Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Tuesday, Feb. 24th, 1863.

THE UNION AS IT WAS;
Before abolition, secession, etc., disturbed its harmony.
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS;
Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

☞ Young men desiring to attend a Commercial College at Binghamton, Pittsburgh, or at Philadelphia, New York, etc., can obtain information of practical pecuniary value by calling upon or addressing the editor of this paper. tws.

☞ All private Letters intended for the editor of this paper should, until further notice, be addressed to

A. J. GERRITSON,
House of Representatives,
Jan. 13. Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ There is no news worth recording from the army. Active preparations are in progress on the lower Mississippi, and on the Georgia and South Carolina coast, for prosecuting the war with vigor. We may soon hear of stirring times on the Mississippi or at Charleston.

☞ Simon Cameron has resigned his commission as Minister to St. Petersburg. Cassius M. Clay, rampant abolitionist, has been appointed in his place.

☞ If our readers find it difficult to understand why the administration gave Baltimore thieves a chance to perpetrate the outrageous frauds which we expose to-day, let them remember that buying political friends is a pet measure of the party now in power. And how can abolitionists better make proselytes, for their corrupt and venal party, than to allow the purchasable persons to steal a few millions? Political abolition is not a principle, but a passion; hence bribery and corruption are its best propagators. But the people are aroused and a day of judgment cometh.

REVIVALS.—Revivals are now in progress in different sections of the country. In this borough, meetings have been held several evenings during the past week in the M. E. Church, and a number of persons have made a public profession of religion. In Susquehanna Depot, the meetings were commenced several weeks ago, and have resulted in a number of conversions. Rev. Jacob Miller, the pastor, is very laborious and earnest in his work, and has great reason to rejoice in the success attending it.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The March number of *Godey*, is as rich and varied in pictorial embelishments, and as substantial in its literary contents, as any preceding issue. This old favorite of the Ladies, preserves its freshness and originality with remarkable vigor and success. It combines the useful with the elegant and entertaining, and is never wanting in any thing that can minister to the fancy, taste, convenience or improvement of the fair sex, in the way of dress, ornament, household comforts or mental exercise. It remains at the old price, $3 50a year in advance.

☞ The Owego *Gazette* publishes the following letter of the late Senator Douglas, showing his conception of the aims of the Republican leaders:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—Pressure of business has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your kind letter. The prospects of our country are gloomy indeed, but I do not despair of the Republic. *We are now drifting rapidly into civil war*, which must end in disunion. This can only be prevented by amendments to the Constitution which will take the slavery question out of Congress, and thus put an end to the strife. Whether this can be done depends on the *Republicans*. Many of their leaders desire disunion on party grounds; *and here lies the difficulty*. God grant us a safe deliverance, is my prayer.

Very truly your friend,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

HON. JOHN J. TAYLOR.

Astounding Expose of Public Plunder.

The chormous robberies perpetrated upon our people under cover of "loyalty," are so startling that even sycophants of the Administration are obliged to enter protest against some of them. But these protests are of no avail. Scold as people may, this system of plundering will go on until a new set of men get control, from "Honest (?) old Abe!" down; for the man or journal that dares persist in saying that this system of thieving is wrong, is denounced as a "secessionist," and Mr. Lincoln is forced by his party to cover up their sins, lest his pretended frinds, (who are making a tool of him to work universal ruin,) meet with the punishment they richly merit. We call attention to the appended article ftom a journal, which, although now paid $10,000 a year to apologize for the sins of the party in power, finds it expedient, to occasionally give the thieves a blowing up, in the vain hope of retaining the tens of thousands of Democratic patrons, who are about withdrawing their support from it, in consequence of its general change of policy for the sake of office:—

"If it is any longer possible for the people of this country to be shocked by the disclosure of frauds upon the Government, they will be utterly astounded by the report of a Committee of the United States Senate. It was our purpose to brand and stigmatize these frightful robberies of the public moneys in such terms as they deserve, but we confess that our vocabulary is insufficient to do justice to the subject. They are literally so monstrous that terms in common use fail to give any idea of their enormous turpitude. They must be read by each man for himself. If the record does not make his blood tingle and cause words of bitter execration to leap instinctively to his lips, then he is not of "penetrable stuff." That such disclosures have been permitted to pass by heretofore without arousing an effectual indignation can only be accounted for by the fact that the swift current of stirring events set in motion by the Rebellion, sweeps away the recollection of crimes which, in ordinary times, would shock society to its centre.

