

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 23.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GARRATT,

DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wood and Stone Ware, Tanks, Nails, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad Depot, New Milford, Pa.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Wood & Willow Ware, Iron, Nails, Saws & Upper Leather, Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the lowest prices.
Lathrop's Brick Building, Montrose, Pa.
April 6, 1863.

EVAN JENKINS,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY,
(Post Office address, at South Gibson, Susquehan-
na County, Penn'a.)
Feb. 3, 1863.—1750

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS.—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turple-st.

MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.—Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
SURGEON DENTISTS.—Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop
over I. N. Ballard's Grocery, on Main-street.
Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance
—pleading himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cut-
ting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.
Montrose, Pa., July 21st, 1862—41.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop
in Phoenix Block, over more of Read, Varnish,
& Fowler. All work warranted, as to fit and finish.
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

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

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at the
shortest notice. Fair and reasonable terms. All
work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's
store, Montrose, Pa.

WM. W. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot
of Main Street, Montrose, Pa.

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose,
Pa. Shop over Dr. Smith's, on Main-street.
Made to order, and repaired neatly. Feb 3

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wine,
Stuffs, Glass, Colic, Fair, Oils, Varnish, Dry-
den Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewellery Per-
fumes, &c. Agent for all the most popular PATENT
MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. Aug 11

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
HAYING located permanently at New Milford, Pa.
will attend promptly to all calls with which he may
be favored. Office at Todd's Hotel.
New Milford, July 17, 1863.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
LATE GRADUATES OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a partnership
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 opera-
tions, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to.
Office over Webb's Store. Office hours from 8 a.
m. to 8 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in pay-
ment, at the highest rates, and cash not refused.
Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1862—174

TAKE NOTICE!

Cash Paid for Hides,
Cash paid for Hides, Sheep, Fat, 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 \$1,500,000.

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, Secy. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres.
Montrose, July 16, '62. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS 1st July 1860, \$1,813,315.27.
LIABILITIES, " " " 43,088.68.

J. Milton Smith, Secy. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, Asst. A. F. Wilmarth, Vice.
Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned at
his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.
Nov 29 '57. BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

REMITTANCES

To England, Ireland and Scotland.
BRAMHILL'S SON'S DRAFTS, in sum of one
pound and upwards, payable in all the principal
ports of England, Ireland and Scotland, for sale by
W. H. COOPER & Co., Bankers,
50—52

J. B. HAZLETON,

Ambrotype and Photographic
Artist, Montrose, Pa.
Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, in the best
style of the Art.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 4 State Street,
Boston, are our agents for the Montrose, and
those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements
and subscriptions for this paper at our lowest rates.

The Military Usurpation in Indiana.

REPLY OF HON. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON TO
HON. GEN. HASCALL.

New York, May 12, 1863.

Sir—I have read in the Evening Ex-
press of this city, of Saturday last, your
public letter addressed to me, under date
of the 5th inst., through the Indianapolis
Journal, in reply to my private letter to
you of the 2d May, asking explanation of
your order No. 9, of the 25th ult.

Your letter, which you seem to intend
as an explanatory supplement to Order
No. 9, is sufficiently explicit, I think, to
enable any intelligent citizen of Indiana to
understand that freedom of speech and of
the press, so far as it relates to the war
policy and measures of the present Federal
Administration, are to the extent of
"the force placed at your disposal" to be
suppressed in Indiana.

In thus drawing you to a clear defini-
tion of your object in Order No. 9, I have
accomplished the main purpose of my let-
ter to you, but I much regret that I have
neither time nor opportunity to comment
as I would like to do, and as it deserves,
on your extraordinary communication.—
In pursuance of a plan formed months a-
go, I am now here on my way to Boston to
take the steamer of the 13th inst. for
Liverpool, intending to spend the summer
in Europe. I can therefore do no more at
present than, very generally, to notice
your letter.

