

OUR CAPTAIN: OR A Military Man in Dixie.

BY A. N. BURNARD.

September eighteenth, sixty-two,
From home and friends we parted;
We bade adieu to loved ones there,
And off for Dixie started;
We were well supplied with officers,
Whose names I scorn to use—
But we'll call the captain, Barnacle,
And the others what you choose.

But 'tis of our noble Captain,
I have the most to say,
So by your leave at present,
The rest are laid away.
Now kind friends give attention,
And if perchance I roam,
Remember it is because
My Captain has gone home.

We landed first in Harrisburg,
Where Dutch are thick as fleas,
And here our noble Captain,
Enjoyed himself at ease.
For there the Dutch "Pie women,"
And every straggling thing,
Collected thick around us,
Like ducks around a spring.

Our Captain lived in splendor,
And scarcely thought of home,
For thus he reasoned 'to himself,
I'm not obliged to roam.
If things go not to my liking,
And I do not wish to stay,
I'll resign my commission,
And quickly speed away.

But so long as good food's plenty,
And more forthcoming soon,
I can live off the company,
Much cheaper than at home;
For besides expense of eating,
My living costs me naught,
And I receive large wages,
As a man of genius ought.

My men receive large rations,
And much more than they need,
And surely me their Captain,
They can afford to feed;
So long as money's money,
I can't afford to buy,
And see my men all feasting,
And more rations lying by.

So I'll eat up the surplus,
And save my money too,
And if we ever come to want,
I'll see what I can do.
So long as breakfast's early,
And dinner comes at noon,
I'll stay with my company,
And play not the poltroon.

Twice thus our Captain reasoned,
As his actions proved too true,
Tis that which after this was done,
That I'm now telling you;
For when we got to Washington,
Where Mule beef was our diet,
Our Captain was not satisfied,
Because he could not fry it.

He then resolved that he would not stay,
And be so much imposed on,
He'd get discharged and travel home,
With his new suit of clothes on.
He had a coat, a pair of pants,
And overcoat around him,
Long legged boots, an extra vest,
And a hat the company found him.

When he got to Ocoquan,
Where rebels lay on picket,
Twice there our Captain spread himself,
And started for the thicket;
With thumbs extended in the air,
And coat-tails straight behind him,
His horse's head towards Washington;
For dust you could not find him.

His countenance was woe begone,
His visage was most solemn,
As loud he cried, "halt-company B."
'Till I get to the head of the column.
Two miles from Stafford we encamped,
Where mud and pines were plenty;
If I'm not mistaken in the date,
December three and twenty.

Our Captain here was taken sick,
The thought of home and pleasure—
Because he could not then be there,
He suffered beyond measure.
His once robust and stately form,
Was dwindled to a shadow,
His eyes forgot their natural hue,
And looked like daisies in a meadow.

Our homesick Captain soon resigned,
And asked of Uncle Sam,
To be discharged and carried home,
Just like any other man;
And Uncle Sam that good old soul,
The ruler of the Nation,
Concluded to let our Captain go,
And thereby save much ration.

But still our Captain could not rest,
He studied night and day,
To find what he could get for us,
For he meant to make it pay;
He labored hard as we all know,
And got wise men to figure,
And they declared our Captain must
Exchange us for a nigger.

Well as it chanced one stormy day,
A negro black and witty,
Came toddling up from down below,
From some great Southern City,
Our Captain saw and liked the style,
And thought that he would like him,
And in exchange for this one nig,
Gave two and eighty white men.

Our Captain, long may he stay,
For surely we do not need him,
And for what little he would do,
We could not afford to feed him.
Long live our noble Barnacle,
Our captain long live he;
And when he next doth ride a race
May we be there to see."

Letters from the Army.

FROM LIEUT. E. S. HANDRICK.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., M'ch 8, '63.

