Communications.

FOR THE MONTROSE DEMOCRYT.

What Horace Greely thought of the Abolitionists before he Formed an Alliance with Them.

FROM THE TRIBUNE OF 1843-,4, 5, and 6.

NOTES ON ABOLITION. "On the subject of slavery we should have spoken more frequently, were it not for the baleful influences of that cause of so many calamities, The Abolition Party. It is this party, that by their denunciations of slaveholders, aggravates the sensitiveness of the slaveholding section to any discussion of or comment on Slavery. It is this same party that stops the cars and closes the gates to any arguments that would impel to the emancipation of the slaves. The policy of the Abolitionists is dencies of Abolition in America are towards a weeping, radical revolution, both in Church and State. This we perceive as clearly as we do the cause of any great social impulse. The career of the Vermont Telegraph, of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and his Liberator, the Herald of Freedom, the course of Gerret Smith &c., is proof sufficient of their designs." ABOLITIONISTS SEE SLAVERY ONLY AT THE

Now if I am less troubled about slavery in Charleston or New Orleans, than these abolitionists are, it is because I see so much slavery in New York, which claims my first effort. How can I devote myself to a crusade against distant servi-

SOUTH-GREELEY SEES IT NORTH.

tude, when I discern its essence prevading my own community? Wherever human beings exist in such relations that a part are regarded inferior to others on account of the position they occupy, or the functions they perform, there, I think is slavery. The immorality and barbarous system of slavery is nowhere more painfully apparent than in our own domestic servitude. Beyond the privilege of attending once in a while to their religious duties, there is no vestige of humanity or enlightenment in the American kitchen any more than in the negro hut of the southern planter."

one of these classes of people is prob- tion and perjury just as much as if their ably quite as good as the other. We purpose was consummated," firmly believe that if one half the funds the poor of the free states, slavery would

THE SLAVEHOLDERS A NOBLE RACE OF MEN POOR WHITES OF THE NORTH.

had a fine opportunity of studying south-ern character. A very large majority of ley, until the project of political honors votedly for the Uoion as any man in the tion themselves, they expect a vigorous ty obedience to it from others. The highly social condition of the negro prove, nor legislation. with the relation between master and ord abundance of that comfort and exemption from care which assail so fearfulown race."

the way to preserve the Union? If a nothe way to preserve the Union? If a nodenied them by the very man who caused
the add lofty statesman can be hunted
their arrest. Is this not perjury? Let an
down on such grounds as these, is not
the Union in essence, dissolved? How
the abolitionists in Congress considered

they have been preaching for so long. In the thology that add a previous day and Friday the second and third days
just what at this time would be the great
est calamity that could befall our country
the Union in essence, dissolved? How
the abolitionists in Congress considered

it will divide the Royle. True they have
ed at a previous meeting of the Associa-

rule of one, if the bare fact that a candidate is a southern man, is to exclude him | protect. from the honors of our republic?

We cannot see how slavery is to be suade the South to give it up by defaming ishment of treason—but attainder of treason but attain abolished by the action of any party in party political enginery."

AN ABOLITION PRESIDENT WOULD BREAK

"The abolitionists soberly tell ,us that one clause in the Constitution is null and void," because it seems in their view to recognise slavery, and yet would have veto upon the confiscation bill, and Conus believe that an abolition President gress was compelled to change it. But this see fit to set themselves apart from the Corse. of their making would coolly stand up proves their utter lack of moral principle. others and say that they are right and all and swear with a solemn oath that he bely pursued by Wilberforce, Clarkson and their fellow philanthropists of Great Btitain. The "No Churche" movement of our day had its origin in the ultra anti-our day had an and repel invasion—to provide lieved that Constitution and would mainslavery spirit of the time, and embodies a that we should hesitate to assume the reprotest against all civil government, all sponsibility? The increase the reauthority in Church or State: The tenof men, and we believe an enlightened taken away all control of the militia from time when we were a free people, to act conscience will induce no man to vote the Governors of the several States, and openly and boldly in this matter; let evewhere the only effect would be a disastrous one."