My first impulse on reading your letter
was to postpone my intended journey and
return to Indiana to await the sequel of
the new regime of military despotism un-
der which you have placed the State, and
it is not without a feeling of regret that I
shall continue my journey eastward.—
When Constitutional government is to be
defended in Indiana against yourself, or
any other person or power who may assail
it, you may consider me among the num-
ber of its defenders. But I am free to say
I have no fear in leaving yourself and your
Order No. 9 in the keeping of the people
of Indiana. You have voluntarily made a
record that will enable them to fully un-
derstand both you and your order. The
national Democracy of Indiana will meet
in Convention at Indianapolis on the 20th
of May, instant, to counsel together for
the public good. They will have your or-
der before them, and I have no doubt
they will deal with it as becomes the dig-
nity and rights of freemen, determined to
maintain in their integrity the constitu-
tions of the United States and of the State
of Indiana.

Whatever may be my opinion of the
boldness of the position you have taken, I
cannot commend its wisdom, and it seems
to me strangely inconsistent with the de-
sire expressed in your Order No. 9, to re-
store harmony and good feeling in the
State. As you have done me the honor
"to confer" with me, my advice to you is,
that you recede as gracefully and as soon
as you can from the arbitrary purpose you
have indicated. There will be no danger
of serious disturbance of the peace in In-
diana, so long as no attempt is made by
yourself or any other person in the State
to invade constitutional rights. When
they are invaded they will be defended,
peaceably, if they can be, and as long as
they can be, and forcibly if necessary.

Order No. 9, as interpreted by you,
will not be respected or obeyed by the
people of Indiana, for the plain, substan-
tial reason that, however patriotic may
have been your motive in issuing it, it is
not entitled to respect and obedience. It
is not the law of the people of Indiana.—
They have not made it, nor assented to it,
and you are not their rightful Governor
nor legislator. Indiana is not a province,
nor a territory, but a State, a free sov-
ereign State of the Federal Union—one of
the United States of America. It is not
in rebellion, nor in a state of war, nor
"disloyal." It has a constitution and
laws of its own, all accordant with the
constitution of the United States. It has
a constitutional Governor and Legisla-
ture and Judiciary, to whom belongs, of
right, the control and conduct of the civil
affairs of the State—the making, adminis-
tering and execution of its laws, and the
conservation of the political rights of its
citizens. The whole machinery of civil
government in Indiana is ready to work,
and will work in harmony with the con-
stitutional government of the United
States if you will let the machinery alone,
and recognize the fact that the military
should be subservient to the civil power.
Among the civil rights of the people
of the people of Indiana, are the rights of
free speech, a free press, and free courts.
These rights are dear and inestimable to
freemen—formidable to tyrants only.—
The people of Indiana have done nothing
to forfeit these rights. They cannot for-
feit them, for they are inherent and in-
alienable. They cannot with safety permit
them to be violated in the person of one
of the humblest of the citizens of the
State. Your Order No. 9, therefore,
which, culpably assumes an authority in
yourself, as Military Governor of Indiana,
to abrogate or suspend the constitutional
rights of free speech and free press in In-
diana, cannot stand, the order of discus-
sion, judicial investigation or attempted
execution. The mere tyrant in the knowl-
edge of constitutional law knows that—
The people of Indiana are not slaves—

they are freemen. They will read and
think; they will assemble and make and
hear speeches; they will freely discuss
public affairs, and freely resolve and
vote upon them—and they will or-
ganize political parties, some opposed to,
some favoring the administration, and you
cannot prevent it. It is the constitu-
tional nature of the people of Indiana to do
these things, as much as it was in the
nature of the sea to roll in its tide upon the
beach where Canute stood vainly com-
manding the waves to roll back. And
the man who spends his time in issuing
proclamations to the American people to
stop free thinking, and free talking, and
free printing, and free holding of public
meetings, and free voting, and doing other
like things which freemen are wont to do,
and can't help doing, might as well
spend his time in baying the moon or
beating the air.

