THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT,
IS PUBLISHED TUESDAYS, 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, AUGUST 19, 1862. | NO. 33.

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.

☞ Job work and Blanks, to be paid for on delivery.

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. HUNTTING 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.

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 8th, 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. 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. *1y2 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 D. 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, 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 Todde' 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, Homeopathic Remedies, Pond's Extract, and a great variety of Ailments, 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 DEPARTMENT 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 Webb's Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 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 respectable 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. My Iron 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,
y2—1y* 412 Broadway, N. Y.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

The largest, most enthusiastic, and harmonious State Convention ever witnessed in Iowa assembled at Des Moines, on the 17th of July "Free Press, Free Speech, and Free White Men," was the rallying cry. The following ticket was nominated, and glorious platform adopted:

For Secretary of State, Richard H, Sylvester, of Johnson.

For Auditor of State, John Browne, of Polk.

For Treasurer, Samuel L. Lorab, of Cass.

For Attorney General, Benton J. Hall, of Des Moines.

Register of State Land Office, Frederick Gottschalk, of Dubuque.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF IOWA IN STATE CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

1. That the Constitution and the Union and the Laws must be preserved and maintained in all their rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them, must be suppressed and put down; and that we are in favor of employment of all constitutional means for that purpose, not merely by force of arms, but by such measures as common sense, reason and patriotism will readily suggest to the reasoning powers.

2. That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. That the present war, as avowed by the president and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, and for *that purpose only.*

4. That the doctrines of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionists, as of the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country; the first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the Abolitionists) will leave to the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of Union or peace unless the schemes of confiscation emancipation, and other unconstitutional measures which have been lately carried and attempted to be carried through Congress, to be rebuked by the People.

5 That the doctrine of State necessity is unknown to our Government or laws; that the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech, and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in violation of the Constitution, in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot box by every free man of the land.

6. That this is a government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negroes are not entitled to, and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the Constitution require us as loyal citizens not to interfere therewith. That the party fanaticism or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the North, and enter into competition with the white laboring classes, thus degrading their manhood by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race, and merits our emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

7. That the purchase of the slaves by the Government, as proposed by the President, will impose an onerous and unendurable burden upon the present generation, and entail upon posterity grievous exactions.

8. That Congress, in the enactment of the late Tariff and Tax Bills, and the President, by his approval, have imposed unfair and unjust enactments upon the people at large, by discriminating, in these acts, in favor of the comparatively wealthy, and against those who are least able to bear the burdens of taxation.

9. That we recur with patriotic pride to the bravery of the officers and soldiers of all the Iowa regiments, exhibited in struggles upon the many bloody fields in which they have been engaged, and that this Convention, in behalf the Democracy of this State, tenders to them a united testimony to their valor and devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and offers to the friends and families of those who have fallen in the field, its sincere sympathy and condolence.

10. That viewing the glories of the past, and contemplating the gloomy realities of the present, we believe there is no hope in the future for the perpetuity of our system of government, but by preserving the Constitution inviolate, and in respecting it by both Government and people as a sacred deposit of individual and State rights—

In an economical and systematic administration of the Government, by which corruption will be prevented, extravagance restrained, expenditures reduced, and heavy taxation rendered unnecessary;

In cultivating among the people that spirit of American fraternity, which once knew no North, no South, no East, no West, except as parts of one unbroken Union.

In submitting questions which might arise hereafter, affecting the legal rights of States to the Judicial tribunals, and not to the Executive or Legislative branch of the Government.

And firmly believing in the efficacy of the principles herein enunciated, we implore the blessing of God upon our efforts to have them applied to the administration of the Government, and we appeal to our fellow citizens who love the Constitution and the Union as they were formed by our fathers, to unite with us to preserve the Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was before its harmony was disturbed by abolition fanaticism, and its bonds broken by rebellion.

How shall we Sustain the Government?

In the attempt to give an answer to this question there are certain facts to be stated preliminarily, the first of which is that in the Government, as it is now constituted, abides the hope of the American people. This Government, with Mr. Lincoln, its constitutional President at the head, is the only instrument which the American people possess for maintaining American nationality, against the efforts of treason and rebellion. There is no one who is bold enough to propose a revolution. There is no one who is wild enough to attempt to compass the objects of the loyal States through any other agency, or by any other means, than the present administration. All authoritative movements must originate in it, and go forth from it. It must raise the money, summon and arm the soldiers, manage our relations with other nations, institute and pursue a policy adapted to secure the ends desired, and stand responsible to the present and to future generations, to history and to God, for the manner in which it discharges its momentous trust.

