THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT,
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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, SEPT. 2, 1862. | NO. 35.

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 or delivered.

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 5m.

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. Bullard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance—pledging himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.
Montrose, Pa., July 2th, 1860.—tf.

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

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

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's store, Montrose, Pa. oct25 tf

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

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER of *BOOTS & SHOES*, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Tyler's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. jc2 y

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

HAYDEN BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
YANKEE NOTIONS
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.
WM. HAYDEN,
JOHN HAYDEN,
TRACY HAYDEN,
GEORGE HAYDEN,
NEW MILFORD, PA.

P. E. BRUSH, M. D.,
HAVING NOW LOCATED PERMANENTLY, AT
Springville,
Will attend to the duties of his profession promptly.
Office at S. Lathrop's Hotel.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS 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 Todds' 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, Fond's Extract, and a great variety of Liniments, Salves, Pills, and Plasters, and an endless variety of Patent Medicines.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
LATE GRADUATE of THE MEDICAL DEPATMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times.
Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to.
☞ Office over 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.
jn30—1y* 443 Broadway, N. Y.

Mass Meeting in Independence Square.

The Democrats of Philadelphia held a mass meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Saturday night, August 23d, for the purpose of discussing the issues of the day, and to express their firm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution and devotion to the American Union, and, as the call reads—

"To declare our hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of abolitionism, and to express the intention of the Democratic party to do, as it has always hitherto done—support the Federal government in the exercise of its constitutional power, and to defend it at whatever peril, against the treasonable and insidious teachings of abolitionism, as well as to aid it, with all our physical resources, in suppressing the existing rebellion now waged by the secessionists of the south."

Speeches were made by Hon. F. W. Hughes, Hon. Wm. H. Witte, and Chas. Ingersoll and J. Bett Robinson, Esq'rs.

The following resolutions were adopted:

A period of unparalleled calamity now afflicts the nation. The patriotism of the whole land is evoked for its removal, and for the preservation of the government.—Causes, wide-spread and deep, must be removed from the body politic, before a state of former healthfulness can be restored. The actions of sectional parties, North and South, culminating in civil war, lie at the foundation of all our troubles. The existence of the nation depend upon their extermination. These sectional parties are known as secessionists and abolitionists, and together they constitute the enemies of the republic. The loyal, patriotic men of the nation are those who oppose both these sectional parties, and who seek to uphold the National Constitution and the Union of these States. The secessionists, by armed rebellion, seek to overthrow the Constitution, the Union, and the whole sovereignty of the government. These should be resisted, and put down by force of arms, and to this end hundreds of thousands of our best citizens have gone to the battle-field. The abolitionists endeavor, by insidious, deceptive and treacherous means, to destroy our Constitution, and thereby, the Union, by overthrowing, in detail, fundamental provisions in that Constitution, and without which no free government can exist.—These enemies should be put down thro' the ballot-box.

We, therefore, the loyal men of Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled, announce the following propositions, as the bases of our political action:

1. That the American Constitution and the American Union are "one and inseparable," and the enemies of either are the enemies of both.

2. That it is the first duty of all good citizens to uphold the Government and obey the laws, and that all efforts to these ends will receive an enthusiastic support, and that we will hold as enemies of the republic all who, by word or deed, encourage or sympathize with either secessionists or abolitionists; and that we will cheerfully render to the officers of the government, acting within their constitutional powers, all the resources at our command to extinguish these two elements of destruction to the existence of our free institutions.

3. That we regard all efforts for the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, to prevent the people from peaceably assembling, all arrests and imprisonment of citizens where the courts are open and the civil power in full vigor, without warrant, without oath or probable cause, without a hearing, without counsel; without a trial in the State or District where any alleged offence has been committed as in derogation of the fundamental principles of civil liberty and a plain violation of the terms and provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

4. That we agree with the Congressmen from the Border Slave States that "the lever of the power" of the rebellion, and the causes of the terrible earnestness of those in arms against the government, are to be found in the doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and the measure after measure founded in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through by the present Congress," which can have no other effect than to disturb and distract loyal men, and exasperate and drive secession home and their duty the people of the rebellious states, and that all efforts to prostitute this war for the mere purpose of negro emancipation is in the highest degree treasonable and subversive of the Constitution and the Union.

