Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will hold services in this borough, on Sabbath next, in the morning at the Methodist and in the evening at the Presbyterian church. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

The visitors to the Fair will notice on exhibition a splendid display of Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Drums, Accordions, Concertinas, Violins, &c. These are from the large Musical establishment of L. B. Powell, Scranton, Pa., and will be disposed of at prices astonishingly low. The instruments are all from the best makers and are decidedly of the best.

Warm Weather and Sickness.
Individuals suffering from affections of the Liver, Kidneys, general derangement of the system, with prostrating debility, will find Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" to be the best suited to their ailments. They are really "Utile dulci"—The useful with the agreeable—Simply the pure juice of the grape, made bitter with the most simple herbs and roots.

The Congregation of the Presbyterian Church, at a meeting on Monday last, resolved to raise the salary of the Pastor, the Rev. B. S. Everitt, to \$1,000 per annum, and to grant him a vacation of some weeks which to recruit his health. This is a well deserved reward for valuable services rendered in the erection of the church, and for untiring zeal in the promotion of the cause of his Divine Master. We hope a short vacation may return him to his sphere of usefulness, with his health fully restored.

The New Presbyterian Church—Its History, Architecture, Cost, Dedication, &c.

The Presbyterians of Stroudsburg having now taken full possession of their new church, we take this occasion to speak of its History, &c. Eight years ago last June, when the congregation was under the Pastoral charge of Rev. Myron Barrett, the first steps were taken towards securing the building of the church. A committee was appointed to secure a suitable lot, and the Trustees were directed to solicit subscriptions. In November, of the same year, the report of the solicitors showed \$3,000 subscribed, and an offer of \$1,000 for the old church; and thereupon, the Trustees and Session were appointed a joint Board to purchase a suitable lot, and make preparations to begin building in the coming Spring.

The Trustees, in December, entered into a agreement with Mr. Peter H. Robeson for the lot now occupied by the new church building; but the Spring of 1861 found the air filled with rumors of war. The country was convulsed. Fear and distrust drove the congregation first to hesitancy, and then to abandon the undertaking. This was a great mistake, for then the building could have been erected for half its present cost. The drafts and plans, which had been secured, were laid aside, and, for the time the idea of a new church was given up. Every now and then, however, the subject was talked of. The need grew more and more pressing; but the obstacles still seemed to the majority insurmountable. Changes, too, occurred in the Pastorate.

therefore, were about to abandon the work, when, through the estimates and persuasions of Mr. Jeremy Mackey, and the Pastor, the Building Committee were induced to commence the work, each one pledging himself to do all he could to lessen the expense. This they did, and the building stands completed, at a cost of \$5,000 less than the lowest estimate. We will not take time to note the difficulties of the work. Helping hands, and cheering words, and generous, substantial gifts were given by many friends at home and abroad, and there have been no delays for lack of funds. The Pastor, the Building Committee, the Ladies, and the Children have all worked hard, and have never allowed obstacles to stop them; and the work stands as a crowning victory of perseverance, good management, liberality and, most of all, God's blessing.

The architecture of the Church is Romanesque in style. The size is 45 by 75 feet, with a tower projecting five feet. The spire is 132 feet high. The walls of the main room are neatly frescoed—the work by Faulkenreek & Keating, of Elizabeth, N. J., who have therein shown themselves masters of the art. The inside painting was by Mason Tock, of our borough, and reflects great credit on his taste and skill. The builders, R. R. Cross, master mason, and Messrs. Garis & Houser, master carpenters, have been very prompt and obliging; and the whole structure evidences clearly that for neat and even difficult workmanship, our citizens need not go outside of our own borough. We are glad to see the people understand this, as all the mechanics who, on the Church, so well displayed their ability, have been eagerly sought for, and are now overpressed with work.

The building cost, in round numbers, without furniture or bell, \$12,000. It has been most neatly furnished, by the Ladies, including a very comfortable and pleasant study, for \$1,200. The Bell, the gift of the Sabbath School, cost \$450. The lot cost \$2,200. The elegant and superb Bible on the pulpit, was the gift of Thomas McElrath, Esq., of New York city.—The Hymn Books were presented by the Infant Class, and the pulpit furniture by the Sunday School.

The building thus described, was dedicated on Thursday last, October 8th. An interesting programme had been arranged, and was, in the main, carried out. At the afternoon meeting, the Pastor presided. The exercises were opened by an Anthem from the Choir, which, under the leadership of Mr. Ed. H. Hibler did him and them great credit, as well as added vastly to the spirit and interest of the occasion.

