THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT,
IS PUBLISHED THURSDAYS, BY
A. J. Gerritson.
OFFICE ON PUBLIC AVENUE,
THREE DOORS ABOVE SEARLE'S HOTEL.

TERMS.—$1,50 per annum in ADVANCE; otherwise $2 will be charged—and fifty cents per annum added to arrearages, at the option of the Publisher, to pay expense of collection, etc. ADVANCE payment preferred.

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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, JULY 29, 1862. | NO. 30.

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.

Handbills, Posters, Programmes, and other kinds of work in this line, done according to order

Business, Wedding, and Ball CARDS Tickets, etc., printed with neatness and despatch.

Justices' and Constables' Blanks, Notes Deeds, and all other Blanks, on hand, or printed to order

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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, Lathrpps' new building, Turnpike-st.

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

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 platework. 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.

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

JOHN GROVES,
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. oct25 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 jel 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,
GEORGE HAYDEN,
NEW MILFORD, PA.

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.

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. F. 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, Mus-krat, 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 CLANEY, M. D.,
HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at Tingley's Hotel.
New Milford, July. 17, 1861

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

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
LATE GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPATMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times.
Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to.
☞ Office over Webbles Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in payment, at the highest value, and CASH NOT REFUSED.
Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1862.—tpf

PERSONS OUT OF BUSINESS, and wanting cheap farms, see advertisement of Vineland in another column.

SALT, by the Barrel, Sack or Pound. A. TURRELL

WANTED—A responsible person of either sex in every neighborhood to sell J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and also J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders. Olive Tar is a thin, transparent fluid; it is the best remedy known for diseases of the throat, lungs, or Catarrh. Also for diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. Myriron and Sulphur Powders strengthen the system, aid the digestion, and purify the blood. I have a sixteen page pamphlet containing full explanations, and over one hundred testimonials from well known prominent persons, which I will send to any one free by mail.
J. R. STAFFORD Chemist,
412 Broadway N. Y

EDUCATIONAL.

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

A CONTRAST.

From Notes by a District Secretary.

The weather is awful! Sleet is the predominant element in the world without! What a glorious time the Secretary of the Board of Directors has,—all to himself! I feel depressed at the thought, that I must enjoy the "feast of reason and flow of soul" all alone. How I would like to have a few of those venerable fogies with me to-day. It would be such a treat! I think I could show them the difference between "new fangled" teachers, and the "master," who taught round! boarded round! loafed round! and wasn't fit for anything but a school-teacher, twenty years ago! Well perhaps, they could not appreciate the difference. In fact when they do accompany me, the first thing the last thing! the only thing! that attracts their attention, is PENMANSHIP! I don't understand this! I won't understand it!

Nine o'clock! I must be off! Where is my report? School has certainly taken up! This is my *third* Report? All right; Misses Youngkin will call their classes before I get there! Good bye, wife! and you, too little one! Good bye! I'll be back for dinner, provided always, I don't get an invite somewhere else, which rarely occurs.

That is a fine school building! large brick! two stories! highly creditable! Well, ah! Miss Youngkin at the door! "A sleety morning, Miss Youngkin, how are yourself and sister this morning?—"We are well and pleased to see you come again! a very bad morning! come in! come in!

Well, in I go! Oh, what a crowd! So many pleasant faces! The rogues are acquainted with me. See how they smile! What fine intelligent countenances! How neatly all are dressed! boys, girls! and even two or three of a shade darker than the Caucasian, appear sprightly! all "gay and happy!" God bless them! My feelings overpower me! A tear moistens my eye! Go away! I am nothing but an overgrown child!