ABETTING PERJURY.

wicked to take an oath to do a wicked Such are the baleful effects of abolitionthing, but how much more wicked to ism, as foretold by Horace Greeley twenabide by it. He says: "I would recommend for the future that no person take ry schemes of these men been accomplishthe oath to support the Constitution of ed, and over the ruins of the American long will the truly loyal men be with the United States without adding, in so Republic they are about to achieve the them to the death. But should they purfar as it does not contain anything contra-ry to good morals and to the Divine com-

mand," to which I reply:
Shall my assumptions that the government is morally wrong in one of its re- of "traitor" applied by these unscrupu-quirements justify me in swearing to loue men to all who refuse to stand quietquirements justify me in swearing to obey that government in order to obtain a coveted post and then proceeding to disobey it? How can I take the oath to obey and preserve inviolate the Constitution of the United States and yet mentally purpose to disobey and violate one to of the United States framed by our Fathers, of the most important stipulations of that the Constitution of the United States framed by the abolition trait the negrowill not bear his freedom as the tion of the United States and yet men- are determined that the Constitution of ble, showing that all the provinces along instrument, without which the Constitu- tion now plotting by the abolition trait- the negro will not bear his freedom as the tion would never have been framed, or ors in power. To overthrow our Constination with the white man; that the black never adopted? What right have I to tution by perjury is no less a crime than pick and choose which of its provisions. It to overthrow it by force of arms. will obey and which disobey? How. could James G. Birney, take as President THE PEOPLE SOUTH, JUST AS GOOD AS THE PEOPLE NORTH.

"There are thousands of indifferently good people around us who wonder how people in the south can hold men and people in the south can be south can be south to preserve the Constitution, all the while intending not to support it but to subvert certain parts of it? Would not this be pegingly the while to break it. women in bondage. There are hund- oath, meaning all the while to break it, dreds just as good at the South who than would those who by their votes solwonder how our devout Christians in New emply instructed him to do so. In our York can sleep comfortably and dine judgment all who vote to make Mr. Birheartily in the midst of such a frightful ney an abolition President vote to instruct mass of wees and sufferings as New York him to commit perjury, and are themand all our other cities embosoms. And seves guilty (unwittingly) of subordina-

SEQUEL TO THE ABOVE.

contributed for the Abolition of slavery at the South, had been devoted to elevating same abolition party, swelled to thous, my political faith in the least, but if I intend to forward a Box of Hospital Support of the South, had been devoted to elevating same abolition party, swelled to thous, my political faith in the least, but if I intend to forward a Box of Hospital Support of the South, had been devoted to elevating same abolition party, swelled to thous. ands under the name of republican, with ever should see fit to do so, I shall not plies to the Sanitary Commission, Phila. have been much nearer its end than it is Horace Greely in their ranks, have elect- ask the advice of an ancient or any other Agency, Thursday, 29th inst. Donations EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT: have been much nearer its end than it is now. The south often says to us, "Let your charity begin at home," and it does seem to us that there is enough left of slavery and misery in New York to employ all the surplus benevolence of othe state and that it would be better employed than in denouncing and execrating the South.'

I horace Greely in their ranks, have elect ask the advice of an ancient or any other your charity begin at home, "and it does slavery legislators to rule our nation. The old your squib, keep your slavery legislators to rule our nation. The head clear, and take better aim next time.

I. H. B.

Entro of Democrat:

Agency, Thursday, 29th inst. Donations of dried Fruit, Clothing, Pillows smalls or the readers of your paper that will end by return mill to easily the solicited and may be left at the Store of B. R. Lyons and Co. any time previous.

These will be promptly acknowledged by the Society.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT

These will be promptly acknowledged by the Society.

The present movement through the March. 19th.

March. 19th.

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Agency, Thursday, 29th inst. Donations of dried Fruit, Clothing, Pillows smalls or the featers of your paper that will end by return mill twent the readers of your paper that will end by return mill twent the solicited and may be left at the Store of B. R. Lyons and Co. any time previous.