5. That we hold that the greatest calamity that can possibly befal the people of this country to be the dissolution of the American Union. The mutual interchange of commodities and products of the North, South, East and West, give employment to our people, and afford the best markets for our products. Our great lakes and rivers are so located and have such outlets and dependencies that no geographical division of our territory is practicable. The national glories of the past, the greatness of the present, the hopes and prospects in the future, are all destroyed by disunion, while a want of homogeneity of interests in a mere fraction of this Union, the sectional rivalry that would be likely to grow up to give preference to great commercial centres and distributing points at the cost of others, to control or to have even an equal rivalry in markets for our manufactures and products of our mines and our soil, our exposure to border warfare, the cost of maintenance of large standing armies, the weight of public indebtedness would constitute causes of irritation and further discords that are too fearful to contemplate, and which therefore necessarily direct our minds and energies to the preservation of the Union, as the only possible event to which the people of these states can or should look.

6. That whatever laws exist should be implicitly obeyed, and that the only relief against obnoxious laws is through the ballot-box primarily, and the Legislature proximately, and that all attempts to obstruct the full execution of any law relative to our military organization and equipment, or any other law, should be wholly discountenanced.

7. That we approve of the platform of principles declared by the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harburg on the 4th of July last.

8. That we approve of the address of the Democratic State Central Committee, issued on the 29th of July last, as a faithful and correct exposition of the causes that have led to our present difficulties, and as designating the only feasable mode of relief therefrom, and that we further approve of and endorse the sentiments contained in the address of the Chairman of that Committee, issued on the 14th of August last, and we heartily unite with him in recommending that the people of Pennsylvania set apart the 17th of September next to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

9. That the Democratic party is pledged, as it always has been, to the support of the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the war, for the suppression of the rebellion in the Southern States, in order that the Constitution may be preserved and the Union restored.

10. That our Democratic brethren, McClellan, Halleck, Butler, Dix, McClernand, Geary, Logan, Hancock, Corcoran, Meagher, Mulligan, Fitch, Shields, Sickles, Burnside, as well the tens of thousands in the ranks who are members of our party, and the soldiers of the Union army generally, of whatever political faith, deserve our warmest thanks for the sacrifices by which they have illustrated their devotion to the cause of the country.

THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

The following is an extract from an address by Archbishop Hughes, recently delivered:

I do not know what may happen in case this war should continue as it has been since I left this country. The papers have rendered the condition of the country perfectly confused. It is very difficult for one even acquainted with this country to comprehend how the land lies; and so it is with foreigners. Nor is it in any one's power to say with absolute certainty what may happen if this war continues.

What is the prospect of its coming to an end? I do not see any prospect. There does not appear to be an issue, and it may be that God, for some design of His own, which future generations will appreciate, has permitted this calamity to scourge the country in order to bring from these results benefit to the whole human race. These are circumstances the results of which no man can fathom, they depend upon so many conditional circumstances. But there is one question that ought to be clear to every mind, and it is this—that if such a warfare should continue for years, it is recognized as the privilege of other nations, in the name of humanity, to try to put an end to it. The people themselves should put an end to it with as little delay as possible. It is not a scourge that has visited this nation alone. Wars have been from the beginning of the world, nations against nations, and that most terrible of all wars, civil war, in which brother is arrayed against brother.

