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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 24, 1862. | NO. 26.

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, etc., and we are now prepared to print pamphlets circulars, etc., etc., in the best style, on short notice.

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HENRY C. TYLER,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Umbrellas, Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Shovels and Forks, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware and Brooms. Head of Navigation, Public Avenue.
Montrose, Pa., May 13, 1862.-1y

WM. HUNTING COOPER.....HENRY DRINKER.
WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS.—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrops' new building, Turnpike-st.

J. B. M'COLLUM.....D. W. SEARLE.
McCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank.

HENRY B. McKEAN,
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law.—TOWANDA, Pa. Office in the Union Block. jes 55 tf

DR. E. F. WILMOT,
GRADUATE of the Allopathic and Homœopathic College of Medicine.—Great Bend, Pa. Office, corner of Main at & Elizabeth-sts, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. ap56tf

DR. WILLIAM. W. WHEATON,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.
WITH DR. MYRON WHEATON,
Mechanical and Surgical Dentist, recently of Binghamton, N. Y. tender their professional services to all who appreciate the "Reformed Practice of Physic;" careful and skillful operations on Teeth; with the most scientific and approved styles of plate work. Teeth extracted without pain and all work warranted.
Jackson, June 14th, 1860. y*

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
SURGEON DENTISTS.—Montrose, Pa., Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.
J. C. OLMSTEAD.....J. L. READ.

DRS. OLMSTEAD & READ,
WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Public that they have entered into a partnership for the
Practice of MEDICINE & Surgery,
and are prepared to attend to all calls in the line of their profession. Office—the one formerly occupied by Dr. J. C. Olmstead, in DUNDAFF. my 7 3m.

DR. N. Y. LEET,
Physician and Surgeon, Friendsville, Pa. Office opposite the Jackson House.
DR. LEET gives particular attention to the treatment of diseases of the Ear and Eye; and is confident that his knowledge of, and experience in that branch of practice will enable him to effect a cure in the most difficult cases. For treating diseases of these organs no fee will be charged unless the patient is benefitted by the treatment. [August 20th, 1860.

SOUTHWORTH & VADAKIN,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in Italian and American Marble for Monuments, Headstones, Tomb-Tables, Mantles, Sinks and Centre-Tables. Also dealers in Marblized Slate for Mantles, Centre-Tables, &c. Shop a few doors east of Searle's Hotel on Turnpike street, Montrose, Pa. oct 1 y*

WM. A. SNOW,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Great Bend, Pa. Office on Main street, opposite the Western House. ap4

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over I. N. Bullard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. Will do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.
Montrose, Pa., July 2d, 1860.—tf.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phœnix Block, over store of Read, Watrous & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. jan '60

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FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike street. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's store, MONTROSE, Pa. oc25 tf

WM. W. SMITH & CO.,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug tf

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER of *BOOTS & SHOES*, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Tyler's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. je2 y

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry Perfumery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug tf

HAYDEN BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
YANKEE NOTIONS
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.
WM. HAYDEN,
JOHN HAYDEN,
TRACY HAYDEN,
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P. E. BRUSH, M. D.,
HAVING NOW LOCATED PERMANENTLY, AT
Springville,
Will attend to the duties of his profession promptly.
Office at S. Lathrop's Hotel.

AT SMITH'S!
NEW MILFORD, PA.,
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
HARNESSES,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AND GET THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY.
nov5 4m J. H. SMITH.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETTS 1st July 1860,.. $1,481,819.27.
LIABILITIES, " " 43,068.68.
J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, As't " A. P. Wilmarth, Vice "
Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigned, at his office, one door above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.
nov29 y BILLINGS STROUD, *Agent.*

H. BURRITT
HAS just received a large stock of new Stoves, for Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop purposes, for Wood or Coal, with Stove Pipe, Zinc, &c.
His assortment is select and desirable, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *Cash or to Prompt Six Months Buyers.*
New Milford, Oct. 25th, 1860.