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EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT:

Agency, Thursday, 29th inst.

Democrative the readers of your paper that will end other suitable articles, are solicited and may be left at the Store of B. R. Lyons and Co. any time previous.

These will be promptly acknowledged by the Society.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT:

Agency Thursday, 29th inst.

Dear Sim, With your paper that will end of dried Fruit, Clothing, Pillows and other suitable articles, are the solicited and may be left at the Store of these men in power, and if they would not -NEGROES SOUTH HAPPIER THAN THE The "consciences" of men remained "en- of Union Leagues, deserves a moment's "On my wav down to New Orleans, I ful influences of this anti-slavery spirit of ence, and its intent to deceive the unwathe planters are as noble a race of men as darkened their minds, and impelled them the world can show, loyal to the Constituto an alliance with this upprincipled par-

not in keeping with the facts which the ists, let us examine the records of their

Abraham Lincoln stood coolly up and servant as they exist. It is much wiser did solemniy swear that he would obey to attribute the existence of negro slavery anticle 5th of the Constitution of the Unito causes outside of the will of man, than ted States, and that "no man should be ly for it, but this I cannot see, though to go on a crusade against a body of our deprived of liberty without due process of fellow citizens, whose hands are seen and law," and proceeds to shut up in dun- injurious to the best interests of our counwhose influence is felt in every great and geons hundreds of our citizens without try. The avowed object of these "leagues" good work throughout the length and any law whatever but his own will. Is is to unite the union men of the loyal breadth of our land. The plantations aff- this perjury or is it not? Let an "en- states. This is a very desirable object, lightened conscience" answer. He took a but will it be accomplished any better by solemn oath that every man accused of forming secret societies? Is it to be suply the unfortunate and unenjoyed of our crime should have the right to a speedy posed that a man cannot love his country and public trial by an impartial jury of unless he belongs to a society under the ABOLITIONISTS WILL DISSOLVE THE UNION the district wherein the crime was com- leadership of abolition fanatics? If the BECAUSE THEY WILL NOT VOTE FOR A mitted, and yet has denied this right to Union cannot be saved by acting openly o'clock, at the Hall, for the election of slaveholder.

| Mitted, and yet has denied this right to Union cannot be saved by acting openly o'clock, at the Hall, for the election of hundreds of citizens of this Republic. Is and boldly—if it has come to this point officers for the ensuing year, and for the "Our Government is a Democracy, a this perjury or not? Let an "enlighten- that secret clubs and factious organiza- transaction of such other business as may pure word denoting a reopled govern- ed conscience" answer. Abraham Lin- tions are necessary to its existence, then ment in distinction from a one man goa- coln did solemnly swear that every person our future is indeed dark. ernment. Henry Clay was an original accused of a crime should be informed of The work thus set in motion by the Democrat and has continued so uniformly the nature and cause of the accusation—leaders, is being taken up by the mass of and consistently down to the present time, that he should be confronted with the wit- their ignorant followers, in a way that but Henry Clay holds slaves and therefore ness against him, and that he should have must delight the hearts of Philips, Garrithe abolition party says he is unfit to be a the assistance of counsel for his defence. son & Co., for it is leading to just what President of the United States. Is this Hundreds have testified that this has been they have been preaching for so long, in the Borough of Sasq's Depot on Thurs-

A 421 14

olating the Constitution he had sworn to

This abolition Congress violated their their life-time, but forever; and Abraham

scribed by Congress." So reads the Constitution. But this abolition Congress has violated their solemn oaths to preserve this clause inviolate by placing the THE WHOLE ABOLITION PARTY AIDING AND whole militia force in the hands of their of State, now fast drifting on the rocks, whole militia force in the hands of their instead of stopping to form political inabolition President; thus converting this instead of stopping to form political in-"An abolitionist writes us, that it is free Republic into a Military despotism. trigues for the purpose of party aggrandwhite race has fled this continent.

