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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, AUGUST 12, 1862.

NO. 32.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HENRY C. TYLER, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Umbrellas, Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Shorels and Forks, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware and Brooms, Head of Navigation, Public Avenue.

Montrose, Pa., May 13, 1862, by WM. II. COOPER & CO.,

BANKERS:-Montrose, Pa. Salecessors to Post. Cooper McCOLLUM & SEARLE, A TTORNEYS and Connections at Law, -- Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank. DR. WILLIAM. W. WHEATON,

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DRS. OLMSTEAD & READ. WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Public that they have entered into a partnership for the

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[Angust 30th, 1860.]

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I ASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop at Phonix Block, over tore of Read, Watrous Foster. All work warranged, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style, 'jan '69 tashironable Taillor,—Montroic, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike set. All orders filled promptly in first-rate style, titing done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

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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. A. F. Wilmarth, Vice "

Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigned, at his flice, one door above Scarle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa. nov29 y BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

B. 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 Verten by American State of the Cash, or to Prompt Six Verten Bearing of the State of the St New Milford, Oct. 25th, 1860.

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may with the times.

Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly stitched to the control of the contro

PERSONS OUT OF BUSINESS, and wanting cheap

ADDRESS

DEMOCRATIC S'T CENTRAL COMMITTEE

country is in danger. The nation writhes combination in the slave states was rallied. under the throes of wide-spread civil war! All our patriotism, all our wealth, all our physical powers, all of whatever virtue exists in the Republic is invoked, and tipodes of each other in their sentiments; al States; the repeated declarations of should be promptly afforded to save the Constitution and the Union of National the States from atter overthrow.

Is there a Pennsylvanian who values the title of American citizen-who reveres the The secessionists, claiming to act from the 2nd of October, 1860, one week before memory of the men of the revolution-who values civil and religious liberty—who abhors anarchy and despotism—or, who claims to possess a manly, patriotic heart, that is not prepared to pledge life, fortune and sacred honor for his country, in this, the first honor for an archy and against the sacred honor for his country, in this, and sacred honor for his country has a sacred honor for his country. can withhold such assurances of a just estimate of the importance of preserving Union as are now banded under the detection where all men are equal, or no Union the existence of our Republican institutions. We approach you with the full and are preferred to attend to all sales in the line of their country in this great criss of her destination and laws of the United States, and undertook to resist their execution my tan
DR. N. Y. LEET, s.

The destination and service of the people of pennsylvania are with their country in this great criss of her destination and laws of the United States, and undertook to resist their execution within the pretended jurisdiction of this in the late Congress have pursued a not revolutionant country and service of the people of pennsylvania are with their country in this great criss of her destination and laws of the United States, and undertook to resist their execution within the pretended jurisdiction of this in the late Congress have pursued a not conviction that the hearts of the great body of the people of Pennsylvania are with stitution and laws of the United States, sentatives from the Southern States would isfied of a feasible mode of relief and ex-revolutionary government. The Govern-trication, and of the most effective organ-ment of the United States, in strict according to North, and forced the conviction that ization to combine all the forces that can dance with its powers, undertook to enour gallant armies in the field, and the be applied to speedily and effectually force these laws and to demand obedience whole nation were to be the writed in their yield the happy fruits of returned peace

mine the cause of causes of our present portions, and for many of its characteris- present Congress, through a resolution of difficulties. Understanding the causes, it ics, one of the most formidable that ever fered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the would seem to be in the order of nature, existed among a civilized people. At its following terms: that restoration should follow upon their outset, the appeal was made to the loyal removal. It is not compatible with the men of the North, to fly to arms, in order practical efficiency of an address, such as to uphold the Constitution and laws, and or historical account of the gradual prog-ress of antecedent causes, that have at last with unbounded enthusiasm, and an armculminated in the dreadful results we now ed force of over 700,000 men stood ready behold. We shall, therefore necessarily to obey the summons to meet the foes of be brief, and best discharge our purpose the Union. President Lincoln, in his inby a statement of facts, which you will augural address had said: all recognize as correct, and by the asserverted.

