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MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

We Join Ourselves to no Party that Does not Carry the Flag and Keep Step to the Music of the Whole Union.

VOL. 19. MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862. NO. 23.

JOB PRINTING, of ALL KINDS,
DONE AT THE OFFICE OF THE
DEMOCRAT,
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY,
AND AT "LIVE AND LET LIVE" PRICES.
The office of the Montrose Democrat
has recently been supplied with a new and choice variety
of type, and is now prepared to print
Circulars, etc., in the best style, on short notice.
Handbills, Posters, Programmes, and
other kinds of work in this line, done according to order.
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tickets, etc., printed with neatness and dispatch.
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Deeds, and all other blanks, on hand, or printed to
order.
Job work and blanks, to be paid for on delivery.

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DRUGGISTS,
MONTROSE, PA.
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MONTROSE, PA.

EDUCATIONAL.
THE PROFESSIONAL READING OF
TEACHERS.
Teachers should read. I would not say
that they should read everything that
comes in their way. But they should read
sufficient to give them enlarged views upon
a variety of topics outside of the routine
of school life. The profession of
teaching, if indeed it can be so called, is
beset with peculiar difficulties. They are
not only peculiar. They are more than
that. They are trying and perplexing.—
But among them all, there is none that
weighs heavier upon the heart of the true
man or woman than the danger there is
of becoming stereotyped, narrow-minded,
contracted in our views of men and things.
Now in order to attain the highest suc-
cess in our vocation, it becomes necessary
to avoid falling to so low a level mentally.
We need the friction of the world, some-
thing to keep us from our brain, while at
the same time we are to avoid stooping to
anything low or degrading in order to
grain our point. What men, in and out
of other callings are satisfied with, and
teacher lingers for. He envies the very
dogs in the street. The freedom of others
puts him into slavery to school duty in
strong contrast.

DR. E. F. WILMOT,
DR. WILLIAM W. WHEATON,
DR. J. H. SMITH & SON,
DRS. OLMSTEAD & READ,
DR. N. Y. LEET,

W. A. SNOW,
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AT SMITH'S,
NEW MILFORD, PA.,
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
ABEL TURRELL

**HON. WILLIAM DUER ON UNION FOR
THE UNION.**
Oswego, May 16, 1862.
My Dear Sir—I have received your letter
inviting me to meet yourself and other
gentlemen constituting a committee ap-
pointed by certain members of the Legis-
lature designated as "Republican and Uni-
on members," with authority, after con-
sultation with committees of other organ-
izations, to fix the time and place for
holding a State Convention for the nomi-
nation of State officers. I will give you
the reasons why I think it proper to de-
cline this invitation.
The members of the Legislature by
whom the Committee was appointed, who
invited me to meet, adopted an address
and resolutions declaring cer-
tain principles and inviting to a conven-
tion which they recommend, "all Republi-
cans, Union Democrats, and other loyal
citizens, supporters of the policy of the
administration, and responding to the
principles and policy" set forth in such
address and resolutions.
I cannot call myself "a supporter of the
policy of the administration," and I do not
"respond to the principles and policy set
forth in the address and resolutions," and
therefore, though a loyal citizen, I am not
embraced within this invitation.
I am ready, indeed, to support the ad-
ministration in the war against the South,
for the preservation of our Constitutional
Union, and I know that to this policy the
President is pledged by numerous acts
and declarations, the sincerity of which I
do not question. But whether he will ad-
here to those pledges in spite of the pow-
erful influence in his own party which is
seeking to convert the war into an abso-
lute war, is yet to be proved. He has al-
ready recommended an important mea-
sure which in my judgment is unwarranted
by the Constitution. With respect to the
vital questions that remain I regard the
policy of the administration" as some-
what unwise and uncertain, and until I
see more clearly what it is, I am unable
to call myself its supporter.