How long is this to go on? As it goes on it is affording a pretext for all the nations to combine against us; but even then, I say their interference should not be permitted, except in the way of benevolence; but if with the sword, we should unite in setting them at defiance. But I would say if they do interfere, and interfere successfully—if the country and government are not sustained by every sacrifice that is necessary, then your United States will become a Poland. Then it will become divided into fragments, then strife will hover on all the borders; every State will claim to be independent, and render itself an easy prey to foreign powers. Oh! let not this be so. I know little of what has occurred since I left. I have had scarcely time to look at a paper since my return; but by all accounts much has been attempted, but not much realized toward terminating this unnatural war. Volunteers have been appealed to, and they have answered the appeal; but for my own part, if I had a voice in the councils of the nation, I would say, let volunteers continue and the draft be made. If three hundred thousand men be not sufficient, let three hundred thousand more be called upon, so that the army in its fulness of strength, shall be always on hand in any emergency. This is not cruelty—this is mercy—this is humanity—anything that will put an end to this dragging of human blood across the whole surface of the country. Then every man, rich and poor, will alike have to take his share; and it ought not to be left with the government to plead with the people, to call upon them to come forward, and to ask if they will permit themselves to be drafted. No; but the people themselves should insist upon being drafted, and be allowed to bring this unnatural strife to a close. Other efforts will be made on the other side, and who can blame them, since they have cast their die on the fatal issue. But, any way, this slow, lingering waste of human life should be cut short.

In the meanwhile, it is enough for us to weep over this calamity; it is enough for us to pray to God that it be brought to an end. It is enough for us to make a sacrifice of everything to sustain the power, and the authority, and the unity of the only government that we profess to acknowledge. But it is not necessary to hate our opponents, nor to be cruel in the battle; it is necessary to be brave, to be patriotic—to do that is what the country needs, and for this God will give us his blessing as a recompense for discharging our duty without violating any just laws, divine or human.

☞ Gen. Butler has adopted the policy, initiated at St. Louis by Gen. Halleck, of compelling avowed secessionists and their sympathizers to pay liberally for the support of the poor.—He has assessed $550,000 upon leading individuals and firms for this purpose.

The "Peoples" State Convention—What a leading Republican paper thinks of it.

We copy the following article from the last issue of the Somerset Herald & Whig, the organ of the "Republican" party of Somerset county, and commend it to the consideration of our Republican friends in this county:

"In our columns to-day, will be found the proceedings of the 'People's' State Convention, held in Harrisburg on Thursday last. This body was composed of a mingling of Republicans and Democrats, and was not in any sense a Republican Convention, as is claimed by a portion of the republican press.

The resolutions are eminently patriotic, just and proper, and as far as they are consistent with each other, will receive the approbation of every loyal man in the Commonwealth. But, by undertaking to fully endorse the foreign and domestic policy of the National Administration, and "the upright, prudent, temperate, and firm" course of the President in one resolution, and the Hon. David Wilmot as the "true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State" in another, the Convention simply stultified itself; for on the very day preceding the one on which these resolutions were adopted, the President and Mr. Wilmot had been in direct antagonism on the confiscation bill—the most important measure before the late Congress—and although Mr. Fessenden announced by authority, that it would be vetoed as unconstitutional, if not amended in certain particulars, Mr. Wilmot still persisted in voting against the alterations suggested by the President.—The President and Mr. Wilmot cannot, therefore, both be right, and we incline to the belief that, although the loyal people of Pennsylvania will endorse the course of the latter as "manly, consistent and patriotic," yet the views of the President will be accepted in preference.

Nor was it in this particular alone, that the Convention stultified itself. It undertook to mark its disapprobation of the course of our other Senator—Mr. Cowan—by studiously omitting his name from its resolutions, thus leaving it to be inferred that he was not only lacking in loyalty, but was in antagonism to the administration they so deftly lauded; when at the very time the President had based his veto message of the confiscation bill upon the Constitutional objections so clearly and vigorously put by Mr. Cowan in his great speech on that subject. Being thus highly complimented and endorsed by the President, on the very point on which those straight-laced and self-righteous loyalists, controlling the Convention, first based their hostility to him, we opine that Mr. Cowan can afford to laugh at his discomfitted assailants, and calmly bide the time when it will be made manifest to the people, that no violation of the Constitution is necessary to crush the rebellion, and restore the supremacy of the government in the remotest corners of the Republic.