otism, and against which they undertook July, 1861tion of sectional parties. It was in view of Pa probable efforts in this direction that he appealed to his countrymen "to indignantly frown upon the first dawning of evry attempt to alienate any portion, of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the va-"rious parts." Had the countrymen of Washington sufficiently appreciated his patriotic warning, the wide spread civil war that now afflicts us would never have existed; but, on the contrary, we should; at this time, under the support which a most bountiful Providence is extending to us, be in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity and happiness (we venture to assert) unequalled in the history of nations. Most unfortunately, sectional parties have grown up, begetting sectional bitterness; and already the title of American citizen begins to pale before the invasive progress

of such titles as Northerner and Souther-Years ago, men in the North, then a very insignificant combination, began to assail our Constitution and our Union. This faction basing its opposition upon a misguided-sentimentality in regard to the servitude of the negro race in the Southern States, and allowing that sentimentality to swallow up all true feelings of patriotism, and all duty as citizens, boldly proclaimed their hostility to the Constitution and the Union, which they rightly claimed recognized and was pledged not to invade the control of the States respectively over the institution of domestic slavery. Disloyal declarations such as "better no Union at all than a Union with slaveholders," became the axiomatic dicta of this faction, then and now (in its formidable proportions) best known as abolitionists. Without dwelling upon the progress and growth of this faction,, it is too lamentably true and well known that proclaiming through its leaders their chief) object to be "the atter extinction of slav-ery," it attained to such consequence that the people of the slaveholding states became alarmed, and began to form counter combinations to resist the threatened overthrow of what they claimed to be rights that were intended to be sacredly guarded by the constitution of the United States. At the same time there existed an insignificant, and of themselves powerless, band of disunionists in one or two of the slaveholding states, who seized upon the opportunity thus afforded by the aggressive action of the abolitionists to stimulate these counter movements.

too successful; and materials, too, for sucn too successful; and materials, too, for sucn the successes of the abolitionists. A from which you will see that the inference is irresistable that this is the design of the successful against the slaveholder is irresistable that this is the design of the successful against the slaveholder is irresistable that this is the design of the successful against the slaveholder is irresistable that this is the design of the successful against th counter movements. These efforts were streamed out from some pulpits in the North, where the virus of abolitionism had been infused. Retaliatory epithets were indulged in by pulpits in the South ag nst the abolitionists. Church organizations in the Union were split up into organizations. North and South. Nominations for

To the Democrats and all the other Friends of of an unlimited sovereignty, which was or to a dissolution of the Union, which terfering to arrest them. And even the tion of the Union than the people of any the Constitution and Union in Penn'a: claimed for it, withdraw from such union. THE Democratic State Central Committee address you upon subjects of the grathness, is familiarly called secessionism, and vest moment. The life of our beloved under its banner, a great and formidable

Thus were confronted two great sectional parties—the Abolitionists North, them are found in the unconstitutional, so in the indurated state of Southern feeling.

To these ranges Mr. President and not and the Secessionists South-the very an called, "Personal Liberty Bills" of severthey met on the common platform of Dis-union. Each, alike, tended to overthrow Presidential campaign, (see the speech the Constitution and the Union. Each delivered by Frank P. Blair, at Franklin alike, are the enemies of the Republic. Hall in the city of Philadelphia, on the apprehension that the threat for "the ut- the election,) in which he, quoting still her hour of greatest need and peril. None dinances of Secession, or for the with- the Dred Scott case, and in such declarasignation of the Confederate States. Ob-taining, thus, the formal organization of a pose, and upon the conviction that a reto them—armed resistance was at once patriotic purposes. The resolution above inaugurated on the part of the Secession-quoted, adopted by Congresss in July, and prosperity. inaugurated on the part of the Secession quoted, adopted by Congresss in July,
To clearly indicate the mode of relief it ists, and thus began a rebellion and civil 1861, immediately after the Bull Run diswould appear to be proper to first deter- war that has become one of gigantic pro- aster, it was sought to re-affirm in the his, to engage in any claborate exposition to maintain the Union. With the rapid-