The report referred to is that of Senator Grimes, of Iowa, upon the subject of ships and steamers chartered to transport troops and supplies. In the very outset of it the reader will find an account of the charter of thirteen barges and steamers at Baltimore, that will serve as an illustration of the whole. In that transaction it appears that these thirteen vessels cost their owners—middle men as usual—$65,283, and that they were chartered to the Government at the rate of $345,658 per annum—*an annual profit of three hundred and twenty-five per cent.* Among these was a rotten old hulk called the Patapsco, which was purchased by one of these middle men, for $1,200, and then hired to the Goverment for $85 per day, and the barge Delaware, which cost $2,500, hired for $70 a day. The *runing expense* of this latter vessel were about six or seven dollars per day, and all the rest were the profits of the culprits, whoever they are. These vessels were hired by a man by the name of Hall, who had a monopoly of the business, under the direction of Col. Belger, Assistant Quarter-Master-Gen., and John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War. When it is borne in mind that *two hundred and seventy-four vessels* were chartered by this man Hall, some idea may be gain- of the fearful amount of which the Government has been plundered by his operations.

The *modus operandi* was this:—Hall, as we have said, was a "middle man," and through the action of Mr. Tucker and Colonel Belger, had a monopoly of the business of chartering vessels at Baltimore. Nobody who had even a coal boat to hire could get access to the Government officers except through him. He was the agent of the United States, selected the vessels, and fixed their prices. At the same time he was the agent of those who owned the vessels, some of them being his own, and others having been bought up by his creatures. In every case he charged a commission ranging from five to twelve per cent. on the gross earnings of every vessel chartered. Of course the higher the rate the more this careful agent of the Government was enabled to pocket. Thus in the case of the steamer Cecil, chartered of Capt. Rice, although the vessel was offered at fifty dollars a day, Hall hired her at seventy-five dollars, and before the bargain was consummated, raised the price to the *astonishment* of the Captain to eighty dollars per day. This scandalous feature appears in every transaction. An agent of the Government raising the rates on his own principle to ruinous prices, that he might get higher commissions. Here, again, we must remind the reader that this man Hall, who was the confidential agent of Colonel Belger and Mr. Tucker, chartered *two hundred and seventy-four vessels.*

Baltimore, however, had not a monopoly of this "El Dorado" to the fortunate owners of steamers, barges and tugs, and the lucky ones who acted as agents for the Government. The Committee extended their investigations to the Delaware, and on our river they found the same system of plunder prevailing to the same fearful extent. Let our readers look and be amazed at the prices that were paid out of their pockets for some of the worn-out old hulks, formerly so familiar to their eyes. Here also we had agents. Here also we have the sorry spectacle of men acting for the people, and at the same time *acting for themselves* in fixing enormous rates upon their own vessels, and all, too, under the garb of exalted patriotism.

To show the utterly reckless and disgraceful character of the Baltimore operations, we invite attention to the fact that in one case a vessel in the service of the government, at the exorbitant rate of $450 per day, was engaged in running on excursion trips for the benefit of her owners; that in another a vessel was fitted up with bunkers, at government expense, to accommodate the private freight of some of her owners, who were at the same time sutlers in the army, one of whom made $3000 in one trip; that in still other cases the government tugs were used by their owners to tow private vessels for pay; that in a large number of cases the miserable old hulks that were chartered at such enormous prices were so far gone that they had to be fitted up at an expense equal to their original cost, and that such repairs were made at the public expense. Is there another instance in history of a nation struggling for life being so heartlessly and shamefully robbed by its own trusted citizens?

The whole Report is reeking with exposed enormities. It is impossible to estimate the plunder. Millions will be required to cover it. The Committee censure some high officials—they recommend court-martials for another—and they demand what the public voice should echo in thunder-tones, that such ill-gotten gains shall be *disgorged*. That word "DISGORGE" should be the universal cry, until justice is done the public treasury, and then it should be seen whether criminal indictments will not lie against all these speculators on the country's calamities.—*Inquirer.*

The Conscription Bill.