It is not in the power of the Federal
administration, of which you are a milita-
ry officer, nor in the power of the political
party of which you are an active instru-
ment, to subvert the freedom of speech
and of the press in Indiana or elsewhere
in the United States. You may attack it
and temporarily abridge or trammel it,
but you cannot subvert it. On the con-
trary, if you and the administration and
the party you serve persist in your attacks
upon them, free speech and a free press
will certainly in the end subvert you. You
may arrest, and try by court martial, and
sentence to death, imprisonment, or ban-
ishment "public speakers," or others,
"who actively oppose the war policy of
the Government" as defined by you, but
by and by even the deluded people who
may now approve and applaud your des-
potic acts, will awake from the sleep of
a morbid brain, and look back in memory
upon these days of national madness and
humiliation as upon a horrid vision. Then
will come an overwhelming demonstra-
tion of the public will, re-enthroning law
and constitutional right and order in their
majesty. Then will come the day of jus-
tice and retribution, and it may be that
kidnapping, imprisonment and murder,
done by military men under usurped and
false authority, may be forced to bear the
penalties of the law upon kidnapping, mur-
der, false imprisonment and their kindred
crimes. It is perhaps well for the men,
now so zealous to put their heels upon
"copperheads and traitors," as they glibly
call Northern Democrats who will not
ignore their manhood and constitutional
rights, to bear in mind that justice, altho
slow, is generally sure, and that it may at
no distant day be in the power of men
now trampled, and oppressed, and perse-
cuted, to administer "the Government" in
all its functions, and to dispense justice
according to the Constitution and laws of
the land.

As you have frankly expressed your
purposes in your Order No. 9, and in your
letter to me, I shall as frankly express
mine, remarking, by the way, that I do
not admire as in good taste, nor in good
spirit, certain expressions you use in talk-
ing to the freemen of Indiana. You say,
"I am going to see to it, in Indiana at
least, that such men (opponents of the war
policy of the administration) have no abid-
ing place," and again, "in putting a stop
to such practices I shall hold the leaders
principally responsible." Again, "as well
might I establish a number of small-pox
hospitals, &c., as to allow newspapers and
public speakers to belch forth their treas-
onable and disloyal doctrines," &c. "Such
things will not do in these times. To kill
the serpent speedily, it must be hit in the
head," &c. &c. I forbear comment on
these extracts, for they tell their own tale.

Now, sir, as a citizen of Indiana and of
the United States, the earnest desire of
my heart is for the restoration of the Union,
peace and prosperity to my country,
now torn with civil feuds and bleeding at
every pore; and it is because I love my
country and my whole country that I am
not in favor of some of the measures of
the administration, named in your letter
to me, active opponents of which you de-
clare shall have no abiding place in In-
diana. I am not in favor of what I believe
to be the vindictive and unconstitutional
policy of the administration towards the
States in rebellion, as shown in the vari-
ous schemes of confiscation and Negro e-
manicipation, and the negro policy of the
administration. I am in favor of suppress-
ing the rebellion by all constitutional
means, but I do not believe this federal
administration will ever suppress the re-
bellion, or restore the Union by the pol-
icy it has adopted. I believe the adminis-
tration has justly forfeited the confidence
of a large majority of the people, even in
the States faithful to the Union, and has
rendered itself powerless to win back the
seceded States by any peaceful or other
means. I therefore believe the adminis-
tration ought to be changed as soon as
the change can be made in a constitu-
tional way, by a free election of the people;
and I mean to do what I can to effect that
change. The people of the Tenth Con-
gressional District, whom I have the honor
to represent, condemned the adminis-
tration in the last October election. I
made an issue before them against the ad-
ministration upon almost every measure
you name as a part of "the war policy of
the Government," and a majority of the
people agreed with me in the issue I made
by electing me their Representative. The

same people, in conjunction with the Dem-
ocratic Union men of the Eleventh Con-
gressional District, at a mass convention
at Fort Wayne, on the 29th of April last,
by solemn resolutions, clearly defined
their opinions and purposes as to the ad-
ministration and its policy. I have placed
a copy of these resolutions in your posses-
sion, that you may clearly understand
what the people and Democratic newspa-
pers and orators of those districts mean
to do. I fully accord with those resolu-
tions, and I shall not be unfaithful to the
trust the people of my district have
placed in me. I shall support the war
policy or any other policy of the adminis-
tration when I think it entitled to sup-
port, and I will oppose it before the peo-
ple and in Congress, when I think it
ought to be opposed—never factiously nor
capriciously, but always actively, if need be.
I will never, as long as life and intelli-
gence remain with me, surrender my con-
stitutional right to discuss, approve or
condemn, in a constitutional way, and as
I think the public good may demand, any
policy or measure, be it for peace or war,
of any administration, State or national,
and my counsel to every citizen of In-
diana and of the United States is, to stand
by and vindicate his right to do likewise.