When next a State Convention assumes to make, and unmake men, we trust that it will most carefully note passing events before it commits itself. Meanwhile we commend to some of the leaders in this last one, the following morceau of Goldsmith's. Perhaps they can extract a moral from it:

"This dog and man at first were friends,
But when a pique began,
The dog to gain some private ends
Went mad and bit the man.

The wound it seem'd both sore and sad,
To every christian eye;
And while they swore the dog was mad,
They swore the man would die.

But soon a wonder came to light,
That show'd the rogues they lied;
The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died.

To the People of Philadelphia.

Certain publications in the newspaper press of this city, that appeared yesterday and this morning, denounce myself as a sympathizer with secessionism, and charge me with being an aid to the traitor Breckinridge. Did these attacks reflect only on myself, they would be a matter of very insignificant import, but holding as I do a highly important political relation to a vast body of freemen of Pennsylvania, I deem it proper that I should reply to the attacks by a statement of the following facts:

I was a delegate from Pennsylvania in the late Charleston and Baltimore National Conventions; I voted uniformly for the Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, with the single exception of voting for the resolution to make the nomination of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas unanimous.

During the Presidential canvass, I supported Judge Douglas, and had the honor to address an immense meeting with him, from the same stand.

At *that* time the position of Breckinridge was that of a loyal and patriotic man, and while it in no degree impeached the loyalty of any delegate in those Conventions who supported him, but on the contrary, some who are now leading our armies in the field did support and vote him in said conventions, yet I supported Mr. Guthrie as a Kentucky patriot, who was calculated as I believed, to better rally the entire Democratic party than any other prominent candidate before the Convention.

At Harrisburg, as President of the late Democratic State Convention, myself, with all other Delegates in the Convention, supported the following resolutions:—

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

In my concluding address to that Convention, I spoke as follows:—

"You have, in effect, declared, whatever may be the provocation and wrongs inflicted by fanaticism, by ambition, by desire for place and power that would sooner reign in hell than serve in heaven, that Secessionism is not the remedy for such wrongs; that you will support and stand by the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and in all its constitutional efforts to put down the Rebellion which this Secessionism has invoked for its support. No cause, however aggravated, can justify any State in attempting to withdraw from the Federal Union. (Cheers.) Not only does such effort strike at the sovereignty of our Government, not only does it seek to overthrow the Constitution which forms the Union; but it destroys all our material interests, and all the political greatness of the people of these States and of the Union. The Mississippi could never be cut in twain. The people of Pennsylvania will never submit to see the mouth of the Susquehanna river, nor of the waters into which the Allegheny and Monongahela flow, under the jurisdiction and control of a foreign Government. Secessionism never can be submitted to by the people of the Northern States, and armed rebellion must be put down by the loyal men of the country by force of arms; by all men who will stand by the sovereignty and existence of the Government."

F. W. HUGHES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1862.

Binghamton Commercial College.

Professors Lowell and Warner, of the Binghamton Commercial College, notwithstanding the war and the discouragement of the times, by their energy and capacity for their varied and responsible duties, present to the public their institution in a more flourishing condition than ever. Their college has now three times the number of students it has had at any corresponding season in times past. Such is the perfection and completeness of their system of instruction and discipline, that students have fully graduated in four weeks from the period of their entrance, armed and equipped for being accomplished clerks or practical and successful business men. The specimens of Penmanship and Book-keeping which the college exhibits, reflect the highest honor and credit on all concerned. Their College Rooms have been re-furnished and carpeted throughout, and all the appointments are complete and inviting.

Bankers, Wholesale Grocers, Rail-road officers, and all departments of practical business, furnish abundant and honorable testimonials of the excellence and success of their Institution.