This bill already passed the Senate, is now before the House, or rather is in the hands of the Military Committee. They will, it is said, object to none of its provisions, but will urge its passage without reference. The main features of this bill are based upon the foreign system, but modified considerably by the present exigency. A brief analysis will present the following points:—

Promising a statement of the existing condition of things in the country, it declares all able-bodied citizens and foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens, between twenty and forty-five, as liable to the conscription. It divides such into two classes, viz.: those between twenty and thirty-five in the first class; and all unmarried persons between thirty-five and forty-five in the second; the first class being exhausted before the second is touched. The country is then divided into districts for enrollment, draft, and organization; and it provides that there shall be a board of enrollment in each district, and Provost Marshals to take military charge of all deserters, and to carry out the provisions of the law; these officers to report to the Provost Marshal General.

The President of the United States is to make the draft, calling for the proper quota from each district, and taking into consideration the number of men already furnished by the districts. All persons are subject, during two years, to the draft, and if drafted, are subject to do duty for three years or during the war.

Substitutes may be provided, and they are considered as exempting the persons for whom they stand only during the time for which they are liable.

The exemptions include the heads of Executive Departments and Judges of the Federal Courts, certain sons and brothers upon whom family responsibility falls, and some other persons, mentally or physically incapable for duty.

Such are the principal features of the bill, the remainder is taken up with clauses defining the duties of the Provost Marshals, the constitution and functions of the Boards, the measures necessary—punishments, &c.—to make the plan effective, bounties, the manner of reorganizing reduced regiments, and numerous other similar topics.

This plan is to commence its operations by the appointment of enrolling officers, on or before the tenth day of next March. The enrollment is to be made on the first of July, and on or before the first day of April thereafter the enrolling officer is to report to the Board of Enrollment.

—A letter to Gen. Davidson, Feb. 17, from aperson who accompanied a recent scout to Batesville, says that the rebel Gen. Hindman's army is utterly demoralized and totally inefficient. Three hundred of his troops were frozen to death during their retreat from Van Buren. Hindman was once ordered to Vicksburg, but his men refused to go. Upwards of 200 deserters were concealed in the bush 20 miles from Batesville, which town, with a large majority of the people, is in favor of a permanent occupation of the county by the Federal army.

Communications.

From G. A. Mudge.

CAMP BLISS, Va., Feb. 2, 1863.

DEAR UNCLE: As I have some spare time at present, I will endeavor to inform you how I get along in this world of abolition murder. Well, they have not exactly killed me yet, but I do not know how soon they will, for we expect to go "on to Richmond." As for me, I never was in better health; I have not been sick a day since I enlisted. I am 10 pounds heavier than I ever was before. But there are a large number of our regiment it does not agree with here, the weather is so different as a general thing. In the daytime it is nice and warm, and then as soon as the sun goes down, it will be cold, the wind will blow, and it is the most cutting wind I ever felt. It does not freeze much but it seems as though it would chill one to death, and when the dew falls it is like a shower, and very cold. We first stopped three miles from the long bridge, at Washington, and laid on the ground the night after marching from the city. About midnight we were called out to the rifle pits, about a mile distant. The rumor was that there was quite a large cavalry force near that point. We stood there until daylight, then went to camp with as little game as common. We only were there from Tuesday till Friday; then moved some five miles; staid there only two days; then came where we are now. We have been here some over three months. I do not know how long we may stay here. If there should be a battle very near, we will probably have a sight after it is too late to do any good. That is the style now-a-days. We are in Siegel's corps. It is astonishing to go through this country and see the soldiers that are here to guard the Capital. It would seem that there are soldiers enough here to flog the world. Here you can see forts as far as you con look or travel, just to keep this one place. The hills are white with tents as far as you can see; but I tell you soldiers are down on this nigger business.—They swear they will never raise a gun to free a nigger. The white residents here have all skedaddled. You cannot see a young Virginian here—they have all gone into the rebel army. It is idle to say that the South are not united. If the soldiers of the North were as firmly united, we would have succeeded better. Our soldiers do not seem to care who whips.—They are getting tired of fighting when patriotism is in the pocket, and not in the heart.