But laying aside this objection, which
does not seem to embarrass Republicans
who are the open opponents to the policy
to which the President is pledged, let us
consider the proposed union upon its mer-
its. Is it expedient, and will it promote
the public welfare, to unite with the Re-
publican party upon the principles of the
legislative address and resolutions, for
the purpose of defeating the Democratic
party of this State at the approaching elec-
tion? That is the question.
A year ago, when the country was in
a moment of peril, the Republicans of New
York and of other States invited Demo-
crats and all other loyal men to lay aside
partisan controversy and unite with them
in the support of the war for the preser-
vation of the Constitution and the Union.
No other motive or purpose for the war
was then heard from the leaders of the
Republican party, and indeed, any quar-
rel having the slightest influence upon
public opinion.
The messages and speeches of the Pres-
ident; the proclamations of his Generals
pledging the public faith to the invaded
States, and of which his mere silence was
an approval and confirmation; the resolu-
tions of Congress passed almost unani-
mously, only two yeas and one nay, in
opposition to the House of Representatives;
the language of the press and of
public meetings—all united in declaring
that the war was to be prosecuted not to
subjugate the South, nor to change south-
ern institutions, nor to deprive southern
men of their property or rights, but sim-
ply to establish the Union and to main-
tain the rights of all the States. Such were
the appeals and assurances under which
the war commenced. But when we had
had a million of men in arms; when our
armies were filled with Democrats and
others who volunteered to fight for this
country, and not for abolition; when Mary-
land, Kentucky and Missouri, relying
upon our promises, had sent their
troops to Congress, opened their territories
to our troops and placed themselves in
our power—then first we heard, that slavery
must be destroyed. It is notorious, that
at this day a large portion (to say the
least) of the republican party repudiate
these pledges, and trumpet even on their
own Chicago platform. They are the open
advocates of the abolition of slavery in the
States, and of measures of confiscation so
sweeping and relentless, that their like
has not been known since the days of
William the Conqueror. They have the
policy of several theories. Some of them
maintain that the seceded states are out-
liers of the Union, and therefore have no rights.
They adopt the doctrine of secession, at-
taching to it a consequence that enhances
its absurdity. The States, they say, are
gone as States, but remain as territories,
subject to absolute power. This is the
theory of Mr. Sumner. It is the theory
adopted by a great meeting in the city
of New York, over which a son of Alexander
Hamilton presided. Others derive the
power to abolish slavery from a different
source. It may be done they say by the
war power—in other words, by despotic
power. Who can bound the war power?
And to what a miserable state must that
country be brought, where shall be
thought a justification of every violation
of constitutional law to say that it may
be done by the war power!

I know that all these gentlemen claim
to be (prominently even) the friends of
the Union. They would sooner abolish
slavery than that the Union should perish.
They would exert a manly heroism in
the South for the sake of the Union.—
They are passionate in their love for
the Constitution itself, to save the Union. Well,
the Union to which they are so devoted,
is one for which I confess I have no re-
spect or attachment. I know no Union
but our Constitutional Union of free and
equal States. It is an abuse of words to
call anything else The Union. Upon the
new platform, Phillips, who formerly
stigmatized it as a compact with hell, are
both Union men. It is the opinion of
these gentlemen that the law of God and
the Constitution of the United States are

