

Abolitionists Striking Under Democratic Banners.

The abolition-republicans, to convince the people of their love for the Union, selected for their motto, at the beginning of this war, those noble words of Gen. Jackson: "The Union—it must and shall be preserved!" This motto they printed upon their banners, and waving them before the people, cried, Oh! that we had the Old Hero to lead us in this war!

After a battle in which our Union armies are defeated at the South, it is said the rebels go over the battle-field and rob our dead Union warriors of their uniforms, and robbing themselves therein, appear among our Union troops as good Union soldiers. So perfect is the disguise, that none but an eye-witness of the robbery would dream that beneath those shining vestments was hidden the form of a traitor.

You wanted the Union preserved, did you? You believe that Gen. Jackson was the man to save the Union in any crisis of danger? Then you rushed to his side when he called for aid in Dec. 1835, to save the Union from the forces gathering under a rebel leader named Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Now, where did these inflammatory appeals to the slaves come from? The anti-slavery society, with Garrison at its head, were trying to produce a servile insurrection in the south.

"There is doubtless," said the Old Hero, "no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled, as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of our country; so repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of humanity and religion."

Now, Mr. Republican, did you discountenance the conduct of Garrison and Thompson, and the rest of those fanatics engaged in those unconstitutional and wicked attempts to break up this Union?

negroes? Have you endeavored to maintain in good faith the compromises of the Constitution upon which this Union was founded? If so, you have been fighting under the Union banner of Gen. Jackson, if not, you arrayed yourself, under the banners of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and are a traitor, unless you have since deserted.

"I take this occasion," said this aged patriot, "upon retiring finally from public life, to offer you the counsels of age and experience. We have now lived almost fifty years under the Constitution framed by the patriots and sages of the Revolution. Our Constitution is no longer an experiment; it has preserved uninjured the liberties of the people, and our country is flourishing beyond any example in the history of nations."

Mr. Republican, who were these men whom Gen. Jackson in 1837 pointed out as engaged in this work of discord, pretending to be laboring for humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race?

There, sirs, are the vipers—the Union and the Constitution—these are the copperheads which abolitionists would tread under their feet! The anti-slavery Standard said: "The Constitution of the United States is a pro-slavery instrument, which renders every voluntary supporter of it actually and essentially a slaveholder, and while it continues in force, and is administered in accordance with its letter and spirit, slavery can never come to an end, save through the will of each individual slave-owner, or the municipal regulations of the several states."

Now, Mr. Abolitionist, are you any better at heart than Jefferson Davis, or any of the traitors south of Mason & Dixon's line? No, and not half as good, for they only want this great edifice divided, and fifteen large rooms assigned to them, leaving you the other twenty entire, while you would tear the whole structure to pieces, and it would be far easier to remove a partition in a mansion already built, than to re-build one that had been tumbled to atoms.

It is said that last week one hundred and thirty thousand dollars was stolen between Aquia creek and Washington. The money was in separate packages, and belonged to soldiers who were forwarding it to their families.

Sage was an abolitionist. But hear the Sage of Quincy himself: "Mr. Speaker, I am no abolitionist, in the sense approved and advocated by any abolition society that I am acquainted with. I am not and never have been. The tendency of their course I believe is to retard that blessed day for which we sigh. I wish no interference with the institutions of the south. I am such an abolitionist as Thomas Jefferson was."

"Yes, this is your war! You said you had been praying for war for thirty years, so as to have a chance to abolish slavery. Henry Clay said the abolition of slavery was the overthrow of this government. So said Jackson, that working for the forcible abolition of slavery is working the dissolution of the Union."

Is it right, or is it wrong? Mr. Editor:—Is it wrong to bury a friend upon the Sabbath, and is a congregation right when they express dissatisfaction at the absence of their minister on a funeral occasion?

Is it right when a minister is called on to preach a funeral sermon to give a political or abolition harangue; denouncing all (perhaps the deceased, and mourners) who do not think as he does about politics?