System! how I love to worship at thy shrine! Every feature works with the regularity of the spheres! System reigns around! The teachers are systematic! Then it follows the school room is systematically arranged! And they are systematically recited! The pupils are systematically classified! The studies are systematically apportioned! Never before did I see such interest! Mark that class! Mark every class! large! small! and middle size! Up go a row of hands! Look at the sprightly countenances! See how their eyes sparkle at the prospect of answering! Hundreds of questions are put and are as readily answered! See, the head member of a class has "missed!" With the rapidity of thought the second has answered! Head is trapped! Oh, what a shock to her little nerves! See the gentle tear steal into the corner of her eye! She brushes it away with one hand and holds up the other! It is too much, little one! I felt another tear. But time is rolling away, and I have only three hours to spend with you! No! The school must sing an ode before I think of leaving! Sixty, sweet, tender melodious voices, join the chorus! I shall not attempt to describe it! I never made a better speech in my life to little folks! I felt happy! I was *pleased!*

Awful weather! Quite a change since this morning! Two drops of rain to three drops of sleet! I am within sight of the school building! I search for my report! Alas, it is gone! It is lost! Back through all the rain! through all the sleet, over head and under foot, one mile, I trudged, found it and returned! Well there is the building again! It is well situated, but it looks miserably dreary! There is an unspeakable something about it!

Rap! rap! no response! Rap! rap! rap! "Come in," responded a husky voice. Wet! wet! wet! was I? Wet from the hat to the boots! In I posted!

"How dye do, Mr. D.? Come up here behind the desk and take a seat!" I was wet! "Thank you sir, I'll prefer the stove"

My eyes involuntarily rolled around the room! The floor was like unto a coal hearth! The walls a shade lighter than the crater of Vesuvius! Benches were turned up-side down! Fuel spread all over the room! One-third of the shutters were shut! The teachers looked blank! The pupils stared me out of countenance! Some were seated! Others lounged! Some were tidy! Others were not! I don't understand it!

The classes were called! One rested here! Another there! One answered! Ten did not! One was engaged with his toes on the floor! Another with his fingers! A third with her hair! Ten were not interested in the recitation, only when their time came! While the teacher looked in one direction, two or three performed a set-to in another direction! While the teacher went out, the whole school inside went into an uproarious tumult. Well, I felt like leaving! I tried to make a speech! Every word froze long before it reached the school! I quit! I left! I was DIS-PLEASED!

We have a number of schools like the former and at least one like the latter in our district!

J. R. DUBOBOW.

☞ The Hartford *Times* states that while our army was engaged in Mexico, one of the editors in Connecticut, who is urging that the present war be turned into an abolition raid, published the following atrocious sentiment:

"It would be a sad but woful joy—but a *joy* nevertheless—to hear that the *hordes under Scott and Taylor* were, every man of them, swept into the next world.

☞ Ex-President Buchanan has sent one hundred dollars to the Pennsylvania Relief Association, for sick and wounded soldiers, John W. Forney, chairman.

An Address,

TO THE UNION AND CONSERVATIVE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

I am almost afraid to write or even to think—I dread to look at the future. The events which have occurred during the past two years make me despair of the perpetuity of our country. The rapidity with which one misfortune after another has been presented to our minds is appalling. Am I mistaken in my apprehensions?—Are we to survive our disasters? Will the Republic be able to conquer all its enemies? Can the Constitution be preserved and the Union restored? The rebellion is now a stern, indubitable fact. Can it be suppressed? Thinking men cannot answer or are afraid to hazard an opinion. Now, is it not a duty that each citizen owes to his country to render such assistance as he can, so as to utterly crush out this foul rebellion? I propose to lay my views before the public, leaving it to judge of their worth or worthlessness, as the case may be.

The first thing to be accomplished is to put an end to the rebellion. Will this ever be done if the war is to be conducted in the future as it has been in the past?

The North is said to be three times as strong as the South, in money and men, then why has not the former beaten the latter? We had better look at this matter squarely in the face. The reason why is plain and self-evident. It is because there is no statesman in the Cabinet. It is because neither the President nor Congress understands the magnitude of the rebellion, nor the importance of the issue. I believe the President is honest, and that he means well, and that he desires the restoration of the Union; but at the same time, I am constrained to state that he lacks the mental capacity to grasp the crisis in its length and breadth. Now, the President, the Cabinet and Congress have not as yet arisen to a knowledge of our national dangers; or if they have, and have not put an end to the war, we ought to be informed of their reasons. I am fain to believe that they desire the suppression of the insurrection, the restoration of the Union, and the re-establishment of Constitutional law. I can only believe that it is the Abolition extremists who desire war and carnage. It is these latter who try to unsettle what the fifty-six signers had settled, and what the framers of the Constitution had settled; and what God Almighty, in His infinite wisdom and inscrutable decrees, had settled from the beginning of time, that negroes can never become the equals of white men. I say, therefore, that if our national rulers understood the nature of the struggle as statesmen ought to understand it, the war would have been ended months ago.