Let no man be ashamed of the epithet

"Ancient Divine".

FOR THE DEMOCRAT

that I am the "Sojourner" who wrote an must perish or mingle blood with them. article for the Democrat, a few weeks ago. A Spanish steamship left this port last I am well aware who you are, but consid- night with a battalion of troops, and other you as much too small game to waste ers are to leave as soon as they can be powder on; I therefore hand you over to provisioned, until 3,000 or 4,000 soldiers the tender mercies of Sojourner, confident are sent down to preserve the black jewel that he is fully able to handle the "Lines" of our crown." withou any assistance.

Your choice blackguardism, gotten up acteristic of you and is taken for what it drew's black regiment. is worth.

If it would be any satisfaction to you,

hesitate to assume the responsibility?"- country by the Abolitionists, in the shape lightened," and they could see the bale- notice on account of its pernicious influcountry, yet I cannot favor this movement for reasons; 1st, it savors too much of dark lantern, grip and password. Though To prove that Greeley judged rightly of professing to be public, yet it is well wrought pictures of negro wrongs are the lack of moral principle in the abolition- known that in many places they are secret, like the now defunct Order of Know Nothings.

Now, if there was any earthly necessity for this, or if it would help the cause of the Union in the least, I should be hearti-I think it is plain they will prove highly

shall we sak the South to support a north- it so, is shown by the passage of the acts the name of "Union," but is the Union tion:

ern man for President, or shumit to the shielding him from the consequences of vi- the only object? Is it supposed that any man, be he ever so heartily for the Union, | conducted by Miss L. A. Jayne; 2d, Disif he did not approve of the President's cussions on the same. That all the abolitionists in our National Legislature have violated their oaths, let the Constitution itself be a witness again:

In a conducted the Trestuent's cussions on the Same.

Afternoon.—1st, Grammar, conducted by Miss E. A. Webb; 2d, Geography, the Constitution itself be a witness again:

That all the abolitionists in our National Emancipation policy, or was opposed to by Miss E. A. Webb; 2d, Geography, the Constitution itself be a witness again: "Congress has power to declare the pun- fore all other things, in the present crisis ed by answers to questions on the Con-

oaths in that they confiscated the estates the rebellion and restoring the Constitution of school questions.

NABOLITION PRESIDENT WOULD BREAK of the southern people not only during tion and Laws, and acted openly and fair.

Second Day, Forenoon.—1st Roll call; ly, the great mass of the loyal people of 2d. Sentiments; 3d Singing; 4th, Orthog-Lincoln had the sagacity to see that the the North stood up to the work shoulder raphy of commercial terms, selected from whole world would be in arms against such to shoulder and shed their heart's blood advertisements published in the newspaviolations of the Constitution, and put his in defense of their common country. But pers, conducted by R. Cushman; 5th veto upon the confiscation bill, and Conif this object is to be abandoned, if a part Written Arithmetic, conducted by M. J. "Congress has power to provide for others are wrong, then on their own calling forth the militia to execute the heads will rest the responsibility. It can-discovery of America, and extending to

I call upon every man who honors the name of Washington, and remembers the ry man be at his post in this, our hour of danger, and endeavor to save the old Ship of State, now fast drifting on the rocks,

So long as the "powers that be" are willing to act openly and honestly and fight for Constitution and the Union, so commenced the wrong.

Negro Insurrection.

A Correspondent of the N. Y. Journa

cial and political rights, and whenever their relative strength gives hope of suc-cess. In Hayti and St. Domingo they are the superior race in numbers and physical Sin-You are mistaken in supposing force, if not in intelligence, and the whites

A squad of 24 niggers left this vilfor my especial benefit, is eminently char- lage on Thursday last, to join Gov. An-

March. 19th.

The Ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society acknowledge with thanks, a donation from Mrs. H. Drinker, and Mrs. Wm. H. Cooper, of \$5,00 each. Also, from Mrs. L. Searle, a Bottle of Bourbon Whiskey, which was sent in the last Barrel to the Sanitary Commission. E. C. BLACKMAN.