It is with a sense of humiliation, as a
citizen of Indiana, that I have felt called
upon to respond, as I have done, to your
letter. I and every other citizen of the
State may well ask, in view of the author-
ity you claim, and the purpose you de-
clare, where is Oliver P. Morton, the con-
stitutional civil Governor of Indiana, that
he does not at once speak and rebuke
your claim to exercise authority and do
acts that you cannot execute or do, with-
out a clear violation of the constitution
and laws of the State of Indiana, and of
the United States, and without degrading
him to a mere cipher and pageant in the
State? I would be glad to know that
Governor Morton can answer this ques-
tion as becomes the dignity and freedom
of the State whose Chief Magistrate he is.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.
To Milo S. Hascall, Brigadier General,
commanding department of Indiana.

Military Interference With Public Assemblages.

The offensive and illegal interference of
the military with the right of the people
to assemble for the public discussion of
political topics, on the occasion of the late
Democratic mass meeting at Indianapolis,
Indiana, has justly aroused a profound
feeling of indignation throughout the
North.

One after another, it appears, the public
liberties are being attacked in rapid suc-
cession by arbitrary power, until men are
driven to inquire if repeated acts of this
character are not ominous of ulterior de-
signs destructive of all public liberty. The
country is loth to believe that men in power
can harbor such dark and treacherous
designs; yet such men have already given
cause of alarm for the safety of our inheri-
tance of freedom; and if innocent of greater
guilt, they have done immense damage
to the cause of the country, by withdraw-
ing attention from the armed rebellion to
dangers supposed to be threatened nearer
home.

At the Indianapolis meeting the milita-
ry was stationed and disposed so as to
overawe the freedom of speech. A eulogy
upon the Constitution by Hon. T. A. Hend-
ricks, was followed by a tumultuous at-
tempt by a Lieutenant and a squad of sol-
diers to drive him from the stand, or to
seize his person. Baffled in this by the
mere crowd, cavalry came to their aid, and
dashed up and down the streets, and upon
the sidewalks, scattering the crowds in
the wildest confusion. Lines of troops
were drawn up across the principal streets
and none were allowed to proceed to the
place where the Convention was in session.

Even after the gathered masses had dis-
persed and were returning to their homes,
they were followed through the cars, and
such of them as had arms upon their per-
sons were deprived of them.

This robbery of arms, moreover, was
not an exceptional occurrence, but merely
the enforcement of an arbitrary practice
already for some time in use, by which
persons not wearing the administration col-
lar, had been deprived of their possession,
in spite of the positive Constitutional
guarantee that "the right of the citizen to
keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

In fact, within the State of Indiana and
the department of the Ohio, Constitutional
political opposition to the administration
has for some time past, been treated the
same as armed rebellion, the privilege of
having a political opinion opposed to those
of the men in power, has been denied, and
an unscrupulous effort has been made to
destroy by force all freedom of political
action.

We ask every thoughtful man and lover
of his country to consult his knowledge of
men and the history of the past, in order
to foresee what must certainly follow from
the continuance of a state of things like
this, and contemplating the result, we beg
every such man to join in condemnation
of the madness which is thus driving the
country on the road to ruin.

The Utica Leaguers and the Soldiers.

The New York Union Leaguers sought
to make their recent demonstrations for-
midable and taking by parading the re-
turned soldiers in their ranks, and by the
lavish use of free tickets succeeded in tak-
ing with them from New York about
three hundred, which number was some-
what increased on the route to Utica.
The soldiers generally turned up their nos-
es at the whole affair, and seemed to
comprehend it all by instinct. Moreover,
they were not backward in dissenting
from and denouncing the aims of the po-
litical schemers who had them in tow.—
The correspondent of the Herald has the
following picture of the doings at Utica:

"The procession of soldiers and citizens
was formed about half past eleven, near
the railroad depot, the soldiers, number-
ing about six hundred, in front, Col. Mc-
Quade, who has after a gallant service of
two years—one year as acting Brigadier;
just returned from the war, in command.
About a thousand citizens were also in
the procession. The march to Chancel-
lor square, where the ovation was held.
The soldiers were, on their arrival there,
treated to a sumptuous feast, prepared by
the ladies of Utica.