Dandelion Coffee,
A HEALTHY beverage. One pound of this Coffee will make as much as two pounds of other Coffee. For sale by ABEL TURRELL.

TAKE NOTICE!
Cash Paid for Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Furs. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tannery, & Shop on Main Street.
Montrose, Feb. 6th. *A. P. & L. C. KEELER*

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at Todd's Hotel.
New Milford, July, 17, 1861

ABEL TURRELL
HAS for sale, Metallic Oil, for Sewing Machines, Clock & Watch Oil, Bed Bug, Rat and Mouse Poison, Homœopathic Remedies, Pond's Extract, and a great variety of Liniments, Salves, Pills, and Plasters, and an endless variety of Patent Medicines.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS DESIGNED FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. N. BULLARD, MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNA.

Thoughts on Common Schools—Requisites to their full Success.

Friends of education in Susquehanna County: I fear that many of you are not yet fully aware of the fact, that certain highly important conditions are requisite, to the complete working and legitimate success of our excellent and *superior* School system.

That we have a system founded in wisdom, and calculated to benefit *all*, especially the youth of our land, none can deny; but unless the attention of educated men is directed to the subject, the system will fail to benefit those its founders intended it should.

Will the reader please peruse with care the following article copied from the Pennsylvania *School Journal*, which clearly sets forth our own views in regard to one of the essential conditions necessary to the advancement of our Schools throughout the county:

"One of the conditions essential to the triumphant operation and success of any good School system is, *intelligence and virtue among the people.*

Reference to the statistics of education, with wonderful uniformity, prove that intelligent communities demand and cheerfully support good systems of public instruction, and that localities occupied by ignorant or uncultivated people, are poorly furnished, with very poor teachers, in yet poorer school houses,—a curse, like that of Pharoah's lean kine, seeming to darken the entire sphere of intellectual activity. Every County Superintendent who knows anything of the state of education in his province, knows that in the well-informed, fairly educated communities, his task is a pleasure and his duty is more than welcome; while in districts in which the patrons of schools actually bring it as a grave cause of complaint against a teacher, that he classifies his pupils in arithmetic, instead of pursuing the old miscellaneous system; in which a poor and incompetent teacher is preferred to a good one,—in such districts he labors with little comfort, and often with little beneficial result. The very ignorance of the people prevents the possibility of their appreciating his efforts, incapacitates them for understanding wherein consists the worthlessness of one teacher, or the excellence of another, blinds them to the great wrong of suffering their children to grow up in stupidity, and to the marvellous beauty of wisdom and of the cultivated mind. As an inevitable consequence, they object to paying such wages as will secure the services of good teachers; they oppose any change from the "good old plan" in vogue when they were pupils, which was capable of producing such excellent judgment and liberal views as they now display; they see no necessity for improved school houses,—they will have fine barns for their cattle, but any old shell, with a corresponding teacher inside, is good enough for their children; they cry out against the introduction of new books, and in some instances utterly refuse to furnish their children with any books whatever, as if supposing there must be something in the atmosphere of a schoolroom by which a child can catch knowledge as he does the measles, or that it is a christian operation to set a teacher to making "bricks without straw."

But even in districts where intelligence prevails, and people manifest the best disposition to aid the cause of education, there is still a want of clear understanding in regard to objects which schools should aim to accomplish. There is too much hurrying of pupils through many books and branches, without consideration of the fact, that mental growth is one of the first aims of every judicious system of education, and that such growth is gradual, interior, a result of study and thought, rather than of committing volumes of facts to memory,—a process to be promoted and rendered attractive by the sagacious and inspiriting counsels and instructions of the teacher, not to be unduly stimulated, or by needless assistance enfeebled and deprived of all life and beauty.