at variance with each other, and therefore
they have sought the overthrow of the
Union, but they have become converted
since it has been discovered that one may
be an enemy of the Constitution, and yet
a friend of the Union. So, Mr. Gerrit-
son, who sat in a seat of Honor at the
New York meeting, informs us in his cir-
cular, though he hates the Constitution
he loves the Union.
The legislative address invites to the
proposed convention "all Republicans,
Union Democrats and other loyal citizens."
This implies that all Republicans are loyal
to the Union, and that all Union Democ-
rats and other citizens, but where else.
Such is not my opinion. We are in arms
against the disloyal men of the South,
and none here now oppose the war. I
believe that individuals may be found
in the North who sympathize with the
rebels and wish them success. But it
is not the duty of the Union to tolerate
any party against persons so few and insignif-
icant, and who dare speak only in whis-
pers. The disloyal men of the North,
from whom danger is to be apprehended,
are they who seek to convert the war into
a war for the emancipation of the black
race by means of the overthrow of the
Constitution of the United States, and
these are the men to be feared? Sumner is
one of them; Wade another; Thaddeus
Stevens a third. If there are Democrats
or other citizens among them, I think they
will be found to fraternize with the Re-
publicans, or rather to be in a transforma-
tion state. Is it not plain that if we need
a Union party at the North, it is in order
to defeat the schemes of the men? But
how can that be if they are invited to take
part in the movement?
There is no resemblance between this
movement and that which resulted in the
nomination of the Union ticket in this
State last fall. There was then a show
of opposition to the war at the North, but
the difference as to its purpose. We all
were or professed to be Constitutional
Union men. Now all opposition to the
war has disappeared, but a controversy
has arisen as to the object for which it
shall be prosecuted; whether to establish
the Constitution or to overthrow it, and
reduce the South to the condition of a
conquered province. Upon this question,
the only political question that really divides
the people of the North, a true Union party
cannot be neutral or silent.
For twelve years past I have thought
that there was a necessity for a Constitu-
tional Union party. I wished that such a
party might be formed in 1850. I hoped
for it again in 1860. I hoped that Demo-
crats, loyal Republicans, and all other
loyal men ought to unite and form such a
party now. The basis of such an organ-
ization (which might be temporary, leav-
ing present parties to resume their former
positions) should be the restoration of
the Union, and the repeal of the radical
measures of the conservative members of
Congress of which Crittenden
was chairman. But I look in vain for any
such declaration as times demand in the
address and resolutions adopted by the
so-called Union members of our Legis-
lature. There is much there about slave-
ry, but little or nothing about the Consti-
tution. There is no declaration of abso-
lute or general confiscation; no assen-
sion to loyal southern men that their
rights shall be respected; no recognition
of any rights remaining to the people of the
seceded states; no condemnation of that
most absurd form of secessionism which
has been the basis of the radical action
of a military despotism upon the people
of the South. The play of Hamlet with
the part of Hamlet omitted is not more
ridiculous than a Union party that leaves
out the Constitution.

I entertain the hope that the conserva-
tive men of the North will in some way
unite in an act of concert with the loyal
men of Maryland, Kentucky and other
Southern States that are or may be
free from the usurped power of Jef-
ferson Davis. I trust there will be some
movement for this purpose at Washing-
ton before the adjournment of Congress.
But whether this shall be accomplished or
not, I certainly can enter into no combi-
nation with the so-called Union members
of this State. Whatever faults they
may have committed in the past, the
Democrats of the North are in the main
loyal and patriotic; they are the chief
bulwarks against the assaults of the Nor-
thern disunionists; upon their rests in a
great degree the hope of this Union.—
Honorable Mr. Brown thought the rad-
icals from factions opposed to the govern-
ment but have even made no slight sacri-
fices of partisan feeling in its support.
They have sustained the President when
many of his professed partisans have
assailed him; and if, as I continue to hope,
and believe, he shall prove true to himself
and his country, he may, perhaps, find
among them some of his best friends and
firmest supporters.
I have written somewhat at length, be-
cause, having no opportunity of personal
consultation, it is only in this way that I
can present to you, and through you to
our friends in the city, the reasons of my
course. My opinions and my feelings are
the same as those of the men I have men-
tioned, and have been from the beginning in
favor of putting down the rebellion by force
of arms. But I am for mercy, for human-
ity, for constitutional law and liberty; and
I abhor the fanatical spirit that to liberate
the degraded Africans would put
whites in chains, and condemn to misery
and death eight millions of people of our
own race and blood. I know indeed that
this atrocious scheme can never be ac-
complished; I know that the North would
not support a war for this purpose; I
know that the South would resist it so
long as the white race should survive; I
know that all Christendom would rise and
forbid it. The end, reached at last, would
be the dissolution of the Union, but after
the most frightful expenditure of money
and sacrifice of life.
I am confident, my dear sir, that after
some experiments, perhaps, you will at
last reach the conclusion at which I have
reached. The end, reached at last, would
be the dissolution of the Union, but after
the most frightful expenditure of money
and sacrifice of life.

