THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT,
IS PUBLISHED TUESDAYS, BY
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OFFICE ON PUBLIC AVENUE,
THREE DOORS ABOVE SEARLE'S HOTEL.

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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 26, 1862. | NO. 34.

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 18, 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.

S. D. 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 30th, 1860.

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over L. N. Ballard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same, and will endeavor to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.
Montrose, Pa., July 8th, 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.

E. 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 11

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 11

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 Todd's Hotel.
New Milford, July 17, 1861

ABEL TURRELL
HAS for sale, Metallic Oil, for Sewing Machines; Clock & Watch Oil, Sled Dog, 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 GRADUATES IN 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 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.—1yf

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. 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,
may30 1y* 442 Broadway, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

EDUCATIONAL READING.

During the fall examinations of teachers in the present school year, two particular questions were generally presented to each member of the different classes, besides the regular examination on the different branches, viz: How many terms of school have you taught? And what books on Education, and on the theory and practice of teaching have you read?

It will be observed at once, that if an applicant for a school has taught during a few terms, and has read works on education, and studied others on the theory and practice of teaching, he is properly alive to the best interests of his profession, and is prepared for an examination on this part of his calling. Besides these considerations, he exhibits, at once, to Directors, if his other qualifications are passable, inducements to give him employment, and this under a well grounded assurance that the individual has taken pains to fit and prepare himself for an intelligent discharge of duty. But if, on the contrary, he has not read, nor studied such works, although he may have some *plan* derived from a short or even a long experience, on which to conduct his school, yet he lacks a needed cultivation for an intelligent and effective performance of school room duties. True, attendance at Institutes, and attention to practical Lectures on modes, methods and systems of conducting schools, will make up much for the want of self-culture on this head; yet it will be readily conceded that personal research and study, in connection with practice and close observation, will give great advantages to a person over another who depends alone on the occasional lecture. But, where, in this progressive age, does that teacher stand, who neither reads works on education, nor on the theory and practice of teaching, nor is ever found at the "Teacher's Institute" or "Association?" We submit this last inquiry to the candid consideration of every teacher. Indeed, it is one of first importance to School Directors when in the act of giving employment to those about to assume, or propose to assume, one of the most important and responsible positions that can be entrusted to man. To those teachers who have not yet devoted any time, or but little, to professional reading, and to Directors who are entrusted with the care and duty of selecting the instructors of the youth of the land, the foregoing reflections are respectfully submitted. Should not the former awake at once to the importance of the subject, and move without delay to procure and study some works bearing on education and the practical part of teaching and governing schools? And, should not Directors discriminate, in hiring teachers, in favor of those who adorn the profession by good teaching and extensive professional reading?

In connection with this subject, we would respectfully recommend to teachers some books, from the perusal and study which, they would derive great advantages.

Every teacher should be a regular reader of the Pennsylvania School Journal. It is recognized, and justly too, as the organ of the Common School System of our glorious old Commonwealth. It is conducted with ability, and contains, monthly, a great variety of reading that should be read by all teachers in the State. Besides the editorials, you will have the reading of many essays on different topics, by the leading teachers and educators in Pennsylvania, selections from the Press, and public addresses. We commend it earnestly to your consideration. Get it as your first purchase after reading this.

Next in order, we would recommend to all young teachers, and to all who have not read it, "The Teacher," by Jacob Abbott. We need not stop to give reasons for choice; suffice it to say, we pondered over it years ago, and have not found since one to surpass it, for those who are beginning to teach, who have taught a few terms. "Page's Theory and Practice;" "American Education," by E. D. Mansfield; "The Teacher and Parent," by C. Northend; "Universal Education," by Ira Mayhew; "History of Education," by Prof. Schmidt, an excellent work; "National Education in Europe," by Henry Barnard; "Education," by Herbert Spencer. Every teacher should have Prof. N. A. Calkins' "Object Lessons." The History of Education will cost half a dollar; Object Lessons, a dollar, and the other works, except National Education in Europe, about one dollar each. The School Journal, published in Lancaster, Pa., costs a dollar.