There is too frequently an utter absence of reflection upon the practical uses to which education may be applied, the direction it should have to prepare its possessor for a skillful and cheerful performance of the common duties and common labors of life. There is also far too little regard paid to the fact, that those who are now the boys and girls of the schoolroom, will shortly be the men and women of society and of the country; and, consequently, we fail to consider what kind of discipline and study will best fit him for the positions of trust, influence and responsibility, which they must occupy. Increased intelligence upon points like these would greatly modify the character and enhance the usefulness of our schools, giving to all our efforts a judicious direction, and inspiring the entire system of public education with a genius for beneficence which its most ardent admirers now dare not claim for it.

But intelligence without virtue is a dangerous guide; it has not that clearness of vision and that purity of purpose which genuine success requires. The knowing man is not always a good man, and his plans are too often shaped to gain purely selfish ends. Virtue must control every individual or State, that would adopt safe measures for the achievement of any desirable object. The sentiment of duty, the recognition of justice, loyalty to conscience and reverence to God, must animate all efforts that aim to give shape and character to the youthful mind.—Without such controlling principles, education cannot fail to be ruinous to its possessors and to the State; we shall only put keen weapons into lawless hands; we shall deliberately throw away the shield of our property, our liberty and our life.

The public school should inculcate upon all its attendants, such moral lessons as will be bright lights through the various paths of life; teaching the dignity and sacredness of humanity,—the imperative demands of justice between man and his fellows,—the real character of liberty, and the unselfish zeal with which it should be maintained and guaranteed to all,—the courtesies and kindnesses which gladden and embellish social intercourse,—the trustful reverence for God, and habitual, cheerful obedience to his commandments, which enable men to receive with humble gratefulness the joys, and to bear with unmurmuring patience the trials, of life, and which fit them for the destiny that awaits them when the joys and trials of life shall have forever passed away.

If the public intelligence and virtue were so increased that such a character should be stamped upon the schools, who can doubt the cause of education would be speedily victorious over all the ignorance and folly which now prevails? And in the light which these considerations impart, who can fail to perceive that it is the first duty of all enthusiastic friends of schools, to labor by all practicable modes for the diffusion of intelligence and the invigoration of virtue, throughout the State?

"'Tis here the revival lies,"

and we who aim to improve the condition, and render satifactorily successful the working of our common schools, must bear this fact in mind. Through its realization, and the efforts which such realization and so exalted a cause should inspire, the triumphant success of common schools will be fully and permanently assured.

Lewistown, Feb. 1862. A. SMITH.

ABOLITION AND SECESSION.

We are not alarmists—we only pretend to discover the future from the indications of the present—as any man of common sense may do. We are friends, wise ones we will not say, of the American people and Government. We believe in America, the Union, the Constitution as it is, and in the dignity of the law. We would like to see these safeguards of constitutional liberty maintained and perpetuated. We have no political motive, still we make no boast of our patriotism. These facts alone account for our opposition to the fanatical abolitionists of the North. We speak candidly when we say we fear these elements among our people, of which this is a manifestation, more than the arms of the Confederate States. It is more subtle, more insinuating, more pleasing to the first suggestion, yet more terrible when apprehended in the full measure of injury it can inflict, than half a million of cannon in the hands of rebellion.

It is the *sledge-hammer* and not the *trowel* of the State. It can batter down, but it cannot erect. If it had stood in the halls of discussion where the Constitution of the United States was formed, that Constitution would not have been instituted. The same elements of character are forever disturbing and overturning the settled state and condition of society. It is a natural and instinctive enemy to peace. Theodore Parker felled old fabrics about him, and then suspended his work. It is the unerring instinct and ingenuity of the people that will erect substantial structures from the ruins. Sumner has no organizing ability. He is great for objections, but feeble and imbecile in the last degree for suggestion. He can erect nothing, but he can pull down with some considerable degree of fury, but with little power, however. The great hobby of Horace Greeley has been to reorganize society—reorganization to realize an impossible paradise has been the dream and labor of his life. But we know of nothing that he has builded save the *Tribune* and his Gun Manufactory.

