THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher. | MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1863. | VOLUME XX. NUMBER 20.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GARRATT,

DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wooden and Stone Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. ☞Opposite Railroad Depot, New Milford, Pa. Mch 24, 1863.—1y.

A. LATHROP, H. C. TYLER, J. P. W. RILEY.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Wood & Willow Ware, Iron, Nails, Sole & Upper Leather, Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the Very

☞Lowest Prices.☜

Lathrops Brick Building, Montrose, Pa.
April 6, 1863. y.

EVAN JENKINS,

Licensed Auctioneer,

FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

[Post Office address, Dundaff, or South Gibson, Susq'a County, Penn'a.]

By the 50th section of the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, it is provided, "That any person exercising the business of auctioneer, without taking out a license for that purpose, as required by said act, shall for each and every such offence, forfeit a penalty equal to three times the amount of such license, one half to the United States, and the other half to the person giving information of the fact, whereby said forfeiture was incurred."
Feb. 3, 1863.—1y80

WM. HUNTTING COOPER.....HENRY DRINKER.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,

BANKERS.—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrops' new building, Turnpike-st.

J. B. M'COLLUM.....D. W. SEARLE.

McCOLLUM & SEARLE,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank.

DR. H. SMITH & SON,

SURGEON DENTISTS.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

JOHN SAUTTER,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over L. N. Bullard's Grocery on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance—pledging himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.
Montrose, Pa., July 7th, 1860.—tf.

P. LINES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phœnix Block, over store of Read, Watrous & Foster. All work warranted as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. jan '60

JOHN GROVES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike street. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

L. B. ISBELL,

REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's store, MONTROSE, Pa. oct25 tf

WM. W. SMITH,

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug tf

C. O. FORDHAM,

MANUFACTURER of *BOOTS & SHOES*, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Dewitt's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. jo2 y

ABEL TURRELL,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry Perfumery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug tf

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,

HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at Tingley's Hotel.
New Milford, July, 17, 1862.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,

LATE GRADUATE of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times.

Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to.

☞Office over Webb's Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in payment, at the highest value, and CASH NOT REFUSED.
Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1862.—tpf

TAKE NOTICE!

Cash Paid for Hides, Sheep Pelts, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Furs. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tannery, & Shop on Main Street.
Montrose, Feb. 6th. *A. P. & L. C. KEELER*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Has Established an Agency in Montrose.

The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN.....$500,000
ASSETS OVER.....$1,200,000

THE rates are as low as those of any good company in New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among the first for honor and integrity.
CHARLES PLATT, Sec'y. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres.
Montrose, July 15, '62. BILLINGS STROUD, Ag't.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETTS 1st July' 1860, $1,481,819.27.
LIABILITIES, " " 43,068.68.

J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, As't " A. F. Wilmarth, Vice "

Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigne at his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.
nov29 y BILLINGS STROUD, *Agent.*

REMITTANCES.

To England, Ireland and Scotland.

ABRAHAM BELL'S SON'S DRAFTS, in sums of one pound and upwards, payable in all the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, for sale by
WM. H. COOPER, & Co., BANKERS.
30—'62 Montrose, Pa.

J. B. HAZLETON,

Ambrotype and Photographic Artist, Montrose, Pa.

☞Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, in the best style of the Art. oct10

OUR UNION.

OUR UNION, the gift of our fathers!
In wrath wars the tempest above!
The darker and nearer our danger,
The warmer and closer our love.
Though bleeding it never shall perish;
It bends, but not sinks to the blast;
Foes rush on in fury to rend it,
But we will be true to the last.

Our Union, ordained of Jehovah,
Man sets not the fiat aside!
As well cleave the welkin asunder
As the ONE mighty system divide.
The grand Mississippi sounds ever,
From pine down to palm the degree;
The spindle, the corn, and the cotton,
One pæan shout, Union, to thee!

Our Union, the lightning of battle
First kindled the flame of its shrine!
The blood and the tears of our people
Have made it forever divine.
In battle we then will defend it!
Will fight till the triumph is won!
Till the States form the realm of the Union
As the sky forms the realm of the sun.

"BROTHER, TAKE MY ARM."

When grief is heavy on thee
Or dismal fear alarm,
Then brother, lean upon me—
My brother, take my arm.
There's many a load of trouble
That taketh two to bear,
When one would bend quite double
Beneath the heavy care.