So much everybody will admit, and nobody, we presume will be so indecent as to suppose that, in a crisis like the present, this Government is under the slightest obligation to manage its affairs in the interests of any political party. The Democrat and the Republican fight side by side on the battle-field, and, animated only by patriotic impulses, do not stop to inquire concerning one another's politics.—Many of our prominent military men are those who have no sympathy with the political principles of Mr. Lincoln and those who elected him, but they are bound to him and to his administration by the ties of loyalty. Mr. Lincoln finds himself the chief of a great nation, not more than half of whom sympathize with him politically, yet all of whom must sustain him, or he must fail in the herculean task he is called upon to perform. He is to be—he must be—the President of the nation—of the whole American people, and the instrument of their aggregated opinion and will. He can go no faster than the people go, because he would run away from the popular support. It is his policy, and his only safe policy, to keep the people united, and to let events enlighten them at the same time that they indicate to him the path for him to pursue.

We find ourselves now arrived at a crisis in the rebellion, and the question comes "how shall we sustain the Government?" We see that we do nothing except thro' the Government, and that the Government can pursue no policy which will alienate it from the popular confidence and support. There are two kinds of support which we can give the Government—material and moral. Material aid is very simple. The Government calls for men, and we must furnish them. The cause of the Government calls for the sacrifice of money, and we must sacrifice it. We have no fault to find with the American people for any lack of generosity in material supplies. When, early in the struggle, it was the policy of the Government to borrow money, capital clubbed in harmony to supply it. When half a million of men were called for, half a million of men were called for, half a million of men and more sprang to arms. Clothing, hospital stores, comforts have been contributed to an immense amount. The Government now calls for men, and capital springs at once to furnish them and fit them out. The men, too, will come, and the new levy will be completed at an early day.

The second variety of support—the moral—is a matter on which we have something special to say. The Government has had, from the first, not only the material, but the moral support of the loyal people of America; but there have been from the first uneasy spirits who have not been content with the march of events, and the steady progress of the nation toward the conclusion for which they labor. These men have occupied all positions, from that of Governor of a State to that of Governor's scullion and back door tattler—from that of a Senator in Congress to that of his parrot penny-aliner. Because things have not been done as they wished to have them done; because some things have been done unwisely; because some serious mistakes have been made, they have nothing to say except it be to the tune of a howl or a groan. Not one word of encouragement to the anxious men around them ever passes their lips. They never open their mouths except in blame of those who are in responsible positions, or in words of sadness or bitterness. To hear them talk one would suppose that the nation had already gone to ruin; that there was no popular confidence in the Government or its generals, and that there was a settled purpose on the part of the administration to sell out the country to the rebels.

These men call themselves "anti-slavery men," and the only true anti-slavery men in the nation. No matter how thoroughly anti-slavery a man may have been throughout his life, if he does not happen to sympathize with them now, he is a hunker and a pro-slavery man. If he does not go the whole length, and carp at President Lincoln and Gen. McClellan, and all those in authority and high position whose views do not harmonize with theirs, then he is accursed as a lover of slavery. They abuse the Government, and speak contemptuously of all those who do not, and then with characteristic insolence, assume to be the best friends the Government has, and the only true friends of the country. Now, we ask in all candor, whether these men are not doing more to discredit the government with the people, to discourage enlistments, to depress the popular hope, and to complicate our financial affairs, than an equal number of open and avowed traitors could do? There can be but one answer to this question. The whole aim of their movements is to drive the Government to adopt their policy, whether convinced of its desirableness and necessity, or not.—*Springfield Republican.*