Cor. Secretary.

March 13th, 1863.

Rev. A. O. Warren, will preach at Clifford next Sunday (Mar. 29) at 101 o'clock.

Notice.

The Susquehanna Co. Agricultural Society will meet at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday evening April 13th, being the 2d week of Court. C. L. Brown, Sec.

Norice. The annual meeting of the Odd Fellows Hall Association, of Montrose, will be held on the first Tuesday evening in April, 1863, at six and a half o'clock, at the Hall, for the election of be proper.

A. N. Bulland, President. Montrose, March 12th, 1863, 2w.

County Teacher's Association.

The next meeting of the Susquehanna County Teacher's Association will be held

First Day, Forenoon .- 1st, Reading,

Afternoon.—1st Lecture on History, by

tend and be benefitted by the exercises. School Directors, and the citizens generally who are interested in the cause of education, are earnestly invited to attend.

Teachers of Susquehanna County, you

will all please bear in mind the fact; that Prof. J. F. Stoddard is to be present to aid you in the exercises.

You will also remember, that the D. L. &. W. R. R. Co. have generously offered to return all home free, that may attend the Association and pay fare one way over any portion of their road. Come! Come on, and let us have (if possible) a more interesting and profitable season than we had in New Milford last Jan-By order of the Committee.

List of Jurors,

Drawn for Term Commencing April 6, 1863. GRAND JURORS.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

Apolacon, Avery Beebe; Anburn, Charles Gay, J. G.
Taylor, F. Russell; Bridgewater, L. H. Chamberlin, jr.,
Levi Reed; Brooklyn, David Kent; Clifford, Samuel
Owens, Benj. Smith, H. Whitman; Dimock, John Foster, J. F. Griswold; Forest Lake, Wm. Booth, Minor
Turrel, John Strange, Charles Morse; Gibson, Henry
Abel, S. Chambedin; Great Bend, B. Gillespie, E. Gill,
F. H. Vail, D. L. Taylor, John Lane; Herrick, Loren
Burritt; Harford, Chester Williams, Asa Spicer; Jackson, Oliver Clinton, Reuben Harris; Jessup, S. Whittaket, G. W. Rose; Little Meadows, L. W. Barton; Lathrop, W. B. Brown; Liberty, H. D. Wilbur, A. Southworth; Middletown, Lyman Beebe; Montrose, C. M.
Gere, Silas Perkins; New Milford, H. H. Bradley, Elijah Barnum; Rush, J. M. Hibbsard; Suseya, Sidney Dimond, Seba Bryant, Robert Nichole, Henry Perrine;
Springville, Orrin Pritchard; Silver Lake, Wm. North;
Thomson, G. P. Blanding, W. P. Aylesworth; TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

SECOND WEEK.

SECOND WEEK.

Ararat, J. H. Tooley; Auburn, E. W. Taylor, David Raub; Apolacon, Richard Collina; Bridgewater, Caleb Bush jr.; Brooklyn, G. M. Ely; Clifford, M. S. Gardner, Hiram Stevens; Choconut, M. Donelly; Franklin, Heman Snow, Robert Seamans; Gibson. Griswold Bell, James Chandler, Gordon Burns; Great Bend. C. F. Desker; Harford, Willard Wilmarth, M. Oakley; Herriek, C. A. Giddings, Walter Lyons, Harding Carpenter; Jackson, Alonzo Barrett, L. C. Benson, Jeremish Baldwin; Jessup, John Depue; Liberty, Joseph Balley; New Millford, Stephen Barnum, Silas Chamberlin, George W. Squifes; Rush, Wm. Dnel; Springville, George Thomas, E. Strickland, Minot Riloy, David Thomas; Silver Lake, Henry Slade, Ashor Hantz; Thomson, John Summer.