In the meantime meetings were organ-
ized at three different stands. The offi-
cers at each stand were principally Sew-
ard men; so were most of the speakers.
Governor Seymour was denounced for his
Vallandigham letter, and the arrest of the
latter gentleman approved. The most
bitter speeches were those of Wilnot of
Indiana, one of the leaders of the Know
Nothing movement, and that of Lyman
Tremaine. Both were quite bitter.

While the latter was speaking, a com-
pany of soldiers worked their way into
the crowd, and began an incessant cheer-
ing for McClellan. Word was sent to
Col. McQuade that the soldiers were try-
ing to break up the meeting. He went
immediately to see what the trouble was,
and found that they were cheering for
McClellan. He told them that it was ver-
y nice to cheer for "Little Mac," but
complaints were made at the other stands.
The cry was raised that they were a lot
of drunken soldiers, but with the exception
of two or three, whoever states that, ut-
ters a base calumny against the brave sol-
diers of many hard fought battles.

A recess was taken about five o'clock
until evening. A lot of soldiers immedi-
ately took possession of one of the stands,
and commenced cheering for McClellan,
and praising him as a general; declaring
him to be the only man who could lead
the army of the Potomac on to victory;
denouncing in bitter terms the politicians
at Washington, Congressmen and Sena-
tors, as opposing McClellan because he
was setting the war in a business-like
manner, and was interfering in their
schemes to make capital out of it. They
were especially bitter on the radicals in
Congress and the committee on the con-
duct of the war.

The remarks of the different soldiers on
these points were greeted with great ap-
plause by their comrades. Some of them
declared that many of their comrades
were butchered at Fredericksburg to satisfy
the intrigues of the politicians. "Down
with the Washington political conspira-
tors," and others would cry, "Give us
McClellan to lead, and we will return to
the war."

This demonstration by the soldiers was
kept for nearly an hour in that style. It
in fact seemed as though they could not
say too much in praise of "Little Mac," or
denounce in bitter enough terms the in-
trigues against him at Washington.

I hear of numerous other instances of
soldiers manifesting enthusiasm for Mc-
Clellan, but will mention but one or two
as being significant. While Mr. Bruce
was speaking at one of the stands, a sol-
dier in an officer's uniform mounted a bar-
rel and declared this gathering an aboli-
tion sell; that he had not heard a word
from the speakers, and then commenced
cheering for McClellan. The soldiers of
the Tenth Regiment rallied around him
and joined in the cheers. They kept the
matter up for some time, cheering first
for McClellan and then Porter. The
result was, the crowd around the stand
nearly all left, and they were obliged to
send for the band, who played the "Red,
White and Blue," before the audience
would return. Their cheers were inter-
spered with groans for the politicians.—
Mr. Townsend was also interrupted in a
similar way.

During the recess some of the Zouaves
waited upon General Nye at the hotel,
and told him that the only way to put
down this rebellion was to place Mc-
Clellan at the head of the army, and that
it was his (Nye's) duty to tell those gather-
ed here so. Hundreds of other instances
of this kind took place. It, in fact, was
McClellan first, and all the time, with the
soldiers.

"I'll pay your bill at sight," said
the blind man to the doctor, who in vain
attempted to cure him of blindness.

"A thousand probabilities do not
make one truth."

"Gold is now quoted at a dollar
and forty-three cents."

A Startling Disclosure!—The "Union Leaguers" Exposed.