☞ Morton M'Michael says the only two political parties now in Pennsylvania are the Abolition and the Democratic parties.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The brief despatch published in the newspapers, and purporting to give an account of the proceedings of the Democratic Mass Convention held at Indianapolis on the 30th of July, turns out, as we supposed it would, to have been the work of some malicious enemy of Democratic principles. One of our western exchanges brings us a full report of the proceedings of the Convention, together with the speech delivered by Ex-Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky. He did not say, as represented, that "before doing anything more he would pause to see what we were fighting for," or that "the abolitionists control every department of the Government and were worse than the rebels." He did not attempt to discourage enlistments or stay the arm of the Government in the work of maintaining the Constitution and restoring the Union. On the contrary, he urged the most vigorous prosecution of the war and said "if the twenty millions of the North could not conquer the six millions of the South without arming the nigger, in God's name let the abolitionists in Congress get out of the way, and we, the conservative men, old Whigs, Democrats and Republicans who reverence the Constitution, for there were some such, would prosecute the war, restore the Union, and maintain the rights of all under the Constitution intact."

It is a lamentable but instructive exhibition of partisan violence, to witness how greedily the Republican newspapers seize upon this false dispatch as positive evidence of the treasonable sympathies of the Northern Democracy. They seem to hail with actual delight every symptom of what they deem disloyalty at the north. News of a great Union victory could not have thrown them into greater transports than the report that thirty thousand citizens of Indiana had assembled at the capitol of the State to talk and act treason. One would suppose that, knowing the general inaccuracy of telegraphic dispatches, the first impulse of the friends of a united North would have been to discredit the rumor that any large portion of the northern people had assembled for the purpose of thwarting the Government and aiding the rebellion. But not so with these Republican newspapers. They swallowed the lying report without pausing to question its truth, because they *wished it true*, in order to make partisan capital against the Democratic party. Such misrepresentation is not harmless. It is calculated to promote distrust and derision; to encourage the rebels to persevere in their war upon the Government, and to persuade foreign Governments that a large portion of the northern people are so sick of the war that they would hail mediation and separation with pleasure.

The Convention referred to was the largest gathering of a political character ever held in the State of Indiana. The grove near the Court House presented the appearance of an immense camp, while in the suburbs of the city not less than five hundred wagons were encamped with their loads of farmers from distant portions of the State. The masses poured into the city from every direction by railroad; so that at the hour for the Convention to assemble there were not less than 30,000 persons present. Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Senator Carlile, of Virginia and Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, were the principal speakers. At the close of the addresses, a platform of principles was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we adhere to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and we believe the only hope for the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution is in the restoration of that truly conservative party to power.

That the Constitution, the American Union, and the laws made under and by the authority of the Constitution, must be preserved and maintained in their proper and rightful supremacy; that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to aid the General Government in all measures necessary and proper to that end.

That the Democracy of Indiana, with patriots everywhere, have made and will continue to make every sacrifice to the end that the rebellion may be suppressed, the supremacy of the Constitution maintained, and the Union under it preserved; but they are unalterably opposed to a war of conquest or subjugation, and they never will consent that the war on their part shall be waged for the purpose of interfering with the rights, or overturning the established institutions of any of the States. In the language of Senator Douglas, uttered at Chicago a few days before his death: "We must not invade Constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. Savages must not be let loose."

That we protest, in the name of ourselves and of our children, and in all we hold dear in the future of our beloved country, against the mischievous measures of negro emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the payment for such negroes out of the national treasury; and we further protest against the resolution of Congress pledging the nation to pay for all negroes that may be emancipated by the authority of any of the Southern States; that we regard such measures, involving as they do an expenditure of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, as measures of transcendent enormity, and fruitful only of national beggary to the land we love; and that we are unalterably and unconditionally opposed to all schemes having for their object, immediately or remote, the taxation of the white man for the purchase of the negroes anywhere; that we deny the constitutional right of the President or of Congress to adopt a policy which taxes white labor to pay for negroes, or which would make the Government and people slave-dealers; a policy which, if not arrested by the votes of the people, will entail upon unborn generations of our kindred a debt more overwhelming and appalling than ever cursed any nation of ancient or modern times.

That in opposition to measures of this kind we desire to interpose the peaceful and powerful agent—the ballot of a free people—and say, in the language of another: "We will neither surrender our rights nor forsake them. We will maintain our constitutional liberty at all hazards, and, as a necessary step toward that end, we will maintain the Union in like manner. We are for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

That, in the language of the resolution of the conservative members of Congress, the doctrines of the Secessionists and Abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike inconsistent with the Constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country. The first have already involved us in a civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave to the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of Union or peace.