The late meetings in Boston, the course of the crazy school in Congress, all indicate the assailing ability of these gentlemen. They can assail the Constitution of the United States in their confiscation schemes; they can assail the exclusive institutions of the South with a war of words, if they cannot with a war of swords; they can assail the President because he will not give them especial countenance; they can assail the best Generals in the field, because they will not turn the army into an underground railroad; they can assail the churches, because they will not cease to worship God and worship the negro; they can assail the Fathers of the Republic because they were such consummate fools as to make the Constitution of the United States; and, we have no doubt that with a certain fallen angel, they could shake a defiant fist at the battlements of Heaven itself if they did not rain propitious sunshine upon their enterprises.

As men wishing to be honest, and to serve our country in our day and generation, we can only oppose these men tooth and nail, at all reasonable times and places. We see and believe that they are doing the Union more danger to-day than the rebels. We are trying to do what Crittenden tells us must be done, *suppress hostility* in the South. We do this by the virtue of our character following upon the force of our arms. But as fast as we proceed into the enemy's country, the words of the New York *Tribune*, of Senator Sumner, of Lovejoy, of Hickman and Wade, of the abolition meetings of Boston, follow in our footsteps. Where the power of a Federal soldier has made a friend to the Union, these men of the North turn his heart to gall again. They see that a large party here is working might and main to coerce the President into emancipation at the head of the army; they see that this party would make this a war for the abolition of slavery, therefore they see a lie in our professions to sustain the laws only, and will not adhere to our standard. This makes the Union sentiment of the Border States waver to and fro—it makes them half our open enemies, and complicates and embarrasses the war.

For this reason it is suggested that we must hold Kentucky under a military Governor; that only the destruction of the present generation, in the South, will destroy their hatred in the North. If this be so, the thirty years' war of Germany, the wars of the Roses in England, the bickering of the clans of Scotland, all will be repeated in the United States for the next quarter of a century. If so, the life of constitutional liberty with mankind rests solely upon the people of the Northern States, north of Mason & Dixon's line—we ask all men are we equal to the task of supporting ourselves against Southern animosity, against foreign jealousy and hatred, against factional influences at home? Could we continue united upon a uniform policy that would harmonize all our conflicting relations, and hold the East to the West, and the middle States to both? If we could it might be well. But as for ourselves, we see as serious causes for the division of the East from the West, as the North from the South. If the question was once discussed, that discussion might arise into agitation, and agitation generally results in revolution, either legislative or by the sword. The philosophers of Europe see us separated into several republics, in the future, and it will be marvellous statesmanship that will prevent that result, unless the extremists of all parties are kept in their places.

If the Republic falls, (but it shall not fall) Secession and Abolition, those twin sisters of Night, will apply the torch.—*Boston Post.*

A TRAP FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

We have, thus far, purposely refrained from commenting upon the excitement which has arisen from the recent acts of Governor Stanley, in North Carolina.—Feeling an abiding confidence in the wisdom of President Lincoln, as indicated by his recent action in similar cases, we were not only unwilling to join in the hue-and-cry of fanaticism which was being raised, but were also averse to giving the subject the semblance of importance which serious discussion would imply. We have, therefore, contented ourselves with silence, in the daily expectation that the administration would put an end to the hopes of Slavery agitators, by consistently declaring that the question presented had nothing whatever to do with it, as the head of the war power of this government.

We perceive, however, that there is a persistant determination, upon the part of the Slavery agitators, to coddle and nurse this little bantling into a respectable importance. Foiled in their various attempts to engraft abolitionism upon the war as a declared issue, by proclamation of Generals or by Congressional enactment, they now seek to entangle the administration into the same snare, by the missionary education of slaves. We do not believe that President Lincoln can be trapped so easily.

Let us look into the facts of this question a little, and see if, under the test of cool investigation, this apparent mountain will not dwindle into a very ridiculous mouse.

But a few weeks ago, Edward Stanley was sent to his native State to act as its military governor, in behalf the Federal Government. His past life had been a record of loyalty and patriotism. He was sent not only because he was unquestionably loyal, but because he possessed the confidence of the people of that State; because he knew them, and was known by them. He was sent, not as a law-giver, or as a law-maker, but to enforce the State laws, to protect loyal men in their rights, and, by military aid, to put down and punish treason.