Gen. Hunter's Programme.
We copy the following from the Wash-
ington correspondence of the New York
Times:
"The attempt of Gen. Hunter to enrol
black brigades to fight side by side with
our Union soldiers, and his extraordinary
proclamation, assuming powers far be-
yond any that the President has ever ex-
ercised, excites in Washington, mingled
astonishment and indignation. Some of
the Cabinet were opposed to sending
Hunter to South Carolina at all, on the
ground that he had not, in homely Eng-
lish, sense enough for the command of any
Department. It was thought, however,
that he would have wit enough to obey
orders. But even this reasonable hope
failed, and the President pays the usual
penalty of putting any important trust in
the hands of incompetent men.
The enrollment of negroes in the mili-
tary service in such States as South Caro-
lina and Georgia, would, of course, mean
nothing else than a determination to ex-
terminate the white population in those
States. To the domination of the Union
the whites may and must submit. But to
expect them to submit quietly to the rule
of their own slaves, armed by our Govern-
ment, and quartered in their midst, is an
error, the folly of which is only exceeded
by the devilish malignity that suggests it.
The precedent of a negro regiment in-
volves a number of military consequences
which have only to be thought of to ex-
cite the disgust of the country. The man
that fights in the ranks and distinguishes
himself is entitled to promotion. A reg-
iment of negroes will claim black officers,
and will, if the qualities of command are
found to exist, be entitled to have them.
And when regiments are brigaded, and
brigades consolidated into divisions, we
shall, by the exigencies of battle, be liable
to have black Colonels converted into
Generals on the field, and to see portions
of our army of white men under the com-
mand of negroes. There may be white citi-
zens of the United States willing to serve
under a negro commander—but I do not
believe it.
The pretext under which this enroll-
ment of negroes in the military service is
justified, is that Northern soldiers cannot
endure the summer heat in the South, and
that our dependence must be upon the ne-
groes to hold the positions we have gained
in the seceded States. On many sides
we hear the remark made: "We must
end the present campaign in a month, else
we will have to evacuate the South entire-
ly. Our soldiers cannot live there." The
assumption here is unfounded, as facts in
our history most fully prove. In the Mex-
ican war it was found that Northern
troops bore the heats and exposure of the
tropical Southern latitudes better than did
the troops from Southern States. The
Northern men had more vigorous constitu-
tions to begin with, and they were
much more careful in their regimen of ex-
ercise and diet than the Southern men.
And they were repaid in better health for
their superior sanitary observances. It
will be found so again.
And further, we may remember that
the armies of Beauregard and Johnston
are composed, one half at least, of men
from the states of Virginia, Tennessee,
Arkansas and Missouri. To them the
climate of the Gulf States will be quite
insupportable as to the mass of men in
the Union armies. As to our fleets in
the Southern waters, it should be borne in
mind that the most malarious regions may
be safely visited, in hot weather, if the
men sleep on shipboard, and avoid as
much as possible the night air of shore.
There is no exemption of Southern peo-
ple from yellow fever and other diseases.
No fear need be entertained that the Gulf
States have any epidemics to scourge the
Union armies in midsummer, that will not
to an equal if not greater extent, afflict
the ill-fated and sally neglected troops that
are serving in the South.
If the rebels, therefore, protract the
war through the summer, deprived of
medicines and cut off from all wholesome
supplies, we may rest assured it will be
more to their undoing than to ours.
York.