The pieces were appropriately selected, the parts well sustained, the solos admirably executed, and leader and members showed that they had taken pains to prepare for the occasion and were able to meet it satisfactorily. The Rev. Wm. M. Ridgway, of the M. E. Church, the Rev. David Tully, of Belvidere, of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. McWilliams, of Bushkill, of Ref. Church, and Rev. Henry Seifert, of Luth. Church, took part in the pulpit exercises of the afternoon, while the Sermon—an admirable and able one—was preached by Rev. John Hall, D. D. of N. Y. City, and the Dedication Prayer was offered by the Rev. Wm. C. Cattell, D. D. President of Lafayette College.

The financial statement showed a debt of \$1,575 on the building, and \$1,500 on the lot. \$1,200 was secured during the day towards liquidating this debt, and steps are being taken which it is expected will further reduce it.

In the evening interesting services were held, at which the Pastor presided. Revs. Scribner and Barrett, former Pastors of the Church, gave addresses, and letters from Revs. Johnson, Miller and Cain also former Pastors, were read, expressing a deep interest in the Church, and sincere regrets at their inability to be present and take part in the exercises.

An article was read, from Dr. Wm. P. Vail, a former resident of the Borough and Elder of the Church, in which he presented interesting items concerning its early history and some prominent residents of 36 years ago.

The Rev. Mr. Garrison of Dingman's Ferry, and the Rev. T. A. Sanson, of Blairstown, took part in the exercises.

The day was propitious, the Church well filled, and the Congregation may well congratulate themselves on the auspicious opening to their new building.

Northern Democrats have ridiculed the reports of the existence and the acts of the "Ku-Klux Klan," but Gen. Forrest not only admits the existence of such a body, but boasts of it, and declares that its numbers in Tennessee 40,050 members—in all the South about 550,000.—He admits the object of the organization is to overthrow the work of congressional reconstruction, and revolutionize Tennessee; and, speaking of Gov. Brownlow's determination to stand by the Government and wage war upon its enemies he says:

"I have told these Radicals here what they might expect in such an event. I have no powder to burn killing negroes. I intend to kill Radicals. I have told them this, and more. There is not a Radical leader in this town (Memphis) but is a marked man; and, if a trouble should break out, not one of them would be left alive. I have told them that they were trying to create a disturbance, and then slip out and leave the consequences to fall upon the negroes; but they can't do it. Their houses are picketed; and when the fight comes, not one of them would ever get out of this town alive.—We don't intend they shall ever get out of the country."

Such is the spirit made rampant all over the South by the nomination of Blair and Seymour.

Gen. Wm. C. Wickham of the Confederate Army was recently invited to address a Republican meeting in North Carolina, and in his reply he uses the following sensible language:

"The election of Grant and Colfax I regard as the only means of bringing back prosperity to the Southern States, by giving us a speedy and definite solution of all the difficult questions that now embarrass us; while, on the other hand, I think the election of Seymour and Blair would, by upsetting all that has been already settled by the Reconstruction acts, and by giving new hope to the disunion party which is not dead, but sleepeth, bring upon us fresh disquietude, and, by keeping alive issues of race and section, involve us in further disasters."

Let Her Whang!



A NOBLE DAY'S WORK!



Peace Declared!

Democracy non est.

As we go to press the result of Tuesday's work comes to us in shape of the following glorious Republican majorities:

Pennsylvania, majority	21,000
Ohio, majority,	22,000
Indiana, majority,	7,020
Nebraska, majority,	2,000

Further particulars, with full official returns of Monroe county next week.

The county returns indicate the election of Merwine for Sheriff, and Stackhouse commissioner.

We doubt whether "our steam power press" will be much encumbered with "maculine chickens and sich," this week.

Repudiation of the Whole Debt.—Briek Pomeroy, after discussing the financial situation, and the remote chances of Democratic success, says:

"In that day we shall hear nothing about incidental protection of home manufactures, for we will wipe out the whole system. Nothing of payment of the bonds in greenbacks, and taxing them, for we will repudiate the whole debt, and leave nothing to be paid or taxed. Nothing of whether the Federal Government shall furnish us a greenback or a national bank currency, for we will have neither of them, but clean them both out and force the government back into the exercise of its constitutional function of coining money—gold and silver—and leave to the States the establishment of such banking systems as they may see fit to devise. Then, too, if this nigger question shall be still on our hands, we will dispose of it as white men should."

General McClellan has had public receptions in New York and Philadelphia since his return from Europe. That in New York was altogether a Democratic demonstration, but the one in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, seems to have been more general. No political banners or allusions were allowed in the procession, which was two hours in passing the Continental. The General still professes to be a good Democrat, but he refuses to connect himself with any public meeting or demonstration in favor of Seymour and Blair. He knows well enough that Grant will be elected, and does not want to make any inconveient committals at present.