If malice, in its rancor,
Has sought thy mortal harm,
My shoulder be thine anchor—
My brother, take my arm.
Though all, in time of trial,
May turn their eyes away,
Nay, brother, no denial,
My arm shall be thy stay.

If grief were mine to-morrow,
A grief that naught could charm,
I'd cry in all my sorrow,
"O brother, give thine arm!"
Aye! let me feel another
Will weep with me in woe;
A brother, yea, a brother,
May all who sorrow, know!

What Beneficent Protection!

We take the following description of "Wild Western Scenes" from a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who writes from the immediate neighborhood of the events related. Coming from that reliable Abolition paper, it is of course a true picture of affairs now being enacted in the President's own State. What a picture of peace and protection? Law abrogated; peace destroyed, domestic tranquility invaded, citizens kidnapped and carried off by the military without the constitutional right of a trial by their peers, the country desolated, women and children driven from their homes and wandering in the woods. And all in the loyal State of Illinois, where no rebellion exists, where the Courts are open and the laws in force. All this done with the permission, if not the command of the Administration. And this Administration claims to be the Government and deals with the opponents of such acts, as traitors! Alas, for the Government of the fathers. Oh, for the better days of the Republic, when the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and when conscious of protection, with the proud declaration of "I am an American citizen," the citizen could go proudly forth in "the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."—Here is the picture:

"GOVERNMENT ARRESTS IN ILLINOIS:—Anna, Union county, Ill. April 28, 1863:—The tumult arising from the arresting of Copperheads and deserters in this County still continues. Among the principal citizens taken are S. W. Ashly, formerly chief engineer on the Illinois Central, Dr. Harwood, of the Wheat Growers Bank, both of Anna, and J. J. Grove, merchant and miller in Jonesboro', which three are probably worth $75,000.

Such is the terror of the people in remote parts of the county that quite insignificant persons are fearing they will be arrested; and I add as a remarkable fact that during these passing nights women and children go into the woods to sleep.

All business is suspended, for those who have not been arrested have run away, even one member of the State Senate, J. H. Smith, departed. M.

LOYALTY.—The "Union League" organ at Johnstown, Pa., which denounces the Democrats as traitors, says that

"The Union as it was, was a cheat, a horrid incubus, a devil's dream, grateful only to the feculent imagination of the desperate and depraved. It can never be realized."

The admirers of Lincoln and Jeff Davis both curse the old Union—good reasons why the people should love to restore it.

☞The President has issued a proclamation giving all foreigners who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens, warning that unless they leave the country within 65 days from May 9th, they must be held liable to the draft.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

Address of the Democratic Members of the State Legislature.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Indiana House of Representatives, a few days before the adjournment of the General Assembly, a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State, setting forth the history of the late session, and the reasons why more had not been accomplished during its constitutional term. The address closes as follows:

Fellow citizens of Indiana! We are embarked in this grand experiment of self government—more an experiment to-day than it was three years ago. New and alarming doctrines are asserted, and new measures instituted for the government of the nation. Shall these doctrines and these measures be allowed a permanent place in your future political and social history? We are in the midst of a wasting and cruel war, brought about by no natural antagonism of the sections, but by the bad passions of those who would persuade you that these sections had hostile interests. A more wicked argument was never addressed to the minds of men.—This war was not only the result of these teachings, but its horrors and its fury are traceable alone to the same cause. A portion of the states have assumed to withdraw from political fellowship with the rest, and desire that we shall consent to a separation. We, as Democrats, have a hundred times answered this request in the negative, and we answer it again in the same language. What then is the remedy, and how is the Union to be restored? The war might have been avoided at one time by reasonable concessions and honorable compromise. Can these agencies avail now? The administration offers none, and makes war the only remedy.—Very well; the administration has the control of these questions, and we submit as good citizens to its mode of settlement. Then let the war proceed. It has had a million of men and fifteen or eighteen hundred million of dollars, and yet its progress has been but slow. The reason for this slow progress is, it has issued too many proclamations and enacted too many laws for confiscation and vengeance. It has not done enough of fighting. The Democracy would have managed things differently. And how? the Republicans will ask. By fighting and putting down armed rebels—calling on the people of the South to abandon their leaders, return to the protection of the old flag, under all the guarantees of the Constitution. If hard fighting against those in arms, and love and kindness toward those not in arms will not put down the rebellion, we have no remedies to offer and no advice to give. They are the great agencies which civilized nations apply to insurrectionary populations, and they generally succeed where the rulers have been alone governed by wisdom, honesty and moderation. This would be the Democratic policy in conducting this war between a kindred people. That party if in power to-day, would put down this rebellion, and restore the Union as it was in six months, and by the honest and lawful method of subduing combatants and protecting those not in arms against the government. It would make no war on states and populations. It would overthrow the guilty rebel wherever found in arms. It would confiscate nothing that did not belong to a fighting traitor to the Union.—It would issue no proclamations to negroes, and denounce no penalties to the innocent which it had not the power to enforce. A Democratic administration would see that our victorious legions marched wherever there was an armed foe to conquer, and liberating, as they went along, not the negro, but the white people of the South from the despotism under which they are said to groan. It would make no war on the helpless, and raise no hand against the innocent. It would make war in earnest against the rebel soldiers, and abandon all schemes not connected with the overthrow of those who fight against the Union. It would reject every abolition scheme, and avoid every abolition schemer, and tell that class of traitors that this war was for the restoration of the white man's Union and government, and that he might stand aside if that programme didn't suit him.—A Democratic administration having thus elevated the objects of the war in the sight of Heaven and mankind; would call upon the people who really love the the Union for its own sake to rally for its preservation, and in sixty days it would have half a million of new volunteers in the field. There would be no need of conscription acts then. The people would understand what that war meant. That appeal would touch the heart of every true man in the nation. It would reach every fireside in the land. The citizens would march as a band of brothers under the ensign of our beloved country, inscribed on its ample folds the words of the matchless Webster—"One Union—one Constitution—one destiny."

But the day of the nation's deliverance will come. Heaven and the people will save it from the treachery and treason of those who assail it by arms in the South, and by proclamations, edicts, revolution, and conscriptions at the North. The Democratic party is yet a power in the country. Its manly proportions are not dwarfed nor its powers impaired. Its eye is bright, and it looks with undimmed vision to the cycle of years of glory before our now bleeding country. Its vigorous hand is unpalsied by age, and its strong arms brawny with the sinews of honest labor and unfaltering courage. It will yet save the nation. It is an organization which exists because it loves the Constitution, and it cannot disband while the Constitution survives. It kept this people at peace with each other for the sixty years it had control of the government, and it will bring them together again. Its doctrines are suited to the genius of free institutions. It teaches the political equality of the great white race appointed to control this asylum of the nations. It is a living, moving and never dying sentiment, that all these states and all these peoples have equal rights, and that none but traitors deny their sovereign power to fashion and institute such state governments as to them may seem just. This is Democracy. Look back to its history. That history is full of glorious recollections. During its power in the government of the country it has added more territory to the Union than was embraced in the thirteen original revolutionary states. It presided at the baptism of the new sisters which have been added to the confederacy, and never repulsed one on account of her domestic institutions. The nation, under the guidance of the Democratic party, expanded in all the elements of true greatness. No state received injustice at its hand, and no class was oppressed by its legislation.—The rich man found security for his possessions and the poor man was elevated by its just and equitable laws. It pandered to no passion, because its action was based upon the great and enduring principles of constitutional freedom. It suppressed no investigation, for it feared none. During a long period of executive and congressional control, as has been well said by a distinguished citizen, "it never provoked a rebellion among her own people;" it was loved and respected by those whom it governed in kindness and peace; it was feared and honored among the nations of the earth, and gave to mankind the highest type of that perfect government so long looked for by our race. These Democratic administrations can say even more than that. No man was ever arrested by them without due process of law—no spy, or pimp, or willing witness ever found audience with them, or received from their rulers the hard-earned wages of the informer or dupe. No sedition law or proclamation ever proceeded from a Democratic President or Congress. No man was ever arrested for words spoken or written, except by the ordinary laws of libel and slander. There were no cellar dungeons or garret bastiles in days of Democratic rule and government. There no provost-marshals, nor crawling sycophants scattered over the counties and townships of this now too much governed land. No election was ever trammeled by test oaths and bayonets. No white freeman ever bore a pass upon his person, in order to travel from his home. All these degradations were reserved for the coming of a republican administration—the first advent of that scourge upon the nation. The people have already declared that it shall be the last!