The rebellion was thought to have been "a tempest in a tea-pot," "a whiskey insurrection," or a "Shay's rebellion." This opinion, entertained by our Washington politicians, shows the shallowness of their statesmanship, and unfits them for their positions. If they had viewed it with the ken of statesmen, it could never have attained its present vast proportions; it would never have been temporized with. The people were ready to give all the men and all the money that the administration demanded, but neither the rebellion nor the national spirit was understood, hence the shilly-shally, wavering spirit in which the war has been conducted. Why is it that mere politicians have been enabled to get prominent commands in the army, while competent officers have been thrust into the back ground? Why have we been beaten at Big Bethel, Manassas, Ball's Bluff, Shiloh, Charleston, and back from Richmond? Why had Banks to run before Jackson? We are told because his troops had to be sent to reinforce McClellan, but why had the administration not prepared troops sufficient for McClellan without those of Banks? The people are asking these questions in every direction.

It is admitted on all sides that there is a strong Union sentiment in the Border Slave States. This feeling can, by statesmen, be increased rapidly, or it can be entirely destroyed by the abolition extremists. Nothing could have been more offensive than the proclamations of Fremont and Hunter to a large and influential party in those States. Fremont was removed from his command, not because of his proclamation, but because of his quarrel with the Blairs; no, not even on account of the wholesale peculations of the officials under and around him. He is again restored to a command where he manifest his utter incapacity as a General; but because another General is placed over him, he throws up his commission in disgust, and thus deprives the public of his *very valuable services*. Hunter is still retained in his command, notwithstanding his proclamation, and slavery has been abolished in the District of Columbia. All these things have tended to increase the disunion sentiment in the south and border slave states.

Have Butler, and Burnside, and Pope troops enough? When some patriots in the Senate and House of Representatives asked that more troops should be given to our Generals, the mouth-pieces of the Administration told them that there were more than enough under arms. Did these miserable politicians wish the defeat of McClellan? Were they jealous of his genius, of his honesty, of his capacity?—He brought order out of chaos; he made an army out of a mob. The Administration ought to know that the terrible ordeal of war is no child's play; but that, on the contrary, it is a fearful, frightful business; that every day brings agony to tens of thousands of families. Our citizens will hold to a rigid accountability those miscreants who protract the war.—Are there any who desire a continuance of this war? Yes, thousands; all of those who make money and get rich by it; all those cormorants who rob the nation, the whole brood (a few honorable exceptions) of jobbers, contractors, sutlers, tax-gatherers, &c. These men care more for profit, plunder and peculation than they do for our unhappy country. The farmer, mechanic, merchant, day-laborer and other industrious citizens, who will have to foot the bill, want the war to be speedily ended. In the convulsions of society, like the scum upon a boiling pot, the worst elements are thrown upon the top. The corrupt politician smells his prey afar off, as surely as the crow and the vulture scent the carrion.

We in the free States are divided into two opposing political parties, the Democratic and its opponents. After the bloody fiat went forth that the flag of rebellion should be unfurled, and that treason should be made triumphant, the whole North arose in its might and grandeur, to defend the Union and the Constitution.—Political partizanship was sunk into patriotism. It was no longer a question of Black Republicanism or Douglas Democracy, or Breckinridgeism; all were swallowed up in love of country. Butler, of Massachusetts; Sprague, of Rhode Island; Patterson, of Pennsylvania; supporters of Breckinridge, threw themselves into the front ranks. McClellan, Meagher, Logan, were found in the field alongside of those who had voted for Lincoln.