DEAR FATHER:—We have met the enemy and they have beat us. Another blunder has been made, all through the willfulness of Briardier Gen. Gilbert. We arrived at Franklin, Tenn., 18 miles from Nashville, on the 18th of February; and were immediately ordered in advance to scout and picket. At this time Gen. Gilbert's command lay on the banks of Harpeth river; on the other side was the town of Franklin, and a small force of the enemy. We forded the river, drove out the enemy, and took possession of the town. After posting a strong picket, we laid out our camp with the intention of remaining some time. I said we forded the river. This we were compelled to do, the bridges having all been burned. That night there was a very heavy rain, the river rising from 12 to 15 feet, we were cut off from all communication with the General, and left in a very precarious situation, if the enemy had seen fit to attack us. They could have killed or taken the last man of us. However, the danger passed without molestation. We daily made reconnaissances and always came across more or less of the enemy, sometimes skirmishing with them, in which we were always victorious. From prisoners taken and the everlasting contrabands that came into our lines, we learned that a large force under Van Dorn was encamped at Springhill, all of which was reported to the General, but not believed.

On Wednesday, March 4th, an order was issued that an expedition composed of the 9th Pa. and 2nd Mich. Cavalry, 33d Ind., 19th Mich., 22d Wis. and 85th Ind., accompanied by the 18th Ohio battery, all under command of Col. Colburn of the 33d Indiana, with 120 wagons, should proceed out on the Columbia pike as far as Springhill and procure forage for the command. We left town at 8 a. m., and at 10 a. m., when about 3 miles out, we met the head of their column advancing upon us. Both formed line of battle, and the ball opened and lasted three-fourths of an hour, in which we were victorious, not a man on our side being touched by their bullets. It gave us more courage, and especially after they had killed and wounded 12 of our men, and killed and wounded 12 of theirs, with the ground covered with arms and equipments of all kinds. We encamped near this point, and remained until morning. In the meantime a courier had arrived from camp with the information that 500 carbines (Burnside's patent) had arrived for the regiment. This news was welcomed by all with a shout. I was dispatched at once to bring them forward and distribute them. It was daylight before I was through with the issue, and you may rest assured I was tired enough. However, I took one of the guns and prepared to do battle on my own hook. The men all seemed anxious to try the range of their new guns upon the enemy. They had not long to wait. After taking up our line of march for 24 miles, we came upon them, deployed as skirmishers, and drove them back to where they were prepared to give us a warm reception. And a warm one it was, I can assure you. They had one of the finest traps laid for us that you could imagine, and we walked into it as nice as a mouse into a cheese; we however exhibited a little more sagacity than the original in getting out of it. The fighting here was terrific for three hours. Four of the regiments of infantry that went in for the fight were taken prisoners. The cavalry, artillery and wagon train were safely withdrawn by Col. Jordan. The way the bullets whistled about our heads was anything but pleasant. I have heard of the music of flying bullets, but I have failed to see it. Our Susquehanna boys, with the exception of Robert Blaklee, escaped unhurt. He was first wounded and ordered to the rear, and while on the way was struck in the head with a minnie ball and instantly killed.

I see some of the papers state that the rebels had negro regiments pitted against us; but this is incorrect. I was in a position where I saw every regiment of theirs that made their appearance on the field. The men they mistook for negroes were simply Texan rangers, so greasy and dirty that a mistake of that kind might occur.

I accompanied a flag of truce asking permission to bury our dead, and provide for our wounded, which was refused. Here we ascertained the extent of our loss, and their statements in regard to their own. They reported our killed 65; wounded 230; prisoners 1,200. Their own killed 163; wounded 480; prisoners 23. Their killed and wounded will exceed this, as we poured volley after volley into their ranks while on the retreat and from every place of shelter we could find. They had ten men to our one and the only thing remarkable in the war that a single one escaped to tell us as they had us completely surrounded, saw enough of their boasted chivalry last me a life-time. I saw but one man among them, and he was a Captain from Mississippi.

Gen. Gilbert is much blamed by the press and military men for not sending reinforcements. He had a large force but a short distance from us, say 7 miles, and could plainly hear our musketry and artillery. But he still held to his mistaken idea that we had but a small force to contend with. The rebels are in a terrible plight for clothing. This troubles them more than anything else. To remedy this they are stripping our wounded, dead and prisoners that fall into their hands. We think Gen. Rosecrans' order will, however, put an end to these disgraceful proceedings. The order is that any of the enemy taken prisoners, having any part of our uniform on, shall be treated as spies and taken to the first tree and there be either hung or shot as a drum-head court-martial shall direct.