Is it right for a minister located on a circuit, to boast of the number of funeral sermons he has preached within two years, and then find fault that he has not been paid, when that people have donated him to the tune of hundreds of dollars during his term of service?

Present Object of the War. H. W. Bellows the celebrated abolition preacher in a recent speech boasted that: "It is no longer a war in defense of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. It is a war to be carried on no longer with the aim of reestablishing the Union and the Constitution with all their old compromises. God means not to let us off with any half-way work. I am now convinced, I consider it the most economical and the most statesman-like policy, to take the most radical ground possible; to assume that this is a war for the subjugation or the extermination of all persons who wish to maintain the slave-power—a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether it be constitutional or not."

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Report of Soldiers' Aid Society.

The Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Society respectfully presents the following report for the months of March and April. (A long list of items from various parties is appended, which we regret we are obliged to omit to-day.)

The society has purchased 141 yards of dolaine and calico, 20 yards muslin, which has been made into shirts and dressing gowns, except 10 yards calico given to Soldiers' families and paid for by the Mite Society. Two barrels, a box and a cask, containing supplies have been sent to the Women's Penna Branch, and a barrel to the Sanitary Com. The abundant supplies received by the society since becoming auxiliary to the Women's Penna Branch, shows the connection to be acceptable to the friends of the soldiers here; and the society wish to return special thanks.

Treasurer's Report. Upon coming into office Jan. 13th, '63, the amount found by me in the treasury was \$193.98; of this \$7 being counterfeited they were burned by order of the society, leaving the amount, \$186.98

During January we rec'd donations—Mrs. S. Perkins, \$1.00 Mrs. Charles Neale, .50 Feb. Miss Louisa Avery, 1.00 Mrs. David Morgan, 5.00 Mch Miss L. Avery, .65 Mrs. Wm H. Cooper, 5.00 Mrs. Henry Drinker, 5.00 Sale of fancy articles, 7.02 do. made by society, 2.60 Hon. M. C. Tyler, 5.00 A friend, .50 April Mrs. J. P. W. Riley, 5.00 Sale of articles, .50 Miss Wright, 1.00 Mrs. John Morris, 5.00—44.77 Total, \$231.75 We have expended since Jan. 13, 148.90 Leaving in the Treasury only \$82.85

As our expenditures far exceed our receipts, unless something be done, our fund will soon be exhausted. As it is a work which must enlist the sympathies of every lover of his country, we feel emboldened to call upon our friends for further donations of either money or material. Any contributions in material may be sent to Miss Ellen Seale, the Secretary, and donations in money to HETTY D. BIDDLE, Montrose, May 1st, 63. Treasurer.

A CAMP.—Being now satisfied that the author of the scurrilous article published in the Republican, as the proceedings of a copperhead meeting, was not a "country pettifogger," as alluded to in my reply of last week, and wishing to do as I would be done by, I recall the epithets therein applied, regretting that I was thus mistaken as to the said authorship, which caused me to needlessly refer to an unfeeling fellow citizen. O. S. BEEBE.

Notice.—The Mite Society will meet Tuesday evening, April 28th, at the house of Mrs. H. J. Webb, and on the evening of May 5th, at the house of Mrs. Samuel Bard. K. E. SEARLE, Sec.

Sheriff's Sales. Members of the Bar and parties controlling writs authorizing sale of real estate by the Sheriff of Susquehanna county, may by a recent act of the legislature, direct by endorsement on the precept for the writ, in which two papers in the county, said real estate shall be advertised. This endorsement is to be transferred by the Prothonotary to the writ for the Sheriff's guidance in the matter. Attorneys or others who desire their sales to be advertised in the Montrose Democrat should bear in mind that they make such directions upon the precept for the writ when they frame it. Plaintiffs in suits or owners of judgments upon which Sheriff's sales are to be made, who wish said sales to be printed in this paper, should request their lawyer to so order. A certified copy of the act may be seen at the Democrat Office.

It is said that the preparations for the attack on Charleston cost one hundred and fifty millions of dollars! The fight lasted, according to the latest reports, but half an hour. So that the experiment was at the rate of five millions of dollars per minute!