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere tion of propositions and conclusions which with the incitation of slavery in the States where it ex-we maintain, cannot be successfully controlists. I believe have no lawful mont to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."-From Lincoln's Inaugue The troubles that are now upon us are Address, March 4th, 1861.

to guard by the Constitution of the United "Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has States, and the establishment thereby of what was deemed by them—and has until recently, proved to be the harmonio is action of the States and the Federal Government—in their defined and just relationship of the states are the recently of the states and the recently of the recently of the states and the states and the recently of the states are the recently of the recently of the states and the recently of the states and the recently of the states and the recently of the recently of the states and the recently of the states are the recently of the recently o the war ought to cease."-Adopted by both branches of being Republicans.

> the Union as it was. Under the inspiration of this high, patriotic and holy purpose, our gallant countrymen have marched to the battle-field, keeping step to the music of the Union, enduring privations and sufferings that would have utterly appalled less patriotic and devoted soldiers. The enemy, although massed in formidable bodies, and supported by an energy, skill, and munitions of war that evinced the union of all classes in the insurgent bilities of the lowest development of hu- ism from the North, but the cause of secan increased concentration of sentiment States; and while that union lasts the war manity in the white man. And yet, tionalism in the South, in behalf of the rebellion, yet, before the will never end until they are utterly ex-mighty shock of our arms—inflicted by hausted. We know that at the inception the soldiers of the Union-they for a time of these troubles Southern society was diuniphant soldiery, who had enlisted for ted. To discover why they are so, we the mere purpose of re-establishing devo-tion to, and the protection of, our proud national ensign, the star-spangled banner there again spread out its folds. At the beginning of these successes much attach-tions to the classes into which it has been di-vided and which still distinguish it.— They are in arms, but not for the same object; they are moved to a common ment to the Union was developed among the people where such successes occurred. Sons. The leaders, which comprehends few more similarly important blows inflic-ted upon the rebellion, that its force the lesser class, seek to break down na-der such policy the last spark of Union ple of the rebellious States, being assured These hopes have not been realized, and the explanation of this disappointment, in a great degree at least, is found in the evidence afforded of the terrible fact that the abolitionists in the North are determined that the white population of the South shall be exterminated or held in subjugation, and that our Government shall be overthrown, and the Union of these States finally and forever broken up. Yes! exterminate the whites of the South, or govern them as a subjugated people, and overthrow the Government and

The Constitution and the Union were early regarded by the abolitionists as the barriers that stood in the way of negro emancipation. Hence, such Constitution

retaliatory and dismion movements in the No support to any administration or gov the rebellious states. Military officers, stitution and the Union, and not as Ab- izations is entitled to his support? The South, crystalized and proclaimed the mon-strough that permits slavery on any por-strough heresy that the Union was but an tion of its soil—and we value this war on-ped beyond the just limits of their author-ion complete and to overthrow the Con-cratic State Convention are in every resalliance of sovereign states, and that any ly as we believe it must lead to emancipality in the same direction, until in several stitution! As Pennsylvanians, you have peet deserving of your confidence. one of its members might, in the exercise tion by order of the Federal authorities, instances you have felt the necessity of in- possibly a greater stake in the preserva-

> time, have been afforded that the abolitionists had firmly resolved upon the de-

Resolved, That the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be tion project of the Abolitionists we have prosecuted for any other purpose than the the proposition to arm and enlist the nerestoration of the authority of the Consti- groes as soldiers. Indeed, we are informed, tution and welfare of the whole people of from official sources, that one General in involved in the preservation of our present iment of negroes. We forbear to discuss form of Government, without modification, whether such soldiers (?) tion of change.