We will probably have another fight soon. If so I will try to give you a description of it.

Your affectionate son,
E. S. HANDRICK,
Lieut. and Q. M. 9th Pa. Cavalry.

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Lieut. and Q. M. 9th Pa. Cavalry.

School Directors and Teachers, Take Notice.

You will observe by the following correspondence, that several common school documents are subject to stamp duties under the provisions of the Excise Law. The State Superintendent has also suggested the party by whom the stamp is to be paid for in each case.

If Directors have not the stamp needed when sending me the document No. 1, but will enclose ten cents, I will procure and attach the stamp before sending it to the Department.

A. N. BURNARD, Co. Sup't.

Tax on Common School Documents.

1. Certificates of election of County Superintendents, 10 cents.
2. Certificates to Teachers, issued by County Superintendents, 10 cents.
3. Tax on unsected lands to county commissioners, by District Tax Collectors, 10 cents.
4. Certificates or returns of unpaid balance of school tax against District Tax Collector, to Prothonotary, by Secretary of Board of Directors, 10 cents.
5. Certificates by President and Secretary of Board of Directors to County Superintendent, that schools have been open and in operation according to law, 10 cents.
6. Certificate of election of County Superintendents, by President and Secretary of County Convention of Directors, 10 cents.
7. Warrants, or authorities to Collect School Tax, are exempt.
8. Bonds of Collectors of School Tax, 50 cents.
9. Bonds of Treasurer of School District, 50 cents.

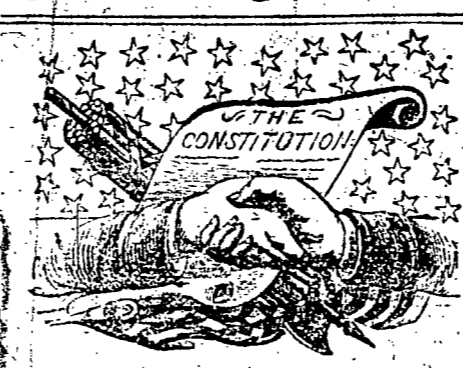
Very Respectfully,
Geo. S. BOUTWELL, Com.
HON. THO. H. BURROWS,
Harrisburg, Pa.

In connection with the foregoing, the State Superintendent would make the following suggestions, as to the party by whom the stamp is to be paid for in each case.

- No. 1 and 2. Stamps to be paid for by the Teachers receiving the certificates.
 - No. 3, 4, and 5. Stamp to be paid for by the Secretary and charged to the proper board of directors.
 - No. 6. Stamp to be paid for by the person selected for County Superintendent by the convention.
 - No. 7. Stamp to be paid for by the person appointed Collector.
 - No. 8. Stamp to be paid for by the person appointed Treasurer.
 - Nos. 10 and 11. Stamp to be paid for by the Secretary, and charged to the board.
 - No. 12. Stamp to be paid by the Contractor.
 - No. 16. Stamp to be paid for by the Treasurer.
 - No. 17. Stamp to be paid for by the Teacher.
- None of these documents will be legal, valid, or binding, without the proper stamp.

All private Letters intended for the editor of this paper should, until further notice, be addressed to
A. J. GERRITSON,
House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 13.

Montrose Democrat.



A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Tuesday, March 31st, 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, Pittsburg, or at Philadelphia, New York, etc., can obtain information of practical pecuniary value by calling upon or addressing the editor of this paper.

MASS CONVENTION.

The Democratic citizens of Susquehanna County are invited to meet in Mass Convention at the Court-house, in Montrose, on Monday evening, April 6th, 1863, to appoint Delegates to our State Convention, for the nomination of State Officers, &c.

C. M. GERE,
Ch'n Co. Com.

Montrose, March 16, 1863.

Publication of Sheriff's Sales.