These are some of the principles of government, and the rights of persons, which true patriots are called upon to defend.—They are of inestimable value to us as citizens, and "formidable to tyrants only." The Democratic organization, and its conservative allies, have this work to perform. It is a work in defense of the Constitution, liberty and social order. The people are aroused to a sense of the dangers which threaten the nation. They have reason to distrust those who rule at Washington, for "they have spoken with a forked tongue." They have not redeemed their pledges. And where is the remedy for these misdeeds? It is in the peaceful resort to that great rectifier of human error—the ballot box. To be true to the Union, we must be faithful to our own honor. That honor requires that we preserve the government of our fathers, and that armed and unarmed treason, wherever they raised their heads should be overthrown. It require that the southern rebellion be put down, and put down by the arms of the republic. It requires too that false and untruthful men, who aim to pervert this war for the Union into a foray for the purchase and liberation of negroes, should be exiled from places of public trust and responsibility. The people alone have the right to say for what objects this war is to be prosecuted. We allow none to exceed us in devotion to the government, but there must be no doubt about the meaning of measures recently inaugurated. We would not ourselves use hidden words, nor do we intend that deception and artifice should be played off upon those who have their property and lives embarked in this contest between a kindred people. They are prepared to sustain every good work of the administration. They have already poured into its lap the riches of an empire, and given untold thousands of their sons up to slaughter. But there must be candor and manly sincerity between the administration and the citizen. The people demand it. Good conscience and honesty demand it. The future hopes of the nation demand it. Justice and mercy to the broken-hearted wife and orphaned children demand it. And will candor and sincerity be longer withheld? Are we fighting to restore the Union as it was? On this question hang the hopes of the people.—If that be the object, we cast all we have into the keeping of the administration, and dedicate to its support our lives and our fortunes. If there be a less holy design than this—if states are to be overthrown and their lines obliterated—if their governments are to be expunged—if the Constitution is to be now cast aside—if the government planted by Washington is to be supplanted by a new and despotic association—then we declare in the hearing of men and of nations, that Indiana and her gallant sons will not be partakers at the sacrifice. Heaven and posterity will hold the man guilty of his country's ruin who at a time like this would barter the blood of the people for a purpose less sacred than the preservation of the Union and the Constitution as they were made by our fathers.

We invoke for these views the careful consideration of our fellow citizens. They are thrown together with the design of explaining the present condition of our state affairs, in connection with our national troubles. In times of excitement, as now exists, there should be deep and earnest attention given to these subjects, and those of a kindred character. But it should be a calm consideration, and free from partizan bias. Laws have been past by the federal Congress which have met, and will continue to meet, the sober condemnation of the people of Indianna. But they are laws, nevertheless. A dead and never to be resurrected Congress has placed them on the statute books. They are there for evil. No good will come of them. A majority of those who voted for them have been repudiated by the country, and they return no more to seats which they have dishonored. These laws do live after them. They stand as monuments of the depravity of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and of the administration which invoked their aid. What is the duty of the citizens of Indianna in regard to these enactments? We say to you, and we say it as the friends of social order, respect these laws, and show to the world that you were worthy of better, wiser, and more honest senators and representatives in Congress. Show your rulers that the people have a higher and a nobler sense of honor than those who have "bartered freedom for a great man's feast, and sold their country for a smile." The men who voted for these measures of oppression have no sympathies with the free population of the great Northwest. Many of them were the venal and purchased instruments of an administration which has signally failed to recognize the power and majesty of the people in the recent elections. As these men have deceived you, it is their fault and not yours. But their bad and cruel laws remain. Let these laws have a fair trial. If they are honestly and fairly enforced, and not made the instruments of oppression to any special class of our people, they are entitled to a perfect obedience. Offer them no resistance. They can last but two years longer, and from this moment prepare for their legal repeal. Elect no man to office who favors them. Arouse to the dangers which surround yourselves and your beloved country, and trusting in the virtue and intelligence of your fellow-citizens, and the mighty power of the ballot-box, prepare to expel your oppressors from the Capitol.