This resolution was defeated by a motion to lay it upon the table, made by Mr. those that the Fathers of this country fore saw might arise upon the decay of patri-mediately after the battle of Bull Run, in mays 58. Of those who voted to thus decay of patri-mediately after the battle of Bull Run, in feat the resolution, 59 were republicans, while every Democrat excepting one, and

tions to each other. Washington, in his farewell address, pointed out these dangers and, and above all, indicated as the evidence of a waning attachment for the Union and as a precursor of its fall, the ofea- dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unim- of the rebel States, reduce them to a tersuch. Then followed various emancipation schemes, and among them the pro-Thus the faith of the President and ject of confiscation of slaves nominally, but really a bill to emancipate them. We can Congress was pledged to every loyal man not probably better prove the operation ried on for the Constitution as it is, and the Union continuous transfer of such measures upon the Southern mind, twenty out of twenty-eight representatives from the Border Slave States to President Lincoln, in reference to his appeal to them to adopt his project, that the Federal Government should aid them with money to pay the master for his negro upon his emancipation, viz:

> "The rebellion derives strength from were vanguished; their forts, towns, and | vided, and that a portion, perhaps a maother strongholds were rapidly taken, and jority, were opposed to secession. Now amid the shouts of the exultant and tri- the great mass of Southern people are uni-It was hoped and believed that, with a what was previously known as the so disgraceful. would have been spent, and that the peo- tional independence and set up State domthat the pledges of the President and nationality. The other class is fighting, Congress would be faithfully observed, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve the Government? It were the merest would have relaxed their efforts in behalf its rights of property and dometic safety, folly to suppose otherwise! How then

> > authority is removed from them.

fer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as yet, in some sense hostile movements of It is unnecessary to even specify the fer has been estentatiously proclaimed as yet, in some sense hostile movements of prominent evidences that, from time to ple of the Southern States regard as ruin- ceed, and disunion becomes an establised ous to them. The effect of these meas- fact, Pennsylvania, owing to her peculiar

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution dertake to settle all questions that, would recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnestthat the "lever of their power" is the apprehension that the powers of a common government, created for common and ebe yielded against the institutions of the Southern States."

C. A. WICKLIFFE, Chairman GARRETT DAVIS, R. WILSON, J. J. CRITTENDEN, JNO.'S. CARLILE, J W. CRISFIELD, J. S. JACKSON, H. GRIDER, JOHN S. PHELPS, FRANCIS THOMAS, CHARLES B. CALVERT, C. L. L. LEARY, EDWIN H. WEBSTER. H. MALLORY, AARON HARDING, JAMES S. ROLLINS, J. W. MENZIES, THOS. L. PRICE, G. W. DUNLAP, WM. A. HALL.

In further prosecution of the emancipaare not a burlesque upon the name, and such, beside the waste of clothes, arms, and other supplies, is not exposing us to bayonet charge-of modern warfare. The subject has infinitely greater proportions when regarded in its effect to discourage collistments by our own race; resulting from the |commendable repugnance of the white man to be placed upon an equality of military rank with the ne-

And not the least objectionable considand conditions"-barbarity in wartaregainst them the "merciless Indian sava- the highest of crimes. The history of negro wars and insurrec-

should the negroes in the Southern States ands we may naturally expect to be rewould not only the moral sensibilities of all the whites of the Northern States who have not become brutalized by the devilisliness of Abolitionism, be most painfully shocked, but the whole civilized world would condemn us, and probably in the cause of humanity, rise to stay atrocities

ination. With them it is a war against guished, and the entire Southern population become united as one person against most despotic?
We need not answer for you these in-

geographical position, would be exposed to the desolation and become the battle field of the conflicting forces that might un-

remain as the heritage of distation. These, however, we forbear now to con-

sition is captivating; but to those who of character. remember that the original Union, which waged the war of the Revolution, was made up of thirteen slaveholding States; that the Union at the time of the adoption of the Pittsburg Post, a newspar of the present Constitution, consisted of per that since Mr. Barr's connection with twelve slaveholding to one free State, it is very plain, that instead of slavery produ-eing disunion that, unless it had been rec-ognized and the taith of the whole people pledged for its protection, this Union would have never existed.