The practical business education which the Binghamton Commercial College furnishes to a young man in a few short weeks, is better than money, as it lasts him through life, and constitutes him a useful and respectable member of society.

The golden harvest of the luxuriant fields will soon be gathered, and the autumnal season with its ripening glories, will in a few weeks invite the laborer to repose from more active duties and to study.

Let him then prepare to sow and reap the substantial harvest of a permanent practical education, which will defy the inconstancies of the elements and the change of season.

We cannot recommend him to a more useful and inviting field than Lowell and Warner's Commercial College at Binghamton.—*Binghamton Republican.*

DISLOYALTY IN THE CABINET.

"The Government is still advancing.—The speech of Cassius M. Clay finds an echo in the heart of more than one member of the administration. Gen. Clay is the guest of Secretary Chase, and I believe they both look at these questions with the same clear eye."

There is not a loyal citizen, North or South, who can endorse the sentiments publicly expressed by Cassius M. Clay a few days since, for they are inconsistent with the idea of loyalty. They avow hostility to the restoration of the government as it was. They look to the repudiation of the bond of Union. They would tear in pieces the parchment upon which the Constitution is written. They are but another version of the words of the bold traitor, Wendell Phillips, who cries, "in God's name let the Union be destroyed, and construct a new one out of the ruins." Yet the Tribune's Washington correspondent, who has the best opportunity to be correctly informed, tells us that these treasonable sentiments "find an echo in the heart of more than one member of the administration," and that Secretary Chase who entertains Clay as his guest, "looks at these questions with the same clear eye."

In other words, the Tribune would persuade the country that some members of the administration, pledged to uphold the Union, desire that it should be destroyed—that some of the highest officers of the Goverment who have sworn to support the Constitution, repudiate its obligations and would violate its letter and spirit.

While the country is looking with confidence to the President for a firm, Constitutional patriotic policy, the Tribune is endeavoring to fix the brand of disunion and abolitionism upon the members of his Cabinet!

The Truth of History Vindicated.

The abolitionists of the North who favor the employment of negro soldiers to aid in crushing the rebellion, quote as a precedent the action of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, in 1814—15, and they make garbled and unfair extracts from history to bolster up their assertion. An investigation into the facts of the case will show that the allegation, so far as it is intended to convey the idea that he had slaves or even free negroes in the battle as soldiers is wholly unfounded. That he had men of color in his army is true—but they were refugees from St. Domingo, men of wealth, quadroons or octoroons, and very far from being negroes—who had fled from the persecutions of the negro authorities of that island. General Jackson, in his report to the Secretary of War, speaks of them as "men of color from St. Domingo, about two hundred in number;" and in Parton's life of Jackson, vol. 2, p. 75, they are enumerated as a "battalion of St. Domingo men of color, 210." The address quoted by some of our cotemporaries (written, it is said, by Edward Livingston,) alludes to them as "natives," but that was evidently a misapprehension. Hence the assertion of Mr. Mellon, as quoted by us last week, and which, we believe is corroborated by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (who was with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans,) in a recent speech at Indianapolis, is literally true; and, if our memory serves us correctly, is likewise corroborated by Mr. Eaton, the biographer of Gen. Jackson. Let the truth of history be vindicated.

There were negroes engaged, however, in the great battle below New Orleans, but not on our side. The British commander tried the experiment, and had two regiments of blacks from Jamaica in his army. How they performed is thus told by a writer quoted by Mr. Parton, vol. 2, page 130: "The unfortunate blacks forming the West India regiments suffered most dreadfully from the change of climate and alteration of fare; they were not only useless, but absolutely in the way.—It was simply cruelty to bring them on such a service, and evinced little judgment on the part of the adviser of such a measure."

The British commander also employed negroes to carry his scaling ladders, and the result was a total failure, as the blacks could not be induced to advance under the fire of the Americans, but threw away the ladders, and fell flat on their faces to escape the bullets of our volunteers.