Chief-Justice Chase, lately a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination, has now come out squarely for Grant and Colfax. He thinks that Seymour will not get more than six or seven States.—Secretary Seward has come out on the same platform, and is probably squinting toward the mission to England. Senator Patterson of Tennessee, the President's son-in-law, who has been extremely "conservative" since Johnson joined the Democrats, has also declared for Grant. These men are all shrewd enough to see what is coming, and are getting aboard the Republican train before it is too late.

Connecticut is going to vote for Grant. She was one of the few States that were conceded to Seymour by most Republicans, but she will not stand by the classification. Her town or local elections, held all over the State last Monday, show large Republican gains. Last Spring the Democratic majority for Governor was over seventeen hundred; this fall the aggregate Republican majority in the town elections is about three thousand. This vote determines where Connecticut will be in November. Add her six electoral votes to the column of Grant and Colfax. Let us of Pennsylvania, do as well, and we shall be satisfied.

It is estimated that there are 225,000 thrashing-machines in the United States, without counting the "school-warms."

Taxation of Bonds—A Democrat Speaks.

In speaking of the exemption of United States bonds from State and local taxation, Judge Comstock said:

"The law of Congress, under which the bonds are issued, declare their exemption from taxation by the States and the municipalities which exercise the taxing power under State authority. But this is a constitutional principle without an act of Congress. The credit of the National Government is one of the means and instrumentalities by which its delegated functions and powers are exercised both in peace and war. If the States could tax that credit at their pleasure or caprice without the consent of Congress, they might tax the Government of the Union out of existence. The exemption, therefore, exists by a political and constitutional necessity, and no ordinance of Congress can add to its force. The principles has long been settled in the jurisprudence of the country, and whether we refer the exemption to the constitutional principle or to the legislation of Congress, it exists, for the sake of the Government rather than for the sake of the holder of its bonds and credit. It exists for the sake of the Government, because, without it the very existence of the Union might depend on the caprice of the States."

This is the opinion expressed by Judge Comstock, of Syracuse, a leading Democrat, in a speech delivered by him in that city, August 1st. Now, does not this show the fallacy of the great hullabaloo, made by the Democratic orators, about the taxation of the Government bonds.—They know well enough that they cannot do it, even if they could get into power, but they are in hopes they can get into power on that hobby. The people are becoming more and more aware of their perfidious schemes, and they will see to it on the 3d day of November, that such machinations do not go down.

Judge Sharswood on Saturday last gave his decision in regard to the conduct of Prothonotary Snowden. The Judge declared that neither the Prothonotary nor his clerk had done anything improper, and directed the rule upon him to be discharged. Neither could he see anything illegal or improper in the fact of papers having been found in the pocket of John Devine, and the rule in his case was also discharged. According to this view, nothing at all wrong has been done. Justice Agnew, however, has written a letter to Mr. Snowden, emphatically disapproving of his method of doing business in the name of the Court. This letter has the sanction of Justice Read; and it seems probable that this is the last time that the Supreme Court will be run as a machine for turning out Democratic voters.

A Democratic correspondent in Arkansas writes:

"The Democracy of our State have stripped for the fight. Throwing away all opposition to negro suffrage, they are no longer encumbered with useless luggage, and are moving upon the very citadel of radicalism, wielding with execution the enemy's favorite weapon, the negro ballot."

Hereabouts they are still fighting the "nigger." Which is the orthodox whistle?

"I would not, if I could, pluck one leaf from the laurels of General Grant.—Whatever may be his ability as a soldier he has stood the test of success, and so far as I have known, he has borne himself with moderation and magnanimity in his high office. I have known Mr. Colfax well for many years. I have seen him in possession of great power. He is an amiable and estimable gentleman, and would perform with dignity the duties of the high office to which he aspires.—[Pendleton on Grant and Colfax.]

When the slaveholders saw the Northern States going almost en masse for Lincoln in 1860, they quietly prepared for war. When the rebels saw Northern States going en masse for Grant in 1868, they again prepare for war. The difference between the two cases is that one rebellion has been whipped in the interval, thus making it costly to try another.—Phila. Press.

At the present election General Grant is the representative of the "Peace Party" which is patriotic and honorable. At last Presidential election, while the war was raging, Gen. McClellan was the candidate of the "Peace Party," which was unpatriotic and disgraceful. Grant pursues peace when it is a national necessity.—Gen. McClellan pursued it when it would have been national ruin.