, It would be as reasonable to argue that houses and money should be exterminated because so long as they exist there will be incendiaries and thieves, as to argue that slavery should be destroyed, because so long as it exists there will be Abolitionists Houses and money are not more clearly and decidedly recognized by the Constithe United States, who are permanently the army has already organized a full regiment, as subject to the laws and protection of our present involved in the preservation of our present intent of negroes. We forbear to discuss tions of the States where they exist, than is the right of the master to the services of whether clothing and arming negroes as his negro slave in states where negro slavery is recognized. Incendiaries and theives no more violate the recognized defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the negro is utterly disqualified by nature to small the musketry and artillery fire—not to speak of the road and other devices, they deprive the States guarantee protection. If in the attempt arson or robbery, life is taken, it is nurder in the first degree; so too it is represented in its standard-bearers.

> of which our ancestors complained a subject all who give it such direction to at the next election! If we fail, then all gainst Great Britain who had employed a- the penalty of the law imposed against is lost, and the hitherto glorious fabric of tions in St. Domingo, and other West. In- for its palliation, but judged by its objects dia Islands, is replete with the barbari- and its effects, it is in the highest degree ties of rapine and slaughter of helpless criminal and disloyak By eradicating abwomen and infants, that shock the sensi- olitionism, we remove not only sectional-

The fall of abolitionism, we verily believe Government against the white population, fall of secessionism. Although the imagithen the atrocities of the West India Isl- nary advantages of a Southern Confederacy, entertained by many in the revolted peated here only on a vastly more extend. States, has secured for it unconditional ed-scale. Against such a fiendish policy supporters, yet the desolation that has al-would not only the moral sensibilities of ready attended upon their efforts at separation, the continued pressure of our arms and the recollections of the blessings of the Union, will, upon the removal of the cause of southern sectionalism, revive their

sentiments of nationality.

We believe that upon the substantial extinction of abolitionism, the Union can certainly be restored, but without such extinction it never can be. It is, therefore. senfurent in the South would be extin. quite as essential that the energies of the pleasing, difficult and responsible: Few loyal men of the North he directed a realize its truly interesting character. He. gainst the abolition foes of the Union as it is against Secession foes. It remains tist, "is painting for eternity." The hutherefore only to inquire in what way can man soul is his sketch board—the incesof their usurping government, and that which it has been made to believe are asthe Union men of the South, and the rethe Union men of the South, and the rethe Union men of the junctional that which it has been made to believe are asthe Union men of the South, and the rethe control of the instruction of the turning sense of the inestimable value of class are not disunionists per se; they are 8,000,000 of white people there be held We reply, only by supporting the organi- ments of design and execution. And the Union to all divisions of population so only because they have been made to under our republican form of Govern-zation of the Democratic party. There is what a picture will he make? Ask the there, would complete the restoration of believe that this administration is inimical respect and obedience to the Constitution of the Federal Government.—

These hopes have not been realized and anxiety and is making war on their that the people of the North earn by made in the art to exhibit that the people of the North earn by made is always been national; it is always been national; it is their work—and ask the faithful artist, and is making war on their that the people of the North earn by made is always been national; it is the faithful artist, and is making war on their that the people of the North earn by made is always been national; it is the faithful artist, and is making war on their that the people of the North earn by made is a pecular with the art to exhibit that the people of the North earn by made is a pecular with the subjugation?

These hopes have not been realized and anxiety to present his a pecular with the subjugation of the Democratic party. Increase the wind is in the art to exhibit that the people of the North earn by made is a pecular with the subjugation? It is the people of the North earn by made in the art to exhibit the people of the North earn by made is a pecular with the people of the North earn by made is a pecular with the people of the North earn by made is a pecular with the people of the North earn by made is a pecular with the people of the North earn by made is a pecular with the people of the North earn pecular with the North earn pec domestic institutions. As long as these two classes act together, they will never assent to peace. The policy, then, to be pursued is obvious.