So much for the Jackson precedent, which on investigation vanishes into thin air. It has also been alleged that there was a regiment of negroes from Rhode Island, in the army of the revolution. We have seen it nowhere so stated in any history we have read of that memorable conflict, and therefore incline to set it down as alike destitute of truth with the statement above alluded to.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Return of the Editors of the Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

When Galileo was thrown into the dungeon of the inquisition for promulgating the heresy that the world moved, he whispered in the ear of one of his friends, "it moves, nevertheless." The publishers and editors of the Patriot & Union were dragged from their homes and their business on the 6th of August, and under a military escort taken to Washington and thrown into a military prison. It is not necessary here to revert to the cause; it is sufficient to say that after being incarcerated until the evening of the 22nd, they obtained a hearing, at which no charge was produced, and no accuser appeared, and that hearing resulted in an immediate honorable discharge—the persons composing the tribunal acknowledging the arrest to have been made upon frivolous grounds.

Returning to their homes, they chose Saturday evening as the time, to avoid any manifestations on the part of their friends, but their intention of returning thus quietly was frustrated by one of the most flattering receptions. The cars had scarcely reached the depot, and the announcement been made that the party had arrived, when they were surrounded by friends who made the welkin ring with enthusiastic cheers. In a few moments the crowd, which was small at first, swelled to hundreds; a procession was formed which escorted the exiles to their homes. Both sides of Market street were lined with ladies and gentlemen, and the men who went out of the city under an escort of soldiers, returned amid the plaudits of the men, and the waiving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

Arriving at the house of Col. MacDowell, the crowd which must now have numbered nearly a thousand men, called loudly for that gentleman, when he mounted the steps and addressed them as follows, being frequently interrupted by the most vociferous cheering:

"Friends and fellow-citizens:—On the 6th day of August, at an hour's notice, we were marched from this city under an escort of gleaming bayonets to the Railroad Depot, and from thence taken to Washington city, where we were imprisoned, without a hearing, for sixteen days, for what reason I will not now state, as you all know it. Through the intercession of friends, and our own exertions, we secured a hearing last evening at 6 o'clock, when strange to say, we were confronted by no accuser, nor was there even a charge made against us. The pretext upon which we were arrested was most summarily disposed of, and an honorable discharge given us. [Applause.]

Although mortifying as it was to leave home as we did, and unjust as the whole arrest was, this spontaneous welcome more than compensates for all we endured, or the indignities we suffered. [Applause.] This is the proudest hour of my life. It proves that we have the endorsement of our fellow-citizens. [Cheers and applause.] It shows that they have a strong appreciation of Constitutional Liberty, and are opposed to crushing out the freedom of speech or muzzling the press. Destroy these inalienable rights, and the word liberty becomes a hollow mockery: a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal—a rope of sand, a delusion and a lie. [Prolonged applause and cheering.]

We do not know how our arrest originated, because no accuser had the temerity to face us. We claim to be loyal and law-abiding citizens, and there is nothing upon the record to prove to the contrary. We have our own opinions, and these not conflicting with laws in existence, we will maintain at all hazards and on all occasions, regardless of the denunciations of cowardly traducers who stand behind the screen. We maintain that we have done our duty as loyal citizens, and the evidence of this is in the absence of a charge or even an accuser.

Fellow-citizens—a day of retribution will come—a day of final settlement—and after it will come a pay-day. Let us bide our time. Let us be true and loyal to our country and our Government, and we have nothing to fear. Our imprisonment has been an experiment, and I think from this enthusiastic demonstration and the general feeling throughout the state, our enemies, as well as our friends, must admit that it was a failure—that it has not only not resulted in any practical benefit to those who brought it about, but it *has* awakened a feeling that will be expressed at the ballot-box in October next. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, for myself, and in behalf of my companions, I return you my heartfelt and sincere thanks, and bid you good night." [Applause, and prolonged cheers for MacDowell, Barrett, Forster and Jones.]