Hon. James H. Walton, Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia under Buchanan, and a member of the State Senate a few years ago, has written a letter to a friend at Easton, in which he declares that this fall, he will for the first time in his life, vote the Republican ticket. He thinks that the democratic party is too much under the control of the Rebels to secure peace in the future. Thus one after another of the good men of the democratic party are deserting it.

Seymour's "friends" attacked a Republican procession at Lancaster, the other day, with clubs, stones, &c., and seriously injured a large number of persons.—Since their cause is hopeless, they have become desperate, and are ready to begin the new war foreshadowed in Blair's Broadhead letter.

At the great canned goods establishment at Keyport N. J., 800,000 bushels of tomatoes are canned yearly. Recently 60,000 pineapples were landed there, cut up, steamed and canned. Can such thing be?

A Keutuckian has sold \$5,300 worth of watermelons this season.

Cincinnati has a blacksmith 110 years old.

How the Rebels Howl!

The Rebel Democracy are boisterous in their denunciations of the Public Expenditures under Republican rule. They don't like it that millions were expended to keep on the waters a fleet to protect the commerce of the Union from being plundered by the Democratic pirates who roved the high seas. And, lest it should be disputed that these pirates were Democrats, we will quote from an Admiral of the Pirate Navy. Summes says: "I have been a Democrat all my life—before the war, during the war, and since the war and fought the war on the principles of Democracy."

Many millions more had to be expended to drive back armies of Democrats, led by such Generals as ex-Gov. Vance of North Carolina, who says, that "by the election of Seymour and Blair all the Conscience fought for will be won," who says, "the cause will yet triumph."

It was expended to procure ambulances, maintain hospitals and secure surgical aid for the three hundred thousand patriots wounded by deadly weapons in Democratic hands.

It was expended to reward with bounties the gallant volunteers who periled their lives in defence of a country endangered by Democratic treason.

It was expended to pay pensions to heroes disabled by Democratic Rebels.

It was expended to pay interest on three thousand millions of debt brought on the Nation by a Democratic Rebellion.

It was expended to reduce the National Debt hundreds of millions of dollars.

Taking Back Seats.

In his speech at the union meeting, Nashville, in June, 1864, Governor Andrew Johnson said:

Why all this carnage and desolation: It was that treason which he put down, and traitors punished. Therefore, I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, those true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and, in joining the rebellion, has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship, and sought to destroy our Government.

This was very sound at the time it was spoken, but events seem to show that it was sound, and nothing more. The way traitors took back seats at the Democratic Convention was shown by the Committee on the Platform adopting Wade Hampton's plank, that all "the reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, null, and void." We rather think that is given traitors seats with very high backs to them.

Patriotic Gems.

"I care nothing for promotion, so long as our arms are successful."—Grant to Sherman, February, 1862.

"If my course is not satisfactory, remove me at once. I do not wish in any way to impede the success of our arms."—Grant to Halleck, February 6, 1862.

"No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order I may receive from those in authority over me."—Grant to Secretary Chase, May 29, 1863.

"This is a Republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land."—Grant's Letter to President Johnson, August, 1867.

"I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."—Grant's Letter, May 29, 1868.

"Human liberty the only true foundation of human government."—Grant's letter to Citizens of Memphis.

"Let us have peace."—Grant's Letter, May 29, 1868.

The only Radical Obstacle.

Were there no laws, Democracy would be everywhere triumphant. From Maine to the Gulf, in every State of the Union, they conduct this canvass, basing all their hopes of a victory upon the evasion or the defiance of some existing law. At the North, their game rests upon naturalization frauds and illegal colonizations; at the South, they shoot Union men and hang sheriffs as disturbers of the peace. In Missouri, West Virginia and all other States where a loyal registration is required, they bully the official boards, and openly threaten to disregard their authority. Time was when a more respectable Democracy fought its battles and won its victories within the pale of the law itself; their only hope for a triumph now is by thus trampling laws under foot. Blair struck the key-note, Kampton led the tune and the National Democracy swells the chorus of a rebellious and violent resistance to Constitutions and laws, whether National, State or municipal.

The greenback dodge, with which the Democrats started the Presidential campaign, seems to have been very thoroughly "played out" already. Even in the West, where it originated, it is seldom mentioned now. Frank Blair's sharp and true saying that it was of no use to talk about paying the debt till we had decided whether we were to have a Government to pay it or to owe it, has made its mark. And people, moreover, have everywhere come to see that giving your note for your debts don't pay them. The debt is heavy; but the people do not feel so poor yet as to be under the necessity of sweating the coin before paying their creditors.