In closing on this subject, we cannot but express the hope, that many may be induced to procure and examine attentively some of the above works, or others of like usefulness.—*Jeff. Star.*

☞ As a general rule, children have a constitutional horror of "Compositions;" they are the most formidable dragons that infest the schools, and have been the cause of more improvised toothaches and headaches, thefts from old books, and sundry other pecadiloes of the same sort, than any other *grievence in the calendar* of school-boy troubles. The teacher who knows how to walk round this rock without stumbling on it is a master in his profession; nevertheless, it can be done.—Give a child the problem to write a given number of words, on a given subject, in a given time, to be labeled a '*composition*,' and the result will be trying to the soul of both teacher and scholar. Interest him in a subject, induce him to think it out, and then when he has really something to say, urge him to say it on paper, in the fewest words and clearest manner, and the task will be one of pleasure instead of pain.

☞ A boarding-school miss, being unwell, thought it not genteel to say billious, so she complained of being William-ous. These are the days of refinement.

☞ Praise to generous minds is the germ and the aliment to emulation.

To the Democrats and all other Friends of the Constitution and Union in Pennsylvania.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held the 29th ult., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman call upon the loyal of Pennsylvania, through the Democratic Standing Committees of the several counties, to meet in the several counties of the State, at such places as shall be designated by the said Standing Committees respectively, on the 17th of Sept. next, to celebrate that day as the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Pursuant to this resolution, I call upon the Democratic Standing Committees respectively in the several cities and counties of Pennsylvania to request the Democrats and all other loyal citizens to convene in mass meetings at such places and at such hours as they respectively may designate, on the 17th of September next, to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Since the 17th of September, 1787, there has been no period in the history of America when it was so eminently fitting and important as the present to bring to the attention of the American people, great fundamental principles, which must underlie any government where civil and religious liberty exist, and especially those that underlie the government of this Union—a Union which rests for its foundation upon that Constitution which affirms and proposes to make sacred and perpetual those principles. That Constitution and that Union, "one and inseparable"—are now assailed by foes throughout the whole land—by Secessionists in the South and by Abolitionists in the North. The former, by a bold, organized, armed movement, strike directly and avowedly at the whole sovereignty and existence of our Constitutional Government. The latter, by equally direct efforts, but from under the cloak of recently declared friendship and patriotism, are seeking to thrust their traitorous stilettos into the heart's blood of the nation.

The people of this land are the source of all power. They made Constitutions, and they can, and, (unless they would become the victims of despotism or anarchy) must uphold them. The great fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty asserted in the American Constitution are essential to secure us in the enjoyment of life and property, and in the pursuit of happiness. Among these are "freedom of speech and of the Press," "the right of the people peacably to assemble," "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures," that "no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation;" "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger;" that no citizen shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;" that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State or District where the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence." "That the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

Among "the powers not delegated to the United States," but "reserved to the States respectively or to the people," is the right to hold elections and to determine upon and fix the qualifications of voters. With the people of Pennsylvania this great right is fixed by the Constitution of the State, and no power but that Constitution, and laws enacted in pursuance thereof, can prohibit the exercise of or limit or restrain it—a right most inestimable to our people, and "formidable to tyrants only."

Fellow countrymen, on the coming anniversary of the day of the adoption of the American Constitution, in the exercise of "the right of the people peacably to asemble," let us all solemnly and reverently, in the face of all men and before Heaven, declare our firm determination "to pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors," "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Let us afford to President Lincoln the most indubitable evidence that, in the observance of his oath of office to do the same thing we will uphold and support him, just as readily as we have already shown him that in filling up from our ranks the great bulk of the army, now and heretofore in the field, we have always been ready at whatever sacrifice to strike down open and armed defiance to the execution of the laws, and to the sovereignty of the Government. As Democrats, and therefore as loyal men, we can know no other principle of political action, but to uphold the Government and obey the laws, and that the best evidence of our purpose to do so is, that as a part of the people, we will demand the maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts and the preservation of the Union in its perfect integrity, and that we will hold all men, North as well as South, who assail our Constitution, in whole or in part, as disloyal men, and the enemies of the Union of these States. President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, quoting the entire provision in the Constitution of the United States, relative to the return of fugitives from labor from any State, truly said he found that provision "as plainly written in the Constitution as any other;" and in the same address he justly declared, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Yet the abolitionists of the North are to-day bringing to bear upon President Lincoln a fearful pressure to induce him to exert all the power that his official position in present circumstances affords, to act counter to this plain provision of the Constitution and to his own pledge to the American people. This pressure has been so great that the President, in his high position, was induced to appeal to the Union-loving Congressmen from the Border Slave States for relief. Let the whole loyal people of the State of Pennsylvania come forward in mass meetings, and with one patriotic and determined voice give assurance to President Lincoln of that assistance which he seeks. Let us assure him that the only relief he can ever obtain is from the loyal masses, numbering at least 300,000 men in Pennsylvania alone, who are firmly resolved that as they are the source of all power, and *are* the supreme power of the land, they intend "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," against all its foes, whether abolitionists or secessionists.