The people on all sides, of every political party, laid aside their proclivities, to support the Administration to carry on the war. Alas! how has this generous and noble confidence been disappointed. I know that the great mass of the Democracy threw themselves into the movement with the purest motives and best intentions. I and the Douglas men used all our influence to encourage this enthusiasm.—We believed in the wisdom and patriotism of that distinguished statesman. We were for him in earnest; we have not appealed to his mouldering ashes to make money out of them. We did not sell ourselves to the black republicans for office. Amidst these latter days of corruption, tergiversation and renegadism, we have held to our Democratic faith and honor, and we can well afford to welcome back to the Democratic fold those Breckinridge Democrats, who mistakingly went worshipping for a time after strange political Gods.

It has become fashionable to denounce us as disunionists and traitors, unless we follow in the wake of those who have deserted the principles of Stephen A. Douglas, and swear by the black republican ritual. Well, I hold that we are better and more loyal citizens than they. We are truly and sincerely for the Union and the Constitution, and for the prosecution of the war, although we neither hold office nor make money out of Government contracts. We are asked time and again, are we willing to support the administration? Our answer is McClellan, Meagher, Shields, Butler, Sprague, Patterson, Logan, M'Clernand, are periling their lives, while the army is filled from both wings of the Democracy. Where or when has this party halted in its support of the Administration? Never, never. Has a single Democrat in the free States ever used the language of a prominent Republican, formerly a member of Congress, now a General in the army? who said, "Let the Union slide?"

But it is not enough that we are Unionists and Constitutionalists, we must even think as the black republicans tell us. We say that you cannot dragoon us into thinking as you do.

If we say that Washington is reeking with the stench of political corruption, we are denounced as disunionists.

If we pronounce against the infamous practice of conferring responsible commands, irrespective of military education, upon mere politicians, we are disunionists.

If we say that McClellan, and Halleck, and Shields, and Siegel, and Pope, are the proper kind of Generals to lead our armies to victory, we are disunionists.

If we say that troops sufficient for the emergency should have been placed in the field to ensure success, we are disunionists.

If we say that the financial scheme of Secretary Chase is wrong, and that he is ignorant of the science of finance, we are not only called diunionists, but traitors.

If we denounce all ex post facto legislation as unconstitutional, we are disunionists.

If we denounce the mobbing of patriotic and innocent persons, we are disunionists.

If we say that in peaceable States citizens should not be illegally arrested and imprisoned, we are disunionists.

If we say that the Press ought to be free and untrammeled to criticise the public acts of the people's servants, we are disunionists.

If we say that the President ought to have dismissed grandmother Wells, so soon as he discovered his nepotism, we are disunionists.

If we, according to the light of history, declare that bankruptcy and general distress are the sure and inevitable effects of over-issues of paper money, oh! are we not denounced as secessionists and traitors?

If we assert, upon biblical and ethnological evidence, that negroes can never be made our equals, again we hear the cuckoo note of disunion rung in our ears.

If we say that that profound statesman, William H. Seward, made a slight mistake when he asserted in New York, "that the war would be over in three months," we are disunionists.

If we claim the right to the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, we are disunionists, and should be imprisoned.

If we say a word about the Hon. Gov. Curtin's shoddy, or Mr. Cummings' rotten red herrings, or Senator Simmons' fifty thousand dollars of black-mail, we are disunionists.

If we do not stultify ourselves by proclaiming that the President possesses the virtue of Washington, the statesmanlike abilities of Jefferson, and the Roman firmness of Jackson, we are denounced as rank disunionists.

If, in fine, we say that the administration is incompetent to fulfil the grave duties with which it is charged; that it is composed of incapables and imbeciles; that its measures are weak and criminal; that Congress is composed of patriots, knaves and fanatics, the two last predominating; that Washington needs purification; that the war must be pushed to a vigorous prosecution and to a speedy conclusion, and its authors summarily punished, and that this only can be done by the reins of government being legitimately placed by the people into the hands of the Democracy—we are fiercely denounced as disunionists and traitors, and every foul epithet showered upon our devoted heads.

The Shibboleth of our enemies has lost its charm; it falls harmless upon Democratic ears, because we know the source whence it springs. Do the mechanics, laborers, merchants attack us? Certainly not. Is it ever heard except from the office-holder, speculator, contractor or abolitionist? Newspaper mercenaries, who receive Government patronage, re-echo it; every tax-gatherer in prospective joins in the chorus; members of Congress, to use a trite but worn-out adage, "who fiddled while Rome was burning," (fiddles were not invented for centuries after the death of Nero,) will be the most vociferous in shouting it from the stump, next fall, to cover their own delinquencies; it will be their only stock in trade.