A Political War to be Inaugurated!
The appended letter was printed in the
Syracuse Daily Courier some weeks ago,
and has been extensively copied by the
newspapers, but its genuineness has not
been disputed; it may therefore be taken
as an evidence of the secret, dangerous,
and revolutionary or treasonable object of
the inner league. The gentleman to whom
it was addressed, exposed the plot by hand-
ing over the letter for publication—his
loyalty not being intense enough to make
him even a silent party to a scheme for
butchering his political opponents:

Utica, April 9, 1863.
Mr. —, —, N. Y.: You will excuse
me for addressing you, a stranger to me;
but from what I hear of you we need no
formal introduction. We are both loyal
men, and as such are friends at sight. My
object in addressing you on this occasion
is to learn if there can be organized in your
town, a Loyal League rendezvous. You
are, perhaps, aware that our loyal leagues
of this State are to hold a State Conven-
tion at this place on the 27th instant. I
am informed that your league is in process
of formation. I dare say you know there
are two leagues, one public and one secret
—the former civic and the latter military
in its plans, and from what I am told of
your peculiar abilities, I especially wish
you to take part in the latter. It is essen-
tially necessary that this organization should
be speedily effected. The increasing bold-
ness and NUMBERS of the Copperheads
in this State are such that they must be
put down before the next Presidential
election, or they may OUT-VOTE US at
the polls. Their clamor about free speech
arbitrary arrests and the Constitution is
misleading the people. We must not be
too careful or timid about the measures
necessary to keep them under! It may be
that the MILITARY FORCES of our
INNER Loyal Leagues, in cooperation
with the Government, may be effectively
used against them in certain localities.
Having been chosen by our friends in N.Y.
city as travelling agent for Central York,
I shall soon give you a call. I am not able
to name the day at this time, but will ad-
vise you of my visit in time for you to call
in a few reliable friends for consultation.
Don't invite any SQUEAMISH Republi-
cans—none but the most RADICAL.
I shall then communicate to you the signs,
mystic grips, and other workings of our
order. Let me hear from you.

Yours truly,
E. L. BROWN.

Getting Their Eyes Opened.

Even the crazy abolition papers are
beginning to see the folly and danger of
permitting arrests like that of Mr. VAL-
LANDIGHAM to pass without an indig-
nant protest. A correspondent of the An-
ti-Slavery Standard talks in the following
significant and sensible style:
"I think there can be no doubt that Gen.
Burnside committed a blunder in paying
any attention to his (Vallandigham's)
stump speeches. He should have been
indicted and tried in the Courts. That
is the better way in a free State. For
one I am not going to desert the cause of
free speech and good government. Let
men like Vallandigham be punished in
and by the courts. If any body gets
down where there are no courts, on the
border, where the war rages, let the mil-
itary power govern him, but it is not
quite time yet to let Gen. Burnside di-
rect the newspapers and politicians of O-
hio."

APPOINTED CLERK.—Thomas Brown a
brother of "old John Brown," the hero
of the Harper's Ferry massacre has been
appointed to a \$2,000 clerkship in the
Treasury Department, he having become
first of the army, and resigned—Wash-
ington paper.

We think the Browns (the sons and
brothers of "old John") are now provid-
ed for, all of them having been quartered
on the Government at very snug salaries.
After "old John Brown" had made his
murderous raid upon the women and chil-
dren of Harper's Ferry, the Republicans,
or Abolitionists, began to think they had
gone too far, and attempted to divest
themselves of the responsibility of that
act; but no sooner were they in power
than they exhibited the most marked af-
fection for the Browns and the favors of
the administration have been extended to
them ever since. The John Brown raid
was a portion of the plan adopted by the
Abolitionists to involve our country in
civil strife.

RIVERS OF BLOOD.—The circulation in
the system is not unlike the flow of rivers
to the sea, which move smoothly until
they are clogged or obstructed. But
when drift wood or alluvial deposit dams
them up, then comes the tearing destruc-
tion that follows the obstruction of a
force which cannot be stayed. So the
blood circulates insensibly through the
system until it becomes clogged by dis-
ease; then burst out the ulcers, sores and
disorders which follow that condition.—
Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and purify your
blood, to save yourself from the floods,
freshets and deluges which sweep unnum-
bered multitudes out upon that shoreless
sea which swallows all mankind.—Lan-
caster (Pa.) Register.