The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their parabolishes are now bound to members of classes act together, they will not be pursued in a Union held to members of class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their parabolishes are now bound to members of consequential 2 if we way to a repeat their parabolishes are now bound to members of their parabolishes are now bound to members of consequential 2 if we way to a repeat their parabolishes are now bound to members of their parabolishes are now bound to members of consequential 2 if we way to a repeat their parabolishes are now bound to members of the national men who supported Rell and the nat their apprehensions; satisfy them that no consanguinity? If we were to exhaust all the national men who supported Bell and hood, with beautiful affections and intelligent in the late. Presidential canvass, lect, and a virtuous heart, is the work of tutions; that this government is not maliary means, could we, if we would, ac- we believe, may now be counted in the the one; while the profligate, with the king war on their rights of property, but complish such purpose of extermination, ranks of the Democratic party. The only dark lines of vice upon his character, and is simply defending its legitimate authoris simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of militative our Constitution and the Union; without overthrowing the enemy of the Democratic party, who is that of the other. Men of thought has rallied once more under the designation imposed by the Confederate and the confederate are confederate and the confederate are confederate and the confederate an Twelve months ago both Houses of We need not answer for you these inCongress, adopting the spirit of your mesquiries. We know what must be the reabundantly shown in that in their resoluwill come—it is near—when the common Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanimity the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist in carrying it on. It the spirit of that resolution had been adhered to, we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen In both Houses of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen move the causer; remove Abolitionism and confidence of every Union-loving will come—it is near—when the common school will be as sacred to the common school will be as sacred to the common will come—it is near—when the common school will be as sacred to the common will come—it is near—when the common school will be as sacred to the common will come—it is near—when the common school will be as sacred to the common will come—it is near—when the common school will be as sacred to the complete will come—it is near—when the common school will be as sacred to the complete will come—it is near—when the common school will be as sacred to the complete will come—it is near—when the common school will be as sacred to the complete will be as sacred to the complete will come—it is near—when the common school will be as sacred to the complete will be as sacred to the condent will come—it is near—when the complete will be as sacred to the condent will come—it is near—when the complete will be as sacred to the condent will come—it is nea

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 Handbills, Posters, Programmes, and other kinds of work in this line, done according to order Business, Wedding, and Ball CARDS Justices' and Constables' Blanks, Notes Deeds, and all other Blanks, on hand, or printed to orce Job work and Blanks, to be paid for or delivery.

ISAAC SLENKER, Esq., our candidate for Auditor General, is a gentleman of dis-tinguished ability and spotless reputation. He is a native of York county, Pennsylvania-born of German parents, and who were tillers of the soil. The early political course and well-tried integrity of Isaac Slenker, is known to many of the people of Pennsylvania. In 1834 he was elected to represent Union and Northumberland counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania; and while too many Senators in mess of those in arms against the Government, and the continuance of the war.—
Nor do we (permit as to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you,) agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that the wilder of the institution of slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that the wilder of the power, but we are of the opinion that the well-are of the influences that the people of the institution of slavery is "the lever of the institution of the institutio that body yielded to the influences that as to aid the spirit of Abolitionism, that seems now to brood over ps like some evil genius, that would controll us to our vision of our civil code. At the expiraqual protection to the interests of all, will destruction. It cannot be that we are to tion of his Senatorial term, Mr. Slenker rehave a doom worse than befell Babylon turned again to the practice of his profesafter she had "become the habitation of sion as a lawyer, and since then has been devils and the hold of every foul spirit." out of public position, except that in 1856.

The only excuse offered by Abolition- he was one of the Presidential Electors that "slavery is the cause of our threatened dispinion." To those who look only to immediate and proximate causes, this po-

Col. JAMES P. BARR, our candidate for Surveyor General, is the editor and proit, has ever been the advocate of sound National principles. During the present civil war the Post has ably advocated the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. At the same time it has been unsparing in its hostility to that disloyal party or combi-nation that has sought to prostitute such war to the mere purpose of negro emancipation, and to that policy in conducting it that necessarily tends to make disunion perpetual, and to permanently destroyour republican form of government. Mr. Barr, like Mr. Slenker, is a Pennsylvanian by birth-born in the county of Westmore land-is a practical printer-has raised himself to a proud political and business position by his industry and energetic character, and is a gentleman of prompt-ness and integrity in all his private and political relations.