Come, fellow-countrymen, as you value the great principles of the Constitution—as you love the Union of these States—as you would avert despotism or anarchy—as it is your right to defend the Constitution against all its foes, and as you have the power to do so, devote the 17th of September next to such demonstrations of the popular heart as will give moral support to all the friends of the country, and serve to guide the policy of the officers of the Government in opposition to deadly and fatal counsels—I need not add the counsels which the abolitionists seek to give. Next to the possession of our constitutional rights, we should strive to secure the most thorough observance of order, and the personal rights of every citizen. Our enemies seek to impute to us a willingness to produce a collision of forces. If, by this, is meant merely a determination to have our rights under the Constitution, at whatever sacrifice, let us assure them that, while we feel that to surrender these rights would degrade our manhood, and, therefore, no such surrender ever will be made, yet as good citizens we will yield everything but our honor and these rights to avert such collision. We will appeal to, we have the right to expect, and I trust and hope, yea, believe, we shall have the help of the officers of the Government to aid us in protecting our rights and averting such collision. Let us show these enemies that we well understand the baseness of the hearts that, determined upon monstrous wrong, would persist in such wrong, and impute direful catastrophes which they may thus occasion to the friends of the Constitution, of the laws, and, therefore, of the preservation of perfect order.—Standing up, as we do, only to resist aggression upon our rights, upon the heads of the aggressors must be the responsibility of any consequences of evil; but, which may you, my countrymen, and the officers of the Government co-operating, guided by kind Heaven, avert.

F. W. HUGHES, Chairman
of Democratic State Central Com.
Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1862.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

In 1856, John W. Forney, now the leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and issued an address to the people in which the following eloquent passage occurred:

"The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result. They can no longer assemble in National Convention; they congregate as the representatives of a fragment of one-half of our happy country, and they arrogate to themselves the mastery of the other half by attempting to consolidate a fierce and fanatical sectional majority in every department of the Government. They declare that this country is on the eve of unprecedented convulsions, and they proclaim their purpose to arrest these convulsions by ignoring and insulting fifteen sovereign states of the Union. They talk of peace, and in their conventions proclaim a policy that must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement which, if successful, would destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe. They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemies of the Constitution. They prate of exclusive Americanism, while they accept as leaders, men who profane the sages of the past with inconceivable calumnies. But they deserve credit for their boldness. They do not attempt to conceal the fearful end which, should they succeed, must crown their efforts. True to the history of all sectional parties, they unite men not by a love of country but by a hatred of National principles. Their bond of action is a sympathy of antagonisms—not a harmony of patriotic sentiments; and to consummate their purposes they would sacrifice every great material interest of society. They have already succeeded in dividing the christian church, and now they would lay their hands upon the bulwarks of our liberties; *they would wrest the Constitution from the glorious purpose to which it was dedicated by its founders*; and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism whose presiding divinities would be hostility to the equality of the States and the equalities of the citizens, and relentless war upon the domestic institutions of the South."

Such was the picture Mr. Forney drew of the Republican party—such the eloquent prophecy he uttered. He is now one of the very worst of the class he execrated in 1856. He would "wrest the Constitution from the glorious purpose to which it was dedicated by its founders," and erect a despotism to destroy liberty of speech and of the press. He invokes "relentless war upon the domestic institutions of the South," and publishes "inconceivable calumnies" against every prominent defender of constitutional liberty. He has photographed his own features with faultless accuracy.