But if so; we, who love the Union of these States, such as patriots and sages have made it; we, who will use every effort to maintain intact the Constitution and the laws; we, who are determined to resist all tyrannies, whether under the treasonable flag of secessionism, or under the covert and sneaking assaults of abolitionism; we will be prepared at the ballot box to lawfully arrest power from the Republican party, that legislative power which it has so infamously used. Two years ago the twin demons of secessionism and abolitionism made the people crazy. We will appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. We will show to the world, by a vigorous prosecution of the war, that free institutions are not to be destroyed to gratify the ambition of southern traitors.

It is well known that I flung political party to the winds in order to aid this administration in the prosecution of the war. Party was nothing to me in comparison to my country; but when I find that nothing but imbecility, to give it the mildest term, has marked the course of the party in power—that jobbery, robbery, squandering the national treasures, our dearest relatives slaughtered, our existence as a nation imperilled—I must protest against the fearful abuse of power by this party.

When I take a retrospective glance at my country, now bleeding, rent in twain, to what it was six years ago, my heart bleeds; almost ruined, ruined, by the villanies of the Buchanan administration; that ruin finally accomplished by the charlatanism and imbecility of the present party in power. When I say ruined, let me be understood: Because McClellan had not troops enough, the rebels beat him back upwards of thirty miles from Richmond, with a loss of not less than 30,000 men. The relative forces of the two armies were, Federals 95,000, Confederates 185,000 men. Could not the imbeciles see that a disastrous retreat like this would be a fine excuse for our ancient and bitter enemy, England, to acknowledge the independence of the South? Is there treason in Congress, that it refused to call out the force of the nation? Why, I again ask, had not McClellan 250,000 men?—Competent military judges declare that if he had an equal force with the rebels, he would have surmounted all difficulties and taken Richmond; and they say that no General ever displayed greater military capacity and genius, than he did in his masterly retreat. All honor to our townsman, the General of the age.

I wish the foregoing remarks to be deeply pondered over and well weighed. Already there is a return to reason on the part of some of the Free States. Wisconsin has repealed her personal liberty bill, and Illinois, by an emphatic vote and an overwhelming majority, has decided that she will have no negroes within her borders. Pennsylvania adjoins three slave states, her soil will be overrun by this worthless race, her free white laborers will be thrown out of employment. Are we willing to witness this? Let the Democracy honestly and fearlessly make the issue, compel the republican party to meet face to face the results of its own infamous and treasonable legislation. Let our battle cries be the Union and the Constitution, a vigorous prosecution of the war, the squelching out of secessionism and abolitionism, and the purification of Washington.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONFISCATION, EMANCIPATION, ARMING NEGROES, &C.

A BILL to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection ag'nst the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, & be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have.

3. That any person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

4. That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

5. That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks credits and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same, and the proceeds thereof, for the support of the Army, that is to say:

First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government; second, of any person hereafter acting as Presid't, Vice Pres., Member of Congress, Judge of any court, Cabinet officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner or Consul of the so called Confederate States of America; 3d, of any person acting as Governor of a S't, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of the so called Confed States of America; fourth, of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so called C S A; fifth, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government of the CSA, or under any of the several states thereof, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, state, or municipal in its name or character. *Provided*, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly above described, shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secession of the State, or shall support the constitution of the es; sixth, of any persons who, owning property in any loyal state or territory, or in the D. C., shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for th possession or use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

6. That if any person within any State or Territory, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Gov't, or aiding or abetting such rebelion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

7. That to secure the condemnation and sale of such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purposes aforesaid, proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any Territorial court or in the U.S. D.C. for the D. of C., within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the U. States treasury for the purposes aforesaid.

8. That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make and establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said court shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

9. That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under control of the Gov't; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by the rebel forces, and afterward occupied by the forces of the U. S., shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

10. That no slaves escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other state, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the U. S., shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on the pain of being dismissed from the service.