AN ACT
Relating to Sheriff's Sales in the county of Luzerne.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, in all cases of sheriff's sales of real estate in the county of Luzerne, the publication of notices of said sales shall be made in any two newspapers published at the county seat of said county, and may be directed by the attorney or party issuing or having charge of the writs, upon which direction shall be indorsed on the precept to the prothonotary, and by him indorsed on the writ; and so much of any law as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed, so far as relates to said county.

Approved April 18th, 1861.

AN ACT in Susquehanna County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to Sheriff's Sales in Luzerne county," approved the 18th day of April, anno domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, be and the same are hereby extended to the county of Susquehanna. Provided, That said selection shall not be restricted to newspapers published at the county seat, but the said notices may be directed to be published in any papers in the county, anything in the act to which this is a supplement to the contrary notwithstanding; and if no such directions be given by the party or his attorney, then the Sheriff shall make the publication as heretofore.

Several communications are crowded out this week.

Mr. F. D. Hunt, an experienced and successful teacher, advertises a Select School to commence April 13th, in this village.

Mr. Barnhart, at Webb's Store, offers rare inducements to farmers who want the highest price and quick returns for their Butter. See adv.

Magazines for April.

First on our tables for April, is that gem for the ladies, Godey's Lady's Book. The superb large steel fashion plates, with the letter-press description, will be closely scanned by the ladies at this season when the new styles for spring and summer are freshened. L. A. Godey, Phil'a—\$3 per annum.

Harper's Magazine, for April, is unusually attractive, its table of contents presenting a great variety of interesting and instructive papers—the best being original. The first illustrated paper, by a huntress in Africa, will be read with avidity amid the excitement of war times. Harper's Magazine deserves its immense circulation. It is an educator, a companion, a necessity for every household in the land. Published by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York—\$3 per year. Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, \$4 per annum.

A Word to our Friends.

In December last we sent a statement of account to many of our subscribers who were in arrears, asking them to settle back accounts and pay for this year in advance—the whole bill to be at advance rates—\$1.50 per year. The response was generous and liberal, for which we felt deeply grateful; but there are many yet in arrears. Presuming that most of them would yet be glad to make a similar settlement to save paying \$2 a year, we have decided to extend the offer to April term of Court. All, therefore, can pay up to Jan. next at \$1.50; but the high rate of white paper, &c., does not enable us to make any more liberal offer without losing money. We trust that every Democrat will promptly respond to this offer during Court. Let no one hesitate; the first step toward victory is in sustaining your county paper. Our paper will be enlarged, soon, according to promise.

Delegates to State Convention.

As will be seen by the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, a Mass Convention will be held on the evening of Monday of the first week of Court, to elect Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 17th of June.

This county is entitled to one Representative Delegate, and to the Senatorial Delegate for the District composed of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan counties, unless the Delegate be given to Sullivan—that county not having had a delegate in the past six years. It will be proper to select a Senatorial Delegate and submit the matter to the District Conference, when, if Sullivan does not ask for or insist on having it, there will be no opposition to the confirmation of our choice—Bradford having had the delegate twice, and Susquehanna and Wyoming once each, in the six years. According to the rule that was adopted three years ago, each county is entitled to two Conferees. This rule, although not changed, has not been strictly observed; this county having been represented in different conferences since, by delegates ranging in number from one to five.

Within a few weeks four or five printing offices have been destroyed by mob violence, in the western states.

This mob business still seems to be a regular party matter with our opponents, and it should have been stopped long ago. In case of future attempts of this kind, prompt defence should be made, and if the rioters cannot be dispersed or prevented from accomplishing their devilish work by peaceful means, they should be checked, if need be, by shooting the whole gang. Some may think this a severe remedy, but we only propose it as a last resort in self-defense; and when party politics are carried to the extent of destroying a neighbor's property, it is time for freemen to fall back upon their reserved rights. What makes this last remedy necessary is the shameful fact that abolition Governors invariably pardon all villains who are tried and convicted for such outrages. It is no excuse for these crimes that they are approved by the Lincoln administration, and its whole crew of political hirelings and sycophants, for what is that but a deplorable gang of fanatics whose only practicable energy and show of brains seems devoted to robbing the Treasury, stripping white freemen at the North of their constitutional rights, and dabbling in insane schemes intended to elevate negroes to the position of "American citizens of African descent."