FORNEY has confessed that the object of the "Union League" is to elect an abolition President in 1864. This must be consoling to weak headed Democrats who join them from "patriotic motives." Judge Woodruff made a speech at a "Union League" meeting in Cincinnati, on Friday evening of week before last, when he confessed that the "League's" object is to carry the coming elections, and to organize so as to carry them by bloodshed if necessary.

The Chicago Election. The N. Y. Tribune and the little Chicago Tribune in vain try to disguise the fact that the recent Mayor's election in Chicago was a signal triumph for the Democracy of Illinois, and a terrible rebuke to the Jacobins and Abolitionists.

It is to be remarked, too, that for six years previous to the spring of 1862, the Republicans held uninterrupted sway in the "garden city of the West." Last year the City Council was equally divided; this year the Democrats have eight majority. We congratulate Mr. Greely on this "success," and hope he will have many such.

WHO ARE THE LOYALISTS?—The Legislature of New Jersey, on the last day of its recent session, passed the following resolution by a concurrent vote of both houses: "And be it resolved, That we pledge from this State cordial and united support to the Federal Government in all its constitutional efforts to maintain the integrity of this glorious Union."

Montrose Democrat.



A. J. GERRITSON, - Editor.

Tuesday, May 5th, 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.

Who "Comfort" the Rebels?

The administration party continues to repeat, in various forms, the vile falsehood that all who disapprove their abolition, thieving and despotic policy, refuse to join their party club called the "Union League," and vote their abolition ticket, are enemies of the Government and the friends of the rebels. We do not know whether the rebels believe their infamous lies—promulgated by the direct example and authority of the President, as may be seen by referring to top of second column on first page of this paper—but to the extent that they are believed, the "Union League" party willfully and wickedly give moral "aid and comfort to the enemy."

Such being the facts, let us consider the motives of our slanderers. They have a two-fold object: one is to cheat the mass of people into voting to retain in power the present dominant party, that it may fatten by continuing to rob the treasury of an afflicted people. But the managers have a deeper game, into which they do not intend the people to be initiated. It is this: they fear that if the resources of the people, which were so freely given at the outset of the war, were honestly and faithfully used, the rebellion would soon go down, the Union would be restored with slavery in it, the Republicans would be in a minority, and their plunder cut off. This would not do. The war must be prolonged that they might steal, and either abolish slavery or the Union.

To these ends have untold means been wasted—our brave boys been butchered in campaigns where they were not allowed to win, and our money stolen by millions with impunity. Still, lest the rebels, weak in men and money, comparatively, should tire of war and sue for peace and reunion as of old, the fiendish resort is made by the administration to charging treasonable sympathies upon all who rebuke its many shortcomings and abuses, and clamor for honesty of purpose and vigor of execution. No wicked or more efficient scheme for inducing the rebels to hold out to the last extremity, and of inclining European nations to the rebel side, could be invented, than is now being practiced by the whole party from Lincoln down to the lowest and simplest citizen, who, honest perhaps, but blinded and deceived, repeats the malicious cry of copperhead, &c., at all who differ with them on questions of policy.

How far the administration game is to succeed, a bloody experience alone can tell. They have succeeded in prolonging the war and in realizing a proportionate amount of stolen spoils. They have had intense success in so disgusting all parties that none would enlist where all had done it to an uncalled-for extent, and drafting is resorted to. They have had partial success in dividing our forces—sending one side to vote under orders, on pain of punishment, and leaving the other weakened and exposed to slaughter by the foe. They have succeeded in attempting to abolish slavery, and while they await with frantic anxiety to see their mischievous effort fail to become a success, they are casting about for the most available means of getting rid of Union and slavery together—by a foreign war, sheer exhaustion or otherwise. They may hope in the throes of a dissolution to be able to seize the reins of power at the North, and establish a petty despotism that would rival Austria in its tyranny and insecurity. Driven to a last extremity, they will drag on through two years more of infamy, and in retiring from places they never were fit to fill, they will leave the army and treasury so weakened by mal-administration that the Union will die with its administration—and in this we fear they will meet with their last and worst success. Time was when this administration could have saved our country, but perhaps it cannot now if it would; yet it is not too late to try. Only return to first principles—to the professions of July 1861, and there is hope. We shall speak of that subject in our next.