☞ Mobs are small imitations of Jeff Davis & Co., and just set every advocate of mobs, down as a traitor-coward. (N.L

Hunter's Negro Brigade a Failure

Advices from South Carolina state that "The negro brigade organized by General Hunter has proved an unmitigated failure. Out of 800 contrabands on the muster roll there were some 500 who "skedaddled," and many of the remainder felt so uneasy under military control and discipline, that they watched for opportunities to escape.

On Saturday morning last, a rumor prevailed around Hilton Head that the famous negro brigade would be disbanded that afternoon. The rumor of the disbandment proved correct, for Gen. Hunter had despatched an Adjutant and several officers to Elliott's plantation, where the brigade was in camp. On the arrival of these officers their purpose soon spread through the camp—creating the wildest joy among the "soldiers." The fragmentary remnant of the brigade soon fell into line, and were officially disbanded. They were delighted, but not more so the white troops. The ex-soldiers rushed to and fro, and were soon busy in making preparations for their homes in Beaufort and other places.

A short time since, five deserters from the negro brigade were captured while sailing with arms, ammunition, etc., in a boat at Saybrook Ferry towards the main land, occupied by the rebels. They were placed in irons, and are now confined at the Rip Raps."

Tardy Justice to McClellan.

A correspodent of the Tribune, who has been with the Potomac army for one year, says that he has known McClellan's course from the beginning, on the contraband question. He writes:

"I know that as early as last December, General McClellan issued a general order that all contrabands coming within our lines should be forthwith provided with transportation to his headquarters, where they were examined and provided with subsistence until employment be obtained.

In reference to protecting rebel property, on which subject the Tribune has shamefully lied about McClellan, he says:

"The protection of the property of residents on the Peninsula, whatever might be their sentiments, has been an exception and not a rule. It has never been done, in a single instance, with the idea of simply protecting a rebel, or his family and property, but only, and in every case, from some local reason which I have known, and which I myself, as radical an abolitionist as there is North or South, would have done under the circumstances.

"A guard of six placed at Hill Carter's house to protect his women from insult or outrage by stragglers from this army or anywhere else, because Hill Carter and his family voluntarily took into their beautiful premises several hundred sick and wounded prisoners who preceded our army in falling back before Richmond, and gave them food, bound up their wounds and gave them rest on beds which the family itself went without for the time."

Meeting of the New York Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee met on the 13th at Albany and issued the following call for a State convention:

This committee having, at a full meeting held on the 9th day of July last, resolved that the Democracy of New York stand ready with all patriotic citizens, without reference to former party combinations, who agree in sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the existing war against the rebellion by all the means within the power of a loyal people, for the purpose of restoring the Union as it was and maintaining the Constitution as it is, and having declared its purpose in calling the next state convention to coöperrtion of all citizens on the simple but distinct platform of the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws—

The undersigned, reiterating and carrying out these views, hereby call a convention of the Democracy of the State of N. Y., and of all in favor of such coöperation, to consist of one delegate from each Assembly disstrict, to meto at the city of Albany on the 10th day of September next, to nominate candidates, etc.

The State Lunatic Hospital.

To avoid trouble and difficulty, which may arise from ignorance or misapprehension relative to the admission of patients into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, it has been deemed advisable to give the greatest publicity to the following extracts from the by-laws of the hospital.

These provisions will be strictly enforced, and it is hoped that all who may have occasion to bring patients to the hospital will be prepared to comply fully with the spirit and letter of the regulations:

"Preparatory to the admission of a patient (unless when committed by order of court) the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician that he has seen and examined the individual, and believes him or her to be insame, with a request from a near relative or friend that the patient may be received into the Hospital, and a bond with satisfactory security for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received shall make a payment of thirteen weeks' board, in advance, when brought to the Hospital, and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

"Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice, judge, directors of the poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent. Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant, will be required to pay at the time of the admission of the patient sixty-five dollars.

"A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute but often essential particulars may be learned."

Cases of recent occurrence will be received at any time on compliance with the regulations.

Does this Administration Sympathise with Traitors.