That this Convention denounces, as unwise and unpatriotic, all organizations, secret or open, having for their object the nullification of, or resistance to the laws of the State or of the United States—that oppressive laws and unwise legislation find their proper correction at the ballot-box, where a change of legislators will produce the wished-for reform of bad and odious laws, and to that tribunal only will the patriot resort in this hour of his country's trial. We hold sacred and binding every enactment till repealed or declared nugatory by competent legal authority.

That the happy accord of the Border State Union men of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Western Virginia, with the Democratic delegations in Congress, in their joint efforts to arrest the tide of fanaticism in both Houses, has filled all national hearts in this State with sentiments of deep affection for our brethren of those gallant commonwealths, and we hereby pledge to them and the country our best efforts to secure to the councils of the Nation statesmen who will labor to restore the union of the States on the basis and in the spirit of our matchless and revered Constitution.

That the people of Indiana, having inhibited, by the State Constitution and law, the entrance of free negroes and mulattoes into this State, and as the present disturbances on our border are likely to bring in an influx of that population from neighboring States, we respectfully ask the public authorities of Indiana to see that the Constitution and laws are properly enforced on that subject. When the people of Indiana adopted that negro exclusion clause by a majority of ninety-four thousand votes, they meant that the honest laboring white man should have no competitor in the black race—that the soil of Indiana should belong to the white man, and that he alone was suited to her free institutions.

That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the Public Treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

That we approve of and endorse the resolutions drawn by Hon. John J. Crittenden, and adopted by the conservative members of Congress on the 22nd day of Jan., 1861, as a clear and just declaration of the objects which ought to be had in view by the American people in the present fearful emergency of their national affairs.

SPEECH OF HON. W. A. RICHARDSON.

The President then introduced Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, as a gallant son of war and distinguished in the councils of the nation, in the field, and on the floor of Congress. From his speech we make only a brief extract, as follows:

"In his judgment the Congress that had just adjourned was the most mischievous one that had ever assembled in this country. They had aided the rebellion by their unfortunate legislation and speeches, and he was firmly of the opinion that the army would have overthrown the rebels everywhere before this if there had been no Congress in session. Jereboam, the son of Nebat, could not have divided the tribes of Israel if it had not been for the folly of Rehoboam, the rightful ruler. The rebellion could not have endured till now but for the folly of Congress just closed. The action of Congress was calculated to, and did unite the Southern people. It filled the ranks of their army. It divided and distracted us. One year ago, when both branches of Congress had, by a nearly unanimous vote, declared the war to be for the Consiitution and that alone, 690,000 volunteers had rushed to the field to put down the rebellion. A million of soldiers could then have been had upon that assurance by asking. Now, after Congress has by its action rendered the purpose doubtful, a call is made for 300,000 men, and in some of the states you will be compelled to draft to fill the call. You will not have to draft in Indiana, or Illinois, nor, I believe, in the northwest, and I thank God for it; but in some of the states it will be done, if they fail to furnish their quota.

"The rebellion must be put down and the Constitution must be preserved. The rebellion can only be put down and the Constitution preserved by the white people—the loyal white people. It is a libel upon the twenty odd million of loyal people in this nation that they can't put down eight or nine millions of rebels; that they have to call a few millions of negroes to aid them. If the rebellion is not put down till the negroes close it, it will never be put down."

That sterling old patriot and leader of the Unionists of Kentucky, John J. Crittenden, was not present, as was expected, but he wrote a letter in which he stated his adherence to the views entertained by the conservative Democracy of the country. He gave as a reason for his absence from the Convention, the serious illness of his wife, and closed his letter thus: "I hope the proceedings of your Convention will be marked by all the temperance and wisdom which the momentous crisis demands."

Let the abolitionists and their allies exhaust their ingenuity and their misrepresentation in attempting to divide the northern people, the conservative Democracy will not abate one particle of their attachment to the Constitution which they revere, the Union which they defend, and the Government which they now, as ever, support.

Terribly Frightened.