Upon arriving at the scene of his labors he found that a certain Dr. Collyer, with a large corps of assistants, was engaged under the auspices and patronage of the Christian Union of New York City, and with the approbation of Gen. Burnside, in teaching the negro children at Newbern to read and write. Waiting upon Gov. Stanley, Dr. Collyer stated what he had been doing. He was told that the right to "keep open such schools would be questioned, as the laws of the State forbade it. That as Gov. he was obliged to execute those laws as they existed before the rebellion broke out. Such were his instructions, and he should be compelled to execute them. If the question should come before him officially, he should be obliged to decide against the schools. Individually he would not object." Acting upon this suggestion the schools were closed. This was precisely what the northern fanatics desired, and forthwith a hullabaloo was raised all over the country. Gov. Stanley was abused most roundly; he was called all manner of evil names, and his recall demanded at Washington. The war could not go on, and the rebellion could not be put down, unless these apostles of education were permitted to teach the slave children of N. Carolina how to read. Negro education must be recognized as one of the objects of the war, and our army was to go South with a spelling book in one hand and a musket in the other.

Now, in the name of common sense and political sanity, we would like to know what we have to do, as a people, or as a government, with the education of the babies of Newbern. Might we not with equal propriety insist that every one of them should be baptized in the particular church to which this man Collyer belongs—or that every male in skedaddledom should abjure whiskey and tobacco? Is this great government, and the mighty interests of humanity which centre in its preservation, to be wantonly hazarded by committing it to the insane guidance of missionary humanitarians? It can only result in distractions, complications, exasperations and danger. We sincerely trust that our national pilot will steer clear of all these lurking dangers, and hold the Ship of State squarely on her course in the old Constitutional channel.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.* (*Rep.*)

☞ United States officers recently from Beaufort and Port Royal represent the attempt at instructing or enrolling the negroes as a ridiculous failure. The pure Congo breed there rejects all humanizing approach, and is lazy, inert and repulsive. Uncle Sam's rations are what they comprehend much better than Uncle Sam's work. The officers and troops are said to be disgusted at the contact and intercourse with negroes enforced upon them "by authority."

☞ The assessors under the new National Tax bill are to receive $5 per day. There will be about twenty thousand of them.

A LOYAL VIEW OF SLAVERY.

The contrasting the preservation of the Union with the preservation of slavery, resorted to so unceasingly by the abolitionists as a show of justification for the abolition of slavery in the States, is the very cream of nonsense. It is among the most senseless of all the senseless abolition fallacies. The contrast not only does not exist but cannot exist in the nature of the case. It involves a flagrant self contradiction.

Unquestionably the necessary effect of this struggle for the preservation of the Union is not only to diminish the number of slaves in the country but to weaken the institution of slavery itself. This effect is unavoidable, and no loyal man amongst us complains of it, nor does any such man wish the struggle on the part of the Government to be relaxed in vigor or narrowed in design out of respect to this effect. By no means. Whatever detriment slavery may receive in this way the loyal men of the South will accept without a murmur of complaint. They ask only that it shall not be the object of special assault—that, in equivalent terms, it shall not be struck at through the acknowledged rights of the States.

But this the abolitionists are not willing to grant. On the contrary, assuming that the preservation of slavery is incompatible with the preservation of the Union, they demand that the general government, regardless of State rights, shall abolish slavery in the States as the means of preserving the Union. They demand this; and this the loyal men of the South, and the true loyal men of the North also, oppose as not merely tyrannical but suicidal. Thus far reflecting patriots everywhere contend for the preservation of slavery. The patriots of the South contend no farther. The fact is not disputed. Hence, the demand of the abolitionists, apart from its villainous duplicity, involves, as we have said, a flagrant self-contradiction.