The anti-slavery society of Essex co. Mass. held a meeting on the 15th of June last, and passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That as abolitionists, devoted to the great work of overthrowing slavery, we renew our old pledge, 'No Union with slaveholders.' No support of any admistration or government that permits slavery on any portion of its soil—and we value this war only as we believe it must lead to emancipation by order of the Federal authorities, or to a dissolution of the Union, which must produce the same result."

"*Resolved*, That the war, as hitherto prosecuted, is but a wanton waste of property, a dreadful sacrifice of conscience and character, to preserve and perpetuate a Union and Constitution which should never have existed, and which, by all the laws of justice and humanity, should, in their present form, be at once and forever overthrown."

Are the above resolutions treasonable? There can be but one answer—they were written by a treasonable hand, they were adopted by an assemblage of traitors. The treason is patent, open, undoubted, clear. Are they rebuked by the Administration? Are they denounced by a Republican press? No! Men professing such sentiments are received at Washington with great consideration. They are greeted with distinguished honor by Senators in the Senate. They preach their treason beneath the shadow of the capital, and yet the business of the country is interrupted to allow a friendly embrace from the Vice President. They are invited to visit President Lincoln, they are feasted by Speaker Grow, and Landon & Warner invite their head traitor Phillips to come to Harrisburg and rehearse his treason.

In short the managers of the party in power are in open affiliation with traitors as vile as Jeff Davis and his hell-deserving crew—the only difference being this: the abolitionists are too cowardly to take up arms, but hope to make the Government a cat's-paw to work out their treason; and unless Administration changes its course, and arrests the leading abolition croakers it must soon be held fully responsible for a tacit endorsement of their treasonable utterances.

Senator Wilson Convicted of Falsehood.

Mr. Wilson recently in a speech made in Massachusetts complained of injustice done him by the Herald, in saying that he had insisted that the Government should stop recruiting, as we already had more men than could be used to advantage. Mr. Wilson denied that he ever urged any such action and said he had always maintained that the Government wanted more men." The Herald publishes from the Congressional Globe the following paragraph from a speech made by Senator Wilson on the 28th of March:

"Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts.—The Senator from Maine the other day propos'd to reduce the number of men authorized by law down to 500,000. I agree with him in that. Still we have not been able to do it. It was suggested also that we ought to stop recruiting. I agree to that. I have been to the War Office over and over again and urged upon the Department to stop recruiting in every part of the country. We have had the promise that it should be done; yet every day in different parts of the country, we have accounts of men being raised and brought forth to fill up the ranks of the regiments. The papers tell us that in Tennessee and other of the parts of the country where our armies move, we are filling up the ranks of the army. I believe we have to-day, 150,000 more men under the pay of the Government than we need or can well use. I have not a doubt of it; and think it ought to be checked. I think the war department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force of the U. States until we need them. We can obtain them any time when we need them."

After quoting the above, the Binghamton Republican says: "Let every man whatever his antecedents or position, be held responsible, at this solemn time, for his acts. Such counsel as Mr. Wilson's has brought disgrace and almost ruin upon our country."

Query—For what reason did these abolitionists seek to reduce our army, when it was said that the rebels had two men to our one in almost every battle? Plain enough. Phillips prayed that the rebels might beat us so bad that we would in desperation struggle for general emancipation. He prays for it and political allies work for it. They care more for abolition than for the Union.

What We Must Not Forget.

In the last speech of Douglas, delivered in the wigwam at Chicago, he gave utterance to the following sentiments:

"War does exist. It is a sad thought to every patriot. War—civil war—must be recognized as existing in the United States. We may no longer close our eyes to that solemn fact. This government must be maintained, the enemies of the country overthrown, and the more stupendous and overwhelming our preparation the less bloodshed and the shorter the struggle.

"But, my countrymen, we must remember that there are certain restraints upon men's actions in time of war. We must never forget that we are a civilized and Christian people, and that the war must be prosecuted for the purposes and in the mode recognized by Christian nations. There must not be a war waged against the constitutional rights of any people on earth, nor must it be waged against women and children and innocent persons. Savages must not be let loose, nor the horrors of indiscriminate destruction encouraged. I say to you, I will NEVER sanction such acts of warfare upon the rights of others, but I will beseech and implore my countrymen NEVER to lay down their arms until they recognize our constitutional rights."

Putting Down Rebellion by Proclamation.