The abolition bushwhackers are trembling in their boots at the brightening prospects of the success of the well organized and unterrified Democracy of the old Keystone. They writhe in mental agony at the certain indications of defeat at the coming election; and unable to save themselves from the doom which they have brought upon their own heads by their devotion to niggerism, which has thoro'ly disgusted the masses of the Republican party, the miserable, cowardly leaders, as craven in spirit as they are corrupt in principle, are down on their marrow bones calling on Hercules to save them. They can see no other avenue of escape than Government interference; and to this end their organs, one and all, from Forney's debauched Press down, down, down to the driveling, canting, malignant, lieing little penny filth-sprinkler over the way, are acting in concert to impugn the loyalty of the Democratic party and bring down upon influential men and presses the strong arm of the National Administration, exercising that extra-constitutional power by them called the "war power." It is claimed by them that in the exercise of this power, all liberty of speech that takes a wider range than is compatible with their interests or conceits, may be suppressed—that liberty-loving tongues may be hermetically sealed, and stalwart arms paralyzed by summary arrest and quiet incarceration in one of Uncle Sam's fortresses, *until after election.* To effect this grand object, companies of spies are organized to keep watch and ward over the actions of honorable men, to note their outgoings and incomings, to trace their footsteps late and early and to report every idle word which disconnected from what preceded and followed, may be construed into sympathy with rebellion; eves-droppers hover round suspected dwellings, and even the prattle of children is made available to the dirty purposes of these scoundrels. Upon evidence furnished by wretches like these—public plunderers, branded liars, sneaking assassins of reputation—Government is expected to act against the victims selected for vengeance; who without hearing, without knowledge of charges or informers are to be deprived of liberty, and kept immured in prison until the crisis, which threatens, not the country, but the abolitionized Republican party, has safely passed, and the black banner of negro emancipation, liberty, equality and fraternization has been carried successfully through the October contest.

Revolting as it is, this is the programme of the Republican leaders in this State.—The question is, will it be carried out?—We refuse to believe that the President and his Cabinet will permit themselves to be used to the extent desired as instruments to gratify the malignity of worthless partisans, and we trust soon to have this belief confirmed. In the meantime we hope that our Democratic young men, such as are subject to a draft, will give the lie to their traducers by rallying at once under the banner of their country, and aid their brethren already in the field to crush out the formidable and wicked rebellion which threatens the total subversion of Republican Government. It should be the pride, as it unquestionably is the duty, of every man fit to bear arms to stand by his country in this the hour of her great great peril, and to shed, if need be, the last drop of his blood in her defence.—*Patriot & Union.*

What Thurlow Weed Says.

The Albany Evening Journal, a prominent Republican paper, edited by Thurlow Weed, says:

"The chief architects of the rebellion, before it broke out, were aided in their infernal designs by the ultra abolitionists of the North. This was too true, for without such aid the South could never have been united against the Union. But for the incendiary recommendations which rendered the otherwise useful Helper book a fire-brand, North Carolina could not have been forced out of the Union. And even now, the ultra abolition press and speech makers are aggravating the horrors they helped to create, and thus, by playing into the hands of the leaders of the rebellion, are keeping down the Union men of the South, and rendering reunion difficult if not impossible."

☞ The Charleston Courier some time since contained the following report from Texas:

An order has been extended for every family to leave Galveston, it having been determined, as in the case of Vicksburg, to defend it to the last. This order has been complied with, except by some seven families. The parties being suspected their homes were searched, when the stars and stripes were discovered, intended to be hung out should the Federals take the city. All those guilty of this treason were taken out and immediately hung.

☞ A despatch from Louisville, Kentucky, Aug. 10th, says, Six thousand cavarly have already enrolled and enlistments are rejected, the number already being one thousand over the quota asked for. The infantry are also enrolling rapidly. There will be no necessity for drafting in in Kentucky, on the first requisition of the United States Government.

Let the mad fanatics who seek to drive the whole South into rebellion, make note of the above, cease their abolition howling and go and enlist.

Department Clerks on the War.

The meeting of department clerks, for the purpose of military organization, held at Willard's Hall, in Washington, on the 10th, was little better than a failure. The peace element seemed to predominate.

These clerks are of that noisy stripe of intense patriots who denounce every man as a traitor who won't vote their ticket.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

PROPER EDUCATION.