The preservation of slavery, as contended for by the loyal men of the South, is simply and purely the preservation of the right of self government in the States; in other words, it is nothing more than the preservation of the Union itself, because, if the right of self-government in the States should be abolished by the general government, the Union for which we are struggling would not exist, and the Union as it would then exist could not be preserved. Therefore, the preservation of slavery, as contended for by the loyal men of the South, is identical with the preservation of the Union, instead of being incompatible with it; and to talk of abolishing slavery in the States by the general government as the means of preserving the Union is as irrational as to talk of saving the life of a man by cutting out his heart, for, though slavery is not the heart of the Union, the right of self government in the States is, and the abolition of slavery in the states by the general government would extinguish the vital right.

Thus the contrast drawn by the abolitionists is absurd. The issue they undertake to raise is impossible in the nature of the case. There is and can be no such issue. When, therefore, men declare that they are for abolishing slavery if necessary to preserve the Union, they either do not think of what they are saying, or they are traitors at heart; and if they are not really traitors at heart, they at least give aid and comfort to those who are. The declaration, if not moral treason, is certainly a very culpable indiscretion.—*Louisville Journal.*

WHO ARE THE PARTIZANS?

At the commencement of the present unfortunate intestine war, Democrats exhibited, in various ways, their willingness to forego partizan differences, and unite heartily with all patriotic citizens who desired to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and the indivisibility of the Union. They were told by those in power that there should be "no party now," and, trusting to these professions, they expected that their waiver—not abandonment—of party controversy, would be met in the same spirit of lofty self-sacrifice by Republicans. In this they were sorely disappointed. The abolition leaders of the Republican organization have been more obstinate than ever in thrusting their peculiar notions upon the country; in exhibiting the sectional spirit and sectional aims that have always governed them; and, worse than all, in insisting that the war shall be prosecuted for the worse than partizan, because flagrantly unconstitutional, purpose of reducing the Southern states into conquered provinces, and abolishing the domestic institutions over which alone they have sovereign control. Democrats have shown their readiness to fight and to die for the Constitution and the Union, and to sustain the Government by all the means in their power in asserting the supremacy of the one, and the inviolability of the other.—But they are not willing to embrace the ultra partizan doctrines of abolitionism, against which they have contended for the last thirty years; and they cannot be driven into the support of these doctrines by any threats or intimidations, such as weak men, temporarily raised to power, commonly use for the purpose of tyrannizing over those who differ from them. A war for the Union is one thing—a war for the negro is quite another. In the prosecution of the one, both party obligations and the patriotism which is higher than party, impel them to assist. But in waging the other, they have no warrant, and therefore no right or disposition to take a hand. The Union was not made by or for the Negro, and they will not fight for his freedom at the hazard of losing their own. Democrats and conservative Unionists of the North and South, have been driven into a party attitude to beat back the extreme partizanship of the Abolitionists. They have discovered the insincerity of the assumed Union feelings of Abolition-republicanism, and the emptiness of its "no party" professions; and they believe that the country stands in just as much danger from Abolition as it does from Secession. Both aim to destroy—not to preserve. Both are in rebellion against the Constitution—the one by force and arms, the other by the less flagrant and more dangerous, because more insidious, assaults of acts that violate its express provisions, and transcend the limits of its authority. If we would preserve the Constitution as it is, and restore the Union as it was, we must strive just as earnestly to put down abolitionism, as we have striven, and are now striving, to crush armed rebellion.—*Reading Gazette.*

Who are the Northern Traitors?

The American Anti-Slavery Society, lately held its annual meeting in New York. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Cheever, Parker Pillsbury, and other leaders, who have participated in its deliberations for twenty years, were present, and greatly rejoiced in their speeches and resolutions over the present aspect of political affairs. If one will look into the New York Weekly *Observer*, of May 28, 1844; eighteen years ago—he will find that the same Anti-Slavery Society, the same leaders controlling it, adopted the foliowing resolutions:

"Resolved, That a political union in any form between a slaveholding and a free community must necessarily involve the latter in the gulf of slavery; therefore

Resolved, That *secession* from the United States Government is the duty of every *Abolitionist*, since no one can take office or deposit a vote under its Constitution without violating his anti-slavery principles, and rendering himself an abettor to the slaveholder in his sin.

Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare against the slave power have convinced us that every act done in support of the American Union rivets the chains of the slave—that the only exodus to the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the remains of the present American Church and the grave of the present Union.

Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of this agitation to dissolve the American Union."

These men have worked ever since with fiendish malignity, and unhappily with too much success, to accomplish their atrocious ends.

The Black and White Races.

The radical men are bringing out day by day more plainly their determination to make the equality of the negro and the white man a political question. Not alone in the propositions to place the two on an equal footing in the army, in the carrying of mails, in the New York Custom House, and in government service generally, but it begins to be seen that they entertain the plan of converting some of the Southern States into black colonies, or giving at once all the voting and government powers to the freed slaves. Not a few avow that they propose to teach blacks at Port Royal and elsewhere for the purpose of making them fit to take the reins of government at once, and we are assured by one radical journal that the South is to be brought back into the Union by at once giving it to the blacks and making them citizens. It is one of the oddest illustrations of radical fanaticism, that while it declares there can be no permanent Union between a free North and Southern slaveholding white men, it does not see any difficulty in a lasting Union between Northern white men and a Southern black State! They would not only put asunder those whom God has joined, but they would actually join those whom God has manifestly put asunder.

Governor Andrew Johnson's Speech.

Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, in his speech at Columbia, Tennessee, on the 2nd of June, thus gave his opinion of the Abolitionists and Secessionists. He said:

"The Slavery question is forever thrust in our faces. The disunionists profess a great horror of abolitionists. Now I will prove very briefly that a Secessionist is as great an abolitionist as Sumner. Both the Secessionist and the Disunionist, are for breaking up this Union. I will state the argument in a syllogism, thus, an Abolitionist is a Secessionist. A Disunionist is a Secessionist. A Secessionist is a Disunionist. A disunionist is an Abolitionist. Therefore a Secessionist is an Abolitionist. There is not a particle of difference between them. Here is the nation tossed and rent almost in twain by these unprincipled and ambitious office hunters. Now there is a great middle class who lie between these two extremes, who must come up and save the Union. The mass of the Southern people are for the Union. The great mass of the Republicans are opposed to abolitionists. The body of the people every where will prove true to the Union."

The Tennessee Unionist considers Abolitionism and Secessionism identical. He thinks an Abolitionist like Sumner as bad as a Secessionist.

☞ It is laid down by Vattel in his Law of Nations, that in case of rebellion or civil war, the sovereign should always leave the door open for the return of his insurgent subjects to their allegiance.

But if a tyrant wanted to close the door of hope against his rebellious subjects, to drive them to desperation and unite them to a man against his authority, so that he might have a plausable excuse for exterminating them and dividing their lands and estates among his favorites and sycophants, he could use no more effectual means for the accomplishment of these atrocious designs than to proclaim and carry into effect, as his conquering legions might enable him to do it, a forfeiture of all the earthly possessions of the insurgents *en masse*, and of all aiding or abetting their cause.

The population of New Orleans in 1860 was 168,675, divided as follows:

Whites born in slave States	59,856
White born in free States	9,495
Whites born in foreign countries	64,267
Not known	977
Free colored	10,689
Slaves	13,389
Total	168,675

Literary Record.