An administration which merits and will receive at the hands of an outraged and indignant people, just what its nefarious political trickery deserves—an unparalleled repudiation.

Discharged Soldiers' Bounty.

Many volunteers have been induced to believe that those who are honorably discharged from service on account of sickness will receive the Government bounty of \$100; but such is not the case. The late Congress passed an act for the payment of such bounty to those who might be discharged on account of wounds received in battle, but made no appropriation of money for the purpose. Volunteers who have wasted their health in their country's service are therefore turned off to linger out an invalid's life or fill an early grave, without the slight recompense of bounty, unless a future Congress should reverse the policy of the late one, and in-

stead squandering untold sums to buy and feed negroes, and enrich thieving contractors; shall do this generous act in behalf of the brave boys of our own brotherhood, who enlisted in what once was, and still should be, a war for the Union, instead of an abolition raid and robber's jubilee, which its managers intend shall end in the destruction of this Government.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

CAPITOL HILL, March 26.

Mr. Warner has recently offered a bill to prohibit cattle &c., from running at large in the roads, &c., in Susquehanna county. The act repealing the act incorporating the Borough of Little Meadows passed in committee by a unanimous vote, (15) was reported and came upon the private calendar on Tuesday last, when Mr. Warner objected it off, which causes it to lie over for a week unless sooner taken up by a two-thirds vote of the House.

A general bill providing for legalizing the acts of commissioners in raising money to pay bounty to volunteers, has passed the Senate, also the House with some amendments. When it shall become a law I will send the bill or its substance, for publication.

An act to prohibit the immigration of negroes into Pennsylvania, passed the House yesterday by ten majority. Petitions, numerous signed from all quarters of the State have been pouring in all winter asking for such a law. Of course the abolition Senators will defeat the bill, as it cuts off a prospective source from whence abolition votes are to be manufactured if Lincolnism should prevail. Next winter the Senate will be cleaned out, and amendments to the constitution on this subject should be framed and submitted to the people. The abolition party would oppose them; but the people would adopt them by such a majority as would make the advocates of political negro equality quake in their boots. This will protect white freemen from the outrage intended to be perpetrated upon them by Lincoln & Co.—viz: to go through the face of arming negroes for the war, and then ask for them the full rights of citizenship on the ground of recompense for services rendered. They already boast that once put a blue coat with brass buttons upon the ducky, and nothing can keep him from the ballot-box—But the white freemen of the country are only fit for slaves if they ever submit to such a measure, let it come in what shape it may—even though it be as a proclamation under cover of a "military necessity."

The gubernatorial question is attracting much attention here and elsewhere. Several prominent men are urged by their friends. Those most prominent are taken in alphabetical order:

- Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
- Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Speaker of the House.
- Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks, member of the Senate.
- Hon. Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia. I have not troubled myself about who shall be the lucky man—caring far less about whoshall or shall not be nominated, than that the candidate receive a rousing majority, which cannot fail to be the case if the canvass is conducted with that firmness, ability, and discretion which truly represents the only party now possessed of sufficient energy and integrity to save our Union from destruction by the combined efforts of armed rebels at the North and imbecile, thieving fanatics at the South.

The following bill, which contains important provisions, has passed both houses. It is entitled "A supplement to the act to secure the rights of married women," passed the eleventh day of April, 1848:

Be it enacted, &c., That the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly to secure the rights of married women, passed the 11th day of April, A. D. 1848, and the supplements thereto, are hereby declared to be that no judgment obtained against the husband of any married woman before or during marriage, shall bind or be a lien upon her real estate, or upon any interest the husband may be entitled to therein, as tenant by courtesy.

It is said the passage of this act will obviate a great deal of difficulty heretofore experienced by conveyances and the legal fraternity generally throughout the State.

The Legislature will adjourn April 15.

To the School Directors of Susquehanna County.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d Section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Montrose, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1863, being the 4th day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 30th and 40th Sections of said act.

A. N. BURNARD, Co. Sup't.
Montrose, April 6th, 1863. 3w.