I wish you could see the mark war leaves where it goes. Everything is destroyed. You can travel for a whole day and scarcely see anything but the ruins of houses, barns, timber and fences. The timber was valuable—mostly oak, chestnut, and yellow-pine. The large timber is almost all cut down—just slashed to get it out of the way of the forts. I have seen hundreds of acres of the most beautiful oak all slashed for that purpose.

The soil is of a light yellow; no stone; only a little fine gravel, like flint; the dust sparkles like steel-dust when the sun shines on it.

Perhaps you would like to know what we live on. We have bread and meat every day. Fresh beef two or three times a week, and salt meat the balance of the week. We have coffee twice a day as a common thing; potatoes sometimes; beans every day. We live very well in camp, but not very well on the march.—The time of the nine months men will expire in April, and so far as I know they will not re-enlist. I do not believe another draft can be enforced; the people are getting tired of this wholesale butchery, when no good is accomplished.

Yours Truly,
G. A. MUDGE,
Co. F, 144th Reg. N. Y. V.

FOR THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

MR EDITOR:—Now that people are permitted to speak and write with more freedom than formerly, and not being quite so apt to enter Fort Lafayette for expressing their opinions, I come forward to say a few words through the columns of the *Democrat*, to its readers. Friends and Democrats, we have been passing through a fiery trial; some of our party have suffered all kinds of insult; and finally, we all have had our share of abuse heaped upon our heads by the men of the opposite, (Abolition,) party. Before the rebellion broke out, we were called the "Union Savers;" after that we were called "Secessionists," "Disunionists," "aiders and abettors of those in rebellion, traitors," &c.

It appears strange to me how we could get down so quick from "Union Savers," to Union Destroyers. You may trace back the history of the Democratic party, and you will find in their writings, in their teachings, a love for the Constitution; a respect for the laws, the rights of mankind held sacred and inviolate, the freedom of the press, not infringed upon.—But in these latter days, when we are ruled by the Lincolns, the Sewards, the Stantons, the Greeleys, &c., we see the Constitution, the great work of our fathers, violated, the *habeas corpus* suspended, all under the plea of "*military necessity*; men put into prison, because they had the boldness to point out the errors of those in power; while we were called traitors, because we loved the Constitution and wished to see it respected and lived up to, because we loved the Union and wished to see it restored.

Plainly speaking, our presses have been stopped, our mouths gagged; we have been mobbed, put into prison, because the party in power wishes to show out its great authority. They have set up, (not a golden calf), a golden nigger, and whoever will not fall down and worship said nigger, must be plunged into Fort Lafayette.—They set up the cry in the first start that the war was waged for the restoration of the Union. Even the *Republican* at Montrose, which because a few citizens of this township peacably assembled to talk over the exciting questions of the day, and sent to the Montrose *Democrat*, a copy of the proceedings, which was published, this *Republican* had to come out in a leading, gentlemanly style: "Spot 'em." So much for the *Republican* which had for its heading: "War for the Union." Now just look at those papers, they are on the track—set free the niggers! Look at the Democratic papers, they are headed, "the Constitution as it is; and the Union as it was." That is what the Democratic party claim for their standard bearer, while the Abolition party claim no Union with slaveholders; the Union must be dissolved. See the difference? We are in favor of putting down rebellion Constitutionally, but we are opposed to taking away all rights of citizens in a section where they are loyal, or committing all sorts of outrages upon a plea of "*military necessity*," which has always been the tyrant's plea. Away with such tyrannical acts, they are not befitting of the time and occasion like the present. There has been blood enough spilled already, and money enough expended in this fratricidal strife. Let the preachers who have been lead astray by the "Golden Nigger," return again to preaching Christ, and Him crucified, teach their followers to love one another, to walk in wisdom's paths, and learn to respect the rights of each other.

The North and the South, under the old Constitution which was framed by the fathers of old, flourished then, why not now? If they lived together and prospered for a series of years, then why not live together now. Why not have the war waged for the Union and the Constitution? Why put out the Emancipation Proclamation? Was it to drive out the last chance of a restoration of the Union? Was it designed in the first start to deceive the people, deceive the poor soldiers which you had called out, as you claimed to defend Washington and our county? Then why this change? Why put out McClellan? Was it because he was fighting to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution? My friends, let us ever love our country, its Constitution and its Constitutional laws.