Very near the centre of our continent, and a thousand miles almost, from the borders of civilization westward of the Mississippi, an isolated republic, has germinated and become a fruitfull plant, owning connection with, and allegiance to the Government of the United States, as a territory thereof. It was planted by a strange people, or rather a people actuated by strange motives, and cherishing as a distinctive characteristic, polygamy the great social fact of ancient and modern Asia where the Gospel of Jesus has not yet become the dominant controller. Their history forms a most striking and strange episode in that of the religious and social systems of the world: and their continuance, growth and prosperity have puzzled philosophers and statesman. Their government is a sort of theocracy, and yet there is much more of the human than divine in their principles and practices. Their chief wields the power of an autocrat, and yet there appears to be a fredom of opinion, speech and action, quite anomalous when considered in relation to the idea of such an absolute autocracy. That strange people are the Mormons or Latter Day Saints, and that far-off isolated country is Utah, among the ranges of the Rocky mountains, where lies a lake salter far than the famous Dead Sea on the borders of which stands the saline wife of Lot.

Explorers, adventurers, public officers, emigrants, and others, have from time to time given us glimpses of the strange people, whose capital is Salt Lake City. But what we have learned of them have only been mere glimpses of society over which Brigham Young, like a sultan, hears rule as the commissioned Governor appointed by the United States, and, as he avows, the chosen Prophet of the Almighty. It has been reserved for an eminent English traveller—one who has explored more of the secret ways of the Mohamedans than any man of modern times, and has studied the regions of Africa least known to us with the eye of a philosopher—to give to the world the first elaborate, and, as we believe, truthful picture of the mormons at home. That traveller is Captain Richard F. Burton, the Author of the Lake Region of Africa." He visited Great Salt Lake City in the Autumn of 1860, and the record of his travels and sojourn in that region, form a most interesting octavo volume, fully illustrated, which has been published by Harper & Brothers, with the title of *The City of the Saints and Across the Rocky Mountain to California.*

Seldom has a book of more thrilling interest been published than *The City of the Saints.* It is written in the racy and attractive style which distinguish the previous productions of the author, whilst much of the matter written about, is new to most readers, and of great interest to all. He gives us a large amount of geographical and statistical information.

His picture of the route from St. Louis over the plains to the Wasatch mountains and Great Salt Lake is perfect in outline and filling as a work of art; and instruction and amusement is found on every page. Captain Burton appears to have been afforded every facility for studying the Mormons at home, and his report seems to be free from bias or prejudice. One of the most remarkable things in the book, conected with polygamy, is the defence of the practice by Mrs. Belinda Pratt, wife of the celebrated Mormon Apostle of that name, in a letter written to her sister in Vermont, in 1854. It contains the whole scriptural, physiological and moral argument in favor of the system.

Those of our readers who desire minute information regarding the Mormons and their country may be gratified by a perusal of the book in question. Strange as it may appear, the Author, after full investigation declares that "in point of mere morality, the Mormon community is perhaps purer than any other of equal numbers." A few lines further on he admits that "the Mormons or Latter-Day Saints are mostly English." This fact may have had some influence upon his opinions and made him more lenient—more disposed to

"Be to their faults a little blind—
And to their virtues very kind."

"Policy of the Fathers."

The Republican party and Abraham Lincoln are great on "bringing the Government back to the policy of the fathers." We have a fair specimen of this in the resolution which the President saw fit to recommend to Congress, for the interference of the Government in the emancipation of the slaves. And yet the Congress of 1790 took just diametrically the opposite position. We copy below a resolution passed by the fathers in 1790, at a time when George Washington was President, and we submit to the honest judgment of our readers whether it has any likeness to that framed and endorsed by our own latter-day President. It is as follows:

Resolved, That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States; it remaining with the several states alone to provide rules and regulations therein, which humanity and true policy may require.

We know that our Republican brethren are very sensitive about exposures of the difference between their professions and practices; and impose upon the sympathies of the thoughtless, by laying the blame of all their departures from their professions and the Constitution upon their inapplicability in "war times." But history presents strong indications, that the war was fomented with the very design of affecting through the blindness of its blood and smoke, what seemed hopeless with the maintenance of peace. But whether this be so or not, if the existence of war threatens to overturn the principles of our government, the more should the jealousy of every patriot be invoked to guard and defend them. Instead of war being to blind us to the designs of our rulers, or the tendency of their measures, it exacts the increased exercise of that eternal vigalance which is the price of liberty.