Union for the Union.
Elsewhere in our paper this morning
will be found a letter from the Hon. Wm.
Duer, a distinguished citizen of New
York, which should receive a careful per-
usal from every citizen. It may be well
to give a brief history of the origin
of this able and eloquent production,
which will without doubt occupy an im-
portant position among the historical docu-
ments of the period. Mr. Duer, we be-
lieve, a Whig of the old school. He is
and was a prominent member of the Con-
stitutional Union party, which was one of
the most respectable organizations in New
York, and which held a balance of power in
the State that compelled the consideration of
Democrats and Republicans. Last year
when the Union Convention was held at
Syracuse, Mr. Duer was placed also on the
Committee of that organization, and con-
tinues, we believe, to be one of that com-
mittee, as well as to be one of the Consti-
tutional Union party.
But the Syracuse Union of last year,
although it nominated, and with Republi-
can aid, elected a ticket of State officers,
with the exception of Mr. Tallmadge, was
not a Union organization for the spoils,
of sufficient parity to suit the members of
the legislature of the State, and was actu-
ally organized the pseudo Union party
with the octagonal platform, which was
lately offered for sale at the Astor House
to the Republicans, and which they seized
upon, declaring it, as was doubtless true,
to have been organized solely to cooperate
with them, and play to their hands, (as
the legislature most fully prove.) It should
be recorded as part of the story that Hon.
Daniel S. Dickinson, once a Democrat of
the deepest dye, being a nominee of the
Syracuse Union party and a decided pet
of the Republicans who then desired to
make votes by the aid of such men, seems
also to have proved too much of a Con-
stitutional Unionist for the Albany legisla-
tive caucus. Mr. Dickinson (by request)
prepared an address and resolutions, inno-
cently supposing that he was in the Union
party and that the Union party was in-
tending to operate on constitutional ground.
But he counted without his host. His ad-
dress was perhaps very well for real Uni-
on men, but under a sale to the radical
Republicans could not be effected, and so
Mr. Dickinson and his papers were thrown
over-board, and the eight sided abolition
address and resolutions were adopted.
Mr. E. J. Brown was appointed on the
committee to carry out the objects of the
legislative caucus. He was not present,
but he was present in the person of the
representative of the Constitutional Union party
on the General Committee of which he
was an active member. He seems to have
accepted the appointment in good faith,
supposing it was to be a fair honest union
of all parties for the Constitution. But he
too seems to have reckoned without his
host, for he woke up one morning aston-
ished to find that without consultation
with him, a Republican member of his
committee, on which as he was first named
he certainly should have been at least con-
sulted, had issued an invitation to the
committee to meet the Republican State
Committee in a pow-wow at the Astor
House, for the purpose of organizing a
legislative caucus, to have him, in a non-
sensical course and invite all loyal men.
The Republicans thought otherwise, and en-
gaged the Astor House meeting pure and
simple between the two committees. Our
readers know the result. But those who
looked in at the Astor House on the occa-
sion, and saw the conduct of the Rad-
ical Republicans who thronged its passages,
hungry, office-seekers, and contractors and
managers, would have little idea that any
plan for saving the American Union was
going on inside. Those men save the
American Union! Why they boasted only
in the two committees, and in the
committee, that three-fifths of all their
votes were radical votes which they
carried in their pockets, and could con-
trol, and they urged this as a reason why
the Albany party must sell out to them!
And these identical Radical Republicans
were the very men who have been teach-
ing Disunion, advocating Secession, and
who within a week past have opposed the
new call for volunteers unless the Presi-
dent will agree to abolish slavery! Rank
enemies of the American Union thronged
the Astor House, on that occasion, and
pulled the wires of that atrocious combi-
nation for office and spoils which the two
committees concocted.

Ground Gained in Tennessee.
The great Union Mass Convention at
Nashville, on the 12th ult., is of most hope-
ful omen, by the whole character of its
composition, and by the whole tenor of
its proceedings. The crowd was large
and enthusiastic; the speakers were elo-
quent and bold; their words rang out in
the strong, clear, loyal tones of yore; and
all, in short, that was said or done, had
about it a refreshing "odor of nationality."
It is peculiarly pleasing to note the sover-
eign tenderness of the speakers for the de-
jected masses, especially for so many of
Tennessee young men, numbers of whom
are deeply anxious to return to their old
patriotism and homes. The sentiment that
punishment must be meted out to leaders,
but that their followers must be dealt with
kindly and reclaimed, will meet with all
men's approval, as will also the resolutions
passed by the convention, to hasten the
return of the wanderers. Adding the
character of that meeting, and the appoint-
ment of another of like aim by secessionists
themselves, to the popularity and vigor of
Governor Johnson, who most judiciously
looks out the olive-branch in one hand,
and the sword in the other, there is every
assurance that Tennessee will be speedily
redeemed from the mountains to the Mis-
sissippi. Only let our Generals everywhere
shun such wild manifestations as Hunter's,
let them keep within their soldierly sphere,
and strike only for the restoration of the
Union as it was, and the good news of
State after State, till the Union is again a
rounded whole.