Pennsylvania has 4,000 miles of railroads, or more than any other State in the Union.

Warren Leland's farm in Westchester county produces \$6,000 worth of milk per annum.

Horace Greeley has been nominated for Congress in the 5th (Morrissey's) district, New York city.

"One Currency."

The Republicans as fast as possible propose to make greenbacks equal to gold, when it will make no difference which the bonds are paid in. If the Republican party can ever be relieved of the necessity of incurring heavy expenditures to keep in subordination the tendencies of Democracy to anarchy, greenbacks and gold will speedily approximate in value and the whole financial problem will be solved, without injustice either to the taxpayer or the bondholder, for both will be paid in the same currency. The Albany Journal thus epigrammatically sets forth the difference between the Democratic and Republican "one currency."

The one currency of the Democracy is depreciated paper.

The one currency of the Republicans is GOLD.

Elect General Grant and peace and prosperity will follow. And with that, resumption of specie payments. And with that, gold as the common currency, the one circulating medium.

Elect Horatio Seymour, and another revolution, more paper money, a deteriorated currency and violated public faith follow.

But one currency and violated public faith follow.

But one currency, and that gold.

But one way to reach it, and that peace.

But one champion of peace, and his General Grant.

But one party favorable to peace and a sound uniform currency, the Republican party.

Democracy offers one currency for rich and poor, depreciated paper. Republicans offer one currency for rich and poor gold. Which will you have?

People of Pennsylvania, which will you have? Depreciated currency as the Democracy propose, or gold as the Republicans?

A DIFFERENCE.—Eight years ago, war was threatened in case Lincoln was elected President. Now war is threatened only in case those making the threat succeed in electing Seymour as President.—In case Lincoln was elected, the Union was to be overthrown and secession and slavery were to ride triumphant and rough shod over the whole North. And those who uttered these threats made the murderers attempt to make good their words. Should Seymour be elected, we have little doubt that they would make the attempt to overthrow the State Governments established by Congress, by force of arms. But, no one at the South, nor at the North, nor even Frank Blair, talks of or threatens war in case Grant is elected President. They understand very well that his election means peace, prosperity, and fair and impartial dealing to all parts of the country. Who wants war?—Then vote for Seymour and force it upon the country, turn all the horrors loose, and gloat the infernal spirit that produces it with human blood. Do you want peace and prosperity? Then vote for Grant and you will have it, the Democrats themselves being judges. War must be prevented by compelling peace, and we must compel peace by the election of Gen. Grant, who will do it.

The official report on the Camilla massacre has been received. Gen. Sibley says that no action whatever has been taken by the civil authorities at this day (October 6) toward bringing the guilty parties to punishment, and that no inquiry was held upon the bodies, nor investigation had, except by this Bureau and Captain Wills, by order of the commanding officer of the District of Georgia, whose report has been forwarded to the commanding officer of Department of the South. He further says: It is not believed possible to bring the guilty parties to punishment through the civil authorities of Whitehall county, they being engaged in the affair, and justifying it, and no unbiased jury would be found in the county. The affidavits forwarded show the affair to have been an unprovoked massacre of the blacks.

A WAR OF RACES.—Then let us prepare for it. We sound the note of warning to the people, and bid them be on the alert. Preparations may be preventive; but, in spite of preparations, the conflict be precipitated upon us, it can have but one conclusion. The negro element in the South is like a gangrene upon the body politic, and the first drop of blood shed in a servile war will be the signal for the extermination of the whole race. If such a war must come, let it come quickly. The South wants peace, and if it is required to wade through a sea of blood to reach it, the sooner commenced the sooner ended. Our white allies in Maryland and Kentucky, not to mention the States further North, may be relied on for assistance, if we need it.—Richmond Examiner.

The people of this Union, from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have an account to settle with the Radical party, and a terrible reckoning will it be for the latter; such a one as will make the hide their heads in shame, and will compel many of them to fly the country to escape the retribution that will befall them for their wickedness.—Narfolk (Va.) Journal.

George L. Richardson, of the firm of Page, Richardson, & Co., of Boston, rose from his bed at one o'clock yesterday morning, and deliberately cut the throats of two of his children. The eldest, a boy of thirteen years, is dead; the other may recover. Mr. Richardson fled from the house, but was found and taken to an insane asylum.

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, fell dead on the steps of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 10 A. M. on Friday last without any symptoms of disease. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of death from apoplexy.

A Democratic paper in Tennessee says the negroes are "beginning to learn what Democracy means." A few such lessons as they received at Camilla, Ga., will post them thoroughly.