Respectfully yours.
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
4-3m No. 831 Broadway, New York. Feb. 24-3m

HUNTBROS. & BLAIR



SCRANTON, Pa., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, SHOVELS, BUILDER'S HARDWARE.

MINE RAIL, COUNTERSUNK & T RAIL SPIKES. RAILROAD & MINING SUPPLIES. CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES, SKEINS AND BOXES, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS, PLATED BANDS, MALLEABLE IRONS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, BOWS, &c.

ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS and DIES, BELLOWS, HAMMERS, SLEDGES, FILES, &c. &c. CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS, BELTING, PACKING, TACKLE BLOCKS, PLASTER PARIS CEMENT; HAIR & GRINDSTONES. FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, LEATHER & FINDINGS.

FAIRBANE'S SCALES. Bergnien, March 94, 1968.

PEACE APPROACHING.

Large Lines of PRICES Conquered and Reduced!

H. BURRITT.

NEW MILORD, PA., receiving, for Spring supplies, new and large stocks of

CHOICE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
STOVES, IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
PAINTS, LAMP, AND
LINSEED OILS,
BENZOLE,

CARPETINGS. FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, WALL Paper, Window SHADES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOCKS, &C., &C.
Including, as usual, full varieties of the most popular styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,

BONNETS, RIBONS, FLOWERS, &C., &C., &C., which he will sell on the most favorable terms, for CASH, PRODUCE,

PROMPT TIME BUYERS. Flour & Salt, constantly on hand

NEW FIRM. BALDWIN & ALLEN SUCCESSORS TO

ALLEN, DEANS & CO,

Under Montrose Democrat Office.

A RE RECEIVING A Fresh Ground Western FLOUR every 30 days, which we warrant to give satisfaction as any in market; if not good returned at our expense.

Feed, and Buckwheat Flour, SALT AND PORK. BY THE LOAD, BARREL OR POUND.

HAMS, [Sugar Cured] Dried Beef, Smoked Halibut,

Drips and Syrups,

Molasses and Sugars, AS, COFEEE, SPICES, BROOMS, AND NAILS, TEAS,

which we offer for sale at Low Prices, for READY PAY ONLY. Montrose, July 9, 1862.

REMOVAL

HAS removed his stock of Goods from the Labrop Building to the store formerly occupied by H. C. Tyler, next door to J. S. Tarbell's Hotel, where he's ready to sell Goods to his old friends and the public, at his well known

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Nails, Iron, Hardware, Notions, Sash, Oils,

Fish, &c. &c.

All kinds of Produce at Cash Prices taken in exchange. J. R. DEWITT. March 10th, 1863. .

WE would respectfully once more ask our friends and customers to come forward and settle with us, as we have got tired sending letters to them. We must have pay for the Goods we have sold over three months ago, as we cannot purchase Goods without eash in hand now. Those who will not take notice of this request, must not think hard if we make them cost. We will receive Grain of those who have no money; and if no Grain, we will take Notes, with interest. A settlement we must have, either in the Store or before a Justice.—

We are in earnest.

2m GUTTENBURG, ROSENBAUM & CO.

NOTICE.

M. the same as with our predecessors. MOONEY, COHU, & Co., Example Cutlory Dealers, and would be happy to see his old friends, or receive their orders, which we will execute in the very best manner in his absence.

LOUDERBACK, GILBERT & CO.

23 Park Row, N. Y.

5an. 1st, 1863.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber would most respectfully call the attention of all prompt paying Merchants and Traders, to the above notice. Orders for Hardware will be received here, and forwarded (if approved.) except during the months of April, May, Sept. and Oct. During those mouths he will be most happy to see his friends and serve them at 23 Park Row. N. York. Respectfully. Respectfully. Montrose, Feb. 17th, 1863.

SUSQ'A COUNTY CLASSICAL & NORMAL School. S. S. HARTWELL, B.A. Principal.

ASSISTED BY Experienced & Competent Instructors.

The Winter Term commences on Mon-

day, March 2nd, 1863. TUITION PER TERM OF 11 WEEKS.