The crowd then went to the house of Mr. Barrett, when that gentleman came out and returned his thanks to his fellow citizens. After giving three cheers for Mr. Barrett, and three more with a will for each of the publishers and editors, and the Patriot & Union, the people quietly dispersed.

There was a significance in this demonstration which cannot be misunderstood. The sturdy laboring man, the honest German, the warm-hearted Irishman, and, in fact, all classes of the community, turned out, not only to show their devotion to their party and their party friends, but to show to the world their utter condemnation of a power which assumes the right of dragging men from their homes on the mere information or instigation of irresponsible parties, and denying them the right of trial by jury, or the inestimable benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, which has never been suspended for four centuries in monarchial England. One thing has been made manifest by this reception, and that is that you may cast men into prisons, but you cannot stifle Democratic principles—you may fill your forts with editors guilty of no other offence than advocating measures—but while immured there, they can say of Democracy as Galileo said of the world, "it moves, nevertheless."—*Patriot & Union.*

A Speck of Servile War.

Just as the grey dawn, this morning, was beginning to clear away the shadows of last night, a party of twenty negroes, slaves from the plantation of Mr. Moggan about twenty-eight miles below the city, was seen passing the lower Cotton Press. The spring of the watchman's rattle brought four or five of the guardians of the night together, and the negroes were asked whither they were going. They replied it was no white man's business, and brandishing knives and clubs, with which they were armed, manifested a determination to fight their way to some Utopia where they expected to find sympathy and protection. The watchmen's order to halt was the signal for an engagement, and a battle of the fiercest description. But the battle was unequal; the "monks" were better armed than the police. Four of the watchmen were badly wounded, and just as they were about to be overpowered, four soldiers, who happened to be on guard in the neighborhood, rushed to the rescue.

With this reinforcement the tide of battle again turned, and in a short time one of the dusky combatants was dead, three others were severely wounded with bullets shot about their heads, and six more were disabled by blows inflicted with the watchmen's clubs. Four of the wounded negroes were captured, together with the nine wounded ones, while five of the twenty servile combatants escaped. When the monks saw that they were likely to be overpowered, they threw their weapons in to the river. The nine wounded negroes were taken to the Charity Hospital, and the four others, with the one that was killed, were taken to the third district lockup.—New Orleans Picayune, 5th.

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; and this 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 unjust and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and would cast 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 economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored classes, and that in view of the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions 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 common enemies of our peace and prosperity, as through the overthrow of both the Democracy of Pennsylvania is equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties, we will know only here for consultation and concert on the subject of emancipation and the forcible philanthropy of abolition, because neither is known to the Constitution, and both are intended to aid disunion and so to overthrow that Constitution, and to prevent the restoration of amity, peace and concord among the States and people.

Resolved, VIII. 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 our suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in violation of the Constitution and laws, are crimes and outrages which should be rebuked by the people, and which we denounce as unjustifiable, and as dangerous to the liberties of the country.

Resolved, IX. That this is a Government of white men, and was made exclusively for the white race, and the negro race are not entitled to, and ought not to claim any political or social equality with the white race, but it is our duty to treat them kindly with justice and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race, that the right of the several States to regulate, be protection and control of the negro is exclusively in the pledges of the Constitution, in the States, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith.

Resolved, X. That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property and liberty without due process of law, and that any person has been deprived of his property and liberty without due process of law by the conduct of a late session of Congress like those by a resolve of the House, to compel witnesses which nearly or quite all of them are implicated in the charges of fraud, corruption and malfeasance in office, and refused upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional, and should be resisted by the people as tending to oppression and tyranny. It is not to be tolerated that the crimes committed in the name of the Constitution shall be used to destroy the rights secured by that instrument, and that the people are not required to obey any such legislation as is not expressly 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. They 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.