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, SEPT. 9, 1862. { NO. 36.

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. HUNTING 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 11th, '62. 3m

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.....H. 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 DUNIFF.
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, and operating for the eye, he will be charged unless the patient is benefitted by the treatment.
[August 20th, 1860.

JOHN SUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa., Shop over A. 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 Plerson's 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. ocr1tf

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

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 J. Lathrop's Hotel.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETTS 1st July 1860, $1,481,810.27.
LIABILITIES, " " 43,068.68.
J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John Metcee, Ass'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 Tuttle's Hotel.
New Milford, June 17, 1862

ABEL TURRELL
HAS for sale Machine Oil, for Sewing Machines, Clocks & Watches; Oil, Building Rot, and Mouse Bolt; Hostetter's & Roseboom's Celebrated Stomach Bitters; Ford's Extracts and a great variety of other goods, Spices, Oils, 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 Welsh'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 20, 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 Consumption. 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 testimonial or recommendatory letter containing full explanations, and one hundred testimonials from well known prominent persons, which I will send to any one free by mail.
J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist,
3m.—1y* 442 Broadway, N. Y.

NUTS FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We do not think it amiss at times to throw the hard-jawed abolitionists and their black republican allies a few nuts gathered from the tallest and finest trees growing in their own forests. It amuses us to see them employed in the cracking process; and then to witness the wry faces they make when they have picked the kernel and tasted it would provoke laughter from the veriest cynic. In imitation of the leading emancipationists of the Senate, the abolitionized press of the country has pitched heels over head into the negro question, so that, unless soon checked by the good sense of the moderates, who form a by no means insignificant portion of the Republican party, the extreme radical dogmas of Sumner, Wade, Chandler & Co. are certain to become the leading features of the abolition-republican platform. It is with a view of moderating or checking, if possible, the insane fury of this class of political lunatics, that we occasionally call their attention to the more wholesome of a class of better balanced minds, from whom the republican party in the infancy of its organization, derived much benefit—indeed to whose cool and rational counsels it is mainly indebted for its existence, and the success which crowned its efforts in the struggle of 1860. In other words we throw them these nuts, as we would throw planks to drowning men, to save them from the whirlpool towards which they are rapidly drifting, and what is of far greater consequence, carrying the country with them. The pabulum we thus gratuitously offer them, may have a bitterish taste, it may slightly nauseate the stomach at first; but we assure them it is wholesome, and if they swallow enough, in the doses we prescribe, we can safely predict the most gratifying results. Failing in the remedy we propose, thro' resistance on the part of the patients, we shall be obliged to resort to the straight waistcoat and severe discipline usually adopted by experienced doctors in the case of refractory and dangerous subjects.

We shall limit the present dose to two nuts, one gathered in a republican grove in the vicinity of Albany, New York; the other from a very large tree that shades a portion of the earth's surface in honest Old Abe's district, in Illinois. They are nuts of unusually large growth and thick shelled; but, when we tell the madmen for whose benefit we gathered them, that one was grown on the property of Thurlow Weed, Esq., the father of republicanism and its chief nurse while it was yet in its swaddling clothes, and the other on the farm of Senator Browning, the head of the republican party in Illinois, and the confidential bosom friend of President Lincoln, we reasonably expect to see them attacked, penetrated and devoured with the greatest avidity.

THURLOW WEED'S NUT.

From the Albany Evening Journal. (Republican.)

"We rejoice over this [President Lincoln's letter to Horace Greeley,] because it will 'separate the wheat from the chaff.' It invites Union men to the right, leaving disunionists to turn to the left. It rebuks the insolence of journalists who seek to control the Government and to command the army. It draws the teeth and cuts the claws' of those who aided the secessionists in ripening the rebellion; who aided them again in uniting the whole south against us; and who now, in the face of fresh disasters, arrogantly demand what would divide and destroy the north.'

From the same:

"In this emergency—this hour of imminent peril—men who keep out of the army themselves, seek to distract and divide the people and to weaken the Government, by thrusting forward their ONE IDEA. These men, by letters and in person, have been arrogantly dictating to the President a policy which would, if adopted, annihilate the hopes and the welfare of our country and the people. Unsuccessful in their scheme, the Evening Post demanded, and the Tribune assumed to give, the names of those who, in the Cabinet, dared to resist dictation.

"In conclusion—and that time may test the soundness or fallacy of our views—we now admonish our friends and readers to beware of counsels which teach that the object of this war is to destroy slavery.—We maintain that its object is to preserve the Government and the Union. The object of the rebellion is to extend slavery. But the effect, if the war be wisely conducted, will be its destruction, for it is ever thus that madness precedes destruction. And this law of nature and Providence can only be reversed by counteracting madness and folly. In other words, we desire to express, in the most unequivocal language, the opinion, that if, at the expense of a thousand millions of treasure, and rivers of blood, we fail to crush the rebellion, re-establish the authority of the Government and incidentally work out emancipation, it will be because the wickedness and blindness of slavery is surpassed by the folly and fanaticism of abolition."

SENATOR BROWNING'S NUT.

The republican United States Senator recently addressed a large meeting of his fellow citizens at Quincy, Illinois. The Herald furnished the substance of his remarks, as follows:

"Mr. Browning explained his position upon the confiscation question, and did it to the satisfaction and approval of a vast majority of those who heard him. He said that Congress had no power to confiscate property, and that confiscation was a humbug. If the power of confiscation existed anywhere, it existed in the President by virtue of his office, as commander-in-chief of our armies.

The Constitution conferred no such power upon Congress, and he had sworn to support the Constitution. He could not support the confiscation bill, and the Constitution too, so he supported the Constitution and opposed confiscation. Upon this question he stood with the President. The same was true upon the question of arming the negroes. He was opposed to arming them and so was the President.—He was for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. [In the utterance of these truly patriotic sentiments, Mr. Browning was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.]

Mr. Browning denounced the abolitionists in unmeasured terms. He denounced the abolition leaders in the United States Senate—naming Sumner, Wilson and others—as disloyal—traitors to the country; wild, deluded, crazy fanatics, who were bent upon the destruction of the government. He had no sympathy with them, and had refused to co-operate with them, and should continue to do so. He had marked out his course, and should pursue it. It mattered not that some of his old personal and political friends had turned against him—he was for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and upon that platform he intended to stand, though every dollar's worth of property that he owned should be sacrificed or destroyed.

He was interrupted by an abolitionist present, who charged him with having gone over to the Democrats. Mr. Browning responded that he was ready to go over to the Democrats or to any other party, or to act with patriotic men, to whatever party they might belong, who were for the Union and the Constitution. Mr. Browning then asked the brazen-faced abolitionist if he would be willing to receive the South back into the Union, with all their constitutional rights, if the rebels would lay down their arms to-morrow? As might be expected, the crazy fanatic cried no, he would not!—he would not be willing to receive the south back, unless they would first abolish slavery.—Mr. Browning said that was just as he supposed—these abolitionists were not in favor of the Union and the Constitution, but would sacrifice both, and bring the liberties of the people beyond the hope of resurrection, if they could but accomplish their wicked and traitorous designs."

Mr. Browning commented at considerable length upon the course of certain abolition journals, that have devoted much of their time and space to denunciations of our Generals in the field, and so little of their space to denunciations of the rebel commanders. He did not believe them to be loyal, and if they should take an oath to support the Government, he would not believe their oath.

In regard to the war, he was for its vigorous, energetic and successful prosecution. He told his republican friends that they could not hope to bring the war to a successful issue it they made it a war for the negro. The Democrats, he said, would not co-operate in a war of that sort. But confine it to its legitimate, rightful objects—let it continue to be, as it has been from the beginning, a war for the Constitution and the Union, and the Democrats would work and fight shoulder to shoulder with the republicans—indeed, all the patriots, of whatever party, would work together."

We have other nuts in store, but these are sufficient for the present. While we earnestly hope that these honest utterances of intelligent loyal republicans will have an influence in modifying the radical views of the extremists, we have, we trust a well-founded belief that they will open the eyes of patriotic republicans to the dangers into which their press and party leaders would plunge them, and induce them to co-operate with loyal Democrats in arresting the progress of an organization whose further success threatens not only the subversion of the Union, but the establishment of a despotism upon its ruins.

How Greeley Insults the President.

Mark, in the following paragraph, how Horace Greeley sneers at, contemns and insults the President of the United States. "The subjunctive deliverance" referred to is the President's letter to Greeley; and it is the President's clear, dispassionate, conscientious and patriotic expression of his public duty on the vexed question of slavery that is likened to the grossly caricatured charge of an addle-headed backwoods judge. And, as if to point his poisoned arrow with the sharpest venom, and leave no mistake as to who he means, Greeley makes his stupid and maudlin judge an "Illinois justice." The Tribune editor, in view of his impunity, may well exclaim, with Othello—

"Haply for me, I am black."

This is the paragraph, as we find it in the Tribune of the 27th:—

Ala Bunsby.—A correspondent who doesn't like a recent subjunctive deliverance on Slavery in the War for the Union, insists that it is only paralelled by a charge of an Illinois Justice to a jury empanneled to try an issue between two partners who had quarreled and broken up. The charge ran thus:—

"If the Jury believe, from the evidence, that the plaintiff and defendants were in the grocery, and gave this note for the interest, and that the defendant paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow which he warranted not breachy, and the warrant was broken by reason of the broachiness of the cow, and he drove the cow and tendered her to the defendant, but the defendant refused to receive her, and the plaintiff took her home again and put a heavy yoke upon her to prevent her from jumping the fence, and by reason of the yoke she broke her neck and died; and if the Jury believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing either for milk or beef, then the Jury must find out how they will decide the case, for the Court, if she understands herself, and she thinks she do, is at considerable nonplus how such a case should exactly be decided."

☞ The *Madison Patriot* wants some of the negro financiers to cipher out how much more it will cost the tax-payers of the United States to "set their colored bretbren up respectably in business," after buying them from their masters? No truly "loyal journal should mind the expense, when the equalization of the race is in question." Besides it wont cost anything. They will merely have to issue eight or ten hundred millions more treasury notes, and then tax white men for every time they kiss their wives and babies, to pay the interest. That's all.

THE ARREST OF MR. INGERSOLL.

The arrest of Mr. Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, for words spoken at a Democratic meeting in that city, on Saturday evening last, will attract more attention than any similar proceeding since the freedom of speech and of the press has been suspended. The prisoner is no small fry, but a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, the descendant of patriots and statesmen. If such a man be guilty of an offence against the government, he should be made an example of, but if his arrest was caused by malice, it will have a very bad effect upon the thousands in Philadelphia who partook of the sentiments of Mr. Ingersoll. We read Mr. Ingersoll's remarks at the Democratic meeting alluded to, and with our limited scrutiny could perceive no treason in them. We now have before us the Philadelphia Press, containing what it styles "a complete and accurate report of the speech complained of." The Press, in publishing this address, italicises the most significent portions of it, the following being the precise sentences which caused the speaker's arrest:

"I say further, fellow citizens, that *a more corrupt government than that which now governs us never was in the United States, and has seldom been seen in any European part of the world. It is necessary to go to the older regions of Asia to find as much corruption as exists in this Government of Mr. Lincoln.*"

A Mr. Edward Willard, upon whose affidavit Mr. Ingersoll was arrested, testifies that he heard the speaker say that "The despotism of the Old World can furnish no parallel to the corruptions of Abraham Lincoln." Here, then, we have the charges against Mr. Ingersoll furnished by a bitter personal opponent—the editor of the Press—and another willing witness who volunteers an affidavit for his arrest; and, without endorsing in full the exact language used by Mr. Ingersoll, we desire the reader to discover, if he can, where the alleged treason to the government is to be found. The right to discuss the affairs of the nation is not confined exclusively to abolition and republican politicians. Mr. Ingersoll, in the remarks for which he has been arrested, merely asserted what republican committees have proved. Is there any government on earth which, in time of crushing and stupendous war, ever exhibited so much corruption, in the same time, as the Investigating Committee, last winter, in Congress, proved upon its own members? It there be, it has escaped our recollection. Look at the case of Senator Simmons, an old man, who had held a seat in that once lofty arena, the Senate of the United States for a quarter of a century—the compeer of such patriots as Webster, Clay, Benton and Wright—even he, who was considered above suspicion, could not resist the temptation of gorging off of the very agony of his country. What is more striking still in this connection, is the failure of the Senate to investigate his case, for fear of the investigation being extended to quite a number of his colleagues.—And Mr. Ingersoll, for alluding to these notorious facts, is arrested on a charge of disloyalty. Who is the more disloyal, the private citizen who has the virtue and courage to denounce these corruptions, or the bloated and pampered members of Congress? The reader can readily decide.

But granted that Mr. Ingersoll's offence justified arrest, why is Jno. P. Hale, Wendell Phillips, and Greely allowed to go free? The former of these gentlemen six months ago, in the United States Senate, alluded most positively to the increasing corruptions of the government, and warned his party of its certain overthrow if they did not resist them. They didn't resist them, and the prospect of their overthrow has rendered them desperate; Mr. Ingersoll's allusion to these facts constitutes his offence. Gen. Wilcox lately returned from a Virginia prison, in a public speech, in Washington, styled the war a "brainless undertaking, conducted by contractors," and the multitude applaud, but no one is arrested. This was in Washington, under the very eye of the government. Mr. Ingersoll's offence is not so great as that of Wilcox, yet the first is arrested, and the other invited to dine with the President. Wendell Phillips traverses the country, denouncing the government from fifty rostrums, and when he winds up his tour in the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, the Senate of the United States suspends business upon his entrance to it, and the Vice President descends from his seat to give him welcome. Horace Greeley addresses an insolent and lying epistle to the President, whom he charges with serious violations of duty in his great office, but instead of Provost Marshals being sent to arrest him, he receives, almost by return mail, a polite answer to his accusations over the proper name of Abraham Lincoln. These extraordinary proceedings are having their effect; they must have an effect. Their glaring inconsistencies cannot be obscured or hidden by the noisy professions of loyalty and patriotism of those who applaud them. The New York World, an able and dignified republican paper, alluding to these unprecedented proceedings, pointedly remarks as follows:

"It is an extraordinary spectacle which we have witnessed for the last year—a free people, the freest on earth, tenacious of their rights, imperious for the largest liberty, quietly submitting to the suspension of their rights and liberties, to a restricted freedom of the press, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, imprisonments without trial, liberations without reparation.

"The President of the United States and his advisers will terribly mistake the temper of the American people, the secret of their submission, of their demand for these stretches of executive power, if they presume to act upon the presumption that they will tolerate them for any other end whatever than the suppression of the rebellion."

☞ Short-nosed men shouldn't complain if every one snubs them, since nature herself set the example.

The Court Martial of Col. Turchin.

Colonel Turchin being a favorite with the Radicals, and having pursued a course in reference to the treatment of the enemy which comports with their peculiar notions of conducting the war, his recent trial by a Court Martial has excited more attention than is generally accorded to such proceedings. For the same reasons, the question of his dismissal from the army has been disputed—some asserting and some denying the fact. The truth now appears, and, as had been supposed, Turchin had been dismissed *pro forma*, though the action thus taken was subject to the revision of the President. There were several charges of which Colonel Turchin was found guilty, the principal of which is as follows:—

CHARGE 1.

Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specifications.—In this, that the said Colonel J. B. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, being in command of the Eighth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, did, on or about the second day of May, 1862, march the said brigade into the town of Athens, State of Alabama, and having the arms of the regiment stacked in the streets, did allow his command to disperse, and in his presence, or with his knowledge and that of his officers to plunder and pillage the inhabitants of said town, and the country adjacent thereto, without taking adequate steps to restrain them.

Among the incidents of said plundering and pillaging are the following:—

A party entered the dwelling of Mily Ann Clayton, and opened all the trunks, drawers and boxes of every description, and taking out the contents thereof, consisting of wearing apparel and bed clothes destroyed, spoiled, or carried away the same. They also insulted the said Mily Ann Clayton, and threatened to shoot her, and then proceeding to the kitchen, they there attempted an indecent outrage on the person of her servant girl

A squad of soldiers went to the officce of R. C. David, and plundered it of about one thousand dollars in money, and of much of his wearing apparel, and destroyed a stock of books, among which was a lot of fine bibles and testaments, which were torn, defaced, and kicked about the floor and trampled under foot.

A party of this command entered a house occupied by two females—M. E. Malone and S. B. Malone—and ransacked it throughout, carrying off the money which they found, and also the jewelry, plate and female ornaments of value and interest to the owners, and destroying and spoiling the furniture of said house without cause.

For six or eight hours that day squads of soldiers visited the dwelling house of Thomas S. Malone, breaking open his desk, and carrying off or destroying valuable papers, notes of hand and other property, to the value of about $4,500 more or less; acting rudely and violently toward the females of the family. This last was done chiefly by the men of Edgarton's Battery; the plundering of saddles, bridles, blankets, &c., was by the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

The same parties plundered the drug store of Wm. D. Allen, destroying completely a set of surgical obsterical and dental instruments, or carrying them away.

The store of Madison Thompson was broken open and plundered of a stock of goods worth about 3,000, and his stable was entered and corn, oats and fodder taken by different parties, who, on his application for receipts, replied "that they gave receipts at other places, but intended that this place should support them," or words to that effect.

The office of J. F. Lowell was broken open and a fine microscope and many geological specimens, together with many surgical instruments and books carried off or destroyed.

Squads of soldiers with force of arms, entered the private residence of John F. Malone, and forced open all the locks of the doors, broke open all the drawers to the bureaus, the secretary and sideboard, wardrobes and trunks in the house, and rifled them of their contents, consisting of valuable clothing, silver ware, silver plates, jewelry, a gold watch and chain, &c., and in the performing of these outrages they used coarse, vulgar and profane language to the females of the family.—These squads came in large numbers, and plundered the house thoroughly. They also broke open the law office of said Malone, and destroyed his safe and damaged his books. A part of this brigade went to the plantation of the above named Malone, and quartered in the negro huts for weeks, debauching the females and roaming with the males over the surrounding country, to plunder and pillage.

A mob of soldiers burst open the doors and windows of the business house of Samuel Tanner, Jr., and plundered them of their contents, consisting of sugar, coffee, boots and shoes, leather and other merchandise.

Very soon after the command entered the town a party of soldiers broke into a silversmiths shop and jewelry store owned by D. H. Friend, and plundered it of its contents and valuables, to the amount of about $3,000.

A party of this command entered the house of R. S. Irwin, and ordered his wife to cook dinner for them, and while she and her servant were so engaged they made the most indecent and beastly propositions to the latter in the presence of the whole family, and when the girl went away they followed her in the same manner, notwithstanding her efforts to avoid them.

Mrs. Hollinsworth's house was entered and plundered of clothing and other property by several parties, and some of the men fired into the house and threatened to burn it, and used violent and insulting language toward the said Mrs. Hollinsworth. The alarm and excitement occasioned miscarriage, and subsequently her death.

Several soldiers came to the house of Mrs. Charlottee Hine and committed a rape on the person of a colored girl, and then entered the house and plundered it of all the sugar, coffee, preserves and the like, which they could find. Before leaving they destroyed or carried off all the pictures and ornaments they could lay their hands on.

A mob of soldiers filled the house of J. A. Cox, broke open his iron safe, destroyed and carried off papers of value, plundered the house thoroughly, carrying off the clothes of his wife and children.

Some soldiers broke into the brick store of P. Tanner & Sons, and carried off nearly the entire stock of goods contained there, and broke open the safe and took about $2,000 in money and many valuable papers. A party of soldiers, at the order of Captain Edgarton, broke into an office through the windows and doors, and plundered it of its contents, consisting of bedding, furniture, and wearing apparel. Lieut. Berwick was also with the party. This officer was on the ground.

The law office of William Richardson, which was in another part of the town, was rifled completely, and many valuable papers, consisting of bonds, bills and notes of hand, lost or destroyed.

The house of J. H. Jones was entered by Colonel Mihalotz, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, who behave rudely and coarsely to the ladies of the family. He then quartered two companies of infantry in the house—about one hour after Captain Edgarton quartered his artillery company in the parlor—and these companies plundered the house of all provision and clothing they could lay their hands on, and spoiled the furniture and carpets maliciously and without a shadow of reason; spoiling the parlor carpets by cutting bacon on them, and the piano by chopping joints on it, with an ax, the beds by sleeping in them with their muddy boots on. The library of the house was destroyed, and the locks of the bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes and trunks were all forced and their contents pilaged. The family plate was carried off, but some of the pieces have been recovered.

The store of George R. Peck was entered by a large crowd of soldiers and stripped of its contents, and the iron safe broken open and its contents plundered, consisting of $940,90, and $4,000 worth of notes.

John Turrentine's store was broken into by a party of soldiers on that day, and an iron safe cut open belonging to the same, and about $5,000 worth of notes of hand taken or destroyed. These men destroyed about $200 worth of books found in said store, consisting of law books, religious books, and reading books generally.

There were other charges and specifications.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The Court finds the accused as follows.

Of the specification to the 1st charge, Guilty.

Of the 1st charge, Guilty.

Of the 1st specification to the 2d charge, Not Guilty.

Of the 1st specification to the 2d charge, Guilty.

Of the 2d charge—The Court being of the opinion that the defendent is "guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer," but being unprepared to say that his conduct is "unbecoming a gentleman," find him Not Guilty of the charge as laid, but find him Guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

TROUBLESOME PATRIOTS.

At a period when our country wants all the practical patriotism of its sons, and all the urgent solicitations to manly duty, and kind and hospital service of its lovely daughters, we have some kind of patriots among us who must be denominated troublesome, and who should be removed, root and branch, by moral and physical means.

First among these we rank political generals, who want commands, but who use these commands as a "*New way to pay old debts*" Such, caring little for the country, are hatching plans of self-aggrandizement. They are not valiant, but they reason thus: "Nothing venture, nothing have. If I can associate my name with this war as a general, and share in some great victory, I will risk the slight danger. A general's pay is good; his authority is not "brief" nor small; and his future is assured." And so, without education, or fitness or patriotism, these men fly to share the spoils, and make their "pile" out of the war. We name none; the cap may fit; if so, we present it gratuitously. The number, however, is comparatively few.

But to descend in the scale, we would class among the troublesome patriots, speculating contractors, who seize this moment of their country's agony to rob her, when her necessary expenses are already so enormous. They are not usurers or makers of hard bargains; they are infinitely worse than either of these. We have been too lenient with them. Whether high or low they should be snatched from their high positions and gibbeted, to punish their own crimes, and as a terror to other evil doers. This class is numerous, and comprises men in every condition of society except the lowest. As their name is legion, we cannot be more specific. Who does not know such? Who cannot point them out?

Our readers will readily add to this list of patriots other classes who are fatting on the Rebellion: low politicians who are brought in this unnatural ebolution like scum to the surface, and who know when the cauldron ceases to boil that they must sink or putrefy; fanatical preachers, who see "Armaggedon" at Richmond and the approach of millenial glory, misleading the people; Generals, who are constantly disobeying orders and getting into trouble.

But we forbear. Whenever such troublesome patriots present themselves to public notice, their mask should be torn off and they should be made examples to their class who, whether patriots or not, will thus be warned to be no longer troublesome.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

☞ One of the New York papers has an article headed, "How to avoid the draft—let *every man* procure a substitute. "This would be a capital idea if it were feasible. Sir Boyle Roache might have invented this plan, and still be considered the most facetious blunderer of his day.

Presidential Interference in our Elections Invoked.

One of the standing appeals of the Abolition faction is in favor of the abandonment of all party ties and designations, in order that the Government may have the united support of a united people at this crisis in the history of our country. But while this has been talked about in order if possible, to deceive the masses, all the acts of that dangerous organization have been of the most marked and offensive partisan character. Not only have they removed from office every man who would not vote a full and entire Abolition ticket, but in the so-called National Union City Convention, which was held in our city yesterday, David W. Sellers, Esq., an officer under one of the City Departments offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be instructed to appoint a committee of five, and that the Committee of Superintendentce be requested to select a like number, who hereby empowered, on behalf of this body, to wait upon the President of the United States, and request the removal of any Federal appointee who shall not express, in writing, his willingness to personally and officially support the nominees of this Convention.

This is a fair specimen of the manner in which the Abolition organizations mean to carry out the no party idea. The President of the United States is to be waited upon and asked to personally interfere in the local elections of this City and State, to say who shall be elected Ward Constables and School Directors, and Judges of the Elections, and all other offices in the gift of the people. And more than this, if the Federal office-holders do not at once surrender all rights that as citizens they possess, and give a pledge in writing, that they will support any man for office that may be nominated by the Abolition Convention, then they are to be dismissed from office as unworthy of confidence, and unfit to be entrusted with the transaction of public business.

Can partisan feeling be carried to a more dangerous point than this? For the first time in the history of our Republic does a political organization dare to invoke Presidential interference in the elections of a City or State. If the President may be asked to dismiss from official position men who will not agree to support obnoxious and incompetent persons for office, why may and will not he be importuned to close the ballot-box altogether, and declare at once, by his sovereign will, who shall be our rulers? The step is a short, easy and natural one; and if Mr. Sellers is not the dupe of some designing knave in this matter, he must certainly have thought where the movement he was inaugurating would lead.

Suppose the freemen of this City and State should interpret this movement in favor of Presidential interference by the idea promulgated in the the Press, that when a reorganization of the Government comes, we should have only the forms of a republic, with all the powers of a monarchy? What then? Will that not startle the sleepers—those who think that "nobody is hurt?" At all events, will not the people look at this action of the Abolition Convention in the solemn and serious aspect in which it is presented by the resolution invoking Presidential interference in our elections? If the head of the nation once throws the sword of national power into the scales of our State and local elections, then farewell to all ideas of a free Government. The mere invoking that action by the Abolition party, as is done by the resolution of Mr. Sellers, is enough to arouse the free people of this nation into one mighty effort, that shall forever banish Abolition influence from the councils of the Republic. That will be accomplished at the coming elections, or all the signs of the times are false in their import and meaning.—*Philadelphia Paper.*

AN ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.—The first arrest of an Abolitionist for uttering disloyal and treasonable sentiments was made in New York a few days ago, by Provost Marshal Kennedy of that city. The accused was D. Plumb, a notorious radical of the Phillips and Greeley tribe. He was proved to have said: Mr. Lincoln ought to be hung; that that he would advise all his friends, if they were liable to draft to leave the country and go to Canada. In case he was drafted he would resist until he was a dead man, and that he would not fight for the North until the war was conducted upon principles which accorded with his views, which views were that the negroes should be armed and drilled to fight." After several days' detention, Plumb was discharged.

☞ Mr. Dana G. Agnew of Boston has concluded arrangements with Mr. F. Wells, who has been chosen by the Government to raise the vessels sunk in Hampton Roads, numbering fifteen, to take an active part in the diving department of the work. This submarine contract will be the most extensive ever made by a N. American company. Among the vessels to be raised are the Congress, Cumberland, Raritan and Merrimac. Several of the most experienced divers in the United States will be employed on this expedition. There will be a survey of the vessels held immediately to ascertain their condition, &c., preparatory to commencing the work of raising them.

The war is not prosecuted on war principles, nor are the men who lead our armies fit for their position. Success is the test of generalship. Our commanders have not succeeded. They should long since have been removed. It is an outrage on the public that men like Buell, McDowell and McClellan are kept so long in high command.—*Scranton Repub.*

☞ It is asserted that the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment at the Battle of Cedar Mountain unfixed their bayonets, and carried their arms at the trail, thereby depriving the enemy of the sight of bright steel, which, in the regiments before and behind them, served as a bright target for the rebels.