A SOLDIER'S OPINION OF THE "UNION LEAGUES."—An officer in an Iowa regiment, who formerly resided in this county, to a friend in the county, thus gives his views in regard to the "Union Leagues:" "I think that Union Leagues made up of men pledged to enter the army at their country's call, would be of some benefit; but "Leagues" composed of men pledged to stay at home and vote the republican ticket, or in other words, prepare for the campaign of 1864, cannot be of any use to the administration so far as soldiers are concerned. If we are compelled to fight the South back into the Union, it is soldiers we want. These meetings are very good places for loud talking patriots to go to and talk about suppressing the rebellion, and calling all those who may happen to differ with them "copperheads," and exterminating the white race of the south, and liberating the black.—One of these meetings is the last place to go for recruits. Perhaps some of them may be drafted; then the $300 would be paid quickly, as it is presumed a 'League' is able to fork over; but would that benefit the war power?"—*Chilicothe Advertiser.*

☞Forney, aping the manners of the British aristocracy, calls the President's wife the "*Queen* of the White House," and her son "*Prince* Tommy." Mrs. Government seems to be highly tickled with the compliment.

☞"Most certainly," says the Louisville *Journal*, "we are not Democrats.—We never pretended to be. We are Whigs. But we now stand on the same platform with the Northern Democracy."

Served Him Right.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* is responsible for the following:

A curious scene occurred on the cars of the Little Miami railroad the other day. Some gentleman on the train, it seems, had a device cut out of one of the old fashioned cents, representing very neatly the "Goddess of Liberty." A very pompous and burly fellow, with a flashy vest, and an inordinate display of jewelry, took great offence at the device, when the following confab ensued:

Pompous Chap—"What in hell are you wearing that copperhead emblem for?"

Gentleman—"Will you answer me a question first?"

Pompous Chap—"yes"

Gentleman—"Arn't you an army contractor?"

"Well, suppose I am?"

"Arn't you an Abolitionist?"

"Yes, dyed in the wool."

"Haven't you always sung "let the South slide?"

"D—n 'em, they ought to have been in hell long ago."

"Don't you now sneer all the time at the Constitution of the United States?"

"Constitution be d—d; this is no time to talk of Constitutions."

"Well, continued the gentleman, do you ever wear any of these emblems," pointing to the device.

"No, by G—d!" said the flashy contractor.

"Then, sir," said the gentleman, "it is to distinguish myself from such arrant hypocrites, money leeches and scoundrels as you, that I wear this."

The people in the car fairly roared, and the crest fallen negro worshipper and Treasury pimp got up from his seat and went into another car.

Served him right.

SUPPRESSING NEWS:—The suppression of news by telegraph, which has been the order for the past week, may have some foundation in reason, but we are unable to perceive it. For five days while the nation was in agony, the government forbade the transmission of intelligence. On Wednesday, when the suspense had reached its height, when the people were straining every nerve to remain patient, and the whole country from Maine to the far West was in the deepest and most painful anxiety, the first despatch which for five days had been permitted to come over the wires, was delivered to the press in New York, and informed us that the enlistment of negroes in Washington was progressing favorably! Who devised this hideous burlesque to be published to the people we do not know; but that is the simple fact, that the only war news which came over the lines from Washington for nearly a week, pending this awful battle, was this ridiculous statement about a negro regiment.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The abolitionists are making much fuss about alleged secret societies in the Democratic party, which they *suppose* to exist. Why do they not denounce the secret organization *known* to exist in their own party? What kind of sincerity is that which urges secret leagues and lodges to conspire against the liberties of the people in their own party and cries out against supposed so- [illegible] We know of no secret societies except those formed by the treasonable and uprising factions which cry out against them. It is the old game of "stop thief!"

☞The Army of McClellan commenced moving last year against the enemy on the 4th of March. It is now almost two months later in the year, before an important forward movement has taken place by the same army, under General Hooker. We are not disposed to complain at the latter fact—perhaps there may be good causes for it;—but we certainly cannot understand how it is that men who praise Hooker will persist in denouncing McClellan, because, as they say, he was "too slow."

☞During the Revolution the Tories, who gave "unqualified support to the administration of George III," formed themselves into loyal leagues, and were known through the contest as loyalists. The upholders of arbitrary power, and of acts opposed to freedom, naturally take the same course and adopt the same terms. But is there any reason for Democrats joining a defeated party in assuming a dishonored name?

☞The Union League patriots at Kittanning, Pa., entered the *Mentor* printing office, lately, and scattered the type over the streets. Such arguments were once tried in France, but the rioters finally lost their heads!

☞Washington is becoming a vast negro asylum. There are nearly 25,000 free negroes and contrabands in the disirict at present. An immense number are idle, loafing about the streets and living on the Government.

☞It is announced that the 54th Reg. of Mass. Vol's is now full, and will shortly enter active service. This is the colored regiment, to raise which the whole North has been canvassed for moths past.