The Policy of the Administration.
The following appears among the
special Washington dispatches in the
New York Tribune of the 21st:
"Senator Grimes, in the course of his
running debate with which the Senate
refreshed itself after the three hours of
Garret Davis, said that he would not vote
to take up the tax bill until the Adminis-
tration announced a definite policy, and
required all its generals, author of order
No. 3 as well as the author of No. 11, to
conform to it.
He would not lay heavy burdens of tax-
ation upon the backs of his constituents
until he knew for what purpose, and to
what end the war was to be carried on.
No reply was made to these remarks,
which, so far, at least, as regarded the
expression of urgent desire for a
sound and uniform policy on the conduct
of the war, met with the general assent
of the Senate.
General Halleck issued order No. 3
prohibiting fugitive slaves and other
gangs from coming within the lines of
his army. Order No. 11 is the one is-
sued by General Hunter. The drift of
Mr. Grimes' remarks is that he will not
vote for a tax bill until the Administration
decides upon the "definite policy" of
freedom to the slaves. It has long been sus-
pected that the majority in the Senate
were delaying the tax bill in order to
force the Administration into the adop-
tion of the Abolition programme and here
we have it substantially confessed by the
Iowa Senator.
Mr. Grimes' professions ignorance of the
purpose of the war. He ought to know
that the war is to "defend and maintain
the supremacy of the Constitution and pre-
serve the Union, with all its dignity,
equality and rights of the several States
unimpaired"—at least Congress so told
us less than a year ago.
When you hear men or editors
claiming that all loyal people belong to
their party, settle them down as Phari-
sees.

Word for the White Man.
In the House of Representatives Mr.
Richardson of Illinois, unwilling that
Santo should enjoy a complete monopoly
of national legislation, has put in a word
for the white man. Those who have
watched the proceedings of this "Republi-
can" Congress cannot have failed to notice
that, with one or two exceptions, the
measures emanating from and urged by the
"Republican" side, to the neglect of oth-
er business, are designed directly or in-
directly, for the benefit of the negro. A-
gainst this Mr. Richardson protested.—
Mr. Richardson (Dem. Ill.) believed
the strength of the army sufficient to put
down the Rebellion; but the indications
were that another and inferior race were
to be armed and uniformed and placed on
equality with the whites. The legisla-
tion of Congress is almost exclusively in
regard to the negro. They have abol-
ished slavery here and in the contending na-
tions are being daily distributed. "Where
is the evidence that rations are issued to
poor white people? Supplies at the rate
of \$144,000 per annum are distributed 'as
among the blacks.' The white people of
Illinois are selling corn at 8 cents per
bushel to pay taxes thus imposed upon
them, and are being employed by negro
teamsters, and issuing supplies to negroes,
paying in this District, for them alone
more than would support the State Gov-
ernments of Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan,
Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode
Island, New Hampshire, or New Jersey.
Not only here but elsewhere, are negroes
supported by orders of the Government,
through the Quartermaster's order.
Beside these and other things for the ben-
efit of the negro, you propose to send to
and receive from Hayti and Liberia duly
accredited Ministers. He repeated that
Congress legislated almost exclusively
for the negro; but what were they doing
for the children whose fathers have fall-
en on the battle-field? Compensating
nothing. White men are required to pro-
duce passes to enter our lines, while ne-
groes can enter them without such pa-
pers. He asked was it the purpose of the
majority here to make the negroes equal
to the whites? He briefly showed that
the history of the world had proved this
impossible. All these and kindred ques-
tions will have to be discussed before the
people the coming Autumn. He hoped
the extreme men would be driven from
the public councils into places where they
could do no more mischief. He repeated
that the legislation in Congress has been
astounding. Look as an instance, at Ten-
nessee, over which has been placed a
Governor popular and energetic, with
fair administrative abilities. With two-
thirds of the people of that State opposed
to Secession, he has been unable to re-
store her to the Union. Why? Because
you have been constantly exciting their
apprehension that you intend to take
the Constitution and give the people of
all their rights, instead of confirming the
impression that wherever our flag floats
they are protected in all their rights,
including those of person and property.

Them Straw Hats, and Linen Pants.
The difference between poetry and facts
was strikingly exhibited the other day in
the Federal House, in the subject of
Republican corruption being discussed.
Mr. Kelly, (Pa.)—Mr. Alexander Cum-
mings is denounced for his contracts for
linen pantaloons and straw hats for our
troops. Yes, sir, he did make purchases
of those articles, and the gallant men who
came from distant Maine and northern
Michigan, leaving the snow under their
feet, and the cold in their homes, when
suddenly under a summer sun, were
thanked God many a time that somebody
had the sagacity to provide them with
light linen instead of heavy woollens, and
a wide brimmed straw hat to protect
them from the sun while working as labor-
ers in the trenches.
Mr. Steele, (N. J.)—The hats and linen
pantaloons purchased by Mr. Cummings
are now in the possession of the quar-
termasters. The pantaloons cannot be used
because they are not half sewed; and the
hats are too small for anybody.