11. That the President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of *this* rebellion; and for this purpose he may organize and use them *in such manner* as he may judge best for the public welfare.

12. That the President is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of African race, made free by this act as may *be willing* to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

13. That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

14. That the courts of the United Stats shall have full power to institute proceedings, make all orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

(In the above form, the bill was sent to the President, but he wrote a VETO message,—hearing which both branches of Congress passed the appended resolution, whereupon the President waived his constitutional objections, signed the bill thus explained, and returned it with his proposed veto.)

Resolved, &c., That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, shall be construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a State Legislature or judge of any State court, who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, nor shall any punishment or proceeding, under the said act, be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

An Act for the Protection of Sheep.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the counties of Mercer, Clinton and Susquehanna, and they are hereby required to cause an accurate return to be taken annually, by the assessors of the several townships and boroughs, within the said counties, of all dogs owned or possessed by any person or persons within their respective townships or boroughs, particularly noting the number owned or possessed by each person and kept about any one house, and when the said Commissioners shall have so ascertained the number of dogs aforesaid, they shall levy and cause to be collected annually, from any person or persons owning or possessing one dog, twenty-five cents; and for every additional dog kept about the same house, one dollar, at the same time and in the same manner as the county rates and levies are collected; and five per centum of the same shall be allowed as collection fees; and it shall be the duty of the county Treasurer to keep separate accounts of the money arising from the tax on dogs, and the said money shall be and is hereby appropriated as a fund for remunerating the inhabitants of the county for any loss they shall sustain, after the passage of this act, by sheep being destroyed or injured by a dog or dogs.

§2. That any dog kept or staying about any house shall be deemed sufficient evidence of ownership to authorize the assessor to return the person inhabiting the said house as the owner or possessor of such dog; and every dog not returned shall be deemed to have no owner, and may be lawfully killed by any person seeing him run at large.

§3. That when any inhabitant of the counties aforesaid shall have any sheep destroyed or injured by a dog or dogs, the appraisers mentioned in this act are hereby authorized and required to view and ascertain the amount of damage sustained by the owner of such sheep destroyed or injured, as aforesaid; and when they shall have ascertained the legality of the claim and the damages so sustained, they, or any two of them, shall certify the same under their hands and seals, to the Commissioners of said county, who shall draw their warrant on the county Treasurer for the amount so certified, to be paid out of the fund arising from the tax on dogs:—Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to repeal any law now in force providing for the collection of damages done to sheep by dogs, from the owner or owners thereof: And provided further, That the said appraisers shall not certify an appraisement of damages to the county Commissioners for payment, as aforesaid, in any case in which, in their opinion, there is sufficient proof to charge the owner or owners of dogs, who are solvent, with the damages aforesaid, under existing laws, until suit shall have been brought, tried, and judgment entered against plaintiff.

§4. That when any inhabitant of the counties aforesaid shall have any sheep destroyed or injured by any dog or dogs, he may make complaint to one of the justices of the peace of his or her township or borough, who shall thereupon appoint three appraisers of said damage, who shall have full power and authority to examine, as witnesses, any person or persons, who shall appear before them, respecting the premises, upon oath or affirmation to be by them administered; and it shall be the duty of said appraisers, and they are hereby required, to ascertain whether the owner of the sheep so destroyed or injured, owns, possesses, or keeps a dog or dogs about his or her premises, and shall make report of the fact, together with the appraisement of the damages aforesaid, to the Commissioners of the said counties; and if it shall appear to the said Commissioners that the owner aforesaid did not make a true return to the proper assessor, of the said dog or dogs, the said owner shall not not be entitled to receive any part of the said damages.

§5. That the persons so appointed appraisers shall severally receive for their services the sum of one dollar per day, while engaged in the performance of their duties under this act, which sum shall be added to and paid with the damages so appraised; and the said appraisers, after their appointment and before they enter upon the performance of their duties enjoined by this act, shall severally take and subscribe, before the said justice of the peace, an oath or affirmation that they will faithfully and impartially perform all of their said duties to the best of their judgment and ability; which said certificate shall be immediately filed in the of-