The New York World, alluding to the desire of very many honest people that the President should issue a flaming Proclamation declaring all the descendants of Africa free and who effect to believe that this would put an end to the rebellion, says: "If Richmond could be taken as Jericho was of old, by blowing trumpets of rams' horns, this method might do." But neither proclamations nor ram's horns will accomplish the great work of putting down the rebellion. What we want is men to fill up our army, and then fierce and vigorous fighting until the enemy is fairly beaten and no other "policy" than this will ever be successful in restoring the Union.

☞ Senator Chandler of Michigan, who has been so loud in his denunciations of Gen. McClellan, is the individual who made such good time between Bull Run and Washington on Sunday evening July 21st, 1861. We are not prepared to say how much he knows about digging trenches or the use of fortifications, but we will venture to assert that there is not an officer or private in the army of the Potomac who knows better how to use a pair of good legs than this same Chandler, and more particularly if he is satisfied that the rebels are after him

A PROMISE FULFILLED.—On the 23d day of February, 1861, the New York *Tribune* published the following editorially:—

"Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it we shall do our best to forward their views." For months past, the *Tribune* has been doing its "best to forward the views" of the rebels. The rebels have no brigade in their service so valuable to them as the New York *Tribune* and its abolition echoes

☞ Vanity Fair is severe on Fremont. It says:—With the foe most formidable and active all around them this Major-General throws up his command and comes to New York, his excuse being that the appointment of General Pope "degrades" him. But he doesn't resign. It is understood that he is still a Major General in the army drawing his pay the same as ever; and it is whispered in certain quarters that another "department" will be given this man. Very good. But let it be a department in Fort Warren, for the General who deserts his command and his country upon so flimsy an excuse as Fremont gives ought to be shut up. In some countries he would be shot. We respectfully suggest to Mr. Secretary Stanton that if it be right to keep General Stone in close confinement all this time without letting that officer or the public know what earthly reason there is for his incarceration, that the imprisonment of John C. Fremont, who as everybody knows has proved a precious humbug, might not be entirely improper. We are sick of Fremont. He is the worst in the business.

☞ We are for the Constitution as it is, the Union as it was. We ask for nothing more; we submit to nothing less. We speak purely as American patriots. Let Abolitionists and secessionists alike take heed.—*Louisville Journal.*

That is the doctrine of conservative men and especially of Democracy throughout the country.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Whereas, The American Constitution was ordained and established by our fathers in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity; therefore

Resolved, I. That the only object of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, II. That to the end that the Union may be restored, and the Constitution and laws be enforced throughout its whole extent, we pledge our hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war.

Resolved, III. That the true and only object of the war is to restore the Union and enforce the laws; such a purpose alone is worthy the awful sacrifice which it costs of life and treasure; with such a purpose alone can we hope for success; and those who from sectional feelings of party, or private motives, would give any other direction to the efforts of our armies, are unfaithful and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and would cause all our exertions, extraordinary and unparalleled as they are, to prove futile in the end.

Resolved, IV. That we justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades some departments of the Federal Government, and that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plundgr of the public treasury by favored parties, and that in view of the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis, and throughout the country that we hold an entire change of administration to be imperatively demanded.

Resolved, V. That the party fanaticism or crime, which ever 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 masses, thus degrading and insulting their manhood by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race, and merits our most emphatic condemnation.

Resolved, VI. That we denounce Northern Abolitionism and Southern Secession as the co-operating sources of our present calamities, alike treasonable to the Constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respected Constitution, with returning peace and prosperity, is through the overthrow of both.

Resolved, VII. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania is equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties, which base their hope for continued political success on the agrarianism of emancipation and hypocritical philanthropy of abolition, because neither is known to the Constitution, and both are intended to aid disunion and subvert the Constitution, and to prevent the restoration of unity, peace and concord among the States and people.

Resolved, VIII. That the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suspension 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 freeman of the land.

Resolved, IX. That this is a Government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negro race 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.

Resolved, X. That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury, and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unsampled atrocity; nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or laws.

Resolved, XI. That the Constitution and Union, and the laws, must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the Rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed, and that it is our duty to use all constitutional measures necessary to that end.

Resolved, XII. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories and monuments shall be erected to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.