While our candidates have great reason to entertain a just pride that they have been selected as the standard-bearers of a slaveholder of the South of that property great national party, struggling to mainto which the Constitution and the laws of tain the Union and the Constitution ahis State, as well as those of the United gainst dangerous and insidious assaults of their enemies, still. that party may well congratulate itself that it is so worthily

nurder of the same grade to take life in | Fellow countrymen: a great issue is licthe unlawful attempt to deprive the owner of his rights in the services of his negro. And here, too, we will remark that the and Union shall be preserved; or whethhaving their minds and passions inflamed present war, if Abolitionists should suc- er abolition focs North, or Secession focs by the tales of real or imaginary wrongs ceed in diverting it from its proper pur. South, shall destroy them! Every patriwhich Abolitionism is too careful to im- pose of upholding the Constitution and ot in the land should know and feel that part to them, will with arms in their the Union, and prostituting it to their the only chance for the preservation of our hands, perpetrate the atrocities of "the cherished object of freeing negroes by kil. present Government, its Constitution and indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes, ling white men, would become an atro- the Union based theron, is in the success cious murderous war, that would justly of the Democratic party in the free States our once great Government, will fall into The policy of abolitionism, therefore, is the abyss of anarchy, or else upon its runot only unsupported by a tenable ground ins a despotism will be reared. In either event our future will be mark-

ed in desolated homes, ruined fortunes, the deprivation of personal liberty and personal security, and very possibly our soil and our streams be reddened with the blood of our own people. In such circumstances we appeal to every loyal Permbe employed and armed by the Federal would in a short time be attended by the sylvanian to do his duty, by giving his energies, his influence, and his vote to insure the success of the nominees of the Democratic party. By order of the Committee.

F. W. HUGHES, Cha. Philadelphia, July 20th, 1862.

TEACHERS—TEACHING.

We have often presented these themes, but they are still important, and we repeat the same facts over and over-our chools are where our men and institutions are made.
The vocation of the teacher is at once

indeed, in the language of the solemn ar-WAYEB—A respectable person of either sex in the Presidency were made upon issues, in So late as the 15th of June last, a portion of the members of this band, at a meeting of the members of this band, at a meeting of the members of this band, at a meeting of the members of this band, at a meeting of the members of this band, at a meeting of the members of this band, at a meeting of the constitution, and seen measure after the cause; remove Abolitionism and principles of the Constitution, and seen measure after measures of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measures of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measures of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measures of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measures of the cause; remove Abolitionism and ballot-box; put down the latter (backed truths of Geography. Ask our registed, its integrity assalled, and its remained to inquire, what is the remained to inquire, what is the remained to inquire, who is the present Congress whilst Mr. Wilmot has supported the existence of the Present Congress whilst Mr. Cowan has a meeting of the Functions of the seen? In both Houses of Congress we have lead doctrines subversive of the Present Congress whilst Mr. Cowan has a meeting of the Functions of the seen? In both Houses of Congress we have lead doctrines subversive of the Present Congress. Whilst Mr. Cowan has a measure of the Present Congress we have lead to confidence of every Union-docting and the Functions of the seen? In both Houses of Congress we have lead doctrines subversive of the Present Congress. Whilst Mr. Cowan has a measure of the Present Congress. Whilst Mr. Cowan has a measure of the Present Congress whilst Mr. Will seen to ship the function of the lead by his honest and fear-lead to the minimal from the latter (backed and the Functions of the seen more than the new condition of the sex to incomplete the cause; remove Abolitionism and ballot-box; put down the latter (backed and the functions) of the sex to incomplete the cause;