Ground Gained in Tennessee.
The great Union Mass Convention at
Nashville, on the 12th ult., is of most hope-
ful omen, by the whole character of its
composition, and by the whole tenor of
its proceedings. The crowd was large
and enthusiastic; the speakers were elo-
quent and bold; their words rang out in
the strong, clear, loyal tones of yore; and
all, in short, that was said or done, had
about it a refreshing "odor of nationality."
It is peculiarly pleasing to note the sover-
eign tenderness of the speakers for the de-
jected masses, especially for so many of
Tennessee young men, numbers of whom
are deeply anxious to return to their old
patriotism and homes. The sentiment that
punishment must be meted out to leaders,
but that their followers must be dealt with
kindly and reclaimed, will meet with all
men's approval, as will also the resolutions
passed by the convention, to hasten the
return of the wanderers. Adding the
character of that meeting, and the appoint-
ment of another of like aim by secessionists
themselves, to the popularity and vigor of
Governor Johnson, who most judiciously
looks out the olive-branch in one hand,
and the sword in the other, there is every
assurance that Tennessee will be speedily
redeemed from the mountains to the Mis-
sissippi. Only let our Generals everywhere
shun such wild manifestations as Hunter's,
let them keep within their soldierly sphere,
and strike only for the restoration of the
Union as it was, and the good news of
State after State, till the Union is again a
rounded whole.

The Policy of the Administration.
The following appears among the
special Washington dispatches in the
New York Tribune of the 21st:
"Senator Grimes, in the course of his
running debate with which the Senate
refreshed itself after the three hours of
Garret Davis, said that he would not vote
to take up the tax bill until the Adminis-
tration announced a definite policy, and
required all its generals, author of order
No. 3 as well as the author of No. 11, to
conform to it.
He would not lay heavy burdens of tax-
ation upon the backs of his constituents
until he knew for what purpose, and to
what end the war was to be carried on.
No reply was made to these remarks,
which, so far, at least, as regarded the
expression of urgent desire for a
sound and uniform policy on the conduct
of the war, met with the general assent
of the Senate.
General Halleck issued order No. 3
prohibiting fugitive slaves and other
gangs from coming within the lines of
his army. Order No. 11 is the one is-
sued by General Hunter. The drift of
Mr. Grimes' remarks is that he will not
vote for a tax bill until the Administration
decides upon the "definite policy" of
freedom to the slaves. It has long been sus-
pected that the majority in the Senate
were delaying the tax bill in order to
force the Administration into the adop-
tion of the Abolition programme and here
we have it substantially confessed by the
Iowa Senator.
Mr. Grimes' professions ignorance of the
purpose of the war. He ought to know
that the war is to "defend and maintain
the supremacy of the Constitution and pre-
serve the Union, with all its dignity,
equality and rights of the several States
unimpaired"—at least Congress so told
us less than a year ago.
When you hear men or editors
claiming that all loyal people belong to
their party, settle them down as Phari-
sees.

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Word for the White Man.
In the House of Representatives Mr.
Richardson of Illinois, unwilling that
Santo should enjoy a complete monopoly
of national legislation, has put in a word
for the white man. Those who have
watched the proceedings of this "Republi-
can" Congress cannot have failed to notice
that, with one or two exceptions, the
measures emanating from and urged by the
"Republican" side, to the neglect of oth-
er business, are designed directly or in-
directly, for the benefit of the negro. A-
gainst this Mr. Richardson protested.—
Mr. Richardson (Dem. Ill.) believed
the strength of the army sufficient to put
down the Rebellion; but the indications
were that another and inferior race were
to be armed and uniformed and placed on
equality with the whites. The legisla-
tion of Congress is almost exclusively in
regard to the negro. They have abol-
ished slavery here and in the contending na-
tions are being daily distributed. "Where
is the evidence that rations are issued to
poor white people? Supplies at the rate
of \$144,000 per annum are distributed 'as
among the blacks.' The white people of
Illinois are selling corn at 8 cents per
bushel to pay taxes thus imposed upon
them, and are being employed by negro
teamsters, and issuing supplies to negroes,
paying in this District, for them alone
more than would support the State Gov-
ernments of Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan,
Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode