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, OCT. 14, 1862.

NO. 41.

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 his recently been supplied with a new and choice variety of type, etc., and we are now prepared to print pamphiets circulars, etc., etc., in the best style, on short notice. Handbills, Posters, Programmes, and ther kinds of work in this line, done according to order Business, Wedding, and Ball Carins ickets, etc., printed with neatness and despatch. Justices' and Constables' Blanks, Notes Job work and Blanks, to be paid for or delivery.

Montrose Acmocrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - Editor. Tuesday, October 14th, 1862.

THE UNION AS IT WAS: THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS:

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

ISAAC SLENKER, Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JAMES P. BARR, Of Allegheny County.

For Congress, CHARLES DENISON, Of Luzerne County.

For Senator, ELHANAN SMITH, Of Bradford County. (Nominee of the People's Convention.)

For Representative, GEORGE W. LEWIS, of Dimock.

For Commissioner, PENUEL CARPENTER, of Harford. For District Attorney, WM. M. POST, of Montrose.

For Auditor, ABRAM CARTER, of Auburn.

TO THE POLLS!

every freeman to rally the voters to the Polls. Permit no obstacle to keep a man from voting. One vote may decide all. Let that one vote be cast for Denison and

As our extra edition last week was not sufficient to supply the demand for Mr. Bentley's article, we reprint it to-day. Read and circulate it:

Keep it before the People that in Grow's own town (Lenox) but few voluntionist is to be a wicked and diabolical teers have gone to the war, although the instrument of the devil." people are mainly under his influence-the vote standing last year, 143 to 16.

"affording aid and comfort to the enemy," peace, yet when we have a million or two you have rendered them. Their sons and wanording and and comfort to the enemy, peace, yet when we have a million or two you have rendered them. Their sons and our Lord one thousand eight hundred and by alleging that the defeat of any-of their of soldiers to pay off, every foot of public kinsmen were entrusted to your guardian sixty-three, all persons held as slaves with party candidates would be a verdict for land we have should be kept for them; care; you have led them nobly, and stories Jeff Davis. The honest men of all parties and after the war is over, and each volunties of your kindness and magnanimity have often reached their ears, and their hearts and ought to rebuke them at the polls.

a vote to sustain General McClellan in his lands to be squatted on by those who do with the distressed; faithful to the faithpatriotic efforts to whip the rebels, and not fight; and when the poor Volunteer itil a devotee of your country." save the Union. Every vote for Grow is gets home he will flud his old home a vote for the clique that clamors for Mc swarming with contrabands, and the fer-Clellan's removal, and the promotion of Fremont to the position of Dictator. Vote for Denison, McCiellan and the Union.

OUTRAGEOUS DENUNCIATION.

UTRAGEOUS DENUNCIATION: then, at a war meeting, when he thought Albert Chamberlin, Grow's chief fugle- Mr. Bentley was absent, accused him of man, publicly denounces Benj. S. Bentley having written a mean, insulting letter, standard of loyalty with the fanatics is a as a "TRAITOR to his country and his God," because he will vote for Denison and not for Grow! What Freeman's blood will not boil at such infamous electioneering? Rally to the polls and reduke these villains. Defeat both Grow and Chamberlin See article headed "An inside view

The Republican calls Bentley "a big Dog."

The Republican growls at, us for mation, which proposes to liberate the said was full of secessionists, has sent its slaves of loyal citizens. We had been taught to disapprove it by Abraham Limfor an office to which the people are going to the proposes to liberate the said was full of secessionists, has sent its full quota:

Tenth, he has procured a nomination for an office to which the people are going the proposes of loyal citizens. We had been for an office to which the people are going the proposes of loyal citizens. We had been for an office to which the people are going the proposes of loyal citizens. We had been for an office to which the people are going the proposes of loyal citizens. The proposes of loyal citizens are proposed to liberate the said was full of secessionists, has sent its full quota:

Tenth, he has procured a nomination for an office to which the people are going the proposed to be a procured a nomination of the proposed to be a procured to be a procur article in this paper headed. "The President on his own Proclamation." Read the article and learn why Lincoln and ourself thought it should not be issued. Like him we feared it might do great harm, but abolitionists who otherwise would continue to abuse him, and not because he had any hope of good results. Let us all hope it may do less harm than good, even if we cannot believe'so.

"G. A. GROW'S LAW PRACTICE.

About thirteen years ago, G. A. Grow ble business and make a practice of taking judgment notes of their customers .-\$3 in his pocket, at the expense of the ernment. poor debtor; or it may be styled a sharp trick to collect three per cent, extra inter- Keep it Before the People, est on money. Now if Galusha was in any other way a practicing lawyer, and

people are to elect or defeat at the polls. subscribed.

Let every voter remember that Charles Denison has never been an office seeker; Mr. Denison wrote the following letter: that he is gentleman of education, talent, integrity, industry, and an uprightness of E. B. Miner, Sceretary: character as an American citizen, that no Gentlemen: I am gratified with your character as an American citizen, that no man dare attempt to impeach. He is in note of this date saying that I have been favor of, and is pledged to help put down unanimously nominated as a candidate for the rebellion, preserve the Union and en-force the laws—and if elected he will do it; I therefore shall help elect him; I am think proper to say that if elected I will

WHAT GROW HAS DONE.

As Mr. Grow thinks he is the only man fit to be elected to Congress, we think it but fair to mention some of the things he has done for the people—or himself. First, he has drawn his salary with

ury for his own benefit; not having been so reckless as to even subscribe money for Volunteers' bounty until his friends arged him to do so on pain of losing another nomination; and he hesitated to do that erves, is the Democratic candidate for until after it had been settled that the county was to be taxed to refund every dollar to him.

Third, his family made the people believe they were going to give \$1000 to in the Times winds up by saying in large though it meet only your scorn and cou- court, and his forfeited bonds stricken off Report of the Ladles' Soldiers' Aid So-tempt. There are fifty thousand bayonets on motion of said Chamberlin. the soldiers; next they backed down capitals:

without public explanation, to \$100, and Treason to this State, and to the Union." slave States. It would be a serious mathematical and sufficiently to go from \$100, and the Union of States and to the Union." Slave States. heard of him he had been franking letters for his brother to mail on private busi-Let us earnestly, once more, entreat ness-thus saving 8 cents, clear cash, on

every letter! feast last winter, after having heard his er of war. This Hypocrite hickman-a far we have not had arms enough to equip disubion speech -- in which he said that rather than have slavery exist a few months longer in some of the border States, he would prefer to see Washington destroyed by Jeff Davis.

Fifth, he endorsed the Helper Book, in which he said that "not to be an aboli-

The Abolition party leaders are while such a bill would be right in time of you do not sufficiently value the favors teer provided for, let the lazy stay-at- have gone out towards you as their lips homes have what would be left. Now, quivered with your name. You have been Every vote for Charles Denison is the homestead bill permits all the good a father to the fatherless; a sympathizer tile west taken up by the "home guards." Seventh, he received a letter from Mr. Bentley asking him to donate \$100 for the war; he kept silent eighteen months, and

> begging a few shillings as private charity. letter when \$500 was offered for it, because its production would have shown

Ninth, he has exerted so "patriotic" an influence on his own townsmen that in Lenox, where nearly all are Republicans, most of the able-bodied men have staid at home to vote—and he boasts that he " will get a large majority in Lenox."-His town has not sent one-third its quota. not approving Lincoln's abolition procla- while Lathrop, next to it, which Grow

to clect Charles Denison.

The use of Grow's franked envelopes by Win. M. Piat Wyoning Co. his brothers and others, to save 3 cts postwe feared it might do great narm, but his second. We, think he issued it to please age when writing private letters, has been Sillivan Co. discussed considerable of late, among the people, and some of those detected in the was adopted. fraudulent use of them boast that they do not care who knows it. It is well known ence, to meet at the Robinson House, at About thirteen years ago, G. A. Grow letters for others, or giving out envelopes was admitted to practice as a lawyer.—for others to use. Yet Grow's practice is Twelve years ago he was elected to Con- to frank envelopes and leave them with a triet, met, according to adjournment, at gress, and has not since kept a law office class of friends in violation or evasion of law. Whether he sells his frank at half Thomas Johnson, president of the confer open, or in any way been recognized, of price, and thus makes a small speek, or ence, called the meeting to order, when Elclaimed to be a lawyer, except for the gives them gratis and puts all the 3 cent mer Horton was chosen an additional Secclaimed to be a lawyer, except for the gives them gratis and puts all the 3 cent mer Horton was chosen an additional Secpurposes wer shall explain. The Grow profits in the pockets of his brothers, and retary. The list of counties was called lican papers are, by garbled statements he has been arme, three different times at earth, nor must it be waged against womleast, to pay him his costs, the amount persons.

Brothers are wealthy and do a considerative finency and conferees.

As an electioneering trick, the Republicant times at lican papers are, by garbled statements he has been arme, three different times at earth, nor must it be waged against womearth, nor must it be waged aga is disregarded and the Government robbed conferees. of the small sum, and when practiced runs ing judgment notes of their customers.— up quite a large sum of money. The prin-These notes they "enter up" in the Prosciple—or want of principle—which robs thonorary's office, and when they are for the treasury of even 3 cents would do so over \$100, the name of G. A. Grow is used by larger sums if opportunity was afforded indement, but is really a joint owner of and defeat those who even abuse a privithe same, and takes this means of putting lege at the expense of others, or the Gov-

That Grow and Brothers have not subwas not really a partner in the firm of scribed a dollar for the benefit of volun-Grow Brothers, he would have a right to teers or their families, which they have collect their money as attorney, and re- not backed out of or which has not been paid sine die. ceive the fee; but he has no other prace back to them. The \$300 which Galusha tice, is absent most of the time, and does nothing to earn this fee, as the other brothers use his name in his absence. Every bid, was, if ever paid, refunded to him, by fee of this kird, is, then, what the law- the commissioners, or is to be as soon as dollars in the past twelve years.

Such is the character of the man the tax-payers of the county, before Mr. Grow the issuing of an emancipation proclams.

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In accepting a nomination for Congress, MONTROSE, Sept. 9th, 1862.

Congress at the coming election.

And in accepting your nomination I but one among many other Republicans sustain the Government in putting down who will VOTE FOR DENISON. the rebellion, and in its efforts to restore the rebellion, and in its efforts to restore the Union and enforce the laws; and that I will, to the extent of my power, support the Constitution in all its requirements.

I am truly, your obedient servant, CHARLES DENISON. The Convention which nominated Mr. Denison unanimously Resolved, That we are in favor of a vig-

A "TRAITOR" CANDIDATE.

Gen. Geo. A. McCall, the brave commander of the gallant Pennsylvania Res-Congress in the Chester district, and Jno. Hickman, the present abolition member,

nominated, the people of the county got up a mass meeting to present him an elegant sword, as a token- of gratitude for Fourth, he gave Wendell Phillips a being now a wounded and paroled prison-Grow politician—sought and obtained the honor of presenting the sword, and in his

remarks to the General, said: "It was no morbid ambition or selfish plentiful home to the discomfort of the camp and the dangers of the field. It was enough for you to know that our hallowed Union was imperilled. You became a volunteer to serve and to suffer; not tardily, but with alacrity; not doubtingly, have no inch Sixth, he voted for the homestead bill; but with a holy faith. The love which not being sensible enough to see that many a father and mother now present

All this and more of the same sort, the whole people endorsed, yet in a few days because the democracy nominated him for Congress,-no other offence is allegednoupse him as not loyal! Is the reader proclamation. surprised at this? He need not be, for it is but the means used whenever a democrat runs for office, to lie him down. The belief in their party notions, and support Eighth, he refuses to produce such a of their ticket. You can go and fight, and are a fine fellow, but run for an office, and you are a traitor. Will a free people tire whether he or Mr. Bentley had told a will- of such outrageous political prostitution?

Senatorial Conference.

The Senatorial Conferees for the Senntorial district, composed of Bradford, Snequebanna, Wyoming and Sullivan Counties, met at Tunkhannock, on Friday, Sept. 19th, and organized, by electing Thomas Johnson, of Susquehana Co.,

G. A. GROW'S 3 cent SPECULATIONS. Ress, and C. B. Jackson, of Susq. Co.

Wm. M. Piatt, and W. F. Terry, of James Deegan, and Richard Bedford of

Sullivan Co.
On motion the following Resolution Resolved, That we adjourn this confer-

Adjourned Conference.

The Conference of this Senatorial Dis-Laceyville, Oct. 2, 1862.

Horton, Moses Elinberger, of Bradford Co. Thos. Johnson, C. D. Lathrop, O. Ross, Wells, Abner Griffis, of Susq. Co. Col. James Deegan, and Hon. Richard

ing resolution was unanimously adopted: at this time.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this

conference be published in the papers of his Senatorial District On motion the conference adjourned

THO'S JOHNSON, President. RICHARD BEDPORD, | Secretaries.

CHARLES DENISON. Charles Denison's Letter of Accept. The President on his own Proclama-

On the 18th of last month Mr. Lincola received a delegation of clergy-men from Chicago, who waited upon him to urge that he should issue an emancipation proclamtion. The following is from Mr. Lincoln's reply to the delegation and their memorial, giving his reasons

WAY AN EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION SHOULD NOT BE ISSUED.

"What good would a proclamation of mercenary motives. emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world ty for that office. He has held the position billity. With these facts before the public, will see must necessarily be inoperative, for the last term, with what credit to himlike the Pope's bull against the comet.— self let the facts in a single case which are

ing this man out of a position where he cannot even enforce the constitution in mer of 1861, Edward Allen was arrested himself—responsibility of doing what he the rebel States? And what reason is on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing says in his letter makes him guilty of a effect upon the slaves than the late law of car in Susq'a Depot. He was also arrest-congress, which I approved, and which of-ed for attempting to spirit away witnesspromittness; and,
Second, he has used his accumulated fortune—all drawn from the public treasinv—for his own hands; not have the major of a vigfortune of the war to suppress the graph of the war to suppress the first protection and freedom to the slaves es who had been subpœnaed to swear ashould be employed to that end.

second, he has used his accumulated fortune of the war to suppress the first protection and freedom to the slaves es who had been subpœnaed to swear ashould be employed to that end.

should be employed to that end. by a proclamation of freedom from me, to session, and were then in court and iden-throw themselves upon us, what should tified. The witnesses who knew the facts there the pardoning power rests with the we do with them? How can we feed and were present, and were afterwards recog- Governor of the State, or with the dis-

was issuing more rations to the slaves who absence of bail was committed to jail. He tornies in this State is I believe already and his party leaders are out in an address have rushed to him than to all the white soon afterwards denied his guilt. assailing McCall'sdayalty. The partisan troops under his command. They eat and terwards did succeed in getting bail, and papers do the same thing, and an article that is all. I will mention another thing, his bondsman delivered him up in open But a few days before the General was ter if, in consequence of a proclamation to trial, and suffered to go free This is such as you desire, they should go over to true, and the following letters, written by the rebels.

with the blacks. If we were to arm them, from justice: long and valued service in the field—he I fear that in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of the rebels; indeed thus our white troops."

It can hardly be credited that within ten days from the time the President design that led you from the peaceful and gave these overwhelming reasons for not issuing a proclamation, he issued one!

The President, March 4, 1861. "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful night to do so, and I

ion to do so."--From Lincoln's Inaugural Address, March 4th, 1861. The President, Sept. 22, 1862. "On the first of January, in the year of in any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in

rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free." Judge Caton on the Proclamation. The following from Judge Caton, Chief

is worthy of attention: The Democratic Convention here just passed a resolution by an almost unanithe abolition politicians turn upon and des mous vote, condemning the President's J. O. GLOVER.

Springfield, Sept. 24, 1862.
To J. O. Glover, Ottawa, Ill.—I expected it. I regret the proclamation as an ill devised measure. It is a tub thrown to the abolition whale which may endanger the whole ship. It cannot change the status of one negro from what it would be of ten Dollars. without it. It weakens the hands and places an additional burthen upon the you and your friends, who desire to let Ed. will bless him for it. energy to support the government, in this way to uphold and restore the Constituion and to suppress this rebellion. May God in mercy to our bleeding country and endangered Constitution grant that it may have no worse results than to meet the disapproval of democrats in the free States, whose whole souls are engaged in the prosecution of this war. They cannot bility. be withdrawn from this support. They will prosecute this war with an undying energy, while those who have extorted this unwise measure from the President J. Cameron, Esq.—Dear Sir—In the will be clamoring to him for peace by a case against Ed. Allen, which will have to Thomas Johnson, A. J. Gerritson, Otis this unwise measure from the President separation. Seven months hence you will be disposed of next court, if he will pay, see these words verified. This country is or arrange with Mrs. Forbes for her atours to uphold, and this government is tendance, at last sessions and pay the ours to maintain, as much as they are costs before the justice, I think there will those of the President, and although he be no difficulty in disposing of M at the must be maintained, the enemies of the quest of said committee, and asking them has done an unwise or unjustifiable act, it next court.

will not warrant or induce us to abandon When I first laid the matter before the them, but stimulate us to greater efforts Judge, he refused to let the matter pass, to all that members of Congress have the Lacevville, on Thursday, Oct. 3d, 1862, ight todrank letters, &c., for themselves, at 1 o'clock P. M.

To uphold and vindicate such sacred in- at an, ne gaid the charge the law, and the highest crimes known to the law, and the law would be a trifling with justice to let it, may do, this people will sid and uphold it would be a trifling with justice to let it, may do, this people will sid and uphold it would be a trifling with justice to let it, to uphold and vindicate such sacred in- at all, he said the charge was for one their Government and country until the pass at all. towards the last of court I

the whole land. J. D. CATON. (Signed,) AN INFAMOUS LIBEL.

As an electioneering trick, the Repub-George Stephens, W. R. Stores, Elmer appear that F. W. Hughes, chairman, of court, after the Jury Ignore—the bills, LOOSE, nor the horrors of indiscriminate the Democratic State Committee, did in and no more. tell Allen to pay the Con-February, 1861, favor the secession of stable, Justice & Witnesses at once, & I Penn'a from the Union! It is a falsehood-Hughesiavored compromise UNTIL THE as we have taked, & get the forfiture ta-REBELS FIRED ON FORT SUMTER, ken off, the recognizence of the bail, and SINCE WHICH HE HAS BEEN FOR then the whole thing will be ended. WAR until the Traitors submit to the Government. He has been an active warman at home, and his speeches copied and Resolved, That under the existing cir. endorsed by the Republican organ in his ed cannot cumstances we deem it inexpedient to county. He is for crushing rebellion and Attorney. place in nomination a candidate for Senator, punishing Treason, and all contrary yarns are FALSEHOODS.

\$6,870 A YEAR.

Is the amount saddled upon the people of

For the Montrose Democrat. AN INSIDE VIEW OF JUSTICE.

In a few days the people of Susquehanna county are to choose a Prosecuting Atternating, McKeery discharged, torney, whose business it will be to see and Edward Allen held to bail in the sum that all persons committing crimes in this of \$300 to appear at Nov. Sessions, 1861. county for the next three years, shall be Geo. Hopkins recognized to appear and brought to justice. This is a high and prosecute, &c." responsible office. requiring for its dis- The facts all show that this man Cham-charge a man of unblemished character— berlin did wilfully use his position as Dis-

like the Pope's bull against the comet.— self let the facts in a single case which are Would my word free the slaves, when I given as a specimen, answer. In the sumthere to think it would have any greater about \$100 worth of goods from a railroad lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law if they appeared to testify. He was brow the ballot-box. has caused a single slave to come over to, up before 'Squire Seymour on the charges. And suppose they could be induced, es. The goods had been found in his poscare for such a multitude? General But- nized to appear at next court. Allen trict attorney of Susquehanna co. That Grow, that as I was absent he would report ler wrote me, a few days since, that he plead guilty on both charges, and in the it does not rest with other prosecuting at- the resolutions in my place, and did so.

A. Chamberlin, will explain the hand he But I am not so sure we could do much had in screening this confirmed criminal [An exact copy.]

" MONTROSE, Nov. 26 1861. J. T. Cameron, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The constable of New Milford, has just called apon me, with a bill of over ten Dollars in the case of Com'lth vs. Ed. Allen but of course I did not pay him,-In your letter you seem to have entirely misapprehended the ideas I endeav'd to convey in mine. the crime with which Allen stands charged is not a "misdemeanor" but felony and the settling or in any way compounding a felony is made a misdemeanor, by act of Assembly. If in this case the court were satisfied that Allen was not guilty, or if I could make that statement to them there would be no difficulty on the parts of the court, to have the matter, pass without aprosecution, I have just conferred with Judge Mercur, & he says now as he did last week that the court will take no action in the matter whatever, & he says he so informed Mr. Bennett when he conversed with him last week, From what the Judge said last week I did Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, have to be entered before before court rido. to Quar. Mas. Gen. Hale, Harrisourg.

ses which will probably be on friday and thou morning, any one can come over, with Al-Value not estimated. Contents—shirts, len-enter bail in the sum of Two hundred drawers, dressing gowns, slippers, fruit, there never was a pretense to my knowledge by anybody that I ever did, and why come the contents of the cont

costs, not quite, and you see the Constable has already, been after me, with his bill shoulders of those who are exerting every of, but I am sure you would not desire it, if by so doing it should place me in a questionable position. If he does not appear with his bail before Court-rises, the judge will direct his recogniscence to be fore feited, with a respite till next term if he is brought in then-and at that time if there should be no evidence, I will take the course intimated upon my own responsi-You Truly
A. CHAMBERLIN."

[An exact copy.]

"Montrose, Jany. 10 '62.

Constitution will be re-established over had another conversation, with him, and with some apparent reluctance, he finally disposition of the matter I tho't was right. been a thorn in my side, since last court.

Respectfully & Truly
A. CHAMBERLIN."
A BLACKER record than this it is believed cannot be found against any District

Esquire Seymour are herewith given:

Bail in \$300. Sept 23, 1861. Charge of Threatening the life of George Hopkins if he appeared and testified against Eilward Allen on his trial for grand larceny,

a man above the reach of partizan or triot Attorney to screen a criminal from mercenary motives. can take such criminal responsibility upon demeanor, and which can be seen by his letter, was taken against the advice of the court. A responsibility for which he war meeting was held in the Court-house. should be called to answer before a jury, I, as chairman of a committee, was to reand for which he should be condemned at

great curiosity or anxiety to have this question discussed and fully settled, whetier the part of the county for two days, obtaining funds and subscriptions for bounties
for the Volunteers. ther the pardoning power rests with the invited to address the meeting. Wm. J settled in favor of the Governor. SUSQUEHANNA.

the present time. The Society has met stated as follows: " A year ago last spring regularly Tuesday afternoon of each week, at its rooms, over the store of Mr. B. R. Lyons. The meetings have been well attended, and much labor has been accomor 15 days, and asking me to contribute a plished. The Society has received by solici-

Donations by private persona.... 11 25 by gentlemen of Montrose, on subscription..... 42 00: Donations by ladies of Silver Lake, 1 25 Proceeds of Concert given by the

Montrose Cornet Band..... Proceeds of the Ladies' Table at.

Rec'd for work done by Society. Total.....

follows:
One box hospital stores to Capt. Dimtake it, and said that I owed him and he not feel at liberty to send the Bill before ock, Fredericksburg; Va.—2 do., to Miss could get some of me. I only liave Mr. the Jury, without witnesses & it, has con- Ellen Mitchell, Point Lookout, Md.—1 do. Grow's word that he offered Mr. Clark sequently been passed & new bail will to Charles Neale, Washington, D. C.—2 some money, and that he refused it have to be entered before before court; ido. to Quar. Mas. Gen. Hale, Harrisburg. as stated above, but I did reply to

aside from money, in Montrose and vicinity. Also cloth for one Dressing Gown by little Henry Rose, earned by picking

The Society wish to gratefully acknowledge the cheerful and bountiful benevolence with which the people of Montrose and vicinity supplied the table during the Fair, and for the cordial cooperation they have at all times received in their efforts to give comfort to the noble soldier. KATE N. HILL. Treas'r and Cor. Sec'y.

Oct. 6, 1862. DYING VOICE OF DOUGLAS.

In the last speech of Douglas, delivered in the wignam at Chicago, he gave utter-ance to the following sentiments:

country overthrown, and the more stupendous and overwhelming our preparation the less bloodshed and the shorter the

"But, my countrymen, we must remember that there are certain restraints upon men's actions in time of war. We must doing one of two things: never forget that we are a civilized and Christian people, and that the war must said he would be satisfied with whatever be prosecuted for the purpose and in the mode recognized by Christian nations. Dikeman the New Milford constable has There must not be a war waged against the constitutional rights of any people on earth, nor must it be waged against womdestruction encouraged. I say to you, I will NEVER sanction such acts of war-faire upon the rights of others, but I will beseech and implore my countrymen NEV-a meal in my house in his life,) and that I begged a contribution of him. Mr. Grow-ER to lay down their arms until they recognize our constitutional rights."

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN BOSTON.

A meeting was held in Faneuil hall, Boston, at which Senator Sumner spoke for have cheerfully corrected any wrong of two hours. He invited criticism of his the kind, unless he were so intoxicated The record of the proceedings before speech, and after his meeting had ad- with political honors and emoluments that. journed, the people called on Geo. Francis "Com. vs. Edward Allen—Sept. 23. Train to address them. He was about to youth up, by a generous and confiding do so, when a mob of Sumner's abolition constituency, and who from the giddy to appear at Nov. Sessions; charge of friends attacked him, beat him and pulled Susq'a county by the Pennsylvania, and Grand Larceny; Hugh Masterson, pros'r. his hair, and tore his clothes, crying, conceived the idea that he was almost omthe Sunbury & Eric Railroad swindles, and And now, to wit, Sept. 23d, 1861, del't "Kill him, kill the d—d white man, smash nipotent, and that with the breath of his the passage of the bills was proven to have been aided by BRIBERY. D. D. War, look the goods found, viz: 1 piece plain not room for the details, which are discussed a wrong or do the amends honorable to any The Boston Herald does not yet see the continue this \$6,870 annual tax for years spotted shally, 42 yds—1 piece of drab, ing forward for the seat of war, that Gov. Geo. W. Lawis is a not compared to acknowledge a wrong or do the amends honorable to any one of more humble position than himself to come. A vote against Warner and for 50 yds—&c. &c. way pocketed hundreds of thousands of was undergrood among a few managers ernor Andrew promised would block up stolen amount, for Warner is a tool of the Hopkins, recognized to appear as witness must define thousands of was undergrood among a few managers ernor Andrew promised would block up stolen amount, for Warner is a tool of the Hopkins, recognized to appear as witness must denunciatory speeches against so pleasure to do so. But I have waited in way pocketed hundreds or thousands of was undergrood among a few managers ernor Andrew promised would block up stolen amount, for Warner is a tool of the Hopkins, recognized to appear as witness most denunciatory speeches against so vain for him to do the first thing towards dollars in the past twelve years.

Such is the character of the seat of the stolen amount, for Warner is a tool of the Hopkins, recognized to appear as witness most denunciatory speeches against so vain for him to do the first thing towards that the money was to be refunded by the the thoroughfares of Massachusetts after Railroads, while Lewis is not, and a test est.

MR. GERRITSON: - Dear Sir-The editors of the Republican thinking it not compatible with the relation which that paper holds to Mr. Grow to publish the following article, you will confer a favor upon me by publishing it in yours.

B. S. BENTLEY. Oct. 1st, 1862.

Mesers. Editors of Republican :

In vindication of myself, I make the folowing statement of facts, that I desire you to publish, either as an advertisement, charging me therefor, or otherwise, as you may prefer-hereby giving you liberty to make such comments thereon as you may deem proper.

About two months since an adjourned

port resolutions to that meeting. Mr. Gere and myself had been in the eastern Turrell, Esq., stated in presence of Mr. Mr. Grow then addressed the audience .-Mr. Gere and myself having a favorable report to make, hestened home to make it before the adjournment of the meeting.-I stepped into the Court-house-had been Clety, Montrose, in but a few moments, when to my sur-From its organization, July 31, 1862, to prise and utter astonishment, Mr. Grove I received a letter from a Mr. Bentley of your part towards paying therefor, and that I did not answer the letter because I did not think it right to contribute for paying to individuals." With much difficulty I restrained my feelings till he closed and left the stand. I then declared to him in the presence of the audience, that I never wrote such a letter to him in my life, nor to anybody else, nor one of such kind or import, nor anything like it, and that tho statement he made was FALSE. And I then and there demanded of him in the most emphatic manner, a publication of the letter in both papers, that all who had heard the cliarge and the denial of it \$274 43 could judge for themselves as to the question of veracity between us; and I furth-The Society has paid for material, \$69 71 er pledged myself, in presence of the audience, that if he would publish the letter. and it did not show his statement to be \$90 94 false, I-would pay \$500 into the Volunteer Express boxes have been forwarded as | that he (or they) offered Clark inoney beas stated above, but I did he should state so silly a falsehood as an excuse for not receiving a little pocket money when he was about to leave home, that was so generously offered to him, I could not understand, nor do I now. But this is a matter between Mr. Grow and

Mr. Clark, and there I let it rest. What I then stated to Mr. Grow I now most unequivocally and emphatically repeat and declare, and this is the only issue. between us, and no other shall be forced upon me. There is no misunderstanding, no quarrel. He says I wrote to him a letter of certain import. I deny it without qualification, and demand its publication, and he does not publish it. He made the charge publicly, without reserve or qualification at a war meeting at which he had been invited to speak. I was a part of that meeting—was chairman of a committee to report to it. What business had he to attack me or any other citizen at such a meeting? Was he invited to attend for that purpose? It was not his meeting any more than it was mine. I did write a "War does exist. It is a sad thought letter to him or to his brothers, but it conto every patriot. War—civil war—must tained nothing of the kind as stated by be recognized as existing in the United him. I wrote it as chairman of the fino contribute \$100, as many others were doing. Let him publish the letter, and it will tell its own story. I never received a reply to it, or I would publish it. After what had taken place at the meeting, I did not see how Mr. Grow could avoid

1st. Either to publish the letter; or. 2nd, Come to me and say that he might have mis-recollected, or had received a wrong impression, or that he had spoken inconsiderately, or something of that kind, so as to red me from the uncom-fortable position in which he had placed me. But not a word of it—not the least attempt to approach me, but still leaving the impression in the community that I had boarded Rufus D. Clark, (a volunteer) begged a contribution of him, Mr. Grow, to pay a part of the bill-and I am told that there are those who believe it because he stated it!

. It does seem to me that any man would had been showered upon him from his