If there are traitors in our land, let them be tried by the laws. But do not take up those who have not violated the laws, and against whom no charges are made, even when let go. It shows that you dare not let truth combat with error. But let justice be done though the heavens fall. Truth crushed to earth will rise again, though Greely and Frazier may take up the contrary notwithstanding.

The good old Democracy, which for a long time has flourished and held sway in these United states, bids fair now to override the storms of sectionalism and come off victorious. May this be the case, and our noble old Union restored, the Constitution maintained, respected, and enforced throughout the length and breadth of our land, is the prayer of the writer of this article. DEMOCRAT.

Lenox, February 16, 1863.

The Glut of Silver in Canada.

It is some gratification in these days of paper currency to know that there is coin somewhere on the continent. If we have no specie the Canadians are surfeited with it, and are consequently in just about as bad a fix as we are. The following paragraph tells the whole story:—

"It would do a hard-money man good to go to Canada. The currency consists almost exclusively of American silver.—Silver abounds everywhere. Everybody is loaded with it, and everybody tries to get rid of it, as people do of doubtful funds, the taxes are paid in silver, and the collectors take it by the bushel. The city Treasurer of Toronto has half a tun of it. The merchants have bags of it in their safes. The banks won't receive it. The Great Western Railway has issued printed notices that only five per cent of silver will be received for fare or freight. Only think of a country where you cannot pay your fare on the cars in silver coin! At Toronto, London and elsewhere, business men and firms have united in a general resolution to receive silver only at a discount of five per cent for Canada bank paper. This of course applies to American silver, as the Canadian and English coinage is a legal tender. Think again of a region, within one mile of Detroit, in which the 'dirty rags' issued by the bank are worth five cents on a dollar more than the shining coin!"—*Detroit Advertiser.*

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT:

DEAR SIR—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxurient Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
Feb. 24—3m. No. 831 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN, OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $50, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in Chetwood, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms, are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O stamp, for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
Feb. 3. '63.—1y No. 90 Cedar Street, New York.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post paid, addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co. N. Y. [mh19 1yr

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Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of G. C. Lyman, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans Court of the county of Susquehanna, an auditor to distribute said fund, will meet the parties interested in the same, at his office in Montrose on Saturday the 7th day of March, 1863, at 1 o'clock p. m.; at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund will present them or be forever debarred.

Feb. 2, 1863. J. B. McCOLLUM, Auditor.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

THE Subscribers having just returned from N. York, take pleasure in calling the attention of their friends to their assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware & Fancy Goods,

comprising all the new styles of goods in market, which will be sold, as heretofore, at the lowest cash prices.

A large stock of Gold and Silver

English, American and Swiss Watches,

both Hunting and Open Face, warranted good time keepers, by EVANS & ALLEN.

SILVER WARE,

Table, dessert, tea, sugar, salt, cream, preserve, berry, and mustard Spoons. Table, dessert and pickle Forks. Butter, pie, and fruit knives. Cups, napkin rings, children's sets in cases, soup and gravy ladles, sugar sifters, and card cases—*warranted pure as coin*, [Engraved free].

FINE GOLD JEWELRY!

A splendid stock of Ear-rings and Pins of the newest patterns; finger rings of all styles; bracelets, armlets, lockets; guard, neck and chatelaine chains; thimbles, sleeve buttons, studs, belt buckles, slides, snaps, spectacles, 18 carat plain rings, etc. EVANS & ALLEN.

Plated Ware.—The largest variety of silver-plated knives, forks, spoons, castors, butter dishes, cake baskets sugar dishes, trays, cups, salts, tea sets, and extra tea pots, butter and pie knives, etc., ever kept in this market.

Cutlery.—Pocket and pen knives, scissors, shears, (a good article,) for sale by EVANS & ALLEN.

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Brushes.—Hair, tooth and nail brushes.

Photograph Albums.—A very nice lot.

Chinese and Japaned Goods.

A very pretty variety of cups, sancers, vases fans, &c

EVANS & ALLEN,
Binghamton, Dec. 1862. No. 2 Odd Fellows' Hall.

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WM. H. BOYD, S. A. WOODRUFF } BOYD & WOODRUFF.
Montrose, July 22d, 1862.

J. B. HAZLETON,
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