Major Young, who is home on furlough, on account of ill health, expects to return in a short time to his regiment. The Maj. is a worthy and popular officer.

There are conflicting reports from Mexico, both Mexican and French troops claiming a victory after several days fighting at Puebla.

G. A. Grow for Governor!

The Montrose Republican names this late Congressman for Governor and says "the people of this part of the State would rejoice to see him placed in the gubernatorial chair." That's rich! We presume that "the people" of this Congressional District live as near "this part of the State," as anybody else; yet when they went to the polls last October they repudiated Grow as a candidate for Congress by the emphatic majority of 1,767—and elected Hon. CHARLES DEXTERSON, a staunch Democrat and the regular party nominee, although our party candidates had been beaten two years before by over 3,000 majority; a change against Grow & Co. of nearly 5,000! That's the talk of THE PEOPLE of this part of the State. O, yes! let Grow run for Governor. We are for that, decidedly. The People of this part of the State would like to help thrash him again. Wilnot tried the Governor race six years ago and came within 43,000 of an election; and now we want Galusha to see how near he can come to David's figures. Why let Grow run against Hon. Hester Clymer, and Grow will find that his defeat of last fall was but a slight hint of impending disaster.

MALIGNANT.—For some weeks past the Republican has teemed with vile abuse and denunciation of the Democratic and other citizens of this county. The grossest falsehoods, foulest misrepresentations, and most scandalous epithets have been indulged in from time to time without the slightest provocation. The excuse seems to be that the farmers are holding meetings in the school houses, without asking leave of the administration, to exchange views and discuss public affairs. Some Republicans attend these gatherings and take part in the discussions, and because the Democrats insist that there are grievous public abuses that ought to be corrected, these attempts are made to intimidate and break them up. But the effort will fail! When Freeman begin to talk, you cannot stop them, though you cut off half of their heads. In troublous times, neighborhood meetings are a desirable medium by which to ascertain and unite public sentiment, for there the plainest citizen can give his views, unembarrassed. This is why such meetings should be held, and none except Tyrants will complain.

Let Democratic Associations or clubs be formed in every district where they do not now exist; let the freemen assemble when they choose for consultation, and the result will be potent for good, for unless our people are vigilant, our liberties are doomed to soon be no more.

Self-Convicting Evidence.

Democrats who denounce the thieving policy of the administration and its self-styled "loyal" supporters, are called copperheads and traitors; but it is refreshing to occasionally give a chapter of evidence from the other side, in which they accuse each other and themselves of stealing to such an extent as to aid the rebels in the devilish work of overthrowing the Government. Listen to the words of J. P. Hale, a "loyal" abolitionist, spoken in the Senate:

"I do not know but I may over estimate the character of this transaction, (the Morgan contract, an official Republican affair) but I tell you, sir, I believe, and I declare it upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States, that the liberties of this country are in GREATER DANGER today, from the corruptions and profligacy practised in the various departments of this Government, than they are from the open enemy in the field."

And to Dawes, a "loyal" Republican Congressman from Massachusetts: "In the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the Public Treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the current yearly expenses of the Government during the (four years) administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruptions."—meaning Buchanan's.

Also to Senator Chandler, an intensely radical, and consequently a very "loyal" abolitionist:

"The bill (to confiscate rebel property) is utterly worthless. The Senate have deliberately voted that it desires the present state of things to go on; that our Generals shall become demoralized by plunder; that thieves shall take possession of this vast amount of property and divide it among themselves. They have deliberately voted from two to three hundred millions of dollars out of the Treasury of the United States and into the hands of these thieves and robbers."

The Senate is largely Republican.

WOOD. A FEW COORDS wanted at the DEMOCRAT OFFICE.