The subject of a proper healthy education is calling loudly for investigation and furtherance, but let us see that it be carried on with due reference to the principles and the precepts of the gospel; for for that being true, systems of education that conflict with it, or have a tendency either direct or indirect to foster feelings or sentiments contrary to the precepts and example of our Saviour, will be found in the sequel to be wrong, yea, unnatural and unphilosophical. The bible being the all science must in the end harmonize with it; for truth never conflicts, but errors often does.

Since the rebellion against our government has developed itself, men seem enthusiastic in preparing to meet such events, and, anxious to vie with each other in demonstrations of loyalty. They have even introduced the idea of military drill into our schools; thus fostering that love of military display at the present so rife in young Americans, and so well calculated to cultivate feelings which are the reverse of the fruits of the spirit—which the Apostle tells us are, "Love, peace, joy, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance."

When it shall become the aim and practice of all instructors to cultivate the graces and virtues enjoined by the scriptures to the exclusion of those fostered by the military spirit, then education will assume a higher grade; and not only the intellectual, but the moral and religious faculties of the mind will be developed, and man will approach nearer to "the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

The history of the present rebellion and the effort made to suppress it, will prove that military training is not necessary to render men more efficient on the battle-field. In the absence of all such drilling, and upon unparalleled short notice, the government now has as formidable an army in the field as the world ever witnessed. This shows that there is naturally in the breasts of the people enough of the military spirit to make them efficient, when emergency demands. Besides, all christian people look upon war as a great calamity—a desperate remedy—which should be avoided whenever other means can be made effectual in settling difficulties, consistently with national honor.—And experience has proven, that which common sense also dictates; that nations as well as individuals are much more likely to get into quarrels, when they feel confident in their prepared strength. The nation that feels a want of preparation, will not be so likely to provoke a quarrel, neither will it be so ready to accept one. It will be much more likely to resort to arbitration or some other peaceable means of adjustment; thus recognizing the apostolic injunction—"recompence to no man evil for evil." "Avenge not yourselves; but rather give place to wrath; for it is written, vengeance is mine; I will repay, sayeth the Lord."

Then for conscience sake, for the sake of the gospel, for the sake of the schools and children, and for the sake of the national prosperity in future—keep such things forever out of our common schools. And let us who are friends to the school law and popular education, endeavor to promote the efficiency of our common schools on Gospel principles, being careful to guard every avenue that would lead to wrong instruction. Then let us widen and strengthen the bonds of christian love, and be instrumental in bringing in that universal reign of peace, which is so beautifully described in the forepart of the 4th chapter of Micah. Our common schools, having such advocates and standing upon so sure foundation, will then grow in interest and importance, exerting an influence for good, that will grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength, until their enemies will be vanquished, truth triumph, the sword be put in its scabbard, and nation will not lift the sword against nation, neither will they men teach military drill any more.

WILLIAM CATTELL.

Brownsville, Pa., March, 1862.

☞ A rich scene was witnessed one day last week, near the Post printing office, in New York. The Herald reporter observing an excited crowd, stopped to inquire the cause, and found a fine, strapping, intelligent and earnest Irishman in excited conversation with an athletic abolitionist, both under thirty years of age. The abolitionist was upholding Wendell Phillips, and the Irishman was denouncing him, and the crowd, becoming excited, seemed disposed to resort to lynch law. At length the Irishman put him in a corner and said: "I am the father of five children—you probably have none. Will you come along with me now and enlist for the war if ye dare?" The white-livered abolitionist shuffled and shirked, and at last backed out, amidst the jeers and scoffs of the crowd.

☞ Some two or three years since we mentioned the strange and horrible case then occurring here of a negro eloping with a white girl. The parties were nearly strangers here, the negro having been for a while an hostler at one of our hotels, and the girl being reported to be a niece of the white woman with whom he was living as his wife.

The disgusting and disgraceful deed has been reenacted. The girl, we are informed, has been back and left again on Friday morning with a younger negro named Joseph Walker.—*Carbondale Advance*

☞ At a recent war meeting in Bridgeport, Ct., Elias Howe, the well-known sewing machine inventor, was present, and, after giving $1,000 to the fund, signed his name to the roll of volunteers, and announced that he should not procure a substitute, but go himself.

During a storm at Iron Mountain, Mo., on the 20th inst., the lightning struck a large ore bank and threw down from 2,000 to 2,500 tons of ore.